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Vol. 5  
No. 47



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P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,  
August 16, 1963



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## "FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF OIL"

The General Manager of Dominion Oils Limited, Mr. E. G. Aldright, surprised the Oil Commission yesterday afternoon when he stated:

"We have faith in the future oil prospects of Trinidad." He added that they believed "the production of oil will be increased . . . through additional discoveries."

All this reads very curiously against the background of gathering gloom as painted by the three major companies — Shell, Texaco, and British Petroleum — that have appeared before the Commission.

The Chairman, visibly relieved by Mr. Aldright's statement, smiled as he commented that the Commission "admired his optimism in what appeared to be a generally pessimistic atmosphere."

Earlier this week, on Tuesday, when Shell stated categorically that Trinidad's oil was no longer competitive, Chairman Mostofi, equally disturbed, it seemed, felt called upon to point out that that statement had not been substantiated by facts. He went on to request further relevant information so that the Commission could assess the merits of the statement.

Dominion Oil, Mr. Aldright pointed out, had been operating here since 1952; has spent some \$66.5m; and was now spending about \$28,000 daily. The company had no commercial production — "but some encouragement."

Queried as to future operations he made the statement referred to above, and revealed further that his 1964 budget would be of the order of his 1963 budget.

He gave some indication of the type of legislation his company would like to see implemented if

Government decided to adopt the 50-50 ratio of profit-splitting. On this point he promised to submit a memorandum.

The General Manager of Premier Consolidated appeared next. Chairman Mostofi, commenting of this company's memorandum said that it painted an "encouraging picture", also that it showed good profits. He was specially interested in the operations of this company since it could be used as a basis to assess the production costs.

The General Manager disclosed that the company produced 899 barrels per day, and its cost of production was \$1.146 per barrel. The company uses no automation in its operations.

Today the following companies are expected to appear: Trinmar; Pan American Oil Co.; Federation Chemicals; and the Trinidad-Canadian Oil Co.

### The Commission

Mr. Baghair Mostofi, Chairman, Petroleum Engineer, Director National Iranian Oil Company.

Dr. C. A. Heller, Consultant with 50 years' refinery experience, Editor, "World Petroleum," U.S.A.

Dr. Jean-Devaux Charbonnet, legal expert, Bureau de Recherche du Pétrole.

Mr. George Legall of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines is Secretary.

## Our University Opens October 6.

The College of Arts and Science is an integral part of the University of the West Indies. The degrees which it will confer, the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, will be not only similar but will be identical with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science issued by the University of the West Indies in Jamaica or elsewhere.

The College will admit students for the term which begins on October 6.

This was revealed at a Public Meeting on Monday night at the Town Hall, Port-of-Spain. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for the public to ask certain questions and for members of the University and of the College of Arts and Science Advisory Committee to give replies.

Questions were answered by a Panel comprising:—Dr. H. D. Huggins, Pro Vice Chancellor; Professor Underwood of the Faculty of Agriculture; Mr. V. A. Archer, Secretary of UWI; St. Augustine; the Rev. Fr. P. Valdez, Principal of St. Mary's College; Mr. L. R. Robinson, Head of the Department of Mathematics at Mona and Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and Dr. R. Romain of the Ministry of Education.

The subjects in which courses will be offered at the College are:

(a) Day Courses: Arts: English, History, Spanish, Economics, French, Government or Sociology.

Science: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics.

(b) Evening Courses: Arts: English, Spanish, Economics, History, French.

Science: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.

Students are to be admitted by direct entry, i.e. with two or three A. level subjects. In addition students, over 18 years old, would be eligible for admission if they had five appropriate (O) level subjects.

Other news from the University is that the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Sherlock left Jamaica for the UK via Trinidad yesterday.

He will examine the plans for the Liberal Arts Faculty which is to be established at St. Augustine and make "a re-acquaintance tour" of the University's activities here. Then he will proceed to the United Kingdom where he will attend the Ninth Quinquennial Conference of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. Later this month he will attend the Commonwealth Universities Congress which will also be held in Great Britain.

### SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Central Executive has decided to propose to the General Council at its meeting carded for Sunday, that the 7th Annual Convention of the PNM be held on September 20, 21 & 22, 1963, at the Emergency Training College for Teachers, on Wrightson Road.

A very important feature of the Convention would be the election of officers. The Convention would be held under the provisions of the Party's new Constitution.

### Village Organisations to meet

A National Conference of Village Organisations will meet at Queen's Hall from September 16 to 19. Each Village Council, Agricultural Credit Society, Credit Union, Consumer or Marketing Cooperative and Women's Group is invited to send one representative.

The Prime Minister, The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister without Portfolio will attend with appropriate staff.

The conference will deal with problems of agricultural credit in its various forms; on improving the production of the small farmer; on the future of the role of village organisations; and on the role of handicrafts in the national economy.

Cabinet decided to convene the conference because, during his Meeting The People Tours, it was suggested to the Prime Minister that a useful purpose would be served by a meeting of these groups to discuss common problems.

### C. S. Report Out

The Collet and Clapp Report has been released. The Director, Classification and Compensation Unit, Mr. Fred Ford, has submitted to the Prime Minister Proposed Salary Plan for the Civil Service.

Cabinet has appointed two teams to deal with the Plan. One team will discuss it with the Civil Service to whom it was issued yesterday. The second team will discuss it with the Opposition who have been invited to nominate a team for the talks. The Report has also been sent to the National Economic Advisory Council.

### Lands Division

A Crown Lands Utilisation Division is to be established immediately in the Ministry of Agriculture. This follows on the programme of distribution of lands to farmers arising from the Prime Minister's Meeting The People Tours. Five senior civil servants have been appointed to the Division which is headed by Mr. E. S. Cherrie, legal secretary to the Attorney General.

Cabinet has been advised on this decision by a special committee which it appointed recently. The committee has also recommended that the posts of Intendant and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands should be abolished and that their functions should be performed by the Governor General and by the Director of Surveys respectively.

Legislation will soon be introduced to abolish these posts.



A beach and acres: The US Ambassador Mr. Robert Miner; the Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Solomon and the C. O. Defence Force Lt. Colonel Pearce-Gould at the hand over ceremony.

## An Agreement Honoured

On Wednesday morning, the Government of the United States handed over to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago an area of land at the Chaguaramas Naval Station. The area is between the old and the new entrance gates at the Station.

The formal handing over ceremony in which the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Patrick Solomon and the Ambassador for the US, Mr. Robert Miner were the representatives of their countries, was witnessed by a large crowd among whom were several important persons including the Commander of the US Naval Station, Capt. Dineen; the Commander of the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, Colonel Pearce Gould; this country's High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Andrew Rose; Jamaica's High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Hector Wynter.

The handing over "is in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States, the United Kingdom, the former Federation of the West Indies and the Territory of Trinidad and Tobago at the West Indies Bases Talks, Stage 11, held in Tobago in 1960, that the American Government should return to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago 21,000 acres of land leased in 1941 for military use."

The occasion was one of military pomp and ceremony. The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment paraded a smart platoon of troops and the US Forces, a similar body of marines. The US flag was lowered, and the Trinidad and Tobago flag was hoisted to the strains of martial music and the salute of the troops.

In a short address, Mr. Miner reminded his audience of the agreement between the two countries which made the hand over possible. He recounted the

several grants made by the US to Trinidad and Tobago among which is the sum of \$30m. (US) which will be made available to us over a period of five years.

He added that his Government has made accommodation for the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment at Teteron Bay to the tune of \$500,000, and that his Government had initiated the Tucker Valley Water Scheme at a cost of \$300,000 which when completed would make available 900,000 gallons of water to Port-of-Spain.

In conclusion he said that these negotiations were conducted in an amicable and friendly manner arguing well for the future relations of both Governments.

Replying, Dr. Solomon said that the land returned would make available "to a vast number of persons, bathing facilities denied them through the use of the Base by the US Government. It is true that a road was cut to Maracas Beach, but that area could not compete with the area of Carenage etc., which is within easy reach of persons with less available means of travel than others."

Concluding, he said he was pleased to accept the area on behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago.

## Tobago Hospital Commission

A commission will soon be appointed to enquire into the workings of the Tobago General Hospital. The Prime Minister heard memoranda in Tobago containing criticism of the hospital and Cabinet yesterday decided to institute the enquiry.

**The Political Leader, PNM, Dr. Williams, will deliver the feature address at a public meeting to mark the first anniversary of Independence, at the University of Woodford Square, from 7.00 p.m. on August 31.**

On September 1, he will deliver the feature address at a similar meeting to be held at Harris Promenade, in San Fernando.



## THE CENTRAL BANK — ITS ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

Last Saturday in a surprise press conference, the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, told newsmen that:

- (1) Trinidad and Tobago will have its own Central Bank;
- (2) the country has been accepted as a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;
- (3) the country will soon have its own currency and coins;
- (4) the Central Bank will be housed in the Treasury Building.

He also announced that Trinidad and Tobago will pay \$540,000 US to IMF and \$276,000 US to the World Bank to qualify for membership of both bodies.

The news was not surprising in the light of the information contained in the Draft Second Five-year Plan in respect of Monetary Policy and Financial Institutions

In Chapter 8 -- Fiscal and Monetary Policy -- the Draft states:

"A Central Bank will be established in the very near future. It cannot be too often emphasised that monetary policy must be closely co-ordinated with fiscal policy -- as indeed with all economic policy; for all instruments of economic policy are designed to influence the use of resources."

### Role and Functions

Going on to describe the role and functions of the Central Bank the Draft states:

"The main objectives of our monetary policy will be the protection of the external value of our currency and the development of financial institutions -- in particular a local money and capital market. To this end the law establishing the Central Bank will provide for the use of the three main instruments of monetary and credit policy--viz. --changes in the Bank Rate, open market operations and changes in the reserve-ratios of the commercial banks. The Bank will also be expected to advise the Government on its economic and financial policies, to manage the public debt, to keep the reserves of the Government, and to exercise financial leadership in the community."

### Integrity of Currency

"Above all, the Bank will seek to maintain the integrity of the currency. The Minister of Finance has already given assurances that the exchange rate between the local currency and the pound sterling will be kept stable and that the new currency will remain fully convertible into sterling. In this connection it should be noted that an important means of maintaining monetary stability is membership of the International Monetary Fund whose purpose it is to advise its members on matters of monetary policy and to render them assistance whenever it appears that the maintenance of their foreign reserves is threatened by an unfavourable balance of payments."

### Development of Capital Market

"Perhaps the main contribution of the Bank to the development

ernment bond market. As the leader among financial institutions, the Bank will also give active consideration to the promotion of institutions for trading in stocks and shares of Companies. These two sets of actions could go a long way towards developing a local capital market. In both these ways the actions of the Bank could be expected to develop the marketability of both Government and private securities and

### Guidance to Institutions Providing Development Credit

to strengthen both institutional and private investors in the habit of saving and investing locally.



"Once a capital market is created, the Bank will be able to make more effective use of the classic instruments of monetary policy mentioned above.

