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THE NATION

JUST WHAT
HAVE YOU
GIVEN?

Published
Weekly



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Formerly
P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,
August 23, 1963



Price
10 Cents

Independence "Made Local" Gifts For PM

Mr. Francis Toussaint, a Williams, who was still in Tobago. The gift, intended to mark the Independence anniversary, is designed with the National Flag, Coat of Arms, Diamonds, and Squares, presents a colourful picture of inlay workmanship and

skill in the use of eight types of local woods — Cyp, Purple Heart, Crapaud, Grugru, Blood Wood, Mahogany and Fustic.

The Tray bears the inscription August 31, 1963, Nationhood Day of Trinidad and Tobago, 1st Anniversary."



Giver
with
Gifts.
Made
here
and
well
made.

OWTU GIVES EVIDENCE

At the eleventh sitting of the Oil Commission last Wednesday morning, President of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, Mr. George Weekes, presented the union's case. Chairman Mostofi termed the union's evidence "interesting and instructive."

He went on to point out that most of the questions raised were ones on which both the industry and Government had certain attitudes....he hoped therefore that Government and industry would study the memorandum and make their respective comments to the Commission.

Perhaps the most important points raised by the union were:

a. The union's admission that it was "handicapped" by "the paucity of data on the operation," and the finances of the oil companies operating here.

b. The union urged the establishment of a "small National Oil Company whose principal

tasks would be broadly similar to the Venezuelan CVP.

c. Alluded to the possibility that the three major companies operating here could "sit on the oil" either to squeeze an adverse local government, or for strategic reasons....

d. Dealing with the petrochemical establishment, the union asked the Commission "to weigh carefully" the whole question of tax holiday.

e. On natural gas, the union found that too much was wasted. Only 11 per cent was reinjected to the wells here, whereas, in Venezuela, 30 per cent was replaced in formation. It called for a legal framework to protect one of the nation's most precious, yet exhaustible, resources.

f. On employment, the union charged the company with creating unemployment where there was none before. Taking the general unemployment situation into consideration, such action could only lead to political and social instability — in which circumstances the prospects of the entire industry would be shrouded in uncertainty.

(Continued on Page 16)

in respect of Independence

The Independence Art and Crafts Exhibition of the St. Philip's Ex-Pupils' Association, will be opened by the Government's Art Officer, Mr. M. P. Alladin, on August 28, at 4.30 p.m. The Exhibition is under the patronage of the Minister of Local Government and Community Development, Mr. Saied Mohammed, and will be held at the St. Philip's School.

the Mayaro Celebrations

The Mayaro Independence Celebrations Committee has planned a big church parade for the morning of August 31, beginning 7.00 a.m. After divine service, citizens will march from Plaisance Beach to the Independence Park, where they will be addressed by the representative of the area, Mr. Victor Campbell.

In the evening, from 2.00 p.m., there will be a sports meeting, and later on an evening of entertainment. Music will be supplied by the Barnes Combo, and artistes from surrounding districts will participate.

Caribbean summit-in sugar

The three-day Annual Conference of Delegates of the British Caribbean Canefarmers Association was held last week in Jamaica. The Conference changed the name of the Association and henceforth it would be called the Caribbean Canefarmers Association.

One of the more important aspects of the meeting was the election of officers for the new term of office. Those elected were:

Chairman—Mr. Norman Girwar; first vice chairman—Mr. T. O. Titus; second vice chairman—Mr. Ramzan Ali; secretary—Mr. W. G. Roberts. The delegates chosen for the sugar talks were Mr. T. O. Titus and Mr. W. G. Roberts, both of Jamaica.

Technical papers presented dealt with "The Economics of the Trinidad Cane Farming Industry"; the relationship between sugar manufacturers and cane farmers; factory performance in relation to the cane farmers of Jamaica; and community development as it affected the sugar industry.

Inevitably, the Conference dealt with the question of quotas, and decided to renew their efforts with a view to obtaining a larger quota from the US.

The conference was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture, of Jamaica, Barbados, and British Honduras; delegates from member countries, and observers from Puerto Rico.

The Trinidad delegation of 24 was headed by Mr. Norman Girwar. The delegation was entertained at a cocktail party given in its honour by the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago, in Jamaica, Mr. Matthew Ramcharan.

"This land of Ours"

A film, "This land of ours", shot by the Government film unit during the Independence celebrations last year, is finally ready for showing and may be seen in Port-of-Spain next week.

Shot by local cameramen, the film was posted to London to be processed because there are no laboratory facilities for such work here.

It is understood that the film was sent across the Atlantic twice during the processing period, and this together with additional background shooting was part of the reason for the long delay.

Telephone Workers Get

INCREASED WAGES — 1964....

Cabinet has approved an agreement for increased wages reached between the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service and the Communication Workers Union. The agreement goes into effect on January 1, 1964, for a two-year period. It replaces the agreement which expired in November, 1962.

The agreement involves estimated additional expenditure of \$300,000, of which \$270,000 is for salary increases, and \$30,000 for increases in overtime payments, and other allowances.

The total increase represents a rise of 15% on 1963 labour costs, of about 10% if allowance is made for yearly increments which would normally be provided for in 1964.

Main features of the agreement are as follows:

1. A change of status of most of the weekly-paid skilled and semi-skilled personnel to monthly paid;
2. A reclassification of jobs, resulting in fewer job titles;
3. A regrading of the existing salaries and wages; and
4. An increase in the various allowances payable.

The scheme comes into effect retroactively from June 1, 1962, and is to be administered by the Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited, a local company with headquarters in Port-of-Spain.

Employees will pay a 5% contribution deductible on a monthly basis from their salaries and/or wages while the Telephone Service will pay 10% computed on salaries and/or wages of employees contributing to the Scheme.

Approval has been given for the Telephone Service to negotiate a direct loan with Colonial Life in the sum of \$290,000 which is the amount payable in contributions in respect of the year 1962. The interest on this amount is not to exceed 6½% annually on the outstanding balance.

The Telephone Service is either to arrange for repayment of the loan to the Company over a period of five years or earlier if its revenue so permits; or it can apply to the Ministry of Finance for a loan under Head 20 of the Estimates — Loans to Public Bodies.

A token provision of \$100,000 was placed in the 1963 Estimates to meet the current year's contribution. However, the cost of contributions is estimated at \$180,000, and the Telephone Service is to submit as early as possible, for Cabinet's approval, a note setting out the steps it intends to take to implement the token provision. This is the result of the assurance of the General Manager of the Service that the additional amount of \$80,000 can be met from savings and that no grant will be required for the purpose from the Consolidated Fund.

...And Pension Scheme

Cabinet has agreed to the introduction of a Contributory Pension Scheme for the employees of the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service. Establishment of such a scheme was raised by the Communication Workers Union in the first negotiations subsequent to the purchase by Government of the Telephone Service.

Folk Concert For Independence

The Committee set up to plan activities for the celebration of the anniversary of this country's Independence, has announced part of its plans. The celebrations begin with a grand parade at the Queen's Park Savannah, at 7.45 a.m. on August 31. All the uniformed services will participate.

On the very night, "An Independence Anniversary Folk Concert" will be put on at the Queen's Park Savannah, from 8.00 p.m.

The programme will include folk dancing, folk songs, acrobatics, stick-playing, calypsoes, greasy pole, string band music, and a performance by the National Steel Orchestra.

Following the show there will be a fireworks display which citizens would be able to view from their seats.

The price of admission is \$1.00, and tickets are on sale at the POS Town Hall. The proceeds from this show will go to charity.

Meanwhile, the Committee has also planned variety shows for County St David, at the Toco Community Centre, Sunday 25, 7.00 p.m.; St. Andrew, the grounds of the Sangre Grande Community Centre, Monday 26, 7.00 p.m. At Siparia, Irwin Park, August 26, 7.30 p.m.; St. George East, Princess Royal

Park, Arima, August 27, 7.30 p.m.

In Caroni, at the Chaguanas Market Square, August 28, 5.30 p.m. In San Fernando, Skinner Park, August 28, 7.00 p.m.

The Tobago show will be held in Scarborough on August 29, from 7.00 p.m.; while in Nariva-Mayaro it will be held at the Rio Claro Recreation Ground, on August 29, from 7.00 p.m.

And at the Queen's Park Oval, September 1, 2, and 3, the Defence Force, the Police, the Fire Services, and the Cadets, will put on a "Military Tattoo."

The Fire Services will also put on fireworks displays in San Fernando, Scarborough, and Chaguanas, but these dates have not yet been announced.

Steelband Finals

The cream of the steelbands will play at their Festival Finals at Queen's Hall on Thursday, August 29 under the patronage of the Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Donald Pierre. The Governor General is expected to attend.

Six bands from Trinidad and one from Tobago will compete. They are Merry Stars Metronomes of Tacarigua; Savoy of Success Village; Satisfiers of Belmont; Metronomes of New Town; Cross

(Continued on Page 16)

Government this week . . .

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Philip B. Newallo, Acting Senior Assistant Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister to make a survey of Government buildings throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The terms of reference for the survey are as follows: To make a survey of Government owned buildings (excluding Schools, Hospitals and Institutions) throughout Trinidad and Tobago, including buildings owned by statutory boards, e.g., the Railway, whether quarters, rest houses or departmental or Ministerial offices indicating the date of construction; the approximate size; the approximate value; whether in use or unused, and if unused, the period during which such buildings have not been used and the type of use to which they can be put, e.g., Community Centre.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Lennox Paul, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, to make a survey of Government grants for Community Centres over the past 10 years.

Mr. Paul is to indicate in respect of each Community Centre the location, the population served, the conditions of the grant and the cost and area of land acquired.

NEW BOARD CHAIRMAN

Cabinet has appointed Mr. R. Douglas Archibald, as a member and Chairman of the Railway Board for a period of one year with effect from August 25, 1963. Cabinet has also re-appointed the following persons to serve as members of the Railway Board for a further period of one year from August 25, 1963:

Mr. Vivian Johnson; Mr. J. L. A. Goellnicht, Mr. Effe Mohammed, Mr. Inskip Baden Semper, Mr. Eustace Piggott, and Mr. A. J. Valere.

BEACHES

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. E. Bailey, Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Division, Office of the Prime Minister, to make recommendations for the improvement of facilities at beaches in Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Bailey has been directed to begin with the following beaches:— Las Cuevas, Manzanilla, Store Bay, Mount Irvine, Columbus Bay.

AN EXPERT

Cabinet has approved the following terms of reference of Mr. Robert Madoery, the Swiss technical expert who is to advise on the Trinidad Government Railways.

- To advise on the utilisation of the Railway either wholly or in part, as a means of transport having regard to:
 - the annual deficits incurred in its operation and the probable effectiveness of various suggested measures for reducing or eliminating such deficits;
 - the present condition of its

POS SOUTH

The tea party, floor show and children's fashion parade held on August 4, at "Balisier House", by the Women's League of the South Constituency, was a huge success. The League takes this opportunity to thank all who contributed.

Winners in the fashion parade were: Sharon Mitchell, first prize; C. Robinson, second prize; Roslyn Gabriel and Donna Aquan, third prize.

The winners at the floor show were: Marcia Montano, Linda Roberts and Albert Voiselle.

rail system, rolling stock and equipment; (c) the probable cost of any programme for rehabilitation with or without electrification.

- In the light of the present role of the Trinidad Government Railways taking into account the geographical, social and economic factors involved in its operation, to advise on the implications of replacing the Railway by other means of transport with particular emphasis of the likely effect of such replacement on:
 - the labour situation including the possibility of deployment of the labour force of the Railway and its absorption in other enterprises;
 - the existing road system including the probable cost of such extension as may be necessary to enable it to accommodate an increased volume of traffic;
 - other existing means of transport including their capacity for expansion or improvement;
 - the operations of commercial and industrial uses of the Railway.

WORLD BANK LOANS

Earlier this month the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson announced that Trinidad and Tobago had become a member of the World Bank.

The following report by BIS shows the volume of loans made by the Bank to developing countries in the fiscal year June 1962-June 1963. Membership qualifies us for similar loans.

"The World Bank made 28 loans totalling about (WJ) \$753,000,000.

"The loans were made available to a wide range of developing countries, including Swaziland, El Salvador, Colombia (3 loans), Cyprus, Finland, India, Israel, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan (3 loans), Panama, Peru, Philippines (2 loans), Singapore, Thailand (4 loans),

Uruguay and Yugoslavia (2 loans).

"The extent of the work being done by the World Bank in the field of international development, and the size of the aid already given, is conveyed by the gross total of loan commitments assumed by the Bank as of June 1963; this now stands at (WI) \$12,107,400,000.

"That the World Bank's work is widening in geographical scope is shown by the new members who joined during the fiscal year under review: they are Jamaica, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Togo and Upper Volta, and their aggregate subscriptions amounted to (WI) \$416,000,000. And now Trinidad and Tobago. We also paid up our subscription. See last week's NATION, Page 2.

The San Fernando Way

We publish in full the Official Programme sent out by the San Fernando INDEPENDENCE (ANNIVERSARY) CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE. The San Fernando celebrations begin tomorrow at 1.30 p.m., continue all next week to end on Independence Day with a fireworks display at Skinner Park, beginning at 9 p.m.

Sat. 24/8/63: 1.30 p.m.—Ceremonial Parade and March Past by the 1st Battalion The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment and Coast Guards at Skinner Park, followed by route march through the town and back to Skinner Park.

