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\$20,361.70

# THE NATION

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GIVEN?

Published  
Weekly



Vol. 5  
No. 19



Formerly  
P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,  
February 1, 1963



Price  
10 Cents



Dr. Toepfer



Dr. Ortulfreuter

## W. German Mission

Today, the German Economic Mission is due to visit the Citrus Association factory, the Coconut Growers' Association factory, the UWI, the Centeno Research Station and attend the opening of the Faculty of Engineering, UWI. They leave for Tobago over the week-end and return on Thursday.

During their four days in Tobago, they will meet senior civil servants, the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society. They will visit aided self-help housing projects in Canaan and Plymouth, the Industrial Estate at Scarborough, Castara and Roxborough at the ends of the North Coast Road and Charlotteville.

Meanwhile, the two Swiss Experts in hotel management and tourism, Dr. Michel and Professor Kruph, are due to leave for Tobago over the week-end.



Mr. R. Dieben



Dr. Romberg

## Clinic On Wheels



medical personnel portable

## Mr. Rojas and the revolution

Last Friday, during the Budget Debate in the Senate, Senator Rojas began his speech by complimenting the Minister of Finance on the Budget. He said: "I believe, however, that this country owes a great debt of gratitude to the Minister of Finance for the courage he has had in producing a budget of the kind which has engendered so many discussions, so many comments, so many dissatisfactions and which has really done a great service to the country."

The Senator then passed on to

the real theme of his speech which was an attack on a statement made by Senator Stollmeyer earlier in the debate on labour troubles in industry. Senator Rojas was not then in the Senate and he said:

"This evening, one of my fellow Senators, Senator Stollmeyer, has been very kind to me in that he has communicated to me his statement which was made in my absence on the question of the labour problem in the Territory."

Then getting to the pith of the matter, Senator Rojas said:

Big business in this country, the industrialists and the commercialists, have a peculiar concept of the functions of labour in this country. The old colonial system and the old colonial policy whereby industrialists and commercialists dominated the economic activities of this country and resorted to the aid of the Colonial Office to suppress labour — those days are gone, and they are gone forever. Industrialists and commercialists in this country must realize that they must accept the fact that the citizens of the country who give of their labour power must be treated with that dignity and respect which labour must have.

After speaking about the recent strike on the docks and the reason for it he launched his attack on the Trinidad Guardian. He said:

The Trinidad Guardian has been prostituting journalism during the past three or four weeks, in that they have been twisting the facts, misleading the public, distorting the fact and doing everything possible to destroy the Trade Union movement, to

suppress the Trade Union movement, and to set the Trade Union movement against the Government.

When we of the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Union Congress were attempting to bring about a solution, and using our good offices in order to find a solution

(Continued on Page 16)

## do it yourself strike

Today, the wild cat strike at Trinidad Sugar Estates Limited entered its eleventh day. The situation is more confused than at the start.

The General Manager of the Estates, Mr. C. H. Howard, said yesterday:

"I do not know what to say... I am waiting on the workers to make the next move."

Yesterday also, the leader of the Workers' Committee, Mr. Mahabir Ramsamooj, said:

"We are waiting on recognition from the company. No recognition, No work."

But these two parties merely represent two of the four conflicting sides to the dispute. Others involved are the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union (leader Mr. Geoffroy), and the Amalgamated Workers' Union (leader, Mr. Sutton).

(Continued on Page 16)

## P.M. AND LABOUR LEADERS

After meetings with representatives of labour the week before, and management this week, the Prime Minister has invited all sections of the labour movement to a two-day conference at Whitehall next Friday and Saturday.

The executives of the three organisations — the TUC, the AWU and the NUGE / have accepted.

The Prime Minister will be assisted in the meetings by the Hon. Robert Wallace, Minister of Labour; Mr. L. A. Reece, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister; Mr. Vincent Edwards, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour; Mr.

J. Adams, Acting Commissioner of Labour.

The meeting will have before it four papers prepared by the Ministry of Labour:

- a note on the discussions which have already been held in respect of the Labour College;
- a note indicating the stage reached to date in respect of the Labour Code;
- pertinent data on seminars on industrial relations held elsewhere; and
- data setting out the number of trade unions registered in the country, their membership, their jurisdiction and their operative status.

## 205,000 inoculated

The Ministry of Health announced yesterday that on the evening of Wednesday, January 30, a total of 204,975 children received polio inoculation. This figure, says the Ministry, represents 76% of the estimated target.

The teams at San Fernando and Nariva-Mayaro have already completed their assignment and surpassed the target.

In St. George West 94% of the target has been reached. Tobago which will be completed on February 1, had been 90% complete on January 30.

A change of centres has been announced in St. George East for Monday, February 4. Team 1 will be at the Hill View Private

School, Teacher Nora's house in Cochrane Street, Tunapuna.

Team 2 will work at Mr. Hanif Ali's house, 39 Balthazar Street, Tunapuna, near the Methodist Church.

Team 3 will work at Mr. Popo Ramnath's house at the corner of Maingot and Munro Streets near Dookie's shop in Tunapuna.

Team 4 will work at Chandra Paulsingh's house, 23 Palladium Trace, Pasesa, Tunapuna.

Team 5 will work at Mrs. Majorie Brown's house, 14 Connell Street, Tunapuna.

The time for all teams is from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 5 p.m.

PARTY H.Q.

## FORMAL OPENING APRIL 21

PNM's General Council has chosen Sunday, April 21, as the date for formally opening the New Party Headquarters at No. 1 Tranquillity Street, Port-of-Spain.

The General Council appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Claudius Clunis, of Port-of-Spain South, to make arrangements and to carry out the programme for this red-letter day in the life of the

People's National Movement.

The tentative programme includes such items as the ceremonial opening of the main entrance to the building by the Political Leader, Dr. Eric Williams, and the raising of the Party Flag.

All members and supporters of the Party will be invited to witness this ceremony and to participate in the celebrations which will follow.

## Women's League and delinquents

The Women's League of the PNM holds a National Seminar on Delinquency tomorrow and Sunday at the Community Workshop, St. Ann's.

On both days there will be lectures followed by discussions. The Public Relations Officer of the PNM, Mr. Andrew Carr, has indicated that...

"A Resource Group will be on hand to give any information sought by the Groups during their discussions."

Representatives of all social and youth groups and religious faiths in this country will be present.

In addition, Mr. Carr goes on, "The Central Library is putting up a special display of books at the Seminar with a Librarian in attendance for purposes of information. Suitable Pamphlets are also being gathered from the UK and US Information Services for distribution to delegates."

The Seminar intends to bring together persons who are directly in contact with youths or particularly interested in raising the standard of behaviour displayed by the young people today, Mr. Carr has pointed out.

Among the lecturers will be a former magistrate, Mrs. Gladys Ramsarran, Dr. M. McDowall, and Mr. G. E. Mose. It will be formally opened by the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Saied Mohammed.

We publish beneath an excerpt from a UK weekly, The Observer, which gives some insight into the nature of Delinquency problem in an advanced metropolitan context — in the City of New York.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Aid

On page 16 of the U.K. aid offer, the Aide Memoire lists what the U.K. Government was willing to proffer to this country—aid at the level of the Guardian Neediest Cases Fund.

However, it was consequent on many provisos. On page 4 and 5 we list three of these provisos with the rebuttals of this Government.



## AWU agreement with West India Oil

The Trinidad Amalgamated Workers' Union, under the leadership of Mr. W. W. Sutton, this week signed a new two-year wage and other agreements with the West India Oil Co. Ltd., at Champs Fleur.

TAWU which represents more than 300 workers at the factory, secured increases for men at the rate of 12c. per hour for the first year and 14c. for the second.

Women workers have gained 9c. per hour for the first and 11c. for the second year. These increases push men's basic wages at the factory to a little over 70c. and women's to over 50c. per hour.

In addition, workers on the shift system will be paid a shift premium — an extra 5c. per hour for working the evening shift from 2 to 10 p.m. and 9c. per hour for the late night shift from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

## savings bonds

West India Oil has agreed to pay for medical attention to its employees. They have guaranteed to meet the worker's medical bill above the cost of \$3.00. The cost of surgery is included in the company's liability.

In this respect expectant mothers are permitted to take up to 8 weeks maternity leave with full pay.

The union also won the princi-



MR. W. W. SUTTON

ple of securing a premium for workers who may happen to work for periods in abnormal temperatures in the factory.

Both parties have agreed on the principle of severance pay. Workers who are retrenched may now receive up to six weeks severance pay for each year of service.

The union has also authorised the company to reserve one cent per hour from the workers' pay to buy them savings bonds in \$5 units.

The agreement is made effective from 1.1.63 and continues to 31.1.64. The fringe benefits agreement runs for three years.

## TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## Alterations to Train Time-Table, commencing 1st February, 1963.

The 6.55 a.m. train ex Port-of-Spain for San Juan will be suspended until further notice. A Shuttle Service will be run from 6.45 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., between Port-of-Spain and San Juan.

The 4.05 p.m. train ex Port-of-Spain will run non-stop to San Juan.

The 6.29 a.m. ex Arima will run non-stop between San Juan and Port-of-Spain.

The 7.00 p.m. train ex Port-of-Spain for Tunapuna on Saturdays only, will be suspended until further notice.

## ADDITIONAL TRAIN.

Mondays to Fridays, except during school holidays, a train will leave Port-of-Spain at 3.55 p.m. for San Juan, stopping at all Halts.

ERIC R. JAMES

General Manager of Railways.

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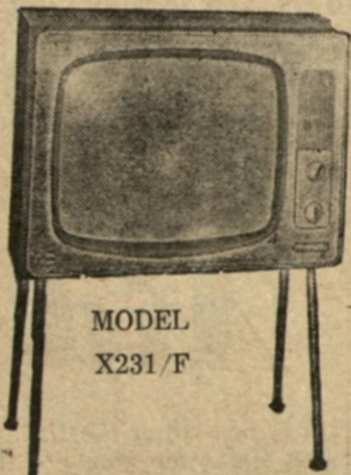
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## what happens elsewhere

(Continued from Page 1)

Four dark-skinned little figures in shabby overcoats stood in a magistrates' court today charged with murder. The man they were accused of killing was the New York youth gangs' first victim of 1963.

He was a 29-year-old Negro called Luis Marsh, a New York City Youth Board worker; the four boys were members of the gang to which he had been "assigned" as a full-time mentor and friend.

He had a reputation for getting on with the gang. His assailants killed him almost casually; he was beaten to death on a street corner in Spanish Harlem.

They apparently resented his success in presenting a "rumble" (fight) between two gangs.

The boys in court today are the leaders of a Puerto Rican gang called "The Young Untouchables." If found guilty, they may get two or three years in gaol.

It will be surprising if Marsh is the only New Yorker to be beaten to death this year. His death is significant because he was the first New York City Youth Board worker to die since the board's inception 15 years ago.

"The kids say they liked Marsh," said a friendly detective with a cigar. "The gang's real shook-up by the killing."

The Youth Board is part of a massive city effort to combat juvenile gang delinquency. The board's volunteer workers, mostly college graduates like Marsh, are assigned to Youth Board clubs and set about getting to know the neighbouring gang members and their families.

"Our centres provide things like hot water, television, table-tennis," says one worker, "somewhere for the kids to escape from the pressures of a hectic home life in the tenements." The police agree that the board has had some success, but the task is Herculean.

There are upwards of 200 youth gangs in New York City. Nearly all are in Brooklyn, Bronx and East Harlem — on the East side, not the West. Poverty, overcrowding and racial tensions — particularly since the Puerto Rican influx began after 1940 — are the basic causes of gang violence. The gang's rootless search for glamour is reflected in grandiose names — "The Young Barons," "The Imperial Lords." Other names are more exotic: "The Ballerino Bopping Dragons," or more menacing: "The German Army."

Their deadliest weapons are "zip guns," than can fire .22 bullets and are made at home from car aerials, door catches and other odds and ends.

Police hope that murders are decreasing. There were 11 gang killings in 1961, and possibly fewer last year. But "rumbles" continue with their woundings and maimings. And there is widespread narcotics addiction.

Youth Board Officials announced this week that Marsh's death would increase their determination to carry on. Police expect little trouble from "The Playboys" and "The Young Untouchables" for some time to come.

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

## PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

## Party Headquarters Building Fund

(Appeal continues to June 30, 1963)

TARGET \$50,000.00

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED                  | \$20,234.70 |
| L. E. Francis P.G. 21 P.O.S. North    | 3.80        |
| J. Brito do.                          | 1.50        |
| P.G. 15 Point Fortin                  | 15.00       |
| P.G. 3 Pointe-a-Pierre                | 35.80       |
| H. Hudson Phillips P.O.S. North       | 20.00       |
| A Member P.G. 2 Caroni East           | 1.50        |
| P.G. 2 Barataria                      | 38.40       |
| Books autographed by Political Leader | 9.00        |
| A Member P.G. 3 Ortoire/Mayaro        | 2.00        |

\$20,361.70

## See ACKBARALI'S Bargain Store For all Carnival Goods

11 SADDLE ROAD, SAN JUAN  
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Sailor Caps                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 55c.         |
| Gloves                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 59c.         |
| Stingy Brims                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1.00         |
| White Drill                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 72c. per yd. |
| Mexican Hats                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 89c.         |
| Beads, Shells, Sequins, Velvet, Corduroy, Satin, Black-Melton, War Mask, Helmets, Catridge Belts, Holsters, Water Bottles, Leggings, Swansdown, Cord, Featherdown, Braid, Plumes, Army Stripes, Metallic dust. |              |
| Boys and Girls Jeans, Flyers caps, Ladies and gents wranglers and Jeans.                                                                                                                                       |              |
| Boys Sport Shirt                                                                                                                                                                                               | 99c.         |
| Boys Terylene Shirts                                                                                                                                                                                           | \$1.45       |
| Gents New Yorker Sport Shirts Reduce from                                                                                                                                                                      | 4.90 to 2.45 |
| Gents New Yorker Terylene Shirts Reduce from                                                                                                                                                                   | 5.60 to 2.95 |
| Ladies New Yorker Terylene Shirts Reduce from                                                                                                                                                                  | 4.20 to 2.95 |
| Ladies Shirts Reduce from                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3.95 to 1.44 |



## CARNIVAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

presents

## Dimanche Gras 1963

Sunday, February 24, — 8.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., and Lady Heehoy

Directed by ERROL HILL

Stage and Costumes by CARLISLE CHANG

Featuring...

- ★ CALYPSO KING CONTEST
- ★ QUEEN OF THE BANDS CONTEST
- ★ JULIA EDWARDS AND TROUPE
- ★ NEVILLE SHEPPARD DANCE COMPANY
- ★ MARCIA TURNER CARIBBEAN SCHOOL OF DANCE
- ★ LITTLE CARIB DANCERS
- ★ BURY THOMAS DANCE COMPANY
- ★ ARAWAKS DANCE COMPANY

ADMISSION: \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00

Tickets on sale at Grand Stand, Queen's Park Savannah from 8.00 a.m. February 10, 1963. A limited number of tickets at \$6.00 each is available by mail order. Certified cheques etc. should accompany orders which should be sent to the Carnival Development Committee, 16, Knox Street, Port-of-Spain. A maximum of 4 tickets to a person will be sold by mail order.



# new accord on the docks

An agreement called the Incentive Bonus Scheme was signed on the docks on Monday to improve production, which means in effect to create faster handling or turnover of cargoes.

Fully two years in the making, the scheme is the fruit of patient discussion and negotiation by a Joint Production committee representing (a) the Shipping Association (b) the Port Services, now called the Port Authority and (c) the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union (SWWTU).

Appointed in August 1960, the Joint Production Committee worked on and produced "an incentive scheme and certain recommendations to improve productivity". This scheme was submitted early in 1961 but was not acceptable to the SWWTU.

In August 1962, the Ministry of Labour reconstructed the committee and gave it full plenary powers

"to re-examine the Incentive Bonus Scheme considering certain amendments proposed by the SWWTU, and to reach decisions on a scheme satisfactory to all concerned."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Capt. J. E. Lenham of the Shipping Association, comprised 6 members of that Association, the Port Authority, the SWWTU.

The scheme which comes into operation on March 1, is "based on a tonnage norm by which stevedores and longshoremen will benefit from those hours saved by productivity in excess of the agreed norm."

The norm, Capt. Lenham explained, is based on 12 freight tons per gang per hour. A freight ton is 20 cwt or about 40 cubic feet of cargo. A stevedore gang is made up of 12 men — 8 hold men, 3 deck hands and 1 hatch foreman. A wharf gang comprises 15 men — 1 gang leader, 4 hatch men, 2 drivers and 8 longshoremen.

## How it works

The following example, set out in the agreement, shows how a stevedore gang achieving twice the norm will receive the agreed "award"

Example 1. — Payment to Stevedore labour.

| "A SHIP"      |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| Hatch No. 1 — | 504 tons  |
| Hatch No. 2 — | 360 "     |
| Hatch No. 3 — | 432 "     |
| Hatch No. 4 — | 720 "     |
| Hatch No. 5 — | 288 "     |
|               | 2304 tons |

| HATCH NO. 1.                                                |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tons discharged equal                                       | 504                      |
| Norm—12 tons per gang hour                                  |                          |
| Hours required equal                                        | 504/12                   |
| equal                                                       | 42 hours                 |
| Total hours worked equal                                    | 21 hours                 |
| Delays                                                      | Nil                      |
| Time saved                                                  | 21 hours                 |
| Cost per gang per hour                                      | \$12.47                  |
| Award equal 12.47 x 21 equal                                | \$261.87                 |
| Total man hours worked equal 21 x 12 equal                  | 252                      |
| Award per man per hour equal                                | 261.87/252 equal 103.9c. |
| Each man to receive 103.9c. for every hour worked (add 30%) |                          |
| Cost of Gang per hour                                       |                          |
| 1 Hatch Foreman                                             | 1.19                     |
| 3 Deck hands                                                | 3.36                     |
| 8 Men                                                       | 7.92                     |
|                                                             | \$ 12.47                 |

| "B SHIP"                                                   |                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hatch No. 1 —                                              | 240 tons                |
| Hatch No. 2 —                                              | 480 tons                |
| Hatch No. 3 —                                              | 240 tons                |
| Hatch No. 4 —                                              | 480 tons                |
| Hatch No. 5 —                                              | 240 tons                |
|                                                            | 1680 tons.              |
| HATCH NO. 1                                                |                         |
| Tons discharged equal                                      | 240 tons                |
| Hrs. required equal 240/12                                 | 20 hours                |
| equal                                                      | 20 hours                |
| Total hours worked equal                                   | 15 hrs.                 |
| Less Delays:                                               |                         |
| Rigging equal                                              | 2 hrs.                  |
| Actual work                                                | 13 hrs.                 |
| Time saved equal 20—13                                     | 7 hrs.                  |
| equal                                                      | 7 hrs.                  |
| Award equal 7 hrs. @ \$12.47                               | \$87.29                 |
| equal                                                      | \$87.29                 |
| Total man hours worked equal 15 x 12 equal                 | 180 hours.              |
| Award per man per hour equal                               | 87.29/180 equal 48.49c. |
| Each man to receive 48.49c. for every hr. worked (add 30%) |                         |
| Cost of Gang                                               |                         |
| 1 Hatch Foreman                                            | \$1.19                  |
| 3 Deck Hands                                               | 3.36                    |
| 8 Men                                                      | 7.92                    |
|                                                            | \$ 12.47                |



The Secretary-General of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union, Mr. Daniel Reid

The wharf gang will be compensated in the same way if it achieves the same rate of production.