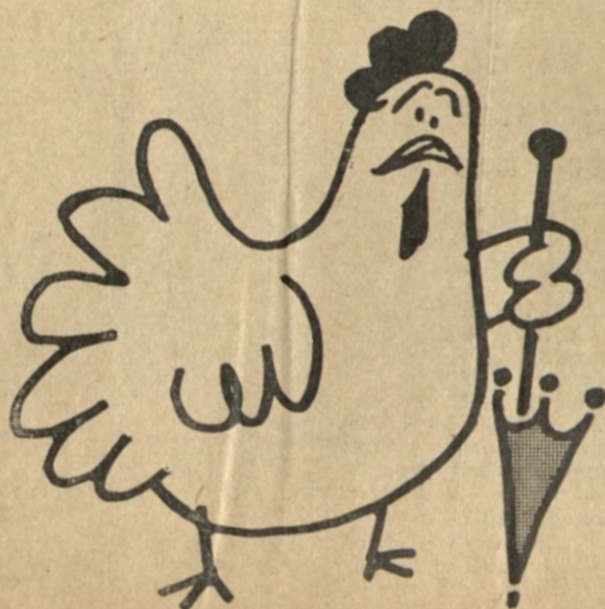
Finally, there is an important

providing development credit, such as the Agricultural Credit Bank and the proposed Development Finance Corporation. The Central Bank will be expected to take an active interest in these and similar institutions."

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## GOVERNMENT STATES ITS CASE

Last Saturday, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines, Mr. Dodridge Alleyne, giving evidence for Government before the Commission of Enquiry into the Oil industry said:

"The industry accounts for 85% in money terms of the value of our exports. Its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product is of the order of 30%. It contributes 35% of the revenue of the Central Government.

"While it is not the largest single employer of labour yet its contribution in terms of numbers (16,000 approx) is significant and it exerts an influence on other wages quite out of proportion to the numbers employed."

"Today, after nearly 100 years, production stands at approximately 150,000 barrels a day; imports of crude petroleum about 160,000 barrels per day; refinery capacity is approximately 305,000 barrels per day."

After listing the names of all the Oil Companies which operate in Trinidad, he went on:

"The achievement of independence has provided the people and Government of Trinidad and Tobago with the opportunities of rectifying the deficiencies and abuses of the past. Nowhere is this opportunity more challenging than in the oil industry of Trinidad and Tobago, an industry which has meant so much to us in the past and is likely to mean even more in the future. To understand the present difficulties we must examine the past."

### no local control

"The control of the industry from its inception was exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London. There was no local control of the industry whose policies were determined in London. On the local level the position was such that the oil industry had a spokesman in the local legislature which under Crown Colony rule was heavily weighted in favour of vested interest. Furthermore, the representative of this industry also found his place in the Executive Council."

He made a survey of "the abuses of the past" and asked the Commission "to advise the independent Government of Trinidad and Tobago what would be the best administrative instrument for the proper and effective control of the oil industry. Government has recently gone some way to meet this need by the setting up of a Ministry of Petroleum and Mines. It is yet to be decided in detail what the functions of the Ministry will be; what the organisation and the staff will be. The recommendations of the Commission will influence these decisions to a great extent."

### royalty and taxation

Making further requests to the Commission, he said:

"The question of the various allowances for tax purposes e.g. the submarine well allowance, is a matter which the Government would like to see carefully examined and compared with conditions obtaining in other parts of the world."

"The provisions for Royalty and Taxation should be similarly

## 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.



Mr. John O'Halloran  
Minister of Petroleum and Mines

examined and compared. In this particular matter Government is aware of the inadequacy of the machinery now in existence for a proper assessment both of royalty and income tax and would welcome advice which would enable it to correct this deficiency.

"Government would like to examine also the accounting practices of the companies. At present it is difficult to see clearly the distinction between:

- indigenous production
- refining of indigenous crude oil and
- refining of imported crude oil

the whole is so entangled that a clear picture is impossible."

### national interest

Making a strong case for Government's winning maximum incomes from oil, Mr. Alleyne said:

"With the achievement of self-government and more so after Independence, Trinidad and Tobago found itself faced with a tremendous task of economic development. It had to contend with a back log of problems inherited through the inefficiency of its colonial past."

"It had to cater for a rate of population growth of nearly 3% per annum. Schools were inadequate unemployment has been a nightmare. Agriculture the alternative to Oil has been traditionally dominated by the plantocracy and geared to export markets for one or two basic crops."

"In order to grapple with these and other problems the country has had to harness all of its resources and a major role has been designated for the petroleum industry. Whatever may have been the future must see a total effort, a close co-ordination between Government, Company and Union for the exploitation of national resources for national ends."

"In the opinion of Government no situation should arise such that when the Development programme provides for the creation of say, 100 jobs in one section of the economy, some company takes the unilateral decision to retrench 100 workers in another section. If retrenchment there must be it should be discussed and phased within the context of the National Plan."

"No company should unilaterally decide for reasons unconnected with the national inter-

ests to curtail its operations or its production.

"Government is willing to discuss the economic and other factors that motivate the actions of the companies. But the company cannot both withhold the economic facts involved in its operation; refuse to give the basis for its decisions; and expect Government merely to accept such decisions with their implications for national employment policy, the trade union organisation, the general revenue and the conservation of the reserves of national wealth of the country."

### top level

Touching briefly on the relationship between Government and the Oil Companies in respect of information passed from the Companies to Government, he said that such information should be given "as of right and not as an act of benevolence by the operating companies."

Then going on directly to the thorny problem of employment of nationals in the industry. He said:

"After half a century of effective operation in the production and the refining of petroleum, the situation exists where the Oil Companies still say to Government that they have to import into this country most of their top level technical and management staffs."

"During this time Trinidad and Tobago have produced scholars of high repute in every field of learning, some even in the Petroleum Industry. It is not therefore a question of the people of Trinidad and Tobago being incapable of acquiring the necessary knowledge and adaptability for the Trinidad and Tobago petroleum industry."

"Government would therefore wish that this Commission examine the question carefully, report its findings and recommend measures which, as in every other country, would provide scope for the nationals of Trinidad and Tobago (without discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed) to take an active part at all levels in the operations of the companies."

### employment and retrenchment

Proceeding to labour relations in the industry, Mr. Alleyne quoted from the Moyne Commission which said that "low earnings and irregular employment are the principal causes of unrest in the industry."

He listed the strikes of 1935, 1937, 1960 and 1963 which he said were "very harmful both to Government revenue and to the National Income."

After stating Government attitude in industrial disputes, he said:

"You should investigate therefore as closely as possible, questions of employment and retrenchment in the industry; the size of the wages bill in relation to other aspects of costs and in relation to the total revenue position of the industry; the condition, apart from wages, of the working population in the industry."

"The Government has been reluctant to ask this Commission to determine the proportions in which the earnings of the industry should be divided. It takes the view that that is a domestic matter and one which should be determined by domestic parties, and that it would be inadvisable to encourage outside interference in our domestic concerns. Our domestic efforts will, however, be greatly assisted if in the presentation of the results of its deliberations the Commission could make comparisons between the Trinidad and Tobago situation and those of other countries also engaged in the Petroleum industry and could supply such data or guide lines as would facilitate the national decision."

### SUMMARY:

In a sense therefore your Commission is conducting a review of almost 100 years of activity in the Petroleum industry of this Country. We are called upon to give an account of our stewardship:—

- Have we exploited the Natural Resources with diligence?
- Has adequate consideration

been given to the conservation of these resources?

- Has there been a just division of the proceeds of this Natural heritage?
- To what extent have we rewarded those closely engaged in the industry?
- To what extent have we utilised the proceeds of the industry for the betterment of the nation as a whole?
- To what extent have we planned for the future of the industry and the nation?
- To what extent have we undertaken the training of our nationals for the further exploitation of these resources in the national interest?
- Have we taken adequate stock of our international position in all our activities in the industry?

(9) Have we encouraged the investment of capital and to what extent have we arranged for rewarding those who made such investment?

(10) To what extent are laws which may have been appropriate for the operations of the industry under the colonial system compatible with the aims and aspirations and the status of an independent nation pledged to a democratic form of government?

If not, to what extent and in what ways should they be modified.

(11) To what extent has there been a plan of development for the industry and how far has this co-ordinated in the Development Plan for the Nation as a whole?

The enquiry is continuing.

## Cadetships into the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force

### Vacancies

Applications are invited for:—

Two cadetships in the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment.

### Qualifications

Candidates must be citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

### Education

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

### Age Limits

18-24 years on 1st January, 1964.

### Physical

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

### Marriage

All candidates must be unmarried.

### Applications

Applications must be submitted on the appropriate form obtainable from

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

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

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

### Commissions Board

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

## Amended Notice

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

## VACANT POSTS

### Mausica Teachers' College

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the following posts at the Mausica Teachers' College, with salary in the given scales:—

|                        |   |                             |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Deputy Principal       | — | \$8,400 per annum           |
| Dean of Women Students | — | \$7,680 per annum           |
| Senior Lecturers)      | — | \$4,800 — \$7,200 per annum |
| Lecturers )            | — |                             |
| Assistant Lecturers    | — | \$3,960 — \$5,040 per annum |

2. The posts are pensionable, but appointment (non pensionable) may be on contract for a period of three (3) years in the first instance. Appointments will be subject to medical fitness, and Public Service Regulations and Instructions for the time being in force.

3. Successful candidates may be required to live on the premises in Government Quarters at current rates of rental.

4. The College will be fully residential and will provide a two-year course for pre-service students and in-service teachers below the age of twenty-five (25) with a minimum entry qualification of a Grade II School Certificate or its equivalent.

5. The subjects for Lectureships are listed below. Ability to lecture in more than one field may be an asset.

EDUCATION: Psychology, History and Principles, Organisation and Practice, Infant Methods.

English Language: To include Speech Training and Drama.

Mathematics, General Science, Rural Science and Agriculture.

Sociology, including History and Geography.

Music, Art, Literature (including West Indian Literature).

Spanish and French.

Light Handicraft, Woodwork and Metal Work.

Home Economics, Needlework. (Audio-Visual Techniques of teaching).

Health Education, Physical Education and Dance.

6. All applicants for preference should be trained certified teachers. In addition, applicants for posts of Deputy Principal, Dean of Women, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers should have a University Degree. In the case of Deputy Principal and Dean of Women, preference may be given to applicants with an Honours Degree.

7. Applications should be submitted to the Director of Personnel Administration, Red House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies on the prescribed form obtainable at his office and should reach him not later than 22nd. August, 1963.



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#### APPLICATION FOR ENTRY INTO UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE IRISH REPUBLIC, FOR THE 1964/65 SESSION

It is announced for general information that persons desirous of entering Universities and other Institutions of higher learning in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic for THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1964/65, SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE, ALEXANDRA STREET, ST. CLAIR, PORT-OF-SPAIN, on the prescribed forms available at this Ministry, not later than the 30th November, 1963, so that these applications may be processed and forwarded to the Student Affairs Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago in the United Kingdom by the 31st December 1963.

2. Attention is drawn to two points, namely, that none of the information in this Schedule is applicable to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge where conditions of entry remain extremely competitive and applications are required to be made about sixteen (16) months in advance of the date entry is required, and that many universities have stated that they are not prepared to receive applications from candidates aiming to complete their qualifications for admission by sitting an Overseas G.C.E. examination in June, 1964. The general reason for this is that the results of examinations are not available until mid-September by which time most vacancies have been filled by candidates who have already completed their qualifications.

3. It is emphasized that the United Kingdom Universities, as is the general rule, will close their admission list on the 1st January, 1964.

The following exceptions are to be noted:

Admission to Medical Schools:

due to the pressure for admission to United Kingdom Schools, the London and Provincial Medical Schools have advanced their closing date for the receipt of applications for the 1964/65 Session as follows:

(i) London Medical School:- approximately 16 months in advance of the date of entry.

(ii) Provincial Medical Schools:- not later than the end of October 1963.

4. Prospective students are advised not to apply direct to any University or Institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom or the Irish Republic since all the applications for places must be forwarded through the Ministry of Education and Culture. Failure to follow this procedure will lead to confusion since places will only be made available to students who have been sponsored by this Ministry. Under no consideration will this Ministry be prepared to sponsor students who make direct applications to Universities.