Sun. 25/8/63: a.m.—Church Services.
2.00 p.m.—Islandwide Indian Singing Competition and Dance performance at Skinner Park.

Mon. 26/8/63: 4.30 p.m.—His Worship the Mayor to open Exhibition of Books by West Indian Authors, at the Carnegie Free Library. This Exhibition will continue throughout the week during normal Library hours.

5.00 p.m.—His Worship the Mayor to open Exhibition of Paintings by members of the Southern Art Society at their Centre at Kings Wharf. On show also will be paintings from the Island-wide Children's competition and Adult Poster competition which was held in connection with the National Savings Campaign to commemorate the first Anniversary of the Independence of Trinidad & Tobago. This show will continue until August 31st from 2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. daily.

8.00 p.m.—Steel Band Concert by Antilleans Orchestra at Band Stand.

Tue. 27/8/63: 4.30 p.m.—Inauguration of the All Trinidad and Tobago Colleges Soccer Series at Skinner Park, with a match between St. Benedict College of La Romain and Progressive Educational Institute of Port-of-Spain. It is hoped that the Hon. Minister of Education and Culture will kick off.

8.00 p.m.—Steel Band Concert by the Guinness Cavaliers Orchestra at Band Stand.

Wed. 28/8/63: 7.30 p.m.—Show at Skinner Park depicting "Folk Culture in an Independent Trinidad and Tobago, and other features including Singing, Dancing, Steel Band Music, Gymnastics, Impersonations, Calypsoes, etc., etc. This show is sponsored by the Department of Social & Community Development—Victoria.

Thu. 29/8/63: 8.00 p.m.—Independence Variety Show at Naparima Bowl, featuring The San Fernando Chorale, Miss Margaret Cowie, The Arawaks Dance Troupe, Indian singing and Dancing, Steel Band Music, The Singing Mitchells, Vic Lange Combo, Les Enfants, Calypso, Drama etc. Net proceeds from this show to be donated to charity.

Fri. 30/8/63: 9.30 a.m.—Youth Rally at Skinner Park—March Past, Patriotic songs, Reading of Prime Minister's message by His Worship the Mayor, Address to the youths by Mr. U. Bobb, Island Scholarship winner, Folk dances, P.E. displays, etc., etc.

Sat. 31/8/63: 9.00 a.m.—Church Services for Independence.
10.00 a.m.—Parade of Uniformed Groups and address by His Worship the Mayor.

11.30 a.m.—Festival of Sports at Skinner Park.
8.00 p.m.—Camp Fire at Skinner Park.
9.00 p.m.—Fire Works at Skinner Park.



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Mr. Copes recommends

A New System of Rates and Taxes

A comprehensive report prepared by Mr. John Copes on "Valuation, Land Taxation and Rating" was last week released by Government. Mr. Copes was appointed to prepare the report under the United Nations Programme for Technical Assistance.

He examines our system of taxation, tax policy, and valuation of land, and points out its weaknesses. It also explores ancillary matters like income tax, land acquisition, registration, water and sewerage.

The report recommends alternative systems of taxation: Capital Value Systems which involve (a) site value taxation, and (b) improved value taxation.

Its appendices show methods of taxation employed in other Commonwealth countries and sets out a proposed Valuation of Land Act and the establishment of a proposed Central Valuation Department.

Dr. Copes explains that our tax system is based on Annual Rental Values, is largely derived from the English Poor Relief Act of 1901 which gave rise to the present rates "muddle" in England.

Nation Stock-taking

He writes that whilst he believes that the "interests of Trinidad and Tobago would best be served by a system based on Site Values, the recommendation is that, if administratively feasible, Government should proceed to undertake a National Stocktaking of Real Estate in which a roll of values would show both the value of Site and the Improved Capital Value of the property. At the conclusion of such a programme Government would then be in a position to evaluate the merits and demerits of one system or another."

He also believes that while a new system of rates and taxes "would lay the basis for more equitable tax contributions and increased revenue..." there are profound economic and social reasons for considering a change".

The reasons:

(I) "During the Five Year Development Programme 1958/62 the average consideration for property sold advanced by 69%, whereas during the previous five years prices remained static.

"An increasing spiral of Real Estate prices will hinder development in housing, commerce and industry by adding to the cost of housing and the prices of goods.

"With taxation on real property often at rates of less than one-tenth of one per cent and increasing volumes of capital to be spent on Development Schemes the inflationary tendencies are likely to continue.

"It is paradoxical that Government is forced into the position of having to acquire lands at values which it has been instrumental in creating.

(II) "In that the taxation on land in Trinidad and Tobago is negligible, speculation is encouraged as the owner can exploit the market to the best advantage practically without cost of himself. The large increases in values which have accompanied Government expenditure on Development Schemes remain untaxed and the beneficiaries of these gains enjoy the benefit of such works without making any additional contribution towards their capital cost or maintenance. On sale the gain becomes an untaxed gift of cash.

(III) "The effect of Rent Restriction is such that many properties have been paying rates at the same level for over twenty years. These rates are at pre-war economy levels whilst more recently constructed properties pay rates based on more recent values. The more recently constructed properties contribute considerably more to the cost of the same services as enjoyed by the Rent Restricted properties.

ment, but, of itself, contributes little towards the promotion of the development. It can however be the means for further speculation unless co-partnered with a suitable tax policy, e.g., an owner of old residential property in an area zoned as 'Commercial', on his existing low rates could continue to exploit the market.

"The 'Commercial' zoning would increase his land value and by holding out would contribute to forcing up the prices of land. It is possible for unrestricted 'trading' in land to take the price beyond that which a bona fide entrepreneur would pay.

"As much as a ninefold difference in these levels of tax is in evidence.

(IV) Housing development is not unaffected by Rent Restriction and low rates. Persons occupying Rent Restricted house properties often spend only 7 or 8% of their income on housing, whilst 15% to 20% might be regarded as more normal. It follows that they are reluctant to move from their existing circumstances.

(V) "Indications are that the population will double within the next twenty-five years. The current National and Regional Town Planning Programme will provide for the expansion and development of the city, the orderly development of the country and the fullest use of existing services. This will result in land being zoned for limited and specified uses.

"The zoning will provide the channels for future develop-

(VI) "The Land Use Classification of agricultural land and the zoning of land for agricultural use will define the Territory's potential in agricultural produce. It goes without saying that the owners of potentially favourable agricultural land will be expected to contribute their share to the economy of the country by making the fullest use of the resources within their charge.

To this Mr. Copes adds: "It follows that the ultimate tax policy should be directed towards providing incentives for development whilst at the same time curbing speculation. The tax should discourage (if not penalise) the holding of agricultural land idle."

Later in the report, speaking of the inadequacies of the present system Dr. Copes says:

THE NATION, FRIDAY, .

"The existing system of rating and taxation of land is entirely unsuitable to a programme of development. It is a disincentive form of tax operating against development, it encourages speculation and contributes towards the high prices of land. There is no deterrent to the holding idle of productive agricultural land..."

National Interests

"Whereas rating and Land taxation has, to date, had only one objective, namely, to provide revenue for Local Government, it is essential that future policies incorporate National interests. The need on the one hand is fiscal but the non fiscal application of the tax needs to provide the climate for development and increased productivity along the lines directed by National and Regional Town Planning..."

Taxation Low

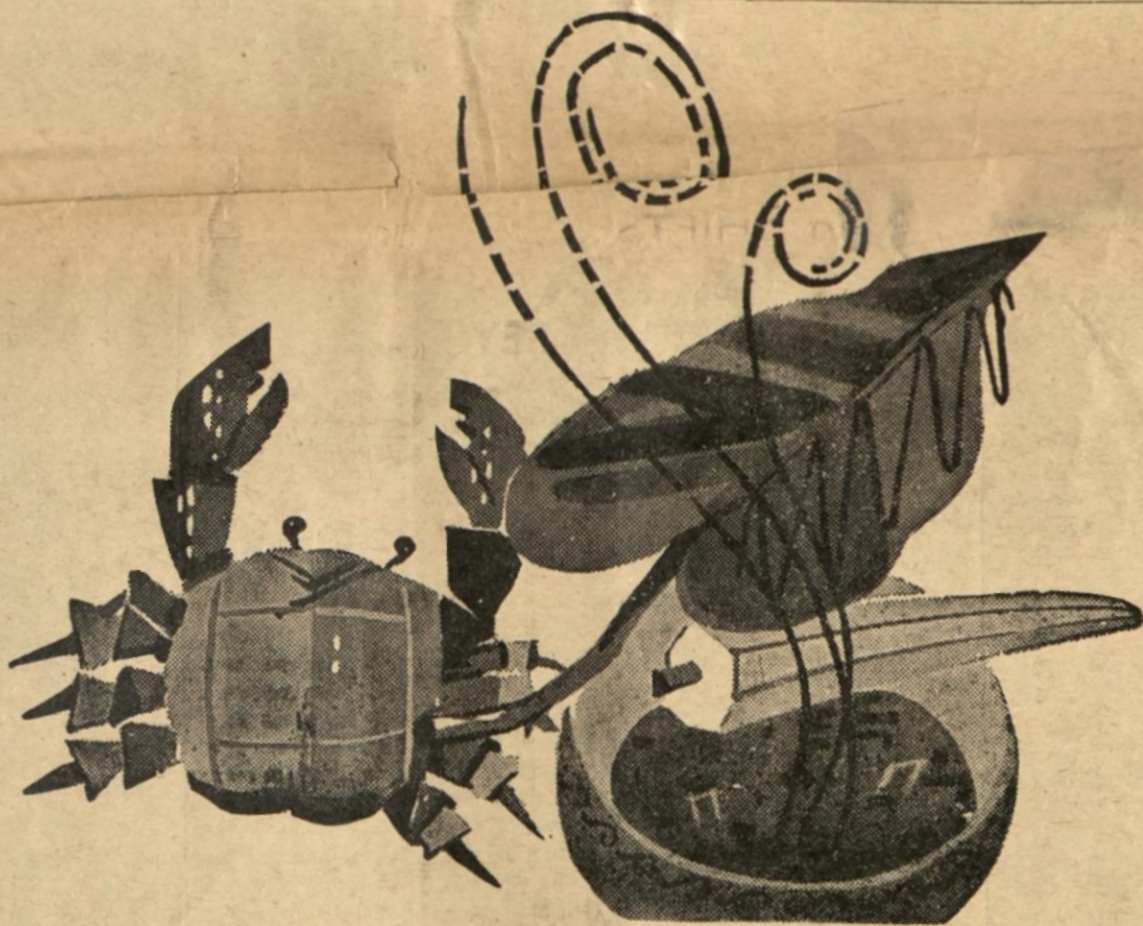
"The present level of taxation on land is particularly low in relation to advancing land values. Inflationary tendencies are evident. As land values increase and the cost per unit of house or commercial building advances so a given volume of savings and Capital are soaked up and utilised in a decreasing number of units. Wages and savings do not keep

pace mortgage. The new increasing value will absorb the values."

(To be continue.

An immediate foot-note to Mr. Copes' report is that the Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Phillip B. Newallo, Acting Senior Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Frank Thompson, Acting Administrative Assistant, Office of the Prime Minister, to make a survey of estates in Trinidad and Tobago.

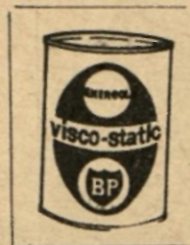
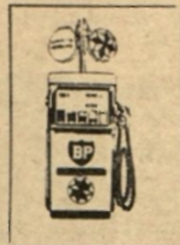
The survey is to include the following: (1) acreage, (2) location, (3) ownership and nationality of owner, including changes of ownership in the past ten years; (4) estimated value; (5) nature of cultivation; (6) production; (7) acreage under cultivation and uncultivated; (8) acreage rented or given out to farmers; (9) indebtedness to the Agricultural Credit Bank, past or present; (10) subsidies from Government over the past ten years; (11) land taxes, house rates, water rates paid.



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RESEARCH KEEPS BP AHEAD

Draft Second Five-Year Plan

The Fiscal and Monetary Policy

It has been said that the Trinidadian's propensity to consume is very high indeed. The Programme has taken note of this fact and has emphasised the necessity for the population to effect a much higher degree of saving over the next few years.

Micawber's equation.
Income 20 pounds a year: expenditure 19 pounds, 19 shillings and sixpence - HAPPINESS.
Income 20 pounds: expenditure 20 pounds and sixpence - MISERY.
Charles Dickens.

The Programme points out that the essence of Government's fiscal and monetary policy must be flexibility and a readiness to adjust to changing circumstances. "The domestic mobilization of resources for the development of both the private and public sectors of the economy calls for a certain degree of sacrifice and social discipline. Development of the economy and the provision of more and better employment opportunities require saving for the creation of capital.

basic objectives
"Accordingly, the basic objectives of the Government's fiscal policy are to increase the rate of total domestic saving (including

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.

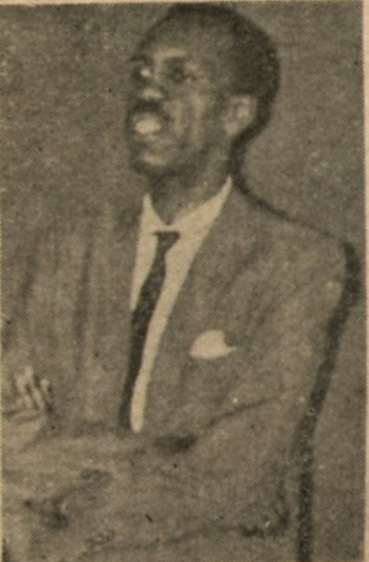
Education
Candidates must be in possession of a School Leaving Certificate or its equivalent.

