

Public Opinion

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Editorial:

MADE IN JAMAICA

THE Jamaican people have always had a powerful urge to Liberty and despite any appearances to the contrary and the misinterpretations of the historians almost everything Jamaicans have ever done has been directed toward that ideal.

When Juan de Bolas harassed the English settlers on behalf of the Spanish, it was to secure the freedom of his people from both sets of colonisers, and when he made peace with the English it was to protect the freedom he had won. Later, but before the American or the French revolution or the Haitian revolution, the struggles of Kojo, Accompong, Tacky and Nanny won a guarantee of self-government from the British by beating them in what is now known as a guerrilla war.

The continual uproar in which the slave revolts kept Jamaica during the eighteenth century, the unilateral declaration of freedom by Sam Sharpe and his men, the agitation of Gordon and the rebellion of Bogle were for the same end: Freedom.

But it was not only the Africans who fought for Liberty here. Historically the Europeans here did the same. From the Modyfords and Tysons of the earliest settlers the Europeans fought for and won a large measure of autonomy which the word 'colony' cannot properly describe. That their struggle was for a different idea of Liberty than that of the blacks does not invalidate their struggle, it only identifies their age and its ideas. The struggles of mulattoes like Edward Jordon, Jews like Solomon and Englishmen like William Knibb and Henry Clarke worked powerfully to secure the civil rights respectively of the mulattoes, the Jews, the Blacks and the indentured Indians.

In the long struggle for freedom some like Knibb, Gordon, Garvey and Norman Manley have seen the struggle in the broadest terms. Others, like Bogle, Jordon and Bustamante, have seen the struggle in narrower terms. It is not a contradiction that the Maroons honoured their pact with the English and fought against Bogle and his followers. They believed they were protecting their freedom. Nor is it really a contradiction that the same man who said self-government was slavery was Independent Jamaica's first Prime Minister.

The contradictions are only contradictions in time; they are only definitions of the deficiencies of an age. Our heroes are not saints and it is idle to expect them all to fit into the same mold and the same philosophy.

That is why for instance, this newspaper over forty-one years has presented a variety of views and ideological positions, the only common thread between them being the pursuit of freedom. That is why when on Sunday, the PNP begins to celebrate its first forty years some of its former stalwarts like Allan Isaacs and Ivan Lloyd will not be there, while former antagonists like Wills Isaacs, Ken Hill and W. G. McFarlane will be there.

We salute them all, the faithful and the opostate, the office-holders and those who were disappointed, the famous and the obscure, all those who have worked and struggled, fought and died and those who live; they were all heroes in their time and our freedoms we owe to their work.

IN REVIEW

By CYNTHIA WILMOT

WITH the emergence of a "new" P.O., it is a privilege to be back again in the old slot. It is almost thirty years since I first wrote reviews for this paper. Then we were housed in a ramshackle old building at Eidelweiss Park, soon to be demolished by Hurricane Charlie. There, between desks occupied on the right by "The Cardinal", (columnist Wills O.) and on the — well, on the left — by an eager young journalist named Michael Manley, I churned out copy on the latest doings of the Theatre Arts Club, the LTM, and the Radio Players, groups which in those days dominated the theatrical scene.

The LTM was producing English-style pantomimes; the lead roles usually filled by British expatriates and, although Mass Ran and a few others stole the show in comedy roles, there was seldom a dark face to be seen in the Chorus. The Theatre Arts Club was presenting everything from Coward to Shaw with casts also made up of expatriates and above-the-clock Jamaicans. Although there were a few stirrings

among younger people who were working to create a truly Jamaican theatre, the new groups were hampered equally by lack of experience and lack of support.

IT is fashionable now to deplore the efforts of the expats and their friends — but give credit where credit is due. The LTM was to go on to produce our first Jamaican pantos with Jamaican casts, and the only organised research into Jamaican folk music was being carried out under the leadership of the old British Council. Those early, loyal, unpaid slaves working for the Schools Drama Festival (among them the beloved Doris Duperly) were to encourage local playwrights to write plays and the schools to perform them. May Soohih and Ivy Baxter were dedicated to instilling in young dancers a sense of discipline which would later make some of them valuable members of the National Dance Theatre Company. Doris Hastings, too, did bring the first live radio drama to Jamaica, and although the Radio Players, like the drama groups, had a sort of

"clubbiness" about them that did little to encourage mass participation, creation of a Jamaican theatre was neither their task nor within the bounds of their abilities: They could only make way, later, for a more vital, relevant movement.

Let us remember, too, the climate in which they worked. The Jamaican middle class, which with the expat community offered the only support to the theatre, would have been horrified to see black faces and hear dialect on "respectable" stages. Young Ivy Baxter, battling against tradition, was severely criticized for looking to folk sources for material — I remember going with her, in secret, to a pocomania meeting when she planned a ballet on the subject. If the theatre groups did not present many West Indian plays it was partly because there were few to perform. And it was in the fifties that the Mayor of Kingston — a Black man — banned John Canoe bands from the city streets on the grounds that they were "vulgar".

WHAT a different picture we see today, a generation later. Folk dance groups abound — credit to the Festival here — and other dancers explore relevant Caribbean themes in a modern idiom. A dozen companies are presenting local and foreign plays in half a dozen small but active theatres. We have local voices on radio and television, even the beginnings of a local film industry. We have national schools of Music, Art, Drama and Dance.

Despite space limits we will try to cover as much of the fun and games as possible each week. Because this writer is actively employed in local film and TV production, however, we will regretfully exclude both; guest critics will fill the gap from time to time.

Since those early days at P.O., much water has flown under the bridge, carrying with it many of the misconceptions, myths and false feelings of national inferiority which held us back in the arts. What an exciting time to be resuming this column!

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TODAY, TOMORROW AND NEXT WEEK

PLAYS:

The Fourposter with Sheila Hill and Reggie Carter. Little Theatre. Last three performances — Friday and Saturday 8 p.m. Sunday 5.30 p.m.

The Rapist with Oliver Samuels. Stage One, Sheraton. Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m.

12 Million Dollar Man. Ward Theatre. Tuesdays and Wednesdays 7 p.m. Thursdays to Saturdays 8 p.m. Sundays 4.30 p.m.

Gunfight at the Last Chance Saloon by Tony Gambrell and Bobby Ghisays. Way Out Theatre, Pegasus. Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m.

The Movements of a Revolution — a political pantomime — presented by the P.N.P. Youth Organisation. Creative Arts Centre. Opens Friday 24th February 7.30 p.m.

Belly Woman Bangarang — first major production by the Women's Theatre Performing Company — Sistren. Improvisations directed by Honor Ford-Smith. Barn Theatre. Opens Saturday 25th February 8.30 p.m. Continues Thursdays to Sundays 8.30 p.m. till Sunday March 19th.

The Resurrection of Jonathan Digby. St. Elizabeth Technical School, Santa Cruz. Friday 24th February 8 p.m.; St. Joseph Academy, Mandeville. Saturday 25th February 8 p.m.; Inter-Continental Hotel, Ocho Rios Sunday 26th February 5 p.m.

Morant Bay High School Auditorium. Saturday 4th March 6 p.m.

MUSIC:

The Jamaica Constabulary Band in concert. Trench Town Sunday 26th February.

SOUNDS:

Explanations — Third World Band. Garden Theatre, Jamaica House.

CULTURAL EXPOSE:

The African Culture Renaissance Movement — C.A.S.T. students — present a week of singing, dancing, drumming, lectures and poetry reading Daily on campus. Ends Friday 24th February.

GALLERIES:

Works by tutors of Jamaica School of Art: Inter-Continental Hotel, Kingston. Until Friday 24th February.

Cleve Morgan: Paintings and drawings. Mutual Life, Oxford

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AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC

The Jamaica National Trust Commission, in collaboration with the Hanover Parish Council, invites the Public to attend the 94th anniversary celebrations of the birth of the late Rt. Excellent Sir William Alexander Bustamante, Kt., P.C., G.B.E., National Hero at the Hero's birthplace, Blenheim, Hanover, on Friday, 24th February, 1978 at 11:00 a.m.

Column one:

JAMAICA ARISE

By JOHN MAXWELL

THIS week PUBLIC OPINION is forty-one years old and it is a birthday which did not seem likely two months ago. But we have survived and in fact we have been strengthened, not simply by an injection of money, but by the knowledge that a large number of people believed strongly that PUBLIC OPINION should not be allowed to die.

When O. T. Fairclough with Frank Hill, H. P. Jacobs and Henry Fowler founded this paper in 1937 they could not have held out much hope for such an anniversary and if they had harboured such hopes, they would soon have been disabused by events. It has always been a struggle for this paper to survive against the fact that it has almost always been anti-establishment and pro-people and therefore was subject to pressures not normally encountered by other newspapers in Jamaica or outside of totalitarian countries.

The fact that it has survived has been due over the long term mainly to three people: O. T. Fairclough, N. W. Manley and Mrs. Joyce Abrahams who has fortunately for us, agreed to remain with us.

Fairclough's life, even when he was diverted away to try to rescue the dying "Jamaica Standard", was always bound up with PUBLIC OPINION. In 1969 he died, while on the first holiday he had had since the paper began thirty years before. He had grand dreams of converting the paper into a daily newspaper, and twice he was nearly able to make the dream come true.

In the beginning PUBLIC OPINION urged the need for a political party and a trade union work for self-government and for workers rights. It was not alone in this; the National Reform Association of Ken Hill, the Jamaica Progressive League of Adolphe Roberts and W. G. McFarlane were also leaders among the few organised groups who did the same. Fairclough's inspiration was Haiti, in which he worked as a bank manager and where he discovered a sense of popular pride and achievement among black people who had driven their former masters out of their country nearly a century and a half before he went

there.

He founded PUBLIC OPINION and with Manley, founded the PNP and was its first organiser and secretary. When he went away to try with H. P. Jacobs, his Editor, to try to rescue the JAMAICA STANDARD he was trying to establish in the STANDARD a daily newspaper for a self-governing Jamaica. If he and Jacobs had succeeded against all the odds, it would have been a remarkable achievement. That they did not is no disgrace. The mistakes that killed the STANDARD were made before they got there.

When he returned to PUBLIC OPINION it was with the single-minded determination to make it what he could not have in the STANDARD, a voice for the progressive forces, an anti-fascist but nationalist journal, a window into the new Jamaica, a forum for ideas, for new ideas, in politics, government, and the arts. He did not fail.

Although PUBLIC OPINION itself is a hero of the National Movement it could not live on ideas alone. Fairclough's genius was to find good Editors (with whom he invariably quarrelled) and enough money to help them produce the

paper. PUBLIC OPINION has almost always been a hand-to-mouth operation and contrary to what the GLEANER has said, it has never prospered when the PNP has been the government in power. The fact that it nearly collapsed under the present government is a measure of the scrupulousness with which relations between the PNP and this newspaper have always been conducted. The VOICE, a Jamaica Labour Party newspaper received a substantial loan from the Jamaica Development Bank. We received nothing. And it is an interesting index of the truth of allegations made against this government by the GLEANER and the JLP about press freedom that this government helped the JLP newspaper to re-equip and finance itself while under the last JLP government. PUBLIC OPINION was the victim of an economic attack by that government designed to starve this newspaper into submission. They did not manage to do that — all they managed to do was to drive me out of Jamaica for five years.

Fairclough's great ally in keeping PUBLIC OPINION alive was Norman Manley and nobody, not even his family, has any idea of how much of his money went to keeping PUBLIC OPINION alive. Norman Manley also wrote for this paper as a music critic in the thirties, and, once in my previous stint as Editor, to attack Vernon Arnett (then our anonymous Political Correspondent) and myself, for our criticisms of the PNP and its leadership. Manley also once publicly tore to bits an edition of PUBLIC OPINION in which I attacked Frank Spaulding for his dictatorial behaviour as Mayor of Kingston.

After Fairclough died, his job was taken over by Mrs. Joyce Abrahams who had joined City Printery just out of school in the late fifties and she has carried on the thankless, frustrating work of finding the money to meet the payroll and the jobs to keep the Printery going. And then there is Len Nembhard who began to write for PUBLIC OPINION when the "Jamaica Times" folded in 1962. For most of the last eight years he has been Editor, the longest in PUBLIC OPINION'S history (probably because he wasn't)

(Continued on Page 21)

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A MAN LIKE BOGLE

By VERNON ARNETT

IMAGINE that Robert Rumble must be a man very much of the same stamp as our National Hero — Paul Bogle. Paul Bogle, from my knowledge of the sober, church-going Jamaicans who live in little homes, some no better than shacks, and cultivate little plots of lands, must have been the typical countryman respected by his neighbours, the Parson and the Teacher.

But, living in his quiet style, virtually hidden away in the village of Stony Gut, Bogle was able to see many of his fellow villagers, there and scattered all over Jamaica, who had been said to have been emancipated years before and given paper title to citizenship but given no more. They were now as free men — true enough — struggling, and sometimes failing, to wrest a bare subsistence from the soil and shelter on the holding — and all were not lucky enough to have even this — while round them stretched the broad acres of idle land inhabited by absentee owners.

Abandoned properties

Some of these owners had returned to their own homes overseas and left the properties in charge of attorneys or, on occasion, just abandoned the properties and left the country. It was the practice for the tax collectors when the land tax became more and more overdue to put

up these properties for sale, or at least to make it known that they were for sale and it was known that these properties could be picked up for little or nothing by persons in the know.

To make it worse, the new owners were men of substance who did not care to venture what they had in cultivation or other development and were only concerned to lock away the land until a profitable sale could be come by. The people who really wanted the land to use and cultivate never got the chance of being settled on this land. The tax collectors usually made sure that the men of substance got first chance to buy them in.

Trek to Spanish Town

Paul Bogle took these injustices so much to heart and felt for the villagers so greatly that he and others took the long trek to King's House at Spanish Town, where the Governor then lived, to present a petition about this state of affairs. They had to walk the whole distance for they had no transport and those who could would not give them a lift for even part of the way. Sir John Eyre, later to have Bogle and Gordon hanged, refused to receive them and if they got even a little refreshment it would have been through the kindness of one of the waiting maids who did them the courtesy.

Remembering this story, I go forward seventy years or so in my thoughts and I think of Robert Rumble, another little peasant in the hills of Clarendon at a village by the name of Pennants. He was of the Bogle stamp as I have said. He lived in free and Christian fashion with his fellows and must have discussed the sad plight of the landless with them. Perhaps he read the Bible. I do not know but I know he read another wise book — a book by an American by the name of Henry George who advocated that all land be taxed at its value as land and not taxed on the use that was being made of it.

Idle hands

It is easy to see what would result from this change in taxation policy. No land owner would be able to keep his land idle waiting for the price to go up, the price being forced up by the need of hungry, unemployed people to have land to live on and cultivate. Since they would never have the money to buy the land, they would be condemned to long years of poverty and scrounging.

When Rumble read what Henry George had to say, he went out to tell the people. He told the people so well that they understood that the land — lawfully by the laws of the rich men but unlawfully by the law of God and the Bible — was being withheld from them and for saying these things, Robert Rumble was charged with sedition and sent to serve a sentence in prison.

Still alive

But, unlike Bogle, Rumble was not hanged. He still lives at Pennants and today what he advocated — the taxation of land to be on the value of the land itself and not be dependent on the use being made of the land — has been made the law of the country by the government of the People's National Party under the leadership of late National Hero Norman Manley.

Indeed, Robert Rumble has become a prophet in his own country. And if Paul Bogle of Stony Gut and Robert Rumble of Pennants are not truly men of the same stamp — then, indeed, I am not able to read and know the history of my country and recognise my own Jamaican heroes.

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RELY ON OURSELVES TO SURVIVE



The Shame of Sav-la-mar

By PAUL ROBERTSON

I WOULD like firstly to congratulate those who have been instrumental in reviving PUBLIC OPINION as a left contribution to opinion formation in the country. For a long time the people of our country have been subjected, with a couple of notable exceptions, to a one-sided, conservative, and often reactionary, analysis of Jamaica's problems.

The response of Socialists has been to ignore the conservative, or to deal with them in a sporadic or ad-hoc fashion. The lack of sustained response has been a mistake; the persistence of the right-wingers has given them a certain amount of credibility and over time they have become bold in their attacks to the point, sometimes, of downright rudeness. It is to be hoped that this publication will help to bring some balance to the ideas and comments being foisted upon our people. We on the left must be as persistent in putting forward our ideas as those on the right.

In the last year, the most scandalous and reprehensible piece of right-wing, so-called journalism relates to what has been termed the "SAV-LA-MAR EXPOSE". It was indeed an expose; an expose of the lack of basic honesty and integrity among some right-wing "journalists".

The Junior Doctors Association was perhaps the only group which was willing to speak with the type of honesty and frankness needed, on a matter that was blown completely out of proportion. And, of course, given the nature of the ownership and control of the media, their views were given precious little publicity....

Smell of a rat

In an editorial in the Association's newsletter (vol. 2 no. 12, Nov-Dec '77) they pointed out that:

1. standards of health-care delivery in Jamaica have never been perfect;

2. they had made detailed submissions for improvements, including "increasing the private doctors' contribution to the Government service, and also a regular pro-

gramme of seminars, lectures and refresher courses";

3. there have always been reports of mismanagement and downright negligence in our health institutions;

4. normally these are either overlooked or dealt with internally;

and

5. as the JDA put it, "this is where the smell of the rat becomes overpowering". (and to my mind, totally justifies certain questions being asked of journalists in Parliament): "There obviously was some other factor involved that caused the accusing parties not to go through the normal channels. And the rat was involved in obtaining the dockets, translating the medical terminology in them and pointing out to the layman what was ALLEGEDLY improper management."

THE misuse of a patient's docket is clearly a breach of ethics, but the attempt by the right-wing press after the Cubans were completely cleared, to make the technical term "mismanagement" equivalent to "malpractice", shows the depth of depravity to which certain people descended on the matter.

As the Junior Doctors pointed out, mismanagement has ALWAYS been a feature of medical practice in Jamaica, because the equipment needed to make proper diagnoses has not always been available. To blame the Cubans, who are here because we begged them to come, for a situation which is not of their creation, is the lowest form of ingratitude ever demonstrated in this country.

What you won't be told

As the JDA editorial put it; "the public deserves to know things like — the difficulty of making a definitive diagnosis without proper ancillary services — the number of incorrect diagnoses that are made initially, and then corrected in retrospect — THE IMPRECISE NATURE OF MUCH OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE — the variety of presentations of the same illness and the

similarity of presentation of several illnesses.... Those doctors who want to cast stones at the Cuban doctors should first look at their own practices and the general standard of medical care in Jamaica."

Our Prime Minister took the correct step of personally introducing the new team of Cuban doctors to the nation, and firmly indicating Government's confidence in their work. Of course this step has not silenced the critics and the story is kept alive through continuous efforts to discredit what is a living demonstration of Socialist Humanitarianism and goodwill.

The campaign has not ended: the Gleaner Company's publications still print criminally libellous letters from readers who have obviously been misled by the so-called expose. A responsible editor should either not print such letters or should append to them an editor's note explaining the truth.

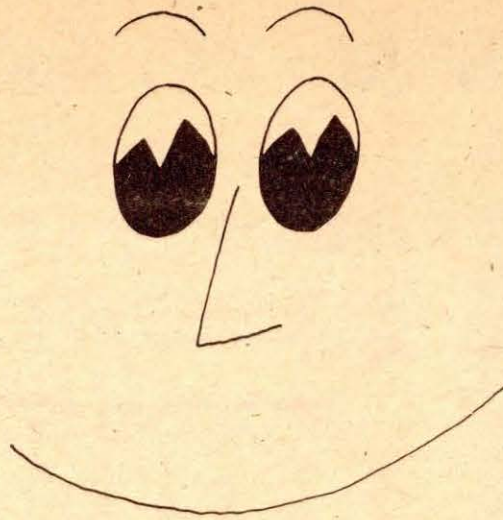
BUT having said all that, there's still the positive side as demonstrated by the people of Sav-La-Mar, and surrounding areas, who have day-to-day contact with the Cuban doctors. Throughout the period when the doctors were being viciously vilified, the people remained solidly behind those who had cared for them so well.

In the end it is the judgement of the people that counts.

The politically motivated views of columnists become meaningless if the people know them to be lies. The people supported their doctors, because they had performed in true Socialist fashion — giving of everything they had. If our Government performs in similar fashion — with everything it has — the people will never desert them....

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BERNARD



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Private Opinions

Letters from our readers

The Page 1 editorial of the 'Star' for Thursday, February 16 entitled 'Green Bay' clearly shows a link-up between that Newspaper and certain elements of the Jamaica Labour Party.

It criticizes the Minister of National Security, Senator Dudley Thompson, and says that "... he has again failed to take the public into his confidence on the Green Bay shooting of 5 Jamaicans." As I see it, the Senator has done the right thing. He could not publish a Statement since he was not there and as far as I know, he was not even the Minister of National Security at the time when it occurred.

He could only publish a statement that other people put forward. His statement, since he was not a witness could only be his opinion and Minister or no Minister, could well be biased or incorrect. In any case whatever knowledge has come to his office, if he published it to the public, as the 'Star' dictates, could only prejudice the fair investigation which must be done by the proper authorities. The proper authorities in this case must be the judge who is trained as a non-political and impartial person, to seek the truth.

The Senator is, therefore, right not to be pushed into any such statement and make a matter of NATIONAL SECURITY a matter of 'political dialogue'. Security belongs to all of us and once you tamper with it nobody is safe.

As to the call from the JLP and others, they have already spoken about 'the Massacre of Green Bay.' The JLP quite wrongly has uttered a warning to "...justify the killings." This means they have already made up their minds without trial or hearing all sides that the killing is unjustified. This is prejudice — not a search for justice and truth.

It is true that the Senator has called these statements which the 'Star' presumes in their article to come from the 'Gleaner' or 'Star' to be 'inflammatory, biased and often inaccurate' and goes on to say that 'he has not favoured the public with the unbiased and accurate reports which he doubtless must have in his possession.' Once more, the Senator is right for it is not for him to publish reports or to give his opinion on them as he is not the judge. He has done the right thing in sending it to the Judge.

The article goes on to say that 'The facts already published in the 'Star' contradicts the official story given to the press on January 8.' Senator Thompson was not Minister of National Security on the 6th January, and to say it is inconsistent and therefore wrong, is to assume that the allegation which the 'Star' says they have found is correct. So the 'Star' is judge of the whole thing. The 'Star' like the Minister was not there, and if the 'Star' has this information and facts, instead of inflaming the minds of the people let them send it to the proper authorities for investigation. The 'Star' says that the survivors are known to the police. How does the 'Star' know this? Has the Police told them this or did they get it from the Jamaica Labour Party?