The norm, said the vice president of the SWWTU, Mr. Douglas, is calculated on production levels at the port. It is higher in ports where equipment and facilities are better than those in Port-of-Spain.

## Union gains

The Tripartite Committee also agreed that a rate should be fixed for those hours saved by the Incentive Bonus Scheme including overtime hours, Sundays and Public and Religious holidays. This rate shall be the straight time cost of the gang plus 30% of that cost.

Another phase of the agreement is that periods of work shall be: From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. From 12 noon to 4 p.m. From 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closing of the port at 9 p.m. is a concession the SWWTU has wrested from the Port Authority. The present closing time is 11 p.m.

Another significant gain by the union is "an increase of 6c. per hour on the basic wage effective from August 1st, 1962. This increase was agreed to in order that the existing Agreements be extended for a period of one year to July 31, 1963."

## A 3 month try out

The committee has agreed that the Incentive Scheme be implemented for three months, after which discussions will be held in order to consider if any revision of the scheme is desirable.

It has also agreed to set up two standing committees (1) The Tripartite Production Committee and (2) The Safety Committee. The former comprises two members each of the Shipping Association and the Port Authority and four representatives of the union. The Safety Committee comprises three members of each body.

With a view to increasing production, the Port Authority has promised to increase the store rent, remove all dead and outstanding cargo, increase shed space and to substantially increase new cargo handling equipment, much of which is to come from the USA.

Besides increased production, the committee hopes to achieve better relations between the union and the dock authorities.

## PARTY NOTE

### POS NORTH

PNM's North POS Constituency Group presents its second annual "Grand Carnival Dance," at the Tavern on the Green, on Saturday, February 16, from 8.00 p.m. Music will be supplied by the new "Esquire Orchestra," and the fabulous Melo Harp's Steel Orchestra. There will be a bar, buffet, and supper. Admission is \$2.00 per head.

# A Gift From West Germany

Dr. Bruno Toepfer, Head of the German Economic Mission, now visiting Trinidad, handed over the keys of the Mobile Dental Clinic—a gift from the German Government to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago—to the Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams on the grounds of Whitehall on Tuesday afternoon.

The Clinic was manufactured by the Clinomobil Company of Hanover, West Germany at a cost of \$38,000.

The Trinidad Police Band played the German National Anthem and the National Anthem of Trinidad and Tobago, while the German and Trinidad and Tobago Flags flew over Whitehall.

The Acting Minister of Health and Housing, Mrs. Isabel Teshea welcomed Dr. Toepfer and asked him to present the keys of the Mobile Clinic to the Prime Minister on behalf of the People of Trinidad and Tobago.

Dr. Toepfer said that he was thankful for the kind address of welcome given by Mrs. Teshea, and was very pleased to be associated with the mission, which gave him an opportunity to visit

our islands and meet some of the most charming people he has been privileged to meet anywhere. He said he was thankful for the kind courtesy and attention given him and his mission in Trinidad.

He told his audience that the visit of his Mission to Trinidad and Tobago was the result of an invitation from our Prime Minister on his visit to Bonn last year. His Government had agreed, he said, to give whatever technical and economic assistance they could to all developing countries

Dr. Toepfer praised the administrative efficiency of the Trinidad Government, and promised that his Government would do all in its power to assist the Territory. He expressed the hope that the mutual understanding and friendship started in Bonn last year would continue. He then handed over the keys of the Mobile Clinic to the Prime Minister.

In the course of her address Mrs. Teshea said: "Some of you

are already aware that our Prime Minister placed an order on the Clinomobil Company for a mobile medical clinic and this vehicle fully equipped, has arrived together with the gift of the Federal Republic of Germany....

"We are very pleased to see the fruits of our Prime Minister's visit to West Germany and in particular to note the quick response made by the Federal Republic of Germany to his invitation to send a Trade Mission to Trinidad and Tobago."

Dr. Williams in a brief speech thanked the Government and people of West Germany for their gift to mark the occasion of our Independence. He said: "We of Trinidad and Tobago are satisfied that closer links with the Federal Republic of Germany and its European associates are the sequel of independence and are in our best interests, both economic and educational. The presentation of this dental clinic is a demonstration at one and the same time of the possibility of reciprocal trade arrangements and of the value of closer political relations."

## Mrs Teshea Saying thanks



## CARNIVAL, THE POLICE, AND YOU

The Commissioner of Police, Major Carr, said this week that the Police have made more or less the usual arrangements for the carnival season. He indicated that some 2,600 policemen, including the Special Reserve Police, will be confined to barracks from Sunday, February 24, to Wednesday, February 27.

Police posts will be set up at various centres, and that divisional Superintendents will call band leaders in their respective districts together to explain the arrangements and to seek their cooperation.

Queried as to the level of efficiency of the various sections of the Force, Major Carr commented that his Fingerprint Department is comparable with any in the world — but he pointed out that that was not to say that he cannot use a few more specialists.

The mobility of the Force was improving, so was telecommunications — now extended to all except a few urban stations. The Photography Department was also very efficient.

Reference was made to the fact that many persons have

made many uncomplimentary remarks about the 999 system.

He explained that if the 999 does not appear to act as quickly as would be expected, it could be for a number of reasons.

Normally, in the POS area, four

at the particular time. For these reasons, Major Carr emphasised, people should only call out the 999 on matters of urgency.

When people decide that a matter is urgent enough to warrant a call, he went on, they should tell the Police where they are calling from, and what the emergency is.

At this point the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, Mr. Cromwell St. Louis, indicated how the public could further help the Police in the prevention and detection and the preservation of law and order of crime

He said the way to do it is for members of the public to report immediately any incident of crime that they come up against.

Mr. Carr went on to say how fortunate this country is in having a branch of the UWI located here. He said his department gets considerable assistance in the form of technical knowledge available at the UWI.

Perhaps it is only necessary for the Police Force to establish a Forensic and Ballistics Laboratory to make it one of the most up to date Forces in the Commonwealth.



The Commissioner of Police, Major G. T. W. Carr

cars are out constantly. Prompt action would therefore depend on the location of the car; if the call is made at day time, probably traffic jams.

One has also got to take into consideration the possibility that all four cars may be engaged



# 'relieving' us of a \$3.8 M 'obligation' THE FACTS

The United Kingdom offer of financial assistance to Trinidad and Tobago included the transfer to B.W.I.A. of four Viscount aircraft leased from B.O.A.C. thereby relieving the former of the obligation to make payments amounting to some £800,000 over the next four years.

The facts on this matter are as follows:

B.W.I.A. was acquired by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago from B.O.A.C. on November 1, 1961, for the sum of \$2.5 million. A statement of the transaction and its antecedents made by the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago to the House of Representatives on March 23, 1962, is appended. (Annex 1)

There was never a binding agreement between the two companies. Incidental to the purchase by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of British Overseas Airways Corporation shares in British West Indian Airways, discussions took place between a representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and British Overseas Airways Corporation and arising out of these discussions "heads of agreement" were signed. Even if British West Indian Airways took part in these discussions, the signing of these "heads of agreement" cannot constitute a binding contract between the Companies because clearly all the terms of the contract were not settled. In any case what was at issue was the assets and liabilities which should accrue to British West Indian Airways on the sale of its shares by British Overseas Airways Corporation. The two Companies never have been *ad idem* on these matters.

For example: what aircraft were to be transferred to British West Indian Airways, whether such aircraft were to be handed over free of obligation, why certain leases should be continued, the proper insurable value of certain aircraft hired by British Overseas Airways Corporation to British West Indian Airways, the manner in which payments made over the years by British West Indian Airways to the parent Company should be treated, that

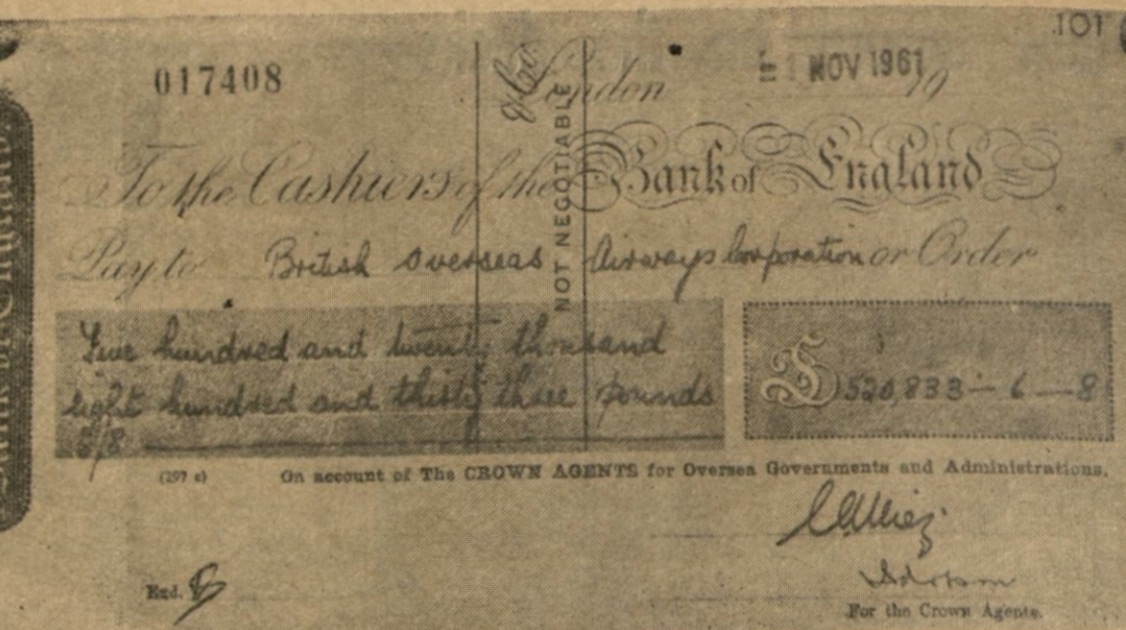
is to say, whether the amount of payments should be regarded as sufficient to cover outright purchase of the planes under charter having regard to their depreciated value. In the light of divergent views held by the two Companies on these matters, clearly no binding agreement can be regarded as having been arrived at.

One of the key points in dispute in relation to the assets of British West Indian Airways is the determination of the ownership and value of the fleet of four Viscounts. There was in existence an agreement in the nature of a lease/purchase arrangement which involved, in respect of each aircraft, total financial commitment on the part of B.W.I.A. of £457,425 (\$2,995,640 W.I.) or an annual repayment of \$243,960 (£50,825) covering the capital cost of the aircraft and interest thereon. The total commitment in respect of the four aircraft is £1,829,700; of this total B.W.I.A. would have paid by the end of 1962 the sum of £1,016,500 (\$4,879,200 W.I.). According to this agreement B.W.I.A. would have had an outstanding balance of £813,200 (\$3,903,360 W.I.) before full ownership of these aircraft could be obtained. On November 23, 1961, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"No. 256. B.W.I.A.

Your assistance is required urgently in clarifying the undermentioned:

In purchasing the 100 per cent. shareholding of BOAC my Treasury assumed that the particulars affecting the fleet as set out on page 90 of BOAC Annual Report and Accounts 1960-61 would apply. It was understood that BWIA fleet property of BOAC had been increased specifically for providing planes necessary to carry out



## what was paid for BWIA

obligations: accordingly capital was specifically provided therefor.

Difficult to understand reason why all units of the fleet cannot now be handed over free of all outstanding obligations and why it is necessary to continue with covering leases of aircraft and spare engines of over \$1 million BWI annually which have been made for approximately four years. Aircraft insured for \$1,324,000 BWI per aircraft. Nevertheless insurance value per aircraft is \$700,000 BWI represents replacement value plus delivery charges and possible modification cost.

Grateful you advise Ministry of Aviation and Treasury and cable your advice at earliest convenience."

The Secretary of State replied on December 1 that "matters raised are strictly speaking within commercial competence BOAC".

BOAC, however sympathetic its attitude, made it clear that a transfer of the legal ownership of these aircraft could not be effected without approval of the United Kingdom Minister of Aviation and of the United Kingdom Treasury, since there still existed in BOAC's books outstanding charges in respect of what is being held to be a valid agreement involving financial commitments of the subsidiary

company of BOAC that is BWIA Corporation.

In view of this the Board of BWIA requested the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to make its best endeavours to secure the required write off; this was done, in the main, because up to the time of negotiating with BOAC and the United Kingdom Ministry of Aviation the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and BOAC were the only shareholders. It was in that context that official communication on this subject was established between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom departments concerned and the Chairman of British West Indian Airways was included among the representatives on the Independence Mission which visited the United Kingdom.

It was only at the urgent insistence of the Colonial Office that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago injected this issue into the discussions on economic aid in its second memorandum of July 9, 1962. The emphasis placed by the Government was on United Kingdom aid in respect of BWIA not to Trinidad and Tobago but to the Governments of the Eastern Caribbean for which the United Kingdom Government still claims responsibility. Expenditures on these ser-

vices constituted the major part of the deficit formerly borne by BOAC and represent at least one-half of the deficit of one million dollars paid in 1962 by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

It is clear that any understandings and agreements arrived at were effected between the two Companies concerned and not between the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom as such. Consequently, any obligations resting on British West Indian Airways are owed to British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago cannot accept the position that any write-off made by British Overseas Airways Corporation in favour of British West Indian Airways is to be regarded as part of any aid rendered by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Final settlement of outstanding differences between British West Indian Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation can be effected only after negotiation (and if necessary arbitration) between the two Companies. This negotiation will undoubtedly take into account the reduction in the market value of the Viscounts consequent on the recent decision of British European Airways.

## the PM and BWIA staff



## 'expected' to pay \$1 2/3 M for WI defence THE FACTS

The United Kingdom offer of financial assistance to Trinidad and Tobago was based on the assumption that Trinidad and Tobago would pay the sum of £75,750 in respect of the cost of the expanded defence programme of the Federal Government in 1961.

The facts on this matter are as follows:

On December 15, 1960, a meeting was held in Jamaica to consider the question of finding an additional \$2,049,240 for the Federal Defence Expansion Programme over the 1961 approved Estimates. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federal and Jamaica Governments as well as by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Commander of the Caribbean area. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago took no part in this meeting.

The meeting agreed that the additional sum required should be provided as follows:

|                                                       |                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Federal Government's contribution                     | \$ 80,000           |
| Contribution by the Government of the United Kingdom  | 623,080             |
| Contribution by the Government of Jamaica             | 683,080             |
| Contribution by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago | 683,080             |
|                                                       | <b>\$ 2,049,240</b> |

The Prime Minister of the Federation who presided over the meeting undertook to consult the Government of Trinidad and Tobago as a matter of urgency on these proposals. This meeting with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago took place in

Trinidad on December 20, as a result of which the Federal Government formally requested a contribution from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the sum of \$683,080.

On December 29, 1960, in a savingram No. 522 repeated to the Secretary of State and the Governor of Jamaica, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago informed the Federal Government as follows:—

"The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has taken into account the following considerations —

- the urgent need to expedite the independence of the Federation and to equip it with the defence force agreed upon;
- the present emergency which the Federal Government cannot meet for the year 1961 on present revenues;
- the assumption that adequate revenues will be available to the Federal Government after 1961 to meet its commitments;
- the negotiations pending with the United Kingdom on external aid."

"In the light of these considerations the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is not disposed to object to the financial arrangements proposed by the Federal Government to meet this extraordinary defence ex-

penditure in 1961 even though the basis of this allocation is not readily apparent."

The United Kingdom, however, refused to make any contribution to the Defence Expansion Programme. On February 11, 1961 on the occasion of the Signing of the Chaguaramas Agreement, a meeting was held at Federal House under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. In attendance were the Prime Minister of the Federation, the Premier of Jamaica, the Premier of Barbados, the Premier of Antigua, and the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago.

It was proposed at the meeting that the British contribution should be subscribed by the Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The Premier of Trinidad and Tobago made it clear, in most emphatic and unambiguous language, that Trinidad and Tobago would not agree to contribute one cent more to any expansion programme to make up for Britain's failure to support Britain's creation; he went further to protest against the absurdities of Federal financing and demanded not later than the end of May, 1962, the summoning of an Independent Conference in London to be preceded by a resumption of the Inter-Governmental Conference in Trinidad, in order to settle

the question adequate revenues for the Federation and agree to methods of providing those revenues.

Notwithstanding the position taken by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, the Federal Government proceeded with its expansion programme and on March 24, 1961 requested a meeting with the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica for the purpose of reaching agreement on a formula of contribution to cover the deficit in the expansion programme resulting from the refusal of the British Govern-

ment to contribute its allocation. The Cabinet of Trinidad and Tobago on March 30, 1961 decided not to take part in this meeting, reiterated the Premier's statement at the meeting of February 11, and recommended that the expansion programme should be modified to suit the contributions already agreed upon. The Government of Jamaica made it clear that it had agreed to contribute not more than one-third of the cost of an agreed programme, and could not agree with the proposal of Trinidad and Tobago. In the event the proposed meeting was not held.