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 can not 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.



The Head of the Planning Unit, Mr. William G. Demas

both public and private saving) and to ensure that such saving is channelled into forms of investment, which will facilitate the long-run growth of the economy. If these objectives are to be achieved, there must be some restraint in the growth of consumption."

The Programme points out that the process of economic development is such that the sacrifice of immediate consumption in the present and make consumption even greater in the long run. For in order to increase the community's production of goods and services in the future, capital formation is required.

Even Government will have to restrain its recurrent expenditures on goods and services to leave more money for development works — since the high rate of population growth, three per cent., increases the need for more schools, hospitals, and so on; and above all, to provide increased employment for the growing labour force. Government may also have to provide investment funds so as to encourage the private sector to speed up agricultural, industrial and other forms of development.

the main effort

Some may argue that the country could borrow to meet investment expenditure; the Draft agrees that domestic savings can be supplemented by foreign savings through the import of capital... But it is important to bear in mind that foreign investment should ultimately only be a supplement to domestic savings, if self-sustained growth is to be achieved. The main effort must, therefore, come from domestic sources of savings, it states.

- WE HAVE TO SAVE — WE COULD SAVE IF:**
- we "Buy Local"
 - we buy less luxuries and invest savings in homes or productive local enterprise
 - merchants are content with a reasonable mark up on goods
 - workers deliver a full day's work for a full day's wage
 - people in the community join to establish or improve a community facility which eliminates a hazard to health, improves the level of education, or enriches their lives
 - a waste-product from a factory or farm is converted into a useful by-product.

only 40 per cent

"While the rate of capital accumulation in the last decade has been extremely high (Gross Capital Formation amounted to some 28 per cent. of Gross Domestic Product between 1956 and 1961), only some 40 per cent of the funds for financing this investment has been internally generated by Gross National Saving in the form of savings in the public sector, of households and local unincorporated enterprises, and of local companies (including their depreciation provisions).

"The depreciation provisions of foreign enterprises and the inflow of overseas capital (including new capital as well as re-investment of the savings required to finance investment. A measure of the national savings effort can be derived by expressing Gross National Savings as a percentage of Gross National Product at market prices. This was some 14 per cent. between 1951 and 1961, and some 13 per cent. between 1958 and 1962.

self-sustained growth

"It is true that, given the large share of the foreign-owned petroleum industry in total capital formation, the contribution of national savings to the financing of total investment must be expected to be somewhat lower than it would be were it not for the dominant position occupied by the petroleum sector. But in the new Plan large capital inflows are projected for the financing of both the public sector and the manufacturing sector.

"It still remains true therefore that the savings effort must be gradually increased so that national savings should come to form a bigger part of Gross Domestic Capital Formation as well

as of Gross National Product, if in the long run self-sustained growth is to be achieved. It should, however, be noted that the concept of self-sustained growth does not preclude the continued inflow of foreign capital. What is relevant is the proportion between national savings and overseas capital inflow.

"Over the six-year period 1963 to 1968, Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the public sector is projected at \$330 million (in 1962 prices) or just under 17 per cent. of the total of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation over the same period, compared with just under 22 per cent. in 1962. This decreasing share of Public Sector Capital Formation is partly explained by the large emphasis in the new Plan on loans for agriculture, housing and industry. (While such loans form part of capital expenditure, they are not considered to constitute capital formation by the public sector). Public Sector Gross Savings as a percentage of total Gross National Savings are projected at 19 per cent. over the period 1963 to 1968, as compared with 20 per cent. in 1962.

"These Public Sector Savings consist of Savings of the Government and Savings of Public Utilities. In absolute terms Gross Public Sector Savings are projected to increase from \$22 million in 1962 to \$24 million in 1968, due entirely to an assumed increase in the Savings of Public Utilities.

"The level of Government savings is assumed to decline slightly, owing to the projected increases in recurrent expenditure arising from the carrying out of

the new development projects and from increased Public Debt charges. After taking into account the possibilities of local borrowing, it was found that the Public Sector required large inflows of external funds in the form of commercial self-liquidating loans as well as foreign aid for the finance of its investment programme—some \$240 million over the six-year period 1963 to 1968. This is in sharp contrast with the experience of the five-year period 1958 to 1962, when local resources financed over 90 per cent. of Public Sector Development expenditure.

"These figures suggest four major considerations which must be borne in mind in approaching the question of future mobilisation of resources for the Public Sector. (To be continued).

DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1964-1968

The Draft of the Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968 is now published for public comment. The Government invites public comment on the Draft Plan copies of which may be obtained (price 50 cents) at the Government Printing Office, 2, Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain, Warden's Offices, Municipal Offices, Post Offices and book stores. Any comments or objections with respect to this Draft Plan made by or on behalf of any person must be in writing and state:— (a) the specific grounds of objections; and (b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for; and must be addressed to the Head of the Economic Planning Division of the Prime Minister's Office, Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, in an envelope clearly marked "Draft Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968." All such comments or objections must reach the Head of the Economic Planning Division on or before 14th September, 1963, which is the last date for receipt of memoranda and not 15th August as stated in invitations sent to many organizations.



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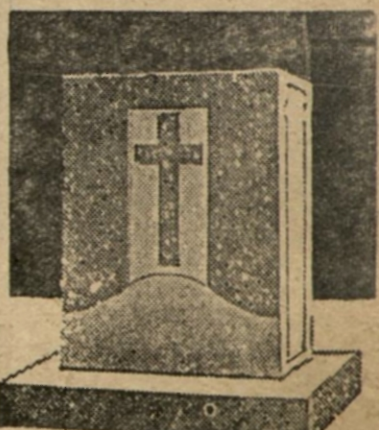
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The Collet and Clapp Proposals

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1963 • Page 5

If Government accepts the proposed Collet and Clapp Classification Plan and the Salary Plan for the Civil Service, Government will be committed to the further expenditure of \$3,625,024 per year. This, added to the \$7m recently spent on interim pay will bring increased emoluments to the Civil Service this year to more than \$10m.

The increased expenditure must be regarded in its proper perspective — against the background of the present intense struggle to develop the country's economy. It may be seen as a channeling away to Civil Service costs of yet more of the income derived from the oil industry. "Personal Emoluments, i.e., Monthly Salaries paid by the Central Government, increased from \$25.8m in 1955 to \$55m in 1962."

It is possible that a struggle may develop around the Collet and Clapp proposals — the CSA may quite possibly stage objections to both the Classification Plan and the Salary Plan as being in some respects inimical to their interests. The Opposition with whom Government will discuss the Plan may take the view either that the increases should not be paid or that they are inadequate for the needs of the service. They may even refuse to comment. Only when Government's discussions with the CSA and the Opposition are ended, will the public be aware of the way the wind blows for the Civil Service. Lastly, there is Government's feeling on the matter which will be expressed by Cabinet at the end of the discussions and its own deliberations.

Ranges and Salaries

The classification plan divides the service into 53 ranges. The first 19 ranges have 8 steps of salary increases. Range 1 (the lowest) begins at \$60 and ends at \$85. Range 19 begins at \$145 and ends at \$203. The lowest annual increase in this group is \$3.00, the highest is \$10.

Ranges 20—37 have 7 steps each. The lowest is \$152 and the highest \$444 with a minimum annual increase of \$7 and maximum of \$22.

Ranges 37—42 have 6 steps from \$348—\$565 with minimum annual increase of \$17 and a maximum of \$27.

Ranges 43—47 have 4 steps from \$513—\$721. In ranges 48—53 there are only 3 steps from \$877—\$966.

The lowest grade of Civil Servants, messengers and such, in the first 10 ranges will earn from \$60—\$131 per month and the highest, the Permanent Secretaries progress from \$877 to \$966 per month.

The lowest paid clerk begins

at range 16—\$125 per month, and in the natural process of time and promotion may reach grade 35 with a maximum of \$422 per month.

This is somewhere about the middle structure of the service classification. After this point Senior Civil Servants range from maximums of \$444 to \$966. On the momentum of his superior ability the ablest Civil Service clerk may move through the service from \$125 to \$966 per month. Not all can thus reach the top. University graduates enter the service as administrative cadets at range No. 36 and have only 17 ranges and 8 promotions to climb to the top.

It is possible that the clerk from the Secondary School may retire at the middle range maximum of \$422 per month or lower if he lacks the ability to break into the upper range.

Equation with Private Industry

The plan therefore will of necessity be subjected to intense and minute study by the CSA and possibly suffer prolonged discussions between the Association and the Government team, and possibly between Government and Opposition.

The Plan's designers say they worked on the assumption that "the Government can afford to pay neither more nor less than the average rates in effect in private industry; and that the salaries of Ministers are, in effect, the "ceiling" for the Civil Service."

This opening shot, to say the least, is fertile ground for debate, but this depends on Cabinet's point of view.

The planners add that their method of constructing the plan is based on... "salary data from private industry and other governmental units; and the relationships among the various classes as revealed by the classification plan."

To get this salary data questionnaires were sent out to all private concerns in the country employing 50 or more people.

Responses were received from approximately 60% of those contacted. Salary data from the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service, the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, and the Government of Jamaica were also used. Salary ranges

for key classes were established on the basis of the information."

None will get less

If the plan is to be put into effect it will be ensured that:

(1) No employee will receive a salary reduction as a result of the installation. Employees whose present salaries were over the maximum of the range proposed for their class will be continued at that salary until such time as they are promoted.

(2) Employees receiving less than the minimum for their class will be brought up to that minimum.

(3) Employees whose present salaries fall within the range proposed, but not on a step of the range, are brought up to the next highest step.

(4) Employees whose present salaries fall on a step of the proposed range will remain on that step until such time as they are eligible for a salary increase in the normal course of events.

Budgetary effects

If those principles are followed in installing the plan, the immediate cost to the Government during the first year after installation will be approximately \$3,645,000 over present payroll costs. Subsequent years' costs would, of course be less by virtue of the fact that new employees would be brought in at the minimum of the range of the class involved.

In conclusion the plan summarises that:

"...Slightly more than 63% of total increase would go to employees whose position have been allocated to the lower half of the salary schedule or those whose recommended minimum compensation is \$203.00 monthly or less.

"Three thousand eight hundred and forty-two employees are found to have salaries above the maximum of their respective classes, and, therefore, would receive no increases.

Most to Education

"It is estimated that between 17,000 and 17,500 employees would automatically secure some salary increment on installation of the new plan. Many of these would be quite nominal, of course, being a result of necessary inter-range adjustments, i.e., those necessary to place compensation on one of the steps established in the salary ranges."

An interesting feature of the



Mr. Manswell of the C.S.A.

plan is that the Ministry of Education and Culture takes the biggest slice of the increase (\$1,531,092). The Ministry of Health and Housing follows with \$983,016. Therefore, these two Ministries take \$2.5 of the \$3.6 proposed increase.

Teachers (and those whose jobs are in the periphery of the schools) therefore seem to be the people who will benefit most. Emphasis therefore is placed

on education (as it necessarily must be in a developing country). To attract university graduates in the teaching profession they must be paid as attractively as in other arms of the service, or the effort in education will be defeated for lack of proper personnel.

The department of Health and Housing includes Hospitals, Medical Special services, Medical Professional services, Hospital Administration, Public Health, Social Welfare and Housing.

Social Welfare includes Friendly Societies, Co-operatives, Community Development, Medical and Social and Psychiatric welfare and adult education.

Interest in Social Welfare is an aspect of prime importance in a developing society.

*Draft Second Five Year Plan

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For Workers :

why trade unions?

No matter what the economic system in a country or the political ideology of the government in power is, wherever people are working for wages or are employed by others, there is need for the organisation of trade unions. Whether the employer is a single individual, a company or a government, membership in a trade union is a natural and necessary activity for all persons who work for wages.

Trade unions are an indispensable element of democratic society. The quality of democratic society is in direct proportion to the amount of recognition accorded to trade unions in that society.

The trade union, as an organisation of workers engaged in the same industry, occupation or craft or enterprise, is a positive expression of the indisputable truth that no worker — but no worker — can stand alone.

From the cradle to the grave, every single human being is dependent, in some way or another, on other human beings for food, and all the necessities of life — even guidance, tuition, advice. Man is a social being. He cannot live in a social vacuum. He can never really stand alone or live unto himself.

Democratic Organisation

This is particularly true of the worker. Moreso, when employed by a person or a company with big financial and social resources, or a government. The worker who protests his wages or other working conditions has only one of two alternatives if he attempts to negotiate with his employer as an individual. His choice is either to accept his employer's conditions or leave the job.

A trade union is defined as a continuing and permanent democratic organisation, voluntarily created of, by and for workers.

Its purposes are many. The union is to protect workers on the job; to improve their conditions of employment through collective bargaining agreements; to seek to better the conditions of their lives; to secure their natural rights; to afford effective means for expression for workers' views and opinions on all problems affecting the society, whether political or economic.

TU Activities

A trade union is defined as a continuing organisation, because its activities go forward from day to day, week to week, month to month, year to year—without respite or interruption. It is more necessary to emphasize and stress this characteristic of the trade union in under-developed and developing countries, because of the difficulty of organisation due to lack of understanding and appreciation by workers of the real value and purposes of a union, lack of finance, illiteracy and even fear as well as indifference. This was true in some of the industrial countries in the early days of their trade union growth.

