

IT'S NOW A
SUM OF
\$26,963.33

THE NATION

JUST WHAT
HAVE YOU
GIVEN?

Published
Weekly



Vol. 6
No. 4



Formerly
P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,
October 18, 1963



Price
10 Cents

Parliament-Oct. 23 date off

Parliament will meet soon for discussions on the Tobago Bill which will deal with the emergency created by the recent disaster. This follows on a joint meeting of M.P.'s held at Blue Haven Hotel last Sunday.

Arrangements have been made for representation of organisations at the Queen's Hall discussion of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan to be held on November 6 to 8.

The arrangements are as follows:

- (1)—Each National organisation which submitted a memorandum should be represented by two members; individuals will not be allowed to participate.
- (2)—Two alternatives will be allowed to each participating organisation.
- (3)—Members of the National Economic Advisory Council will not be allowed to represent their individual organisations but will attend as observers.
- (4)—Civil Servants and employees of Statutory Boards will not be allowed to act as representatives of participating organisations, other than the Civil Service Association.

Cabinet committee

Cabinet has appointed a committee to study in greater detail the measures that may be needed in connection with the emergency in Tobago.

The Committee comprises: The Prime Minister, the Attorney-General, the Minister of Home Affairs, as Leader of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Finance, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and the Minister of Education and Culture, as Leader of the Senate.

The Committee will meet in Tobago on Sunday and will have as its advisers: the Head of the Economic Planning Division, the Chairman of the Tobago Development Team, and the Chief Town Planner.

The proposed weekend meeting

on Sunday with the Opposition and Independent members of the Senate has been cancelled while the proposed recall of Parliament on October 23 has been deferred.

and yesterday

The Prime Minister held discussions with representatives of United Nations agencies on United Nations aid in the rehabilitation in the light of a formal and detailed request submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

At the first meeting the Prime Minister met Dr. A. H. Boerma, Director of the World Food Programme. He was accompanied by Mr. J. Balcazar, Acting Regional Representative, United Nations Technical Assistance Board, and Mr. K. Lohani, Assistant Regional Representative.

Later Dr. Williams met Dr. Rene Cruz, UNICEF Representative in Bogota, Colombia, who was accompanied by Mr. L. Standifer, Sanitary Engineer of the World Health Organisation.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Standifer are to visit Tobago today and tomorrow at the invitation of the Prime Minister to see conditions for themselves.

Diplomatic representatives

The PM has also invited diplomatic representatives in Port-of-Spain of all Governments which have contributed directly to the relief of Tobago to visit Tobago on Monday and Tuesday next week to see the situation for themselves as guests of the Government.

Countries involved are the United Kingdom, the United States, Jamaica, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand and the Dominican Republic.

TUC PUSHES HARDER

In a press release signed by the Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Joseph, issued on the authority of its General Council The Trade Union Congress states that Senator Rojas and Mr. Simeon Alexander have been removed as TUC's representatives from all Government Statutory Boards and or Committees.

So far TUC has failed to respond to an invitation to give evidence issued by the Chairman of the Commission of Subversive Activities, Sir Louis Mbanefo.

Sir Louis's letter dated 14th and addressed to the President-General of TUC was considered by TUC and replied to on the next day.

In the reply, TUC drew Sir Louis's attention to a resolution by its General Council, dated

Sept. 25, inter alia

".....Be it resolved that, this Congress goes on record as seeing no justification for the inclusion of the trade union movement in this Enquiry and expresses its strongest objection to it.

"NOW BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Council of the NTUC resolves that the Administrative Committee be empowered to take all such constitutional measures in this matter as the circumstances will demand as will protect the integrity of the labour movement, and safeguard the democratic liberties up on which this new nation is founded".

Sir Louis's invitation to the TUC, was kept from Wednesday to today open for that body's representations.

However, several union leaders, themselves members of TUC's new hierarchy, have appeared in other capacities.

BWIA and workers

Yesterday morning the Caribbean Air Transport Union and British West Indian Airways signed a 2-year contract in respect of the company's 570 employees. The parties used as a basis for 'further' negotiations a report of a special committee headed by Mr. J. O'Neil Lewis, Permanent

The President-General of the Union, Mr. Peter Pena, explained that the new contract should have been negotiated since 1961, but because Government took over BWIA in that year, CATU thought it best to allow the company a breathing spell to get back on its feet.

The old contract expired in

a happy pact

March; proposals were submitted in January, and negotiations started in June. The discussions broke down after a few meetings, Mr. Pena explained, and the Prime Minister set up a committee under the chairmanship of

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

What they saw in Tobago

Eight members of the 12—man

National Economic Council visit-

ed Tobago on Tuesday on the in-

itation of the Prime Minister.

Led by the Vice-Chairman, Mr.

John Cheeks, they flew out from

Piarco on Tuesday morning and

returned on Tuesday evening.

The Council held discussions with Dr. Williams on Tuesday morning for 2½ hours at the Blue Haven Hotel, and were afterwards taken on a motor tour of several devastated villages.

Leaving Scarborough, they took the Windward Road to Charlotteville, visiting on the way the Hillsborough Dam which serves almost the whole island.

The dam was speedily returned to service after the hurricane largely by the efforts of willing workmen who cleared the road to it with bulldozers and axes.

From the Windward Road the team had a full view of the totally destroyed Forest Reserve on the Main Ridge. This is Tobago's watershed. The destruction of its 9,000 acres of timber means that severe drought might result, Mr. Cheeks said.

Drought will cause the drying up of streams and a shortage of water in the Hillsborough Dam. Water shortage can be a very serious addition to the island's severe difficulties.

And if rain falls, Mr. Cheeks added, it is possible that heavy flooding might occur because of the lack of vegetation. Water will rush down the bare hillsides into the valleys, causing disaster

The Budget

The Minister of Finance, Mr. A. R. N. Robinson, is expected to present his 1964 Budget in the House of Representatives on December 5. The Budget Debate is scheduled to commence on December 8.

VACANCY

Post of Editor of The NATION

• Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill the post of Editor of The NATION.

• Applications would be received for consideration to 31st October, 1963, and should be addressed to:

The Secretary, PNM Publishing Co. Ltd., "Balidier House" 1, Tranquillity Street, Port-of-Spain.

• The salary attached to the post would depend on the qualifications of the successful applicant.

almost as serious as drought. This threat will remain with the island for many years as timber takes 30 years to come to maturity.

Between Scarborough and Charlotteville lie the badly hit villages of Mt. St. George, Zion Hill and Speyside. The Council was able to visit all these with their de-canting centres where relief sup-

Moriah which are said to be the worst hit villages of all. Devastation of houses, gardens, in fact the entire landscape, is almost complete in this area, Mr. Cheeks told The Nation. On the whole it is estimated that some 3,500 of the island's 5,000 houses are destroyed.

While the Council was in Tobago the UN relief supplies had come in and were being distributed. But there was no sugar and no rice in the packages. To relieve the sugar shortage at the

CDC's show

The Carnival Development Committee in association with the calypsonians of Trinidad and Tobago, have organised a show "1964 Calypso Preview"—the entire proceeds of which will be donated to the Prime Minister's Tobago Hurricane Relief Fund.

Calypsonians who will participate in the show include the Calypso King, the Mighty Sparrow, Lord Brynner, Lord Christo, Nap Heppburn, the Mighty Dougla, Lord Blakie, Calypso Rose, the Mighty Wrangler, the Mighty Striker, the Lord Observer, the Mighty Bomber, the Mighty Ro-

bin, Lord Superior, the Mighty Rainbow. These lords and mighty men will be accompanied by Joey Lewis and his Orchestra.

A special attraction at the show will be the performance of the National Steelband.

The show will be held at Queen's Hall on October 25, from 8.30 p.m., and all artistes appearing on the show have agreed to give their services free of charge.

Prices of admission are \$2.00 and \$1.00, and tickets go on sale from Monday at 9.00 a.m., at the office of the CDC, corner Knox and Abercromby Streets in Port-of-Spain.

pines are being distributed.

Mr. Cheeks said that tents are being put up to empty the schools and return them to their normal use. Cots are being used in the tents. He said that everywhere the spirit of the people appears to be good. They seem to be satisfied that something is being done to help them.

3,500 houses destroyed

In the afternoon the team was taken along the Northside Road where they saw Mason Hall and

relief centres, Mr. Michelin, the manager of Caroni Ltd., kindly donated ten tons from his stock. Arrangements were being made to send this supply to the island on Thursday.

Mr. Cheeks could not disclose the nature of the Council's discussions with the Prime Minister, but he said the tour gave the Council a very clear idea of the extent of the hurricane damage in the island.

This will help the Council when it comes to consider the Tobago rehabilitation Plan before it is put to the House.

It is now half a million dollars

At 4 p.m. yesterday, contributions received at Whitehall, the Treasury, and at some commercial banks towards the Tobago Relief Fund launched by the Prime Minister, totalled \$522,495.69.

the commissions at work

The Chairman of the Commission inquiring into irregularities in the 1961 Report of the Auditor-General, Mr. Louis Blache-Fraser, told The NATION yesterday, that the Commission should conclude the interrogation of persons by mid-November. They had hoped to complete this part of their assignment in the month of October, but the situation in Tobago has made this impossible.

He indicated that the Commission had to cancel its sittings last week because many of the civil servants who were to have appeared were on duty in Tobago. He pointed out further, that this week, Mr. Lazzari was called to Jamaica on matters concerning the Federal Palm and the Federal Maple. However, he hoped to resume sittings next week.

The Commission is comprised of Mr. Blache-Fraser, Chairman; Mr. Mitra Sinanan, and Mr. P. Lazzari, members. The secretary is Mr. Forgenie of the Treasury.

The Commission inquiring into the Regiment and certain disturbances at Carenage is now in a position to hear the views of one of its members, Sir Lindsay Grant who returned to the country this week. Sir Lindsay had been studying the evidence whilst abroad.