This opportunity is also taken to inform parents and prospective students that this Ministry is willing to give advice and guidance on proposed courses of study and University Entrance Requirements.

5. For general guidance the minimum qualifications required for entrance to Polytechnics and Colleges is five G.C.E. 'O' Level subjects including English Language if subjects are to be taken at 'A' Level; and for entrance to a University, three subjects at 'A' Level and two at 'O' Level including English Language, a Foreign Language, Mathematics or a Science subject.

# the draft second

## Objectives and Targets

The basic reality underlying the Plan is an anticipated slowing down in the rate of growth of crude petroleum production — from 7.5% per annum between 1957 and 1962 to a projected rate of 3% per annum between 1962 and 1968.

This reality is "basic" because, as stated in earlier chapters, the country derives from petroleum 85% of its export income, 35% of the Government's revenue, and 30% of its Gross Domestic Products.

The declining rate of growth of crude petroleum production must therefore dictate the objectives and targets of the Plan, if the economy is nonetheless to continue to expand and if the levels of living of the population are to continue to rise.

### Overall Objectives Of Plan

2. In the light of the above considerations, the three principal objectives of the Plan are:

(i) to change the structure of the economy, so that the existing over-dependence on a single industry—petroleum would be reduced. If this is to be achieved, then the other sectors of the economy — e.g. Manufacturing and Agriculture — must expand much more rapidly than the petroleum industry;

(ii) to achieve a satisfactory rate of growth of per capita product and income;

(iii) to provide productive employment for the increasing labour force;

### Public Sector Objectives

3. As far as the public sector is concerned, the Plan aims at:

(i) providing for the expansion in the infra-structure necessary for continued economic growth; and

(ii) expanding social overhead facilities on a scale sufficient to provide for the rapidly increasing population.

### Other Major Assumptions

4. In addition to the expected decline in the rate of growth of crude petroleum production, the further major assumptions underlying the Plan are:

#### I. Population

The population will increase from 894,000 in 1962 to 1,061,200 in 1968 or by 2.9% per annum.

#### II. Trade and Commercial Policy

(a) There will be no fundamental disruption of the trading patterns now existing between ourselves and our major trading partners or combinations of them.

(b) There will be gradual movement towards closer trading ties with our Caribbean neighbours.

(c) Our local industries will continue to receive an appropriate level of protection.

### III. Petroleum

(a) During the Plan period, any discoveries of oil off the East Coast will not have any significant impact on the economy.

(b) Apart from the installation of lubricating oil facilities, there will be no further expansion of refining capacity.

(c) There will be no further deterioration in export prices of petroleum products.

### IV. Inflow of Private Capital

The country will continue to attract private capital from abroad for the manufacturing sector at an increased rate.

### V. Terms of Trade

There will be no change in the terms of trade i.e. the ratio between our export and import prices.

### VI. The Public Sector

(a) The country will receive a volume of foreign aid commensurate with its needs and its ability to absorb such aid effectively.

(b) The rate of increase in the level of wages and salaries in the public sector will be less rapid than during the period 1956 to 1962.

From the Draft Second Five Year Plan — (pp. 72—73)

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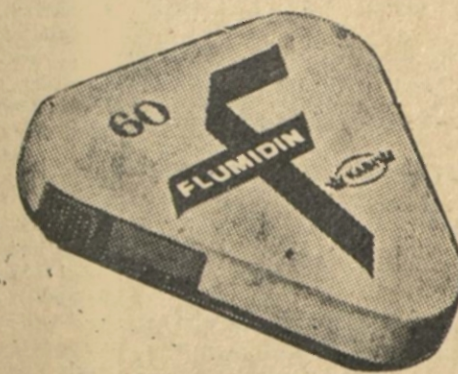
OR AT



# KIRPALANI'S



DRUG COUNTER





# five year plan

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1963 • Page 5

## How Government money will be spent

These are the projects on which Government intends to spend money between 1964 and 1968.

### Agriculture

- (1) Distribution of 30,000 acres of Crown lands (1964 to 1968)
- (2) Construction and Improvement of 150 miles of Access Roads into Agricultural Areas.

★

### Industry

- (1) 45 New acres of industrial estates to be developed and the completion of 121 acres already being developed

★

### Roads and Bridges

- Construction of 30 miles of new Main Roads, including:

- (a) Southern Highway —

- Chaguanas/San Fernando (17 miles);
- (b) Tobago North Coast Road (9 miles);
- (c) Western Main Road: Section I — Cocorite (1 mile) Section II—Diego Martin/Chaguaramas (3.8 miles).

★

### Ports

- (1) 2 new Warehouses (capacity of 90,000 square feet each);
- (2) 1 Passenger Freight Terminal;
- (3) 1,400 feet of additional berthing space and reconstruction of 1,200 feet of berthing space.

★

### Telephones

Installation of 23,000 new exchange connections. This will eliminate backlog of 8,500 and provide 14,500 additional connections.

★

### Education

8,100 additional Secondary places.  
3,000 additional places in Vocational Schools.  
Addition of Commercial Block

at San Fernando Technical Institute.

15,400 new places in Senior Schools on shift system.

3,500 additional primary places and rebuilding of 2,800 places.

Completion of Workshop at John Donaldson Technical Institute.

Five additional Classrooms at Polytechnic Institute.

Replacement of one and construction of 4 new Branch Libraries.

College of Arts and Science — UWI., St. Augustine (2,000 places).

★

### Electricity

Installed Capacity — Net Addition of 132.5 mw.

Sales of Electricity — Net Increase of 374 million KWH.

Number of Customers—Increase of 58,570.

★

### Health

5 Rebuilt Health Offices and 3 New Health Offices.

Provision of ancillary facilities to complete modernisation of Port-of-Spain Hospital.

Improvements to Stores accommodation and Laundry Service.

5 New Nurses' Quarters.

★

### Sewerage

15,000 new connections.

★

### Water

Additional production of 11.5 million gallons per day with associated storage and distribution facilities, including laying of 215 additional miles of mains.

Installation of 20,000 meters.

Diego Martin Mallick Pleasantville Other

1,277 521 1,395 1,000

★

### Housing

Government financed 110 Aided Self-help Units.

264 Urban Apartment Units.

1,500 Low-cost Housing Frames.

2,000 Loans for new housing construction.

Sites to be developed

Government-sponsored Schemes 2,500 Detached Housing Units (Sugar Labour Welfare Fund).

The Draft Second Five Year Plan 1964—1968

(Pp. 86—87)

Total 4,193

**Complete Laundry Service**

**Trinidad Steam Laundry (1961) Ltd.**

DEPOTS ISLANDWIDE

**SUPA VITA-CLEAN**

The new scientific dry-cleaning process with perchlorethylene means absolutely clean clothes DOES NOT HARM FABRIC • COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY DRY-CLEANING CLOTHES STAY CLEANER LONGER • FREE FROM ODOUR

**FAMILY ECONOMY SERVICE**

DAMP WASH — 10 lb. bundle—\$1.00 or 10c. per lb.  
FLUFF DRY — 10 lb. bundle—\$1.50 or 15c. per lb.

**HOUSE TO HOUSE PICK-UP & DELIVERY SERVICE**  
Main Plant: Tel. 31336

**8-HOUR SPECIAL SERVICE**  
Depots No. 1—Plant, E.M.H., Lavenham.  
No. 2—Tragarete Rd., Next to Strand  
No. 3—Western M. Rd., St. James  
No. 25—Cor. Queen & Nelson Sts., P.O.S.  
No. 22—Ariapita Avenue, P.O.S.

**WORN SHOES REPAIRED AT LITTLE COST**

**Trinidad Shoe Re-Nu Co., Ltd.**  
38 SOUTH QUAY — PORT-OF-SPAIN

## A COMMUNITY PLAN

TOGETHER WE HAVE ACHIEVED POLITICALLY:  
Because we subscribed to a National Plan;  
WE SHALL ACHIEVE ECONOMICALLY:  
Because we are subscribing to a Community Plan.

**SAVE INVEST BORROW**

Be thrifty, put aside \$6.00 or \$3.00 per week, or, if Monthly, \$24.00 or \$12.00 just as you will when you join a Sue Sue, and watch the results.

Within the short periods of 8 weeks and 52 weeks you can borrow sums of money ranging from \$50.00 and up to \$700.00

Loans under COMMUNITY PLAN carry the smallest interest on the money market, to-day and the repayment of these loans are on the easiest terms possible.

GET THE FACTS TO-DAY BY FILLING IN THIS COUPON.

Without obligation to me, please forward full particulars of COMMUNITY PLAN.

NAME ..... BLOCK LETTERS

ADDRESS ..... BLOCK LETTERS

OCCUPATION ..... BLOCK LETTERS

Post to:

MERCANTILE AND INVESTMENT TRUST,  
23, St. Vincent Street,  
Port-of-Spain.

**Ah! VAT'S better**



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

A FERNANDES PRODUCT



Now, as most people are either workers or peasants, it is obvious that trade unions and co-operative societies and associated educational exercises or processes, such as lecture courses, seminars,

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

By  
KEN HILL

The common prevailing idea is that a trade union exists only to obtain higher wages or other material benefits for workers. This is a great error. Such an idea ignores the vital educational

A black and white illustration of a man's head and shoulders in profile, facing right. He is wearing a fedora-style hat with a checkered or plaid band. The man has a slight smile and is looking towards the right. The illustration is done in a simple, sketchy style with cross-hatching for shading.HOSPI-  
TALI-  
SATION

Main Street, Scarborough, Tobago. — Phone : 2276

**Your** .. is our  
**FEET Business**

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**STRONG COMFORTABLE  
GYM BOOTS &  
SNEAKERS**  
Ideal for  
School or play

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**LADIES SHOES**  
for dress or work

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• • •



# Good Year for Cane Farmers

One of the editorials of THE CANE FARMER of July 1963 proudly announces that "cane farmers have had a good year second only to the 1961 crop which was an all time record year."

The cane farmers encountered only few snags in their reaping operations, and these concerned their reaping committees and transportation of canes to the factory. The editorial states:

"In the areas where reaping committees received the fullest cooperation of the Cane Farmers' Department as in Brechin Castle, Woodford Lodge and Reform, these committees functioned excellently and crops were taken cut with the minimum of friction and complaints.

"In other areas where they did not function well or not at all, complaints were numerous and canes in difficult places were left

late in the crop, and with the rains of May and June with several traces becoming 'impassable quagmires and certain paths becoming little lagoons, a certain quantity of canes had not been reaped."

"But this is only one problem of the reaping season. Inadequate transport both at the estate level and at the level of the individual farmer posed giant-sized problems during the 1962 crop which point to the need for the development of co-operative transport and a reconsideration and reappraisal of the relative merits of animal and mechanical traction.

"All in all 1963 has been a good year for cane farmers crop wise, and the prospects of an enhanced back-pay (final payment) for 1963 makes the prospects for 1963 an even better year money wise."

## Tomato Prices

Statistics issued by the Economics and Marketing Division of the Ministry of Agriculture show that tomato vendors take profits of from 25 to 50% in the trade from producer to consumer.

In 1961 and 1962, in months of plenty and low prices, vendors bought at 15, 17, 18, 19c. per pound and sold at 22, 24, 26 and 27c. per pound.

But in months of scarcity and high prices, tomatoes went as high as 30, 34, 36, 47, 48 and 50c per pound from producer to vendor who put it on the market at 40, 43, 45, 47, 49, 57; and even 60c. per pound, the price it has reached in some markets this month, this year.

The months of tomato plenty are February to July while months of scarcity range from September to January. It has been noted that a long dry season continues the plenty because tomatoes are a dry season crop and fall off with the onset of the rains.