The trade union is not merely a defensive organisation which fights specific battles, such as a lawyer does when retained to defend an individual in a particular case.

The trade union is a permanent organisation dedicated to progressive achievement of

positive purposes. The trade union is to last as long as the society itself, in which workers are employed for wages. Workers are supposed to spend their whole lives as members of trade unions. In other words, just as one is a life-long member of a church or a society, so the wise, purposeful worker is a life-member of a union — from the



By
KEN HILL

day he or she starts to work until the time of retirement or death!! This is the policy of employers toward their own business association (like the Chamber of Commerce). It is very much more necessary for workers, all workers, to adopt this as a part of their lives.

Problems Multiply

Whatever progress or success is achieved at any time by a union, there is always still more and yet more to be done for the workers. Such is life in any form of society. Indeed, as

present-day history has shown, with the advances of science and technology, the problems affecting workers multiply and become even more complex than before.

So the union must be a permanent organisation existing for centuries—for the life of a nation! It is far, far more than a lawyer's office where persons who may be involved in court cases or disputes, on and off, go for advice to redress a temporary grievance.

The trade union is defined as a democratic organisation, because it is, in fact, an organisation created voluntarily by workers, consists of workers and exists for the benefit of workers who control (or should control) its policies and all its acts as a body.

Birthright of Freedom

The essential core of the trade union movement derives from the time-honoured, tested and proved conviction that every human being is born with a birthright of freedom which cannot be taken away from him without doing violence to his human personality.

Man's essential rights include such natural rights as the right to food, to think and speak freely; to procreate, to associate with other human beings for economic, social and political purposes. These are inalienable rights which it is most important and necessary for the trade

unions to protect in the case of workers. They are just as important as life itself. These rights are rooted in the human nature of man, and, in origin, are superior to any government or any law. They do not originate in a constitution or the will of a parliament.

The trade unionist holds the conviction that one of the basic purposes of the trade union movement is to bring together workers who want to be men and expect to work and live in such a manner that they are able to realise to the fullest possible extent the exercise of their basic natural rights.

Progressive Unions

This is considered by trade unionists to be absolutely vital in understanding the basis of the trade union movement, because this philosophy is in sharp contrast to and conflicts with the ideas and actions of many employers (private capitalists as well as government representatives) who regard men and women as commodities on what they choose to call the "labour market", who classify them in terms of what they call "brain-power or muscle-power" use, but have no regard for other human beings as equals, and persons entitled to the requirement of the same natural rights.

All workers can enjoy their natural rights when they make their unions strong and progressive enough.

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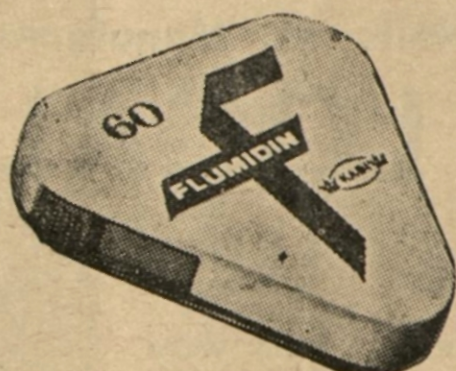
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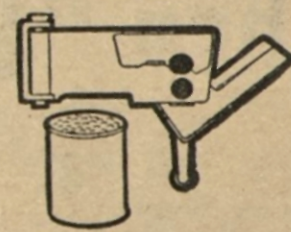
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Election Round-up

By Councillor I. K. Merritt

Three weeks after the first anniversary of Independence the People's National Movement will hold its first election of officers under the revised Party Constitution. This will be an historic and momentous exercise in the life of this new nation. For the past seven years, the PNM has been the vehicle for attaining nationalist aspirations in Trinidad and Tobago, and in the vanguard of the nationalist movement in the West Indies.

During those seven years the Party has seen the birth and death of the West Indies Federation — the hope for independence of nationalists of the earlier eras. It has forced a revision of the 1941 Bases Agreement in the entire West Indies. It has achieved internal self-government and subsequently, independence for its people. It has won two significant national elections, is firmly in control of the Boroughs and has steadily made inroads into the County Councils.

The original constitution revised after a lengthy process in 1962, called for election of officers of the movement after five years. But this deadline coincided with the year of national elections, and the Convention of 1961 unanimously agreed to a postponement rather than changing horses (if necessary) in mid-stream. Further postponements were made to complete the constitution and its appendices of regulations, which, for the first time, are spelt out in detail for each unit.

The Seventh Annual Convention, at which this exercise is to be held, takes place over the week-end of the 20-22nd of September, at the Teachers' Emergency Training College, the venue of many conventions past. The various units of the movement have been busy in the last few weeks making their nominations for the seventeen posts that will be declared vacant at the convention.

These are (1) Chairman, (2) First, Second, Third and Lady Vice-Chairman, (3) General Secretary and his Assistant, (4) Political Leader, (5) Treasurer, (6) Education Secretary, (7)



COUNCILLOR I. K. MERRITT

Public Relations Officer, (8) Labour Officer, (9) Elections Officer, (10) Two Youth Officers, one Male, one Female, (11) Party Welfare Officer, (12) Field Officer.

A list of the serving officers was circulated along with other documents to all units of the movement. Present indications are that all are standing for re-election, with certain understandable exceptions. For instance, the present chairman is Sir Learie Constantine who has been appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, and Mr. Matthew Ramcharan appointed High Commissioner to Jamaica. The Education and Labour Relations Secretaries both resigned and are not seeking re-election. The post of Deputy Political Leader does not come up for election as the appointee is selected by the Political Leader in consultations with the Legislative Group. The posts of 3rd vice-chairman, field officer, welfare officer, and an additional youth officer are all new posts in the Constitution.

The Acting General Secretary circularised all units of the Party calling on them to fulfil the requirements of the Constitution Article 16 (4) by mailing nominations to the several officers. On the basis of these nominations—for which prior written consent is demanded, secret ballot voting will take place at the Convention. The deadline for submission of nominations was August 15, but this has since been extended to August 31.

Another circular issued simultaneously, quoted Article 16 of the Constitution which states in Sub-section 1 that the Chairman, Political Leader and General Secretary, a paid officer, shall be elected in Annual Convention and shall hold office for five years, unless they resign or are removed at Annual Convention. All other officers, however, shall hold office for one year.

Article 17 points out that voting shall be by secret ballot and lays down the requirements for eligibility. These are (I) that a person must be a member for at least twelve months; (II) be financial; (II) is not the subject of any disciplinary procedure.

In the words of the Secretary, "this very important and serious responsibility must be discharged with the utmost care at all stages." These officers shall guide the destiny of the movement over the next year and their election deserves the highest sense of responsibility and caution if the best interests of the movement are to be served.

Seventh Annual Convention

Arrangements for the 7th Annual Convention of the People's National Movement have moved into high gear. On Sunday last the General Council approved the proposal of the Central Executive to summon the Convention for Friday 20, Saturday 21, and Sunday 22nd September, 1963.

The Convention will be held at the Emergency Training College on Wrightson Road, Port-of-Spain.

Two Committees were set up by the General Council to undertake preliminary arrangements for the Convention:

They are:— (i) A. Convention Arrangements Committee comprising:—

The Ag. General Secretary (Chairman) Mr. N. Simonette
Mr. Leopold McClean
Mr. A. T. Carr
Mr. Jack Lewsey
Mr. Ivan Williams
Miss P. Mitchell.

(ii) A. Resolutions Committee comprising:—

Mr. A. Dottin (Chairman)
Mr. A. T. Carr
Mrs. Zilla Kirton
Mr. Errol Mahabir
Mr. Clyde Worrel.

The Convention Committee will take care of all the physical requirements for the Convention, while the Resolutions Committee will classify the resolutions submitted by units of the party for presentation and debate at the Convention.

One of the highlights of the 7th Annual Convention will be the Election of Officers of the Movement which will be held in accordance with the provisions of the Party's New Constitution.

The Constitution requires that officers of the Movement, with the exception of the Deputy Political Leader, will be elected in Annual Convention on the basis of nominations proposed by units of the Movement.

These elections will be conducted by secret ballot and the General Council has appointed Mr. Donald Pierre, Mr. J. H. Maurice and Dr. J. A. Waterman as Returning Officers to take charge of the elections.

The election of officers will take place during the third session of the Convention, beginning at 9.45 a.m. on Sunday, 22nd September, 1963.

A complete list of persons nominated for offices will be published on this page after Friday, 6th September, 1963.

The closing date for the submission of nominations has been extended to August 31st, 1963.

PARTY NOTES

The San Juan Constituency Group held its 7th Annual Conference on Saturday, 17th August, 1963, at the Morvant Community Centre.

Mr. Orman Holder, the chairman of the Constituency Group, presided. The Conference received the Annual Reports of the officers of the Executive and elected representatives to the General Council for the ensuing year.

The members elected to represent the Constituency on the General Council were Messrs. Orman Holder, George Kangate and Winston Best.

The Constituency will be represented at the 7th Annual Convention to be held on Friday 20th, Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd September, 1963, by Messrs. Michael Webber, Michael Roopchand and Jose Alcantara.

Mrs. Lucille Baptiste, Political Secretary to the Prime Minister, installed the officers of the Constituency Group and addressed the Conference on the "Duties and Responsibilities of the Constituency Executive."

The Hon. Robert Wallace, who represents the San Juan Constituency in Parliament, gave a comprehensive report on his work as representative, and his duties as a Minister in the Government.

The new Constituency Executive now comprises:—

Mr. Orman Holder, Chairman; Mr. Winston Best, vice chairman; Mrs. Zilla Kirton, lady vice chairman; Mr. Michael Webber, secretary; Mrs. Inez De Merrieux, assistant secretary; Mr. Don Taylor, treasurer; Mr. Lennox Brown, male youth officer; Mrs. Eden Maule, female youth officer; Mr. Michael Roopchand, public relations officer; Mr. Jose Alcantara, election officer; Mr. Winston Edwards, education officer; Mr. Stanley Nunes, field officer.

Committee Members: Cabot Harry, Mrs. Muriel McIntyre, Murchison Jarrette, Bertram Jones, Norbert Eliche, Jack Alexis, Hugh Roseman, Winston Seales, Kenrick Drayton, Beresford Williams.

BICHE

NEW YOUTH LEAGUE

Earlier this month the secretary of the Nariva Constituency journeyed to Canque, Biche, and formed a branch of the Party's Youth League. From the seventeen members who attended the ceremony, four officers were elected. They are:

Chairman—Mr. Alex Johnson; vice chairman—Miss Rubina Serrette; secretary—Miss Andrey Mark; asst. secretary-treasurer—Miss Annette Johnson.

The constituency secretary then lectured to members on discipline and unity, and later gave a brief outline of the part the League must play at a national level.

DIEGO MARTIN

The Diego Martin Constituency Group cordially invites all Party members and their friends to attend their pre-Independence dance, to be held at the Palm Beach Aquatic Club, Carenage,

on August 24, from 8.00 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Admission fee for a gent is set at \$2.50, and for a lady, \$2.00. Music will be by Sel Duncan, and gents must wear coats. It should be noted that the committee reserves the right to refuse admission. There will be a bar, supper, and ices.

PRINCES TOWN

PG 5

Grand Independence Souce Party and Dance organised by PNM Party Group No. 5, Princes Town, to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly, Centenary Street, Princes Town, on Saturday, August 31, 1963, from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. Admission \$1.00. Music by D Airds Tape recorder. Refreshments on sale.

LA BREA

INDEPENDENCE DANCE

An Independence Fair and Dance will be held on Saturday, August 31, 1963 at the La Brea Community Centre.

Fair—2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Dance—8.00 p.m. to 4.00 a.m.
Admission:—Fair: Adults \$1.00. Children 50c.

Dance: Gents \$1.50; Ladies \$1.00.
Music by Harmonics Combo.
Sponsors: PG 8, Fyzabad.

SAN FERNANDO EAST

PNM's San Fernando East constituency is sponsoring an Independence Anniversary Dinner and Dance—with Floor Show, in honour of His Worship the Mayor, and their representatives in Parliament, at the Eastern Unity Friendly Society Hall, 41 Legendre Street, on August 30.

Tickets are on sale at the Union Print Shop, Lord Street, and at the homes of officers of the constituency. The price of admission is \$4.00.

Meanwhile the raffle run by the San Fernando East constituency which was postponed from June 16, was drawn at Las Quevas on the occasion of an excursion to that beach on Discovery Day. The winners are:

First prize Ticket B—3 No. 1 Mr. Herbon Horsford, PG 18. Pleasantville.

Second Prize Ticket A—9 No. 30, Dr. J. E. Mahabir, San Fernando Hospital.

Third prize Ticket B—14 No. 5 Mr. Sam Proverbs, P.A.P., PG 9

BARATARIA

PG 10

The Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. K. Mohammed, recently installed officers of Party Group 10 of his own constituency, Barataria.

Those installed were the chairman—Mr. C. Fabio; vice chairman—Mr. F. Albert; secretary—Mr. W. Buckmire; asst. secretary—Mrs. A. Williams; treasurer—Mr. McLean; public relations officer—Mr. O. Taylor; education secretary—Mrs. U. Roach; youth officer—Mr. C. Jones; elections officer—Mr. C. Roach. The delegate to the Annual Convention is Mr. C. Fabio; committee members—Messrs. Ramoutar and A. Parris.