At the Inter-Governmental Conference which met in Trinidad in May, 1961, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago did not accept the proposals of the Federal Government relating to defence expenditure and reserved its position on the decisions of the Conference in this matter. At the Constitutional Conference in London in July, 1961 the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated his previous stand that this whole question of the Federal Defence Force should be studied in relation to possible United Kingdom assistance which, it was agreed, would be taken up at the Conference on United Kingdom aid to the Federal Government to be held during the

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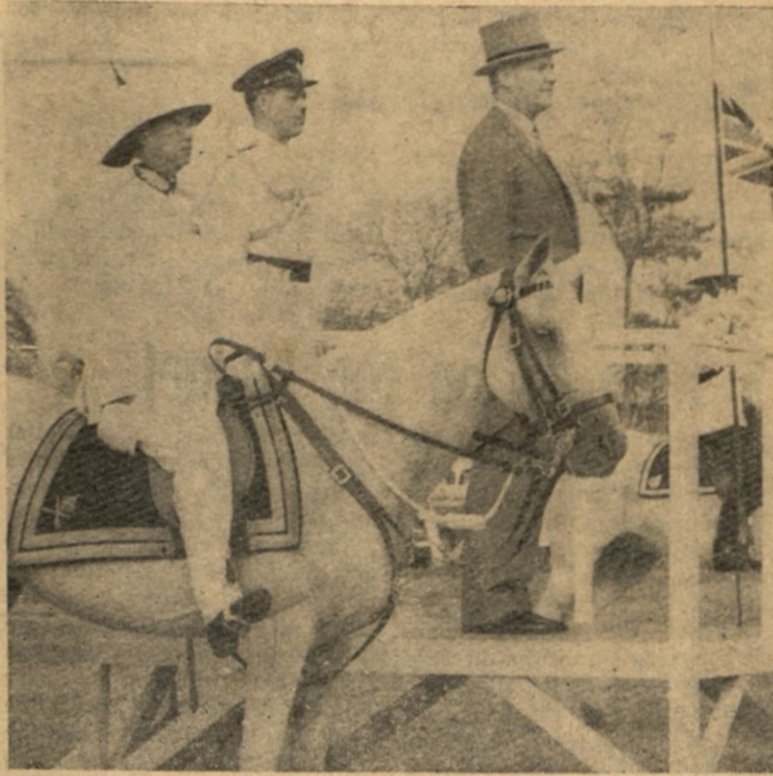
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(Continued on Page 5)





the then Governor General  
of the then W.I.

troops marching past  
on Queen's Birthday



and was obviously understood to be subject to variation from time to time following discussions between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Federal Government.

The situation has now arisen that the basic element in the agreement — the continued existence of the Federal Government — has disappeared. The arrangement and understandings previously arrived at must consequently be reviewed in the light of events. Any settlement of obligations arising out of the project must be the subject of discussion and agreement between the Interim Commissioner, the successor in Title to the Federal Government, and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The factual position is that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago now finds itself in possession of a number of houses which it would never have erected but for its desire to facilitate the Federal Government. These houses occupy valuable lands which would but for the arrangement have been devoted to other uses. They are subject to depreciation at a rate much in excess of the two per cent. maintenance charge which the Federal Government was to have paid. In addition, not only has the Government of Trinidad and Tobago foregone rent but also rates and taxes.

The loss of revenue to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is as follows:

|                                                                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rental of the land used for building sites in Federation Park                       | \$231,625.00        |
| Rental of land for houses purchased in areas outside Federation Park                | 128,967.00          |
| Rates and Taxes                                                                     | 51,588.00           |
| Cost of repairs required in respect of the grave neglect to certain properties      | 32,000.00           |
| Due by Federal Government in respect of two per cent. claim for maintenance charges | 124,411.30          |
|                                                                                     | <b>\$568,592.30</b> |

Nor is this all. There are certain Federal obligations to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago still outstanding. Details are as follows:

|                                                                                                 |                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rent due on Federal House to September 30, 1962                                                 | \$ 63,142.50        |
| Rent due on Governor-General's Secretariat to May, 1962                                         | 3,250.00            |
| Rent due on the "Cottage" attached to Governor-General's House to October 4, 1962               | 1,483.46            |
| Advances to Federal Government, Office, Office Furniture and Equipment                          | 2,418.46            |
| Advances to Federal Government, General Expenses                                                | 27,068.13           |
| Advances to and on behalf of Federal Government from Treasury Deposits, as at December 31, 1962 | 610,371.06          |
|                                                                                                 | <b>\$707,735.51</b> |

To complete this picture one must include the cost to Trinidad and Tobago of providing alternative accommodation for its Governor as a result of the transfer, free of charge, of Government House to the Governor-General. This involved the expenditure of \$467,603 on the construction of a new Government House in Trinidad and of \$45,187 on the repair of Government House in Tobago.

Thus, while the Government of Trinidad and Tobago does not properly deny liability for some repayment it is clearly entitled to insist that appropriate deductions should be made from the sums advanced by the Federal Government.

As regards the time of repayment, it is clear that since the advances were made in instal-

## WHEN THE FEDERAL ARMY



CELEBRATED

ments, no instalment can become due before the end of three years from the time it was made. However, there are other factors to be considered. For example, the Leased Bases Agreement entered into in 1961 contemplated a deferment of the erection of the Federal Capital until 1977 at least. Implicit in this is the deferment of the evacuation of the houses and the repayment of the loan.

Again the reply of the then Federal Financial Secretary on the 8th June, 1960 in answer to an enquiry by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago clearly indicates that the Federal Government even at that date not only conceded the need for a review of the repayment agreement by mutual consent but accepted the view that the monies should be repaid only after 1961.

Since the method and time of repayment and the amount to be repaid are still unsettled, there is obviously need for discussion and negotiation between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the other party to the arrangement. Such party can only be the Interim Commissioner who has inherited the rights and obligations of the defunct Federal Government. There was never any negotiation or agreement between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and it would be inappropriate for any direct negotiation to be carried on between the two Governments. The settlement of this matter is

a transaction solely connected with the winding up of the assets and liabilities of the Federal Government and can on no account be tied up with the question of the economic aid to be rendered by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in order to finance its development programme. The request of Trinidad and Tobago in July 1962 for a short-term loan to expedite a settlement with the Interim Commissioner does not justify the United Kingdom inclusion of this matter in its offer of economic aid to Trinidad and Tobago.

Any negotiations which may take place must be based on the acceptance of the position that the expenditure was incurred in the promotion of a venture which has failed. This being so, Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom cannot reasonably expect to realise out of the assets of the Federal Government the full value of any funds it may have put into the unsuccessful venture. So to expect would be to seek to place on the shoulders of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago full responsibility for a burden which morally falls on the shoulders of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The statement of the Premier to the House of Representatives on this question on March 23, 1962, is appended. (Annex 2).

(Continued from Page 4)

autumn. In this context the Premier of Trinidad and Tobago deferred any positive proposals for capital assistance from the United Kingdom Government.

With the Jamaica Referendum in September, 1961 the whole question was thrown into the waste paper basket. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago can therefore accept no responsibility for expenditures incurred on the Federal Defence Expansion Programme in disregard of its objections and of its refusal to make any commitment toward that expenditure over and above what it had agreed to on December 29, 1960, on the understand-

ing that the cost of the expansion would be shared by the Governments of Jamaica, the West Indies and the United Kingdom.

It has no knowledge of how the figure of £75,750 stated in the United Kingdom offer of financial assistance has been arrived at. It is not aware of what sums, if any, had been expended by the Federal Government in excess of the 1961 approved estimates, on what these sums were expended, and from what sources those sums were contributed. Still less can it explain the association of this question with the subject of United Kingdom aid to Trinidad and Tobago.

## Federal housing - \$2.8 M 'debt' tied in with 'aid offer' THE FACTS

The United Kingdom Government, in its offer of financial assistance to Trinidad and Tobago, conveyed, with regret, its inability to meet the request of Trinidad and Tobago for a short-term loan to repay approximately £600,000 loaned to it by the Federal Government for housing for Federal officials in Trinidad.

The facts on this matter are as follows:

Arising out of an undertaking given by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago at the Standing Closer Association Committee's meeting in May, 1957 and by agreement with the Federal Government, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago during the period December 1, 1957 to December 15, 1960 built on land owned by it or purchased outright houses to the value of approximately three million dollars.

These houses were to be placed at the disposal of Federal Government officials until such time as the Federal Capital had been erected and the Federal Government would therefore no longer have need for them. There is no doubt that, both at Common Law and from the tenor of the negotiations between the two governments, property in these houses vests in the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Federal Government was let into possession in circumstances which could at most give rise to a tenancy from year to year.

With the demise of the Fed-

eral Government this tenancy, if any, lapses and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is entitled to enter into immediate occupation of the houses.

It was a condition of the agreement that the Federal Government should, out of a grant made available to it by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, advance monies to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago equal to the amounts expended on the houses by the latter Government on the understanding that such advances would be repaid at the end of three years. The sums so advanced totalled \$2,831,000. This amount was advanced in instalments over a period of three years ending on December 15, 1960.

No lease was entered into as originally proposed nor was there any written agreement between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Federal Government in respect of the transaction. Several points which now fall to be determined were never even made the subject of agreement. The whole arrangement was clearly based on the premise of the continued existence of the Federal Government

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*As I see it*

It is heartening to know that the stand taken by the Government, so far as its Budget proposals are concerned, is to be maintained.

I say so, not because I am particularly happy to pay more on the occasions when I indulge my taste for luxury goods, but because most of all, whether one is adversely affected by the new tax proposals or not, Trinidad's Government has re-affirmed the principle of a strong central authority.

This is by no means as simple as it sounds. In this the first Budget after Independence—and the first real taste of what such status implies—the way was clear for any government to soft-soap the harsh financial realities we have assumed.

## always painful

No body of politicians likes the necessity for administering taxes; several governments, not very far from here, put up with spiralling inflationary trends rather than annoy the electorate. Attempts at changing the spending pattern of people are always painful, sometimes even dangerous—politically.

Now that the Minister of Finance has explained more fully the reasons for his proposals, I believe there is greater appreciation of the fact that our country is faced with few practical alternatives so far as increasing revenue is concerned.

This brings to mind various criticisms that have been made on our seeking independence in isolation rather than through a West Indies Federation.

Some time ago, Mr. Max Ifill in a letter to Mrs. Plimmer expressed—or implied—dissatisfaction with the present independent status as a substitute for an independent West Indian Federation which would offer more substance to hopes for West Indian economic viability.

## spending criticised

His opinion was that the cost of independence would have been spread out over the 10 units so that there would have been no need for the present situation where Jamaica and Trinidad now struggle unilaterally to meet their liabilities.

In the same manner the Barbados "Advocate" criticised the spending of vast sums on the trappings of independence

"whereas it would have been far cheaper . . . to have remained a federal entity and so have the bill shared by the West Indies".

Coming as they do from an economist and what I believe is a responsible body of public opinion, these criticisms have some merit. Unfortunately, one cannot tailor people to fit either economic or responsible newspaper principles.

Judging from comments emanating from Grenada, the smaller units are still in a fog with respect to the harsh realities of life—the same fog that bedeviled the old Federal Government and precluded it from taking on

any of the duties now shouldered by Jamaica and Trinidad.

Thus I am not at all surprised that Mr. Gairy is clapping his hands with glee at what, he fondly hopes, is Trinidad's problem to find money to pay for its new duties, or that he is now pointing to the Little Eight federation as a shield for Grenadians from a similar plight.

Mr. Gairy is only expressing the political viewpoint of the smaller units—a viewpoint that made them undesirable bedfellows of the larger Units with greater political ambitions. The political leadership in these smaller Units think 'poor', they act 'poor' and they are prepared to perpetuate as long as possible such a mental attitude on the part of their followers.

In this day and age, they are still hunting a 'cheap' independence via a federal structure founded on handouts and loans.

Thus it takes statesmanship of no mean order to win popular acceptance of increased taxation. And this is a matter for politicians, hardly economists. So that despite the acute discomforts to Belmont dwellers and elsewhere by the operations of Lockjoint Co., despite the flurry



of anxiety over the Budget on its first presentation, it is fairly safe to say that Trinidadians are reconciled to the present struggle to prove that their step towards independence was justified.

The Minister of Finance therefore could, unlike unhappy Dr. Jagan of British Guiana, stick to his guns and reiterate with only minor amendments, the main thesis of his Budget proposals.

Listening to discussions at street corners and elsewhere, one gets the general impression that the Trinidadian today concedes the need to put his hand deeper in his pocket to pay for his political advancement—even though this may be qualified by resentment against tax increases affecting a particular interest.

But speaking generally, the concept of paying for what Trinidad wants and what its nationals hope to enjoy, is here with us

and indications are that such a concept will strengthen, rather than diminish.

Judging from reports from the other Islands, there is still a long way to go before a willingness to pay for political progress gains universal acceptance throughout the West Indies.

What the Budget has done is to highlight the fact that any

was little, if any, support for Trinidad's stand on this issue from the other West Indian Units.

Had the Government ever considered even noting the demand for the resignation of its Minister of Finance, had it backed down fundamentally on its initial Budget proposals, it would have been well-nigh impossible to

## views on the budget

government of any West Indian Island—or Federation—must rule. In these crucial days, even if we grumble and demonstrate, there is underlying reliance on any proof that government is the boss.

I believe then, that Mr. Robinson, in maintaining the direction he has elected to steer our economy, has vindicated the principle of a strong central authority, with power and ability to levy taxes and discharge responsibility.

I believe too, that now such a principle is established, it is even more unlikely that any union of Trinidad with Mr. Gairy's Little Eight will ever come up for serious consideration, if one remembers that there

raise in the future, as a matter of principle, the necessity for a strong central tax-raising authority.

There is of course, nothing to prevent an electorate from removing any government by due process if its tax proposals prove insupportable. But I feel I can safely predict that any successor Trinidad government will be expected to maintain all the "trappings of independence" and will therefore feel itself justified in resisting attempts to reduce by one iota current tax liabilities which defray such expenditure.

*Byrne P. Beckles*

## RECRUITING FOR

### 1ST BN THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO REGIMENT

Recruiting will start at St. James Barracks, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad on 12, 13 and 14 Feb 63 and at Scarborough, Tobago, on 9 & 10 Feb 63.

Applicants must be of the age of 18 years and not have reached their 23rd birthday. They must be medically fit, not below 5 ft 8 ins in height and possess a reasonable standard of intelligence. Recruits must be unmarried and not have any children dependent on them.

After preliminary selection on the above dates all candidates will be required to pass a thorough medical examination and the enlistment tests.

Final Recruiting Selection will be carried out on 15–16 Feb 63 and the medical Examination between 18–28 Feb and 1 & 2 Mar 63. The first intake will be enlisted on 5 Mar 63 followed by other intakes at dates to be decided later.

(During initial training any recruit who fails to reach the required standard will be given a free discharge).

Special consideration will be given to applicants who are

(a) Members of the Cadet Force or young men who have served with a Cadet Force

(b) Sons of ex-servicemen

providing they are able to produce their Cadet Force Certificates, Proficiency Certificates or letters signed by a person of authority stating that they are sons of ex-servicemen.

Any person applying to enlist who possesses a valid driving permit should bring the permit with him on the recruiting day.

On enlistment pay will be at the rate of \$19.46 per week. All recruits will be accommodated at Teteron Barracks, Chaguaramas.

Young men who are anxious to apply for enlistment must obtain the following certificates before Recruiting starts and bring them to the Recruiting Centre when reporting for selection.

Certificate of Good Character — obtainable at Police Headquarters, in Port-of-Spain or Scarborough, Tobago.

Chest X Ray Certificate ) — obtainable at the Caribbean  
Blood Test Certificate ) Medical Centre, Wrightson Road or General Hospital, Scarborough, Tobago.

Birth Certificate — if not already in possession a Birth Certificate must be obtained.

### RECRUITING IN TOBAGO

On 9 Feb 63, applicants in Tobago may report at Central School, Scarborough between 9 a.m. and 12 noon or between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Personnel required for further tests on 10 Feb 63 will be informed before the Recruiting Centre closes on the 9 Feb 63.

### RECRUITING IN TRINIDAD

On 12, 13 and 14 Feb 63 applicants will report at West Gate, St. James Barracks, Long Circular Road between 7 a.m. and 12 noon or between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. (Recruiting will close at 4.30 p.m. each day).

When reporting applicants must be in possession of a fountain or ball point pen.

Successful candidates on the above days will be given notices regarding the additional tests and medical examination.



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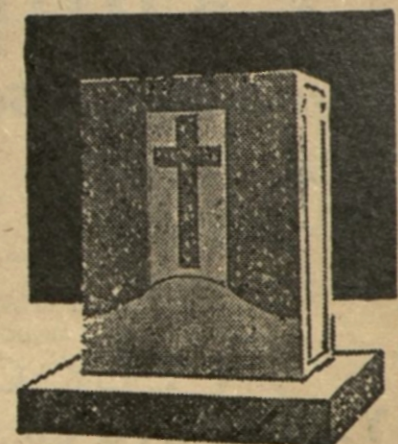
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# In Jamaica today

THE NATION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1963 • Page 7

**WANTED . . . . .a parent**  
**DEPLORED . . . . .high living**  
**NEEDED . . . . .more saving**  
**QUERIED . . . . .IDC priority**

In Jamaica, the Farquharson Institute has commented on the state of the new nation. It memorandum which sets out to deal with the Jamaican economy, gives it a rather cursory though intelligent treatment; not unjustified, perhaps, in view of the many investigations of the subject.

Of more importance, and not only to Jamaica, is the Institute's judgement on a certain malaise effecting the psychology of the country, and its advocacy of fresh attitudes towards social problems and political institutions.

It begins by maintaining that there is "a general unwillingness to recognise the economic implications of independence" and "... a pervading optimism that something will turn up and that somebody else will always be available to help Jamaica out of a crisis."

plus tax free dividends on investments beneath £50 (\$240) a year.

Dealing with finance the memo adds

"... it is fairly certain that no private investor in any country will feel confidence in Jamaica unless Jamaicans show confidence by saving and investing, and that public loans from abroad, from whatever source, will not readily be channelled to help Jamaica unless Jamaica shows that it is itself facing its problem of building and utilising savings."

British entry into the Common Market and Jamaica's membership of GATT are also outlined.

The question of high cost productivity is seen in the unusual context of the link between unions and political parties\*

Reference is made to planning of agriculture and a plea advanced for a rational system of public works.

The problems of the Jamaica economy are well known, and the memo lists them competently enough . . . . .