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1963 • Page 7

## War Against Froghoppers

Last year Dr. H. S. Hopf, scientific secretary of the Tropical Pesticides Research Committee in Britain's Department of Technical Co-operation, spent four weeks in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, British Guiana and Jamaica, studying insect control. His report appears in the pesticides abstracts and news summary published monthly by the Department of Technical Co-operation.

At the Central Agricultural Research Station at Carapichaima, Trinidad, Dr. Hopf saw research into the froghopper problem. Froghoppers can destroy sugar cane in six weeks and they cost WI \$1,000,000 a year to control. The main difficulty is their resistance to insecticides now in use.

Best results were obtained with 10 per cent phosphate dust, says Dr. Hopf. But the high toxicity rules out use by the small farmer who still accounts for more than 30 per cent of the country's sugar area.

The station is now experimenting with a three-year rotation of insecticides in order to reduce resistance. It is hoped to expand this to a rotation under which no area will get the same insecticide more than once in five years.—(BIS)

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

## Redemption of Treasury Bills.

Issue No. 17.

Holders of Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills Issue No. 17 are hereby notified that these bills which will mature on 24th August, 1963 will be redeemed at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday 24th August, 1963, at the Accountant General's Office, Independence Square, Port-of-Spain.



Rigadoon

Always insist on  
**BESTCRETE BLOCKS**

# TREASURY BILLS

## ISSUE No. 20

**Tenders are invited from the public for Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills to be issued on 24th August, 1963 and redeemed on 22nd November, 1963. (90 days).**

**Tenders should be made on application forms available at the Accountant General's Department, any Revenue Office (formerly Warden's Offices) Post Office or Commercial Bank. Sealed tenders must reach the Accountant General's Department, Treasury Building, Port-of-Spain by 11.00 a.m. on Saturday 17th August, 1963. There is a tenders box at the Accountant General's Office in which tenders must be deposited.**

**Tenders sent by post should be addressed :**

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,  
Treasury Building,  
Independence Square,  
Port-of-Spain**

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

**Successful applicants will be notified by letter or by telephone followed by a confirmatory letter in cases where telephone numbers are inserted on application forms. Bills should be taken up at the Accountant General's Department at 8.30 a.m. on 24th August, 1963 by applicants or their accredited representatives upon payment either in cash or by certified cheque or on presentation of Credit Advice Slips in cases where the amount has been credited or transferred to the Accountant General's Special Treasury Bills Account on or before 24th August, 1963.**

**Bills will not be despatched by post.**

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.



# THE NATION

ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT  
Published weekly by the P.N.M. Publishing Co., Ltd.  
90 Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Telephone 35158

Editorial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1963

## our college of arts and science

WHEN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE opens at St. Augustine in October, older people for whom QRC and St. Mary's are "colleges" will find another meaning for the term since St. Augustine will be the University College of Trinidad and Tobago, a College of the University of the West Indies with sister colleges in Jamaica and Barbados.

For nationals of Trinidad and Tobago, the university course will be free. Our young people will, from October, be provided with free schooling from the base to the summit of the pyramid of education, though it is only natural that not all of them will reach the summit.

The Ministry of Education had previously announced that the College would be free, but perhaps the fact was not sufficiently well known, for when the Pro Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Dr. Huggins, said in the Town Hall in Port-of-Spain on Monday night that people fortunate enough to be living within walking distance of St. Augustine would have to pay nothing at all to get a degree, he raised a spontaneous cheer from the large audience of young people and their parents.

The announcement no doubt fired the imagination of the young, and the parents must have had the regretful thought that this should have happened "in our time". Had this happened "in our time" not only the more brilliant who could win scholarships, nor the more wealthy who could pay their way to foreign universities, but many of the less fortunate for whom the sixth form of the secondary school was a dead end would have received higher education. The difference this would have made to Trinidad and Tobago today is incalculable.

Our free home university means primarily that each year's wave of sixth formers can flow (if they desire) into St. Augustine for day or evening courses. The longer view is that our professional classes will now be educated at home in the living stream of our history and culture and will be kept aware of the needs and stresses of our society. This will most certainly make for a quality of difference in their education, a quality of difference in their application to their tasks when they leave the university and enter the "mill" of society.

The fear was expressed in the Town Hall meeting with the Pro Vice Chancellor and the Advisory Board that because of present exigencies standards of the College might be low. Dr. Huggins quickly pounced on that. He said the standards would be the same as in Barbados and in Jamaica; the same throughout the University of the West Indies which maintains the most exacting standards.

## survey of resources - what do we have

A broadcast by FRANK BARSOTTI

Economic planning as you have heard in the previous talk involves among other things, an assessment of our natural and human resources. It is necessary to evaluate our present position, for only by an assessment of all available resources, and an awareness of the present economic situation can goals be set which in terms of available resources are realistic. Before assessing our available resources, however, let us briefly review the performance of the economy during the last decade.

During the period 1951 to 1962, the economy of Trinidad and Tobago registered significant gains. Our Gross Domestic Product—the figure arrived at when the amount in money for all goods and services produced from the land, from labour and from capital available to the economy — Our Gross Domestic Product rose from \$312.1 million in 1951 to \$1,005.7 million in 1962. When this figure is measured in 1960 prices so that any price changes that occurred between 1951 and 1962 are eliminated, the yearly percentage increase is around 8.5%. Allowances must be made for price changes for if this is not done, the Gross Domestic Product may merely reflect a change in value which is not really borne out by the change in output.

This represents a very high rate of growth and in terms of income per capita or average income per head of population as pointed out in Chapter III of the Draft Plan, has placed this country among the first six countries of the Western Hemisphere, when all countries are ranked according to their per capita domestic product.

### The Petroleum Sector

The growth of the petroleum sector of the economy, together with the successful implementation of the 1958-1962 Development Programme, were the factors principally responsible for the remarkable performance of the economy during the 1951-1962 period. As pointed out in Chapter III of the Draft Plan, the expansion of the petroleum sector stimulated the other sectors of the economy, so that not only did the petroleum sector, whose crude oil output rose from around 21 million barrels of oil in 1951 to 48.9 million barrels in 1962 expand, but also manufacturing, construction and the services sector registered marked increases. Agriculture, however, increased its output at a much slower rate.

The implementation of the 1958-1962 programme consider-

ably increased the infra-structure of the economy while also serving to stimulate demand for the output of the various sectors of the economy. Everyone I am sure is aware of the number of new houses built by Government, the new roads, schools, improved health facilities and increased electrical energy supply achieved under that programme. Owing to the programme the infra-structure of our economy has now expanded and this places us in a much better position to undertake further industrialisation of the economy.

In addition, owing to the developments mentioned previously our personal consumption increased between 1951 and 1962, and also our exports and stock of capital assets.

### Efforts in Agriculture

To improve our living standards, however, one must continue to produce more and more. To achieve this we must make greater and more effective use of our available resources. As our main natural resource petroleum is a wasting asset — for of course once you remove oil it cannot be replaced — we must place greater emphasis in the future on the other sectors of the economy. For without new sources of oil being discovered the 9.3% yearly increase in crude oil production achieved between 1953 and 1961 cannot be repeated again.

There are other assets, however, which we can make use of, among them, being a healthy and highly literate population and cultivable land which can, and will be better utilised. Compared with many countries of the world the percentage of the population who are illiterate is very low. In the past our land has not been put to the best economic use, but with the use of technical and scientific methods, we should obtain better results from our efforts in agriculture and also in other fields of production. A more highly trained labour force and better management

techniques for example, can do much to improve the output of our manufacturing industries. Thus unless new sources of oil are discovered, a considerable effort will have to be made by us to transform our economy if we are to continue to enjoy continuous economic and social progress.

## 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.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN



YOU BEAT UNEMPLOYMENT YOU STRENGTHEN YOUR NATION



## PARTY NOTES

### PRINCES TOWN PG 5

Grand Independence Souse Party and Dance organised by PNM Party Group No. 5 Princes Town to be held at the residence of Mr. & 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.

### FYZABAD PG 8

On May 28, 1963, election of officers was held for the period 1963-64.

Among those elected were: Chairman, Mr. J. Campbell; Vice-chairman, Mrs. U. Rodriguez; Secretary, Mr. K. John; Asst. Secretary, Mrs. J. Pierre; Treasurer, Mr. C. Quammic. Representative on constituency group: — Messrs. A. Ford, C.

Quammic and Miss Mary McPhan. Constituency Conference delegate:—Messrs. I. Joseph, C. Giddings and J. Pierre. Delegate to Annual Convention:— Mr. R. Parsons. On July 28 our installation function was conducted by Mr. Clifford Duncan, field officer of the constituency, while the feature address was delivered by Councillor Vivian Johnston of the San Fernando Borough Council.

Among the delegates were Miss Muriel Donawa and Mr. L. Nelson, Chairman of the Constituency, who also addressed the gathering.

Highlights of the evening was the presentation of Miss Lydia St. Clair to the audience. She was joint winner of the John Donaldson Trophy for Recitation, a contest sponsored by the constituency.

A vote of thanks was moved

by Mr. R. Parsons and the function concluded with social activities.

### 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.

### FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PG 8, FYZABAD

After the General election of 1961, the thought of organising a party group in the La Brea area of the Fyzabad Constituency was mooted because of the handsome returns at the polls in favour of PNM. We believed a party group would be of vital importance to boost the morale of the people.

The matter was presented to Constituency Executive; they eventually granted permission to proceed and on March 22, 1962 Miss Muriel Donawa and Councillor Sullivan were invited to deliver a lecture to prospective members.

Shortly afterwards we embarked on a membership drive and were very successful. Membership now stands at 120. The canvassers responsible for gaining success on the drive are Mrs. Inez Joseph, Miss M. Rodriguez, and Mrs. W. Morris.

### ORTOIRE-MAYARO PG 13

On Tuesday, July 9, the officers of PG 13 were installed by County Councillor Lloyd Phillip, and Mr. Felix from the O/M Constituency. After giving a lecture on the roll each officer has to play, Mr. Phillip went on to install the officers who were: Chairman, Mr. Rennie Charles; Vice-chairman, Miss C. Ragoo; Secretary, Mr. McCabe Charles; Asst. Secretary, Mrs. R. Ayres; Treasurer, Miss E. Edwards.

Constituency Group delegates: Miss V. Edwards, Mr. Raymond Athanas, Mrs. R. Ayres.

Constituency Conference: — Mr. McCabe Charles, Miss Catherine Ragoo and Mr. D. McIntyre.

Annual Convention: Mr. John Morgan.

After the installation of officers the members were treated to refreshments which were prepared by the women of the group at Miss E. Edwards' residence at Dennis Street.



## THE DOCTOR SAYS

CENTRAL BANK — THE APEX  
OF THE BANKING STRUCTURE

.....The third major achievement of the years since 1956 was in the field of finance. The income tax system was revised by the introduction of the Pay-as-you-earn system, Local savings were tapped as never before, not for war loans or depression loans to the British Government, but for the development of local resources. A CENTRAL BANK now in process of formation WILL BE THE APEX OF THE BANKING STRUCTURE. With the establishment of a Minister of Finance by the new Government in October 1956, financial autonomy was achieved and the people of Trinidad and Tobago, through their elected representatives, assumed responsibility for their financial affairs on which they had been formerly dependent on the approval of the Colonial Office.....

—From History of the People of Trinidad & Tobago.....page 246

### LAVENTILLE PG 4

Among the officers elected to hold office for the 1963-64 term at its last general meeting, were:— Charman, N. E. Lord; Vice Chairman, R. Foster; Secretary, F. Burrows; Asst. Secretary, Mrs. M. Foster; Treasurer, J. S. Daly; Public Relations Officer, Mrs. Priscilla Mason.