And the Commission inquiring into the cost of the Central Block of the Port-of-Spain General Hospital will be sitting down to write up its report, following a visit to the Hospital next Monday.

Meanwhile, the Commissioners inquiring into damages incurred at the Penal Power Station have returned home after having taken evidence privately and carrying with them various exhibits for examination. When they return here, the hearing would be public.

Well done Pointe-a-Pierre

Pointe-a-Pierre Constituency Group deserves to be warmly congratulated for its enterprise and enthusiasm in producing what is the first of a series of monthly bulletins, issued by the Education Committee. It is dedicated to . . .

The Enlightenment of all Party Members in the Pointe-a-Pierre Constituency, with the hope that it will revive interest at Group Meetings.

In his Foreword, the Editor declares . . .

AN ENTERPRISING VENTURE

The attempt to experiment with the publication of a Monthly Bulletin to disseminate news among Party Units and members in the Constituency is both adventurous and ambitious, and deserves the fullest support and co-operation of every Party member in the Constituency.

Those who have been following the work of the Constituency Group from its inception in 1957 know that the Education of the Party Member in the area has always been our number one priority; unfortunately, for one reason or another, we were never able to get down to the business of making any start in that direction.

As a result of that failure, no doubt, many Party members seem to have lost interest in attending Group meetings where, year in and year out, attendance at meetings consisted of the stereotyped Roll Call, Reading and Confirmation of the Minutes, Business arising, Contribution, Correspondence and General Business, without any variations or programme to inject any interest into the proceedings, or to break the monotony.

The object of this experiment, which we hope will be a permanent feature of the Education Programme is to keep the various Units informed on all Party activities in the Constituency, as a source of encouragement and inspiration to each other, apart from the Bulletin itself being used as the basis of Group discussions.

To illustrate the last point. The Constituency Group has appointed Sub-Committees of the House dealing with: 1. Education; 2. Health; 3. Roads and Light; 4. Housing; 5. Labour; 6. Agriculture and Farming; 7. Community Welfare; 8. Ways and Means; 9. Finance; 10. Youth Activities; 11. Publicity and Propaganda, and it is proposed that every issue of the Bulletin should contain a report of the activities of every Committee. The Bulletin, therefore, is intended to serve the following purposes among others,—

- (a) To keep members informed of what the Constituency body is doing;
- (b) To give them the opportunity of making constructive criticisms of what is being done;
- (c) To keep the Constituency body busy, realising that the other Units are looking out for Monthly Reports in the Constituency organ;
- (d) To build up the awareness of Party members in the Constituency.

Reports from Units — Party Groups, the Const/Women's League and Youth Groups—should submit monthly reports for publication. These should include: 1. Meetings—Attendance, Applications for Membership, General discussion held, Functions planned; 2. Comments on Constituency Reports; 3. News of interest to the Community, the Party and/or Government; 4. Social events relative to mem-

NOTICE

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

bers (Births, Engagements, Marriages; 5. Orbituaries).

The co-operation of all Party members and all Units in the Constituency is vitally necessary if the project is to succeed.

The Editor.

And in his Introduction, the Chairman of the constituency, Mr. Walter O. De Souza, points out . . .

I deem it a rare privilege to be asked to write the Introduction heralding the beginning of this Monthly Bulletin put out by the Education Sub-Committee of the Pointe-a-Pierre Constituency Group.

The need for Education and Information in a newly Independent Nation endeavouring to build a homogenous and intelligent Society from the fragment of peoples differing in tradition and culture, and bred in an atmosphere of individualism and servitude, is indeed too broad a subject to be discussed in the Introduction; suffice it to say that of the many catalysts needed to blend many peoples into one Society, Education is the most important and if the foundation of our Society is to be strong and enduring, then the material forming the basic substance is Education. Therefore, whatever medium is used to achieve the goal must be regarded as a valuable contribution towards the future well-being of the Nation.

It is a well-known fact that there is a tremendous gap in the field of knowledge between the vast majority of our people and the more fortunate ones, and this imbalance can be almost disastrous in a democracy. This Bulletin, therefore, is dedicated in its humble way, towards narrowing that gap, by endeavouring to keep our Party members informed on current issues of importance, thus assisting in the development of a true West Indian personality in the minds of our readers. And, as man is endowed with the faculty of reasoning, I believe that any development of that faculty will itself be the best safeguard for Democracy.

In commending this Monthly Bulletin to you, I fervently ask you to make full use of its contents, and to understand the financial limitations that restrict space and material. The Constitu-

ency Group is subsidising this worthy venture, and the members of the Education Sub-Committee are giving their time freely towards its compilation. I can now only implore Party members and supporters to play their part manfully, and so assist in a very tangible way, towards the fulfilment of yet another PNM pledge—The Building of an Educated Democracy.

at Balisier house

("Dedicated to the promotion of the aims of the Party, symbolised by the Party's flag, and to the service of our nation, symbolised by the national flag" — the Political Leader, PNM).

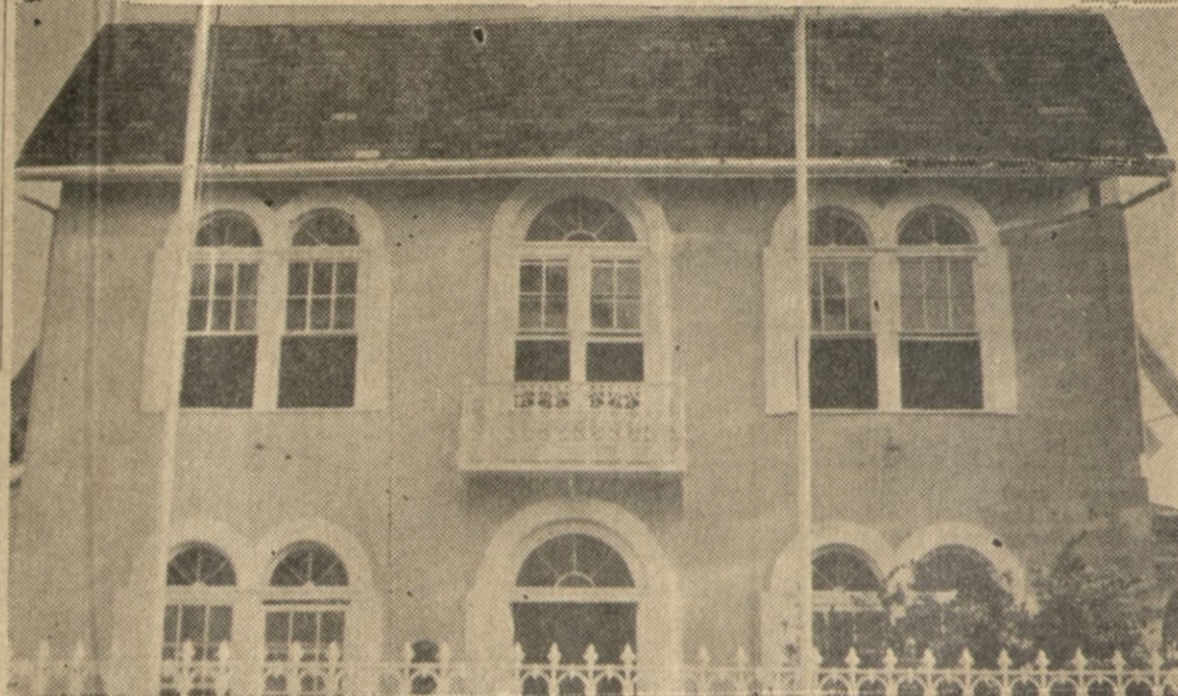
This



Week

Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday

Normal Activities
Youth Officers 2.00 pm.
Normal Activities
Normal Activities
Central Executive 7.30 p.m.
Clairmont Youth Group 5.30 p.m.
Women's League 4.30 p.m.



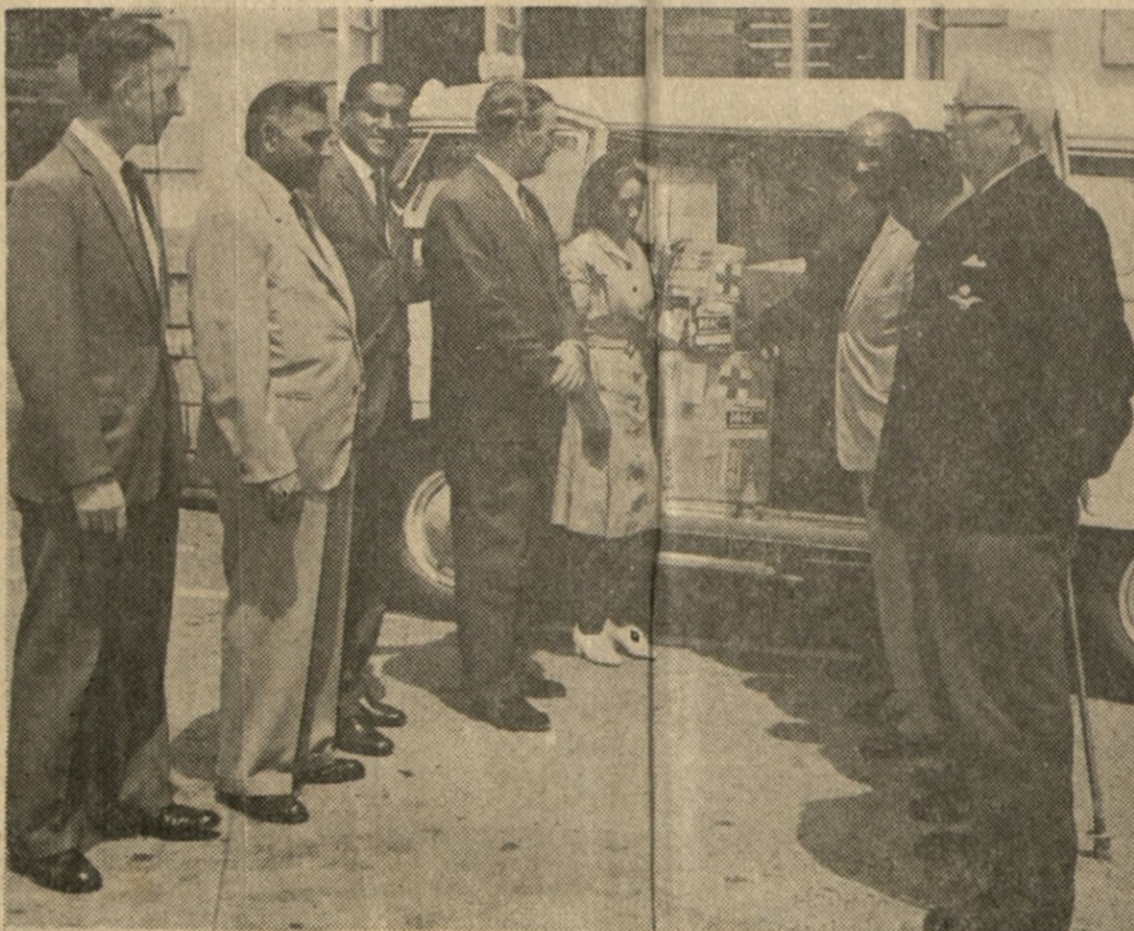
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Party Headquarters Building Fund TARGET \$50,000.00