1. Serious over-population, and a high rate of natural increase of population.
2. Heavy unemployment.
3. Strictly limited natural resources.
4. Liability to serious climatic hazards.
5. A high-cost economy.
6. A relatively unskilled labour force.
7. Illiteracy
8. Dependence upon preferential markets for exports.
9. A pervading optimism that something will turn up and that somebody else will always be available to help Jamaica out of a crisis."

The question of the rate of national increase is tackled with a forthrightness unusual elsewhere in the West Indies, bar Puerto Rico, though to be sure, birth control is not mentioned.

It is suggested that the high fertility rate is due to the facility with which men evade responsibility for their off-spring, legitimate or not, and it is further suggested that men be forced, by law, to meet maintenance.

The Opposition, The People's National Party created The Nation Workers' Union, headed by Mr. Michael Manley. The Government, the Jamaica Labour Party, grew out of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, of which Sir Alexander the Prime Minister, is President-General in perpetuo.

These two are the major unions.



The distinguished Jamaican, Sir Robert Kirkwood, in Trinidad this week for talks on allocating WI sugar quotas. Sugar manufacturers of the West Indies met at the Hilton.

It argues that the country's whole outlook must be changed.

There is, it is pointed out, a specific attitude derived from dependence on Britain which has led to the belief that

"... the administrative system, the problem of the high propensity to consume, and certain financial questions can be left alone indefinitely. The general indifference to the population question is another instance of the carry-over."

## finance, high consumption

Jamaicans are warned that development loans will lead to an increase in imports because of the high propensity to consume. Accordingly it is inevitable that there must be a reduction in standards of living voluntarily or involuntarily and in the last instance by compulsory national savings, if necessary.

It is suggested that the IDC set up a unit trust for small investors. Employees' shares in companies are recommended,

On administration, the memo argues that the Civil Service machine is "far too expensive for the country's resources". After some criticisms of the local Government system, it concludes that

"Relative to the country's resources and ruling conditions in trade and industries, the Civil Service is both overstaffed and over-paid. Hence, excessive funds are siphoned into administrative costs. Severe cuts in public expenditure on administration are long overdue, but the task of streamlining is not easy."

There are useful statements on education and a demand for a mass campaign to stamp out illiteracy—a project viewed as being

"... probably of greater importance to Jamaica today than the whole of the Government's industrial development programme."

Indeed, it is suggested that the whole education programme needs recasting in the light of Jamaica's reality.

The problems of consequent on

## what it is

The Farquharson Institute of Public Affairs is Jamaica's old Imperial Association, renamed now that that adjective is less palatable. One of the Association's founders had been Sir Arthur Farquharson.

It comprised big local planters with an admixture of a few leading figures in commerce. It organized coconut growers, cattle ranchers; and banana growers to face the obtrusion of United Fruit; it created the Sugar Manufacturers' Association.

Today, commerce is playing a more important role in the Institute.

The Association was a body of immense influence both in the Jamaican legislature and, more important, through its contacts in London.

The Institute's secretary, Mr. Bruce Parker, is a solicitor; and one of its leading lights is Mr. P. Jacobs, among the most knowledgeable men on Jamaican history and politics . . . . . which he helped to form as a founder of the PNP in the grim thirties.

## - MILLER'S -

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



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### PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

It is notified for general information that the following Private Secondary Schools are approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture for submitting candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations, 1963.

| NAME OF SCHOOL                                    | ADDRESS                          |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Abbey School                                      | Mt. St. Benedict                 |
| St. Charles' Boys High School                     | Tunapuna                         |
| St. Dominic's Convent                             | Barataria                        |
| Haig's Girls High School                          | Belmont Circular Road, P.O.S.    |
| St. Catherine's Girls' High School                | Sangre Grande                    |
| St. Charles' Girls' High School                   | Tunapuna                         |
| Arima High School                                 | Queen Street, Arima              |
| Bates Memorial High School (Sangre Grande S.D.A.) | Sangre Grande                    |
| St. John's College                                | Broadway, San Fernando           |
| Victoria College                                  | Penal                            |
| Caribbean Union College                           | Maracas, St. Joseph              |
| Curepe Educational Institute                      | Watts Street, Curepe             |
| Elizabeth's College                               | Roxborough, Tobago               |
| Harmon School of S.D.A.                           | Scarborough, Tobago              |
| Ideal High School                                 | 69 Oxford Street, P.O.S.         |
| Excelsior High School                             | St. Vincent Street, San F'do     |
| Modern Academy                                    | 10 Industry Lane, Belmont        |
| Osmond High School                                | 3c Chancery Lane, P.O.S.         |
| Progressive Educational Institute                 | 109 Henry Street, P.O.S.         |
| Southern Polytechnic                              | Roy Joseph Street, San F'do      |
| St. Andrew's High School                          | Sangre Grande                    |
| St. Andrew's Academy                              | San Juan                         |
| St. Peter's School (Texaco)                       | Pointe-a-Pierre                  |
| St. Thomas Aquinas High                           | 11 Prince of Wales St., San F'do |
| Sangre Grande Hindu College                       | Sangre Grande                    |
| San Juan Secondary                                | Calvary Road, San Juan           |
| Southern Academy of S.D.A.                        | Gransaul Street, San F'do        |
| St. Joseph's Convent High School                  | Arima                            |

No schools or institution other than those listed above will be allowed to enter candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination 1963, unless written approval is secured from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Principals of Private Secondary Schools who wish to seek approval for submitting candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination 1963, must apply to the Examinations Officer, Ministry of Education, for the necessary application form which must be completed and returned to the Ministry not later than the 15th February, 1963.

R. C. AQUÍ,  
Examination Officer.

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in relation to Contracts awarded by the National Housing Authority, are requested to submit Names and Addresses and the particular items in which they are interested, to the Interim Secretary, National Housing Authority, Hart Street, Port-of-Spain on or before NOON on 2nd February, 1963.

ALVA DEANE,  
Interim Secretary,  
National Housing Authority



# THE NATION

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

Editorial FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1963

## HIGH HOPES

ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, we have reproduced in full two articles appearing in Monday's edition of the *Barbados Advocate*.

The first article, by one David Smithers, is an account of an interview with the Prime Minister's Personal Representative in Brussels, Mr. O'Neil Lewis. However, the replies attributed to Mr. Lewis are no more than a peg on which to hang a very short exposition of a very vital issue—the Common Market and the future of the West Indies.

It argues that this country's policy is to seek protection in the Common Market for West Indian sugar and other West Indian products. Such a policy, the article continues, "goes to the heart of the problem that is threatening all small cane growing countries"...for without protection against beet sugar, the sugar industry ends.

It is maintained, further, that association with Britain in the Common Market would be equally necessary to this country's oil industry — dependent as it is, to a significant extent, on crude imports from areas to which France may well take exception.

And in this context it shows the great danger implicit in the exclusion of the UK from the Common Market — for a British Commonwealth nation such as we are would find it difficult to achieve associate status on its own.

It concludes by underlining the significance of the recent Venezuelan talks which, it asserts, may well ensure a market for this country's manufacturing industry by elimination of the Antillean surtax.

The second article deals with an equally vital issue — UK overseas aid. The article is, in effect, a commendation of the views expressed in the current issue of *Barclays Overseas Review*.

UK aid is too little, the journal asserts. An increase in this aid need not necessarily involve balance of payment difficulties; an increase would aid British development itself. Indeed, it is pointed out that much of the welfare state provisions are met from overseas earnings.

The central theses of these two articles deserve serious consideration.

We do not approve of them in an unqualified manner. For example, after depicting the West Indian problem and arguing that this country's policy is the only solution, the first article criticises this country's PM as being "ambitious", precisely because he seeks to adopt the same solution.

The writer seems appalled at the fact that the advocate of the solution, the active protagonist of the solution, could find time to be Pro-Chancellor of the UWI, author of "The History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago", and Chancellor of the University of Woodford Square.

However, this order of inanity is obvious enough — at worst tiresome, at best mildly hilarious.

Again, in the case of the second article, we recommend the central thesis for consideration.

We have argued it in our particular case elsewhere. Read the White Paper on UK Aid and the White Paper published last week exposing certain UK counter-proposals. But here again we have our qualifications.

It would seem to us, for example, that not enough emphasis is placed on the fillip to British manufactured exports which would result from development in the under-developed commonwealth. Perhaps too, when considering that three times as much is spent on military expenditure than on overseas aid, Mr. Acheson's dictum on 'status without power' seems to re-echo.

All in all, however, we agree with the major arguments advanced. The question is this. Why do we have to see these matters elaborated, the flaws notwithstanding, in a Barbados monopoly paper? And not in our own monopoly paper?

The most charitable view would be to assume that pre-occupation with recent taxation proposals has narrowed the area of concern of this country's monopoly daily. Yet a little thought would show that the order of taxation would stem directly from the matters analysed in the two articles. Accordingly, these matters should be well within the forefront of the areas of concern.

There are two answers to this question. These answers are complementary. Simple. And shattering.

● (1) There is no comprehension by our own monopoly daily of what is important.

● (2) And next no capacity to analyse what is important.

All this, of course, is an old story. Remember the "analysis" of the first Grenada Note. It was based on an appendix — which happened to occupy the last pages of the document and which was rejected in the conclusion. Unfortunately, the conclusion was in the middle of the document.

Remember the "analysis" of the White Paper on UK Aid. It bumbled about development plans but never got around to understanding the document; or to emphasising the fact that this Government had rejected the offer because of its size and the qualifications attached thereto. After all, the UK thought that they were donating something to the Guardian's Neediest Cases Fund.

This brings us to a final point.

How much longer will this community have to suffer and accept such a daily? The aim of Thompson publications is high dividends, not the enlightenment of any society.

"But are these objectives necessarily incompatible? One would say that in a good newspaper they are not, and as this country of ours deserves better, so must this country see to it that it gets the daily newspaper it deserves.

## CARNIVAL ERRATA ... NOT

1. The Price of tickets for the Grand Stand and Northern Covered stands is \$8.00 for Monday and Tuesday, and not "per day" as stated in para. 4 column 4 Page 14.

2. The Price of the Covered Annexes near the Bleachers is \$5.50 for Monday and Tuesday, and not "per day" as stated in para 5 column 4 Page 14.

3. The price of the Uncovered Part of the Grand Stand has been reduced from \$5.50 to \$3.00 for both days, and not "per day" as stated in para. 6 column 4 Page 14.

4. The total seating capacity of the Grand Stand and Covered Annexes is 15,218 and not 15,289 plus 6,400 as stated in para. 6 column 4 Page 14.

## From PNM to British Labour Party

DEATH OF MR. GAITSKELL

The General Secretary,  
The Labour Party,  
Transport House, Smith Square,  
LONDON.

29th January, 1963.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Officers and members of the People's National Movement, I extend deepest sympathy to your Party, and the people of the United Kingdom on the untimely death of Mr. Hugh Gaitskell.

We know how much your Party will feel his passing at this crucial period in its history, and we hope and pray that the qualities of leadership and the devotion to the cause of the Labour Party which he so remarkably exemplified during his life have left their influence on other Party leaders who might take his place and carry on the programme which he so ably charted.

We wish that you convey to Mrs. Gaitskell and her daughters, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

The death of Mr. Gaitskell was premature, but his life was full, worthy and eventful. It is with this thought that we offer our condolences to his family, his colleagues and his people.

I remain,

Faternally yours,

on behalf of the People's National Movement.

NICHOLAS SIMONETTE,  
Ag. General Secretary.

## CARNIVAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

# CARNIVAL 1963

## ★ Registration of Bands and Individuals

will commence on MON. 4th FEBRUARY  
for the following :

### ★ 1. QUEEN OF THE BANDS —

Sunday night, 24th February — at the  
Queen's Park Savannah, Port-of-Spain.

NOTE: An elimination contest for the Queen of the Bands will be held at a Steel Band show to be staged at the Grand Stand, Queen's Park Savannah on Friday night, 22nd February.

### ★ 2. KING OF THE BANDS —

NOTE: Judging for the King of the Bands will take place at the Savannah on Carnival Monday. Only bands entering a contestant for Queen of the Bands are allowed to nominate a contestant for King of the Bands.

### ★ 3. J'OUVERT BAND COMPETITION

at Marine Square, Carnival Monday  
morning—25th February.

### ★ 4. J'OUVERT STEELBAND COMPETITION

at Marine Square, Carnival Monday  
morning—25th February.

### ★ 5. PARADE OF BANDS

at the Queen's Park Savannah, Monday  
—25th February.

### ★ 6. PARADE OF BANDS

at the Queen's Park Savannah, Tuesday  
—26th February.

## REGISTRATION HOURS :

10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Monday—Friday  
8.30 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays at the Carnival Development Committee's Office, Corner Abercromby and Knox Streets (Lucien Building), Port-of-Spain.  
REGISTRATION CLOSES AT 5 p.m. on Saturday 16th February, 1963.





## From Monday's Advocate, page 4

(By DAVID SMITHERS)

Is there no limit to the ambitions Dr. Eric Williams has for Trinidad?

I ask again the question I have asked myself many times before because here in Brussels, at a time when President de Gaulle has practically wrecked Britain's hopes of becoming a member of the European Common Market, Dr. Williams has decided to establish an Ambassador to the Common Market Commission.

And at a time when de Gaulle has unequivocally defined his ideals for the Common Market as protectionist self-sufficiency, Dr. Williams is actively lobbying Common Market members to persuade them that they ought—as a matter of principle—to reserve part of the sugar market for cane sugar; that they have a duty to provide outlets for West Indian produce.

Thus this unique man, besides ruling his own nation, taking over control of the university of the West Indies, and writing history, finds time to preach the iniquity of economic protectionism to the rich, complacent nations of Europe.

I met J. O'Neil Lewis, Dr. Williams' "personal representative" when I flew into Brussels. Mr. Lewis is waiting for the Common Market countries to grant his mission diplomatic status. He plans to open an Embassy, of which he will be the first Trinidad Ambassador to EEC.

### "DISTURBED"

He confesses to being "profoundly disturbed" by the implications of General de Gaulle's speech and ensuing tactics last week, when the French President seemed to shut the door on Britain's application to join the Common Market.

"Of course we have been banking on Britain becoming a member because we could then have joined the Market as an associate under Part IV of the Rome Treaty without further negotiation.

"If Britain does not now join we shall have to apply for association on our own."

This will mean a terrific amount of bargaining and the ultimate terms might not be so good as we would have achieved with Britain as a full member.

"What is more, we should be creating a precedent, for no one, not a former colony of a metropolitan member has yet been granted association," Mr. Lewis said.

In fact, from my own enquiries among officials and economists, I would say there is very little chance of Trinidad being admitted as an associate on her own, without Britain.

At least half the refined oil Trinidad produces originates in South America and elsewhere.

France has shown herself very strict about defining the origin of oil imported into the Community. It is certain that she would refuse to let the Common Market give import preference to Trinidad oil that originated, say, in Venezuela.

Oil at present accounts for 85 per cent of Trinidad's economy and even that high proportion may rise if the off-shore drilling currently being conducted near the island makes new strikes. Geological data already collected gives every hope of success.

Whatever the outcome of Britain's negotiations when they resume in Brussels this week—and though the outlook for Britain is bleak, failure is not inevitable—there is no doubt that Dr. Williams' present brisk advocacy for liberalising Europe's sugar policy is of benefit to Barbados, British Guiana, and all other West Indies producers.

By constantly reiterating to economic leaders of Europe, as he is doing, that Western Europe should build its future sugar plans in the spirit of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, he may just succeed in preventing the disaster of the Common Market making itself self-sufficient in sugar from its own domestic beet production, and in creating a more liberal approach to other commodity imports.

### PROBLEM

During his recent European tour Dr. Williams preached this doctrine in every Common Market capital. The primary task of Mr. Lewis is to play this record over and over again to the Common Market policy makers.

By trying to persuade Europe

## In the University—Thursday before last



U.S. Servicemen buying "The History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago"

to reserve part of its market for cane the Trinidad Premier goes to the heart of the problem that is threatening all small cane sugar growing countries.

As Mr. Lewis put it: "But for the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement British Guiana and the West Indies might have had to shut up shop."

"Barbados could hardly have of low world prices. There is no survived during the past years 'if' we must persuade the Common Market to see this."

Footnote: While the "Little Doctor" spreads his influences in Europe, he is also making a bid for new markets in another continent—South America.

At his initiative talks have been held in Port-of-Spain with Venezuela to remove the 30 per cent surtax that Venezuela has long imposed on imports from Trinidad. If they can reach agreement rich new markets will open on the mainland for Trinidad manufacturers.

Advocate, Monday January 28,

## From Monday's Advocate, page 3

The charge that Britain's overseas financial aid is inadequate is made in the current issue of Barclays Bank D.C.O.'s Overseas Review. Saying that it is clear that the Government's intention is to hold the expenditure down to \$180 million a year, the Review comments:

"The adequacy of this effort is disputable because there are so many possible yardsticks against which it can be measured."

One of these, it says, is that though there are cases of misery and hardships at home, the Welfare State is largely supported by the misery and hardship at the nation's overseas earnings. Therefore Britain must not become preoccupied solely with its own domestic needs.

"The United States and Russia," declares the Review, "and possibly before long the European Economic Community, can all support large populations in fair comfort from their own resources. An isolated Britain would perish. We can only flourish when we take our world responsibilities seriously."

Another yardstick was the

country's precarious balance of payments position.

### MAIN FACTOR

"It is obviously true that on no account must a balance of payments crisis be allowed to recur, and this is the main factor acting as a restraint upon an increase in overseas aid, as well as a brake on the achievement of other objectives."

"Overseas aid, however, is one of many competing constituents in the balance of payments position; and increased level of aid can be achieved without a deterioration of the overall position if it is accepted as an objective of Government policy and is accompanied, for example, by a cut of other overseas expenditure of Government."

Pointing out that out of the £215 million expenditure total in the first half of 1962, £125



## THE DOCTOR SAYS

no effect on consumption

It is thus established that the higher revenues earned by the Government from the increase of taxation in respect of motor vehicles had no effect whatsoever on consumption; certainly no case for hardship can be made out when, notwithstanding additional taxes, there is one licensed vehicle for every 19 persons in the population. The increased consumption in fact reflects the higher purchasing power of the people. The community spent \$7.8 million in 1956 on its imports of 3,353 motor vehicles of all sorts; in 1960 it spent \$16.7 million on 6,680 motor vehicles.