PRINCES TOWN

PG 4

Grand Seventy-Five Cents Independence Bounce, in aid of the Party's Building Fund, to be held at the All Ages Friendly Society Hall, King Street, Princes Town, on Friday, August 30, from 8.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Music will be by tapes, and there will be a bar. Light refreshments on sale.

ST. JOSEPH COCKTAIL PARTY

The St. Joseph Constituency will hold a cocktail party to celebrate the first anniversary of Independence at the St. Joseph Government School, on August 31, from 6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. The price of admission would be \$2.00. Following the party there will be a free film show in the school yard.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT Party Headquarters Building Fund

TARGET \$50,000.00

Already Acknowledged:	\$26,440.98
Party Group Nos. 2 & 3 — P.O.S. South	37.75
Party Group No. 20 — Arima	8.50
Party Group No. 7 — Diego Martin	22.10
Proceeds from Yolanos Sookoor Mohammed	
Song Recital at Queen's Hall	347.00
Party Group No. 15 — P.O.S. North	26.85
Narine Baldeosingh	100.00
Party Group No. 12 — Arima	20.00
Total	\$27,003.18

7th August, 1963.

Return of Licences issued to Auctioneers during the month of July, 1963, pursuant to the Auctioneers Ordinance Chapter 31, No. 10 Section 7.

Name	Address	Date of Issue of Licence.
PATRICK JOHN	Tabaquite Road Rio Claro	18/7/63

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY VARIETY SHOWS

County	Venue	Date	Time
St. David	Toco Community Centre Grounds	Sunday 25th August	7 p.m.
St. Andrew	Sangre Grande Community Centre Grounds	Monday 26th August	7 p.m.
Siparia	Irwin Park	26th August	7 p.m.
St. George E.	Arima	Tuesday 27th August	7 p.m.
Caroni	Chaguanas Market Square	Wednesday 28th August	5.30 p.m.
San Fernando	Skinner Park	Wednesday 28th August	7 p.m.
Tobago	Scarborough	Thursday 29th August	7 p.m.
Nariva-Mayaro	Rio Claro Recreation Ground	Thursday 30th August	7 p.m.



Senator Nicholas Simonette, Acting General Secretary, PNM

THE NATION

ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Published weekly by the P.N.M. Publishing Co., Ltd.
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Editorial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1963

Looking Back and Forward

We are looking forward to our Independence anniversary celebrations next week, when we will be just one year old as a sovereign nation. Much has happened since our flag replaced the Union Jack, since we sang our National Anthem for the first time, since Dr. Williams published his 'History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago' and since foreign dignitaries came to our Independence celebrations. Among other matters of importance, we created a small Defence Force, sent diplomats abroad (necessary if only miniature attributes of sovereignty) and we are graced by the presence of a small diplomatic corps.

But such outward shows, the trappings of sovereignty, are not the nation, merely its ceremonial dress. The nation is people, we, our strength and weaknesses, our hopes, faiths, virtues and faults; our daily lives, habits and speech; how we approach or turn aside from any cause; how we invest ourselves with pride or shame at each event of our history. A nation is people dwelling together in unity or in discord; either relegating some of the people to sub-citizenship or letting "every creed and race find an equal place" under the national sun. Because of our peculiar, diverse human composition that phrase of our National Anthem will remain a permanent challenge in our National life.

In our first year of Independence we have striven to meet this challenge, as the economists say, in the public sector. In our first Independence Budget, Government made a forthright attempt to spread the burden of the economy equally on all citizens and to lay a broad base of plans for the benefit of the common man, and so for the benefit of all. Mr. Nehru said in India recently that the test of usefulness of any plan is whether it benefits the common man. Government's efforts in the social services — education, health, water, sewerage, housing, electricity, agriculture — are all designed to give us the better life and something more of human dignity.

In the private sector, management and labour have been largely left to thresh out their difficulties by themselves. Their struggle is, as in every democracy, a struggle for increased wages, shorter working hours, better amenities on the job, acknowledgement of the workers' rights and privileges, respect for their simple dignity as human beings. Neither side has fared too badly. Both appear a little bloodied but still unbowed. Issues are still unsolved especially in sugar and in oil, our two most labour intensive industries. The current Oil Commission may settle more than the recent Sugar Commission did. The seas are still a little unquiet around the docks where some threatened hurricanes were avoided. We hope the recent Collett and Clapp Report has at last thrown oil on the troubled waters of the Civil Service.

Our first year of Independence ends on the Prime Minister's Meeting the People Tours, with the launching of the 'Better Village Programme'; the inception of the Applied Nutrition Programme in education; and the production of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan. By the first, the needs of the people have been aired as never before and so are likely to be better understood, more likely to be met as is the intention of the 'Better Village Programme' which has been designed from knowledge acquired of the people's needs. The Applied Nutrition Programme is a plan to benefit the schools and the children, but which will eventually reach the whole community. The Draft Second Five-Year Plan is the national text book put into the nation's hands for the national well-being over the next five years, and so for all time.

What we achieve today will be the foundations of our future.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Vacant Posts - Senior Schools.

Applications are invited from Trained Certificated Teachers for assignment to the staffs of the pilot Senior Schools to be established by Government in the following districts:—

Port-of-Spain	San Fernando
Barataria	Rio Claro
Sangre Grande	Princes Town and
Chaguanas	Point Fortin

2. Such schools will provide for pupils of the twelve to fifteen age group recruited from Primary Schools in their respective districts and will offer tuition from 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

3. Applications should include details concerning address, age, sex, qualifications (including all courses of study pursued), teaching experience and any other experience that might be an asset; and should be submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture, Alexandra Street, Port-of-Spain, to reach him not later than 28th August, 1963.

4. Applicants must state the subject/s that they are desirous of teaching.

5. Successful applicants will be required to teach one or more of the following subjects:

Health Science and Physical Education
Home Economics and Needlework
Woodwork and Metalwork
English
History
Geography
Elementary Economics
Science
Mathematics

Oil: Why A Commission

The big talking points in the country this week are (1) the Collet & Clapp Civil Service Classification and Salary Plan (2) the Copes Report on Valuation, Land Taxation and Rating, and (3) the Oil Commission in session at the National Museum.

The first two are mentioned, if only in part, on other pages of this issue. The last, was foremost in the news last week when it came out that the Oilfield Workers Trade Union threatened to boycott the Commission because of a change in the Commission's original terms of reference.

That issue has now happily been settled between Government and O.W.T.U. It was reported after a meeting with the Prime Minister and the President, Mr. George Weekes in Tobago last week end, that the Union would give evidence if called.

However, it has not yet been summoned. The Oil Companies have presented voluminous and well-documented evidence, the burden of which, except in the case of Dominion Oil, is that oil in Trinidad is steadily (if slowly) declining that it is becoming more difficult to wrest from the earth and from under the sea and that yields wane progressively as time passes.

We quote here from Barclays Caribbean Bulletin, August 1963 on the production of crude oil—May 1962, total crude production from 3,291 wells 4,078,091 barrels; May 1963, total crude production from 3,250 wells... 4,413,663 barrels.

TRIPLE CONCERN

Oil, the country's major industry, is under intense scrutiny from three sides: the oil companies who are the producers and whose overriding interest (of necessity) is profit; the OWTU whose chief concern is that labour should be given fair remuneration for services rendered; and by Government for whom (1) oil is the major source of revenue; and (2) it is important to preserve proper relations in the industry because of "the serious effects of strikes on the rest of the economy, and from the influence exercised by oil wages on wages in other sectors of the economy. Under these circumstances, harmonious relations between Labour and Management in the petroleum industry are of crucial importance to economic growth and stability."

ROLE OF MINISTRY

The quotation and that which follows are from the Second Draft Five-Year Plan Chapter XVI — Petroleum. Of the role of the new Ministry of Petroleum and Mines, created to establish "permanent machinery for handling continually evolving situations" in the industry, the Draft states:

"Because petroleum is a wasting asset and because of the nature of its occurrence in Trinidad, there is every reason for the Government to keep proper in-

ventories of its resources and to encourage ways and means for the best methods of recovery and utilization in the interest of Trinidad and Tobago. Even if the pending investigations reveal that the Oil Companies follow satisfactory production and conservation practices, this should not be taken to imply that the Government of an independent Trinidad and Tobago, operating on the basis of the concept of collaboration between Government, Labour and private enterprise in the achievement of national goals, should not itself be equipped with greater knowledge of these practices and in the event of lapses be in a position to take remedial action in the interests of the community. Moreover, given the close economic planning necessary for economic survival in our small over-populated islands, Government must possess authoritative information on physical production possibilities and on reserves.

FUNCTIONS

"Accordingly, the agency of the Government dealing with petroleum affairs must be fully staffed to deal with the technical supervision of the development of oil and gas reservoirs; control of conservation practices; technical studies of projects submitted to the Government by the Oil Companies; evaluation of Oil and Gas fields; calculation of oil and gas reserves; safety; leasing; and technical supervision of refineries and petrochemical plants. In addition, there should be a statistical section to handle the compilation of reports an accounting and clerical section to check royalty assessment and dead-rent payments; an economic section; and a legal adviser.

"What above all lends importance to the establishment of a new Ministry of Petroleum and Mines is the influence of the rate of growth of crude petroleum production on the rate of growth of the rest of the economy.

Under these circumstances, production levels cannot be a matter of indifference to the Government. On the basis of present information a diminished rate of growth of petroleum is forecast for the next five years as compared with previous years. The basic reason for this is that the Soldado Marine field, now that it has been fully delineated, appears to have much less potential than

was envisaged up to two years and even one year ago. And the expansion of refinery capacity which has been carried out in recent years is hardly likely to be repeated in the next five years.

THE JOINT BOARD

"Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines will have to be very active in encouraging and stimulating the constant exploration of new areas; the increase of reserves of existing fields through the full-scale application of more modern secondary and tertiary recovery techniques; the fuller utilisation of natural gas in directions most beneficial to the economy; and the further development of the petrochemical industry already spearheaded by anhydrous ammonia and other petrochemicals.

"Finally, there will be established an Oil Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of Government, the Industry and Labour for the purpose of actively associating all three parties with that constant study and review of all developments in the industry which is required by the national interest."

NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Vacant Posts of Temporary Clerical Assistants

Applications are invited from persons in possession of School Certificates II or other equivalent qualification for temporary appointments as Clerical Assistants in the National Housing Authority.

Applications, together with details of experience, age and qualifications should be forwarded to:

The Secretary,
National Housing Authority,
47/49 Sackville St.,
Port-of-Spain.
to reach him not later than 31st August, 1963.

E. A. JONES.
Ag. Secretary,
National Housing Authority.

INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION AND STAFFING OF QUEEN'S ROYAL COLLEGE

The public is invited to submit views on the above subject to the Committee which is inquiring into these matters.

Memoranda should be addressed to the Queen's Royal College Committee, c/o the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture, St. Clair, and should reach him not later than Monday 2nd September, 1963.

Those wishing to appear before the Committee to give evidence or make oral statements are invited to do so on Wednesday 28th August, 1963 at Queen's Royal College, Maraval Road, Port-of-Spain.



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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 Succunoco, 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.
Cumuto, Little Coora, Four Roads-Tamana, Guaico-Tamana	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
Debe—Penal and Palo Seco	Warden's Office, Siparia	Wednesday 11th Tuesday 24th Thursday 12th, 19th Friday 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 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, Chaguanas	Thursday 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
	Warden's Office, Couva	Monday 30th	9-3.00 p.m.
Central North	Warden's Office, Gran Couva	Wednesday 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Flanagin Town	Monday 9th, 23rd Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-3.00 p.m.
Central South	Warden's Office, Couva 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.

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

s/ AQUIL PHILIP,

Secretary.



THE DOCTOR SAYS

Democracy means responsibility

.....The first responsibility that devolves upon you is the protection and promotion of your democracy. Democracy means more, much more, than the right to vote and one vote for every man and every woman of the prescribed age. Democracy means recognition of the rights of others. Democracy means equality of opportunity for all in education, in the public service, and in private employment — I repeat, and in private employment. Democracy means the protection of the weak against the strong.

Democracy means the obligation of the minority to recognise the right of the majority. *Democracy means responsibility* of the Government to its citizens, the protection of the citizens from the exercise of arbitrary power and the violation of human freedoms and individual rights. Democracy means freedom of worship for all and the subordination of the rights of any one race to the overriding right of the human race. Democracy means freedom of expression and assembly and organization.....

.....Whatever the challenge that faces you, from whatever quarter, place always first the national interest and the national cause. The strength of the Nation depends on the strength of its citizens. Our National Anthem invokes God's blessing on our Nation, in response to those thousands of citizens of all faiths who demanded God's protection in our Constitution.

Let us then as a Nation so conduct ourselves as to be able always to say in those noblest and most inspiring words of St. Paul,

By the Grace of God we as a people are what we are, and His Grace in us hath not been void."

—From the Broadcast to the Nation on Independence Day 1963.

Mr. Nehru Speaks On . . .

Agriculture

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, speaking in Delhi recently, said that the strong point of democracy was that under that system, power was diffused and decentralised. It rested with the people. A people conscious of their rights and capable of self-rule, in his opinion, were the surest guarantee of freedom.

He said the highest priority today should be given to agriculture. Everything else should be considered secondary. "If agriculture in this country fails we fail, the Government fails, the nation fails. There is no help for us but to succeed in agriculture," he added.