Messrs. Fenrick Burrows, John S. Daly and Neville E. Lord were elected representatives to the constituency group.

Mrs. P. Mason, Mrs. M. Foster, and Elijah Bernard were elected constituency conference delegates.

Mr. F. Burrows was elected delegate to Annual Convention.

### TUNAPUNA PG 9

Party Group 9 held their installation of Officers ceremony on Monday August 12 last, at the Community Centre, Victoria Street, Arouca, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Leo B. Ojoe. Mr. C. M. Tull, performed the installation ceremony while Mr. Jason Barker delivered the feature address.

Among the officers installed are:— Mr. F. Greene, Chairman; Mrs. F. King, Vice Chairman; Miss B. Greene, Secretary.

The Constituency Group Representatives are: Mr. F. Greene,

Mrs. F. King, and Miss Marion Davis.

### CHAGUANAS

A new Party Group was formed in the Chaguanas Constituency on Tuesday, August 13, 1963. Mr. Andrew Carr, Public Relations Secretary, Mr. Harold Dupres, of the Central Executive and the Ag. General Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Simonette attended this inaugural meeting and assisted the officers.

Mr. Leo Seebaran, Public Relations Secretary of the Chaguanas Constituency Executive attended as the Constituency representative to the meeting.

Among the officers elected were: Shaffie Mohammed, Chairman; Ackbar Ali, Vice chairman; Stephen Mahabir, Secretary.

Delegates to Constituency conference: D. Kungal, N. S. Khan and Ackbar Ali. Delegate to Convention — Stephen Mahabir.

The Fyzabad Constituency issues a cordial invitation to its First Annual Independence dance to be held at George's Residence, Pepper Village, Fyzabad, on Saturday August 31, 1963 from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Gent — \$2.00; Lady — \$1.50. Music by Trevor John's Orchestra. Bar—Buffet—Ices.

## Short Service Commissions in the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard

### Vacancies

Applications are invited for the following seven year Short Service Commissions in the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard

Two — Seaman Branch  
One — Engineering Branch

### Qualifications

Candidates must be citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. In the case of the two Seaman Officers, preference will be given to candidates with previous maritime experience, but this is not essential.

In the case of the Engineering Officer, previous mechanical and/or electrical experience is essential.

### Education

All candidates should have five passes in the General Certificate of Education Examination at Ordinary level or five credits in the School Certificate Examination.

### Age Limits

All candidates must be between the ages of 24 and 36 on 1st September, 1963.

### Physical

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

### Applications

Applications must be submitted on the appropriate form to the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Port-of-Spain, to reach him by Wednesday, 4th September, 1963.

These forms are obtainable from the Commanding Officer at the above address or from the Defence Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

### Commissions Board

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

# BIG. Food Bargains AT... ALLUM'S

"PRIME QUALITY"  
**PORTERHOUSE  
ROAST** AND



**T-BONE STEAKS**

per. lb. **97c** save 15c

GRADE "A"  
**CHICKEN BREASTS** per. lb. **\$1.05** save 18c

"JOHN HAIG'S" SCOTCH  
**WHISKY** PER. BOT. **\$7.15**

"Robin Hood"  
Vitamin Enriched  
**FLOUR**

5 lb. pkt. .... **65c**

"Del Monte"  
**TOMATO  
CATSUP**

14 oz. bot. **49c** save 10c

# Allum's Super Markets

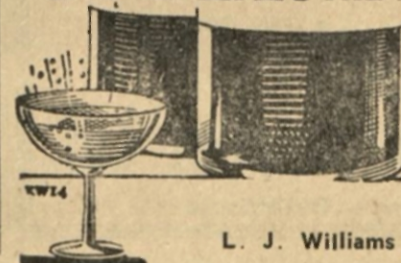
(J. T. ALLUM & CO., LTD.)  
BETTER FOODS — FINER SERVICE — LOWER PRICES.  
★ SAN FERNANDO ★ COUVA ★ MARABELLA

Wake up  
Your Energy  
WITH **CYDER**



When you're feeling tired or depressed, a natural stimulant will do you more good... have a glass of Whiteways Cyder. Made from the finest cyder-apples it is refreshing and individual in flavour. This sparkling drink helps good digestion and personal fitness without after-effects. Its taste is pleasant—make a habit of taking Whiteways Cyder at mealtimes—after work—after sport—at all times—you'll feel twice as energetic.

## WHITEWAYS CYDER THE BETTER-HEALTH DRINK



Whiteways Cyder is made from cyder-apples which contain Lime, Albumen, Potassium, Tannin, and MALIC ACID (Nature's antidote to Uric Acid)—all elements to ensure better health and to combat rheumatism and kindred ailments due to imperfect digestion.

L. J. Williams Marketing Ltd., Sole Agents.



## In our Hospitals

# "The Role of a Pathology Service in Our Community"

(From a Broadcast by Dr. John Arneaud, Senior Pathologist)

The Pathology Division of the Health Department is concerned with the Prevention of Disease, the diagnosis of disease, the controlling of treatment and finally with the assessment of recovery. The Pathology Department is concerned with safeguarding of the health of our Community.

A person develops a fever and is seen by his doctor. The doctor may suspect the possibility of typhoid fever. He sends specimens to the Laboratory for testing. An attempt is made to recover the typhoid germ from these specimens. This involves growing the germ on special substances at carefully controlled temperatures, humidity etc. The bacteria usually take 48-72 hours to grow and be identified. If the germ is recovered from the patient's specimens one can conclude that the patient is suffering from a typhoid infection.

When the typhoid germ invades the body, the natural defenses of the body go into action and special substances called antibodies are produced by the tissues which attack and destroy the typhoid germs. It is possible to identify these antibodies in the blood and if they are found in sufficient quantity one can make a presumptive diagnosis of typhoid fever immediately without having to wait 2 or more days for the germ to grow.

In this way effective treatment can be started almost immediately and also Medical Officers of Health can be alerted immediately of the existence of a case of typhoid fever in the district and take effective measures to avoid an epidemic, to pick up any other early cases and deal effectively with the public health problem. The same procedure is followed in most of the other infective illnesses.

## Tuberculosis

Today with powerful drugs at our disposal it is important to know precisely the particular germ causing the infection and which particular antibiotic will be most effective in treatment. But this is complicated by the fact that certain bacteria can become more or less resistant to a particular drug, against which it was formerly very sensitive.

This is seen particularly in the case of the tuberculosis germ. Originally the drug streptomycin was lethal to the tubercle bacillus. Now, however, if a patient with tuberculosis is given streptomycin only, in a short time the streptomycin will be useless as the germ in the patient's body will no longer be controlled by the drug. Fortunately it was discovered that if some other drugs are given simultaneously with the streptomycin the development of resistant strains of tuberculosis will be delayed.

Two of these drugs PARA AMINO SALICYLIC ACID (PAS for short) and INH (IZONIAZID HYDROCHLORIDE) are in use and are usually given together with Streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis. The treatment of tuberculosis today is much more hopeful and satisfactory than it was 20 or more years ago when there were no drugs that could be used to prevent the growth and multiplication of the Tuberculosis germ in the human body.

Nevertheless it is important that these drugs be used intelligently and with discrimination —

We know that there are approximately (400) new cases of tuberculosis occurring in Trinidad and Tobago every year—we also know from our investigations that of these approximately 30 are infected by strains of tuberculosis bacilli that are not attacked by Streptomycin, PAS or INH.

## Bacteria Resistance

Fortunately there are a few newer drugs which may be effective in these cases. It is important therefore when confronted with a new case of tuberculosis for the physician to know whether or not the strain of tuberculosis involved is in fact one that will be controlled by Streptomycin, PAS or INH. It is for this reason that every one of these 400 new cases of tuberculosis must be fully investigated in the Laboratory. If it is found that these drugs are ineffective by Laboratory tests in any particular case alternative treatment must be followed.

However, we are faced with a continual struggle between the tendency of bacteria to develop resistance to antibiotics and this

characteristic is more marked in some than in others—The tuberculosis bacillus is a great sinner in this respect. It is for this reason that we are not justified in assuming that once the strain of TB is sensitive to the drugs that it will always remain so.

Accordingly it is necessary to keep a close check on each patient during treatment to anticipate the development of resistance and take effective measures to counteract it by using alternative drugs.

One section of the Department carries out routine checks on samples from all over the territory — to determine the safety or otherwise of the water, fresh milk, sweet drink and other foods on sale to the public.

## Anaemia

The section of Serology examines nearly 200,000 specimens of blood per year for evidence of Yaws and venereal diseases.

Anaemia may be due to one or other several causes e.g. there may be a defect in the blood forming apparatus or a deficiency in one or other of the materials from which the blood is made and which are essential for the formation of blood in the human body. If a single one of the blood forming constituents is absent, blood formation is defective and the patient becomes anaemic. Hence a patient deficient in iron is given iron tablets, if he is deficient in any of the other constituents an effort is made to supply him with those constituents.

About five years ago investigation of the causes of anaemia in Trinidad by the Pathology Department revealed that a not insignificant proportion of pregnant women, were suffering from a type of anaemia due to deficiency of folic acid — one of the essential constituents of blood formation.

This anaemia is quite resistant to all other forms of treatment but if the patient is given folic acid, one tablet twice a day, at a cost of a few cents each, the response is quite dramatic. Hitherto these pregnant women often became severely anaemic

and ran additional risks during childbirth.

Similarly hookworm disease is a common cause of anaemia in Trinidad, especially in certain rural areas and it is possible to detect the presence of hookworm infestation by blood and/or stool examination. There is a group of anaemias which we see in Trinidad now but which prior to 1956 was completely unrecognised. This is the group of anaemias associated with a congenital abnormality in the blood forming apparatus, due to the fact that the type of haemoglobin is defective.

## Bleeding Disorders

Haemoglobin is the chemical substance in the blood that carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. This condition is known as sickle cell anaemia. Sickle, because the red blood cells under special circumstances, assume the form of a crescent or sickle. This factor is present in about 6 or 8% of our population and is a potent cause of anaemia. Fortunately it needs to be present both in the mother and the father for the child to be severely affected. Occasionally however, one finds this condition for the first time in adults.

Also there are the blood disorders, Haemophilia i.e. patients with bleeding disorders and bleeding tendencies. If there is evidence of this deficiency there are effective measures that can be taken before operation to counteract these problems and make surgery safe for the patient. Finally, in cases where there is a clot formed in the arteries of the heart (one type of heart attack) it is now possible, by the use of certain drugs, to reduce the tendency of the blood to clot and prevent the extension and further formation of clot in the arteries of the heart.

This treatment has to be very rigidly controlled by laboratory tests to strike a balance between the danger of extension of the clot and the other danger of haemorrhage from over dosage. In this section the work associated with diagnosis and

treatment of Leukemia is carried out.

Today we are still not able to cure leukaemia but in many instances it is possible to provide these patients with an additional five or ten years useful life. Again the treatment of these patients with the modern anti-leukaemic drugs depends very closely on accurate laboratory control to check that the drugs being used are working within safe limits.

## Technologist

The work of the Pathology Division is carried out by a Staff of Pathologists ably assisted by a team of Medical Laboratory Technologists. The majority of these technologists were trained locally. The laboratories in Trinidad are recognised by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology of the United Kingdom for training in this field. I am pleased to say that a number of our local technicians availed themselves of the facilities and have been successful in obtaining the qualifications of the United Kingdom Institute.

In addition the Society of Medical Laboratory Technology of the West Indies based on the University of the West Indies, Jamaica, takes an active interest in the field of Medical Laboratory Technology.

Most of the training is inservice training because the work is of a practical nature but lectures are organised from time to time to fill in the gaps left in covering the theoretical aspects of the subject.