Nor did increased taxes on liquor, spirits and tobacco interfere with consumption and revenue. The quantity of rum imported in bottles increased from 105,751 liquid gallons in 1956 to 136,335 in 1960—an increase of 30%. The community spent \$1.1 million on 83,546 liquid gallons of whisky in 1956 as compared with \$1.6 million on 136,006 liquid gallons in 1960—it imported 63% more whisky and spent 38% more than in 1956. For every four gallons of gin imported in 1956, five were imported in 1960.

Imports of sparkling wines, another good index of a higher standard of living, increased from 5,766 gallons in 1956 to 10,150 gallons in 1960, entailing an expenditure of \$159,613 in 1960 as compared with \$98,383 in 1956. For every gallon of still wine imported in 1956 two were imported in 1960; the percentage increase was 111 in terms of quantity, 65 in terms of value. The Territory imported 1.6 million lbs. of unmanufactured leaf tobacco in 1955, and 1.9 million lbs. in 1960.

—From The Budget Speech, 1960

million was for military purposes, the Overseas Review goes on:

"When it is remembered that about half the outgoings on aid were in the form of loans, it will be seen that on current account nearly three times as much went for military purposes as for aid."

"It is not intended to imply that military expenditure must or should be cut: the point that is established is that aid is only one of the types of overseas outgoings and certainly not the largest."

To illustrate the requirements of under-developed countries, the Review cites Nigeria's £1,200 million six-year development plan, published last March, to which Britain pledged £10 million.

"There is still a possibility that the total sum required will be raised in the course of the six years, but it seems unreasonable that Nigeria and other under-developed countries should be persuaded to plan six years ahead when the sources of supply of capital are unwilling to enter into any commitments to pro-

vide the finance for more than the first two years of the development plan.

### INSTALMENT

"The British contribution is said to be a first instalment. Even if it is accepted that the United Kingdom must play a minor part in financing the plan, it surely shows a spirit of excessive caution on her part not even to commit herself for six years."

"The newly independent Commonwealth countries know that they must stand on their own feet, but they rightly feel that it is consistent with their status to seek loans on fair terms."

The Review ends with this suggestion:

"An offer to underwrite those countries which might then be prepared to lend to under-developed territories of the Commonwealth would be not only a break-out from Britain's present limitations but a gesture of her confidence in her own future and that of the members of the Commonwealth family who would be the beneficiaries."

Advocate, January 28, 1963

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### \* Shoes

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### \* Caps



# LONDON FASHION



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Port-of-Spain City Council.

### CLAIM TO CEMETERY ALLOTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 253 (5) of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 30, No. 1 that ALBERT LUMSDEN CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad have applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called "the Corporation") for the grant to them of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Six (6) feet by Ten (10) feet situated on Block No. 31, West of 11th Street First and Second grave spaces North of Jose Franco's allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of Annie Lumsden; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said ALBERT LUMSDEN, CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 11th day of February, 1963, and the Corporation are satisfied, after investigation, that the objector has shown sufficient cause why such grant should not be issued.

A. F. HEWITT,  
Town Clerk.

|         |                                                                   |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Feb. 1  | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 2  | 8.30 to 12.00 p.m.                                                |
| Feb. 4  | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 5  | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 6  | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.                                                |
| Feb. 7  | 1.30 to 4.00 p.m.<br>8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.      |
| Feb. 8  | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 9  | 8.30 to 11.00 a.m.<br>1.00 to 3.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 11 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 12 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 13 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 14 | 8.00 to 9.30 a.m.<br>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.<br>2.30 to 4.30 p.m. |
| Feb. 15 | Service                                                           |
| Feb. 16 | Ship to Tobago                                                    |
| Feb. 18 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 19 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 20 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 21 | 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.<br>1.00 to 4.00 p.m.                           |
| Feb. 22 | Ship to Trinidad.                                                 |

Four Roads—Near Police Station  
 Diego Martin—Health Centre  
 Carenage—Health Centre  
 San Juan — Croisee  
 Curepe—Car Park — Opposite  
 Hi Lo  
 Tunapuna—Magistrates' Court —  
 Car Park  
 Arima—Old Race Stand  
 Sangre Grande—County Council  
 Building  
 Toco—Near Police Station  
 Caroni—Near Railway Station  
 Chaguanas—Near Police Station  
 Couva—Car Park  
 Princes Town—Near Triangle  
 Rio Claro — Roundabout  
 Mayaro—District Hospital  
 San Fernando — Harris Pro-  
 menade  
 San Fernando — Harris Pro-  
 menade  
 Debe—Main Road  
 Penal—Main Road  
 Siparia—Savannah  
 Fyzabad—Near Oil Co. Clinic  
 La Brea—Village  
 Point Fortin—Roundabout  
 Cedros  
 Service  
 Ship to Tobago

Scarborough — Market  
 do. do.  
 Canaan—Main Road  
 Plymouth—Main Road  
 Mt. St. George — Pembroke —  
 Main Road  
 Belle Garden—Main Road  
 Roxborough — Main Road  
 Speyside — Main Road.

## grapefruit pegs hit UK market

In citrus this year, interest is largely focussed on the canning of segmented fruit, a process introduced with the installation of new machinery for the purpose at the CGA factory at Laventille.

Most of the grapefruit (not orange) crop will be segmented (peeled and pegged) canned with sugar syrup and put on the market in 19 oz. tins. Last year's initial production of canned fruit was shipped to Britain where, to all reports, it enjoyed an excellent market.

It is reported that British buyers are anxious for more because of the excellent flavour of the fruit, and the home market is now eagerly looking forward to a native product which was sold abroad before it was shown here.

Emphasis will also be put on segment canning because there is a considerable quantity of canned juice from last year's bumper crop still to be disposed of.

Each new industry brings its own problems.

Last year, the inexperienced labour force employed to peel, clean and segment the fruit

could only manage very slowly at first and did not prove anything like satisfactory until the end of the season when they began to acquire a faster rhythm.

The CGA factory manager, Mr. Frank Allen, said that some of the hands who learnt the job last year have returned, and are working satisfactorily but many are new and have to be trained. However, he hopes that they will soon become efficient.

Skilled and conscientious labour is important in this industry. The segments must reach the customer whole, free of seeds and properly peeled. The world standard in the industry is very high and it is important to reach the standard or surpass it in order to command the market.

Fortunately, Trinidad's grapefruit enjoys the reputation of having an excellent flavour and this gives it some preference.

Asked specifically about putting the fruit on the market here, Mr. Allen said he hoped to be able to do so in February when shipments of labels printed in Britain will have arrived.

He could not say what a 19 oz. tin of fruit would cost but was quite sure the price would exceed a similar tin of citrus juice.

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### ST PATRICK COUNTY COUNCIL

## TENDERS

### For Hire of Lorries For Transport of Water

Separate sealed tenders (one for each individual area) will be received at the County Hall, Siparia, up to 10.00 a.m. on Thursday 14th February, 1963 for the hire of motor lorries for distributing water to areas devoid of a pipe-borne supply in the County of St. Patrick during the dry periods in 1963.

2. Details of areas can be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer's Office, County Hall, St. Patrick, Siparia, any day within normal office hours.

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

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

5. An employee of the St. Patrick County Council who must be permitted to ride in the cab of the truck at the side of the Chauffeur, will be assigned to each truck for directing and undertaking the distribution arrangements in the respective districts.

6. In submitting tenders for this service, tenderers are required to furnish lists of the vehicles they propose to use in the execution of contracts and to produce evidence that the annual licence fee for the year 1963 has been paid.

7. Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person or persons tendering have complied with the provisions of and have fulfilled their obligations under the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the three (3) years immediately preceding the year for which the tender is being made. The Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate.

8. Any person who is desirous of submitting a tender will be required to deposit with the Chief Executive Officer the sum of Fifty Dollars in respect of each district, before any tender is made and this fact must be recorded on the tender quoting the receipt number and date of deposit.

9. The Council may forfeit any sum so deposited if:—

- Any person making the deposit fails to submit a tender;
- Any person whose tender is accepted fails or refuses to enter into a formal contract within fourteen days after date of notification in writing and signed by the Clerk of the Tenders Board.

10. The successful tenderer will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract in the sum of \$500.00.

11. After the contract is awarded, the Council shall refund all deposits made by tenderers, save as provided for at Clause 9.

12. Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Tenders Board, St. Patrick County Council, and marked on the outside "Tender for hire of lorries for water distribution in Area No. ....". The Area No. must be stated and any tender not so addressed will be rejected.

13. The Tenders Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Sgd. ERIC H. HART,  
Chief Executive Officer.

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PORT-OF-SPAIN

SAN FERNANDO



# farming the SEA

Fish provides one of the cheapest forms of protein. From a food point of view, therefore, sea fishing is an industry of the greatest importance to, for instance, developing maritime countries.

In a proposed venture by several Caribbean Governments, a survey will be undertaken to estimate the commercial fishing potential of some 60,000 square miles of the Caribbean itself.

Among the countries who have agreed to cooperate are Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados. The scheme itself is sponsored by the United Nations.

The development of a successful fishing industry so that it becomes a major contributing factor to a country's resources is a far more difficult and lengthy matter than many people might at first think. Some of the actual problems involved will be considered when, in "Calling the Caribbean" on Tuesday, February 12, David Girvan talks to two of the editors of "World Fishing" — a magazine that is itself one of the most responsible sources of information on commercial fishing throughout the world.

The kind of difficulties that beset a new fishing industry include, as examples,

- the natural and universal conservatism of all fishermen and their hesitancy to adopt new and more efficient methods
- the expense of mechanisation — motors for the fishing boats, and their subsequent maintenance
- the efficient marketing of the fish when caught, and, of course, its preservation by refrigeration or immediate processing
- its transport and its storage.

And this catalogue of problems by no means includes all the potential pitfalls that are inherent in founding a fishing industry. Without most careful planning and preparation the industry can find itself on the rocks

before even it is properly launched.

For instance, in Ghana, the total write off of over a million pounds was occasioned by a complete underating of the immense problems involved in the development of fishing on an economic commercial scale.

Again, even countries with highly developed economies often find that a satisfactory and economic development of a fishing industry is a very slow process. Two such countries, Australia and New Zealand, are even now only in the earlier stages of their own programme of development.

Fish, from the point of view of a developing country's economy, is truly worth its weight in silver, if not in gold. An efficient fishing industry will be of the very greatest economic value to all the countries of the Caribbean.

It is an important, not to say essential, first step, then that the West Indian governments have already taken in agreeing to unite in this forthcoming comprehensive survey of the sea.

From this survey, they will learn the full facts of the fishing potential of the Caribbean — the Sea that can be their common larder and shared treasure chest.

## farmers' special

# cocoa in the news, coffee promising

COCOA continued to hold the spotlight on the agricultural front this week. While the Cocoa Industry Board was still awaiting the financial greenlight to go ahead with the employment of personnel to man their controlling machinery, the overseas market held firm and strong so far as prices were concerned. There were positive indications of higher prices in the offing.

Current estimation puts this year's crop, however, on the same economic level as last year's. Volume of production would be no better, no worse. This is the cautious prediction in farming circles which are by nature conservative.

Farmers never count their chickens before the eggs are hatched. There is, however, a possibility of a May-June crop, but such a possibility is in the lap of the Weather Man, since suitable climatic conditions would necessarily be prerequisite.

Informed opinion, taking all important factors into account, held fast and firm to the idea of establishing central fermentaries. But there has been no known concrete proposal.

Noted, has been the considerable improvement in quality, especially of the estates grade. One thing is certain — and encouraging — and this is removal of the fear as to whether local cocoa would pass the US export tolerance test.

COFFEE promises a slightly better crop this year than last year's in volume of production and the price this year is better too

BANANAS remained in the background. Nothing further has been reported concerning the proposed growers' association for which a draft constitution was approved some time ago. But the reported strides being made in the UK by Geest Industries Ltd., which markets Windward Islands' bananas, could provide a strong incentive to local producers as well as other farmers.

CITRUS. There will be a smaller grapefruit crop this season and the orange crop will be smaller still. But the segment plant of the C.C.G.A. will be in full operation this year. This will assist the industry to a large extent.

COCONUTS. The yield per thousand nuts ought to increase on account of more favourable weather conditions.

LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION. An Eat-more-local-foods campaign was launched at the Trinidad Hilton Hotel last Monday night under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Tourism and the University of the West Indies and International Foods Ltd. Distinguished patron is, of course, the Prime Minister, Dr. Williams.

POULTRY AND EGGS are still being imported in considerable quantities. There is room for almost unlimited expansion in this sector. Meantime, the crying need is for a producers' co-operative movement and establishment of a processing plant.

To ensure proper distribution of ground provision, suitable marketing organisation remains the country's housewives' most pressing need.

But that will come.

## Ghana's first agricultural census

Ghana is to conduct her first agricultural census in 1963-64 to assess the extent of crop production in the country's agricultural products. The census will be carried out under the general direction of the Government Statistician in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is aimed at producing a permanent and comprehensive record of the conditions of farms and farming in Ghana and at providing data for use in the formulation of agricultural policy.

A pilot census will be carried out in 1963 to work out specific methods of procedure which can be suitably applied. During the pilot census a questionnaire will be drawn up and tested to find out how best the scheme can be conducted.

Dr. H. P. Kallmeyer, Food and Agricultural Organisation expert in agricultural statistics, has arrived in Ghana to advise the Central Bureau of Statistics on the project. Two Japanese — an agricultural statistician and an economist — are in Accra soon to help Ghanaian officials in conducting the census.

## VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS IN THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### CADET CORPS.

Applications are invited to fill vacancies in the Commissioned Officers Ranks of the Trinidad and Tobago Cadet Corps.

Applicants should be not more than 32 nor less than 18, years of age, and should preferably live and/or work in or near Port-of-Spain. Candidates should be in possession of a Grade II School Certificate or a G.C.E. with credit in five subjects two of which must be English Language and Mathematics or a Science subject.

The Post of Commissioned Officer in the Cadet Corps is a part-time honorary one and carries no remuneration.

A grant-in-aid is given to help an officer to purchase and maintain his Uniform.

Officers will be required to devote at least two afternoons per week during School Terms on Cadet duties, and will also be required to attend the Annual Training Camp (usually 10 to 14 days in the month of August).

On being granted a Commission, applicants will be required to take a full-time Training Course for one week, from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. each day.

Previous military and/or Cadet Service will be an asset and will be given preferential consideration.

Successful applicants will have the opportunity of helping to develop and mould the youths in the Organisation to be leaders of the future in the Community.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form which can be obtained from The Defence Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

Applications should be posted or returned by hand to the Defence Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs by 16th February, 1963 at the latest.

H. A. HARRIS  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

## CITY OF PORT-OF-SPAIN

### Applications for Clerical Employment

Notice is hereby given that applications for appointment to the Clerical Staff of the Port-of-Spain Corporation must be renewed each year and must be made on forms to be obtained from the Town's Office.

Applications made in the previous year will not be considered.

Applicants must be holders of the Cambridge School Certificate.

A. F. HEWITT,  
Town Clerk.

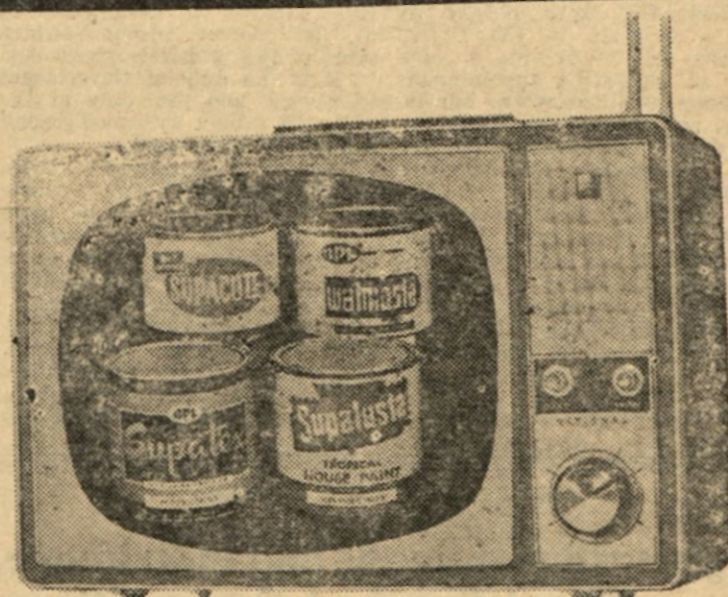
## Port-of-Spain City Council. CLAIM TO CEMETERY ALLOTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 253 (5) of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 39, No. 1 that FRANK DE SOUSA, GEORGE DE SOUSA, HAROLD DE SOUSA, DONALD DE SOUSA, ROBERT DE SOUSA, HENRY DE SOUSA, CAROLINE BRIANT AND ALICK DE SOUSA of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad have applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called the Corporation) for the grant to them of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Twelve (12) feet by Ten (10) feet situated in Block No. 31, East of 13th Street on Second Row North-east of W. Gray's allotment Second to Fifth grave spaces south of N. G. Woon's allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of A. M. Fernandez; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said FRANK DE SOUSA, GEORGE DE SOUSA, HAROLD DE SOUSA, DONALD DE SOUSA, ROBERT DE SOUSA, HENRY DE SOUSA, CAROLINE BRIANT AND ALICK DE SOUSA the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 11th day of February, 1963 and the Corporation are satisfied, after investigation, that the objector has shown sufficient cause why such grant should not be issued.

A. F. HEWITT,  
Town Clerk

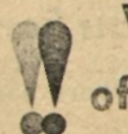
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## In the Senate

## AG - 'GOV'T NOT GUILTY OF EXCESSIVE SPENDING'

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Budget Debate began in the Senate last Friday at 9.30 a.m. when the Attorney-General, Senator G. A. Richards, moved the Appropriation Bill into second reading and asked that it be taken through all its stages.

He said the Bill sought permission of Parliament to authorise Government to spend \$241,991,011 for the service of the country.

He claimed that Government could not be said to be guilty of excessive expenditure since they had not exceeded the expenditure of recent years. Last year, the sum provided was \$245,597,000, in fact, \$4M more than was asked for this year.

He added that Government intended to keep a very close watch on expenditure and certain measures had been introduced within recent years to curb excess spending.



The Attorney-General,  
Senator George Richards

He said that interest on loans accounted for \$3 - 4M. The Ministry of Finance was first allotted \$12 M but this sum was revised to \$18 M because of the Civil Service Tribunal award of over \$6 M.