Democracy . . .

Mr. Nehru expressed the view that in spite of various handicaps India was changing at a fairly fast pace. It was, anyway, faster than what statistics indicated. Statistics, he said, were often misleading. They did not give a correct picture. Anybody who went round the country today would doubt the statistics. They sometimes overstated and sometimes understated facts.

The Prime Minister pointed out that a tremendous change was taking place in children of schoolgoing age. They, in turn, influenced their parents.

Stressing the need for electrification of villages, Mr. Nehru stated: "If you are able to electrify rural India, you will achieve through it more than by any other process." He said that whether it was an official or a politician, he must never for a

moment forget the basic principles for which the nation stood. The people were wedded to democracy and socialism. Every step taken by official or non-official agents must lead in that direction.

Planning

Mr. Nehru said it was for attaining the goal of democratic socialism that the Government had drawn up and implemented the various five-year Plans. "Planning is nothing but an intelligent, logical approach to a nation's problems," he said, adding: "We do not want to leave things to chance or to the liking or disliking of individuals." The Government, he reiterated, was not against the private sector. "But we are against the private sector controlling our economy or giving it a direction which goes against the interests of the man in the street."

Pointing out that Mahatma Gandhi used to say that one test of the usefulness of a plan was whether it benefited the common man or not, he said that his principle though difficult of application in certain circumstances was good. It was not always possible to show that a particular project benefited the common man immediately. For example, a steel plant did not give direct benefit to the man in the street. But, ultimately, it helped the community.

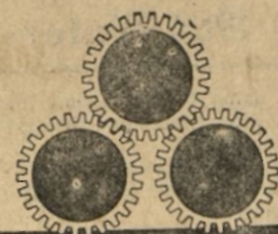
Mr. Nehru stated that efforts must be made to reduce economic disparities and prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands. (From INDIA NEWS)

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THE PEOPLE'S CIGARETTE

To Solve Unemployment

The Editor,
Sir,

I think the time has come for a complete and unbiased re-appraisal of the relationship between Labour and Management. There is no doubt, and I am sure that you will agree with me, that trade unions have done a wonderful job in obtaining better pay and other working conditions for employees. But it seems to me that things are getting out of hand.

At one time the labour movement was inevitably necessary in order to promote the welfare and well-being of the worker; now that it has achieved its goal the trade union bosses are fighting very desperately to achieve their domination, and as a result, labour, is being adversely affected.

The picture I see is this. Labour has formed itself into a body to promote its welfare and well-being almost exclusive to the consideration of the unemployed. Management, on the other hand, has banded itself in order to fight the unscrupulous demands being made upon them, and quite rightly so.

Before I go any further, let me make it clear that I am not taking sides. If the unemployment situation is to be solved, it must be solved by the working population, and not by industry and commerce or by Government. What we need in the country today is a spirit of compromise — a spirit of brotherhood, we need that part of christianity which says — Do unto others as you would have them do unto you; Live and Let Live. We need to develop a proper sense of values; we need self respect and self control.

Today the trade unions are trying to get as much as they could, while management is trying to give as little as it could.

I would like therefore, to offer a few suggestions. I suggest that all top grade salaries be frozen and the working hours reduced wherever possible so as to provide an additional shift that could absorb a large number of the unemployed.

The employed must learn to live a more economic life, and should stop converting themselves into a fraternity of rum addicts.

I also suggest that textile, hardware and consumer dealers be a little more reasonable in their prices; and that more people should turn to agriculture.

Respectfully Yours,
CHANWOOD GRAHAM.

THE SOUTHERN VIGILANT
COMMITTEE

After all these come the common garden applicant who never had a phone and has been awaiting one for years. But in this fourth class status there is a further discrimination, commercial enterprises will be given the preference among the phones (if any) still available for distribution.

We have absolutely no doubt that this is the laid down policy which and should be adhered to, but we of the Southern Vigilant Committee have concrete evidence, and documentary proof that this system is grossly abused and prostituted in the San Fernando Branch of the T.&T.T.S.

If, however, this release is an attempt to stall the peoples' wish

for a public commission of inquiry, it is a very poor one indeed, and we strongly advocate that the General Manager could have had his bon voyage without so attempting, since he has been trying to make bold statements of principle of the Service which is being abused by his subordinates, and many of which we know for certain, that he is fully aware of.

With thanks Sir,
CHRISTOPHER ROSS,
Chairman, Southern Vigilant
Committee.

The Editor,
The 'NATION'
Dear Sir,

The plight and despair of every unemployed person in our country is truly alarming.

Despite the tremendous efforts

of our Government to provide more jobs for the people, the senseless behaviour of trade union leaders hinders in every way possible success of those efforts.

Of the unusually large number of strikes taking place in the country, not a single one has been for the employment of persons who cannot get even a day's work in months. Yet we hear the hypocrite's cry of lamentation over the large number of persons unemployed.

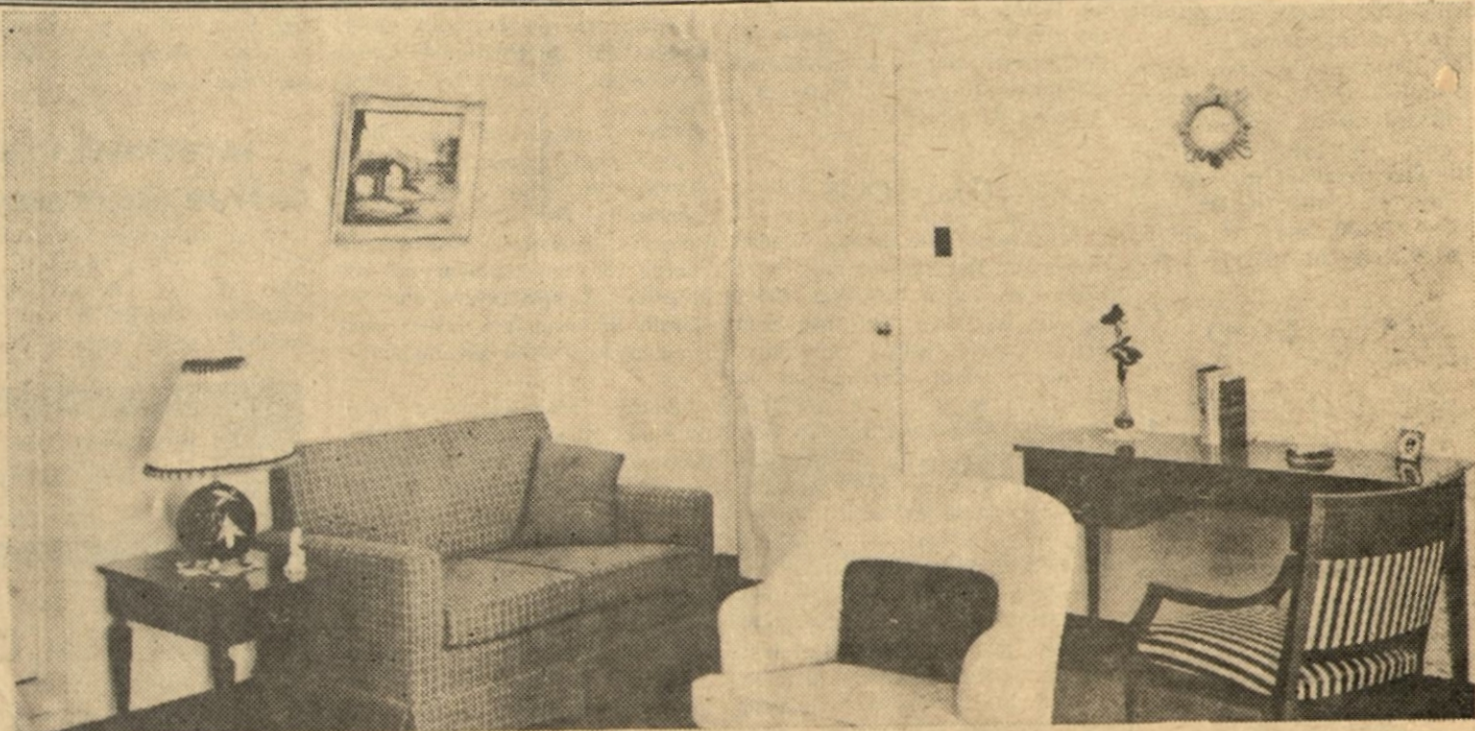
Even employers in the country fear the 'risk' of employing additional workers, since lurking menacingly around the corner would be the loud demand for increase wages.

Is this state of affairs fair or just to those citizens who are suffering greatly for the want of employment?

In Canada, Australia and the USA, unemployed workers are being placed in jobs as a direct result of union leaders' representations; while in England union leaders headed the parade in front of the House of Commons demanding jobs for the unemployed.

Let me warn all those who despise or ignore the desperation of the unemployed—who are likely to explode violently to the detriment of Trinidad and Tobago.

CECIL EWING.



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The Editor,
'The NATION'
Dear Sir,

Please permit me space in your widely read and influential journal to refute the statements made by the General Manager of the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service in the issue of the Sunday Guardian 18/8/63.

We note that he stated under "TERMED", 'First priority goes to all applicants who are doctors or nurses. The second spot on the list goes to those who have what is termed a "certificate of essentiality"; that is a Ministry of Government certifies that you should get a phone as soon as possible for the welfare and in the interest of the state.

Third on the list are those who had a phone in another district, have moved to the new area and want their phone transferred. They are called in the parlance "suspended moves".

WORLD COCOA PRODUCTION

The cocoa industry's waiting period slowly and anxiously draws to a close. This is the period between the dying stages of one crop and the start of its successor.

Even as the prices offered for Trinidad and Tobago's end-of-crop cocoa steadily continued to decline, there was no improvement in demand on the overseas market.

Last week was one of more inactivity. Speculators offered between 30/- and 40/- per 50 kilos less than two months ago. The market for manufacturers remained lifeless; they were still showing no interest.

On the home front, growers learned that the closing date for submitting claims for their pool dividends in respect of the current crop is September 30. The present crop closes officially at the end of this month.

This has been the first crop to be handled by the Cocoa Industry Board since its inception last year. The present crop will in the end be about the same as the last one (the 1961-62 crop) or very slightly more. It will be in the vicinity of 13,000,000 lbs.

early crop

Crop-wise, the coming crop still gives good promise. The indications are of an early crop. This has been due to favourable weather conditions. But the local growers are holding their breath, as it were, for fear of the dreaded

November-December rains, which lie ahead. It is after this crucial period has passed that experienced and expert farmers will venture to forecast the size of the crop.

In this period, heavy rains usually cause heavy losses due to the "black pod" disease which afterwards sets in.

Unfortunately, fruit "setting" in Tobago is not as advanced as in Trinidad, but the health of the trees there is considered exceptionally good by those in a position to know.

1m. tons

Price-wise, the ruling export prices for the current crop have been very much less than those for the last crop. This has been due to world market conditions.

These violent fluctuations on the world market have prompted the "Big Five" world cocoa producers, which include Ghana and Nigeria, to have been working for arrangements which would have the effect of stabilising prices within an economic range acceptable to both producers and manufacturers. This is the main problem to be determined at next month's conference scheduled to be held in Geneva to finalise the international cocoa agreement.

Manufacturers have been continually demanding better quality cocoa as the world production has been steadily increas-

By Agricola

ing. Production has now passed the million-ton market, and more and more, production has been passing into a buyer's market. In the last seventeen years, world cocoa production has almost doubled. At the same time, however, the rate of consumption has been keeping abreast of the rate of production.

coffee

Our coffee production, this year, has so far been more than 8,000,000 lbs. and promises to be even larger in the coming crop. On the other hand, our quota under the International Coffee Agreement is only 5.7 million lbs.

The Government has been engaged in a rearguard action in London to have the quota increased. To Mr. A. St. G. Cooper, Technical Officer in charge of development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Sir Harold Robinson has fallen what is considered to be an unenviable task.

Reports received here have indicated that the "going" has been very tough, but there is a feeling of confidence in the negotiating team. When the quota was negotiated originally, Trinidad and Tobago was not an independent State and was represented by the United Kingdom with whose delegation our representative was associated as an adviser.

Sir Harold Robinson is due back in Trinidad on Sunday.

During the last five years, the Government subsidised the planting of some 9,000 acres of coffee by farmers. These are due to

come into bearing in the very near future.

tonca beans

Tonca Bean farmers are reported to be extremely worried over the prospects of disposal of their coming crop. Reason is that the merchants are just not buying tonca beans. This is due to the fact that large stocks of the 1962-63 crop have not been sold.

Tonca bean planters would like to have answered the question as to whether they should reap their 1963 crop or not. And, if they do, is there any guarantee that they will be able to dispose of it? It is known that considerable expense is involved in harvesting and preparing the beans for marketing purposes.

Indications are that the coming crop will be a bumper one, as the trees are flowering profusely.

international coffee agreement

Seven importing countries and seven producing countries were today (Friday) elected to the executive board of the International Coffee Agreement at a

plenary session of the World Coffee Conference now taking place in London.

The importing countries are: United States; Netherlands; France; Germany; Sweden; Canada and Great Britain. The producer countries are: Brazil; OANCAF (a group of African countries); Colombia; Mexico; Guatemala; Uganda and Indonesia.

The executive board is the policy-making body. The chairman and executive personnel are expected to be elected next week.