## San Fernando Borough Council

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  - (c) any other comparable qualifications;
  - (d) sound knowledge of the Ordinance, Bye-Laws and Regulations providing for the good Government of the Borough of San Fernando and for other purposes incidental thereto and of Local Government practice and procedure in general;
  - (e) administrative ability with particular reference to the control of staff and the co-ordination of the services of the several departments of the Corporation;
  - (f) training in law is desirable but not essential.

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

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## Where Are The Police?

Mr. Editor,

Please permit me through the medium of your widely read newspaper to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, a situation which is becoming increasingly alarming with each passing night.

We, the residents of Malick, have decided to make one final appeal to those responsible for the maintenance of law and order in our once peaceful village.

There are two or more dangerous prowlers loose in the Malick area. They are armed. They began by attacking women and young girls, but recently, they increased their activities to robbing persons at the point of a knife or dagger.

This area, especially as you bend the hill in front of the Catholic Church, is dimly dark at night time, despite the street-lamp at the nearby corner. The glow from this lamp is so dim that it can be counted as absolutely useless.

The unsuspecting pedestrian as he swings the bend uphill, is pounced upon by these assailants, who we believe hide under the church-building — an area which is perpetually dark.

Some time ago, Sir, we made a request for Police Patrols to pay more attention to this area which houses approximately 300 families, with an average of six members each. Yes, the Patrols came. They spent about 10 minutes each night for about one week. Then they disappeared. They come now like the new moon, about once a month.

This would not do, Sir. We do not think that it is asking too much to have a permanent Police watch in this area. The area is expanding rapidly. Criminals may confine their activities in this area, and the blame might fall on the residents themselves. We state emphatically that we do not believe that these criminals are residents of this area at all.

We the villagers have decided that, failing some action by the authorities, we will form ourselves into a Vigilant Committee and take the necessary steps in any way we may think fit to rid our once tranquil village of this growing menace.

We realise Sir, that we would be opening ourselves to prosecution from the Police, but we believe it would be a case of the "means to justify the end."

We remember only too well, our appeal in this paper for better water facilities, better sani-

tary conditions to our streets and drains — but has anything been done? Hardly. We expect the Premier to visit this area on his 'Meet the People' Tour. We hope in presenting our grievances, the relevant officials do not deny our constant requests.

This question of crime, Sir, is another matter however. We pledge to stamp it out, in any way possible.

Our families, male and female, must be able to go about this area and its surrounds, unmolested. After all, most of us have put our life-savings into this place.

Persons attacked have not reported to the Police for one reason or another. The Police Station for one is too far away. Yes, we have a telephone pay booth, but the receiving and sending ends of the receiver have been removed and the light in the booth put out of order. We believe this was done by these lawless prowlers, so that help would be far away indeed.

We demand urgent action immediately from the authorities.

Thanking you sincerely,

CLOVELY McLEOD,  
Malick.

## Pain Not In Books

Sir,

I always read the section of The Nation which deals with Social behaviour. I don't miss it. My opinion is that social security should be a prerequisite in all communities; after that laws can be instituted to deal with the variety of delinquencies.

People would go to Universities to study social science; all well and good; but social science should be regarded more as an art than a science, since it is necessary to understand and to have experience of human troubles before one could truly sympathise with the "unfortunate" members of a society.

Could the graduate of a university understand what it means for a person to have a severe headache, due to malnutrition which is as a consequence of poverty, and yet cannot buy any kind of pills to relieve the pains? Could a graduate understand what it is to have a toothache and cannot pay a dentist to get that tooth extracted? Doesn't it remind one of a horse or donkey which cannot tell its master that it is not well, and so must work?

How about the unemployed family-man who must sit and pour water down his infant's mouth whenever the infant child feels hungry?

How about when an infant child

gets fever at night and a family haven't even "Baby powder" to apply or give?

How about the father who can see other neighbours buying jellies for their children, and his infant child has merely to sit in a corner with a running mouth?

Do these pains come out from the pages of books?

Does life have any meaning to such people?

And if life has no meaning to such people then what?

Could the police do anything to prevent crimes under such circumstances?

Yours,

DENNIS R. JAMES.

## Buy Local

Sir,

The campaign of such a large body of responsible citizens to have our entire population purchase more of local products is very constructive indeed, but everybody must be made to understand that the campaign is

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not for vendors or workers to get rich overnight.

In my view it is going to be impossible for the price of local products to compete successfully against the prices of foreign goods if the cost of labour in this country is excessively high.

Therefore every trade union leader in our country, when industry is in prosperity, must demand job opportunities for more people, instead of perpetually increasing the wages of those who are working, thereby creating a formidable purchasing

power to accommodate the tremendous output of local products.

If the present perpetual demand for wage increase coupled with the senseless reduction of working hours, and black market transactions are not abandoned for full or even partial employment for those who are not working, I see a colossal waste of valuable time and money for anybody to indulge in local enterprise of any sort whatsoever.

CECIL EWING.

## BIDDING BON VOYAGE

The Education Committee of the PNM Women's League organised a farewell cocktail party for two of its officers who are going abroad shortly.

The party was held at Balisier House from 6 to 8 p.m. on Saturday, August 10. The vice chairman, Miss Mitchell presided.

The chairman, Mrs. Isabel Teshea, the Minister of Health, will leave for Sweden next Tuesday 21, and Mrs. Florrie Noble, acting Education Secretary, will leave a week later, August 28 for Washington.

Sixty members were present

at the function. At the close Mrs. Teshea was presented with a gold brooch as a departure gift and a pair of matching gold hibiscus earrings as a birthday gift as it was also the Minister's birthday. The presentations were made by Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Corbin.

Mrs. Noble was presented by Mrs. Harrison with a Parker 51 pen and pencil set on which her name was engraved. The party ended suitably with the singing of "Now is the Hour" and "May the good Lord bless and keep you."

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# On The Ownership Of Countries

*The run of the film "The Ugly American" in Port-of-Spain has finished. But it is hoped that these remarks will be of interest anyway. The series on our theatres is therefore interrupted for one week.*

A colonial or ex-colonial people, educated and preached at as we have been, are likely to be very innocent about the motives of the white world, "democratic" (i.e. "capitalistic") or "communist", American or Russian, in its political relationship with "emergent" non-white peoples. Or innocent about the motives of one or the other half.

Perhaps I ought to pause and state the obvious: that the two chief political ideologies which dominate the world originated and were evolved in the white section of the world and adopted by or imposed upon the other section.

The film **The Ugly American** (I have not read the novel) is an American attempt to examine this political relationship objectively. Considering that the makers of the film are by nationality, though not by artistic occupation, an interested party, the attempt makes a rather successful beginning.

The disappointment of the film lies in the fact that as soon as some honesty of perception starts to be achieved, "The End" flashes on the screen. As though that were as far as the courage of the white conscience can allow itself to go in a situation where honesty of perception and scrupulousness of conscience would not make for victory in the titanic and monstrous white political quarrel. It was the German philosopher Nietzsche who argued that the truth could be dangerous to political survival. In the context of twentieth power politics the statement approaches the obvious.

## Freedom Road

The American ambassador MacWhite (Marlon Brando) arrives in the fictitious far-eastern country of Sarkhan, where the important, though unofficial, political power is in the hands of his Second World War-time friend Deong (Giji Okada). The people and Deong are deeply suspicious of the purpose behind American aid, symbolised by "Freedom Road", now being constructed. MacWhite is greeted with a demonstration that quickly degenerates into an anti-American riot.

America and Russia are both interested in the country. MacWhite and Deong meet, and after the drunken pleasantries of long-separated friends, quarrel on the subject of America's interest in the country. The

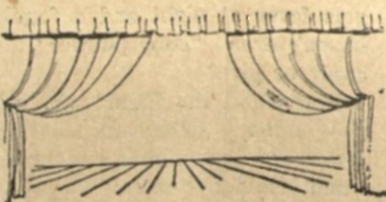
quarrel ends with MacWhite cursing Deong for a communist.

MacWhite proposes to push Freedom Road to the communist border, and stage-manages a publicity ceremony at which the king and important government officials are present. But Deong has started his insurrection, and the ceremony is broken up by the insurgents' bombs. The communists have invaded the country, contrary to Deong's arrangement with them to assist him with supplies but to stay out of Sarkhan's politics.

Deong marches to the capital and demands that the Prime Minister hand over the government by midnight. The communists' plan, as the Prime Minister has found out, is to assassinate Deong as soon as the government is in his hands.

MacWhite, at last re-convinced that Deong is not a communist (he had maintained this before he became ambassador) warns his ex-friend, who is nevertheless shot at camp by one of his closest aides.

The film ends with a press conference into which MacWhite is manoeuvred against his will, and which dissolves into a television speech in which the broken MacWhite explains that the emergent peoples begin to hate America as soon as she forgets her own revolutionary



origin. The American televiwer switches off his set, an action which argues the futility of MacWhite's sort of conscience.

The film is full of the arrogance of the white towards the non-white world, an arrogance which is instinctive and therefore simple-minded. "Are you saying," asks an American journalist of MacWhite, "that we have lost this country?" MacWhite reminds him that "we" never "had" this country.

But what the ambassador does not ask the journalist is, in what sense could "we" with any moral propriety ever "have" this country. A Russian diplomat tells Deong that "we" are not interested in petty squabbles between the American ambassador and local leaders, contemptuously expecting Deong to believe him. It is true that Deong apparently does believe him. But contempt of a human being is not morally justifiable.

## excellent acting

But it is not enough, from the point of view of "emergent" countries, merely to hint at the political motives of the white world, merely to hint at the assumption that it still tends to make that the rest of the world was created for its use, or for the pity of its more sentimental

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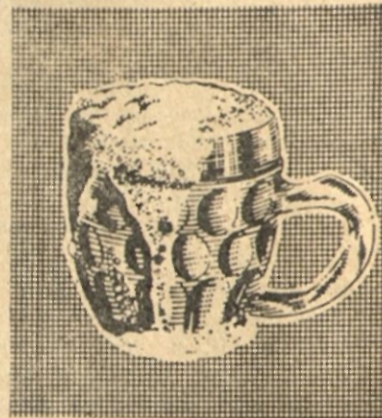
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citizens. For pity too can be a form of arrogance, a more revolting one when it originates in counterfeit humanitarianism. Another and more thoroughly honest film remains to be made.

**THE UGLY AMERICAN** and Marlon Brando's performance therein were noisily and uncritically panned by **Time Magazine**. I suppose this indicates the way this magazine sees its patriotic responsibility. But I would expect Russian journals to agree with Time's observation that it is "a lousy film."

Brando's performance is "the first I have seen for a long time that supports those who maintain that he is an excellent actor. To end all of this on a less solemn note: Brando's reaction to his first gulp of palm whiskey, shifting from alarm to acute pain to resignation, reminded one with touching humour of experiences in adventurous drinking.