Previously acknowledged	\$26,963.33
No receipt	NIL
Total to date	\$26,963.33

Citizens Contribute — Remember TOBAGO

"It is better to give than to receive"



Gifts of food for hurricane victims

PARTY NOTES

SAN JUAN

PG 8

At a joint ceremony, the assistant secretary of the PNM, Mrs. Lucille Baptiste, and Miss Muriel Green, recently installed newly elected officers of Party Group 8 and the San Juan branch of the Women's League respectively.

The League members who were installed were: Chairman — Mrs. E. Maul; vice chairman — Mrs. Hoyte; secretary — Mrs. Richardson; treasurer — Mrs. S. Soanes; committee members — Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Lightfoot and Mrs. O'Brien.

Officers of Group 8 who were installed were: Chairman — Mr. Holder; vice chairman — Mr. J. Finigau; secretary — Mr. Don Taylor; ass't secretary — Miss F. Isaac; treasurer — Mr. A. George; public relations officer — Miss E. Holder; education officer — Miss Doris George; committee members — Mrs. S. Soanes, C. O'Brien and Mr. John Noel.

Princes Town Annual Rally

The Princes Town branch of the Women's League cordially invites you to its "Annual Rally" to be held at Knolly's Recreation Ground, on Sunday, October 27, from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Feature attractions include variety shows, display of ground provisions, cakes, preserves, sweets, plants and flowers. There will be dancing, a bar, lunches and light refreshments.

Top Party Officers will address the gathering.

PM's 3rd report on Tobago

This broadcast, my third report to you from Tobago, is being prepared exactly two weeks after the hurricane was battering the Island, and it will serve to give you some idea of what we have been able to achieve in a fortnight to repair the ravages.

Last night sixteen of us, members of both Houses of Parliament and representing the two political parties and the independent members in the Senate, were able, after a weekend of visits to the devastated areas, to reach agreement in principle on the legal steps needed to cope with the emergency.

This involves such questions as Town and Country Planning, land acquisition, acquisition costs, acquisition payments, requisitions of lands or buildings subject to compensation, transfers of land, and aliens land holding. We are due to hold further Parliamentary discussions on this draft legislation next Sunday in an effort to present the legislation to Parliament on Wednesday October 23rd.

Yesterday's conference was a very valuable one concentrating solely on what was needed in the National Emergency whilst seeking to safeguard individual rights and freedoms.

It was agreed yesterday at the Parliamentary conference that a similar exercise in consultation will be adopted in respect of the Development Plan that is being prepared for Tobago, and that adequate time will be provided in Parliament for separate discussion of the Tobago proposals. The members of the Development Team are now hard at work on the preparation of these proposals.

I have invited the members of the National Economic Advisory Council to spend tomorrow and Wednesday in Tobago seeing the problems for themselves, so that they will be able to appreciate and advise on the Development Plan when it is completed.

Tobago's voice

Now that Parliament and the National Economic Advisory Council, and ultimately the National Planning Commission, have been brought within the scope of the planning process and organisation, it only remains for us to ensure that the voice of Tobago is not subordinated to the more dominant influence of Trinidad.

I have been giving a great deal of thought to this, particularly in the light of the attempt, which was not too successful, some years ago, to ascertain the views of Tobago interests on the development needs of Tobago. I propose to recommend to Cabinet the appointment of a Tobago Advisory Committee whose principal responsibility will be to provide the National Planning Commission and the Cabinet, and therefore the Parliament, with Tobago's views on the Development proposals that are now being worked out. I am satisfied that all major interests in Tobago must be represented on this committee, which in my view ought to be constituted as follows

- (a) Tobago Chamber of Commerce;
- (b) Tobago Agricultural Society;
- (c) Tobago Hotels Association; (d) The Trade Union Movement in Tobago.

One representative from each of the following organisations nominated by Cabinet:

- (e) the Village Councils of Tobago;
- (f) the Agricultural Credit Societies of Tobago; (g) the Co-operative Societies and Credit Unions of Tobago;
- (h) the Women's organisations of Tobago; (i) the Youth groups of Tobago.

I believe that the Committee should also include two prominent citizens not representative of any particular organisation but selected solely on the basis of their ability, competence, and knowledge of Tobago's problems. These two persons should be appointed by the Cabinet. The Tobago Advisory Committee should elect its own Chairman.

I propose to seek Cabinet's approval of this agreement as quickly as possible so that the Committee can be ready to get to work as soon as the Development Plan has been formulated.

quite satisfied

In my last broadcast I referred to the re-organisation of the food distribution system that had been initiated. This examination was intensified over the past weekend when we brought in additional experienced officers from Trinidad. We are now quite satisfied that the magnitude of the operation, the necessity to ensure an equitable distribution of surplus, and the urgent need to relieve the Police Officers of the tremendous strain under which they have been working in Tobago, all combine to demand the early introduction of a rationing system.

food rationing

Let me give you some idea of what was involved. Beginning from today food distribution centres have been instructed to distribute essential foodstuffs on the basis of the following ration per person, per week: 2 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. rice, and 1 lb. sugar, and 1 lb. milk powder; with extra rations of milk to pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants under five years.

The specific rations have been indicated in respect of families of 2-4 persons, families of 5-7 persons, families of 8-10 persons, and families of 10-13 persons. Taking all the villages of Tobago, and on the basis of the village population, differentiating adults from children, we have arrived at the following estimate of the minimum supplies required for the weekly distribution in respect of essential foodstuffs:

Flour 36,155 lbs. Rice 51,650 lbs.
Powdered Milk 19,855 lbs. Saltfish, 15,720 lbs. Ground Provision 25,825 lbs.
Cooking Oil 1,376 gallons, Margarine 6,651 lbs. Laundry soap 2,536 bars.
Sugar 21,888 lbs. Salted meat 27,825 lbs. Kerosene 1,376 gals. Cocoa 3,761 lbs. Coffee 2,536 lbs. Tea 1,376 lbs.

six major districts

In preparation for the rationing system, we have divided up the island into six major distribution areas. This is the scope of the problem that we face in one district, the Charlotteville district, which includes Hermitage and Cambleton:

Total number of families registered 288. Total number of persons 1,372
Adult population 588, (Males 239) (Females 349), Number of pregnant women 20, Number of nursing mothers 52, Number of children 1-5 332, Number of children 5-15 398, Number of aged and infirm 29, Housing tents required 78, Number of cots required 218, Number of hurricane lamps required 117.

The distribution of such large quantities of food, possibly on the basis of two deliveries per week, raises immediately the question of transport. We have contacted all owners of trucks soliciting their co-operation in the distribution of food by making their trucks available for 2-3 hours a day on one or two

days per week. The response has been excellent.

Only in one case so far has there been not only a refusal to co-operate but a contemptuous unconcern with the community relief problems. Of course such anti-social attitudes cannot be tolerated, and the necessary action will be taken in due course. As far as the vast majority of the population is concerned, the response of the truck owners confirms what has been our principal concern so far, to enlist the voluntary support of the community rather than resort to the exercise of the Emergency Powers with which we are fortified.

welcome assistance

The food supply has received welcome additions from the smaller territories of the West Indies. We have just received a telegram from the Governor of Barbados advising us that the following items were shipped from Barbados last night:

1,352 cartons Canned meat 1,500 cartons Condensed milk, 179 cartons butter, 162 cartons cheese, (15 boxes 2 bales) dried fish, 1,058 cartons canned fish, 170 bags wheat flour, 180 cartons tea, 10 drums vegetable oil.

You will recall in my last broadcast I was not in a position to specify the assistances which was then on the way from Grenada and St. Vincent. The list is too long for me to reproduce here. But I shall give you some idea of the major items contributed by both islands.

St. Vincent has supplied 111 crates of breadfruit already roasted; 12 sacks, 26 bags and 1 carton of potatoes; 54 sacks of eddoes; 5 sacks of tannias, 2,000 bunches and 21 bags of bananas; 26 cartons of yams; 41 bags and 20 sacks of coconuts, 24 cartons of avocado pears; 26 cartons of oranges and grapefruit; 21 cartons of mixed foodstuffs; 2 cartons of mixed vegetables, one sack of pigeon peas; 19 tins of biscuits. The St. Vincent Red Cross also supplied 29 cartons of clothing and household effects.