He said cutbacks had been made in the vote or else the figure would have reached \$19 M.

The sum of \$77 M was first voted for the Development Programme but it was cutback to \$55,673,591. This in itself was a sad story. The need is for a continually expanding economy, for the development of roads to meet the need for agriculture and tourism. Education had always to be promoted, he said, because it improved intellectual and social growth and raised the earning power in the country.

The cutbacks were disastrous, he said. Fortunately, the Prime Minister, through negotiations with the USA, had been able to add \$12 M more and so \$67 M will be spent in the Development Programme this year.

We talk, said the Attorney-General, as if we are a heavily taxed people, but in fact, this country is one of the most lightly taxed in the world. The percentage of revenue (16%) which accrues to Government is one of the smallest among developing countries. In Finland it is 34%.

It is important that a ratio be maintained between expenditure and income. Our income shows a tendency to run side by side with expenditure and to fall slightly.

We must find a way to keep the balance favourable. In any developing society every citizen considers it a privilege and duty to make his contribution to the economy, Senator Richards said.

Later, he added that Government should be commended for its efforts to make taxation as wide as possible. Narrow views had been expressed that Government was not considering all classes of society, but Government was fully conscious of the need not to impose a burden on certain sections of the economy and so make them unproductive.

We are conscious, he continued, of the need to exercise some care that any proposals for taxation will not have the effect of causing a rise in unemployment. He confessed to disappointment at the violent reaction which some of the proposals occasioned.

"It is the duty of Government to govern and the duty of the citizen to submit with good grace," Senator Richards said.

Speaking of increased taxation, he suggested that some people believed the taxes to be more than they really were. Purchase tax was nothing new to the country. It was first introduced in 1947 but not proceeded with.

It was imposed on a very narrow range of items. Other countries had a much wider range. In the USA there were both State and Federal purchase taxes.



The Vice-President of the Senate,  
Senator Lance Beckles. He made his maiden speech.

If people can afford luxuries, he argued, it is reasonable to get them to pay for such luxuries. He said a luxury is something beyond the reach of the average man. He concluded by describing the purchase tax as a properly legitimate tax which was applied all over the world where it was necessary to do so.

He said that in some countries, Britain especially, the purchase tax on certain items ranged from 5 - 50 per cent and people should not complain of the 25% imposed here on certain items.

Finally, the Attorney-General appealed to the community to bear such burdens as fall on them in a modern world. We are placed in a context where we have to stand on our feet and we cannot be "shackled and hampered", he said. We must think of taxes rather as a privilege than a burden.

## 'do your duty'

Senator Walke said if we had bought Government Savings Bonds, the new taxes would have been less burdensome. There is a need for a change of thought and attitude, she said. Many are not fulfilling their responsibilities as rightful citizens. All must take a share in the responsibilities for carrying on the nation.

Speaking of strikes, she said, a way should be found to settle disputes quietly and peacefully. She believed Government should impose compulsory arbitration for one or two years to promote industrial peace.

Senator Sinanan (DLP) described the 1958-62 Development Programme as "glittering but unsubstantial" and said we are now worse off than we were in 1958. Trinidad and Tobago is in a worse position than it has ever been in any day - colonial or non-colonial.

The truth was, that only a Government with an empty treasury would dare to impose such crippling taxes with one blow.

The 1950-55 Government had provided schools and other amenities without extra taxation but since 1956 Government had used up all the reserves in buying votes, voting machines and on crash programmes. Now ways had to be found to put money back in the empty treasury. All other efforts to get money had failed.

He said every one expected increased taxes but could not anticipate this swoop in the dark like a highwayman and a millstone around the neck.

Added to all this, the manner of the Minister of Finance did nothing to boost the morale of the people or the confidence of investors. Too much chopping and changing of the Budget caused uncertainty in the minds of investors abroad.

He criticised the sewerage Scheme claiming that \$13,247,000 of the entire health vote of \$14,028,000 was devoted to it. The Scheme should be curtailed in some way and the money used on other projects. It was a pity that Government did not consult people on the Scheme as they intended to do on the development programme.

He said health offices were badly needed throughout the country and only one was being provided at Scarborough, Tobago.

Speaking of Agriculture, Dr. Sinanan said Government was hardly likely to get any place unless there was a fundamental reshuffle of portfolios. Agriculture

should be put under the charge of a Senior Minister of Government and should no longer continue to be subordinated to Industry and Commerce.

The Agriculture Development Corporation should now take the lead, he said.

He claimed that the right to strike is sacred and should be exercised only in so far as it is consistent with public welfare.

Industrial disputes, he said, cannot be solved in the present atmosphere. Such disputes cripple the economy to a greater extent than any budget. He referred to Germany and quoted from the book:—"A decade of German co-determination" to show how a council of employers, employees and trade unionists had been formed in Germany.

He suggested that the Minister of Finance did not stop to think of the detrimental effects of the crippling tax proposals of the budget. He was looking forward to and worrying about 1964 when the gap between revenue and expenditure would become greater, unemployment increase, agriculture become moribund and the whole economy would fold up.

The outlook is grim indeed, he said.



Senator Sabga-Aboud

Senator Sabga Aboud (PNM) said he was surprised that Senator Sinanan, a medical practitioner, should suggest cutting down the sewerage scheme. No one in his serious mind can contend that there is not a dire need for the sewerage scheme. It was an absolute necessity when one considers the filth that exudes from the cesspits in Belmont and Laventille. Senator Sinanan should rather have said the scheme had not gone far enough, it should be extended and the pace of its development quickened.

The fiscal policy, Senator Sabga Aboud went on, is one which ought to be given the greatest consideration possible. Quoting figures from 1956-1961 he showed how the country had

moved from a favourable to an unfavourable balance of trade. Imports must be cut down, he said, the drain on our economy must be stopped. Hence the reason for taxes on cars, perfumes, jewellery, cigarettes. Products are being sold here at a lower price than in the country of origin. "Are we to subsidise manufacturers abroad?" he asked.

"Where necessity stops and luxury steps in, taxes must be imposed," he said. There could be no quarrels with the tax proposals as such. They were accepted as just and proper. But some sections of the community were more vocal than others and have channels of criticism through which they are able to make themselves heard."

He called critics of the budget prophets of doom and said the country would now enter on a period of readjustment. People would now economise, and look for greater efficiency. The slackers would be relieved and workers called to the front. He sincerely believed the budget proposals would increase employment.

He described the task of the Minister of Finance as unenviable and said he must be congratulated and complimented for the proposals he had made. These proposals will bear fruit in the years to come.

Turning to the Trade Unions, he said in that sector there is a fight to be fought. Trade Unionism started very late in Trinidad and Tobago. In 1935 there were only 2 trade unions; in 1945 - 12; in 1955 - 39; and from 1955 to 1962 the number soared from 35 to 97 - a tremendous jump.

This increase in the trade unions is directly correlated to the number of strikes. The increase in unions meant an increase in labour disputes many of which were not labour disputes in the proper sense, but struggles for recognition.

It was conceivable to think that trade unions should have to struggle for recognition in this day and age, but in Trinidad and Tobago there was considerable difficulty to get employers to recognise the right of the employee.

"But I believe the struggle has reached its culmination," Mr. Aboud declared.

Concluding, he said both PNM and DLP were committed to recognise the trade unions and there was now no excuse for employers to withhold recognition from employees.

"We must look on Trade Unions as co-pilots of the ship of State and work hand in hand with them. Proper industrial relations are necessary or both sides would suffer," he said.

(Continued on Page 13)

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## PORT-OF-SPAIN CITY COUNCIL

## Registration of Bands and Individuals 'Down-Town' Carnival Competitions - 1963

All individuals and bands desirous of participating in the 'down town' Carnival Competitions to be held at Independence Square (formerly Marine Square) on the days of Carnival are requested to register at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, corner of Knox and Frederick Streets, Port-of-Spain, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and 8.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon on Saturdays.

Registration ceases at 12.00 noon on Saturday 16th February, 1963.

Secretary,  
Port-of-Spain City Council  
"Down-Town" Carnival Working Committee.



# Senator Stollmeyer's critiques of budget, agriculture, etc., etc.

(Continued from Page 12)

Senator Stollmeyer said it was the third time in the course of a year he had been alarmed by the turn of events in the country. The first time had been over the Draft Constitution Bill. The second by the strike of the dockers and now by the Budget proposals.

He was one of the loyal Trinidadians whose roots were entrenched in the country and who would not "bail out and leave". He referred to a speech made by Senator Lange during last year's budget debate, deploring the fact that people were saying abroad that the political and economic climate here were unstable.

Naturally, the rumours had evil consequences. He agreed with Senator Lange on that occa-

sion and asked himself whether he could do the same now. He confessed that his answer could not be an unqualified "yes".

Senator Stollmeyer declared that the situation on the docks was not resolved, it was merely postponed — another crisis was pending. Government had adopted a negative attitude and was merely postponing the evil day of reckoning.

Passing to the tax proposals, which he described as sweeping, radical and shattering, he prophesied they would eventually cause economic disaster. Prosper-

ity does not thrive on crises, he warned. The damage done to the economy was now irreparable, and could not be restored by changes in part. He mentioned a number of tax proposals, some of which had brought increase on certain items to as high, he maintained, as 300 per cent. All these taxes were imposed at the same time, and it could not be said with any truth that we are lightly taxed — light taxation produced a steady progress rate in the past. He wondered what would be the cumulative effect of all the tax proposals.

Putting himself in the place of the Minister of Finance, Senator Stollmeyer said he would have consulted with the best business brains in the community or get advice from outside.

"This country cannot thrive without its business community."



Senator Stollmeyer

These people would be extremely difficult to replace, he said. Trinidad would not be able to compete with other countries for technical men. Even though changes were made in the tax proposals, the air of uncertainty would remain.

There were many able Trinidadians who are eager to serve the country, the Senator said. Government should take some of them into its confidence and discuss with them the full effects of the proposed tax increases before putting them into effect.

In this connection, he mentioned the names of the Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Wooding, Sir Errol dos Santos, Sir Harold Robinson, Sir Patrick Hobson, and Mr. Kenneth Lindsay Grant, Kt., all of whom had come to the country's assistance in one way or another in the past. The time had come now — a time of stress — when they should all be asked to help the country.

In the same strain, Senator Stollmeyer said, Government should obtain the services of half a dozen retired income tax inspectors from the UK who would be used (a) to round up our tax invaders, and (b) train ten times their number of local people in the art of collecting taxes.

Dealing with the Civil Service, Senator Stollmeyer said there

In an editorial of its issue of January 25, "The Star", Texaco's fortnightly, has commented on the hand-over of \$3 M to the Minister of Finance by the Acting General Manager of the Company.

It was, the Company pointed out . . .

"... the first instalment of the sum of \$15 million which had been promised by Texaco as its contribution to the Fund."

"This presentation underlines the great interest which the Company continues to show in the future of the country."

"Here again is proof, if more proof were needed, of Texaco's continuing confidence in the future of Trinidad and Tobago".

was redundancy in several departments. There was an attitude of laissez faire and cuts could be made in the staffs. The service was certainly not a smooth and efficient organisation.

Continuing after the tea interval, Senator Stollmeyer passed to the labour problem. He said the country had had a series of strikes during the past year and in practically every case strike action was taken before the strike procedure could be followed.

There was obvious irresponsibility. And it was high time to stop the damage they were doing to the economy.

He asked what could be done and found the solution. There was no alternative to setting up an industrial court.

"Outlaw strikes for 3 years in this country," he said. "The present circumstances demand strong action. People would admire the Government for this step."

He claimed that confidence would be restored. The suggestion would be unpopular but it was necessary at this time, he declared.

Later in the debate, this anti-strike action was violently attacked by Senator Rojas, who said the trade unions would never submit to such a reactionary proposal. It would drive them underground where they would in all prob-

ability engage in subversive activities.

Passing to agriculture, Senator Stollmeyer confessed that he was depressed over the budget proposals. He mentioned the difficulty of licensing tractors for agricultural purposes. He said money had been voted for certain specific purposes but he was forced to take the figures with a pinch of salt.

He mentioned the wholesale and Retail Market and drainage of the Oropouche swamp.

He said no money was voted for the Agricultural Development Corporation and wondered whether it had been shelved for another year.

He lamented the fact that no change had been made in the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture. Further, the Government had turned a deaf ear to the plea to give the technical officer the post of Permanent Secretary.

Passing to bananas, he asked for the profit and loss account of banana exports for the year 1962-63. Can we afford the expensive luxury of subsidisation in banana? he asked.

He declared that the industry had virtually collapsed and the Agricultural Society had presented pleas supported by estimates for saving the industry.

It should be saved. It was a crop of special interest to peasants — a peasant crop which would raise the peasant's standard of living. Government should take note of the society's recommendations with regard to bananas, should revitalise the industry and put it on a sound and proper footing.

Senator Stollmeyer also turned his attention to the Cocoa Industry Board, which he called "a new state organisation" set up in 1962 to take care of the marketing of cocoa.

He said the board's members were trying to carry out their duties against odds. Delays were many and humiliating but we expect delays, he said. What was tragic was that Government had failed to approve appointment of staff. He called the Board a prehistoric monster with a head and legs but no body — in this case, funds.

He said the only course open to the Manager was to resign. "This is no time to make fun of business people," the Senator said angrily.

He disclosed that unclaimed cocoa dividends to the tune of \$250,000 were lying unclaimed in the Treasury. This was no fault of the Government's. The money was due to cocoa producers, but it was lying there, yet \$43,000 could not be found to finance the Cocoa Board.

He said he could not see the future except through gloom, which he was sanguine would prevail for some time to come.

## Mr. Rojas on

The TUC president, right, with the TUC secretary



## the Revolution

Disrupting the business community does not enhance employment, he warned.

He explained that Government was analogous to business — the same principles apply to both — hence the Government's need for advice from intelligent, hard-headed business men.

Certain tax proposals, he said, adversely affected managerial, professional and technical staff, both local and foreign. Several of them knowing they could live better in other parts of the world had already put their names on the transfer list.



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# FRESH

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# a professional theatre?

(3)

A professional theatre in the West Indies, then, might well be the fire to burn the dross away.

BUT...

We must now try to find out whether a professional theatre is feasible in the West Indies at this time.

To speak of the West Indies in this way is, of course, to be guilty of a political misnomer. The most populous and sophisticated countries in the English speaking West Indies are Jamaica, with a population of 1,600,000 in round numbers, Trinidad and Tobago with one of 900,000, British Guyana with one of 600,000, and Barbados with one of 250,000.

Sophistication in the usual sense may not be much to the point, assuming that the theatre in the West Indies is going to find where its roots are and speak comprehensively, meaningfully and interestingly to the majority of the members of the society from which it emerged. As theatre, of all the arts, must.

I remember reading somewhere that Israel, with a population of 2,000,000, has some 12 professional theatre companies. I may be erring through a humanly limited knowledge of the theatre movements all over the world, but I can think of no country with as small a population as Israel which has had anything like a comparable success in the field of professional theatre. Israel is for many reasons a special case.

Clearly, if we want to speculate on the possibility of a professional theatre in the West Indies, we have to regard the whole English speaking West Indies as our unit. And, even so, our unit, including Guyana and British Honduras, has a mere 3,600,000 for population.

We shall have to make several assumptions to get on with our speculation. Let us assume a single professional company, which will have to be based on one of the more populous countries, that is, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana or Barbados.

## dollars and cents

Because of the staggering cost of renting well-equipped theatres in the West Indies, it will have to have its own little theatre, with a seating capacity of, say, 400 in its home country. (I am

leaving the cost of building and equipping this theatre out of my calculations. Let us excuse ourselves for this by talking like real uneconomicians and saying that such a cost would be capital and would have to be raised only once).

The company may be able to afford to rent theatres in the outer countries which it tours, provided that it does not have more than three or four performances on any tour of a country.

The company, to begin with, will need one director, one stage manager and, let us say, eight actors. All of these is full-time employment. It could pay scene designers, stage carpenters and lighting men on a job basis. Playwrights of course would get their royalties.

Let us say that the director, the stage manager and the actors are going to get equal pay. One could not pay these men less than \$4,800 a year each if they are to live with a minimum of financial worry in any of the four countries suggested. The total annual salaries of personnel will therefore be \$48,000.

Let us assume that the company will stage four performances a year, each production taking two months to mount. The cost of a production depends on the play being produced. The company will have to augment its earnings by touring other West Indian countries, so the sets will be necessarily light-weight and portable.

I would say that the cost of productions, if handled with extreme economy, is likely to average out at \$500 per production. This estimate includes advertising, but does not include royalties to West Indian playwrights, because in the present situation, where the West Indian playwright is expected to behave like an amateur, no average estimate of royalty rates can be arrived at.

The cost, then, of mounting four productions a year will be \$2,000. That makes a total recurrent expenditure of \$50,000.

## 62 sell-out nights a year

Let us say that the selling price of tickets averages out at \$2 per ticket. The takings at the gate of a theatre seating 400 will therefore be \$800 for a full house. In order to cover costs the company will consequently have to have 62 sell-out nights in the course of a year, that is, 16 sell-out nights or a total audience of 6,400 for each production. Is such a patronage within hope at present???

Earnings could be increased by West Indian tours, provided that the severest control is exercised over travelling expenses and the cost of accommodation on tour.

I know that the Little Theatre Movement in Jamaica has for the last 20 odd years been putting on an extremely successful annual musical (called a "pantomime") and that out of the proceeds of this show the LTM has built a little theatre.

Moreover, this group has actually been paying performers a quite sizable wage over the past four years or so. This show runs from December 26 into March at some three or four performances a week. But even the most highly paid actors in this "panto" could not live for those three months exclusively on their earnings from the show.

And that seems to be the position. Remember that my estimates of production costs have been very conservative.

It seems, then, that a West Indian professional theatre, admittedly desirable in the extreme, must be deferred. Unless it will be subsidised in some way. Or unless it will be only semi-professional. But more on this score another time. There is no reason why we shouldn't do the thing in stages.

At any rate, the Nation will be interested to hear the views of others on the subject.

*Slade Hopkinson*

## Carnival

# this is the score on ....

At his weekly press conference, the Chairman of the Carnival Development Committee, Senator Ronald Williams, clarified the situation with regard to the price of tickets for the "Parade of Bands" on Carnival Monday and Tuesday at the Grand Savannah, the JC show, bands and calypso contests and so forth.....