I am glad that the Minister who is in charge of the Security of the Nation at this time has not fallen into the trap being set for him by these wild allegations and by irresponsible editorials to rush into making any statement so as to transform a matter of Security into a political football, which would damage the safety of us all by dividing this country. I support this correct stand.

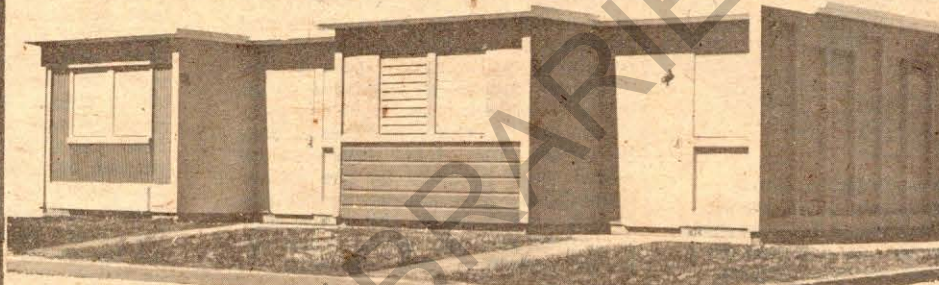
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THE PURGATORY OF ALICE McCALLA

By ARTHUR KITCHIN

ALICE McCALLA is 53 years old. On her next birthday she will have spent at least 21 of those years in prison.

Found guilty by a jury on October 10, 1957, and sentenced to death by the then Justice Duffus (acting) for the fatal stabbing of the mother of her common law husband, she was later reprieved from execution by the Privy Council (as is common practice for women offenders) and her sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

She suffered a mental breakdown in 1970 and was admitted to the Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and was discharged in 1974 to return to the General Penitentiary.

A former inmate of the Women's Prison brought Miss McCalla's plight to the attention of PUBLIC OPINION. The former inmate, who was in prison in 1975, accused the then authorities at Tower Street of neglecting the old woman, who, she said, was partially paralysed and

suffering from asthma at the time. Since then, all women prisoners have been transferred to a new location outside of Spanish Town, and it is understood that conditions there are much better than at Tower Street. Although official sources have not yet given any reason why Miss McCalla is still imprisoned, a check with the Spanish Town prison revealed that the majority of warders and inmates were in favour of her immediate release; in fact, it is common knowledge among prison personnel that Miss McCalla's file was requested by the authorities late last year for, they assumed, the preparation of her 'release papers'; but nothing further has been heard about the matter.

The spokeswoman said that in spite of her physical handicap, 'Miss Mac' — as Miss McCalla is affectionately called — was still able to knit and crochet items which were sold on her behalf by the authorities, and she receives regular visits from her

mother, aunt, sister and Minister of Religion.

The spokeswoman added that it was "a shame" Miss McCalla was still in prison, and begged PUBLIC OPINION to "do something" to help relieve her distress.

A clergyman who has been visiting her for the past five years, said she has received the Sacrament, Baptism and Holy Communion, and he "strongly recommends" her pardon on the grounds that she is "fully penitent" of her past error. A petition for her release signed by several of his congregation was sent by him to the Governor-General early last year, and to date no reply has been received from King's House.

When contacted for comment, Justice Minister Carl Rattray said he would immediately instruct the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. Dudley Allen, to look into Miss McCalla's case and report back to him.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANNUAL JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS 1978/79

Applications are invited for the following Scholarships —

- a) Jamaica Scholarship (Female)
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- e) Jamaica Centenary Scholarship (Male)

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Applicants are required to

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- b) pass at one and the same sitting an aggregate of not less than three (3) Advanced Level subjects and the General Paper at the University of Cambridge General Certificate Examination to be taken in June 1978.

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METHOD OF APPLICATION

Application forms and copies of the regulations governing the Awards are available at the Ministry of Education, 97A Church Street, Kingston.

Completed application forms should be returned not later than March 31, 1978 to the

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
ATTENTION: SCHOLARSHIPS SECTION,
97A Church Street,
Kingston.

WHAT'S WRONG

By HORACE LEVY

(first of a series)

WITH the sugar co-operative members striking last month for the rest of their severance payment, there has been the usual flurry of journalistic comment and show of governmental activity.

It is commonly ASSUMED, in most of the writing on the co-ops, that no serious thought was given beforehand to the viability of the farms, that managerial staff were the losers in a class war whipped up by the co-op organizers, that with poor administration the co-ops are now in a huge mess and should be taken back and given to "genuine farmers", and so on.

These gratuitous assumptions can be just as casually dismissed. The presence of POLITICAL BIAS is all too likely, especially when one considers the similarity in content and source to the criticisms with which Government has been bombarded in respect of its policies toward the country as a whole.

The context

Nonetheless, the recent work stoppage on the co-op estates is one of several symptoms suggesting that all is not well. What exactly IS wrong? And why, so soon after the flourishes of the beginning?

Perhaps the most publicized view is Carl Stone's. Stone sat on the board of the Frome Monymusk Land Company, the statutory body which mismanaged Frome, Monymusk and Bernard Lodge before the workers took over. He has done research into socio-political aspects of the co-ops.

Stone's view, echoed in all the daily papers, is that the sugar workers were hurried, unprepared, and with promises of huge profits, into the co-operative structure by "political activists" (Social Action Centre people presumably) who "manipulated" Government and ousted the trade unions to gain power for themselves.

This is a surprisingly simplistic analysis to come from one who was as close to the events as Stone.

It is inconsistent with his own published findings. The temptation to impute unworthy motives has been strong.

It is time to set out, concisely, a record of what actually occurred, as perceived at least from another viewpoint. If this is not conducted, or regarded, simply as a muck-raking self-defensive exercise, it could help others form their own fact-based judgment. It could contribute to coping more clear-headedly with present problems.

TO begin with a fundamental point, the sugar worker co-ops MUST be set in the context (1) of the nation-wide need for drastic change leading to the PNP's victory at the polls in 1972, (2) of the PNP Government's democratic-socialist thrust, and (3) of the increasing turn of large numbers of the electorate to more fully socialist and radical solutions.

There can be little question of the freshness of insight of Manley's government and its responsiveness to the extreme poverty and exploitation of sugar workers in its proposal in September 1972 to set up worker co-ops. This was QUITE a change from the plan of the former (JLP) government to sell the land to big farmers and top overseers and managers.

Politically it paid off in the '76 elections, not so much in voting patterns on the co-op estates where the shift was, I am told, marginal, as in propaganda value nationally and in other sugar areas. By this I don't merely mean that the PNP were helped at the polls. I mean, more importantly, that people's openness to radical change, to concepts like worker-control, was increased.

Social Action Centre for its part, from the beginning, saw the Government's policy for the sugar lands as an opportunity, an opening, for moving the country in a SOCIALIST DIRECTION, provided certain conditions of EXTENSIVENESS, EDUCATION and STRUGGLE were met. Unashamedly the motivation was political.

The question remains whether the co-ops matched (rather than over-fulfilled) need and either have or could have, (things going as prudently planned), contributed substantially to the way the country was moving.

Worker

consciousness

The main determinant of the answer to that question is, I believe, the level of consciousness of the sugar workers, reflecting their socio-economic history and situation. Skills and age are obviously also important factors.

Sugar worker consciousness is typically one of DEPENDENCE on outside higher-class leaders and of extreme diffidence about their own abilities. Dependence, while it dominates, is coupled with discontent, with a yearning to reverse the situation.

The importance of this cast of mind can hardly be exaggerated; it permeates everything the sugar worker thinks, says or does. He relies heavily on managerial staff and headmen, even as he abuses them. Decision-making is difficult; beneficial change comes from above and outside rather than as a result of united effort, though attempts at united effort do occur spontaneously from time to time and workers will respond to appeals to move in that direction.

This kind of all-pervasive attitude, the most fundamental fact of sugar estate life, rapidly brought to earth the initial idealist aspirations and hopes of some SAC organizers. It came to be appreciated fairly early that against such a background and with the co-ops coming partly by the initiative of Government, through DEPENDENCE ON Government, there could be no swift change in worker consciousness.

Democratic

structures

Before the stage of socialist awareness could be reached, workers would FIRST have to learn the elements of simple DEMOCRACY. By coming together to make certain demands, by succeeding in getting some response from the people at the top, by electing leaders from their own midst, by learning to exercise respect for and confidence in fellow workers, abject and irrational reliance on the 'big man' would gradually be defeated.

G WITH SUGAR?

Only THEN, little by little, would insight be gained by workers of workers as a class, exploited by another class, and having to take revolutionary action to put an end to exploitation.

As SAC organizers saw it, co-op STRUCTURES, purged as far as possible of capitalist elements, was the way to teach the democratic lesson. It would take time. There was no other way.

Contrary to what one journalist has written, there was never any attempt to thrust Marxist doctrines down sugar workers' throats, not even Democratic Socialism. The realities of starting, the co-ops in a rural, traditionalist, strongly bipartisan milieu completely ruled this out.

ONE first had to disarm deep-seated suspiciousness, convince the workers of such simple facts as that Government HAD indeed bought the land and WAS the owner and had at least SAID it was passing the land to workers in co-operative ownership and management.

The message was WORKER CONTROL through WORKER UNITY, put in the concrete terms of the day-to-day struggle to bring the co-ops into being. The approach was to put worker unity through the co-op outside party politics. No one's party affiliation was ever attacked or criticised.

"Co-op is just workers coming together to see 'bout fi-dem business as workers. Politics, like religion, leave at the door. Dispute over dem things will mash up the co-op."

The no(party)-politics line convinced most of the workers, especially since most of the local politicians, even of the PNP, were till nearly the end either indifferent or hostile. It did not convince all the workers.

Three farms at Frome, swayed by the outright lies of certain trade unionists, hung back until 1977. They preferred, in the words of one Mint Farm worker, "to tek it from Eddie rather than Michael". In the end, they took it from Michael.

UNASHAMEDLY the motivation was political. It is ALWAYS that way, no matter how the capitalists may try to disguise it when

he is in the saddle. But political considerations were NOT DIVORCED from economic.

One of the criteria agreed on (for a farm going co-op in the 5 weeks of negotiations in April-May 1975 with all the Government agencies involved (and presided over at crucial stages by the Prime Minister) was that financial viability would have to be established.

Feasibility studies were therefore carried out and a number of farms were then classified as marginal, while others clearly fell below the line of profitability.

Two things must be noted in this regard. The first is frankly a point of self-defence. FMLCo's books were not made available or accessible to Social Action Centre in 1975 (nor indeed later), no doubt because they were in a mess. And what figures were provided by the Land Company were wildly optimistic. SAC's own pieced-together projections PROVED FAR MORE ACCURATE.

Secondly, the non-feasibility of certain farms was a function of what crops they grew and how they were managed, NOT OF OWNERSHIP. Whether they were operated as co-op, privately owned or State owned, they would be financially unsound — AS LONG AS they remained EXCLUSIVELY IN CANE and AS LONG AS the inefficiencies and HEAVY OVERHEADS inherited from the West Indies Sugar Company REMAINED INTACT.

Diversify and irrigate

It was our argument, and not a purely political one, that sugar workers were the ONLY set of people with the fundamental understanding and the will to introduce the changes required to make the farms financially viable. WISCo, from 1967, had lost over a million a year. Frome-Monymusk Land Co., the State company, had done even worse.

Who but workers would have fired 4 of the 5 central-office directors, appointed by the Land Company and

drawing salaries in the \$17,000 to \$25,000 range, and lined up one of their own for the remaining post at a quite different scale of remuneration?

Viability would come first with a major irrigation thrust at Monymusk and Bernard Lodge and second, if land unsuitable for cane, (but forced into it by WISCo with its vertically integrated operation), went into other crops; if intercropping with plant and ratoon cane, (10,000 acres annually for 6 to 8 weeks), were regular practice; if cane-tops, fresh and silage were used to feed cattle, (12 to 15 thousand head).

And there were still other possibilities for diversification.

To our mind the land POTENTIAL of the 3 estates was grossly UNDER-REALIZED. Tapping this potential was the only way, not only to turn around the business, but also to cope with the perennial problem of low prices on the overseas market.

IN August '75 a meeting was held between representatives of the Sugar Workers Co-operative Council, SAC, FMLCo and the SIA (Sugar Industry Authority) at the Trelawny Beach Hotel. It was agreed that viability would depend on a number of factors, prominent among them the irrigation and diversification proposals just indicated.

Civil servant power

There was agreement that action would have to be taken in those regards, assuming that the 3 estates went co-op. And there was tentative agreement that the 3 estates, including the estate organisation, would indeed go co-op, if enough farms met the criteria on which they were just then about to begin to be tested. Seventeen farms going co-op in January 1976, compared to 3 in January 1975, was a giant step. But the difference, it must be emphasized, was only secondarily one of numbers. What was of primary importance was the STRUCTURE.

WORKER control, which was the objective, would not have been real unless workers controlled, not

(Continued on Page 17)

Where are the Music Makers?

By KEITH ANDERSON

WHERE have all the singers gone?
 Long time passing
 Where have all the singers gone?
 Long time ago
 Where have all the singers gone?
 Gone to foreign everyone
 O when will they ever learn
 That home is where it's at.

By the end of 1977 the music populace, if not the general populace, was still feeding on the glut of non-musical music fed them by local music farmers, gardeners and would-be music producers of Jamaica.

Although some said they enjoyed it, and some even seemed to be nonetheless keen observation revealed that a cloying sensation was present in the consumer's system.

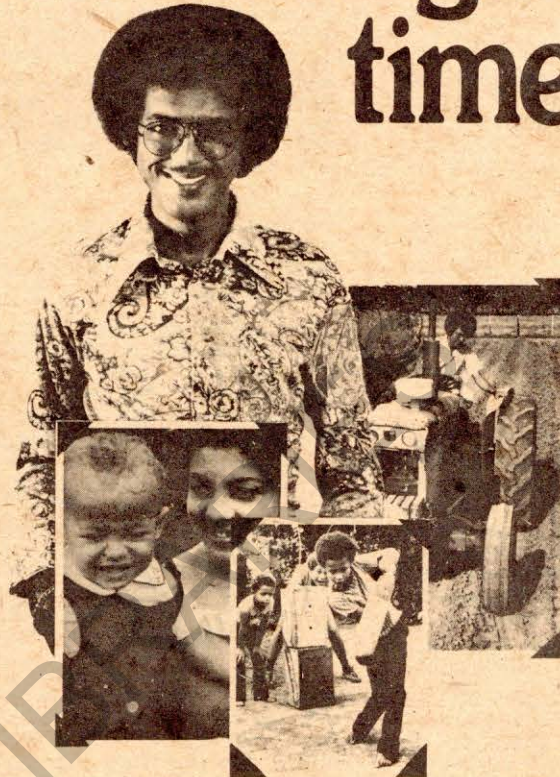
Some farmers never bothered to till or irrigate properly — even if they knew how to. Others just reaped because music was "The Thing" — after all, and certain singers, writers and players of instruments were coming into prominence, and identification is key in a society that is making a social transition. Thus: fashionable dreads, would be dues-payers, a whole new set of converts to Jah Rastafari and last but by no means least, the new age Rockers. Why not? The established works were being choreographed and performed by the darlings of Jamaican Culture. Others never had a clue about farming but slick in mind about other things they also managed to sell their produce in the glutted marketplace. Of course the weak ones faded.

SURELY—the grass must grow, but meantime the horse will starve. The horse will starve but God, the horse been hearing how the grass been growing but the horses they aint never been eatin'. So while better was relegated to good and good quickly on its way to bad SNAP! The horses remembered hearing something else about grass. You guessed it right first time. Yeah, its BEEN said the grass is greener on the other side of the fence. So they scaled, they jumped, they ran, they flew, almost every single one of them.

How green they found it is yet to be seen, but from my experience

(Continued on Page 15)

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Music Makers . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

of green, needle + haystack = 0. You just don't find green — you make green baby!

The void they left when they fled had to be filled. Up steps the rainbow bride to meet the groom. "Dubs galore!" they shouted, "version" more "version" they sang. Disco now, Kisko wow. Up-town top ranking, I man oughta skanking inna I three piece suit and thing, see de pretty little married ring on I-and-I dawta!

NEITHER the gypsies nor Wells Fargo ever witnessed the levels of bandwaggoning that took place. The pseudo-farmers all sat on the bandwaggon waiting, saying to themselves, "We won't ever have to scale the fence to greener pastures." We will just sit here on this reggae train. Yes! this here reggae bandwaggon is going to just move through Europe and wreck it — right now — yu nuh see! And then we going to move out of Babylon on to Uncle Sam and the people going to drop all they have ever been doing. They will hail I and I bandwaggon as the best in the west — yea! tell yu 'bout it! It will be a feast in the east yeah."

Yeah, these people were going to forget about their funky, their soul beat, their R and B, their acid rock and country and western, and then pick up the reggae vibe, nuh?

"Not so" said the Babylonians, "You might not like it but self-preservation is the first rule of nature and we have a culture too. or do you think yours to be the only culture?"

Babylon time?

Naturally the Babylonians supported what appealed to them. They appreciated what they thought was professionally packaged to their understanding. So in fact, the bandwaggon was not blazing across the trail but the lucky old sun, (or should we say Mother Earth) was spinning round and round according to plan — and of course, good old Father Time.

The rainbow marriage ostensibly had a good run, but like many other marriages — no money, no love. They threw tantrums, shot at each other, kicked each other, reconciled again, and the band played on. Like any other relationship all these changes are necessary until you either make it or break it . . .

(Continued on Page 23)

"What are you getting out of your business?"



Eldon "Shrubs" Forrest F.I.B., J.P. Business Advisory Service Manager talking with Mr. Rudolph Smith of Smith Engineering Works.

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"Moses for the masses

WHEN you walk through Victoria Park and listen to the lively discussions on a score of topics ranging from political ideologies to the enigma of women, you get an idea of the intense desire of the people to know. They are vitally interested, they're willing to be led, but they haven't yet recognised their Moses. Naturally, their deliverer will have a difficult time. He will have to break down their own instinctive suspicion. Seldom, in the past, has anyone attempted to champion their cause; and with simple consistency they mistrust any newly awakened effort on their behalf. A clean, white collar, to them, is a symbol of mastery without sympathy. Another hurdle will be their reaction to "taking time." There are those who want Rome re-built in a day. I do not think that violent change produces the best results. It may uproot the old foundations and leave you to build from the ground up. But it ignores the improbability of going to bed a murderer and waking up a saint

BUT the plight of those leaderless masses is desperate. What is their future? Worn out by years and years "kicking against the pricks", they are now reduced to the state of seeking surcease in a glass of rum or a sexual embrace. And so they multiply. But not with a set purpose. They have a sort of indifferent fatalism — a careless sense of inevitability. What does it matter if another one is born? It will grow up somehow, live somehow, and if it doesn't, what about it? And so they reproduce their kind "without thought of the morrow." Even their faith in religion is gone. In its place has come a slowly kindling dislike of spiritual formulae. For subconsciously they have to realise that man lives by bread. And this luckless mass, without faith or hope, cannot see into their own future.

That is their saving grace, If they could, they wouldn't be the mild, stupid sheep they are.

— "The Philosopher"

15

Fifteen years ago

The problems of the average small nation are well known: crushing unemployment, overdependence on the single agricultural export; too little capital for industrial and social development; in-

adequate housing, water and health services. In fact all the legacies of colonialism sit in juxtaposition with high expectations of a better life. And with all this a determination to achieve solutions by democratic rather than by totalitarian methods.

Clearly many things are needed if the people of such a country are to hope to know the reality of the good life; and not the least of the things which are needed is Investment
(Continued on Page 22)

Publication by the Air Transport Licensing Board of Particulars of Application for a Licence to operate Scheduled Air Services

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 8 of the Civil Aviation [Air Transport Licensing] Regulation, 1966, the Air Transport Licensing Board hereby publishes the prescribed particulars of the undermentioned application to operate a Scheduled Air Service in, to, and from Jamaica.

Any representations regarding this application or objections thereto, must be made in duplicate to the:

**AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD
15 TRINIDAD TERRACE
KINGSTON 5**

on or before **March 3, 1978.**

Particulars of Application to operate Scheduled Air Service

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Applicant | : Air Turks and Caicos Limited |
| 2. Route applied for | : Grand Turk/ Kingston |
| 3. Purpose of Service | : To Transport Passengers, Mail and Freight |
| 4. Points of departure final destination and intermediate points of call | : Grand Turk
: Kingston
: NIL |
| 5. Date on which service is to commence | : In Operation |
| 6. Period for which licence is applied for | : Five (5) Years |
| 7. Frequency of flight | : Once Weekly
Lv. GDT. 11:00 a.m. ARR. KIN. 2:00 p.m. Sat. |
| 8. Provisional Timetable | : Lv. Kin. 10:00 a.m. ARR. GDT. 1:00 p.m. Sun. |
| 9. Type(s) of aircraft | : Britten Norman Islander-BN-2A |

**SIGNED BARRIE OSBORNE
SECRETARY
AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD**

What's wrong? . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

only the land, but also the SERVICES — haulage, research, supplies, accounting, finance and (to the extent possible) education — and the ESTATE AND INTER-ESTATE ORGANIZATION which provided them.

Without a say in decisions in these areas, workers would remain ser-vants in their own house. It is precisely what the farmers recently called for in Trelawny for control to pass to them (the farmers) of course.

If the 3 pilot co-operatives had demonstrated that sugar workers could work, produce better and manage their own affairs, they had also demonstrated most clearly what leaving the FMLCo in control meant in terms of overhead expenditures, worker "education" and civil servant power.

Remain in charge was precisely however the intention of the Land Company, its field staff, and the Sugar Industry Authority. There had always been opposition and foot-dragging from those quarters. In September, 1973, open warfare broke out.

In that month the bureaucrats woke up to the fact that the criteria they (along with the Co-op Department and SAC) had set for allowing farms to pass into co-op were being met by the majority of the farms on the 3 estates. If that could not be stopped, at least the workers' unity and say at estate level could be weakened.