From Grenada we have received 175 bags of flour, 17 cartons of herrings, 4 cartons of salmon, 11 cartons of corned beef, 5 cases of sausages, 30 sheets of galvanised iron, 100 aluminium cups, 584 enamel plates, 85 frying pans, 116 pots, 2,716 bunches of bananas.

The Grenada Branch of the Red Cross also sent 96 cases of clothing, 12 cases of tinned foodstuffs 4 cases of pots and pans, 2 cartons of flour, 2 cases of skimmed milk, one case of hurricane lanterns and other miscellaneous items, 26 cases of clothing were contributed by Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

You will get some idea of Grenada's experience of community needs in a hurricane when I say that the Grenada shipment also included some fever bush and soft candle, bay

leaves, shining bush, soursop bush. No doubt a number of you are laughing your heads off.

You wouldn't laugh if a hurricane had hit Trinidad, and if a hurricane were to hit Trinidad we would thank the Lord for any assistance Grenada sent. A number of you behave as if a hurricane is a big joke. Nobody laughs in Grenada when you mention hurricane, and after September 30 nobody will laugh in Tobago either.

Apart from the preparation for a rationing system, the major activity during the past few days since I spoke to you has been

the registration and recruitment of labour. We have not yet sufficiently organised our reporting system for me to give specific details of these operations. But up to Saturday it proceeded smoothly in eight major centres.

Arrangements were made to begin registration in 21 other centres but progress was slow because of limited supplies of registration cards. The Minister of Labour with one of his top advisers visited the outlying districts of Castara, Parlatuvier and Bloody Bay yesterday in order to arrange for the commencement of registration procedures.

(Continued on page 4)

ITALY'S BEST

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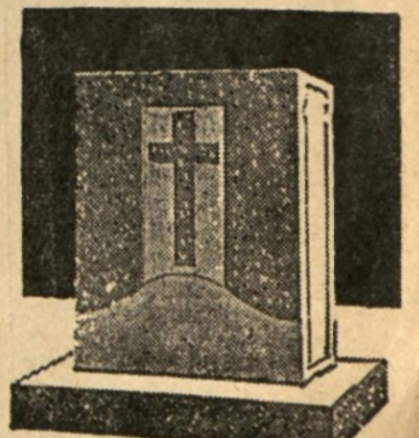
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PNM's 3rd report on Tobago

(Continued from page 3)

I expect that we shall know later on in the week details of recruitment that are now not available. The Parliamentary Delegation was able to see for itself over the weekend the works in progress in many villages and the improvements that have already been made in the state of the main roads.

The other relief and precautionary measures continue in full swing. As of yesterday 20,000 persons had received the first inoculation against typhoid and 714 the second dose. With the restoration of electricity at the Government Farm and Mason Hall, villages like Bethel, Lambeau, Patience Hill, Moriah, Mt. Dillon were restored to the island network and the need for truck borne supplies was reduced.

The restoration of electricity in general is proceeding satisfactorily, and the goal is completion of the restoration programme in approximately 4 months. The restoration of the telephone service is being tackled energetically and within the next ten days it is expected that such areas as Mason Hall, Moriah, Plymouth, Mt. St. George and Pembroke will have their pay stations back in operation. More distant areas like Roxborough, Speyside and Charlotteville are scheduled for completion in the month of November.

It is estimated that the restoration programme will take approximately six months to be completed at an estimated cost of some \$150,000. Thus bus services are almost back to normal and all major routes are in operation. The Fire Services have taken over from the Regiment patrol duties in the Forest Reserve, and by Wednesday the Forest Department hopes to have recruited 70 woodmen and 7 senior woodmen for the commencement of forest operations.

the problem

The urgent problem is the establishment of alternative decanting centres so that schools and churches can be freed for normal activities. This involves very largely the selection of a number of suitable camp sites for the erection of tents with undoubtedly some training of the population in the art and techniques of tent life.

The Town Planner is now investigating the suitability of a number of sites, that have been recommended and as of today the first three sites have been established at Mt. St. George, Zion Hill and Patience Hill, three of the areas where the problem of housing accommodation is most acute. You will appreciate, I am sure, that we are reluctant simply to permit anybody to rebuild a house that has been demolished.

One of the principal powers involved in the Emergency Legislation that is being put before Parliament is the power to prescribe the areas in which rebuilding is to take place and the conditions under which that rebuilding is to take place. In addition I want the population of Trinidad to know that this rehousing problem will be a major undertaking, and we are already beginning to emphasise contributions in the form of building materials.

Two welcome donations of building materials were received over the weekend.

\$1,000 house

I have had a proposition put to me involving a type of house which, utilising the aided self-help method, and relating to the size of the house the size of families, will average \$1,000 per house for the rebuilding of nearly 500 houses in the three areas of Mt. St. George, Zion Hill and Patience Hill. As of noon on Saturday the Prime Minister's Hurricane Relief Fund stood at \$375,000. On the basis of an average cost of \$1,000 per house it seems that we have funds for 375 houses, which is less than the total estimate of housing needs in only three areas in Tobago.

The old proverb says that a word to the wise is sufficient. I await in the course of the week evidence of the wisdom in Trinidad.

It is for this reason that effort this week is to be placed on the encouragement of contributions, particularly cash, to the Prime Minister's Fund. We have prepared maps showing the devastation of crops and houses. I have given instruction that these maps are to appear on every television programme and in every cinema, and are to be placed in strategic centres in all the major areas of population in Trinidad. When you see the maps you will appreciate the need.

It was very distressing on Saturday to see in the Charlotteville relief centre at the Police Station three bags of clothing brought in through the Red Cross which were rejected on grounds of unsuitability. It took people time to collect this clothing and took valuable space on the ships to transport the clothing to Tobago.

UN assistance

I hope that when you see the maps of the devastation you will each and everyone of you in Trinidad pledge not to add Trinidad's insults to Tobago's injuries and not to embarrass and impede reconstruction of relief efforts by just clearing out of your own Trinidad house clothing which we have to reject in Tobago.

It would be a great national tragedy if over and above the damage done to Tobago by the hurricane we were to expose it to humiliation from Trinidad. Those who are responsible ought to be ashamed of themselves. It is a great pity that we have not yet developed the technique of telling the hurricane where it ought to strike if it must strike.

The other major priority for the next few days as far as we here at the Blue Haven Hotel are concerned is the tapping of the many agencies of the United Nations for assistance. You are aware by now of the expeditions and generous assistance made available to us by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the World Food Programme.

I remember meeting U-Thant in Jamaica a few months ago and inviting him to visit Trinidad and Tobago. It is a great pity that he cannot see for himself just what United States assistance contributes to Tobago.

I am taking up with him immediately the question of sending a comprehensive United Nations team headed by one of its principal assistants, to see what can be done to help Tobago in respect of its long-term needs.

In the meantime we expect this week visits from UNICEF and the Director of the World Food Programme and propose to discuss with them what more can be done in the short-term by UNICEF in respect of the children and by FAO in respect of assistance to forestry, fisheries, and agriculture. We have been hard at work over the weekend establishing priorities and determining needs.

I have asked the Minister of Education to let me have urgently his views on the assistance that UNESCO can render, in the light of the telegram of sympathy which we have received from the Director of UNESCO.

housing

And in all this we propose to emphasise assistance in the field of housing, with particular reference to building materials.

We are studying the assistance that the World Health Organisation might be in a position to render in the field of water.

As I have been preparing this broadcast the news has been reported of a donation of \$100,000 to the Prime Minister's Fund by the United Kingdom Government. We are very grateful for that particularly on the day when we have begun to utilise British

tents to help to alleviate the housing problem.

Since I last reported to you, other Governments have come to our assistance. This only gives added emphasis to the need for our own people in Trinidad, in their small village organisations and community activities, to recognise the problems of Tobago and to do whatever they can to assist in the relief of distress and in the programme of rehabilitation.

not well enough

We have done quite well so far but not well enough in terms of the total needs and the total efforts that are involved. Please remember that in all of this, whatever we might do to relieve

immediately the distress and suffering, in the final analysis what we are doing is to perfect, by trial and error, a community organisation for the relief of disaster and for action in a national emergency wherever disaster might strike and emergencies might arise.

If Siparia and Caroni and Arima now help Tobago, the time might well come when all parts of the country will have to come to the assistance of Siparia or Caroni or Arima. In helping a compatriot in distress, you help to ensure assistance for yourself if ever you should find yourself involved in distress on a national scale.



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CJ ON UPHOLDING THE LAW'S MAJESTY

Last year it became my privilege for the first time to address you from this Bench. I referred then to the considerable backlog of cases congesting the Lists, and I put forward the view that justice delayed is not very far short of a denial of justice itself.

I am happy, therefore, to be able to report that the trend has been reversed, that criminal trials are moving at a somewhat faster pace, and that there are now approximately 65 less civil cases in the High Court Lists than there were 12 months ago. Two statistics are perhaps worth mentioning:

In Port-of-Spain the number of untried cases in the List on 1st September 1962 was 498 to which there were added up to 30th June 1963 a further 192 making a total of 680.

From these we were able within the same period to dispose finally of 294 so that there now remains on the List a total of 386 cases, that is to say 112 less than at the beginning of Term this time last year.

I regret that the situation in San Fernando is rather different. The number of untried cases in the List on 1st September 1962 was 255 to which there were added up to 30th June 1963 a further 118 making a total of 373.

From these we were able within the same period to dispose of no more than 71 so that there is now in the List a total of 302 cases or 47 more than at the same time last year.

In view of this, I propose making arrangements for more civil courts to be held in San Fernando for the year just commencing and I hope that at year's end the picture will be

rather brighter. I trust that practitioners will cooperate to make the effort successful.

Unfortunately, there are no precise statistics available as regards Tobago but I am happy to say that the Lists there, both civil and criminal, were entirely cleared so that there are no arrears.