## mail tickets

The Special section, catering for Mail Orders only, opens to day and goes on to the NINTH. It will sell season tickets for Carnival Monday and Tuesday. It will facilitate tourists, strangers, catering establishments and persons unable to face the early morning queues.

These tickets he said, are sold for \$17.00 for the two days. There are also a limited number available — also by this mail facility — for the Sunday night Dimanche Gras Show. These are going at \$6.00 each.

## prices

- The regular price for the Grand Stand and Northern Covered Stand is \$8.00 per day, for Monday and Tuesday.

- The price of the Covered annexes near the bleachers will be \$5.50 per day.

- The price for the Uncovered Section of the Grand Stand, and immediately in front of it, has been reduced from \$5.50 to \$3.00 per day.

- The price of the Bleachers will remain at 50c. for Adults and 25c. for children per day. These prices are for the Parade of Bands on Monday and Tuesday only.

- There is a total seating capacity of 15,280 in the Grand Stands, Annexes—6,400; Bleachers—23,000. This is an increase of over 6,000 from last year.

The regular sale of tickets for all shows sponsored by the CDC begins on Sunday, February 10, at the Grand Savannah at 8.00 a.m. and continues indefinitely. The Desperadoes Steel Orchestra will supply entertainment for patrons during the line-up.

## the JC show

The Chairman wishes to emphasise that his Committee is in no way connected with the Junior Chamber of Commerce Queen Show being held on Saturday night.

By agreement, he said, all the facilities, erected, and designed by and for the Carnival Development Committee by Mr. Carlisle Chang, have been rented to the J.C.'s to hold their show.

Senator Ronald Williams

## Queen of the Bands

The elimination contest for the "Queen of the Bands" takes place on Friday night together with the Steelband Contest sponsored by the CDC and the Steelbands-men Association and produced by Mr. Arthur Bently.

It should be made clear that no Queen will be taking part in the Finals on Sunday night, if she has not been judged at this elimination contest.

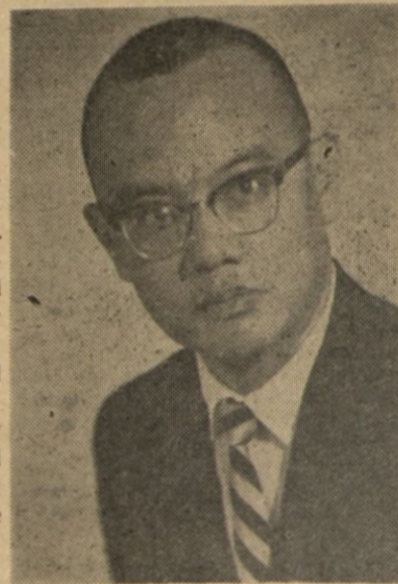
## King of the Bands

There has also been a new category listed for contestants by special request of Band-leaders, and this is the "King of the Bands" with a first prize of \$700.00. But only those bands who have entered "Queens" for the "Queens Contest" will be eligible to participate in this new category. These Kings will be judged on Monday afternoon at the Savannah.

## six finalists for Calypso King

There will be six calypsonians as finalists for Calypso King. These will be chosen from the various tents by the Judges. Facilities will be made available however to hold auditions for those calypsonians who are not attached to any tent.

Registration of Bands will begin on February 4 and close on February 16. Weekdays from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; Saturdays from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.



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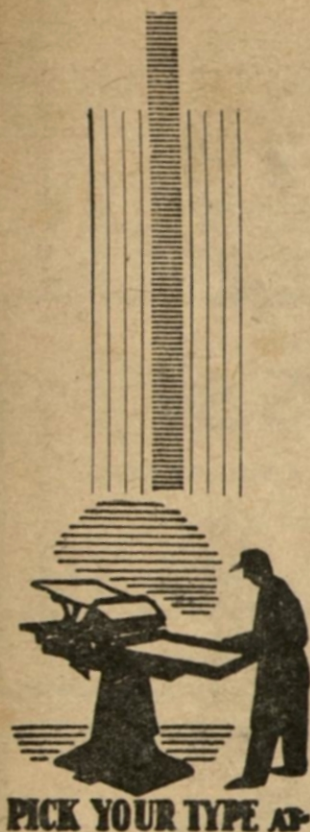
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# a window on sport

by MENTOR

This week in London, Sir Pelham Warner, one of the most famous cricket figures of all times closed his long innings in the Game of Life just one year short of 90.

"PLUM" as he was affectionately called, was born in Trinidad in 1874 — his father was then Attorney General of the Island. Sent abroad to be educated, he attended Oxford University and in 1900 qualified as a barrister-at-law.

The love for cricket, which was nurtured and developed here in Trinidad, blossomed in England, and it is as a cricketer he attained fame, first as a player and later as an administrator and author.

In a career spread over the years 1894 to 1929, "Plum" Warner scored 29,028 runs in 875 innings, and exceeded 1000 runs in an English season on 14 occasions.

As a player, he visited Trinidad in 1897 with a team led by Lord Hawke, and in 1947-1948 accompanied the M.C.C. team which toured these parts.

In his 15 test match appearances for England, he played against Australia seven times and South Africa eight. Sir Pelham led England to victory against the Australians in the first official series of 1903-1904, and knocked up 622 runs in 28 innings as a test match cricketer.

In England, he captained Middlesex from 1908 to 1920 in which last year, they were county champions.

In its truest sense, Sir Pelham

was a cricketer of the World, as during his active career, he spread the gospel of cricket, in places like Egypt, Ceylon, Portugal, and North and South America — all in addition to his activities in those countries where the game is traditionally played, viz Australia, the West Indies, New Zealand and South Africa.

In an administrative capacity, he served successively as deputy-secretary and president of the M.C.C. and received the signal honour of being elected the first Life vice-president of that august Body.

As an author, Sir Pelham wrote many books about cricket and his experiences as a cricketer, the best of which are "Cricketing Life"; "Cricket between two wars" and "Long Innings".



Otherwise, CRICKET was easily the dominant topic in sport this week.

In nearby Barbados, Andy



ANDY GANTEAUME,  
Trinidad's Cricket Captain

Ganteaume and his team of young hopefuls earned an honourable draw with a Barbados "B" team, and yesterday started a four-day game against a Barbados representative side led by world-famed Everton Weekes.

At the time this Column was written, word had not been received as yet of the final selection made by Ganteaume, and by the time this is being read, the results of the first day's play would be already public property. A round-up of opinion among cricket enthusiasts made it quite clear that while the team is not expected to win, they have the good wishes of all.

And down under in Australia, the current series for the mythical "Ashes" is now in the satisfactory position that the outcome depends on the fifth and final test which will be played at

Sydney. We in the West Indies, will take particular interest in this match, because a win for England will ensure for us a duel with the accepted rulers of the cricket world when we tour that country later this year.

On the subject of this forthcoming tour, more anon, but it certainly looks as if the West Indies Board of Control have some problems on their hands which will require delicate handling with a capital D.

Looking ahead a bit, this weekend promises a good deal of excitement. Tonight, **BOXING** promoter, H. A. Clarke brings together Caesar Barrow of British Guiana and Johnny De Peiza of Trinidad at the Queen's Park Oval as the main attraction on a card which promises a lot of action. I have seen both men at drills recently and one way or the other this main bout should be no pushover. Quite frankly, I think de Peiza will get the edge.

Biggest attraction by far however will undoubtedly be the **SOUTHERN GAMES 1963** which get off the mark at 1.30 p.m. tomorrow at Guayana Park. Pointe-a-Pierre, and continue on Sunday, February 3, and the following Saturday and Sunday, February 9 and 10.

The Games which have grown from a yearly gathering of an oil company's employees are sponsored by the Texaco Sports Club, and are accepted now as one of the biggest jostling grounds of international track and field athletes and cyclists.

This year, the Games are spread over four instead of the accustomed two days and participating will be guest competitors from British and French Territories of the Eastern Caribbean, the Guianas, Surinam, and a six-man team from the United States of America, which includes de cathlon world champion, Phil Maulkee and Robert Hayes, joint holder of the world record for the 100 yards dash.

Thoughtfully arranged to provide heats and finals on each of the four days, the programme should satisfy spectators, even those who may be unable to attend every day.

Highlights of tomorrow's programme should be the 4 x 200 metres international relay (event No. 23); the open and international High Jump (event No. 14) and the final "A" class and invitation 1000 metres cycle race (event No. 7a).

In all, 128 events are listed on the four-day programme of this Southern Games 1963, to which His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, has consented to be Patron.

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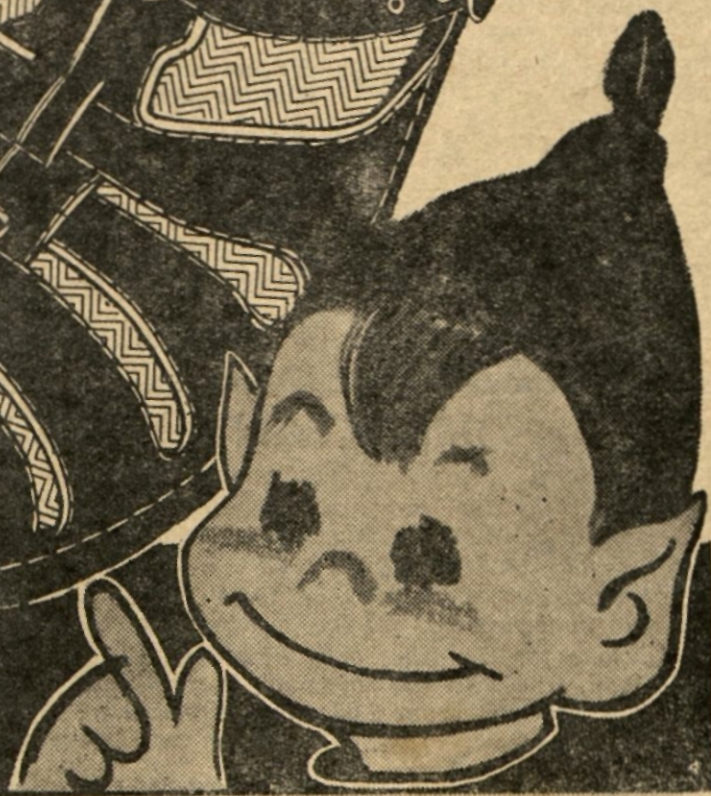
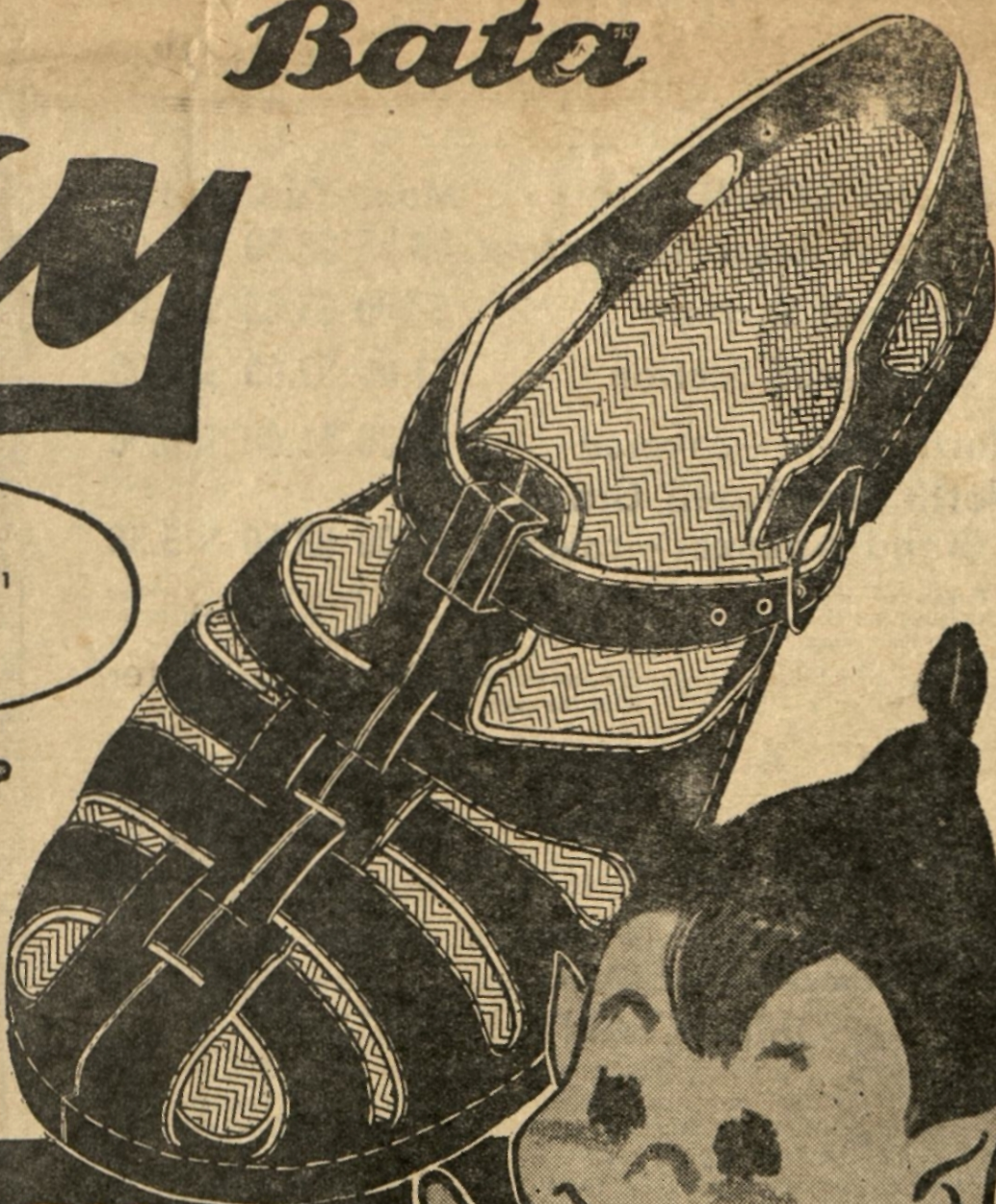
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**Bata**



## do it yourself strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Howard pointed out that the company held discussions with the plantation workers together with a representative of the ATSE & FWTU. Later, the company met a delegation led by Mr. Soany Ragbir of the AWU.

He said it was explained to Mr. Ragbir that the company could not deal with them since they recognise the All Trinidad Union, especially at this time when the whole matter of recognition was in the hands of the Honeyman Commission.

Then, he went on, last Tuesday, from 8.30 a.m. to about 12.30 p.m. he held discussions this

time with the Workers' Committee whose "delegation comprised very much the same persons" and "the same leader" who had earlier held discussions with the company.

Among other things they put forward a demand for the reconstruction of their wage schedule. However, he outlined, under the present agreement, any question of wages must be handled by the Sugar Manufacturers Union.

Mr. Howard said he expected to meet the workers last Wednesday, but they never turned up.

"I do not know what to say.... I am waiting on the workers to

make the next move."

### THE WORKERS' COMMITTEE

Tuesday: Stoppage of work.

Wednesday: Workers' Committee formed.

That same day, says the leader, Mr. Ramsamooj, they met the Cultivation Manager, Mr. T. Hutton, and put forward their case. Their main complaint, he said, was that whereas they were called upon by the company to perform tasks consisting of twelve roods, they felt that it ought not to be more than nine.

Negotiations opened on the question and the company reduced its original offer from twelve to eleven roods. The workers held to their original proposal and the talks were adjourned to the following day.

On Thursday, talks were resumed but no settlement reached.

On the following Tuesday, Mr. Ramsamooj said, Mr. Howard called in the Committee. He emphasised that no agreement was reached because management declared that they could not recognise a Workers Committee.

They recognised the All Trinidad Union. Questioned as to whether they were asked to return for further discussions by Mr. Howard, he replied: "They never asked us to come back."

In fact, he went on, "we do not intend to go back unless they recognise the workers committee." They are also demanding that this recognition be observed until the Honeyman Commission reports.

The workers object he said, to the new basis on which they are paid for their work in the plantation. "We like the old system."

Ratoon canes 1½ tons per task  
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Under the new system each worker is given a certain number of roods to cut, he pointed out, and these are calculated on a tons per acre basis.

Further, they object to the manner in which the "test loads" are collected in order to calculate the quantity of work they would be called upon to do, whether under the old or the new system. This constitutes their basic complaint.

### Mr. Sutton

Mr. Sutton indicates that his union has a majority following but he does not propose to interfere in the matter, since the workers have not discussed it with him. He regards the whole question on jurisdictional strikes in the sugar belt as sub judice and is awaiting the Honeyman Report.

Meanwhile, he leaves the matter to the workers themselves now formed in a Works Committee.

### LITTLE GOOSE

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## Mr. Rojas and the revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

to the problem and to secure the resumption of work, we found the Trinidad Guardian coming out with editorials, the filthiest type of journalism that could be found in the history of this country. What were they doing?

Returning directly to Senator Stollmeyer's statement that strikes should be suppressed for some period of time, Senator Rojas again expressed himself in no uncertain terms:

And if the Government in their wildest dream should attempt to introduce legislation, as is being advocated now, through the Press and the various economic institutions and the various Chambers of Commerce, then, believe me, they would be starting the road to a new underground movement which would be far more damaging than the rights of workers to express their feelings and their sentiments by way of strike measures and strike efforts.

"When you suppress strikes you send the Trade Union movement underground; you make a fertile spot for Communism in the country. That is what you would be doing. To ask that we introduce legislation to set up an Industrial Court and to outlaw strikes for a period of three years is madness. No Trade Union movement in this country, or in any other part of the world, would subject itself to any such measure."

"In Trinidad and Tobago if any attempt is made by the Government of this country to suppress strikes, if we introduce legislation for the suppressing of strikes, there is going to be revolution. The Trade Union movement is going to fight any form of legislation for the suppression of strikes in this country, and we shall mobilize national and international forces in order to avoid any measure by the Government."

This is no threat to the Government, but it is a fact, an indisputable fact, and I would be in front rank, leading Opposition in the Senate, out of the Senate, in the streets, in the fields, in mass meetings and in the various forums of the Caribbean, and in the various forums of the world to ensure that the right of the working people to retain the strike weapon must always remain their right."