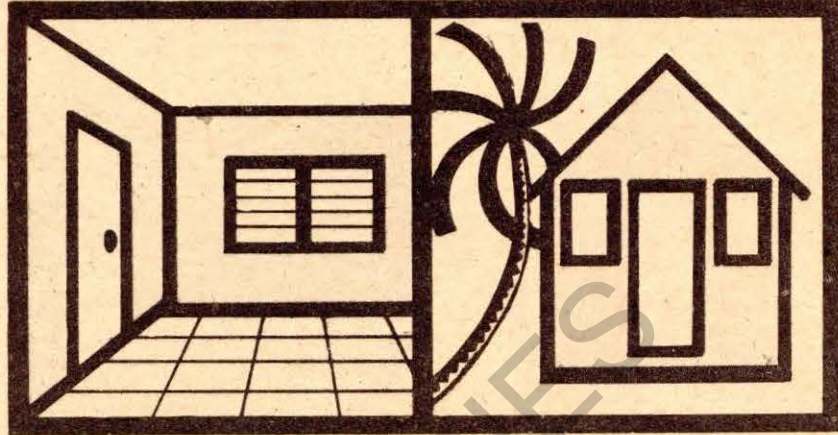
Warfare

The struggle turned around the ISSUE of the kind of lease, and who should get the lease. The majority of workers favoured a lease by Government of the entire estate TO THE ESTATE CO-OP which in turn would sub-lease the land (at the same rate) to the individual farms. This approach assumed and strengthened an estate co-op of workers; it built on worker unity.

The opposition fought this plan, in spite of an initial agreement at the Trelawny Beach Hotel. Some staff managed to persuade a few farms to press for an 'INDIVIDUAL' lease. The example of the heavily-subsidised pilot farms was held out as the model. And an unsuccessful attempt was made to weld the pilot farms into an organization rivalling

(Continued on Page 23)

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The Art of Ralph Campbell

By BASIL McFARLANE

MOST mercurial of Jamaican painters, Ralph Campbell is also the one whose life and work most seem to evoke a quality — a potentiality — that is typically Jamaican. He is the painter of Kingston, a man of the streets; knowing and loving the city in its varied modes and moods, and himself one of the city's authentic characters.

Yet Campbell is no urbane boulevardier, nor a dandy in the manner of, say, Carl Abrahams (especially the Abrahams of the late thirties and early forties). He is rather a raffish figure, morosely gay, often harassed; beleaguered in the city of his art.

For here we have another of those instances of a man and his vocation coming together as if by magic — at any rate with hardly an indication of design on the part of anyone. There certainly was nothing in Ralph Campbell's antecedents to suggest a career in art. Nor were there propitious influences, except for some adolescent contact with the group Edna Manley was forming around her in the late thirties — and which later became the nucleus of Jamaica School of Art. Yet even then (he had been apprenticed to a sign-painter) he was painting with that sureness of touch whose only defect was to be its occasional and random character, the fact that it seemed to visit him at its own discretion.

THE distractions were numerous, certainly; for a youth of indifferent formal education, apprenticed to a humble craft, struggling in the social-cultural waste that Kingston was (and undoubtedly still is) to stay alive; and after all that, to paint. Nevertheless that was more or less the outlook for Ralph Campbell in the decade between 1939 and his first one-man exhibition in 1949.

It was a decade, needless to say, that was full of significance for Jamaica and the world. Change, movement, innovation seemed the normal condition of things. Riots, workers' demonstrations had disrupted public order in Jamaica during 1938. In Europe during 1939 war would erupt — and permanently affect conditions throughout the planet.

The 1938 events, too, had left

permanent marks on Jamaica. They instigated changes that would put an end to the 100-year-old order of things since the so-called emancipation of slaves in 1838. That the changes were gradual and nearly imperceptible, that nearly a quarter-century would pass before formal bipedence was ceded; this meant nothing to the fact that they were real changes. In Jamaica, political (and, eventually, social) life would not be the same after 1938.

Nothing, if not a child of his times: Ralph Campbell would have been avid witness to these developments.

FOR most Jamaican artists, their 'one trip abroad' tends to be of crucial significance. As with Alvin Marriott, four years before (though with less distinctly happy results), this came for Ralph Campbell through the agency of the British Council — who, in 1951, awarded

him a scholarship. Although he has latterly studied and worked in the United States (in Chicago), the best part of formal art training for Campbell derives from the years he spent at Goldsmiths College in London and — he having attended there more or less since its founding in 1950 — Jamaica School of Art.

But, with the first exhibition Campbell gave after returning from Europe, friends found their worst fears confirmed. Edna Manley has written:

'When he paints the old East Queen Street, this is the Campbell who is working straight out from his own normal background and that needs no sort of cultural twist. From boyhood to manhood this is Campbell in a known world where he is totally at home and deeply
(Continued on Page 20)

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The art of . . .

(Continued from Page 19)

appreciative. But there is another Campbell, who has seen and heard and travelled and who is not altogether at home in the new environment. He

has heard and assimilated knowledge about new fashions, new modes; he has listened to the expounding of ideas which, deep inside him, he knows involve the destruction of the world — the world that physi-

cally and artistically he loves and is at home in.'

Whatever the words used in explanation, the work that Campbell showed in the years after his European exposure continued to baffle his admirers and, one suspects, the artist himself. He had never been strong in craft, and revealed no new grasp of structural or design matters — to balance the apparently total withering of the old inspiration. For a man of Campbell's special talent and special temperament, he had suffered that worst of possible fates: that of becoming unrecognizable to his friends. Again, Edna Manley:

'Somewhere between these two stools (of acquiring a technical proficiency or resolving his talent in terms of a purely instinctual capacity) he seems to slip, and is left without a basic style.....at his best he can, in his own world, pull off a brilliant *tour de force*. At his worst, he suffers from a lack of real thought about the problems of design and colour. Something in his character is bored by the more solid approach to craftsmanship; but if he would find a means to retain the undoubted freedom of line that he possesses (but poses himself the problem that freedom still involves arriving at a point that is intentional and pre-conceived), there is still a chance for his later work. If he could realize all this, and come back to his true roots — forgetting the vast flirtation of the years and settling down to an understanding of what, for him, is valid in this difficult and explosive world — he could arrive at an achievement that would seriously be recognized.'

All that we have said on the subject of Ralph Campbell so far would seem to suggest an ability, on the part even of those who profess to believe in his work, to describe that work only in terms of its antithesis; to say about it practically everything — except precisely what, in positive terms, it is.

FOR myself, I suppose that Campbell is what used to be known as the painter's painter. Edna Manley has pointed, justly, to his apparent lack of a basic style. Without the least indication that he owes anything to the official theories about 'modern' art and its development or motivation, Campbell at his best is a painter whose real — whose only — subject is

(Continued on Page 22)

NOTICE

VACANCIES FOR FOOD STORAGE ASSISTANTS MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE (Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Division)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Food Storage Assistants in the Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Division of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Salary Scale	\$3,880 x 240 - 5,800
Qualifications	Diploma from the Jamaica School of Agriculture or its equivalent.
Duties	Technical functions in relation to the application of pesticides for the Control of stored products organisms.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form P1 obtainable from the Office of the Services Commissions, Citibank Building, 63-67 Knutsford Boulevard, New Kingston, and should be returned to that office not later than the 25th March, 1978.

LATE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

MESSAGES

FROM MICHAEL MANLEY

It is difficult to express the great pleasure I have in sending a message to you on your forty-first anniversary. **Public Opinion** has always had a special place in the hearts and minds of all Jamaicans, of all party members and of my family.

My own association with P.O. followed by some years, my father's brief stint as your Music Reviewer and I know that to the end of his life he always had a special regard for the paper. For myself I can say that the fact that I am still a journalist at heart is largely due to the fact of my work at **Public Opinion** and the kindness and comradeship I met there. Some of you were working at **Public Opinion** when I joined the staff and I salute you and your comrades as one of the most valiant group of workers in the national movement. Over the years **Public Opinion** has been motivated by a high sense of responsibility to the Jamaican people and to the National Movement and sustained by the highest dedication to the People's interest. I am proud to have been one of you.

**MICHAEL MANLEY, President of the People's National Party,
Prime Minister of Jamaica.**

FROM CARLTON ALEXANDER

It is with pleasure that I send greetings on behalf of the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica to your newspaper, which has now completed forty-one years of service to Jamaica.

"Public Opinion" was born at a time of tremendous ferment and creativity, out of which emerged the modern two-party system and eventually gave up Independence in 1962. Your newspaper has played a worthy part in these developments, and we wish that it will continue to be a source of information and comment in our democratic system. — **S. CARLTON ALEXANDER, President the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica.**

Jamaica . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

Editor under Fair-C) and a dedicated patriot who wrote a history of the National Movement when most people did not realise that there was a history worth writing about.

Over the years **PUBLIC OPINION** has been blessed in attracting great journalists and writers: Roger Mais went to jail for writing for us (and Fairclough narrowly escaped the same fate), while we have been graced by the likes of A. E. T. Henry, Calvin Bowen, Fred Wilmot, Michael Manley, Vic Reid, and Peter Abrahams.

This is my fourth time at **PUBLIC OPINION**, the second time as Editor, so I believe that I can say on behalf of all the former Editors, that, above all, we would never have made it without the dedication and sacrifice of the workers of City Printery who have had to wait for their pay, have had to endure bad conditions, but who have served the cause better than they served their own pockets and their own careers. On behalf of all of us and them I say:

WE SHALL NEVER BOW!

**FREE
BERNARD**

NOTICE TO AIRMEN

With effect from 2300Z on the 23rd February 1978 Kingston Aeronautical Station — Callsign Kingston Radio — will be decommissioned.

As of that time the Radio Frequency 126.9MHz will be guarded by Kingston Area Control Centre callsign Kingston Centre for use by VFR flight within the Jamaica Central Zone instead of the Frequency 124.0MHz which will be temporarily retained as an alternate frequency for the purpose for a period of 30 days. The frequency 124.0MHz will then be temporarily decommissioned pending re-introduction at a later date as a pilot controller Air-ground frequency for IFR traffic.

The Art of . . .

(Continued from Page 20)

painting. Like Claude Monet (of whom Cezanne remarked that he was 'only an eye'), Campbell, but undoubtedly with even less than Monet's energy of cultural association and involvement, is only an eye. Cultural values, for what they may be worth, in a Campbell painting have seemingly been left off the canvas; and have to be inferred.

But such a mechanism (of elimination, of leaving-off), as it were taking place below the level of consciousness, abandons him to a lyrical impulse that is the charm, the immanent genius of his best work. And, as a matter of fact, the cultural inference that most successfully will be drawn from Campbell's activity as a painter is that of his harnessing this impulse, with varieties of effectiveness, to his own instinct for survival.

'Ah, yes,' Gloria Escoffery once said, to someone who had, with obvious pride in the discovery, observed that Ralph Campbell was a primitive: '... but a primitive who paints like an angel!'

The labels ('primitive', and so on) up to a point, one supposes, do matter: in the worst extremity they function as a kind of desperate invocation (yes, a prayer) against meaninglessness. Campbell's jewel landscapes (in which human beings, when they do appear, register as hardly more than cyphers) work, like the magical songs of a Villon or Poe, as so many talismans against the nightmare of impermanence.

Forty years . . .

(Continued from Page 16)

ment Capital. It has become a truism of political analysis to say that democracy will survive to the extent that a nation solves the problem of equitable distribution of wealth as between its citizens. I suggest that it is equally true to say that the free world as we know it, will survive to the extent that it solves the problem of gross inequality of wealth as between nations.

For we must be realistic. It is not enough for a union movement to help in the distribution of wealth in countries where it is the absence of wealth that is the crucial problem."

— MICHAEL MANLEY speaking to the International Workers Federation in Brazil.

SPECIAL HOME GUARD REGISTRATION CENTRES

Three special Home Guard Registration Centres are now open and will remain in operation until the end of February.

They are:

1. Elletson Road Police Station
Elletson Road
Kingston 16.
2. Texaco Caribbean Headquarters
92 Windward Road
Kingston 2.
3. Old Ministry of Labour Premises
114 East Street
Kingston.

All three centres will be open. 8:30 a.m. — 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

All new volunteers and persons who have already been registered but have not been sworn in are asked to attend at the Centre nearest to their residence.

**HELP THE POLICE TO KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY
SAFE — BE A HOMEGUARD.**

What's wrong? . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

the United Sugar Workers Co-operative Council.

At Monymusk there were efforts by staff to turn workers against one Social Action organizer as being, allegedly, both CIA and Communist. Several organizers were threatened with violence.

THE consequences of this bitter struggle, coming as it did in the months just before the co-ops were due to start and stretching in certain forms deep into 1976, were considerable. The struggle absorbed energies which should and could have been devoted to re-organizing the administrative structure, working out and installing a new accounting and budgetary system, and settling the terms of the lease agreement.

When the start-up month of January 1976 came, Frome sugar workers had quite literally to wrench control from the estate staff. Staff had taken it unto themselves to issue the order to burn cane for cutting without consulting the workers. Next, the workers, had to DEMAND from Desmond Leakey, Land Company chairman, a letter of occupancy in lieu of the delayed lease.

In the interest of making sure the crop was taken off, there was no alternative but to start with almost the same managerial structure and personnel. More crucially, a lease agreement was not reached (for reasons we shall return to) until November '76. And budgeting procedures were not completed until August.

This last fact, coupled with the chaos in which the Land Company's books were found, had the further chain effect of delaying the first audit of the co-ops' accounts until mid-'77.

Workers' doubts

It is little wonder, then, that workers have doubted all along that the land and the co-ops are theirs. Their confidence was undermined from the beginning, and other events were to keep feeding the doubts. There were few visible changes; Jeeps and pay bills continued to carry "Frome-Monymusk Land Company" for many months. Above all there was no change in income.

Wages for day and piece work have remained the same for the past

two years. This fact, combined with factory and/or weather conditions, has meant less take-home pay.

Factory break-downs can reduce work for cutters to two days per week, as it did for long periods in 1976 at Frome.

The drought in Vere and St. Catherine meant less cane to cut, less work to do, less money in the envelope at week's end.

Music Makers . . .

(Continued from Page 15)

In this case the union was proven to be unbalanced. In other words wrong, and if you are wrong you can't be right at the same time . . .

ENTER the rainbow children, oh yes! Children of the marriage! For a time it seemed that here was the generation of hope, children with a promise of no more flood. The nice dream lived for a while but like most dreams dreamt it never quite saw the dawn of reality. It is the dreamer and not the dream, dig it?

So the floods were not over. The harsh truth is the drought is going to be a hard long one, hot and dry. Unless of course it becomes a priority of the powers-that-be — that the dream should be considered next on the list. If we are to do anything good and lasting it can't be approached from a perverted angle in the name of "Culture" but from an honest, truthful, free and natural angle.

It should be of the traditional culture, uplifting, edifying with the ad-

But the staff kept coming out on top. They retained their houses and perks; they got a 15 percent increase in salary at the beginning of '76 and, with little precedent, a 10 percent bonus two months ago. Good crop or bad, their take-home pay suffers no change at all. Their influence and power are on the increase.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

mission fee of course being that of interest, aptitude, desire and the willingness and humility to be taught the science of application.

If a society claims to be progressing, and the arts with its craftsmen are not in line, then let's not speak of progress. Because if it is not clear where one is coming from, then by God it has to be dark where one is trying to go. As far as this pen is concerned, the light of this and any other society emanates from the flicker that originates from the humblest depths of its heritage.

We therefore call on the architects of this society, if they know who they are, to design and create within such a framework, vineyards and farms so that each creator can begin to truly create by planting his particular seed. In this case the motive is not the green but the knowledge that he is free to express his truth. Then the real exodus will begin because the chickens will come home to roost. When will we ever learn? Oh - when - will - we - ever - learn?

Today, Tomorrow . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

Road. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closes Friday 3rd March.

David Pottinger and Ripton Burnett: Bolivar, Grove Road. Closes Sunday 26th February.

Paintings and Carvings: Weekend Gallery at Two Sisters Cottage, Karl Parboosingh Centre, Port Henderson. Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Seya Parboosingh. Little Gallery, Norbrook Drive. Daily.

Reproductions by old and modern masters. Institute of Jamaica.

BOOKS ETCETERA '78:

Teachers Book Centre Ltd. presents a travelling exhibition

of educational books, materials, teaching aids and audio-visual equipment. Sam Sharpe Teachers Training College, Montego Bay Thursday 23rd February 2 p.m. to Saturday 25th February; Denbigh Showground, May Pen Monday 27th February 2 p.m. to Tuesday 28th February; Inter-Continental Hotel, Kingston Thursday 2nd March 2 p.m. to Saturday 4th March..

ATHLETICS:

Gibson Invitational Relays with over 2,000 athletes from 132 schools and institutions. National Stadium Saturday 25th February 10.30 a.m.

Do you know your child?

How well do you know your child?
Are you aware of his strength, his weaknesses?
Can you anticipate his physical, spiritual and moral needs?
How well you know and trust your child depends on the way you live with your child.
Spend time with him. Be his friend and companion.
Listen to him when he has something to say —
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Family Planning is having a heart.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

have a heart



Public Opinion

EDITOR: JOHN MAXWELL

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IN BED WITH SEAGA

THE current excitement about "coalition" and the PNP Youth's co-operation with the self-described Communist Party are part of the same campaign which includes "mismanagement", "electoral reform" and the political Luddism which criticises the small nations of this world for attempting to get justice for their people. It is a renewal of the campaign to "Turn them back" which failed so spectacularly in 1974, in 1975 and 1976. It is part of a piece with the "clashing of the Four sevens" — that job of political pocomania which left egg all over Mr. Seaga's face last year.

The basic difficulties of this country lie in the illogical economic structure which we inherited and not in our own performance as a people, no matter what the rightwing reactionaries say. The whole world has been battered and is being battered. The United States dollar has lost twenty percent of its value against the Japanese yen within the last twelve months, yet there are people in Jamaica who are gloating about Jamaica's negative growth. The Swedes, the Israelis and the Brazilians have all devalued their currency more often in the last year than has Jamaica, but none of our homegrown experts talk about them as non-viable.

The current war against this government and the people of Jamaica is a psychological war, designed to drive us into panic, hysteria, hopelessness and a feeling of helplessness. Then will come the summons to revolt.

They tried it last year and this year again the idea of a government "of force" is being scouted by the same disreputable gaggle of journalistic gunslingers and political obeahmen who tried and failed last year.

Now the call for coalition has come. We must ask: a coalition of what?

Whatever is wrong with this government cannot be cured by the injection into it of a group of rejected politicians whose consciousness is based on a dependency syndrome, who see the people as fools and whose prescriptions failed the last time any of them were in office.

We need more socialism, not less; we need more sacrifice, not less; more self-reliance, not less. We cannot afford a free-market economy when there are robber barons who will starve children by hoarding goods to anticipate a price increase.

We cannot continue to pull capitalistic chestnuts out of the fire to prove that we believe in a mixed economy. If the capitalists want a mixed economy they must demonstrate to the people of Jamaica that they are patriotic Jamaicans who can see further than the bottom line of a balance sheet.

If there is to be true unity of purpose in this society then we must also realise that our politicians too must be patriotic, and that there are limits to freedom: that freedom of speech does not mean the freedom to cry Wolf! and that freedom from hunger is more important than freedom of the press.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Returns by individuals for the year 1977 must be submitted on the Return of Income Form which carries a note at the foot of the first page that it is for use for 1977 and subsequent years. Outstanding returns for years 1972 to 1976 should be submitted on the forms in use for 1976 and earlier years. Appropriate forms and explanations may be obtained at the Income Tax Department, East Street, Kingston and at all rural collector-ates.

COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

East Street, Kingston.

NOTICE NO: 441

THE MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH THE UNDERMENTIONED COMMODITIES MAY BE SOLD SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

ARTICLE	MAXIMUM DISTRIBUTOR'S SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE	
			Within the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area	Outside the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area.
PROCESSED FOODS				
INFANT MILK FORMULAE (IMPORTED)				
Lactogen (F.P.) cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$33.33 per case	\$35.53 per case	\$1.68 per tin	\$1.68 per tin
" " 12x2½lb. tin	\$37.90 per case	\$40.45 per case	\$3.85 per tin	\$3.85 per tin
cases of 6x2 Kilos (4.4lb.) tin	\$26.50 per case	\$28.29 per case	\$5.38 per tin	\$5.38 per tin
Lactogen S.T.D. cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$30.65 per case	\$32.83 per case	\$1.57 per tin	\$1.57 per tin
" " 12x2½lb. tin	\$34.51 per case	\$36.98 per case	\$3.55 per tin	\$3.55 per tin
Semilko (comm) cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$26.20 per case	\$28.09 per case	\$1.35 per tin	\$1.35 per tin
" " 12x2½lb. tin	\$29.45 per case	—	\$2.83 per tin	\$2.83 per tin
Pelargon cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$34.44 per case	—	\$1.64 per tin	\$1.64 per tin
" " 6x2½lb. tin	\$19.50 per case	—	\$3.72 per tin	\$3.72 per tin
Nan cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$36.38 per case	—	\$1.73 per tin	\$1.73 per tin
Nestogen cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$30.86 per case	—	\$1.48 per tin	\$1.48 per tin
WHOLE MILK POWDER (Imported)				
Nespray cases of 24x1lb. tin	\$28.23 per case	\$30.20 per case	\$1.43 per tin	\$1.43 per tin
" 12x2½lb. tin	\$31.96 per case	\$34.10 per case	\$3.23 per tin	\$3.23 per tin
" 6x5lb. tin	\$30.03 per case	—	\$5.73 per tin	\$5.73 per tin
CEREAL				
Nestum Baby Cereal cases of (24x8 oz.) (227 grams) tin	\$21.58 per case	—	\$1.04 per tin	\$1.04 per tin
OATS				
"Foska" brand 24x14oz. case	\$14.10 per case	\$15.30 per case	71c per package	71c per package
" " 36x8oz. case	\$13.98 per case	\$15.18 per case	47c per package	47c per package

Dated this 8th day of March 1978.

R. D. WILLIAMS
Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Panic on Campus

By ARTHUR KITCHIN

THE University of the West Indies at Mona is one of Kingston's prime visitor attractions. Its numerous, well-designed buildings and historical ruins of the 19th century sugar factory and aqueduct are connected by spacious, attractively landscaped walkways and lawns, including several small gardens; and the distant, towering Blue Mountains with its ever-changing cloud formation, serve as a picturesque backdrop for this unique, idyllic scene.

But beneath the surface of what appears to be a lively and thriving academic community lurks the threat of sudden violence, as another type of visitor has, in recent times, helped to change the campus' usually gay, almost carefree atmosphere into one of caution and sometimes fear.