As regards the Court of Appeal, during the past twelve months we have heard and finally determined the following:

Appeals from magistrates in the Summary Courts in respect of Police and Private Cases	504
Appeals from judgments of the Petty Civil Courts	61
Appeals in criminal matters from the High Court	57
Appeals in civil matters from the High Court	36
	658

I have told of these achievements for three principal reasons:

Firstly, I desire to thank my Brethren on the Bench (which is why I have asked them all to be here, and I regret the absence of Mr. Justice Achong who is due back this evening), and to thank also the members of the profession (both barristers and solicitors, representatives of whom have gathered in such numbers today) for their splendid and consistent cooperation in getting to grips with the work and for



The Chief Justice

their unrelenting resolution to dispose of the Lists with efficiency and despatch. My thanks go out also to the several Registries of the Supreme Court and to the Magistrates and their staffs for their loyalty and their endeavours as a team of which I am very proud.

Secondly, coming as we have from divine service in our Cathedrals, I want to pass on to you, if I may, a text of my own selection: Let us not weary in well-doing. Rather, let us press on to the mark of our high calling.

And thirdly, I want to remind the public whom we serve that the courts are a symbol by which a community can be judged. In this respect, I would quote from a speech by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey which I read a few weeks ago and which he delivered when he held the high office of Governor-General of Canada. Speaking in the subject "Law and Liberty", he said:

"Our fathers... expressed very clearly their conviction that only an impressive building would be a fitting place for the sittings of a court of justice. Today in this, as in so many other matters, we tend to confuse the simple with the mean and we wrongly identify dignity with pompo-

sity. It is, I think, a sound instinct of the legal language and procedure, but in the apparently less essential details of custom and ceremonial. In our 'practical' age, impatient of delay, we are inclined to dismiss these 'things as useless trappings. In our minds we contrast them unfavourably with the much respected white garb and mask of the surgeon. These we think of as functional. May I suggest that there is here a distinction but not a contrast. The judge's robes, the lawyer's gown, the stately ceremony of the court, ARE functional — in a special sense. To those who take part in the ceremonial they should serve, and I believe they do serve, as a constant and solemn reminder of the duties and obligations of the profession. To those who observe the ceremonial they serve as an ocular demonstration or may I be modern and say as a 'visual aid'. They suggest to the bystander the majesty if not the full meaning of the Law. We cannot dispense with these things. We cannot dispense with any means of maintaining and preserving the rule of Law which is the very ground of our liberty."

Let us think on these things. Let us remember that the bystander should constantly be impressed not only with the Law's majesty but also, and more especially, with the Law's intent and meaning. The bystander will not be impressed with the Law's majesty if it labours in a mews, if its dignities are absent, if its administrators are undistinguished or if its practitioners are unethical. That, then, is the measure of our responsibility—and when I say "our", I refer to everyone both within and without the profession.

As to the Law's intent and meaning, I would remind you of the pre-eminent responsibilities which devolve on the profession. It is a commonplace to refer to ours as a learned and an hon-

ourable profession. But there are implications from this which we cannot ignore.

I have been reading recently an article in the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* entitled "English Law in the West Indies", and also a book "Law Reform Now" written by a group of Labour lawyers and edited by two distinguished members of the profession. Both seem to me to underline the importance of Law to the cause of social justice.

To my mind, the intent and meaning of the Law is precisely that of disciplined endeavour in the cause of social justice. What do we do about it? Do we merely practise our profession or do we set about informing ourselves of the law's inadequacies so that, armed with knowledge, we may give an impetus to social reform?

Put another way, I would phrase it in this wise — that our purpose should not be limited to administering the laws justly but should extend to seeing that the laws are just.

Two last comments I would make. The first is to announce that as from Monday this country will see for the first time women functioning as jurors. We welcome the innovation. Women are often more discerning than men—perhaps because they are more single-minded or, more accurately, less preoccupied.

It is confidently to be expected that the feminine presence will bring a fragrance which shall be a welcome relief to the present drabness of our courts. The second is to say to the profession that I shall welcome their views on legal aid a subject about which we ought all to be much concerned.

And so—we begin a new Term. May Heaven aid our united endeavours!

FLAMBEAUX EVERYWHERE

As part of the drive to raise funds for the new Little Carib Theatre, the Beryl McBurnie Dance Troupe held last Friday at the old theatre an informal dance, in the middle of which was sandwiched a piece of cabaret entitled *Flambeaux*.

An immense audience sat, stood, shuffled and jostled on three sides of the performing area. There were also people sitting on the higher stage (the cabaret was performed on the flat) and in the gallery. It is not possible to present any sort of show in the Little Carib Theatre for all the members of such a large audience to see properly.

The dancing, however good at rehearsals, must necessarily become ragged in such a situation, as the performers have a choice of four directions, north, east, south and up, in which to aim their effects.

But I have been minimising their difficulty. A thin double or triple row of audience members lined the western wall of the theatre as well, and they were that thin only because the edge of the performing areas forced them against the wall in that quarter.

Still, all this was forgiven, I am sure, for the audience attended not so much to enjoy a perfectly managed and performed evening of West Indian dance as to have a fete to the music of Andre Tanker's band and the Silver Stars Steel Orchestra; and certainly some of them wished to contribute to the building of the theatre.

And, after all, what fete is completely satisfying to a West Indian without a modicum of confusion?

But I write this because there are a few points that I wish to make about the cabaret, even if it did not constitute a *bona fide* evening of dance.

The Julia Edwards Dance Troupe, from their experience as a steadily performing night club team, are more accustomed to unforeseen conditions, and to regular dancing as such, than Miss McBurnie's group; and whenever they appear in a cabaret with the latter, this fact becomes obvious.

Even the most unquestionable talent needs constant exercise in order to maintain its proficiency. Where the McBurnie group looked like learners, talented learners, the Edwards group looked assured, even if what they had to offer was not so much talent as exuberance. I am not discussing the import, ambitions or low-brow, of what was performed. I am discussing the performance itself.

Miss Edwards' *Wobble*, however, did not contain enough to keep one long interested, though what was there was most energetically danced.

Miss McBurnie's *Flam-*

beaux, set in different places, in the hills, by the sea, and so on, puzzled from the point of view of their setting. One feared for the safety of the performers in the first *Flambeaux*. They came out wearing hats with lighted candles mounted on them, and some of them must have felt the drizzle of molten wax. Though one or two dancers let their energy go, these dances on the whole lacked zest.

The Mighty Sparrow's *Slave* was listlessly, languidly sung by Ken Oxley and his Argonauts, and ineptly danced. But the idea of choreographing the piece is sound, and ought to be tried again.

I am not able to speak about the Spanish ladies' dancing with the castanets, a form which says little to me. The dancers seemed a little out of time to me, but this was neither surprising nor unforgivable in the circumstances. They would probably have been more impressive in a formally presented show.

Brynnar sang his perennial, *Airport*, but was prevented from singing a ditty on Miss Keeler. One was not sure what critical attitude permitted the former while suppressing the latter. Perhaps the nation is being cleaned up in stages. Or perhaps a certain protectionist policy excludes calypsoes on foreign subjects.

Slade Hopkinson



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Editorial FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1963

the law's majesty

LAST WEEK, the Chief Justice gave an address on the occasion of the ceremonial opening of the Supreme Court. He began by outlining the success of the Bench in addressing itself to a long established and notoriously iniquitous situation—that of the long, cruel delays before cases are heard in the High Court.

He then went on to consider other vital matters. First, the importance of courts as a symbol by which the community can be judged, or, in another sense, how the bystander is to be impressed by the law's majesty. Here the ordinary citizen asks himself some questions.

Is the bystander impressed by the law's majesty in our lower courts? Sadly enough, there are few who will give a ringing answer yes.

The reasons, unfortunately, are a commonplace. It is not necessary to dilate on the ordinary citizen's attitude to the lower courts.

Again, too many practitioners view their profession as a skill by which to make money and have no feeling for law, jurisprudence, for the spirit that motivates the law.

There is danger that a profession, the pursuit of which, if only at certain levels, is becoming more and more characterized by touting, will rightly fall into disrepute.

The Chief Justice also spoke on the question of legal aid, a matter which has never stirred a community such as ours, bereft as it is of any great concern for other persons' misfortunes. His remarks should be widely noted.

His other concern deals with a fundamental matter and is hinged closely on the first. He argues that practitioners should inform themselves of the law's inadequacies in order to give an impetus to social reform.

Yet, as we agreed before, this depends on practitioners who are concerned with law not as a tool for the accumulation of fortune, but as a means whereby man seeks to establish justice between men.

And here, surely, one technique is that of making the study of law one which, through its curriculum and its subsequent training, strains through to society the higher type of practitioners so obviously required.

US business and world markets

Future world markets and their implications for U.S. business will be considered at the 50th National Foreign Trade Convention beginning here November 18th states official U.S. sources.

Addressing the conference will be Mr. Christian A. Herter, President Kennedy's special trade representative, and the following spokesmen of other governments: the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, Britain; the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Canada; and Ambassadors Baron Louis Scheyven, Belgium; M. Ryoji Takeuchi, Japan; and Mr. S. Edward Peal, Liberia.

During three days of meetings, none than 2,000 business and government leaders concerned with all phases of international business operations will help shape guide-lines for America's future market and investment position in global trade.

The opening session will be addressed by Mr. Arthur K. Watson, President, 13th World Trade Corporation, and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Luther H. Hodges.

A Latin American forum which will appraise current politics and development in the Hemisphere will be addressed by Mr. John C. Duncan, Vice-President of South American group, W. R. Grace & Co.; Mr. Ignacio Copete-Lizarralde, Manager Financial Administrative Department, Inter-American Development Bank; Mr. Manuel Norigua-Morales member Committee of Nine, Alliance for Progress; and Mr. Reuben Sternfeld, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of programmes and Planning, Bureau for Latin America, Agency for International Development.