*Slade Hopkinson*



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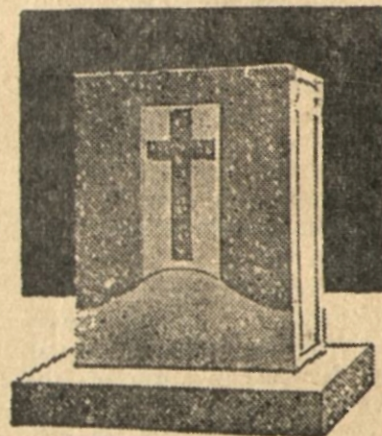
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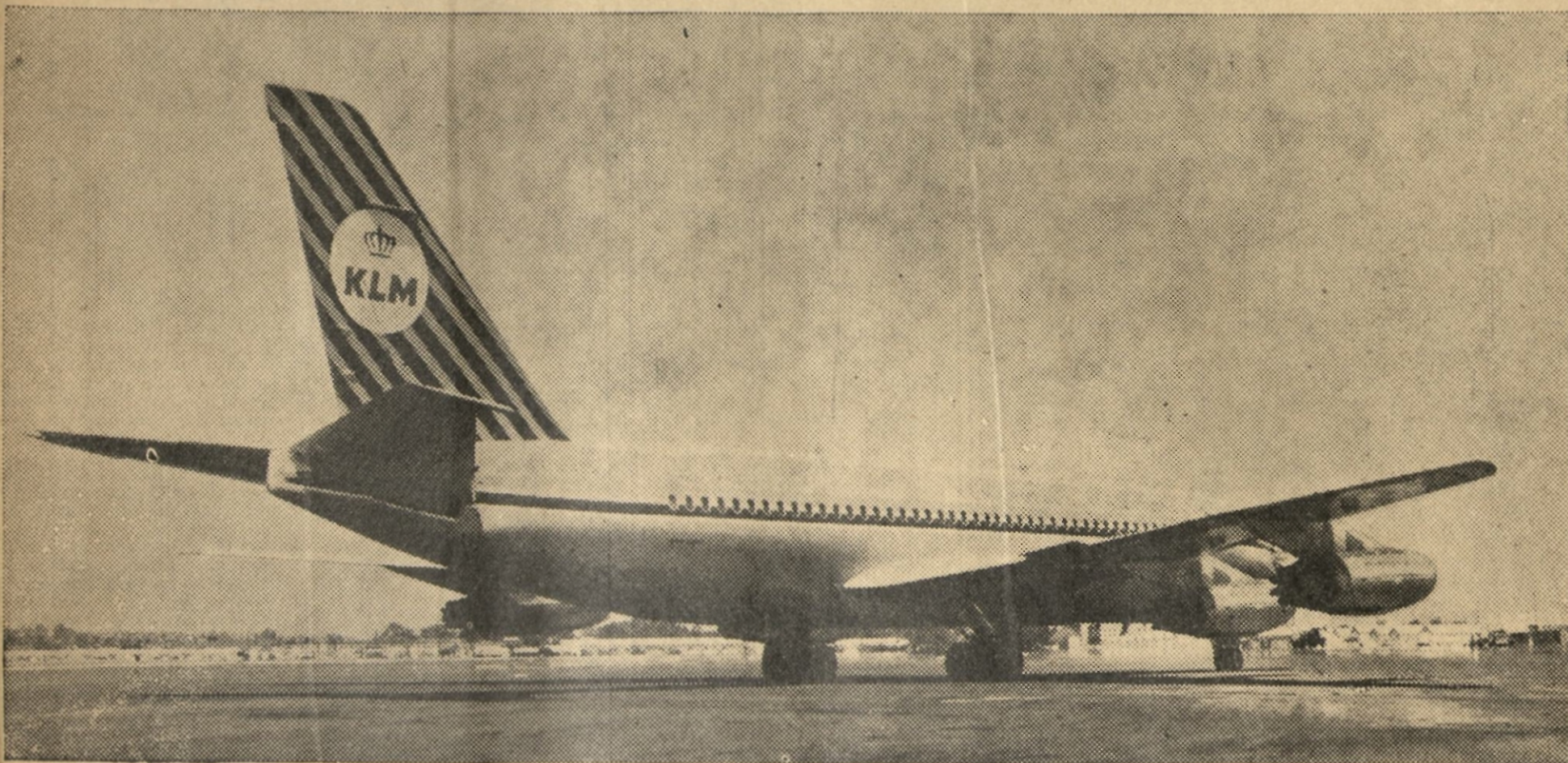


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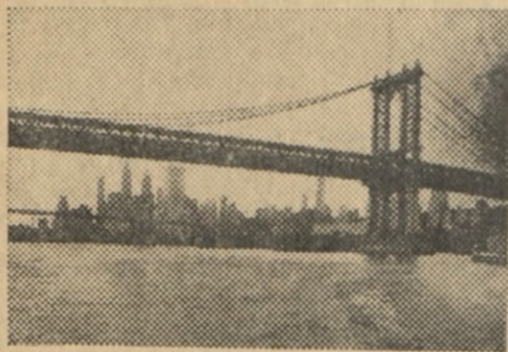




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## In Sugar :

# A THREE CORNERED CONTEST

Workers in the sugar industry will soon draw back pay. The Sugar Manufacturers Federation has announced that it intends to "commence payments of this obligation towards the end of September".

In reply to his announcement, the All Trinidad Sugar Union says that "if the SMF want to pay the 5% they can do so but the Union will only recognise that payment as a further interim on the 1963 wages, in the light of the 25% wage proposal now with the SMF and the 1963 production and revenue result."

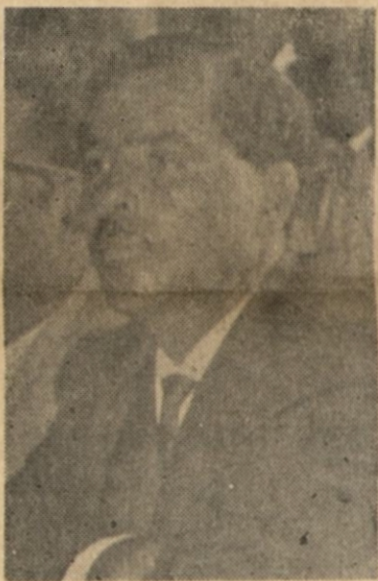
The Trinidad Amalgamated Workers Union has also intimated to the SMF that they will accept the 5%, but they also demand a 35% increase on the 1963 crop.

Countering these proposals, the SMF insists that the Honeyman Commission recommended a creation of a Joint Industrial Council for the Sugar Industry and finds it impossible to recognise and entertain separate proposals by the two unions concerned.

## cul-de-sac

In a memorandum to the Ministry of Labour SMF relates how the incipient JIC broke down because of the refusal of ATSU to sign the JIC constitution and of TAWU's statement that "it did not wish to enter into any association with the ATSU".

Thus, the situation in the sugar industry is a cul-de-sac.



MR. C. GEOFFROY,  
President ATSE&FWTU

ATSU told The Nation that it rejects the JIC because of the inherent weakness of its structure. The sugar union



Mr. P. E. V. de CARTERET,  
Secretary Sugar Manufacturers' Federation

claims that JIC will comprise of 10 representatives of SMF, 7 of ATSU, 3 of TAWU, 1 independent Trade Union representative, 1 of the SMF and a Chairman. If negotiations break down ATSU claims, dispute will be referred to the chairman and the two independent members. This is not satisfactory. The situation will be similar to the present impasse.

Further, it is not desirable that there should be any more than one union in the sugar industry. At present there are two; it is probable that there will be perpetual wrangling between them, and it is likely that more unions will enter the field.

## a bulletin

The General Secretary of the ATSU, Mr. Rampartasingh, said the whole labour issue in the sugar industry will be referred to the TUC.

In reply to SMF's memorandum to the Ministry of Labour, ATSU issued a bulletin to its

membership accusing both SMF and TAWU of bad faith in the matter of wage increases and bonus pay.

The bulletin claims that this year's sugar crop totals 240,000 tons, that the Commonwealth Sugar Quota is 175,000 tons, that the balance was sold on the World Free Market at between \$480.00 and \$380.00 per ton. Therefore there is a bonus, due to the workers according to the bulletin from the large sum realised from the year's high prices.

ATSU says bluntly that it does not and will not "recognise any bonus payment as a fair share of the 1963 profit to the workers considering the low wages earned in the former years when the price of sugar was allegedly unable to carry higher wages."

## entitled

As if in reply to the union's blast, SMF calmly announces in its memorandum to the Ministry of Labour that it "further appreciates the fact that the workers in the industry are entitled to share in the fortunate outcome of the 1963 crop. However, at the moment there exists no single union or JIC of unions with which we could properly negotiate such a bonus."

The Federation feels that unilateral decision on the bonus is its only alternative but that it will leave the question in abeyance for a while longer in the hope that "these two Unions will find a way of working together through a Joint Industrial Council, in the interests of their respective members, and of the industry and the country as a whole."



MR. W. W. SUTTON,  
Gen. Secretary TAWU

ATSU claims to represent 7,000 of the 13,000 workers in the industry. They say TAWU represents about half that number while the rest are non-union. ATSU is equally at war with TAWU as with SMF.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids in respect of Oil Mining rights and/or interest of and in all the crude oil and natural gas in or under a certain parcel of Alienated land described in Royal Gazette dated 15th October, 1959 at page 784 Notice No. 1688, as shown on the plan attached to the said Royal Gazette will be received at the office of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Red House, Port-of-Spain, to and including Tuesday 3rd September, 1963.

The following conditions will be operative:—  
(a) That there is a reserve price.  
(b) That the lease to be granted in respect of the said Oil Mining rights and/or interest shall be in accordance with the Land (Oil Mining) Regulations.  
(c) Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any bid.  
FRP E. FARRELL,

# the needs of agriculture

We reprint the Editorial of The CATHOLIC NEWS of Saturday, August 10, 1963.

It is very encouraging to read that Government has put a decided emphasis on agriculture in the draft of the second Five-Year Development Plan 1964-1968 issued recently by the National Planning Commission. Agriculture comes after Transport and Communications and Electricity with an allocation of \$40.9 million. In such an enterprise as agriculture full advantage must be taken of the imponderable qualities of initiative and competition leading to improvement of farming. Government is now making available experts to advise in mechanical farming, to test new processes, to help in trading products advantageously, and to adopt more scientific procedures.

## REDUCING THE DISPROPORTION

A fundamental problem that arises in practically all political communities is the following: How to proceed in order that the disproportion in productive efficiency between the agricultural sector on the one hand and, on the other, the industrial sector and that of services be reduced; in order that the standard of living of the farm-rural population be as close as possible to the standard of living of city people, who draw their resources from industrial sector and from that of the service sector; in order that the tillers of the soil may not be possessed of an inferiority complex, but rather be persuaded that even in agriculture they can develop their personality through their toil and look forward to the future with confidence.

## SOLVING THE PROBLEM

As a contribution to a solution of the problem the Government is ensuring that the essential services in the country areas be suitably developed: good roads, transportation, means of communications, drinking water, housing, health services, elementary education and technical and professional training, conditions suitable for the practice of religion, means of recreation and means to ensure that there should be a good supply of those products which enable the country home to be well equipped and to be run on modern lines. Whenever, such services, necessary today for a becoming standard of living, are provided in rural areas, economic development and social progress make considerable advances. A consequence of this is that the flow of population away from the country is checked and controlled.

## A HARMONIOUS BALANCE

It is also necessary that the economic development of the community should take effect in a gradual way and maintain a harmonious balance between all sectors of production. That is to say, it is necessary that in cultivating the soil there should be put into practice innovations concerning methods of produc-

tion. There should be a choice of the type of agriculture and enterprise that the economic system considered as a whole allows or requires. In this way, agriculture absorbs a larger amount of industrial goods and demands a higher quality of services. In turn, it offers to the other fields and to the whole community the products, which best meet, in quality and quantity, the needs of the consumer, contributing to the stability of the purchasing power of money.

To preserve this harmonious balance among all the sectors of production, a prudent political economy is required that takes into account taxation, credit, social insurance, price protection, the fostering of integrating industries and the adjustment of the structures of enterprises. In the assessment of taxes for example, it must be borne in mind that in the sector of agriculture the returns develop more slowly and are exposed to greater risks in their production, and there is greater difficulty in obtaining capital necessary to increase them. And credit institutions must be available which will guarantee to agriculture capital at a rate of interest on suitable terms.