No longer do people frequent the many secluded spots on the nearly 700 acre property after nightfall, especially the Chapel gardens and surrounding park area, so ideal for either quiet meditation or a lovers' rendezvous. The Students' Union once the regular meeting place for all comers, now closes its doors by 7.00 p.m., as few students will brave the quarter-mile walk from the main road; and the women, par-

ticularly those in the more 'open' Halls of residence like Taylor and Irvine, are afraid to venture unaccompanied outside of their rooms after 10:00 p.m. — not even to visit the bathroom! Why? Because of a sharp increase in the incidence of rape and armed robbery on the campus during the first two months of this year.

Ironically, **none** of the seven rape cases reported to the UWI Health Centre involved students. According to Dr. H. Dyer in charge of the Health Centre, the majority of campus rapes over the past fifteen years were committed by either cast-off boyfriends or other students with whom the victims were invariably acquainted. Since January, however, the pattern has changed significantly, regarding both the type of victim and the type of rapist..

"I was misquoted by the news media as saying that one student had been raped," said Dr. Dyer. "What I actually said was that not one student was among the cases reported to me."

SIX of the seven rapes took place on the campus proper; five were visitors and one a staff member. In the case of the visitors,

three were attacked in the region of Taylor Hall and the other two on the playing field; four were being accompanied by boyfriends at the time. The Irvine Hall incident was the most shocking of all, as the victim was forcibly removed from her ground-floor apartment, blindfolded, taken to the distant playfields—past UWI Security Headquarters — and assaulted by a number of armed men. Although other students heard her cries for help, no one came to her aid. One female student, however, ran to the Porters' Lodge and gave an alarm, but the campus Security Force only arrived in time to meet the young woman walking back from her ordeal.

"What is particularly distressing, however, is that none of these crimes have been officially reported to the police", said Dr. Dyer while addressing a small group of Irvine Hall residents, comprised mainly of women, at a recent 'rap session' on rape. The session, the first of its kind to be held on the Mona campus, was an attempt by Health authorities to help "dispel fear", and also, to encourage rape victims to report assaults — most of which occurred, said Dr. Dyer, due to the victims' "failure to act with reasonable care."

Dr. Dyer chided the students for having "given up", pointing out that during his undergraduate days at Mona, there was always constant human traffic to and fro, especially on the now dreaded pathway to the Students' Union, until after 10:00 p.m. This activity, he said, acted as a "deterrent" to criminals, who would "think twice" about attacking any large group of strollers. He exhorted the group to show understanding and compassion to known rape victims.

CAMPUS security has since been strengthened by increased vigilance over the two main points of entry during the night, i.e. the Hospital on the north and Queen's Way

(Continued on Page 18)

PUBLIC OPINION SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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Column one:

TIME and the Socialist river

By JOHN MAXWELL

TIME newsmagazine is one of the most influential papers in the Western capitalist world with a circulation — if my memory serves me right — of about seventeen million copies a week in various languages and editions. Last week, TIME published what purported to be a special survey of Socialism which was clearly intended to supply easily digested propaganda materials to opponents of Socialism in those countries which are still capitalist. It was a brave gesture, but it fell far short of its objectives, and its objectives were clearly expressed by the front cover, which showed people trying to set up building blocks which read "Socialism". The blocks were cracked, falling down and misplaced.

The reality, as was evident from a close reading of the magazine itself, is a little different.

TIME'S major problem with Socialism has always been how to deal with the truth. One way in which this problem was tackled last week was in "comparing" neighbouring countries, one socialist, one not, to the apparent disadvantage of the socialist country. It was done with Tanzania and Kenya for instance and with North and South Korea among others. Tanzania is less affluent than Kenya it is premised, because Tanzania is Socialist. The truth is a little more complex and has to do with history, with climate, and with historical land use. The fact is that Tanzania inherited its independence an economy in collapse, a countryside abandoned by the peasants, a land unable to feed itself.

Since then under Nyerere's Ujamaa self-reliance programme Tanzania has been pulling itself up by its own efforts with very little foreign assistance and contrary to the impression given by TIME, it is Kenya not Tanzania which now desperately needs foreign food aid.

TWO socialist countries which are crucial to the development of today's world are barely touched by TIME'S examination: China and Cuba. The Chinese revolution inherited a land ravaged regularly by flood and famine where millions died in each wave of disaster. Thirty years later — with seven percent of the Earth's arable land the Chinese are now feeding twenty percent of the Earth's people.

China no longer suffers from floods, because the rivers have been tamed, the topsoil no longer stains the Yellow River and the Chinese have advanced so far in science that they have invented a new branch of geo-tectonics which enables them to predict earthquakes and to discover oil where Standard Oil said there could not be oil.

The Cubans, starting with the same sort of deformed, dependent economy as Jamaica's have with Russian help, but mostly by their own efforts, come into the position where after the USA itself and Ca-

nada and Argentina, the Cubans are the best fed people in the western hemisphere and by far the best educated.

But TIME is not concerned with the totality of human happiness. If it were, it would have compared Cuba and Puerto Rico — neighbours in the same sea. Puerto Rico was the great model of capitalist development for small countries. Yet, with three million Puerto Ricans living in New York (and many on the dole) Puerto Rico's unemployment figures are on par with Jamaica's although the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" receives nearly eight million dollars a day of American capital, according to **Newsweek**.

ZANY INDEX

The most bizarre part of the so-called "analysis" of Socialism is where TIME attempts to rate countries according to criteria worked out by a propaganda operation called "Freedom House" in which a Political Freedom Index is invented, mainly it would appear, to slander the socialists.

ACCORDING to this zany index, based we are told on the country's respect for certain ideals, Jamaica is rated 75, higher than any country in the Western hemisphere outside of the United States (100 natch!) Canada 100 Costa Rica, Venezuela (Social Democrats) and Surinam. Cuba gets 8 points and most other Socialist countries get between 8 and 26. Chile gets 17 — twice as much as Cuba. What is really weird about this index is that South Africa, a fascist, Nazi-directed society gets 25, as does Rhodesia while Tanzania gets 17. South Africa is the country where whole nations of people are herded into concentration camps called "Bantustans" and where it is a crime for a person of one race to love a per-

(Continued on Page 19)

Public Opinion

The National Week-end Review
Founded 1937

Vol. XLII — 4

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Contributions are invited on all subjects but manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Guatemala and Belize

By VERNON ARNETT

GUATEMALA may have more on its mind at the moment than the territorial dispute with Belize since they seem to be poised on the tip of uncertainty as to which General has won the recent election but Mr. George Price is very much engaged in rallying such support as he can for a case before the United Nations and even further.

Jamaica is one of the Caribbean nations which has assured its full backing, Barbados is another and Mr. Burnham has invited Mr. Price obviously to discuss whether his country should do so or not. Dr. Williams has not committed himself, not in so definite a manner, at least. It is said that when Mr. Price visited Port-of-Spain, the Doctor was too busy writing a book to see him.

Price who has the unanimous support of the people of Belize would have moved into independence which is his for the asking if it were not for the threat which Guatemala is holding over his country and the danger of removing it from the protection of the British, however reluctant they may be. But there is a very good reason why Britain should not be left off the hook.

BRITISH HONDURAS, still its official name, was settled by the British more than three hundred years ago and was then of value as a naval base in an area in which Britain, Spain and France, particu-

larly, had interest. Negro slaves from this country were sent to colonise the territory as it became a producer of logwood for natural textile dyes and of mahogany for furniture.

When in 1821, as part of Central American development, Guatemala declared independence, it also claimed the territory of British Honduras. This naturally created trouble with Britain but violence was averted by a treaty arrangement in which Guatemala renounced its claim.

I do not know what the precise terms of this treaty were but the fact of the matter is that they were not fulfilled by Britain. And this is the inception of the claim which Guatemala still holds against the imperial country and which has become the intransigent difficulty in the way of British Honduras becoming Belize — an independent unit among the Central American states. Note that it is a claim of one imperialism — the Spanish against another — the British.

VILLAIN OF THE PIECE

There is no doubt that the villain of the piece is Britain. Whatever the merits or otherwise of the original arrangement are, the fact is Britain reneged. If the agreed arrangements had been carried out, Guatemala, present heir to Spanish pretensions, would not have a legal

leg to stand on in the present claim, nor would Belize have to be in danger of giving up territory which it had properly regarded as its own.

There is no reason or possible justification for Belize today to pay the obligation in a century of arrears incurred by a European power, a leading member of the United Nations, who to serve their interests had once taken over territory which was not theirs. Belize should call on Britain for immediate independence, putting its case in the hands of the United Nations from whom it should request protection against aggression and the assumption of responsibility for the settlement of a dispute between Guatemala and Great Britain, which if unresolved will affect Belize.

THE original dwellers in Guatemala would hardly have been likely to countenance or be mixed up in the picayune disputes of imperialist barbarians. They were the Maya Indians who built one of the world's great civilisations in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, in particular, an area which was a homogeneous community.

They had contributed some of the most advanced cultural achievements to the Americas: a numbering system which included zero and an astronomically based calendar. They had also contributed much to the arts and architecture.

Their development started many centuries before Christ and they were probably the first to base their civilisation on a planned agricultural economy. But the entry of the Spanish and the succession of European ambitions brought disintegration.

The people of British Honduras should not be deterred from entering independent Belize by the modern hangovers of old rapes and defaults. If the protestations of the British are genuine, they should proceed to pay up whatever they owe and the United Nations, if they also intend to fulfil their obligation to peace, should back up by all means the settlement.

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40 & 15

Years ago in 'Public Opinion'

1938

WITH half our population wrongly fed, physically and mentally debilitated by malnutrition, the same solemn mockery goes on: the Legislative Council meets to split hairs over halfpennies, high officials continue to repeat the same pattern as ten years ago, associations draw up ineffectual solutions to problems they understand no better than the government, and we are all happily explaining to each other precise dialectical differences.

In all this nonsense lies the justification of the effort to form a political party. The formation of a People's Party is a test of our sincerity. We may prefer to remain in little groups explaining the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. but in reality, the days of Tweedledum and Tweedledee are over. The imagination of the people must be fired, and at the same time their thinking must be on sound lines. Only a large idea will fire the imagination, and only a great organisation will produce great leaders to direct the thoughts of the masses.

The great organisation eliminates the incapable and even the moderately capable. When an elaborate machinery is created, the running of it demands unusual capacity. But there are usually people to step forward and take control: people who possess the necessary capability. Mediocre capacities instinctively shrink from great undertakings.

It is an instinctive precaution of mediocrity to oppose big ideas it knows it will not fit into a scheme of big ideas. But most of our organisations contain men with some spirit of self-sacrifice, and there is no reason to fear that petty motives of pride and jealousy will prevent a union of various organisations into a People's Party.

It must be remembered that no party, however fine and patriotic, will attract none but patriots. If it did it would stand no chance of success. In politics, one must be content to work with imperfect instruments. Indeed, if these instruments were perfect, there would be no need for politics. The essence of statesmanship is the power to make base motives and mean interests into powers for good. Before any People's Party the task will lie — it will have to elect a fusion of interests, a compromise of principles, to educate our people to act effectively instead of talking about achieving a theoretical perfection." — Editorial March 19, 1938.

1963

"What we need is social justice, equality and the abolition of privilege and class. We can achieve these by legislation provided the political parties are really responsible to the people they represent. No external force can defeat us if we are united and strong. To be united and strong we need to know — to be educated and we need political education more urgently than any other kind.

But how shall we finance this revolution? External assistance is not the answer. External assistance is available but the string attached will hopelessly compromise us by binding ourselves to the nationalistic aims of whatever foreign government we attach ourselves to. And in any event, unless we construct our own indigenous solution it will never really mean anything to us.

We must therefore look inward for our resources. We have the land and the people, but we also have the accumulated wealth which is not properly used in the development process.

One of the most significant characteristics of our society is the ostentatious display of wealth. Indeed, luxury ostentation in itself is the motive force of many of our industries. We can kill two birds with one stone here. By taxing wealth and its manifestation we will not only recoup for the general development which is wasted now,

but we shall also remove the premium from luxury production and so indirectly put the premium where it belongs — on producing for use.

By taxing luxuries heavily we shall make certain that people who can pay will be made to pay for the development of the country. But taxing wealth — taxing houses, savings accounts over a certain size and share capital as well as dividends will not produce the really major diversion of capital we are after.

We must accept as a principle that no one is entitled to make a profit out of the basic necessities of life which means that electricity, cement and other enterprises of that nature must be publicly owned — whether by government or by a co-operative of users does not matter too much; the important thing is that the sources of economic and political power are being spread and the citizen's responsibility in the state is being widened."

John Maxwell, March 23, 1963

Read

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Coalition: the poisoned chalice

By MARK FIGUEROA

RECENTLY we have seen a renewed call for a coalition government. This, however, is not the first time that there has been a call for a coalition government. In fact it is Seaga who raised the issue himself when he called for a unity between the JLP and what he referred to as the moderates in the PNP. This call by Mr. Seaga is fully backed by US Imperialism and the local vested interests. It would allow them to have a government on whom they could rely to carry forward their interests, by enforcing measures against the workers and opening up the country to the foreign capitalists.

But such a government would have a clear advantage over their previous alternative of a JLP government led by Seaga. What has become clear is that the people are opposed to any Seaga type regime, and any government openly led by Seaga would have the greatest difficulty carrying out measures which require sacrifices by the working people. These would inevitably produce the sharpest and possibly violent clashes. The policy therefore would be to slip in Seaga through the side door as Minister of Finance — here he could achieve some acceptability due to the false image which has been built up by the reactionaries to make him out to be some sort of financial giant. The rest of the government would be there to make Seaga more easily swallowed by the people. Thus having foiled their attempt to impose Seaga on the people the reactionaries are searching for all sorts of schemes to bring off their plan. In doing so they are hoping to play upon genuine interest of many persons who are patriotic and who would like to see the country move forward.

They are trying to cash in on the desire of many persons for a more unified or conflict-free development of our country. But we must

look behind their proposals to see what they are really trying to get at and whether a coherent alternative is being presented or is this just another attempt to use the country's desire for progress to present the reactionary alternative in a more favourable light?

EACH commentator has his own view to add. There is much in common but what one sees clearly is the groping of these commentators trying to find an alternative to a popular government which would unreservedly put the people's interest first and sweep the reactionaries aside. Perkins', Tulloch's and Hearne's main objective is of course to move Manley. Hearne calls for resignation. Perkins seems unclear but is offering no sympathy and Tulloch is recommending Mr. Manley for a United Nations post.

It is not clear where Stone stands on this issue, but it is clear that the main aim of the reactionaries is still the removal of Manley and the so-called left wing in the PNP, because they realize that these are the people who have a real potential to direct the country against their interest.

Hearne is overjoyed by the fringe benefits of a coalition, when he notes "The far left Scientific Socialists in its ranks could never entertain the idea". The long standing hope of splitting the PNP is once more raised.

Of course there are other targets. Stone wants to set aside "empty trumpeting of Socialist Fantasies." For Hearne the rhetoric of socialism is now largely irrelevant. But they spend reams and reams of paper attacking it.

Why?

Because the consciousness of the people has been raised above the level of pragmatic and opportunist

politics which says one thing today and another tomorrow; which does not understand the process of social change that is taking place. The people have been able to continue their struggle despite hardships precisely because of this so-called rhetoric or ideology which the reactionaries despise. What they fear is that the people will cast aside the ideologies of the ruling class and cling to their own.

Unfortunately for the capitalists it is clear even to their favourite commentators that "The JLP is about as ready to rule as my 10-week old pup is to protect my yard" in Stone's words. Hence their pressing need to find an alternative. Hearne and Perkins are searching for a solution in Glasspole. But where Hearne has him as Prime Minister, Perkins wants him "make the call". How this fits into the Constitution and the democratic process is still unclear.

But what do they really want? Hearne grants a "measure of respect for those who wish to govern by force"; while Perkins is more explicit in noting the need to "impose stern measures of austerity and discipline". This is the type of government they want. This is the type of government the people have rejected — but the reactionaries are searching day and night for a means to force it on the people. But they just can't seem to put their finger on a workable alternative.

**SUPPORT
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Today, Tomorrow and Next Week

PLAYS:

The Rapist with Oliver Samuels. Stage One, Sheraton. Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m.

12 Million Dollar Man. Ward Theatre. Tuesdays and Wednesdays 7 p.m. Thursdays to Saturdays 8 p.m. Sundays 4.30 p.m.

Gunfight at the Last Chance Saloon by Tony Gambrell and Bobby Ghisays. Way Out Theatre. Pegasus. Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m.

Eden by Steve Carter, directed by Hyacinth Brown. Cultural Training Centre. Opens Friday 17th March 8.30 p.m.

MUSIC:

Mystic Revelation of Rastafari presents a cultural event with the MRR Drummers and special artists. MRR Cultural Centre, 1Q Glasspole Avenue, Kingston 2. March 18th 8 p.m.

Tamboulay Folk Singers in concert. Creative Arts Centre. March 17th, 18th and 19th 8 p.m.

GALLERIES:

Paintings and Carvings: Week-end Gallery at Two Sisters Cottage, Karl Parboosingh Centre, Port Henderson. Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Seya Parboosingh. Little Gallery, Norbrook Drive. Daily.

The Passion of Christ Exhibition. National Gallery, Devon House. Daily.

Byron Bowden. Paintings. Mutual Life Centre. Weekdays until March 26th.

Owen Minott. Colour photographs. Reading Room, Tom Redcam Library. Closes March 23rd.

U.W.I. Camera Club Exhibition. Creative Arts Centre. Open daily until March 23rd.

TELEVISION:

JBC TV presents a new TV series

entitled **We The Youth.** Part 3 dealing with **The Truce in the West** will be shown March 17th at 7 p.m.

RADIO:

JBC Radio 2. **Folk Music** from around the world hosted by Olive Lewin. Sundays 5.30 p.m.

EASTER GRAND MARKET.

People's Bazaar and cultural exposition. Craft and agricultural produce on sale. Poetry, Calypso, Dance and Drama. Negril Community Centre. 25th and 26th March.

BRING & BUY SALE:

A fund-raising drive to equip the Ministry of Social Security's Day Care Centre. On the Ministry grounds (14 National Heroes Circle). 18th March from 9 a.m.

OPEN WEEK:

At the Salvation Army School for the Blind. 57 Mannings Hill Road until 17th March.

WANTED

RADIOGRAPHERS (NUCLEAR MEDICINE)

Applications are invited for the post of Radiographers to work in the Department of Nuclear Medicine, University of the West Indies.

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Point of entry within the salary scale will be considered in accordance with years of experience.

Applications should reach this Ministry not later than the 30th April, 1978, and should be addressed to:—

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health (Personnel)
11 Caledonia Avenue,
Cross Roads,
Kingston 5.

The theological underpinnings of the Capitalist press

by REV. ERNLE P. GORDON

IN order to understand and appreciate the latent psychological effects of the capitalist media, it is important that we unfold the theological and philosophical underpinnings of the rationale of the capitalist press. It is vital that I unearth one of the basic points by explaining that one of the attributes of the reactionary press is enmeshed in the cardinal principles of First Century Gnostic heresy that. "matter is inherently evil".

Gnosticism presupposes that matter being evil, the body must be evil, and consequently the duty of the true Gnostic was to shew himself hostile to it. Two courses lay open to him; either to conquer its desires by ascetic practices, or to adopt the alternative of shewing that he considered the body to be so contemptible that he saw no harm in degrading it by indulgence in every species of sin.

Now, if you examine the apologists who support the publication of Divorce cases and the constant diet of nudity, you will notice that the reasons given correspond exactly to the ideology of first century gnosticism. In other words the 'Star' is really a paper that is the reincarnation of 'Gnostic Journalism'. The progress of the theory of utility and exploitation and its different phases are correlated with the different periods of development of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeois journalists reinforce the idea of gnostic journalism which now appears in the form of the 'ideology of capitalism', that because man is matter and is inevitably evil, then exploitation is natural and nothing is wrong in printing

ideas which negate human development if the 'utility syndrome' brings profit. This is the apparent absurdity which transforms all the various interrelationships of men into the single relationship of utility, an apparently metaphysical abstraction, follows from the fact that in modern civil society all relationships are in practice subordinated to the single abstract relationship of money and speculation.

IF you really perceive very clearly the way in which theology and philosophy undergird capitalist media reactions, it is now very easy to see why the various feature writers in the **Daily Gleaner**, orchestrate negative concepts which relate to gnostic journalism which reinforces capitalist psychological vibrations. The **Gleaner** feature writers, are so enmeshed in this type of journalism that they are seriously becoming 'fallen angels' of the 'cult of gnostic neurosis'.

PROFIT AND BADNESS

Unfortunately, too many of the Christian churches consciously or unconsciously support the ideology of the capitalist press by preaching, the classic **theology of fatalism**, which indicates that man **IS TOTALLY DEPRAVED**.

This theological view of the protestant ethic called '**total depravity**' has given credence to the capitalist view that 'man is basically selfish' and so being selfish, he must inevitably serve his own self interest and so profit is the sole motivating force which having emerged from the genesis of selfish man is natural and there is nothing immoral about that concept. The churches also categorically state that man is **basically**

subjective' and so the bourgeois journalists believe that the press is free to communicate negative ideas because man is basically subjective and being selfish is correct because of the divinity of human personality.

A PROPER interpretation of Christian theology would demonstrate that the Faith is optimistic which bases the premise on Eternal life which brings hope. Any action by man to retard human development by the way in which the capitalist press communicates wrong values to the society is inimical to the political development of the society.

An intelligent understanding of Marxism would show that Marx rejected the early writings of the 'existentialist theologians', who were trying to use illusions to grapple with capitalist alienation. His aim, and this he regarded also as the aim of the socialist movement, was a society in which men liberated from the 'alienations' and 'mediations' of capitalist society, would be the masters of their own destiny, through their understanding and control both of Nature and their own social relationships. The Capitalist press on North Street does not try to assist in the totality of human development, but communicates capitalist ideas and concepts, reinforced by the protestant ethic of 'subjectivity and total depravity', and so is constantly communicating 'duplicates of the gnostic bourgeois society.'

Multinationals and Pollution in Latin America

By RODRIGO PANIAGUA Y PANIAGUA

The agricultural multinationals of Central America need both cheap labour and huge amounts of pesticide; in this way exploitation is transformed into assassination.