There will be special sessions on foreign investment, taxes, the U.S. balance of payments, and education at all levels on world trade.

The National Foreign Trade Council sponsoring the conference is a non-governmental association for U.S. firms devoted to the protection and promotion of U.S. foreign trade investment.

Should the cement workers go over to OWTU, this would be a step toward the one industry—one union aim which Congress espouses. It would also mean that neither Senator John Rojas nor Mr. Alexander would be leaders of any known organised bodies of workers of any calling.

re-shaping the

The President-General of the Cement Workers' Union, Mr. Simeon Alexander, has vigorously denied reports that members of his union are seeking to join the ranks of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union.

The Consultant of the Cement Workers' Union is Senator Rojas. Both Senator Rojas and Mr. Simeon Alexander were recently deposed from their posts of President and First Vice-President, respectively, of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Alexander headed the Federated Workers' Union until last month and Senator Rojas, the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union until two years ago.

respect of the other TUC officials who were deposed in September — Mr. Van Stanford remains unchallenged as head of the ably run Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers. He is now in Argentina.

Senator Tull is on leave from his union — the Communication Workers' Union—to hold the post of Commissioner in British Guyana.

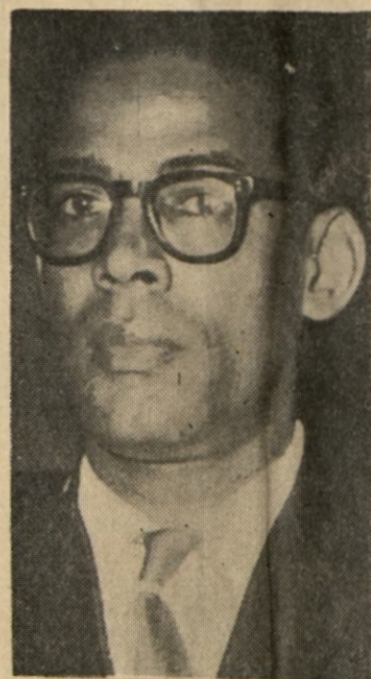


Mr. Alexander

In their capacity as leaders of the Cement Workers' Union they had attended the recent Caracas Oilworkers' Congress—since cement workers are classified as chemical workers, and the chemical workers come under the heading of petroleum workers.

This logic had also dictated the presence of Mr. Ulric Hypolite at the Caracas Congress. For, as head of the Transport and Industrial Workers' Union he led employees in the petrochemical industry.

But, since then, his petrochemical workers have themselves gone over to OWTU. And his union, TIWU is outside TUC.



The Adviser to OWTU, Mr. Primus

And here, a third factor arises. Mr. Alexander, quite correctly, issued a formal press statement adducing his reasons for resigning from FWTU. The reply of the new leaders is significant.

From the new leader's point of view.

“.....you would realise that the Federated Workers' Trade Union has been the body that has always been sacrificed during the period he has been shaping labour policy on behalf of

ings and negotiations on behalf of the Union or had to cancel some because he was always heavily booked to perform outside duties.....”

From Mr. Alexander's point (Continued on Page 7)



Mr. Manswell

the nation, even though his salary was paid by the union as a full-time paid official. Since 1959, it must be mentioned that he was one of the few Trade Union leaders who was always available to Government Public Bodies, Employers and Employees Organisations, and the National Trades Union Congress when his services were required, whether voluntary or otherwise, and whenever he was taken up in assisting these bodies, Federated Workers' Trade Union was always sacrificed and always at a disadvantage because in most cases, the Union was informed of his absence to assist them after he had taken the time or committed himself the only alternative being to agree to grant him permission to serve and

labour movement

Mr Reid of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Union is with the new TUC.

What, however, lies behind the deposition of TUC's hierarchy? With the assurance of hind-sight it may be possible to establish some reasons. In any case it is necessary to do so for the event is important.

The President of TUC, except for his post of Consultant to the Cement Workers' Union, led no sector of organised labour. Further, the present President of the OWTU, Mr. George Weekes, had led a six-year struggle to depose Senator Rojas from that specific position.

The coldness that existed has been made more frigid by Senator Rojas's strictures on OWTU during the British Petroleum strike.

But the matter, of course, is more fundamental than one of personalities, or of temporary breaches of opinion.

TUC's hierarchy did not contain the leaders of the major unions—Hackshaw of the National Union of Government Employees, second largest in the land; Manswell of the Civil Service Association, the largest; Weekes of the OWTU, embedded in the most vital sector of the economy. Lastly, Sutton of the Amalgamated Workers' Union; who lays claim to 3,000 to 4,000 workers in the sugar belt, was only recently admitted to TUC. As was NUGE itself.

The situation then, was one in which the leaders of relatively minor unions, or, in the case of Senator Rojas, of no union whatsoever, ran an organisation containing figures more powerful than themselves and, on occasion, hostile to their leadership.



The Adviser to NUGE, Mr. Ifill

save embarrassment requesting that the Union be consulted first before further commitments in the future.

“There has been much discontent among certain members of the Executive Committee and branches especially when he always had to be postponing meet-



The Adviser to AWU, Mr. Farquhar

Remember Tobago

re-shaping the labour movement

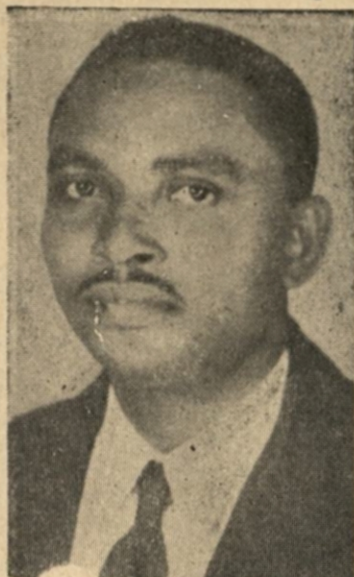
(Continued from Page 6)

of view, and here one is presuming this is merely an unkind attack on one who was doing his duty as an eminent citizen and who happened to be a trade unionist.

What however were the conditions leading to such radically different interpretations of the same reality?

With independence, and before independence, organised labour was called upon to play a more positive role in the affairs of this country. The struggle for higher wages had to be contained within considerations of the country's general needs.

Leaders accordingly appeared on various boards and Commissions, started to occupy public positions apart from their union positions, enjoyed a social eminence not hitherto correlated with union eminence. They became international figures, a form of euphoria induced by frequent attendance at meetings of the international superstructures—which have no organic



Mr. Hackshaw

connection with the rank and file of the movement back home. They began, in short, to constitute what was an establishment.

They distanced themselves from the second echelons of leadership. Significantly, unilateral decision making and chronic absenteeism were major charges against the TUC's hierarchy.

But they also distanced themselves from the younger leaders, who were different qua young, as is true in all organisations, and to whom were attached the new class of professional advisers—lawyers and economists.

Such, then, are some of the factors we must consider. They do not all apply to all of the deposed. There is reason to believe that only the mazes of parliamentarism led to deposition en bloc. However, some day, history shall tell us all. And history, they have it to say, is only contemporary politics.

Now poised to go to Greece in the same capacity.



Mr. Weekes

Three days and over

The three-day strike which affected all workers employed by Chemico International Corporation, in the construction of Federation Chemical's ammonia plant, ended at 2.00 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

The workers who are represented by a "Workers Committee" went on strike for better conditions of employment. As a result of discussions between the Committee, led by Mr. Robert Dennie and Mr. T. F. O'Neil of Chemico, it was agreed that workers should receive a ten cents per hour increase in wages; a three-cent fringe benefit allowance; and that all Saturday work should be treated as overtime.

Work will resume at 7 o'clock this morning.

It should be pointed out that no worker of Federation Chemicals was involved in the dispute.

ammonia by January

Federation Chemicals Limited announced this week that "if all goes well" the massive plant now being set up at Point Lisas "should be producing ammonia by the 1st January, 1964".

The release stated further that the company hopes to mechanically complete the plant by the end of December; this means that during the month of November the furnace brick work will be drying out, the catalyst will be installed, and the mechanical equipment and compressors gradually "run in — providing of course, the necessary electric power is available."

The investment involved is in the vicinity of \$40m.

impressed by enthusiasm

In commenting on the Draft Second Five-Year Programme many organizations made specific reference to the question of tourism, and suggested various methods for its improvement.

For instance, the Junior Chamber of Commerce suggested that the Tourist Board should be given a bigger budget; while a kindred organization, the Tobago Chamber of Commerce, suggested that the Tourist Board was "over populated" and "unwieldly"; also, that what was needed was a Director of Tourism — following the Jamaica pattern.

This week the Manager of the Tourist Board, Mr. Don Bain, told The NATION that what had impressed him was the enthusiasm with which the question of tourism had been approached by citizens and organizations.

However, when asked to comment, he indicated that he preferred not to make specific reference to the individual recommendations. He went on to state that the Board had submitted its own memorandum which would be discussed at the appropriate time.

VACANT POSTS OF HANSARD REPORTER FOR THE PARLIAMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to three (3) pensionable posts of Hansard Reporter (\$4200x120—5040 per annum) in the Parliament.

2. Candidates will be required to sit and pass an examination at the rate of one hundred and eighty (180) words per minute in a recognised system of shorthand. They should not be less than twenty (20) years or more than forty-five (45) years of age.

3. The persons appointed will be required to report meetings of the Parliament accurately, to perform other duties in connection therewith, and such other duties of a similar nature as may be assigned by a duly authorised officer from time to time.

4. Appointment will be on probation for 2 years in the first instance and will be subject to medical fitness.

5. Applications, on the prescribed forms obtainable at the Service Commission Department, Red House, Port-of-Spain, should be addressed to the Director of Personnel Administration, Red House, Port-of-Spain, to reach him not later than the 1st November, 1963.