460 more get land

Cabinet last week approved 460 applications for Crown Lands mainly in the County of St. Andrew, which, with St. David, was the second county to be visited by the Prime Minister on his Meeting the People Tour.

Principal areas in which distributions were made are:

Plum Mitan 281; Fishing Pond 88; and Tabao Flat 20 parcels.

Other areas are Waller Field, Caura and scattered areas in County Caroni, County Victoria and County St. Patrick.

ORIS WATCHES

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NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Vacant Post Of Quantity Surveyor

Applications are invited for the post of Quantity Surveyor in the National Housing Authority. Professional qualifications are desirable but not essential. However in the absence of qualifications, candidates must have considerable practical experience.

The post is pensionable and the appointment is subject to a probationary period of not less than three months. Salary offered will be dependent on qualifications and/or experience of the successful candidate who will be required to assume duty immediately.

Applications together with details of experience, qualifications, age and present salary should be forwarded to:

The Secretary,
National Housing Authority,
47/49 Sackville Street,
Port-of-Spain

to reach him not later than 15th September 1963.

E. A. JONES,

Ag. Secretary,
National Housing Authority.

A COMMUNITY PLAN

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THE ECONOMY — ITS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

(Being an extract from a talk by Mr. Lennard Williams, an Economist of the Economic Planning Division.)

"A consideration of the Strength and Weaknesses of the economy must of necessity involve us in a careful study of the key determinants of economic development: natural resources, capital accumulation, technology, entrepreneurship and the various socio-economic or socio-cultural factors.

"In the Chapter on Strength and Weaknesses in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan, a brief but full account is given of our position in this respect, and throughout the rest of the Plan, reference is continuously made to particular aspects of our economic situation and whether future progress is likely to be helped or hindered by the presence or absence of certain types of resources or institutional facilities.

"Many of us still tend to think of natural resources in terms of only oil and asphalt and in the past we have never given enough thought to the potential of the agricultural land in our country, which, in the final analysis is our most important natural resource. The fact is, and this is emphasised in the Draft Plan that there is available for cultivation, quite a considerable acreage which with good management and the

adoption of some of the techniques of modern scientific agriculture, can make a substantial contribution to our production of both export crops and foodstuffs for local consumption.

Taking stock

"Thus in taking stock of our natural resources, we should not only include oil, natural gas, and asphalt, but also agricultural land, water supplies and to some extent the waters around our shores which can yield increasing supplies of fish for the population, a large number of whom are deficient in protein — a vital nutritional and health requirement.

"We should not throw up our hands in despair because comparatively speaking we may appear to have a narrow natural resource base, for as one reliable authority has stated 'resource shortage may induce progress by creating pressures for substitution and invention and a spirit of search and resourcefulness.' In other words, and this is borne out by history, people faced with a given situation tend after a time to adapt themselves to their natural environment and develop talents and skills which lead them to exploit resources which previously they did not realise existed.

"We must, therefore, think of resources as being dynamic and shifting and not merely as a stock of minerals or materials available for exploitation.

"The 1958-1962 Development Programme provided the basis for further industrial expansion. In addition the political and economic stability of the country has led to an appreciable amount of foreign investment, as well as the reinvestment by companies already in operation here of a sizeable amount of their profits. The country also has banking, financial and commercial institutions of high repute and a dynamic Trade Union Movement which appreciates its function in the development process."

"This chapter also brings into

sharper focus the importance of the measures outlined in subsequent Chapters on Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commercial Policy.

Capital market

"To increase productivity and achieve the targets set for the economy over the Plan Period the rate of capital accumulation will have to be stepped up. This will necessitate the establishment of a capital market and certain other institutional facilities for the mobilisation and direction of local savings as well as for the continued encouragement of foreign capital.

"Of great importance too, is the need to train more of our citizens for managerial and technical jobs, so that capital will be utilised productively and not wasted in speculative or ill-conceived ventures.

"Finally, the serious problem posed by the rapid rate of population growth is discussed and the strain which such an increase imposes on Government finance is emphasised.

"The Chapter implies, however, that there is scope in the Society for logical and rational behaviour, which, given the previously mentioned elements of strength should result in the eventual realisation of the development potential of the economy."

Agriculture, and the Wages Council

★

The Governor-General has appointed the Agricultural Undertakings Wages Council with effect from August 15, 1963 to serve for one year.

The Council comprises 23 members and the secretary, Mr. Kenneth Young, a Labour Officer. The chairman is Mr. Harold Hutson a barrister. He is one of the three independent members, the other two being Mrs. G. MacAlister the deputy chairman, and Mrs. Veronica Roach.

Three employers' representatives, are Senator Jeffrey Stollmeyer, Mr. François Agostini, and Mr. Vaughn. The Agricultural Society is represented by Mr. George Bovell, Mr. M. H. Short, Mr. R. M. Leacock, Mr. F. E. Charles and Mr. J. Greer. Mr. Ivan Herrera and Mr. A. N. Xavier represent the Cocoa Planters Association.

There are 10 workers' representatives drawn from the Trades Union Congress. They are Messrs. Simeon Alexander, A. Siblal, Charles Anderson, Elton Currie, Basdeo Sookdar, Titus Mason, Ramdeen Badoo, Soogrim Ragbir, Wymmers Gregory, and Allan Sylvester.

SUBSIDY FOR PANGOLA AND SOILING GRASSES

Pangola Grass Subsidy will continue to be paid this year at the rate of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per acre for fenced pangola and thirty dollars (\$30.00) per acre for unfenced pangola up to a maximum of twenty (20) acres per applicant.

Subsidy for soiling grasses, e.g. elephant and guatemala, will also be paid, at the rate of thirty dollars (\$30.00) per acre up to a maximum of five (5) acres per applicant.

Applications for these subsidies should be made on the prescribed form to the Chief Technical Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, St. Clair, Port-of-Spain.

Application forms may be obtained from District Revenue and District Agricultural Offices.

Bermudez heads COL Commission

A Commission of enquiry comprising Mr. Jose Bermudez, chairman, Mr. Simeon Alexander, the well known trade unionist, and Mr. Neville Gibbs, a Tobago barrister, has been appointed to enquire into the cost of living in Tobago. The Commission has the following terms of reference:

To enquire into the cost of living in Tobago, with particular reference to the 33 1/3% surcharge, and to make recommendations regarding the adjustment of the freight rates, both by sea and by air, to and from Tobago with a view to

- reducing the cost in Tobago of commodities essential to the economic development of the island and the social well-being of its people; and
- encouraging the export of basic foodstuffs and agricultural products generally from Tobago to Trinidad.

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Supply of Teak and Pine Plants

1964

The public is informed that the Forest Department will be receiving orders between 12th and 31st August, 1963 for the supply of teak and pine plants required for planting in 1964. Orders must be sent to the Acting Conservator of Forests, c/o Forest Department, Long Circular Road, St. James.

/s/ HAROLD LEACOCK,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture, Industry
and Commerce.

National Housing Authority TENDERS Vacant Post of ACCOUNTANT (Qualified)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Accountant (Qualified) in the National Housing Authority. Candidates must possess a recognised accountancy qualification, either Chartered or Certified and must have had some experience.

The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment as soon as possible.

The post is pensionable and salary offered is in the scale \$4,800-120-5540-240-7200 p.a.

Applications together with details of experience and qualifications should be forwarded to:

The Secretary,
National Housing Authority,
47/49 Sackville Street,
Port-of-Spain.

to reach him not later than 30th September 1963

E. A. JONES,
Ag. Secretary,
National Housing Authority.

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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

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

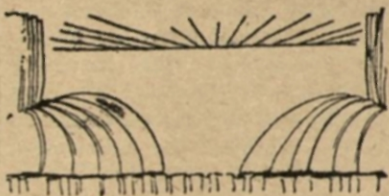
All qualified candidates will be called to appear before a Commissions Board, to undergo certain tests to assess their suitability for cadetships on 16th, 18th and 19th September, 1963.

OUR THEATRES (2)

Those of our amateur dramatic societies which survive are usually led by one or two enthusiasts who carry other members along, more or less effectively, by the energy of their devotion. It is touching to see what these enthusiasts will persuade their followers to accept in the way of conditions for putting on plays.

In Trinidad, in Jamaica, in St. Lucia, the most inadequate places, served by the most primitive or inappropriate facilities, have been made to house plays and dance performances. Cinemas, church halls, school halls, "community centres," at the best, and sports pavilions, tennis courts, unreconstructed sheds and shacks, at the worst, have served the desires of amateur groups.

To mention a few examples I have seen or been involved in: Aristophanes' comedy, *Lysistrata*, played up and down the steps of a sports pavilion, with the



audience sitting on metal chairs on the dew-drenched grass; Giraudoux' comedy, *The Enchanted*, played on a tennis court, with the scenery quivering in the wind, as though ghosts had actually charmed the performance; Othello mounted in a hall in which the power failed, and

the performance had to be finished by candlelight; Roderick Walcott's *A Flight of Sparrows* rehearsed in a room so narrow that the director could not sit in front, but had to conduct rehearsals from what, in a theatre, would have been the wings; not to mention the biscuit tin flood lights and the salt-water dimmers, shocking contraptions, literally.

I know better than to believe that conditions such as these are peculiar to the West Indies. I have been assured that some off-Broadway performances take place in situations which the poorest of West Indian amateur groups, in the most modest of country towns, would consider as normal. There are certain things which are bonds among the broad class of players all over the world. But there is no reason why one should not try to do better.

Interesting, sometimes excellent work in drama and dance has been done at the University Dramatic Theatre at Mona, Jamaica, and at the Little Carib Theatre in Port-of-Spain, and no one would make any claim for these two buildings being the best designed of theatres.

The University Dramatic Theatre is an unlovely and unpainted wooden building, with a level concrete floor, and a stage depth is nearly a quarter of its width. where a half or even two-thirds would have been more appropriate. An actor making his entrance has first to climb a three-foot flight of steps in the backstage darkness, and an accident is quite likely if the entrance has to be made quickly. The stage has a very low and obvious ceiling, about nine or ten feet above the stage, so that no matter how effective an outdoor setting may be, the audience must with great effort suspend its disbelief in the absence of the ceiling. Since the floor is level and the stage low, anyone wanting to see a performance properly had better not sit further back than the third row. Sightlines are bad, so that to mask backstage properly, the area of the already small stage has to be reduced considerably.

And then there is the building that has so far been the home of the Little Carib Dance Company and the Little Carib Theatre Workshop. Small stage. A free and open entrance on the left only, so that all choreography and direction has to be, as it were, lefthanded. Rickety upstairs dressing rooms. Uneven flooring in the auditorium. An undisguisable homeliness. Considerable intimacy, however; and better visibility than at the University Dramatic Theatre.

The atmosphere that these two theatres have (a quality one will often hear those who have grown to love them speaking of) comes from the work that has been done in them. It is the poetic aura of home, shabby and old, but actively lived in. "The life of the building," as someone said in a rather different context. The affection is true and profound. And the life is more important than the building.

But no one believes that theatre architecture in the West Indies must and will stop her. Proper accommodation can only help the life.

Slade Hopkinson



Scene from Errol John's "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl".

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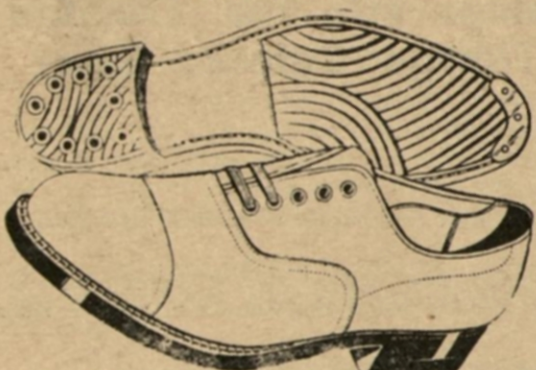
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ANNIVERSARY FOLK CONCERT

AT

Grand Stand, Queen's Park Savannah

ON

Independence Day - August 31st

at 8.00 p.m.

Programme

FOLK DANCING, FOLK SONGS, ACROBATICS, STICK-PLAYING: CALYPSOES, NATIONAL STEEL ORCHESTRA: STRING BANDS, GREASY POLE.

Price of admission - \$1.00

Tickets on sale at the Town Hall, Port-of-Spain from 21st August.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY will take place in the Savannah after the show. You can stay in your seats and watch the display.

Proceeds for charity.



Rigadoon

Always insist on BESTCRETE BLOCKS

News from Tobago

PM Ends Tour With Reception

Dr. Williams ended his "Meeting the People Tour" on a pleasant note on Monday evening when he held a reception at Crown Point Hotel for representatives of the Village Councils, Agricultural Credit Societies, Co-operative Societies, Women's Groups and Youth Groups which submitted memoranda to him on his tour.

Earlier in the day, the PM held a meeting with the officers in charge of the various departments and Statutory Boards in Tobago.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson; the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. M. Robinson; the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. A. A. Thompson; the Parliamentary Secretary for Tobago Affairs, Mr. B. Pitt and Senator Shears.

Arising out of the meeting the Prime Minister has directed that the following action be taken on certain of the representations made to him on his tour:

- The Senior Agricultural Officer, the Chief Executive Officer of the Tobago County Council and the Medical Officer of Health will consider the representations made in Les Coteaux with respect to the oiling of the river, as part of the anti-mosquito campaign, on the crops of the farmers.
- The Senior Road Engineer will study the drainage problems in Glamorgan, Charlotteville, Roxborough, Glen Road and Goodwood.
- The Chief Executive Officer of the Tobago County Council and the Officer in charge of the Central Water Distribution Authority are to collaborate in working out a pilot scheme to find a substitute for truck-borne water and its abuses pending the general improvement of the water supply anticipated under the Second Five Year Plan.