A NUMBER of publications have recently brought out the extreme seriousness for the rural population, cattle and plants of the use of large quantities of pesticides in complete contempt for safety standards. The extraordinary number of deaths and illnesses due to severe or chronic poisoning by wind-borne chlorine and phosphorus in Central America has attracted the attention of the trade union movement and, at the request of the CGT of Costa Rica and the Latin American Federation of Plantation Workers (FLATPLAN), the Higher Council of Central American Universities has helped in drawing up a study which we print below.

NINE TIMES THE STAKE

The cultivation of local food products (basic grain, root crops, tubers, vegetables, fruit and vegetable oil) accounted in 1970 for 26.7 per cent of Central American agricultural production, while exports products (cotton, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, bananas, tobacco and fibres) accounted for 47.4 percent. In 1969-70, in countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, these products made up 83 per cent of exports, from which stems the growing interest being shown in them by transnational companies for a number of years.

THE surplus of cheap labour has allowed them to achieve their aim of a rapid and substantial growth in profits. According to statistics drawn up by the specialised institutions of the United Nations, transnational companies recover nine million dollars for each dollar invested in bananas. The American magazine "Business Week" even says that the total profit of the ba-

nana companies in 1973 exceeded by 20 per cent the national incomes of Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama combined!

AN EASY PREY

In Central America the rural population working in agriculture and cattle raising has increased from 2.2 million people in 1960 to 2.8 million, divided among Guatemala (1,067,000), El Salvador (593,000), Honduras (191,000), Nicaragua (367,000) and Costa Rica (252,000).

Censuses show that landless workers make up 23 per cent of the rural population and small proprietors 16 per cent. Once allowance has been made for a good million of unemployed, there still remains 1,800,000 people spread among the various agricultural occupations.

CULTIVATION for export (plantations) demands more workers per hectare than the other since, as far as at least half of them are concerned, they are treated with large quantities of pesticides. In other words, the danger of poisoning threatens about one million agricultural wage-earners in Central America, already particularly vulnerable from October to March, the period when products for export are harvested.

Traditionally, seasonal unemployed agricultural workers scour the countryside in search of work. Although under-nourished, they do not hesitate to brave bad weather and illness, even although they can count on no medical help. It is true, of course, that they have no choice.

MILK WITH DDT

The use of pesticides is normal practice in Latin American agricul-

ture, for it guarantees a higher output per unit of cultivated land. To spread them, planes or traditional methods are used in accordance with a fixed timetable. Since parasites, with time, have become more resistant, the amount of pesticide is increased, resulting in a greater risk of poisoning and contamination.

This "inflation" sometimes causes lethal poisoning (thousands of agricultural workers become victims of diseases or are rendered incapable of work) contamination of mother's milk in regions where cotton is grown (in Guatemala, nursing babies consume between 5 and 20 times the acceptable quantity of DDT), contamination of meat, pollution of estuaries and contamination of marine life, the transmission of diseases to other cultures (vegetables and maize). It has increased resistance among insects which carry germs and which are vehicles for epidemics such as malaria, dysentery and encephalitis, insects which furthermore destroy crops on areas producing food crops for current consumption, condemning the population to malnutrition and even famine.

POISON FROM THE AIR

The number of accidents in the cotton plantations of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador is incredibly high and everyone knows it. Unfortunately, figures covering them are far from complete and enquiries are not pursued since the transnational companies have the money and, consequently, the policies required to escape from health control, safety clauses or protective regulations.

Contamination takes place mainly during the handling and direct

use of toxic products and their spraying from the air. This latter process is used in a great part of Central America even although the products being used in spraying — mostly derivatives of chlorine, such as DDT, BHC aldrin and dieldrin, and mainly manufactured by the North American transnational Dow Chemicals — stay on the plants for only a short period of time but persist in the environment. They are washed by rain into watercourses and destroy river life, contaminate drinking water and food and penetrate vegetables and human and animal bodies.

ALL these substances undermine the activities of enzymes in the body, speed up the elimination of hormones and change the metabolism of the liver, resulting in the danger of a negative reaction to antibiotics. Pesticides based on chlorine dissipate themselves slowly and cause various diseases of the skin such as chloro-acne, similar to furunculosis. DDT, which is still sold in Central America although it is banned in Belgium, Sweden, Canada and Italy, accumulates in the fatty tissues; its variant DDE, invades the cortex of the adrenal glands and destroys them.

ORGANO-PHOSPHATES TOP THEM ALL

Another group is made up of organo-phosphates and the carbonates, particularly parathion and malathion which are more rapid in their action and much more poisonous than derivatives of chlorine and which they are beginning to replace in countries such as the United States.

Organo-phosphate substances, which particularly attack the nerv-

ous system, have caused innumerable deaths throughout the world. In Japan, where their use has been banned since 1971, parathion was used for 17 years in the rice fields and 5,000 victims resulted. Where poisoning occurs, it can cause heart-attacks, encephalitis and pulmonary oedema among adults and asthma, epilepsy and pneumonia among children; if the product penetrates the skin or is accidentally swallowed, it can cause nausea, vomiting, stomach pains and diarrhoea, shortness of breath, paralysis, respiratory difficulties and various diseases, sometimes resulting in death. In Argentina, lesions of the nervous systems in foetuses have even been noted in women who have been in contact with parathion.

NEVERTHELESS, the consumption of pesticides such as these has considerably increased in Central America over recent years — by 16 per cent per year on an average in El Salvador between 1970 and 1974, in which country insecticides recently accounted for 93 per cent of all imports.

Ecologists and agronomists were first to notice the catastrophes caused by pesticides and now the workers and the trade union movement are beginning to criticise their use; in some countries they have even carried out spectacular protest actions, for instance, the destruction of ten small planes used to spray insecticides at the La Flora plantation in the Escuintla district in Guatemala.

In its November 1976 issue, *Informes Centroamericana* emphasised that in this latter country: "unlimited and uncontrolled

spraying of insecticides on land bordering the south coast has caused the death of many workers, given rise to unbelievable suffering in many families and has contaminated animal, plant and marine life".

GOVERNMENTS DOING NOTHING

Various scientific institutions have also denounced this situation; thus the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security revealed that between 1971 and 1975, 1,052 people on an average suffered every year from some degree of poisoning by pesticides but despite all this the authorities have taken no precautionary steps, thus showing that the lives of the rural population is the least of their worries.

If the governments of Central America refuse to assume their responsibilities, it is for the trade union movement as a whole to rally its forces to impose new legal measures which would put an end to the transnational policy of exploitation. The time has come to fight to ensure plantation workers better living, working, health and sanitary conditions as well as better housing and medical and social assistance.

We cannot allow the transnational companies to play about indefinitely with the lives of agricultural workers and their families.

Quotes of the Week

"It is my belief that these persons will do everything in their power to run the economy into the ground so as to blame failure on the private sector and thereby discredit the Prime Minister's theory that the private sector can function alongside the public sector."

Arnold Rowe, Jamaica Auto Parts Dealers Association President.

"The board of directors resolves to address itself to the government of Jamaica expressing IAPA's concern in view of the dangers hovering over freedom of expression in that country, and to urge it to reverse its steps and maintain a climate favourable to the free expression of ideas and free enterprise."
Inter-American Press Association

board of directors.

"Marx said, and I keep repeating. . ." Gleaner columnist Wilmot Perkins.

"What are you keeping a gun for? It is not a shovel or a hoe? I am very sorry; if you want the protection of the law then you must obey the law. If you have guns, then you are in serious trouble. . .

If they declare war against the lawful authority, they had better win.

"I have no quarter to give them. They have no place in our society".

Security Minister,
Dudley Thompson.

"I must be frank and say that a

lot of the problems must be put squarely on management. I think one can blame arrogant management, indifferent management, management who lack a sense of urgency and also inexperienced management. I must put the blame squarely on last week's spate of strikes on the shoulders of management."

Labour Minister, William Isaacs.

"The now re-energized Opposition is simply not geared to organise a government of force."

Gleaner columnist,
John Hearne.

"If it is true that our present difficulties must be put on the should.

(Continued on Page 19)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

VACANCY

PLANNING AND EVALUATION UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of Facilities Planning Co-ordinator in the Planning and Evaluation Unit.

QUALIFICATIONS:—

Bachelor's degree in Economics or such other discipline as may be related to the requirements of the post, or equivalent sub-professional qualification.

OR: At least five years experience in projects development work.

DUTIES:

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- Responsible for the preparation of capital projects, the constant monitoring of the progress of these projects and to make proposals for the commissioning of such projects.

SALARY:

\$7,420 x 360 — 8,520 per annum.

Applications for this post should be addressed to:—

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
11 Caledonia Avenue,
Kingston 5,
Jamaica, W.I.

and should reach not later than 30th April, 1978.

Callalu and Solar cooking

SURVIVAL is an occasional feature designed to present alternative strategies for survival, to conserve energy, encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency generally.

For Healthier Families

One of the easiest, quickest and most vitamin-rich vegetables for the kitchen garden is callalu. (One cup of steamed callalu, for example, contains more than 11,000 international units of Vitamin A — more than twice the average daily requirement for an adult. It is also rich in magnesium, potassium, phosphorous and Vitamin C. Of course, some vitamins are lost through over-cooking and some are not present in the first place if your callalu is grown in poor soil.

Hints for Growing . . .

Use fertilizer: — Natural manure or compost, made from soft kitchen wastes that have been well rotted are much better than artificial chemicals. Dig manure into your bed, allow it to sit for a week or

two, then plant.

The biggest enemy of callalu is the worm. Don't spray with insecticides: what kills a worm can't be good for you, and it is difficult to remove all insecticide by washing. Instead, reap callalu when it is still young and tender, and discard wormy leaves, if any. Remember, worms are smart: they go back to a feast. If space permits, never sow callalu in the same spot twice in a row. Alternate your crops and confuse the enemy.

Hints for Cooking . . .

Never "boil" callalu. Steam it quickly, just before serving. If you wash the leaves, the water remaining on them will be enough to cook them, in only a few minutes. Old ways are often best: the tastiest method of preparation is to wilt the seasoned leaves in a bit of cooking

oil in a frying pan. Properly cooked callalu is a fresh, bright green colour. When this bright green goes, so does much of the food value.

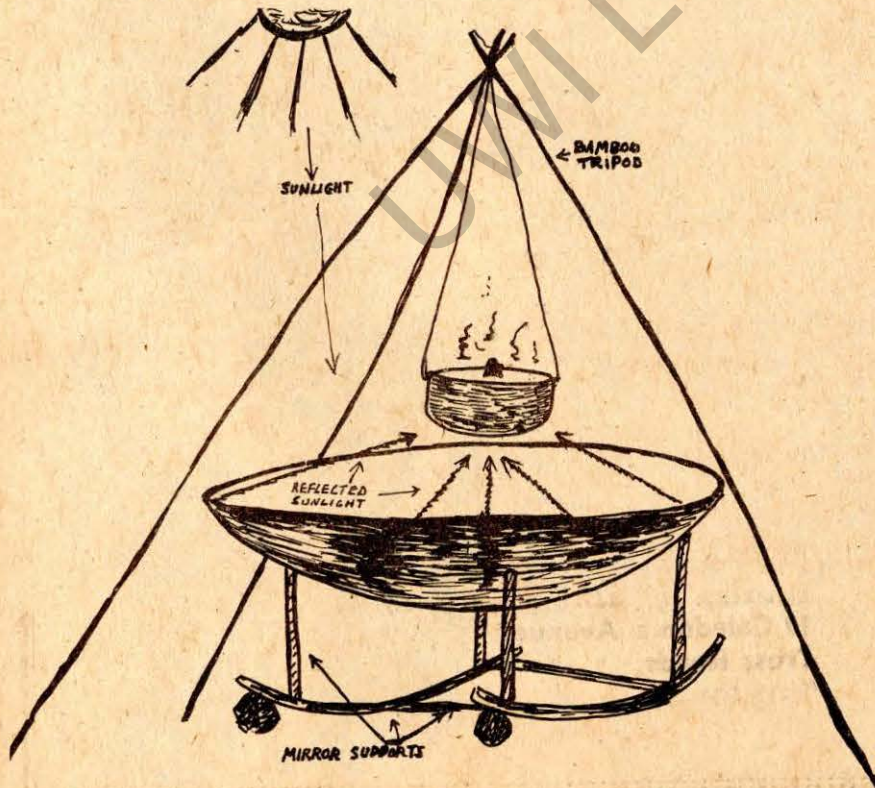
M. VON OPPEN, an economist at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in Hyderabad, India, has succeeded in capturing the sun and harnessing it to cook rice in 10 minutes, chicken curry in 20 and steamed pudding in 45.

This remarkable feat was accomplished with the help of a home-made "sun basket", a bamboo frame containing a parabolic papier-mache dish lined with shiny metal foil. The dish is formed over a plaster mould and reinforced with jute cloth. The size of the basket can vary, but the best results have been obtained with baskets of 1.2 and 1.4 metres in diameter, and with focal points of 10 and 20 cm respectively. The advantages of the smaller basket are that it is less bulky and its deeper dish better protects the cooking vessel.

The cooking vessel, black on the outside to absorb heat, and shiny on the inside, sits on a tripod at the basket's focal point, or is hung from two parallel bamboo sticks that cross the basket near the top. The basket itself sits on a "rocking chair" base that enables the cook to track the sun.

The materials and labour costs of the prototype basket amounted to less than 50 rupees (about US\$6.50), and Mr. von Oppen believes that costs could be reduced significantly if the baskets were produced as a cottage industry, even at the rate of two per day.

He estimates that a family earning 200 rupees a month would save sufficient fuel to recover the cost of the basket in four months. In one year — given eight months of sunshine — they would show a net savings of 60 rupees.



Solar Cooker

THE BIG CLEAN-UP

The Nations First City should be a reflection of the Country's character. Its citizens should take pride in its appearance and trouble to keep it clean. Towards this end... The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation invites you to join THE BIG CLEAN-UP.

In the ensuing month, the Corporation will be making a special effort to highlight and tackle the problems involved in keeping the City clean, and His Worship the Mayor, Councillor George Mason, is appealing to all civic and community minded citizens to join him in taking a giant step toward developing good garbage disposal habits.

This campaign has already received pledges of support from the Kiwanis Club of Kingston, PSOJ, Guides and Scouts, and is in association with WISYNCO.



KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY CLEAN.

WORLD REVIEW

by ARCHIE LINDO

TERRORIST activities emerged at the top of all the stories coming through.

There was the PLO attack in Israel on Saturday, on Monday the South Moluccan terrorist attack in Holland, and the attack by the Red Gang in Turin in Italy resulting in the killing of a policeman while the trial of members of the gang continued under strict security.

The PLO terrorists apparently landed from the sea between the

Israeli cities of Tel Aviv and Haifa and killed at least twenty Israelis and wounded more than sixty. They had seized a bus full of passengers and, as they drove it towards Tel Aviv along the main coastal road they machine-gunned passing vehicles. At a roadblock there was a furious gun battle between Israeli Security Forces and the terrorists. It appeared, from subsequent reports that the bus was blown up by a hand grenade during the battle. Prime Minister Begin immediately postponed his trip to the United States

which was to have taken place over the weekend.

Al Fatah claimed responsibility for the raid and said it had been carried out by guerrillas based inside Israel. The question arose, how did the terrorists break through Israeli defences and land? Enquiries were set up to determine this.

The head of the Israeli Police said that, originally, thirteen guerrillas set out for Israel on the raid, but two of them were drowned at sea. He said they had left Lebanon aboard a Greek vessel and transferred to three small boats inside Israeli waters. The Police Chief said only one woman took part in the raid, not two as was reported earlier. He said she had been killed in the gun battle on Saturday.

By Tuesday morning word came through that the Israelis had indicated that they were rejecting suggestions from Egypt that they should not take reprisals for the Palestinian attack on Saturday. One Israeli official was quoted as saying "They've got a hell of a nerve."

So, the tension was mounting as news of an Israeli reprisal attack was awaited. And come it did. Israeli troops swept into southern Lebanon during Tuesday night in the biggest operation they had ever mounted against Palestinian bases. There were reports of heavy casualties on both sides. The Arab League called for immediate action by the United Nations to end what is described as the Israeli invasion. The Arab League message said the operation was a threat to peace, not only in the Middle East, but elsewhere.

Lebanon denounced the Israeli attack as unjustified aggression, and appealed to the nations of the world to try to stop it.

ON Monday morning South Moluccan terrorists seized a Government building at Assen in Holland and were reported to be holding more than seventy hostages. One person was feared to be dead. A body had been lying in front of the building since shortly after the terrorists had stormed into it. Police had been unable to approach the building as several people in the surrounding area had been in-

(Continued on Page 19)

NOTICE TO SUPPLIERS

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA

gives notice of the Second Rural Electrification Programme, identified as Programme II, consisting of approximately 200 miles of PRIMARY Distribution lines and 152 miles of SECONDARY Distribution lines. The project is jointly financed by the Government of Jamaica and the Inter-American Development Bank under Loan No. 512/SF-JA.

Supply and delivery from qualified suppliers from any member country of the Bank, is now being sought for the following materials:

- POLES AND CROSSARMS OF VARIOUS CLASSES AND SIZES;
- ALUMINIUM ALLOY CONDUCTORS
- POLE-LINE HARDWARE
- TRANSFORMERS AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Delivery of supplies will be required by AUGUST 7, 1978.

Specifications and tender documents for the above-mentioned materials may be obtained by writing to:

**General Manager
Rural Electrification Programme Limited
113 Washington Boulevard
P.O. Box 999
KINGSTON 10, JAMAICA**

A Cheque in the amount of US\$75.00 or J\$101.25 made payable to Rural Electrification Programme Limited, must accompany the request for tender documents.

The closing date for receipt of bids is 12:00 NOON, 1st MAY, 1978.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS NO. 2991

CLEARANCE OF IMPORTS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL FUNDS CONSEQUENT ON THE DEVALUATION OF THE JAMAICAN DOLLAR

The Trade Administrator has been made aware of delays in clearing imported goods for which the c.i.f. Jamaican dollar equivalent appearing on the licence needs adjustment, in keeping with recent devaluations of the Jamaican dollar.

Additional Funds are automatically attracted in cases where imported goods arrive subsequent to a devaluation of the Jamaican currency. Licences affected by the devaluations of 1977 and 1978 will require additional Jamaican funds as follows:

Effective from 22nd April, 1977 —

(i) Special Rate	37.5%	US\$1.00 = J\$1.25
(ii) Basic Rate	nil	US\$1.00 = J\$0.909091

Effective from 24th October, 1977 —

(i) Special Rate	2.5%	US\$1.00 = J\$1.28
(ii) Basic Rate	nil	US\$1.00 = J\$0.90901

Effective from 13th January, 1978 —

(i) Special Rate	5.5%	US\$1.00 = J\$1.35
(ii) Basic Rate	15.5%	US\$1.00 = J\$1.05

In order to facilitate the clearance of goods, importers will not be required to submit to the Trade Administrator's Department applications for additional funds in respect of the devaluation factor.

Arrangements have been made whereby the necessary adjustment will be made on the existing licence by the Collector General's Department when clearance of the goods is being effected.

(DR. HEADLEY BROWN)
Trade Administrator

Dated this 18th day of March, 1978.

China: A country without debts

by CHU MING

CHINA'S sound finance finds expression in her freedom from external and internal debts.

The country's liberation in 1949 marked an end to its semi-feudal, semi-colonial status.

The achievement of political independence ushered in a new stage in the development of the country's finances and economy. A striking feature of this change was the replacement of deficit financing by a balance of financial revenue and expenditure.

In the years from 1937 to 1949, financial deficit accounted for more than 70 per cent of the budget of the reactionary Kuomintang government. In those days, the ruthless exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism brought about dwindling production, exhausted financial sources, runaway inflation and soaring prices.

FOR more than two decades since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, there has been a substantial growth in both revenue and expenditure in the country. A balance of revenue and expenditure with some surplus has been maintained for long years and has become a principle guiding the country's finance.

China's financial appropriations for production and construction as well as her financial reserves have greatly increased. Her sound finance is a major factor in the development of the national economy and in her lasting price stability.

MAO'S PRINCIPLES

To increase production, to practise economy and to secure financial reserves as much as possible — these are the three major measures worked out by Chairman Mao for China to maintain a balance of revenue and expenditure.

A fundamental principle embodied in China's financial policy is

to increase revenues by developing the national economy. It stems from the fact that China as a socialist state can not behave like imperialist countries, which obtain funds by increasing the economic burden on their own people and exploiting their colonies. China bases herself on self-reliance and relies mainly on the people's revolutionary spirit of hard work to propel the socialist economy forward.

CHINA'S present-day revenue, which is around a dozen times that in the early post-liberation period, has come mainly from the taxes and profits turned in by state-owned enterprises. The proportion of this revenue in the total state revenue has grown from 34.1 per cent in the early post-liberation period to 90 per cent at present.

The impressive growth of state revenue has been achieved on the basis of the steady development of farm production. This agricultural development has not only given the 800 million Chinese people enough to eat but provided ever more raw materials and a widening market for light industry, which supplies the people with large amounts of consumer goods and the state with substantial funds.

PRIORITIES

In compiling and finalizing her annual budget, China has never permitted deficit financing but followed the principle of doing as much as she can afford and doing more with less money. And in executing the budget, she has in every way practised economy and avoided waste. As a result, a balanced budget has been achieved, generally with some surplus every year.

In distributing and spending funds, priority is given to the requirements of large-scale economic construction and the development of industrial and agricultural production. **What is now being spent on capital construction annually is**

several times the total national revenue of a fiscal year during the early years of the People's Republic. Following the principle of "concentrating superior forces to fight war of annihilation", many regions and units have built capital construction projects at high speed. Some projects were started and put into operation in the same year. Meanwhile, the expenditures for non-productive aspects of projects have been drastically cut down by making every cent count.

CHAIRMAN MAO indicated long ago: "China is a big country, but she is still very poor. It will take several decades to make China prosperous. Even then we will still have to observe the principle of diligence and frugality."....

A vast, populous country, China has seen to it, in making her state budget, to keep adequate reserves to cope with natural calamities which may hit this or that part of the country. This practice has contributed to a balanced budget.

RESERVES

China's financial reserves consist of three parts:

First, a general reserve kept according to a fixed ratio in compiling the budget.

Second, a special fund earmarked for building up material reserves, which are to be constantly increased. (Take grain for instance. The state now has considerable reserves apart from reserves laid up by the rural communes and their production brigades and teams collectively as well as by commune members individually).

Third, budget surpluses accumulated over the preceding years — a fund which is not to be expended in ordinary times. Accordingly, **China can do without asking for foreign loans and be free from inflation.** She enjoys long-term stability of currency and prices, and

the living standard of her people has continued to improve.