Tobagonians head for Home



THE DOCTOR SAYS

this is the policy of independence

The second principal object that has been kept in view is the integration of the separated Caribbean Territories. Separation and fragmentation were the policy of colonialism and rival colonialisms. Association and integration must be the policy of Independence. Here the other countries of the Caribbean suffer from the same handicap that faced Trinidad and Tobago before the preparation of this National History; they do not know their past history. As the completion of a history of the entire Caribbean area is a task of too vast magnitude to be contemplated in these days of intense political activity, it is the author's intention to follow up this History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago with similar historical monographs for several Caribbean countries. It will be no easy task to determine the priorities on which this new assignment should be based. But the author is satisfied that similar historical monographs must be prepared as a matter of urgency for at least five Caribbean countries: British Guiana, Jamaica, Cuba, Barbados, and either Martinique or Guadeloupe. To this assignment he proposes to dedicate himself in the next few months; if only as a hobby, if only to get out of his system some of the poison which is perhaps unnecessarily embedded in political activity in countries which have learned only too well the lessons of colonialism.

From the Foreword to the History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, Page VII.

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FARMERS AND THE LOANS THEY WANT

At the Conference of Village Organisations at Queen's Hall recently a burning question raised was whether peasant farmers should be granted short, medium or long term loans. The majority of delegates spoke up for the medium term loan (about two to three years) while many others wished to retain the one year or short term loan saying that it suited their purpose. The minority asked for the long term loan (about 5 to 7 years).

Farmers' credit needs differ according to their districts and the nature of their crops, the lettuce and tomato farmer may grow three or more crops on a short term loan. Sweet potato farmers possibly two, while banana farmers can only manage one. The same time difference will affect livestock such as poultry, pigs and cattle.

But the farmers' credit problems are by no means as simple as the nature of their crops and animals. Credit needs are as profound and far-reaching as agriculture itself. So far in Trinidad and Tobago these needs have only been raked over on the surface and the subsoil has not yet been touched. And this is one of the basic reasons why our peasant agriculture has suffered such a grave decline in the last decade.

The Agricultural Credit Society and its parent the Agricultural Credit Bank were both founded and operate in distrust — distrust of the farmer whom their function is to nurture and establish as a vital economic unit of society. Their success has been small and in fact can be said to have contributed to the decline of peasant agriculture.

shackled

Societies and individual farmers alike are down shackled by rules that keep them in a bind. They are recurrent annual borrowings which do not give them economic root or growth, but only provides a sort of hand to mouth livelihood. In fact, agricultural credit to the small farmer is in grave danger of being called a failure by those who have only a superficial knowledge of it. People more familiar with it agree that the system has grave weaknesses and that it ought to be revised. This is the more moderate and charitable view. At Queen's Hall the farmers' representatives asked for revisions of the loans by which they felt themselves hampered. However their problem is deeper than they know. Bold reorganisation of their credit system can bring them unsuspected benefits.

The present system put quite simply operates in this way. At the beginning of the year the duly registered Agricultural Credit Society asks each member to state his loan needs for the year and what he will pledge against the loan. His bona fides to get the loan are membership in his

society and the pledge. In many societies, whether or not the member is a bona fide farmer, is not called to question, and so it has happened that agricultural loans have been used for other than agricultural purposes.

The society having totalled its members' credit needs calls in the district office usually a member of the Department of Co-operatives. He may revise many members' loans downwards though he knows little or nothing about their needs. After revision he passes the Society's application through the Agricultural Credit Bank which, on the Department's recommendation, issues the money to the Society. The officers then distribute the money to individual borrowers, less the year's interest due on the sum borrowed.

really nine months

The loan incubation period takes some two or three months, so farmers really get the loan for a period of nine months or so. Many valuable weeks in which the money could have been put to use are wasted. There is general dissatisfaction about this time lag. But this is only an irksome detail in an unsatisfactory scheme as will be seen later.

A vastly more important detail is that a borrower's crop may fail through drought, fire, flood or praedial larceny. If his crop fails and he cannot repay the loan his pledge becomes forfeit. His brother members, like Shylock, are quick to claim the pound of flesh because if the SOCIETY DOES NOT REPAY THE WHOLE LOAN IN FULL IT WILL NOT BE GRANTED ANOTHER LOAN BY THE BOARD. One mangy sheep, as the peasants say, spoils the whole flock. The law is hard and it makes otherwise friendly men hard in their dealings with each other. The distressed member becomes a sort of pariah on whom they have to seize or for whom they have to subscribe from their own meagre earnings. But this again is only another detail.

loose and weak

The Agricultural Credit Society if examined will be found to be a very loose and weak form of co-operation existing almost ad hoc from year to year. It cre-

ates nothing, generates nothing; is nothing but a collector and distributor of funds. It is not binding and creates no economic or social bond.

A cooperative society is something more than this. It grows on itself, increasing its own economic strength and that of its members, serving them adequately in its determined functions. The time is overdue for the Agricultural Credit Society to assume its proper role as a Co-operative Society.

Credit to the farmers should now be extended as character loans as in Credit Unions with members standing security for each other providing all are as they should be, bona fide farmers. Faith in the integrity of our farmers should be the foundation stone of our new agricultural policy and so of future agricultural development.

credit in all seasons

Many farmers, especially the older men, are unschooled and so cannot formulate their thoughts or express themselves coherently. But their sons, in and out of farming, know their needs and are better able to define them. The new generation is beginning to examine cooperation in other fields and to apply them to farming.

In the first place the farmer needs credit available to him all seasons and to fill various needs — not one only. He is now largely required to be a mixed farmer, rearing crops and animals. Therefore he needs credit for both and probably for more than one kind of crop, depending on the extent of his holding.

To get credit when he wants it means that his Agricultural Credit Society must have the money available. This in turn means that the Agricultural Credit Bank must abandon its Olympian aloofness and treat each registered credit society as a customer with an open account and permit it an overdraft if necessary. The society will then be able to draw on the bank to meet the needs of each farmer as his need arises and not of all en-

bloc. The society will keep its private account with each farmer and its general account with the Bank exactly as is done in credit unions. The farmer repays as he borrows, that is, as it suits his convenience, and does not wait on the convenience of other members. In this way the farmer may carry more than one current loan for different purposes and run recurrent loans through the year. In fact, the year's span will now mean nothing to him. The cycle of his crops and the maturing of his animals and their marketing become of paramount importance.

The society now goes further. It borrows from the Bank as a cooperative unit and fits itself out as a shop, buying supplies such as seeds, tools, fertilisers, stock feeds, medicines, etc., and selling to its members, even non-members at the minimum of profit. It goes further still. It also sells in the shops whatever of its members produce it can. It purchases or merely collects its members' produce and sells or transports it to a central marketing agency or to the open market (this latter is unsound as prices in the open market are unstable).

The farmer has thus become a member of a responsible co-operative agency which has economic existence, root and growth of its own and helps him in every way. It is both a consumer and marketing co-op. It may even perform another function

and become like the credit union, the farmer's bank. The possibilities are enormous.

Siparia showpiece

To my knowledge there is only one such Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society in the country at Siparia. And oddly enough, it did not and does not borrow from the Agricultural Credit Bank. It is and began as a true cooperative society whose members financed it initially and use it as a vehicle for their needs. It sells them all they need and buys what they produce. It makes profits which are partially distributed to the members and partly held in reserve as in a consumer co-op. It gives employment to a few local people.

The Siparia "all purpose" co-op is now a source of pride to its farmer members. They know they have built something worthwhile with their own hands and minds. They watch it growing, increasing in size, increasing in profits. The society has gone so far as to boast that when it creates a tractor pool it will be its own. Nothing has been or will be owed to Government.

Cooperative officers have begun to use the Siparia Society as a showpiece to other Agricultural Credit Societies. It is a prime example of what humble men can create for themselves if they strive.



The Mayaro Village Council, the Mayaro branch of the PNM's Women's League, the Mayaro Credit Union, and the St. Peter's Friendly Society have instituted a co-operative drive to collect relief supplies for the people of Tobago.

Above, members of these organizations are seen loading the first consignment of supplies aboard a vehicle loaned by the MHR for that area, Mr. Victor Campbell (in shades).

At a meeting held recently, these bodies agreed to stage a series of functions in the district to raise funds to aid the victims of hurricane Flora. Tomorrow, a concerted effort will be made to collect foodstuffs for shipment to Tobago.



Residents rejoiced when work began last week on Lvette Street in Mayaro. The road which will be some five hundred feet in length, will serve sixty residents, some of whom have trod through grass and mud for over fifty years.

Councillor Mechier told residents that 150 feet of the road will be paved this year, while the remaining section will be

paved next year—funds permitting. Two other streets, Alexis Street and Tyndale Street have already been completed.

In one day, thirty-five members of the Rio Claro Church Lads and Girls Brigade, under the command of Reverend J. W. Patterson, collected \$245.66 in the Rio Claro and Mayaro districts, to aid the Tobago victims of hurricane Flora. Later on the money was presented to the MHR for the area, Mr. V. Campbell at the Mayaro Anglican Church.

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Instructed by F. Martin & Others, I will offer for sale by Public Auction the following:—

1 Deep Freeze, 1 ice cream Conservator, 1 Beverage Cooler & ice maker, 1 ice maker, 3 refrigerators, 1 table model refrigerator, 1 4-burner Elec. Stove, 7 Elec. Radios (asstd. makes and sizes), 1 Stereo Elec. Radio, 3 battery radios, 4 Radiograms, 1 table model radiogram, 2 speaker boxes complete with speakers, 1 plain 8" speaker, 1 Elec. Polisher, 3 small vacuum cleaners, 6 soda stream kits, 1 Harp, 1 Elec. Sewing Machine, w/iron dining set, garden chairs, gallery chairs, drawing room suites, Buffet coffee tables, bars comp. with stools, children desks, 2 cycles with motors, 1 water pump, 1 child's tricycle, etc.; and many other items that will appear on day of sale.