Arising out of representations made to him during the tour, the Prime Minister has appointed the Chief Technical Officer, Water Division, Mr. Ian de Verteuil to look into complaints relating to water supply in Tobago.

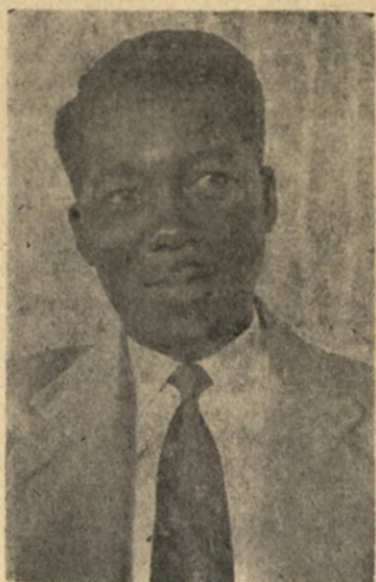
Mr. de Verteuil, in his investigation, is to bear in mind the proposals, in general or in detail, contained in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the Windward Road and for Central Water Distribution Authority mains.

Complaints to the Prime Minister were made at 26 villages and towns including Charlotteville, Roxborough, Bethel, Castara and Golden Lane.

The Prime Minister also appointed Mr. W. J. Lewis, District Officer, Works Division, to make a re-appraisal in respect of orphan roads in the context of the programme of works on Crown traces, local roads and access roads.

Dr. Williams also appointed Miss Dorothy Edwards, Graduate Lecturer in Home Economics at the Government Training College, to enquire into and report on the operations and scope of the School Meals Programme.

This follows representations made to him in Bethel.



Mr. Basil Pitt, MHR
Tobago West

Cabinet has decided that a Commission of Enquiry be appointed to enquire into the operations of the Tobago General Hospital at all levels and to make recommendations.

During the Prime Minister's Meeting the People Tour two memoranda were received from the Bethel Village Council and four groups from Calder Hall containing criticisms of the hospital.

The General Manager, Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service, Mr. R. S. V. Aleong, has been selected to examine the requests made for Telephone Pay stations.

Requests for such stations were made at Speyside, Mt. Pleasant, Roxborough, Mason Hall, Bethel, Glen Road, Mt. Grace-Harmony Hall, Signal Hill, Calder Hall, Mt. Pelier, Castara, L'Anse Fourmi and Golden Lane.

Good Sugar Crop

The 1963 sugar crop recently concluded resulted in a total production of 227,345 tons of sugar, says the Sugar Manufacturer's Association.

The output of individual Companies is as follows:

Caroni Limited (Breachin Castle Division), 112,089 tons; Caroni Limited (Ste. Madeleine Division), 91,490 tons; Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd., 14,208 tons; and Forres Park, Ltd. 9,558 tons.

This figure represents an increase of 26,603 tons over the 1962 production. It is, however, 18,336 tons less than the record output achieved in 1961 of 245,681 tons. The 1962 tonnage represents the second highest crop in the history of the local Sugar Industry.

The Association reports that a strike at Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd. at Tacarigua during the early part of the crop was responsible for that Company not being able to achieve its estimated total production, but that the position on the remaining Estates was reasonably satisfactory throughout the crop.

Over 30,000 tons of estates canes were left standing in the fields partly due to the heavy rains which fell towards the end of the grinding season, but all farmers' canes were reaped.

Independence Celebrations

The D'Abadie Independence Committee has organized a 29-event sports meeting to celebrate this country's first anniversary of Independence on August 31. The meeting will be held at Rodriguez Park, D'Abadie, and the programme includes track, and cycle events.

The meeting gets underway at 1.30 p.m., and it is expected that the popular Nocturn Steel Orchestra will provide musical entertainment.

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1963 • Page 15

INDIAN SINGING COMPETITION

The finals of the island-wide Indian Singing Competition will be held at Skinner Park, San Fernando, on Sunday, at 2.00 p.m.

The finalists are Taran Persad, Ramdhani Sharma, James Ramsawack, Henry (Tooloom) Dindial, Haniph Mohammed, Vedur (the Blind Singer); Ramnath, Artar Basant, Yusuff Khan, Bansray Ramkeesoon (the 14 year old youth); Brownie Kawal Ramcharitar.

There will be added attractions. A dance performance by Krishna.

Trinidad's famous Indian Dancer, and other dancers accompanied by the popular Naya Zamana Orchestra.

This competition is sponsored by a special committee headed by Mr. B. I. Lalsingh, chairman, and Mr. Bisram Gopie, secretary. It is a part of the San Fernando Borough Council Independence anniversary celebrations and will be held under the patronage of the Mayor, Councillor Leslie Edmonds.

Admission to the competition is free.

THE PEOPLE IN ART

The Ministry of Education and Culture will sponsor an Open Air Art Exhibition to be held in conjunction with the Independence Anniversary activities. Works will be pictorial and any artist is qualified to submit a minimum of three works.

The exhibition will be held in Woodford Square (North) from 31st August to 6th September from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

The theme of the Exhibition will be "The People of Trinidad and Tobago" and this subject may be interpreted freely by artists—e.g. People at work, at play, etc.

The works may consist of drawings, paintings, prints, collages, or mixed-media suitably mounted and framed, and must be the original productions of the artists.

Artists are encouraged to be around the exhibition whenever possible and, preferably may engage themselves in painting and drawing during the opening hours of the exhibition according to the programme arranged for this purpose.

Negotiations for sales, however, will not be undertaken, but arrangements might be made for prospective buyers to negotiate with artists direct. No work would be taken down or tampered with before the exhibition is over.

Entries must be submitted by 26th August to the Division of Culture (Ministry of Education and Culture) 5 Sackville Street, Port-of-Spain.

No more than 80 works will be shown depending on size, and a competent panel will make the selections.

Every precaution will be exercised in handling works from date of submission to the period of their return.

Mr. Gonsalves

News has been received that the General Secretary of the OWTU, Mr. Cyril Gonsalves who is holidaying in the US has visited the New York office of the ITFCU, where he met Mr. D. Brown, representative of the ITFCU and Mr. Jose Ma Aguirre Chief of Regional Affairs.

Mr. Gonsalves also visited the NY office of the AFL-CIO and held discussions with all their representatives. He flew in to Chicago last Monday where he attended the Convention of OCAW as an observer and had the privilege of addressing 'the convention.

Mr. Gonsalves is expected to be a guest of the AFL-CIO at America's Labour Day in Washington on September 2.

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OWTU gives evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

On several other questions in the memorandum, the union compared figures for operations in America with those in Trinidad. Chairman Mostofi found that the comparisons were not applicable, and that the union should have made comparisons with Venezuela since both countries were exporters to the US market.

Dealing with the use of natural gas, the Chairman pointed out that the percentage used in Trinidad compared favourably with many other oil producing countries — the Middle East for instance. He said the question in respect of reinjection of gas was more acute here than in the middle East, and a gas injection scheme should be taken up.

On the question of the three big companies "sitting on Trinidad's oil for strategic reasons, he said he could not see the logic behind the charge, in that Trinidad produced such an infinitesimal percentage of total world production.

In wartime

In explanation, the union's economic adviser, Mr. Bernard Primus argued that even though production here was small, in the time of world conflict its marginal utility would be very high indeed.

Dealing with Mr. Weekes' submissions on the paucity of data, Chairman Mostofi made reference to the quantity of data submitted by Government and the industry in their reports. He added that they would indicate in their final report, what kind of written confidential information the industry should provide to Government in order to alleviate the existing paucity of information.

Last Test — 1st day:

For the 9th time, in as many innings, the powerful West Indies outfit has shot out England for less than 300. They managed just 275.

Again it was big Charlie Griffith who proved England's undoing — Sobers having set the pace getting Bolus and Edrich in his first spell. In one devastating half hour after tea, Griffith took five wickets in nine overs at a cost of 27 runs.



FRANK WORRELL

Sound resistance did come from Phil Sharpe, 63, and Brian Close 46, but they were the only good things for England.

He said also that the Commission would recommend the type of organization that should be set up within the framework of Government, to process that information.

He told Mr. Weekes that he noted the union's intention not to create any disincentive to prospective investors. "I think this is a very correct attitude," he added.

On the National Oil Company, Dr Devaux Charbonnel, asked whether the union had envisaged a competitive company. Whether it would be necessary for it to receive subsidy...and who was to pay that subsidy.

Steelband finals

(Continued from Page 1)

Fire of St. James; Silver Stars of New Town and the Tobago All Stars.

Seven Ping Pong Soloists will also play. They are Ralph Ryce of Sundowners, San Fernando; Lionel David of Harlem Symphony, California; Earl Johnson of Crosswinds, Enterprise; Herman Collins of Casablanca, East Dry River; Cecil Austin of Bridgial, East Dry River; Earl La Pierre of Metronomes, New Town; and Evans Thomas of Tobago All Stars.

Tickets will be on sale at Y. de Lima, Port-of-Spain.

The bands will play the following tunes:—Merry Stars Metronomes Pat Castagne's "Kiss Me for Christmas"; Savoy's "Hannibal Mark's "Monica"; Satisfiers—Frank Inniss's "Caribbean Nightingale"; Metronomes—Lord Melody's "Happy Holiday"; Crossfire—Lionel Velasco's "Juliana Castiliana"; Silver Stars—Lionel Velasco's "Luna De Maracaibo".

The Prime Minister's trophy is the prize for the bands while the ping pong soloists will vie for one donated by the Governor General.

High praise must of necessity go to young Murray who needs only to have three more dismissals to beat the world wicket keeper record in a test series. It must be noted, however, that he has had the good fortune to receive from two of the world's most talented fast bowlers, Wes Hall and Charlie Griffith.

So the WI goes into the second day's play today to bat on a plumb wicket.

News from D'Abadie

Women's Group

At a well organized and impressive ceremony last Sunday, the officers of the D'Abadie Women's Group were installed.

Delivering the feature address, the President of the Women's Federation, Mrs. Romilly, reminded the gathering of about 80, of the necessity to build proper homes. She pointed out that in the final analysis the nation was the amalgamation of so many homes so that the sort of nation we had depended to a large extent on the sort of homes we build.

Today, she continued, the

woman had a very important role to play in the development of the nation. In years gone by women were not allowed to take their rightful place alongside the men; however, they were now asserting their rights, and women should stand up for their rights.

Later on, she stressed the need for proper management if the Group were to progress. She recognized the necessity for consultation with members before decisions were taken, in order to effect unity of action and the smooth running of the organization.

Mrs. Romilly emphasised the need for the education of members — the Group was not to live on handicraft alone. She made it clear also, that it was the duty of the Group to assist the youth of the community, and they should be encouraged to join the Group.

Finally she praised the President for her foresight in respect of the formation of the group; and the Secretary for her concise report.

Following the address, the Chairman for the evening, Mr. S. Taradath, in the absence of the

Community Development Officer, installed the new officers.

Those installed were: President — Mrs. E. Gardner; vice president — Mrs. Raphael; secretary — Mrs. E. Medina; ass't.

Tea Party

The Group will hold a Tea Party on September 2, in order to raise funds to carry on its work. The Group will also celebrate the anniversary of Independence at this party. Tickets can be obtained from the president, and the secretary, at fifty cents each.

secretary—Mrs. Roopchand; treasurer—Mrs. D. Scott. Members of the management committee—Mrs. S. Forde, I. Watson, E. Moore, E. Daniel and Mrs. Bartlett. Trustees—Mrs. S. Taradath and Miss N. John.

The Group which was launched last July, now has a membership of 70.

Delegates from the other groups in the area attended the function.

AID sends Labour Men to Puerto Rico

This morning, Friday, 8 trade unionists will leave for Puerto Rico. They have been awarded six months study grants by the US Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) Mission in Trinidad. They are to study and receive certificates in industrial relations and trade unionism at the Industrial Relations Study Centre, Inter American University, in Puerto Rico.

The course which deals with several aspects of trade unionism will be directed by the head of the University's Industrial Relations Study Centre, Dr. Rawle Farley. The 8 trade unionists for the course are: Mr. Basil Douglas of SWWTU, Mr. Samuel Martin of CSA, Mr. Dennis Frederick of NUGE, Mr. Grafton Ballantyne of SWWTU, Messrs Ethelbert Clarence, Claudius Barclay and Prince Noel of OWTU, and Mr. Kelturpaul Singh of AWU.

Their courses of study include seminars on various subjects including labour economics, land use, agriculture, land tenures and finance.

Yesterday they attended an all day orientation programme at AID headquarters, Port-of-Spain. They were welcomed by the AID Director, Mr. John Stegmaier, saw several films and listened to lectures given by the president of TUC, Senator John Rojas and an AID official, Mr. William Morrow.

Next week: A special Independence Supplement to The NATION!



FIRST INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY DANCE

sponsored by the General Council and the San Juan Constituency Executive of the P.N.M. in aid of

The Building Fund

Under the joint patronage of the Party's Chairman, Dr. IBBIT MOSAHEB, and the MHR for San Juan, Mr. ROBERT WALLACE to be held at

The Ball Room of the Trinidad Hilton on Saturday, August 31, 1963

From 9.00 p.m. to 4.00 a.m.

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