In the early years of new China, in order to rapidly rehabilitate and expand the national economy, especially to win the war to resist US aggression and aid Korea, China accepted aid loans extended by the Soviet Union — then under the leadership of Stalin. These loans were repaid in full ahead of time in early 1965.

DURING the 1950-58 period, the Chinese government issued public bonds as a subsidiary means to raise funds for construction purposes. These bonds plus the accruing interests were liquidated by the end of 1968. From that time on, China has been a state free from any debts.

In carrying out construction, China puts stress on self-reliant efforts while making foreign aid subsidiary. She has established trade relations with well over 100 countries and regions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. With a view to realizing the modernization of agricultural, industry, national defence and science and technology as soon as possible, she has imported advanced technology and equipment in certain amounts. **China's trading companies, in signing contracts with their foreign counterparts, adopt the means of payment by instalments or deferred payment — a common practice in international trade relations.** by carrying out foreign trade according to her needs and ability, China has been well able to pay for all her imports — a fact which has won for her a good reputation abroad.

Besides, she has never asked for any foreign loan since she repaid in full the loans from the Soviet Union.

New China is a developing socialist country and belongs to the Third World. Her economic strength is limited and her technical level low. However, she has ever since the early years of her establishment provided economic and technical aid to other countries. She has all

along stood firmly on the side of the developing countries in Asia, Latin America and other areas and staunchly supported their righteous struggle to win or defend their national independence, safeguard their sovereignty and develop their national economies. — NCNA.

Panic on Campus

(Continued From Page 3)

gates on the south; the presence of guard dogs and their handlers at each of the four Halls of residence; a regular police patrol, and the improvement of existing lights. The fear, however, remains.

This is the fault mainly of the UWI's Guild of Undergraduates, who last month published a newsletter giving credence to a rumour that three girls from Mary Seacole Hall — the only all-female residence — were raped on the night of February 3, which coincided with the climax of the annual Carnival celebrations, an event that attracts hundreds of visitors. When questioned, however, neither the Hall Warden nor any student representatives could substantiate the Guild's allegation.

Furthermore, a statement contained within the newsletter claiming that "over a dozen" rapes had occurred since January and attributed to Dr. Dyer was strongly denied by the gentleman, who said he had made no statements whatsoever to the Guild concerning the matter. And when viewed in the light of its seemingly casual disregard for the individual rights of **suspected** homosexual residents, the Guild appears to be a bunch of irresponsible, adolescent yahoos, easily led by those forces whose chief aim is to discredit the University, and ultimately, the entire country.

The calculated use of violence as a means of creating fear and mistrust is one stratagem of these forces.

The panic on the campus reached its high water mark following the Irvine Hall episode, when students

'mobilised' themselves into a Home Guard Unit. The hysteria was carried over by the Guild in their call to Defence Minister Roy McGann (also MR for the area) for official recognition of the campus Home Guard Unit, including training, equipment and arms. The stepping-up of campus security measures, however, have resulted in a corresponding disinterest among students, generally, towards the campus Home Guard. Most undergraduates, particularly non-Jamaicans, feel it isn't "their job" to patrol dormitories, and see their only priority in obtaining their respective degrees as soon as possible. Guard duty, they claim, will affect their studies adversely. Hence, from the resident body of almost 2,000, a mere 52 volunteers have so far signed up for duty.

The sad paradox of the present situation is that while the campus has grown steadily in attendance and facilities, polarisation and isolationism between students has increased dramatically. The nearby economically depressed areas of Hermitage, August Town, Angola and Commons are believed by many to be the spawning grounds of criminals, and most UWI personnel — except for certain medical staff and others — avoid having direct contact with the communities. The citizens, however, have a great respect for the University which not only is a source of steady employment and recreation, but represents the key to bettering their physical condition by providing their children with the necessary education that was, in the not so distant past, accessible only to the privileged few.

It is now up to the Guild and other concerned student organisations to try and reverse the negative, lackadaisical trend which has been allowed to grow unchecked among the student population with each successive year. A start could be made at next year's orientation exercises, with more meaningful emphasis placed on the initiation of new students, who should be encouraged to visit the Union regularly and take part in meaningful activities instead of being subjected to silly early-morning parades, marches, and stale, old chamberpot routines. Locking yourself in a room is easy.

TIME and . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

son of another. But the South Africans are "freer" than Nyerere's people.

The point of TIME'S exercise of course, is that it is an essentially profit-maker's way of looking at life. Per capita income and the number of cars is thought to tell you more about the quality of freedom than is the question of whether a country respects its people instead of giving lip-service to the ideals of the J. Walter Thompson company or IBM. What is good for General Motors is good for the world.

The survey does not say, for instance, that a black man has a better chance of being unemployed in the United States than he does in Jamaica, particularly if he is a young black man. It does not say that Jamaicans and Cubans have a longer life expectancy than black Americans, that a black baby in Cuba has a better chance of surviving, growing up in school, learning a foreign language, going to University and living to a ripe old age safe from mugging, rape and murder, than a black child in the United States. The United States per capita income is higher than Cuba's and the Soviet Union's, yet TIME'S own figures show that the average Russian is better fed than the average American. Jamaica's per capita national income is higher than Cuba's, but it is Cuba which is building schools for Jamaica and sending whole teams of doctors to Jamaica.

So when the apologists for capitalism come with arguments like Seaga's we would do well, to remember that a change of course now can only lead back to the days of irresponsible capitalism where Gross National Product and screw-driver industries were more important than infant nutrition, women's rights, children's rights and a national minimum wage.

We have a long way to go, but we will do well to remember that as black people, exploited people, we are better off than the black ex-

ploited population of our great neighbour to the North, the United States of America.

We shall not be turned back.

World Review

(Continued from Page 15)

jured by shots fired by the terrorists.

The terrorists laid down a set of conditions to the Dutch authorities and set a dead line for them to be met. They wanted the release of a number of fellow Moluccans who are held in Dutch jails. Among these were the seven survivors of two similar attacks ten months ago when 150 people were held hostage for three weeks on a train and at a school. The terrorists also said they wanted a plane to fly them and the released prisoners and their hostages to an undisclosed destination.

But, Dutch Marines stormed the building shortly after the expiry of the deadline by the gunmen. The gunmen had threatened to begin shooting their hostages. Two of the hostages had already been tied to chairs to await their death when the marines broke in. Four hostages were wounded during the crossfire, but all seventy were rescued. The three gunmen were captured.

On the Rhodesian situation, a United Nations resolution rejected the internal settlement reached in Salisbury. Britain and the United States abstained from voting. Black leaders in Rhodesia said the resolution was irrelevant.

Results in the first round of the French General Election on Sunday showed that the Left had a lead of two per cent over the Government's Coalition.

Both sides have held meetings to discuss tactics for next Sunday's final round of voting. The main left wing Parties have agreed on a United Front for Sunday's round of voting. All candidates except the front runners of their parties will stand down.

Quotes of the week

(Continued from Page 12)

ers of one or two public servants, then it is only indicative of the measure of understanding the great majority of Jamaicans have in respect of their democratic responsibility." Jimmy Tucker.

"Writing this column frequently leads one to tear one's hair."

"Patricia Smallman"

"Many rats are deserting what seem to them to be a sinking ship and are boring holes in the vessel in the process of illegally, criminality, and selfishly spiriting foreign exchange out of the country and thriving on lucrative blackmarkets in the US." Dr. Carl Stone.

I know for a fact that there are institutions here that unless you are "gay" you cannot get a job there." Letterwriter: Keith Parker.

"It is good to see that the JPS has the children's safety at heart, but why don't they try to locate suitable areas for the children to fly their kites." Letterwriter J. Dunlop.

SUPPORT

WOMEN'S

RIGHTS

The Easter dinner starts with Grace Ham



DIRECTIONS FOR BAKING GRACE HAMS:
Allow Ham to thaw to room temperature. Wrap Ham loosely in aluminium foil. Place fat side up on a rack in a shallow pan in the middle of a pre-heated 350° F oven. Allow 15 minutes for each pound. Within half an hour of total baking time, take Ham from oven. Working quickly, cut away skin and decorate as desired. Return to oven to complete baking.

Caution:
DO NOT SOAK
OR BOIL HAM

**SPECIALY
REDUCED
PRICES**
on LEG HAMS
and PICNIC HAMS
at Supermarkets
Islandwide



We care

Public Opinion

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Editorials:

GREEN CARD MEN

THE recent debate in Parliament on the question of allegiances to this country promised to produce fireworks; at least that was how Dr. Broderick advertised it. But when the time came the Deputy Leader of the JLP could call no names and left the distinct impression that he had embarrassed his party leaders who seemed in the end to have lacked enthusiasm for the debate.

The PNP was able to pledge that none of its members owed any allegiances to a foreign country in that none of them had immigrant status for any other country. The Jamaica Labour Party failed to do this, and one must ask why? Mr. Seaga recently and for the first time, explained that he had given up his American citizenship several years ago. But he has not said that he does not still have immigrant status into the US. Various other members of the JLP still have to do this because it is clear that Parliament does not believe that one can have immigrant status to another country and still conform with the constitutional requirements.

In their own interest and in ours, the Jamaica Labour Party needs to make its position clear.

DAVID COORE

NO one man can have been as battered by the vicissitudes of Jamaica's recent past to the extent that David Coore was. As Minister of Finance he had to take the full brunt of any criticisms levelled at the Government's financial management. He has travelled all over the world to negotiate on behalf of the government and he has had to bear the vulgar abuse of ignorant journalists even up to yesterday in the *Gleaner*.

Furthermore David Coore has not been well recently, and had to undergo a very strenuous operation a few months ago.

With all of the hard work, the blame for events completely outside of his or Jamaica's control and his health it is not unreasonable that after six years Mr. Coore should need a rest.

The people of Jamaica, unlike some of our journalists, do not believe that a man needs to kill himself in order to prove his worth. David Coore deserves a break and we wish him a restful holiday and a swift return to top form.

OAS FELLOWSHIPS

1. **Course:** Master of Arts in Tourism Planning and Development.
Duration: 12 months, beginning September, 1978.
Place: George Washington University, U.S.A.
Language: English.
Prerequisites:
 1. Hold a professional university degree (copy of degree or appropriate certificate and grades should accompany application).
 2. At least 2 years work experience in the tourism sector.

2. **Course:** Individual Study and Research on the Economic and Social Factors of the Development of Tourism.
Duration: 6 months beginning October, 1978.
Place: Aix-en-Provence, France.
Language: French.
Prerequisites:
 1. Be a University graduate (Bachelor's degree) (attach copy degree and transcript to application).
 2. Be a professional employee or a prospective professional employee of a governmental agency connected to tourism development.

Note: Fellowship application must be filled out in French.

Closing Date for application for course 1 and 2 is 31st March, 1978.

Public sector candidates (Government employees) should address applications through their Ministries to:

**The Chief Personnel Officer
Office of the Services Commissions
Citibank Building
63-67 Knutsford Boulevard
Kingston 5.**

Private candidates should address applications to:

**The Chief Technical Director
National Planning Agency
(Technical Assistance Division)
39-41 Barbados Avenue
Kingston 5.**

Today

Tomorrow and

Next Week

PLAYS:

Sandra. A musical tragedy by Camperdown High School Drama Club. Creative Arts Centre. 2nd and 3rd March 6 p.m.

For Coloured Girls. Montego Bay High School. 3rd and 4th March only 6 p.m.

Goody Two Shoes. Morant Bay High School. 4th March only, 6 p.m.
Belly Woman Bangarang. Improvisations by Sistren — the Women's Theatre Performing Company — directed by Honor Ford-Smith. Barn Theatre. Thursdays to Sundays 8.30 p.m. till Sunday 19th March.

Flip Side; Death by Michael Reckord. Jamaica School of Drama students at the Cultural Training Centre. 3rd March.

Gunfight at the Last Chance Saloon by Tony Gambrell and Bobby Ghisays. Way Out Theatre, Pegasus.

Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m.
Sundays 5 p.m.

12 Million Dollar Man. Ward Theatre. Tuesdays and Wednesdays 7 p.m. Thursdays to Saturdays 8 p.m. Sundays 4.30 p.m.

The Rapist with Oliver Samuels. Stage One, Sheraton. Wednesdays to Saturdays 8.30 p.m.

Schools French Drama Festival. Plays in French. Creative Arts Centre. 4th and 5th March 2.30 p.m.

GALLERIES:

Works by the tutors of **Jamaica School of Art: Inter-Continental Hotel, Kingston.** Until Saturday 4th March.

Paintings and Carvings: Week-end Gallery at Two Sisters Cottage, Karl Parboosingh Centre, Port Henderson. Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Seya Parboosingh. Little Gallery, Norbrook Drive. Daily.

Reproductions by old and modern masters. Institute of Jamaica.

Byron Bowden. Paintings. Jamaica Artists and Craftsmen's Guild, Mutual Life, Oxford Road. Opens Sunday 5th March 11 a.m. Daily 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (closed weekends).

MUSIC:

U.W.I. Steel Band. Lunch-time Concert. Creative Arts Centre. 9th March 1.15 p.m. Free.

University Singers in Concert. Creative Arts Centre. 10th, 11th, 12th March 8 p.m.

SOUNDS:

Explanations. Third World Band in concert. Jamaica House Garden Theatre. 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th March at 8 p.m.

BINGO:

National Labour Day Secretariat presents a fund-raising **Bingo party** — funds raised to go toward the completion of existing **Labour Day** projects. Prizes to London and the North Coast. Jamaica House grounds. 3rd March 7 p.m.

WOMEN'S DAY:

International Women's Day. Exhibition at the Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library, Tom Redcam Drive. 8th to 11th March. Rally at the Y.W.C.A. auditorium, Arnold Road. 12th March 4 p.m.

BOOKS ETCETERA '78:

Teachers Book Centre Ltd., presents a travelling exhibition of educational books, materials, teaching aids and audio-visual equipment. Inter-Continental Hotel Kingston. 2nd March 2 p.m. to 4th March.

NOTICE NO: 436

THE MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH THE UNDERMENTIONED COMMODITY MAY BE SOLD SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

ARTICLE	MAXIMUM DISTRIBUTOR'S SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE	
			Within the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area	Outside the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area
BEEF (Pickled) (Salted Beef) (Also Known as Pickled Navel, Bone in Navel or Short Ribs) (Imported) — 100lb. keg.	\$ 58.77 per keg	\$ 61.43 per keg	70c per lb.	70c per lb.
BEEF (Pickled) (Salted Beef) (Also Known as Pickled Navel, Bone in Navel or Short Ribs) (Imported) — 200lb. keg.	\$117.54 per keg	\$122.86 per keg	70c per lb.	70c per lb.

Dated this 7th day of February 1978.

R. D. WILLIAMS
Minister of Industry and Commerce

Column one:

Tales of the years

By JOHN MAXWELL

THE opening ceremony in celebration of the PNP's fortieth year was held last Sunday at the Ward Theatre, the place where the party was launched forty years ago come September. Other celebrations will continue throughout the year, but there is none I think, that is likely to be as moving and as important in its own way as last Sunday's.

To begin, the ceremony brought together many old comrades who had not seen each other for years, it brought together old comrades who had once been antagonists and old comrades who were simply, old comrades.

Their eyewitness testimonies to the struggles of the past needed no hyperbole to make them important or impressive; what they all had was the certainty of truth and the understatement of real heroism.

It was appropriate that the party should have chosen that way to begin the celebrations, because too many of us forget that what we have in our democracy is a prize which was fought for and won, not handed to us on a platter as the apologists for the old slave-owners would have it. In 1938 there was no democracy in Jamaica. Poor people had no vote, no voice in deciding what happened to them or their children.

Between 1938 and today it was people like those on the platform who fought for and won our right to speak freely today, our right to freedom of association, our right to freedoms of all kinds. And some of those freedoms were won not only against the resistance of the British government and the Jamaican ruling class, but against the efforts of Bustamante and the Jamaica Labour Party.

We do a disservice to history and to ourselves if, anxious to honour people like Bustamante, we forget

that he was no saint and that he was quite often wrong.

IT does the country as a whole good to remember that there was a Black Saturday, that it was once dangerous for PNP people to walk the streets of Kingston, that people died for the rights some of us now take for granted.

For me Sunday was an education and I suspect it was so even for some of those involved because they did not have first hand knowledge of some of the exploits in which their comrades were engaged. The story of the battle of Rose Town was I suspect, one such and I think the story of the Pioneer Group was another but all the stories were enthralling. No history book could have placed us at the ringside as did those testimonies. They were a most appropriate tribute to our heroes of the past and present, and an appropriate opening to the year's celebrations.

While we remember the history

of the PNP it is also good to remember what the party first set itself out as its immediate aims.

In Agriculture the essentials were taxation on unimproved values, compulsory acquisition of land for food production, reorganisation of agricultural credit and a statutory board for Land Settlement. Other aims were for an effective Minimum Wage Law, an Industrial Development Corporation, the development of agro-industry, Old Age Pensions and various other proposals most of which have since become part of our laws and institutions.

It is part of the tragedy of this country that the PNP was not given the chance to complete this programme at the time of independence and that instead, the Jamaica Labour Party squandered those fortunate years and neglected the infrastructural work which could by now, have made us more nearly self-sufficient in food, for example.

It should never be forgotten that at the end of those windfall years the Jamaica Labour Party left the country worse off than it found it, and without the defences in structure which we needed to protect ourselves against the hurricane of world depression and inflation, of spiralling prices for imported foods and above all, of the dread increases in the price of oil. Whatever they and their apologists say now the fact is that their mismanagement in the sixties is what is mainly responsible for any weaknesses in our position today.

EDNA MANLEY

The people at the Ward Theatre on Sunday saluted Edna Manley not as wife of a National Hero and Mother of the Prime Minister, but as the bearer of the first PNP party card ever issued. She is a hero in her own right, a formidable force in the life of the Arts for fifty years. Wednesday was her birthday. We salute her again.

Public Opinion

The National Week-end Review
Founded 1937

Vol. XLII — 2

PUBLIC OPINION is an independent weekly review with Editor John Maxwell. Offices at 5 Downer Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica. Telephone 827.0454.

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Contributions are invited on all subjects but manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Looking at history

By VERNON ARNETT

AS I look back forty years ago, **Public Opinion** came out with its first issue at a time when Herbert George deLisser might have been said to be ruling the roost in Jamaican journalism. But it seems to me that he was not too confident on his perch when Fairclough, Frank Hill and Jacobs published the first issue of the paper.

James Carnegie in his book on Jamaican Politics 1918-1938 says of it "its ideas were essentially radical... thus an atmosphere was created."

This atmosphere was to lead up to the formation of the People's National Party about eighteen months later. And it must be noted that deLisser described Norman Manley as "a potential threat" and did not mention the PNP even once editorially for three months after its formation. This seems to point to his hope that, if not noticed, the threat would go away. Well, it didn't and this year the Party, like

this paper, is forty years old.

And this probably was the attitude of most of the other journals and organisations of the day. They also hoped that by ignoring the fact, **Public Opinion** would vanish like other efforts of its kind. Other than this, there was some hostility but really not so great a deal. And it provoked a lot of silent interest.

THINGS WE NEED

Even in deLisser's time the clouds on the horizon which made him apprehensive were taking shape. Ken Hill was writing his column "Things We Need" in deLisser's (and the Ashenheim's) own paper and along with Crab Nethersole and C. G. X. Henriques had formed the National Reform Association.

Also the Jamaica Progressive League had been formed in New York in 1936 and Wilfred Domingo, Adolphe Roberts and Ethelred Brown were as radical and out-

spoken as anyone could wish. This organisation was to join with enthusiasm and tangible support when the People's National Party was formed later.

And in Jamaica **Public Opinion** was not all that alone. The **Jamaica Times** is mentioned by Carnegie as "going radical" after "hesitating over Jamaica's readiness for anything but a Barbados-type constitution" but it supported the Progressive League and put the PNP in large headlines "giving Manley space when he and the Party were attacked and smeared by the **Standard** and the **Gleaner**."

THE Times had a good record. It had formerly been edited by Thomas McDermot (our poet Tom Redcam) who had managed to combine a strong sentiment for Empire with the desire to see the country of his birth progressive and happy and it was owned by the Duries who for many years have set an excel-
(Continued on Page 21)

PAYMENTS OF SALARIES AND PENSIONS FOR MARCH 1978

Official Salaries and Jamaica Pensions (including Widows' and Orphans' Pension) for the month of March 1978, will be paid on Tuesday the 21st March 1978.

(Sgd.) A. R. McKenzie

Accountant General

TEACHERS WANTED

SCHOOL/PARISH	PARTICULARS	APPLY TO:—
ST. ANDREW Westphalia All-Age	1 Principal 4 As early as possible. Teacher's cottage in good condition.	G. L. Beckford Mavis Bank P.O.
ST. THOMAS Richmond Gap All-Age	1 T.T. for Grade 1 1 P.T. for Agriculture as early as possible.	Chairman Richmond Vale P.O.
PORTLAND Orange Bay Primary	1 Principal 4 and 1 T.T. as early as possible.	Mr. V. A. Brown Buff Bay P.O.
WESTMORELAND Content All-Age	2 T.T.'s Senior Post available as early as possible.	Mrs. Mercel Markman Darliston P.O.
HANOVER Lucea Infant	1 Principal Class 3 as early as possible. 2 Testimonials.	Miss Millicent Clare P.O. Box 8 Lucea
ST. CATHERINE Ewarton Primary	1 Principal class 1 Special.	Mr. A. Graham Ewarton P.O.
ST. MARY Richmond Primary	Principal 4 for 1st April, 1978.	Chairman c/o Principal Richmond P.O.
ST. ANDREW August Town Primary	1 Principal class 2	L. Stewart Chairman August Town P.O.

The strength of Ideology

by PAUL ROBERTSON

FOR some time now a number of commentators have been putting forward the view that ideology is counterproductive, that the Socialist Ideology is dividing our nation, and that freedom is threatened in such an environment.

In strident tones, they cry for an end to ideology, a return to the "free play" of market forces, and argue that ideology does not put bread in people's mouths — the Socialist ideology is good at dividing wealth, but poor at creating it etc. etc.

The frightening thing about all this is that the people who write and say these things, fail to realise that they are saying and writing in this vein because they themselves hold to an ideology.

There are very few of us, if any at all, who don't possess an ideology.