Now read Chapter XIV of the Draft Five Year Plan. Read also page 4, THE NATION, August 2 and August 9.

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SUBSIDY FOR PANGOLA AND  
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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.

# - MILLER'S - Grand Annual Gigantic Sale Savings

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Col'd Bath Towels (Special) 2 for 99c.  
Col'd Wash Rags 10 for \$1.00  
Shower Curtains was \$3.25 NOW \$1.95  
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Blankets (Assorted Colours) was \$4.25 NOW \$2.95  
White Sheets 45"x90" NOW \$2.25

LADIES Dept.

Lady Elite Shirts, Ya-Yas was \$5.25 NOW \$1.20  
Ladies Blouses (6 shades) was \$2.95 NOW \$1.20  
Ladies Scanties was 90c NOW 60c.  
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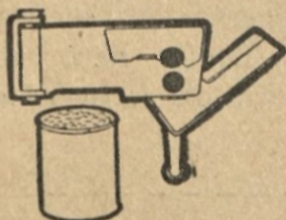
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# INDIA AND PAKISTAN CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

Wednesday was Pakistan's Independence Day. Yesterday, Thursday India's. We salute the nations of the great sub-continent on the celebration of the anniversary of their independence days.

India published an Independence Day Number of the India News, with a leading article by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

India, he writes became Independent in 1947 and in January 26, 1950 became a Republic and "all our efforts were directed toward realizing the objectives laid down—political democracy and economic justice. We called the objective socialistic without adhering to any doctrinaire definition of the word. The system we evolved was consciously directed toward the welfare of the common man rather than to enrichment of the few; it is democratic because its processes are ultimately controlled by public discussion and by Parliament elected on the basis of universal adult franchise, and not by the secret purposes of a privileged minority."

Of the success of the country's domestic policy, Mr. Nehru writes: "Far-reaching land reforms have taken place and our economy, still predominantly agricultural, is being steadily transformed by the spread of industrialization and the completion of vast new projects in the fields of power, transport and irrigation. Our Community Development schemes represent a rural reconstruction programme which promises to transform the countryside and the vast population that live there."

## Panchayati Raj

"Recently, the Community Development movement has been extended to what is called Panchayati Raj; that is, there has been decentralization in favour of village-elected councils which have been given authority and resources to carry out schemes of development. Both industrial and agricultural production have increased substantially in volume as well as variety, and every effort is being made to ensure that the benefits of an expanding economy are shared equitably by all classes of the population."

"Education has spread remarkably at all stages and there are at present over 50,000,000 boys and girls in schools and colleges. Special attention has been paid to scientific and technical education. The health conditions of

## CRICKET

The footnote to cricket this week is that big Charlie Griffith bowls from strength to strength. At the end of the Yorkshire match which we won by an innings, he had a bag of 99 wickets so far.

Our Willie has been promoted opening batsman and has made his highest score in England — 93 against Yorkshire and the terrible Trueman.

The question now is: Will Worrell pair him with Hunte at the Oval?

Four of our batsmen — Hunte, Butcher, Sobers, Kanhai — have reached 1,000 runs. Carew the next nearest was 898 last Saturday. It is almost certain that he will make it.

everything else. In our approach to these problems, our attitude and ideas had inevitably been shaped by our own recent struggle for freedom, as well as by the accumulated experience of centuries, and above all by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings."

Unfortunately, this idealistic policy did not prevent the People's Republic of China from launching "a wanton and massive invasion" on India across the Himalayas because of a border dispute. Philosophising on that struggle, Mr. Nehru writes, "What has happened so far serves to define, more clearly than before, certain considerations which must continue to govern our attitude and policy on this question."

First, he says, it would be wrong to acquiesce in aggression and that a peaceful settlement depends largely on China.

Secondly, China's behaviour has shaken India's confidence in

her good faith and India must now regard China as a country "with profoundly inimical intentions toward our independence and institutions...."

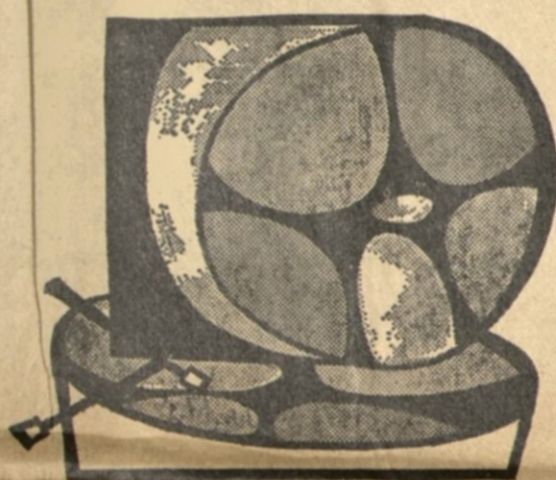
Thirdly, and this is most significant, "the Himalayan barrier has proved to be vulnerable. If it is breached, the way to the Indian plains and the ocean beyond would lie exposed; and the threat to India would then, likewise, be a threat to the other countries of South and Southeast Asia. India's determination to resist aggression and retain her territorial integrity is, therefore, a vital factor in the safeguarding of peace and stability throughout the whole area."

"The central fact is that the impact of China, whether it again take an acute military form or

makes itself felt more insidiously, is forcing the pace of growth in India. Both the Right and the Left have been affected, and the nation as a whole is growing up.

It is learning that in the world today it is not enough to be devoted to peace, or to mind one's own affairs, but that it is necessary to have adequate armed strength, to adjust our relations with friendly countries in the light of the changing actualities of the international situation and, above all, to preserve and consolidate national unity."

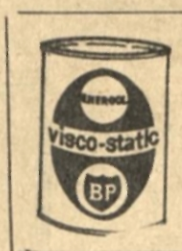
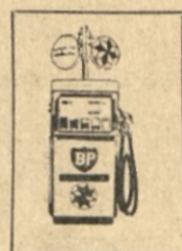
Mr. Nehru deplores the attitude of Pakistan in the Chinese affair but concludes that "the settlement reached must be such that it makes for permanent improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations."



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## UCIW Negotiates with Merchants

The Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers' has concluded four weeks of negotiations with the Wholesale and Retail Traders' Association in respect of wages and general working conditions of workers employed in Frederick Street stores.

The secretary of the union, Mr. Gonzales, disclosed yesterday that they had agreed on most of the minor points; but no agreement had been reached on any of the major points.

Management's team is being led by the President of the Association, Mr. Angus Mackay. Negotiations are proceeding in a cordial manner.

Meanwhile, the union is anxious to finalise an agreement with the Trinidad Publishing Company in respect of its union labour workers. The three major points to be settled are wages; severance pay; and annual leave.

Mr. Gonzales announced also that the union's president, Mr. Vaz Stanford, is expected to return home tomorrow from the US, where he toured factories, and examined the internal operations of the trade union movement — at the invitation of the United States Information Service.

While there he attended the Retail Clerks' International Convention held in Chicago.

### 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—5040—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.

#### 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:

- the specific grounds of objections; and
- 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.

#### VACANT POST OF PLUMBING AND SANITATION OFFICER, MINISTRY OF WORKS

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of Plumbing and Sanitation Officer in the Works Division, Ministry of Works. The post is pensionable and salary is in the scale of \$3960x120—\$5040 per annum.

2. The holder of the post should have:

Thorough knowledge of the standard tools, materials and equipment of the plumbing trade. Thorough knowledge of the controlling standards, codes and ordinance pertaining to plumbing and sanitation.

Considerable knowledge of the hazards and safety precautions of the plumbing trade.

Skill in the use and care of the standard tools, equipment and materials of the plumbing trade. Skill in the installation of plumbing systems and fixtures.

Ability to plan, layout and direct the work of plumbing crews. Ability to install, alter, repair, maintain and locate defects in plumbing systems and facilities. Ability to inspect plumbing installations during construction by contract for adherence to plans and specifications.

Minimum Experience and Training Extensive experience in the plumbing trade, including increasingly responsible experience as a plumber and plumber foreman; and training as evidenced by a School Leaving Certificate or any equivalent combination of experience and training.

Necessary Special Requirements Possession of a Certificate of City and Guilds of London Institute in Plumbing.

3. The successful candidate will be required to keep and use a standard car and travel in the performance of his duties for which he will be paid a travelling allowance in accordance with the Travelling Allowances Regulations currently in force.

4. Applications on the approved form obtainable at the Service Commissions Department, should be submitted to the:

Director of Personnel Administration,  
Service Commissions Department,  
Red House,  
Port-of-Spain.

to reach him not later than 24th August, 1963.

### TENDERS

#### Purchase, felling and removal of dead trees from General Hospital grounds, San Fernando.

Tenders are invited for the purchase, felling and removal of twenty-seven (27) dead trees (some of which are of value) from the grounds of the San Fernando General Hospital. The trees may be inspected by arrangement with the Hospital Lay Manager.

2. The successful tenderer will be granted the necessary licence under the Crown Land Forest Produce Rules and will be required to pay for, cut and remove the trees within 14 days of the award of the contract.

3. Persons wishing to tender should pay into the District Revenue Office (formerly Sub-Treasury) King's Wharf, San Fernando, a tender deposit of \$50.00 and attach the receipt for this deposit to their tenders. They may be called upon to prove that they have the labour and equipment necessary to satisfactorily carry out this contract.

4. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be retained until such time as he has paid for, felled and removed the trees to Government's satisfaction. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers who have submitted bona fide tenders will be refunded, but the deposit of any person who fails to submit a tender, or who withdraws his tender after the tenders are opened, for any reason which is not acceptable to the Central Tenders Board will be forfeited and paid into the Treasury.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that you have complied with the provisions of, and have fulfilled your obligations under, the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the three years immediately preceding the year 1963. The Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a Certificate.

6. Sealed tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Tuesday 3rd September, 1963, and must be addressed to the Director of Contracts, Central Tenders Board's Office, 31, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain. Envelopes must be marked "Tender—Purchase of dead trees from San Fernando General Hospital Grounds." There is a Tenders Box at the Board's office in which tenders must be deposited.

Tenders received unsigned or in unsealed envelopes or with alterations or erasures not initialed by you will be rejected.

Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Sgd.) K. KELSHALL,  
Ag. Director of Contracts.

## A Feast of Pan

On Sunday at 8.30 p.m. the semi-finals of the National Association of Steelbandsmen will be played off at Queen's Hall.

The bands' test piece is Sparrow's "Outcast" and the ping pong solo test piece is Melody's "Country Girl."

But each band plays its choice tune. Dixie Harps plays Kathleen Piper's "Nations Dawning"; Merry Stars plays Castagne's "Kiss Me For Xmas"; Savoy's plays

Melody's "Monica"; City Symphony plays Cecil Hunte's "National Steelband Waltz"; Metro-nomes plays Fitzroy Alexander's "Happy Holiday"; Tropical Harmony plays Earl Rodney's "Debbie"; Nocturn plays Aldwin Jordan's "At Noon"; Satisfiers plays Al Jennings' "Cancion De Amor"; Desperados plays Castagne's "Orchid For You"; and Wonderland plays John Buddy Williams' "French Sweep".

The ping pong soloists will also play tunes of their choice. Prices for admission are \$3, \$2, and \$1.

## NOTICE

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

### INDEPENDENCE PARTY

You are invited to celebrate the first anniversary of Independence with Party members of the St. Joseph Constituency, at their cocktail party to be held at the St. Joseph Government School, on August 31, from 6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. The admission fee is two dollars.

Following the party there will be a film show in the school yard.

## Ackbarali's Independence ANNIVERSARY SALE Now on FREENESS BUY ONE GET ONE FREE Gents Poplin Sports Shirt - \$2.50

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