## THE CARNIVAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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# The Parade of Bands

to be staged at the

GRAND STAND, QUEEN'S PARK  
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MONDAY 25TH and TUESDAY 26TH  
FEBRUARY, 1963

Tickets will be sold in pairs and not for each day separately

| GRAND STAND                                   | Mon.   | Tue.   | Total   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Special Reserved Section                      | \$8.50 | \$8.50 | \$17.00 |
| Covered Section                               | \$3.00 | \$5.00 | \$ 8.00 |
| Uncovered Section                             | \$1.00 | \$2.00 | \$ 3.00 |
| North Stand - covered                         | \$3.00 | \$5.00 | \$ 8.00 |
| North Stand and Grand Stand Annexes - covered | \$2.00 | \$3.50 | \$ 5.50 |

\* Tickets for the Special Reserved Section are available by mail order. Certified cheques, postal orders etc. should accompany orders which should be sent to the Carnival Development Committee, 16 Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

The prices of admission to the Uncovered Bleachers will remain the same as in the past

Mon. Adults 50c. : Children 25c.

Tue. " 50c. : Children 25c.

PARADE OF BANDS from 12 noon on Monday  
and from 11 a.m. on Tuesday

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

- Children of 4 years of age and over MUST have a ticket.
- Tickets for the Parade of Bands on Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th February will be on sale at Grand Stand, Queen's Park Savannah from 8.00 a.m. on February 10, 1963
- A maximum of six pairs, i.e. tickets for Monday and Tuesday, will be sold to each person for the Parade of Bands on Monday and Tuesday.
- Tickets for the Uncovered Bleachers will be on sale at the Grand Stand, Queen's Park Savannah, Port-of-Spain, daily from Wednesday 13th February from 8.00 a.m. A maximum of six tickets for each day will be sold to each person for the Uncovered Bleachers.

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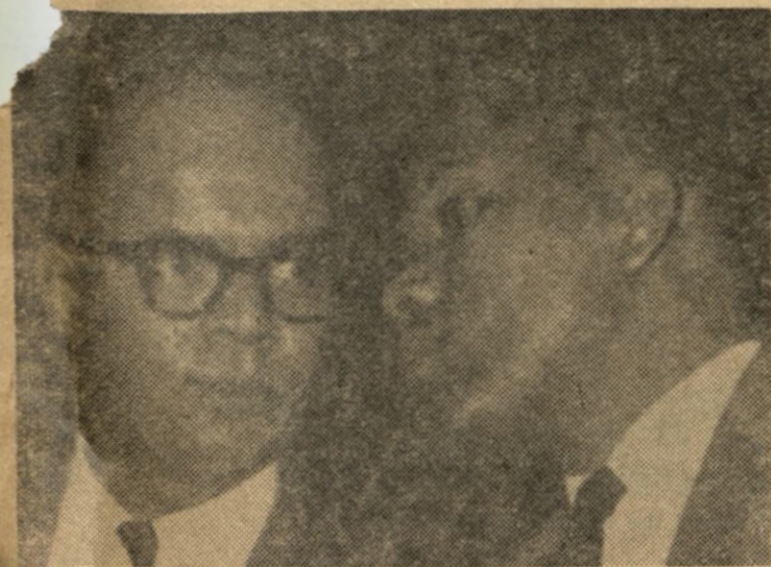
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The P.M. 'I have faith in Robinson!' PNM's 8 anniversary

## Robinson: confidence... if you face the facts

It was the 7th anniversary of PNM and its 8th birthday, as the party treasurer and Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson pointed out. It had been raining but the crowd remained undaunted when Mr. Robinson began his speech.

He declared he was a bit apprehensive to come. Then he was pleased to note that he was greeted like a long lost friend.

The fight for political freedom had been won, he went on, but a more serious struggle loomed ahead, one for the whole reorganisation of the economic state of our society—through an increase in the national wealth and the sharing of that wealth.

There are now many persons unemployed and many who live at subsistence level. It was the Government's duty to develop our resources to ensure the increase and the sharing that would mark a civilised people.

He then referred to our dependence on oil which constitutes 85 per cent of our export earnings paralleling this imbal-

## of life...

ance by the fact that almost all of our manufactured articles and our food are imported.

This situation developed from the classic colonial system, earmarked by its disregard of the question of employment and lack of concern for the development of the colony.

This Government, however, was concerned with developing agriculture and industry and housing. He dealt with these three in the context of our tax free-bond issue and emphasised that they all involved **HANDING BACK TAXES**—custom duties on agricultural or industrial machinery, on material

used for housing construction, income tax on bonds.

The fact that so much is being handed back in taxes is rarely emphasized, he declared. The fact that all these concessions are being granted is rarely referred to.

"Indeed the more you grant concessions the more they demand as of right and they get bitter if they cannot get."

A comprehensive review of our tariff structure will extend these concessions and at the same time protect local goods. Later, he stated that 65% of our imports were not taxed.

Just as there had been little publicity given to all these concessions, to the handing back of taxes, so a great deal of publicity had been given to a business slow down in 1962.

And here it was not indicated that that had been due to a fall in oil prices; that it had been due to the fact that while oil prices were going down, the prices of our imports were coming up; that this, eventually could pose a balance of payment problem.

The commercial class was ultimately dependent on the liquid capital generated by the oil industry. It spoke glibly about "confidence" when in effect a balance of payment crisis can cause a depreciation in the value of our current currency and a more tragic loss of confidence.

For, investors have placed their capital in this country with the right to transfer all plus all dividends or such profits as they do make. In that context it became necessary for the Government to take firm measures as early as possible; to do something about imports and about local production.

"Confidence will be demonstrated by willingness to face the facts of life."

Mr. Robinson dealt with what he called the two grave problems facing us—the balance of payment problem—as explained above—and the fact that recurrent expenditure was exceeding recurrent revenue.

For one, this was due to the development programme with its expansion services for citizens.

In 1957, \$11 million was spent on Education, in 1963 the Draft Estimates provided for \$24 million. Health rose from \$11 million in 1957 to \$21 million in 1963.

Again, Independence meant that new services were necessary—money for the army, for the diplomatic corps.

Moreover, wages and salaries certainly in the Government sector had been increasing.

On the otherhand, recurrent revenue were not increasing as the national income was increasing due, in part to the tax concession plus the fact that the rate of fees and licences had long remained static.

An ominous pattern was developing—one familiar enough in developing countries—the same sector of society was increasing in wealth.

To some degree, this was due to the fact that senior posts had been established at salary levels designed to attract foreigners. Citizens achieving these posts demand the same reimbursements and there was a pattern of leap-frogging by subordinates.

It was a case of he who hath will get more.

A small community cannot live, maintain wide disparities in living standards and expect social harmony. It was the duty of the Government to establish

social justice and ensure that harmony.

The 1963 Budget was to set people thinking about the facts of life. Only one organisation—NUGE had shown any awareness of the balance of payment problem, of the question of the adverse movement in the terms of trade.

Finally, it was stupid to talk about making cuts in expenditure willynilly.

He then referred to the Guardian which he describes as "a monopoly paper which distorts news." Most of his colleagues in Cabinet had grown to find it intolerable, impossible. The Guardian made it impossible to carry on one's constitutional duties. They had been looking at this matter for quite some time.

It distorted so much, that he had to listen to his own voice on the radio to discover what he had said. The paper was an insult to the intelligence of this country.

Mr. Robinson instanced the case of the debate on bus concessions last November. The paper carried all the Opposition attacks and failed to carry Government's reply, which was quite unmarked by any rancour and arrived at it after close and careful deliberation between the Minister of Public Utilities and himself.

He commended the Political Leader to the audience and sat down amidst loud applause.

## PM — THEY INTERFERE IN OUR PRIVATE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Dr. Williams began by describing the world situation in the first five months of our independence.

There had been a near world war over the Cuban matter, an economic crisis attendant on the Common Market negotiations; the problem of the Congo; and the Indo-Chinese War in which many citizens of this country were understandably interested.

"Because we are a member of the Commonwealth with India and because so many of our population would naturally take a great interest in what happens to the countries from which they originated and came to Trinidad more than 100 years ago."

The UK had made it clear from very early that they would not give us a start

"at least not under the terms we would consider honourable in respect of our economic and social development."

Independence had raised a question, further, of demands on our Budget. It had raised the question of prices in terms of the increase in scope of the country's external relations.

He then referred to the Surinam delegation, the visit of Swiss experts on tourism, the Venezuelan Mission and the West German Mission. He said

"Over in Grenada, members of the Government were working on unification between the two territories, subject to adequate safeguards."

"It was only a few days ago that a mission from Venezuela left the country after holding economic and political discussions with the Government."

At the same time, for the first time in our history, we had a representative in Brussels watching the interest of this country. In the context of talks on the Common Market

"... the next five months would be as jam-packed with activity, problems and responsibilities as the first five months of Independence."

"Tonight, this anniversary (which is after the 1963 Budget) is a good occasion for the Leader of the Party which brought us independence, for the head of the Government which

you have put in power, to raise a little more fundamentally and philosophically, the central question that faces us in Trinidad and Tobago."

The question was the form the country's economic, social and political development should take. And he approached it from the standpoint of the pattern which that development had taken in the past.

"To understand where they were, how they were, and where they were going, they must understand where they came from."

He did not accept the criticism that we could talk too much about the past.

Referring to his recent appointment as pro-Chancellor of the UWI, he said,

"Anytime the Chancellor, who is Her Royal Highness, Princess Alice, is unable to attend, I have to attend. I am no pro-Chancellor here, I am the Chancellor of the University of Woodford Square."

He then dealt with the economy of the colonial period when all resources were foreign owned.

"If investment were the key to happiness then this would have been a happy place," he said.

But a 100 years of investment have left us slums, barracks, squalor for the small agriculturists. For this investment also controlled our labour. Labour had to work or face punishment under the habitual idler's law, and other forms of coercion, including the police and cruisers.

The sector controlling this investment could break a governor. They had a long time in which to do what they wanted, to follow their foolish economic policy, now this Government would do something new.

Meanwhile, they come saying "please Mr. Prime Minister, I don't like Mr. Robinson. They want Mr. Robinson to resign, I have faith in Mr. Robinson"

(Continued on Page 2a)

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# PM — THEY INTERFERE IN OUR PRIVATE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1a)

"... I am the boss now, they cannot touch me now..."

"They had their pattern of development, sell abroad and buy abroad. It is not a commercial society it is a society of commission agents getting a little percentage of what they brought in and sent out."

They had caused the riots in 1937, they had formulated the compromise against which Dr. Solomon had fought and which had led to the victory of PNM. They stood for barracks, backyards, slums, no lights, no roads, difficulties to get a job in industry or the civil service or to get land.

At the same time, however, they were proposing to sell land to outsiders whilst a man in Caroni could not get land.

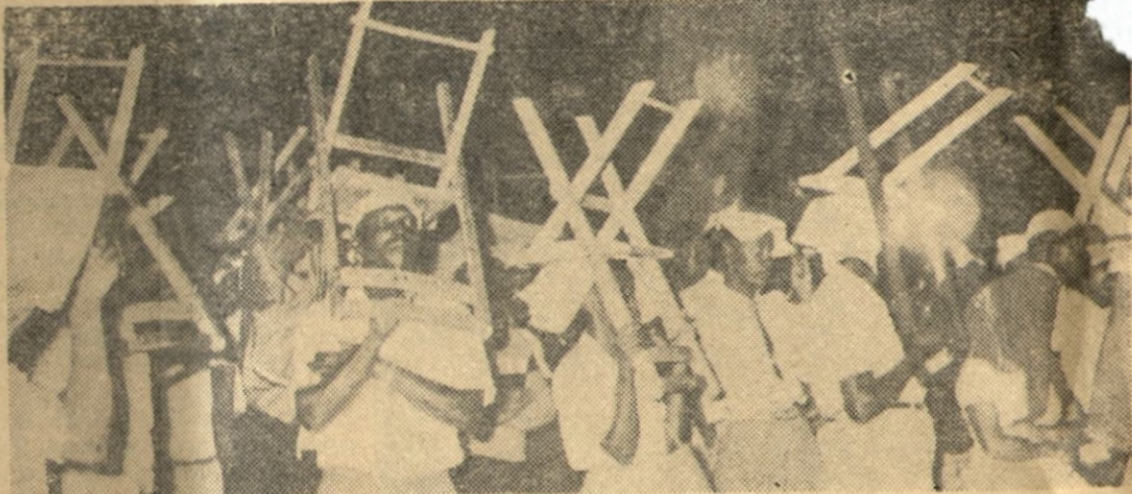
We have taken over power now, he said, and we have our own pattern of economic development.

"If you all in the university want to follow a few crackpots in the society who tell you communist this and socialist that, well what to do?"

He quipped that the Russian Government was making a lot of overtures to Trinidad and Tobago and if he asked Mr. Khrushchev to give him some formal assistance the Russian leader would advise him to put all the labour leaders in jail.

The government would be able to do exactly as it liked and the Minister of Finance would have no problems (laughter).

In a more serious vein he said that every Government has some particular objective, some



Students braved the whether that night.

## they emphasised tourism

"We were to produce sugar and would now produce sand."

He also referred to a suggestion that this country manufacture tropical fruit flavours for the US ice-cream industry.

There were elements here, he went on, objecting to taxes while these existed abroad. Here he instanced the UK and pointed out that we have been always paying indirect taxes for an alien bureaucracy and imported labour.

He declared

"We fought for independence to destroy colonialism and raise the standard of living in the face of enormous difficulties that we encountered because of our (lack of) resources.

"We must mobilise our resources to provide jobs for the people, to raise the standard of living of the population, to provide amenities consistent with the standard of living in any advanced country."

And he added, it was colossal impertinence for this drive to be challenged.

There were a lot of people in Trinidad 20 to 30 years ago who didn't have the facility to go abroad; people who were superior in every way were left to take second rate positions here.

"What to do? Accept that situation that produced some of us here and some of you in the university tonight? We set out to build schools. We put your children in schools free as of right. The only reason why there aren't enough schools is because there is no more money to build the schools. And that's why we are mobilising the resources.

And sending them to school today is not enough, they have to go to university afterwards.

"Who knows more about university education than I? I was the product of a colonial education provided by taxpayers. And we say we'll use the money provided by the taxpayers of the country to provide for an independent country free university education for all the children qualified to enter a university. (prolonged applause).

The Prime Minister went on to say that roads have to be built and industries established and it was the business of the Minister of Finance to encourage people to come here and establish industries.

He said that industrialists come because they think the terms sufficiently attractive. They come here instead of going to about 20 or 30 other countries which they have on the list.

Previous governments developed a pattern of economy without consulting the people and we have taken over what they left behind.

particular philosophy, but it was possible to allow for the fact that the Government's ideas and objectives cease to be satisfactory to the majority of the population.

So long as democracy continues, he said, we have to pay the political price a party has to pay.

If you feel you can get a better plan for economic development, go right ahead. One thing is certain, no party in 1963 plans an economic development programme that it inherited from the colonial period.

Unless you go back to colonialism or you get a conservative party that does everything in the interest of the commercial class and won't tax this and that and the other because they want no development at all, not the development that you and I are talking about.

That is the first obstacle we have to face today. And we ought not to get too hot and bothered about it. It is a democratic society. People set out to make the point. We pay not too much attention to it. They have their say. They send their memoranda. They say they don't like the Minister of Finance.

They come to see the Prime Minister to tell him they don't like the Minister of Finance. That's too bad for them. They are the set who refuse to accept, not the tax, but the pattern of economic development on which we stand. And they say they don't like the Purchase Tax.

"Well, I don't like it either.

You have it all over the place. We get a lot of news from the British Government. The British Government have a High Commissioner in Trinidad with so much staff that I say Trinidad must be a very important place. Learie would like to have some of that staff.

Dr. Williams then went on to say that he'd read a release from the British High Commissioner that talked about British economic changes to help economic development. On New Year's Eve the British Government announced the reduction of charges on Purchase Tax on radios and TV sets, records and cosmetics from 45% to 25%.

But these were the same radio and TV people in England who came to Trinidad.

The document pointed that together with the earlier changes, this latest move has considerably simplified the structure of British purchase tax. A year ago the range varied from 5½ to 55 per cent. Now it is from 10 to 25 per cent.

It went on to state that this trend towards a more uniform rate is in accordance with the recommendation of most fiscal experts in Britain, and in line with conditions obtaining in countries of the ECM.

He said the reduction in the British rates was made on January 15, published here by the agents of the British Government, the Trinidad Guardian, and it is in line with conditions obtaining in countries of the ECM.

Robinson attempted to bring Trinidad in line with Britain and the ECM, Dr. Williams told his

hearers, and these fellows who have always adopted a particular line of economic development for Trinidad say you must remain a pauperised population, you must remain a dependent society, and you must not attempt to modernise yourselves like these countries outside. That is the issue in Trinidad.

He indicated that in India the Government had restricted the purchase of cars, and their importation had been stopped in Venezuela. This country has to provide social services, he went on, so it takes money from those who could buy the Mercedes Benz to provide secondary education for the people of South East Port-of-Spain. What in the name of heaven is wrong with that? he asked.

Later he pointed that the two major points that had emerged from comment on the budget were: 1. Cut out ruthlessly, waste and inefficiency at all levels of the public service. "And that goes for the City Council, County Council, Statutory Boards, daily paid and weekly paid and monthly paid workers."

The second point was the emphasis laid on catching all tax dodgers.

Then the Prime Minister spoke of the problems which have faced the country in the five months after independence. He referred to the tremendous amount of foreign interference in the political life of the country, which he found to be particularly dangerous in two fields. The first was public information of which The Guardian and other

information services were the chief offenders; and the second was the field of industrial relations.

The entire matter is in the hands of the Attorney General. He disclosed further, that Cabinet had appointed that very day, a committee to go into the entire immigration structure of this country with a view to taking the necessary action against offenders.

Further, the Prime Minister disclosed that Cabinet has asked the Attorney General to look into the question of the Representation of the People Ordinance to make absolutely certain that whatever loopholes exist in the section dealing with foreign interference in domestic political affairs, may be closed.

### PARTY NOTE TUNAPUNA

The Executive of the Tunapuna Constituency meets today at the Constituency Office, Freeling Street, Tunapuna, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. Emmanuel Bryan has been selected as the Constituency Youth Officer for the unfinished term.

### VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL Closing of Dumfries Road

The public is hereby notified that until further notice, the Dumfries Road in the Ward of Naparima, County of Victoria, is closed to traffic for the purpose of repairing a landslip.

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

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