Sometimes the socialisation processes are so subtle we fail to recognise that we are developing a very firm ideologically-based position. Many times, when students indicate that they want objective information and objective reading material, what they are asking for is information and materials with which they are comfortable, and reflective of the dominant belief-system into which they have been slowly socialised.

Clearly, there are mathematical formulae, chemical processes, production processes and so on, which do not vary and are used in the same way whatever the system we are dealing with. But let us be clear; it is one thing to say that certain scientific and material processes are uniform, but quite another to say that the ideological context within which they are applied mean nothing.

An ideology, in simple terms, is a set of ideas which inform ones current and future behaviour.

Where ones ideology is consistent with the ideology of the status quo, one is usually seen as sane, and stable. Where one's ideology is in conflict with that of the status quo, then one historically is depicted as a raving lunatic who has to be silenced and or ostracised.

VICTIMS OF IDEOLOGY

Within the current ideological extremes, there are many variations. Some people are dogmatic in their application, while some are creative — allowing objective and concrete realities to determine principled modifications to classical ideological approaches. Some people try to be ideologically eclectic, borrowing from divergent ideological streams, but invariably developing within themselves a high level of conflict which usually resolves itself in the acceptance of one particular ideological stream.

What all this means is that when someone suggests that we forget ideology and get on with the business of production, that person is himself/herself — a "victim" of ideology. It also means that when someone says that our development problems have not been ideologically-related, that person, is taking an extremely narrow view of the impact, consequences and utility of ideology.

It also means, that when otherwise decent and honourable persons make wild statements about liberty, freedom of the press and unity, they do so because their belief-system enables them to shut out information which could allow situations to be interpreted in a different way.

In more specific terms, while it is true that no matter what country one is dealing with the ethic of hard work, discipline, etc., is critical to economic development, the ideological climate cannot be divorced from the creation of these

attitudes. Although the production of a particular product may call for the same inputs of raw materials, capital and labour no matter where the actual production is carried out, ideology is critical in determining whether these processes are conducted under exploitative or just conditions. In addition, whether emphasis is placed on a "trickle down" approach to economic development, or on a planned approach, is of ideological moment. For example, if one compares Cuba and Puerto Rico, one will find that ideology has had everything to do with their divergent strategies of development. And lest one suggests that Cuba's development is due to 2-million dollars per day from the Soviet Union, they should consider the US subsidy of 7-million dollars per day for Puerto Rico.

CAPITALIST IDEOLOGY

In the same way, the course that Jamaica has historically taken, with its emphasis on mono-crop agriculture and industrialisation by invitation, was ideologically determined. Our failure to rapidly develop is therefore, not simply a consequence of the lack of hard work and greedy Trade Unions, but due more to the dogmatic and uncreative application of the Capitalist strategy of development.

THE Capitalist ideologically-based strategy of near total private ownership of the means of production has failed.

Almost every working Jamaican knows that it is a myth that everyone can be a millionaire by sheer hard work.

They also know, from experience, that those who make their millions privately are under no obligation to share it in productive or socially utilitarian ways. This is why a Socialist ideology is so criti-

(Continued on Page 16)

Prejudice on Campus

By **JOAN ROSS**

THE present attitude of some students on campus to their homosexual brothers (I leave out the homosexual sisters, because traditionally they have always had an easier time than their male counterparts) is to be deplored. And it is to be further condemned in light of the fact that it is coming from such a privileged section of the society, which should know better.

Those students at Mona who are spending so much time and effort

in harassing what is being termed "suspected" homosexuals, are not using either their heads or hearts in any sort of Humanitarian or Socialist way. Their attitude is even more ironic when one considers the growing incidents of campus rape. The "Holier-than-Thou" students busily "rooting-out" persons doing their own private thing, would be better occupied in organising a vanguard of protection for campus females.

By all reports, the students most at fault are those at Chancellor Hall, which has built up a reputation for breeding a rather spectacular species of the "He-Man syndrome" — lauded for his dazzling prowess in the sack. What are such fine examples of "Machismo-at-its-best" frightened of? What's the obsession with MALE homosexuality, which has always been a part of every society, along with hetero-

(Continued on Page 10)

CONTRACTS - JDF

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following goods and services to the Jamaica Defence Force during the period 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979.

- (1) Burials
- (2) Dry cleaning
- (3) Garbage Disposal — Up Park Camp
- (4) Laundry Services
- (5) Pest Control Services
- (6) Tailoring
- (7) Uniforms — Manufacturer

Tender Forms and further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Staff Officer Administration, Headquarters Jamaica Defence Force, Up Park Camp, Kingston 5, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday up to Thursday 23 March, 1978.

Completed Tender Forms should be enclosed in the envelopes provided and should reach:

**Headquarters
Jamaica Defence Force
Up Park Camp
Kingston 5**

Not later than 10:00 a.m. on Thursday 30 March, 1978.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Security, (Defence Division) does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. GIBBS
Acting Permanent Secretary
Ministry of National Security
(Defence Division)

WORLD REVIEW

by ARCHIE LINDO

Two hours before President Carter was to have told the American Nation what he proposed to do to end the miners strike he announced that a tentative settlement had been reached. The settlement was to be approved by the miners, and Mr. Carter urged them to accept it.

At least twelve people were killed and about one hundred injured in an explosion in the United States. It happened as liquid gas was being transferred from railway tanker wagons to road wagons at the small country town of Waverly in Tennessee.

At the East-West Conference in Belgrade a compromise document designed to break the deadlock over a final declaration has been welcomed by the Soviet Union but received more cautiously by the Americans.

Japanese fishermen have killed one thousand dolphins, to conserve

fish stocks. The dolphins, described by the fishermen as gangsters of the sea, because of the amount of fish they eat, were herded ashore on an island off Kyushu and killed on the beach.

African Foreign Ministers of the OAU Meeting in Libya endorsed the resolution totally rejecting the internal settlement talks in Rhodesia; but only after several countries, including Nigeria, expressed reservations about the move.

In more student violence in Italy, hundreds of left wing student demonstrators, some armed with petrol bombs, took to the streets of Rome attacking shops and offices and putting up barricades. They were protesting against they termed the inadequacy of the education system.

The British Foreign Secretary, Doctor Owen, on a one-day visit to Jordan says that President Sa-

dat's visit to Israel had changed the tone of the Middle East situation to one of negotiation and trust. He added that this initiative should not be lost.

The Chinese Parliament the National Peoples Congress began its first session since the death of Mao Tse Tung. It is to hear a report by Chairman Hua on Government plans to build a more modern United Socialist state.

It looks at though Israel is ready to reject the latest Egyptian proposals in the peace negotiations. A statement issued after a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet said it saw no need for new resolutions on political matters.

The British Foreign Secretary Dr. Owen is apparently making it clear to the Israelis that Britain does not approve of their Settlement policy.

In India, the President of the Official Congress Party, Mr. Reddy has resigned, after his Party's crushing defeat by Mrs. Gandhi's breakaway faction in the elections

(Continued on Page 11)

NOTICE No. 437

THE MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH THE UNDERMENTIONED COMMODITY MAY BE SOLD SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

ARTICLE	MAXIMUM DISTRIBUTOR'S SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE	
			Within the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area	Outside the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area
FISH (Pickled)				
Mackerels — in 100lb. barrels	\$38.08 per barrel	\$39.80 per barrel	45c per lb.	45c per lb.
Mackerels — in 40lb pails	\$15.23 per pail	\$15.92 per pail	45c per lb.	45c per lb.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1978.

R. D. WILLIAMS
Minister of Industry and Commerce

Prejudice on Campus

(Continued from Page 8)

sexuality and bi-sexuality. Homosexuals come in all shapes and sizes and from all walks of life — high-ups, roots, radicals, conservatives, PNP and JLP. How are the students at UWI going to find them all? Just as the racists, Vorster and Smith, can never eradicate the black man from Southern Africa, neither can any society succeed in eradicating homosexuality.

THE RACIST EQUIVALENT

The latest aggressions on campus bring to mind that of 'Paki-bashing'

in England, which was at its worst in the sixties, when gangs of youths got their kicks from beating up Pakistanis in lonely out of the way places.

A parallel can also be drawn with the emergence of Britain's racist grouping — the National Front — which has fed on that country's recent economic depression to spark ignorant fear against minority blacks. While there's no election mileage to be gained from maligning homosexuals, certain factions, by throwing the nation into a state of confusion, by their continual

pushing of panic buttons, create the need for a scapegoat. And, blacks aren't a minority here.

BUT in the same way that blacks have, and will continue to struggle for their rights, so will homosexuals — And, note we are already seeing signs of Jamaica's first Homosexual Human Rights grouping — the Gay Freedom Association.

In addition, "arguments" used by the finger-pointers are based on the same irrationality as those used by the racists — so close are they in

(Continued on Page 17)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

IN-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION THRUST

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

Applicants should be teaching in an Infant, Primary or All-Age School for at least two years and possess at least one of the following qualifications:

- A. The Cambridge School Certificate.
- B. Four subjects, including English Language and Mathematics at 'O' Level in the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.).
- C. Five subjects, including English Language and Mathematics in the Jamaica School Certificate (J.S.C.).
- D. The Third Jamaica Local Examination Certificate.
- E. Any other qualification considered equivalent to any of the above.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the

**Ministry of Education
97A Church Street (3rd floor)
Kingston.**

Completed application forms should be returned to the above office not later than Friday 29th April, 1978.

World Review . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

in the Southern State of Karnataka and Andra Pradesh.

* * *

New moves have begun in India to reunite the Opposition Congress Party after the election victories of Mrs. Gandhi's breakaway group.

* * *

Reports from Peking indicate that several more high-ranking Chinese officials, disgraced during the cultural revolution of the nineteen-sixties, have now been rehabilitated.

* * *

Japan says the European community cannot expect preferential treatment in trade. A Japanese Economics Minister urged West European Nations to show more initiative in selling to Japan.

* * *

The Egyptian Government is revoking all special privileges enjoyed by Palestinians living in Egypt. The move follows the mur-

der in Cyprus of the Egyptian newspaper Editor, Mr. Sibai by two men described at the time as Palestinians.

* * *

The Panama Canal Treaties have gone over their first hurdle in the American Senate with the defeat of an amendment which would have given the United States permission to keep troops there for twenty years after Panama takes control.

* * *

Rhodesian troops have crossed into Botswana and clashed with the Botswana Defence Force. The Botswanans say several of their soldiers were killed or wounded in an ambush. The Rhodesians say they crossed the border in pursuit of Nationalist guerrillas.

* * *

The Military authorities in Pakistan have put a total ban for a month on all forms of political activity, further strengthening restrictions already in force. Penalties range from fines to imprisonment to flogging.

* * *

The American Dollar has come under heavy pressure on the Inter-

national Foreign Exchange Market. Its value fell to below two West German Marks, and it has also suffered against the Japanese Yen and the Swiss Franc.

* * *

Sweden has told the Soviet Union of its concern over the presence of six nuclear-armed Soviet submarines in the Baltic Sea. Sweden has not asked for a formal reply from the Russians, but the Swedish Minister said he thinks there will now be talks between the two countries.

* * *

Three members of the Military Government of the West African Republic of Mali have been arrested for high treason.

* * *

A handover to Black Majority Rule in Rhodesia at the end of this year is reported to have been agreed between Mr. Ian Smith and the three Nationalist Leaders with whom he has been negotiating.

However, there are said to be a number of issues still to be resolved regarding the interim Government, and the Nationalists were expected to see Mr. Smith again on Thursday.

PUBLIC OPINION SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Public Opinion
P.O. Box 115
Kingston

Date.....

Enclosed please find Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) being one year's Subscription to 'Public Opinion', Jamaica's National Weekly to be delivered to:

Name.....

Address.....

Yours very truly
Signature.....

What's wrong with the Sugar Co-ops—II

by Horace Levy

THE decision, such as it was, to put three estates into co-op by January 1976 was sabotaged at its very making, by the very agencies entrusted with its implementation, months before it was even to come into effect. And this was only a taste of things to come.

Present troubles stem from a demonstrable failure to implement what was conceived, not (I've been arguing) from any weakness in conception, nor even (as I shall be arguing) from a lack of preparation. In giving guidance in education, production, and management, Government agencies have been guilty of gross neglect.

But why? . . . when the co-ops had been announced by Government with such ardour and fanfare

The struggle of the workers with the staff in '75, and its outcome, give the clue. This was unmistakably a struggle of classes, though only dimly perceived as such by the mass of the sugar workers.

CLASS STRUGGLE

Organizers were accused of turning the workers against the staff. Anyone familiar with workers' bitter feelings, expressed and latent, interlaced with opposite emotions, will know that organizers did not have to do anything of the sort. They had only, at meetings, to provide a forum where workers could speak frankly; and, through the co-ops, to provide the opportunity for workers to link with workers.

The Prime Minister had classified the staff as "workers". Though this was accepted by no one but the staff, the principle was firmly established in the negotiations of April-May 1975 that the staff were free to join the co-operatives. The

only condition set was that they, like the workers, should sever from the Frome Monymusk Land Company.

WORKER CONTROL

AS far as we were concerned, the staff had a technical contribution to make which the workers could not at that point do without. New staff on a cane farm learned most things from the workers. But drawing up a budget, or laying out a field, only the rare worker could handle.

But we were equally concerned that decision-making should be as democratic as possible. Technical know-how did not justify having total or final authority in general policy-making.

GUIDANCE

Every effort was therefore made both to retain the staff in the capacity of advisers to the committees of management elected by the work-force and to ensure that, whether they joined the co-op or not, the staff would not dominate.

Guidance was provided by Edgar Parnell, an expert on co-op management on loan to the Co-op Department from the U.K. and no Marxist.

What it all meant concretely was, for example, that the workers on a farm had the power to reject the farm manager. In practice, less than 5% of staff were rejected. In practice the moral authority exercised by a farm manager gives him considerable influence over workers.

THAT is how it has worked out. But fear distorts vision, and the staff decided to stay out of the co-ops. It must be emphasized that

they stayed out by their own choice and on the advice of the Land Company's top management, not because the workers refused them entry.

NO RISKS

What the workers hotly objected to was that the staff should get the best of both worlds, Land Company's and the co-op's, with the uncertainties of neither.

In fact, at least in the short and material run, the staff seem to have achieved just that. They emerged with both severance payment (a massive \$35-45,000 in several cases) and 22 months guaranteed employment to their 'former' employer the Land Company — a most unusual combination. With employment to the Land Company came retention of old salary, perks and privileges.

THIS outcome, with the employee earning and living and travelling 6 to 20 times better than the employer, was to be an obvious source of friction. Of far greater significance was the extent of Government support that the staff were to muster.

It was a forerunner of an increasing attack by the Government bureaucracy on the structure of worker control imbedded in the co-ops. The upper echelons of this bureaucracy have evidently come to see worker control as a threat to themselves. The staff are only the lower extension of that same bureaucracy.

It is now being said, more and more openly, by the highest officials in the Ministry of Agriculture that the central and estate co-ops must be dismantled. This will of

course lead to re-establishing the Frome Monymusk Land Company apparatus which the co-ops made unnecessary.

STATE CONTROL

It must be emphasized that the level of worker control in the co-ops in no way threatens State control. Government owns the sugar lands, collects a lease rental (at least in principle), sets the price of cane, guarantees (or doesn't) the annual crop lien loan without which nothing can go forward, monitors the draw-downs, appoints several advisers to the Central Board of Management, has the chairman's agreement to do the same at the estate level, is free to mount any educational programme it wishes, etc.

CAN anything more be wanted? Only to exclude the workers from participating in the process of decision-making at estate and central level.

The point is that "worker control" and the kind of input and responsibility a State should have in an industry as essential as sugar are by no means mutually exclusive, except of course where the class position of the State bureaucracy makes it so.

This seems to be precisely the case. It is the only rational explanation one can find for the neglect and conflict, involving the relevant Government agencies, in the key areas of production, education and management.

BETTER RUN ESTATES

There must be no misunderstanding about what I am trying to say here. On the cane production side, the co-ops are NOT in the mess that

is blandly and without evidence so often stated. They have in fact managed to keep to the losses targeted for the next 4 to 5 years by a professional and highly respected sugar accountant, Michael Blakeley whom they borrowed from Bryden and Evelyn for a year.

If Monymusk and Bernard Lodge this past year have gotten out of line, this has been mainly because of the severe drought affecting all cane farmers in those areas.

IN '76 however, Monymusk's loss was \$2.3 million instead of the projected \$2.8. In '77, Frome's loss is likely to be \$1.2 million instead of a projected \$1.5. Frome's production went up by over 12% this past year.

The truth is that while there are some weak spots, overall the workers are running, in cane, a much tighter ship than either WISCO or FMLCo ever did. The principal instrument of this is the farm by farm system of budgeting put together by Blakeley and instituted by the co-ops, . . . where WISCO and the Land Company had nothing.

But there has been dismal failure to implement the plans and ideas for irrigation and diversification agreed on before the co-ops were launched. And it is on this that betterment in sugar workers' incomes hinges.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Belinfanti, has more than once publicly promised action on the irrigation needs of lower Clarendon; up

to now nothing. A study conducted by the Sugar Industry Research Institute has also netted little in results.

EXPERIMENTS with other crops have not been lacking. But again, except at Windsor Park (Bernard Lodge) where 161 acres have been planted out in rice and other crops, moves to diversify have not been on the scale required to improve income generally.

There has been difficulty getting operating capital. The co-ops do not qualify for loans to small farmers. And they have been blocked at the central office level where the huge crop lien loan is negotiated. Just meet the weekly pay-bill, the co-ops have frequently had to come cap in hand to the SIA, through which the crop loan is funnelled.

More basically, the Ministry of Agriculture, which has responsibility for the sugar co-ops, has shown no real productive drive, as far as the co-ops are concerned. And it has done precious little to field an education programme which could have stimulated the co-op members to production initiatives outside of cane.

The main tactic indeed seems to have been to exclude anybody else from doing anything in education. A grant of \$200,000 from a North American funding agency was blocked by the Minister of Agriculture's brisk insistence on it being channelled through his Ministry instead of going directly to the United SWCC.

(TO BE CONTINUED
NEXT WEEK)

NOTICE NO: 440
THE MAXIMUM PRICES AT WHICH THE UNDERMENTIONED COMMODITIES
MAY BE SOLD SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:-

ARTICLE	MAXIMUM DISTRIBUTOR'S SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	MAXIMUM RETAIL SELLING PRICE	
			Within the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area	Outside the Urban and Suburban Districts of the Corporate Area
FOOD DRINK				
"Milo" brand cases of 16x24x15 Grs.	\$31.69 per case	\$35.68 per case	11c per packet	11c per packet
" " " " 48x8 oz. tins	\$51.45 per case	\$55.27 per case	\$1.26 per tin	\$1.26 per tin
" " " " 24x14oz. tins	\$43.78 per case	\$47.22 per case	\$2.15 per tin	\$2.15 per tin
" " " " 8x31 lb. tins	\$46.60 per case	\$49.82 per case	\$6.78 per tin	\$6.78 per tin
MALTED MILK				
"Nestomalt" brand Cases of 4x81 lb. bottles.	\$41.51 per case	\$45.06 per case	\$12.37 per bottle	\$12.37 per bottle

Dated this 24th day of February, 1978.

R.D. WILLIAMS
 Minister of Industry and Commerce

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
JAMAICA INDEPENDENCE POSTGRADUATE
SCHOLARSHIP 1978/79

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the Jamaica Independence Postgraduate Scholarship for the academic year 1978/79.

The Award is tenable at an accredited university for a two-year period for a course leading to the award of a postgraduate degree.

Applicants should be Jamaican nationals and should possess good first degrees.

All applicants should endeavour to seek admission to universities of their choice.

Application forms are available from the Scholarships Section of the Ministry of Education, 97A Church Street, Kingston.

Completed applications should be returned not later than April 7, 1978, to:

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education
Attention: Scholarship Section
97A Church Street
Kingston

Mr. Manley's Travels

by POLITICAL ECONOMIST

A lot of foolishness has been written recently about Mr. Manley's travels between November last year and February this year. Some have said Mr. Manley's apparent concentration on foreign policy matters means he does not give enough attention to domestic affairs. Others claim that the travels have not produced foreign cash in the huge bundles the Jamaican economy needs.

Let's examine the arguments . . . but first let me quite frankly state that I don't bother to deal with that minority of the foolish fraternity that says Mr. Manley should not travel at all.

The fallacy of the first argument is that the structure of our economy means that it is both idle and wrong to pretend that we can make sharp distinctions between foreign policy and domestic policy. Why? **Because 65% of our economic activity in 1976 depended on foreign trade — on exports and imports.** (In some years, the figure runs as high as 80%).

Compare our situation with, say, the United States where only about

9 percent of their entire economic activity depends on imports and exports; So if push comes to shove and the Americans decide, or are forced, to rely on themselves alone, they could manage without too much dislocation.

In our case, imagine what would happen if nobody was buying our bauxite, sugar and bananas nor selling us gas, penicillin or polyester!

ALL these things mean that we have to pay close attention to what is happening in the outside world and who better to look out for these things than Mr. Manley himself? "Man have raw meat, seek fire!"

Now, let us look at Mr. Manley's recent travels. Last November, he went to Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. In December, he went to Venezuela, the United States and Canada. And in February this year, he went to Britain, West Germany and Hungary.

SUCCESSSES

At a purely practical level the visits and the foreign policy initiatives that preceded them have been

brilliantly successful.

For example, the Norwegians have signed an agreement to help us with a seismic study which will greatly assist our search for oil. They have also agreed to a \$20 million line of credit and this is already in the final stages of negotiation. They will be sending a high level team here in April to work out specific areas of co-operation.

The Swedes and the Yugoslavs have agreed to co-operate with us in the development of agro-industry particularly in dairy and forestry and forestry-related industries such as lumber, furniture and pulp and paper.

CANADA and Venezuela continue to be supportive and, in recent months several economic assistance agreements have been signed with the United States — the most recent being the \$13 million Pindars Valley/Two Meetings soil conservation programme. Others included a \$12 million loan to purchase needed foods and \$9.5 million to finance other imports.

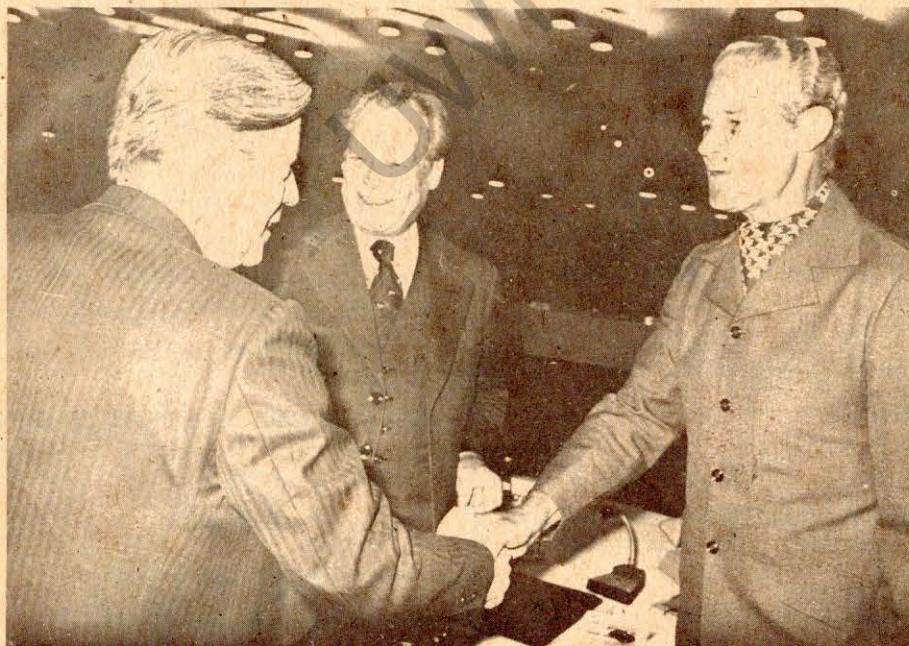
And there have been World Bank Agreements for the \$30 million First Integrated Rural Development Programme in Cornwall and the \$18 million programme for the development of the sugar industry.

In Hungary, an agreement was signed providing for Hungarian assistance in the engineering work required before the actual start of construction of the JAVEMEX alumina plant. And it was also agreed to expand the current \$4 million line of credit for drug purchases to include additional pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Despite these tangible successes, however, it would be unfair to Mr. Manley and his Government's foreign policy to see his travels purely in terms of specific bilateral assistance, although these are acknowledged to be critical to our econo-

(Continued on Page 21)



Schmidt, Brandt and Manley in Hamburg

NOTICE

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

This is to notify the public that the new telephone numbers for the offices of the

JAMAICA STATE TRADING CORPORATION
are

92-29580/4

JAMAICA STATE TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED
Third Floor, Hotel Inter-Continental Kingston
King Street and Ocean Boulevard

NOTICE TO SUPPLIERS

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA

gives notice of the Second Rural Electrification Programme, identified as Programme II, consisting of approximately 200 miles of PRIMARY Distribution lines and 152 miles of SECONDARY Distribution lines. The project is jointly financed by the Government of Jamaica and the Inter-American Development Bank under Loan No. 512/SF-JA.

Supply and delivery from qualified suppliers from any member country of the Bank, is now being sought for the following materials:

- POLES AND CROSSARMS OF VARIOUS CLASSES AND SIZES;
- ALUMINIUM ALLOY CONDUCTORS
- POLE-LINE HARDWARE
- TRANSFORMERS AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Delivery of supplies will be required by AUGUST 7, 1978.

Specifications and tender documents for the above-mentioned materials may be obtained by writing to:

**General Manager
Rural Electrification Programme Limited
113 Washington Boulevard
P.O. Box 999
KINGSTON 10, JAMAICA**

A Cheque in the amount of US\$75.00 or J\$101.25 made payable to Rural Electrification Programme Limited, must accompany the request for tender documents.

The closing date for receipt of bids is 12:00 NOON, 1st MAY, 1978.

Ideology . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

cal for us in Jamaica today.

People are not productive just to be productive. They produce because the act of production will allow themselves and their children to benefit. Only an ideology which guarantees that the fruits of productive labour will be ploughed back into greater productive enterprise and into socially productive projects can stimulate greater effort on the part of our people.

ONE is not at all suggesting that the business of production is a simple process. However, part of the problem in Jamaica today is that people with ideological axes to grind have created a confusing view of the work-ethic in connection with the ideology of Socialism. The simple fact is that Socialist economies have grown more rapidly since 1917 than all others. The Socialist ideology is therefore just as good at creating wealth as it is at dividing it — if it is allowed the necessary climate in which to operate.

The ideologically created myopia and "forgetfulness" has been very obvious in the columns of the **Star** and **Gleaner** in recent weeks. The present government is accused of creating disunity in the society and muffing a golden chance given it in 1972. 1972 was supposed to be

(Continued on Page 18)

FREE BERNARD

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Prejudice on . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

their insane prejudices.

These prejudices are seen in such areas as employment, where homosexuals may not get jobs that suit their qualifications. The employment factor brings up another more subtle prejudice, whereby some heterosexuals become convinced that a homosexual boss is giving the plush jobs to other homosexuals. The fact is though, that wherever there's a system in which any one person screens prospective employees, the person chosen for the job will undoubtedly reflect some of the biases of the person doing the choosing.

After all there are countless examples of lecherous men investing in a pretty female face in place of a man, or a man being chosen because the boss doesn't rate women.

THEN there are the quotes from the Good Book, seeking to prove that homosexuality is a sin, for example in Romans "... God gave them up into vile affections. . . and the men . . . burned in their lust one toward another." Medical fact about hormone balances will never convince the Bible-quoters.

But back to the Mona elite, and others who have the same views on the matter . . . try this exercise. In any given statement against, or which seeks to patronise, the homosexual, substitute the word **BLACK** for **HOMOSEXUAL**, and **NIGGER** (WOG, COON, SAMBO etc.) for **BATTYMAN** and **BEEPS**, and what you'll get is the diatribe of the perfect racist.

In a nation of blacks of all shades, who still have the memory of slavery in their souls, and many of whom have travelled to North America, Canada and Britain and felt the trials of being a despised or patronised minority, we should view more sympathetically the plight of the homosexual in a prejudiced society, and strive to reverse it.

In addition, this society has chosen overwhelmingly, the path of Socialism as the way forward — and Socialism is not just an ideology to win votes — it is a conscious way of life founded on humanity, and freedom for all, within the workings of the society as a whole. . . .

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Extracted from one of the most important beans in the world today, Gourmet Soyabean Oil has some remarkable qualities. It is an unsaturated oil, better for your health. It will withstand higher temperatures than any other oils before reaching smoking point. It will not harden when the weather is cool or under normal refrigeration, a most suitable oil for making mayonnaise and salad dressings.

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Buy it with confidence, it's good oil for you.

Gourmet soyabean oil

Ideology . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

the year of total unity in Jamaica.

This analysis fails to recognise that from the time of slavery class divisions have existed which are based on concrete differences in economic means. This has led to open conflict decade after decade.

JAMAICA in 1972 was like a time bomb ready to explode and Manley and the PNP were seen as saviours. But slogans of "Love", "Power to the People," "Unity" etc., could not, and in reality cannot break down the Constitutional and economic constraints that have tied up the Jamaican system. It is simply not true to say that the country would have followed Manley in any direction. Forty-five per cent of the population had voted against him, even then some groups saw the PNP as Communist, and powerful interests were watching very carefully ready to bawl bloody murder if they thought it necessary.

Many of those who were ready to talk about love and unity in 1972 were less willing to do so when the slogans of love and unity were to be translated into action.

Action meant that money had to be found for the feeding of malnourished children. **Action** meant that money had to be found to try to give each Jamaican an equal educational opportunity. **Action** meant that a minimum-wage had to be found. And all these things had to be done or at least started in a period of world-wide recession, growing imbalance of trade and the growing suspicion from a Foreign neighbour that 1972 had spawned a bunch of potential trouble-makers in their sphere of influence.

PNP MISTAKES

One is not at all suggesting that Manley and the PNP have not made mistakes since 1972; but what should never be forgotten is that while mistakes have been made, positive programmes have been initiated which if given even token support, will benefit a group of people who have been historically neglected in our society

It is also true that some people have identified, incorrectly I should
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Ideology . . .

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say, the middle-class as the cause of our problems. Some middle-class people have also misinterpreted the slogans of anti-Capitalism and anti-Imperialism as a direct attack on their class.

However, whatever the errors might have been, to return to pre-1972, is but to attempt to turn back the clock and recreate a situation which never existed. 1972 and the period leading up to it, was one of the darkest in our history. The ideologies with vested interests will seek to make that period seem rosy.

IDEOLOGICALLY-BASED myopia has also recently manifested itself in the writings of some columnists who have chosen to analyse press freedom in Jamaica. Last week a feature columnist of the **Daily Gleaner** suggested that the media in Jamaica are being taken over by the government and that "when the media are run by free enterprise, the government can regulate against misuse; but when the media are run by government, who is there to regulate the government?" The simple fact is that in a democracy, both the private sector as well as the government are subject to law. Who regulates the government? The Constitution and ordinary laws! There are police, courts and judges — a whole legal system which assists in this regulation.

MANY people will disagree with my interpretation of facts, some, like a close friend recently, almost violently. But all of us interpret reality from our own ideological position. For some people their ideological position is fully developed, for others it is various stages of development. What simply does not wash is the view that ideology is unimportant and should be abandoned. That is the simplest way of being trapped by the ideology of the dominant group in society — **an ideology which is still present, but not perceived by many because of their familiarity with its manifestations.** It is like not being able to see the woods for the trees. .



Each one help one

The humanitarian principle of rendering assistance to the less fortunate, we believe, is a highly commendable one and we heartily applaud the many organizations in Jamaica which carry out such projects. We, ourselves, encourage members of our group of companies to involve themselves in assisting these organizations in any way they can and our companies contribute financially from time to time to many worthwhile projects and fund-raising schemes which are carried out by these organizations.

We believe that a philosophy of life which admits of the interdependence of people and the need to meaningfully contribute to each other, can only benefit the society as a whole.



INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

JAMAICA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 1978

1. DATE OF EXAMINATION

The Jamaica School Certificate Examination will be held from Monday 10th July, 1978 to Friday 21st July, 1978 inclusive. Oral and Practical Examinations will be held prior to these dates.

2. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

All teachers presenting candidates and all private candidates must apply IMMEDIATELY for Entry Forms to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, (Examinations Section), 17 West Avenue, Kingston 4.

The level of Examination is Grade Ten. Candidates must provide a Certificate from the Registered Teacher certifying that they have done the necessary preparation in each subject for the examination.

A candidate from an Educational Institution (School Candidate) will be permitted to enter for no more than eight (8) subjects at any one sitting (three compulsory and five optional). A school candidate who has already passed all the compulsory subjects may enter for a maximum of eight optional subjects.

No private candidate will be permitted to enter for more than six (6) subjects at any one sitting, and it is desirable that these should include one or more of the subjects required for the full certificate i.e. English, Mathematics, Civics, a Science Subject, and a Technical, Vocational or Arts Subject.

3. ENTRIES

Entry Forms must be completed and returned to this Ministry (Examinations Section, 17 West Avenue, Kingston 4) NOT LATER THAN THE 17TH MARCH, 1978, and must be accompanied by an Official Receipt for payment at the following rates:

- (a) an entry fee of \$2.00 for each candidate to the Examination plus
- (b) an entry fee of 50c per subject for each candidate.

Candidates in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew should pay their fees directly to the Senior Accountant, Ministry of Education, Room 201, 2 National Heroes Circle, Kingston.

Candidates outside the Corporate Area should pay their fees to the Local Collector of Taxes. The Official Receipt issued must be attached to the completed Entry Form. Fees must NOT be sent in with Entry Forms, but should be paid in Advance of the closing date. Fees so submitted will be returned immediately to the sender.

Candidates will be notified of the centres at which they will be required to sit the Examination.

IN ORDER TO AVOID DELAY THROUGH THE POST CANDIDATES ARE ADVISED WHEREVER POSSIBLE TO DELIVER THEIR ENTRY FORMS BY HAND AT THE MINISTRY (EXAMINATIONS SECTION) FOR LATE ENTRIES WILL DEFINITELY NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Mr. Manley's . . .

(Continued from Page 15)

mic survival and recovery.

At a very fundamental level, Mr. Manley is seeking to change the world. Now, this frightens a lot of Jamaicans either because they feel Mr. Manley is taking on too much or he is arrogant. I do not believe that either feeling is correct.

The simple fact is that the world has to change. An international economic system that condemns two billion people to perpetual poverty is unjust and must change.

It cannot be justice for the price of European imports to Jamaica in 1977 to increase by 10% while P. J. Patterson and his colleagues from the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries spend six months fighting European governments to get a miserly 3 percent increase in the price of sugar. At that rate, we fall further and further behind in the race and find it more and more difficult to meet the demands of sugar workers for justice.

These comparisons graphically show that Mr. Manley is right when he insists that you cannot change Jamaica unless you change the world. Both Mr. Manley personally and Jamaica, as a nation, have an obligation to struggle to change the world.

THE JAMAICAN STRUGGLE

Jamaica must continually engage in the struggle because the nation has earned international respect because of the principled stand it has taken on the critical international questions of liberation in Southern Africa and the New International Economic Order.

This respect has earned our country the Chairmanship of the Group of 77 which is the caucus on economic issues of all the developing countries in the United Nations.

And Mr. Manley must himself lead the struggle because he is the most influential head of government of any developing country in the world today. In the same way

that Julius Nyerere is regarded as the 'conscience and spokesman' of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, so is Mr. Manley regarded as the conscience and spokesman of the economically dispossessed of the Third World.

THE Washington Post, reporting on Mr. Manley's recent visit to Washington reported President Carter as saying that he was not meeting Mr. Manley primarily as the Prime Minister of Jamaica, but as the spokesman on economic matters for the Third World.

Many Jamaicans do not like to admit it, but Mr. Manley in the 70's compares on equal terms with Nehru, Nkrumah, Nasser and Nyerere of the 40's through to the 60's.

Which other small country leader in the world today could, in the space of a few months entertain Samora Machel, that great fighter for African Liberation; Fidel Castro, one of the finest revolutionaries of all history; lunch with the leader of the most powerful nation on earth at the White House in Washington; influence Carlos Andres Perez to put a far-reaching proposal to OPEC; challenge Helmut Schmidt, the tough Chancellor of West Germany to a new view of the case for the dispossessed; and urge Hungary's Janos Kadar, one of Eastern Europe's most respected Communist leaders that the COMECON should re-think its approach to the negotiations towards the New International Economic Order?

So, given his credibility and influence, Mr. Manley would be abdicating his responsibility firstly, to Jamaica and secondly, to the poor of the Third World if he did not use every sensible and practical opportunity to try to get the leaders of other countries to agree that the world has to be changed and secondly, to do something about it. And we must understand that human nature is such that 'eyeball to eyeball' is, so far, the best way of talking. Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt must be convinced before they will act and if they don't act. . . .

Looking . . .

(Continued From Page 5)

lent example of good business practice ("Times Store" is a household word).

There was also one influential and (in those days) powerful organisation which was quite strong in its support of the progressive movement. I should not be taken to be devaluing the teachers' association of today but the fact is that the Jamaica Union of Teachers, as it then was known, occupied a significant position in colonial Jamaica and assumed a political importance which has since been rightly assumed by the trade unions and political parties. But men like C. T. Saunders, Anglin and other leaders were "very present help in trouble" in the organising efforts of the Party particularly in districts, town and country, where the reaction was inclined to be suspicious or even hostile to "new" ideas of the progressive movement.

BUSTA'S LETTERS

Carnegie quite rightly discusses Bustamante's letters to the *Gleaner* as one of the features of the journalism in those days. He says "he probably wrote over one hundred letters on things like bath conditions in America, the Spanish Civil War, and criticism of Government." deLisser himself claimed that "Bustamante preferred to go without Xmas dinner, rather than abstaining from indicting a lengthy communication . . . on all things in general."

BUSTAMANTE'S letters have since been published, edited by Frank Hill, and I pick just one quote on from a letter included in Frank's collection. In replying to an invitation to attend and speak at an election meeting for the KSAC, our National Hero replies, "I have never made it a policy to make anything but legitimate excuses and so I am going to be frank with you. I am not against any of the candidates neither am I for them. Why? Because I have never noticed any of them taking any visible interest in public affairs before election time, there-

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Looking . . .

(Continued From Page 21)

fore I have no good reason to speak there tonight."

At least, the same could not have been said of Busta and as Carnegie

points out, when he did come into public life, "he had become known as someone with something to say."

Comparing forty years ago with today and reading Carnegie and others, I feel that the press of those days showed a touch, even if just a touch, of rebelliousness. Perhaps

it was a symptom of spiritual unrest in a society still looking to an imperial idea which had started to wear pretty thin.

This would account for the explosive events of 1938. **Public Opinion** itself could not have come earlier and at a most opportune time.

APPLICATION FOR TRAINING AS SCHOOL DENTAL NURSES AT THE DENTAL AUXILIARY SCHOOL MINISTRY OF HEALTH & E.C.

Applications are invited from young women aged 18-25 for the full-time two-year course of training as School Dental Nurses, commencing September 1978.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should possess a minimum of 3 passes at the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level. Only Grades A.B.C. or their equivalents will be considered. A pass in English Language is compulsory, and passes in Biology, Health Science or other Science subjects would be an advantage.

Applicants possessing the above qualifications who have also passed additional subjects at the Jamaica School Certificate Examination, will receive credit for these subjects.

Applicants possessing the necessary qualifications will be required to:

- (i) Sit an entrance examination, and
- (ii) attend an interview at which Birth and Educational Certificates will have to be produced.

Candidates who successfully complete the course of training will be bonded to serve the Government of Jamaica for three years, and under the existing regulations, School Dental Nurses are permitted to work only for the Government of Jamaica. During training Students are paid a weekly allowance.

Applicants should write for application forms which are available from the Secretary. Completed forms should be accompanied by two Testimonials, one from the Principal of the last school attended, and the other from a Minister of Religion, Justice of the Peace etc. Applications should be addressed to:

The Secretary
Dental Auxiliary Training School
Arthur Wint Drive
Kingston 5,

and should reach this office not later than 22nd April, 1978.
Late or incomplete applications will NOT be considered.

The end of an era

by CYNTHIA WILMOT

THE sad passings of Aston Winter, "Bam", last surviving member of the comedy team which brought laughter to so many Jamaicans, marks the ending of a theatrical era in Jamaica. An entire generation has grown up since those first, boisterous days of the Bim 'n' Bam musicals, and to many "going to a show" will always mean getting dressed up in your best and heading for the old Ward to enjoy the antics of the hilarious troupe.

Although other productions may have made more money, perhaps the classic Bim 'n' Bam show was "Wappy King's Ghost". For younger readers, a word on its background.

There had been a particularly exciting and dreadful murder on the Palisadoes Road. A young couple, enjoying a night swim, had been set upon by a machete-wielding bearded man. The young woman was stabbed several times, but with great courage played dead and floated in the quiet waters of the harbour beside the mutilated body

of her friend, until the assailant went his way — thus saving her own life.

This was in a day when murders caused more than shrugged shoulders in Jamaica: the case made headlines for weeks. It had all the mystery and suspense of a James Bond thriller. Through clever investigative work, the police narrowed down their search for the killer to a man known as "Wappy King" — and an arrest was made. In true thriller fashion, the guilty man was traced through possession of a single coin. A Canadian nickel which he had stolen from the young woman's handbag.

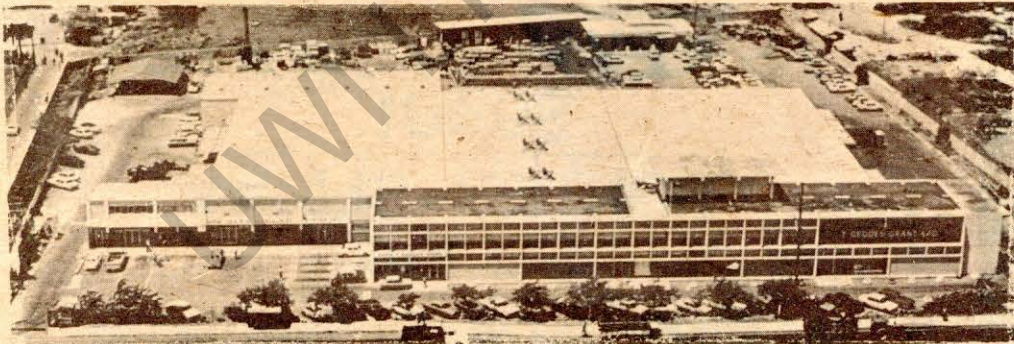
When Wappy King was taken to court, hundreds crowded the streets outside to see him brought to justice. Bim and Bam, who had always looked for material in such real-life situations, quickly mounted a show. Needless to say, the production played to sold-out houses.

Another famous murder case

also provided a gimmick for the team — this was the equally spine-chilling "Headless Corpse" murder. Once again, the use of a factual gimmick to hang a loose script on proved profitable. The show was a hit.

In their early days, Bim and Bam never received their just due as theatrical empresarios from Uptown Kingston, but it didn't really matter much. The *Gleaner*, while accepting their advertising, never thought their earlier shows worth a mention in theatrical review columns. When critic Harry Milner eventually attempted a serious review, *St. Andrew* raised its eyebrows.

In an era when theatre in Jamaica moved along two streams — one keeping faith with the European tradition and finding its audiences above the clock, the other growing out of a robust, seamy, guffawing life-in-the-streets style — Bim 'n' Bam were making history. They are both a great loss to us all.



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We're the soft spoken partner in Jamaica's Export drive. Traditionally we don't blow our own horn. For instance how many people know that we were responsible for 10% of Jamaica's total exports to Caricom in 1975! We also won the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in the promotion and distribution of Jamaican Exports in 1974! We prefer to channel our energies into the tasks we do best. On the Export Market we represent exclusively in Caricom such famous Jamaican producers as Jamaican Heritage, Serv-Wel of Ja. Ltd., Thermo Plastics, Maintenance Chemicals (Zep) and Carib Metal Works. What's more we have recently launched our Export marketing company in London to service Britain and the rest of the European Economic Community. That's progress!

Beneath our calm exterior thrives a dynamic and aggressive export-management team that might be exactly what you need to assist your Export effort. If you're in an expansive mood, perhaps you should get in touch with us. We can have a quiet talk.

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These homes are of a split level design and each will be fenced in with its own yard with space for a lawn, kitchen garden, whatever.

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All contributors to the National Housing Trust are eligible to apply. Applicants must state in which development they are applying for homes. Get application forms from:

NATIONAL HOUSING TRUST

THE PARISH OFFICE
or 7 CECELIO AVENUE, KGN. 10

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