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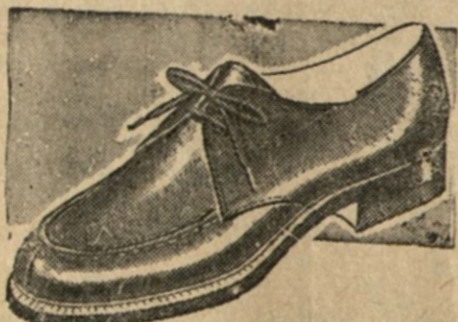
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Britain in late summer

Official visitors face such crowded schedules that it is difficult for them to pause and assess anything; while the implacable courtesy of their hosts often dulls what may be a sharper querying instinct; and the milieu in which they move are never those of the ordinary people.

But still, through the courtesy curtain one gains impressions and the first is that the country, outside of one or two bad areas, has become one of livers.

The Profumo incident, for example, is often raised with a sort of covert pride at levels where legend teaches us one should expect correctness and a general awkwardness about matters sexual.

Meanwhile, the popular press has made it clear to the lower orders what their establishments (there is one in every country) is really like, and Lord Denning's Report will not cement the holes that have been bored in that edifice.

All in all, Mr. Macmillan was right and people had never had

it so good. This of course, is due to the economic progress made over the past decade whether or not this progress has been slower than progress in Europe.

The evidence is everywhere. In the way people dress. The way they drink. The cars they own. The fantastic number of office buildings in London — one wonders who will occupy them. In the way that the artisan and foreman class, for example, go to Europe for holidays — this last being a ceaseless source of amazement to the classes which view the exercise as their peculiar right.

Indeed, politicians should have given thought to the fact that European prosperity was witnessed by more and more Britons.

However, politics as such do not appear to be a major concern, for politics was really about welfare.

There appears little difference between the two major parties on internal matters except in the order of hope, they dare entertain in respect of co-operation expected from organised labour.

More and more people are reading the quality papers, but outside of the drama, there seems to be no overall flurry of creative effort such as followed the appearance of Mr. John Osborne's, "Look Back In Anger." The politico-literary weeklies are brilliant and elegant every week but do not seem to matter much as the Time Magazine.

As party differences disappear, there has appeared a new magazine called "The New Society", as left as the New Statesman but more earthbound — its editor was formerly editor of Crossbow, the young Tory magazine.

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

West Indians are being driven into self-contained communities in the physical sense, ultimately in the psychological sense. They believe, as a cardinal law, that the police are willing to frame them.

Further, and here is seed for trouble in the near future, there exists an enormous colony of second generation West Indians who commute between their ghettos and English schools, and whose sense of youthful independence will jar their predominantly peasant families.

For the ghettos contain the peasants. The first wave of migrants were composed of Jamaicans who had served in the Royal Air Force or had been indentured labourers in the United States. The one group knew the country, the other group was familiar with a country at a more advanced material level. Neither was over-awed by the world in which they found themselves; the last group of the first wave was mildly supercilious and formed the hardcore of those who become so well-known for their anti-social behaviour.

The first wave own many houses in ghettos. They avoid them.

Yet, the most famous migrants after all, have been those who travelled with manuscripts in their cardboard suit cases. They have elected to remain in a country where material rewards were substantial and recognition acclaimed to them more significant. Like the students they are outside the resident West Indian community.

What part will they play in England in the future? Not the writers brigade, not the old staggers. But the majority—the bewildered ones. Nowadays they play a minor part in union life; they are on the fringe of local politics. But they are becoming less integrated into their society.

That may mean nothing, it may mean a lot. The outsider, and most West Indians are, will not swear that Jews, for example, have been thoroughly integrated into English life. Yet they suffer few disabilities — they are British.

For the West Indian, it can mean a lot. Passport regulations, to take one matter, drives home the realisation that they are not born Britons. A migrant settled, married, owning property is directed to his High Commission for a passport to be issued from his country of birth. Not the country where, in effect, he has taken up his domicile.

In turn, he views his High Commission as the power beyond his ghetto to defend him in court, to procure him a test match ticket.

Their requests show an unusual concept of what diplomatic representation involves. One West Indian, found guilty on a naternity charge, assured his

High Commission that the verdict must have been false because he "always uses Duress".

What then about the small socialist group led by a Jamaican Rhodes Scholar, which sought to bridge the gap already dawning early in the 50's?

Their influence is weakened considerably for they face the evidence brought home by coloured persons who studied in Eastern Europe. Racial prejudice exists wherever different colours exist. The Soviet Chinese problem is a racial one. And the world is divided on racial lines.

It is not pleasant to think of. How heartening to consider our harmonious multi-racial societies.

What about that part of England which forever lingers or lingers longest in the ex-colonial? The formal English institutions . . . Parliament. A certain type of civil service; of legal system, of education. All these, so blandly accepted in the new states are under severe examination in the former mother country.

This is an examination facilitating the existence of other institutions which have not been transferred: universities with professors willing to probe the value of any institution and a press capable of taking up their judgments and publicising them.

But more about all this in a second article.

—RR

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R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Acting General Manager,
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Kamal praised for work in art

Last Saturday night at the POS Town Hall, Senator Hamilton Maurice presented certificates won at the Independence Anniversary Indian Singing Contest. The prize for the best composition dealing with Independence was won by Mr. Taran Persad. In the "Classical Singing" group Mr. Ramdhanie Sharma took the first prize.

In his address Senator Maurice said that the community owed a great debt to Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed for the contribution he has made in getting non-Indians to understand and appreciate Indian art and culture.

He observed that music and song had the power to unite people who may be divided politically or otherwise...He urged the development of Indian art and culture as a "powerful medium" for the harmonization of the races.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Nair, said that for the two and a half years he spent in Trinidad he had learnt to appreciate more and more the contribution which Mr. Mohammed has made and was still making towards the development of Indian Art and Culture.

The people of India, he went on, would be happy to know that one who took such an interest in the political welfare of his community also made such a significant contribution to the social and cultural upliftment of his people.

Replying, Mr. Mohammed said that he was heartened by the kind remarks made about him and pointed out that whatever he did was because of his love for music.

He disclosed that a committee headed by himself, and including the deputy leader of the Naya Zaman Orchestra, Mr. Nasaloo Ramaya, and Mr. Enos Sewlal, is now preparing for publication, a booklet dealing with the history and development of Indian music in Trinidad and the West Indies and the contribution that it can make to effect greater har-

mony in our cosmopolitan society.

Mr. Mohammed told the audience that a lot of people pay only lip service to the question of racial unity, and despite efforts of many political and religious leaders to unite the races, there was still an under-current of racialism prevailing in our midst.

He felt that every opportunity should be embraced to get people to appreciate the cultural ways of each other.

Later on, Mr. Mohammed announced that 121 groups have been selected to participate in



The President of the Senate, Senator J. H. Maurice



The Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed

future plans for the development of Indian art and culture.

Beneath is the result in detail:

The best Indian composition on Independence—First Prize Taran Persad; 2nd, Vidoor, the Blind Singer; 3rd prize James Ramsadack; Classical Singing—1st prize—Ramdhanie Sharma; 2nd prize James Ramsadack; 3rd prize, the Blind Singer. Other prizes were awarded to the following:—Krishna Persad for a classical dance, the Naya Zamana Orchestra for the best music, Nasaloo Ramaya for the best violin playing, B. Ramkissoon—14-year-old singer, Bob Local best drum.

In response to an appeal made by Mr. Maurice, the audience contributed \$150.00 towards the hurricane relief fund in Tobago.

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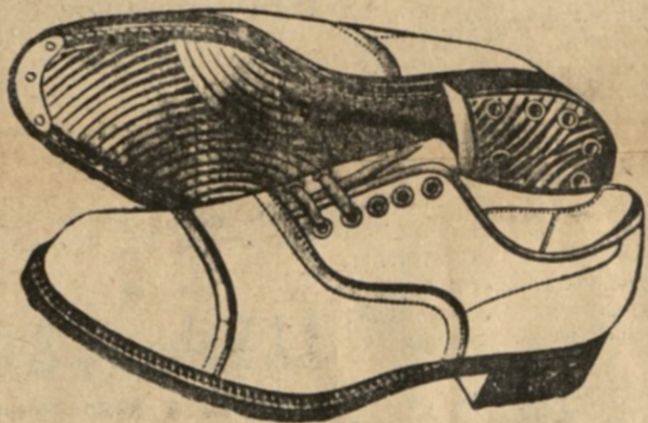
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COURSES: The College offers both day and evening courses leading to the B.A. (General Honours) and B.Sc. (General Honours) of the University of the West Indies. The syllabuses for these courses are the same as those for similar courses at Mona. Subjects being taught are:

Arts: Day: English, Spanish, French, Economics, History, Sociology.
Evening: English, Spanish, French, Economics, History.
Science: Day: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology.
Evening: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.

Students will take three subjects for the Part 1 of the degree 1 year full time (Day), 2 years Part time (Evening). For Part II of the Degree students will do two of these three subjects. Owing to the limited funds available it is only possible to offer courses leading to Part 1 of the degrees at evenings.

SURVEY COURSES: In addition students will be required to take compulsory courses in the history of civilisation, history and development of language and Caribbean affairs.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT: For direct entry to the Degree Courses, students must possess passes in two advanced and three ordinary level subjects or three advanced and one ordinary level subjects. For entry to Preliminary courses, students must have at least passes in five ordinary the subjects of which three must be English language, Elementary Mathematics and a language other than English.

APPLICATIONS: Up to the end of June applications for entry to the College came in very slowly. The Pro Vice-Chancellor therefore called a meeting of Principals of Secondary Schools at St. Augustine in July. The Principals who attended the meeting were clearly worried about the quality of the degree which the College offered, in view of the 5"O"/Level entrance requirements. It was made clear however that the low entry requirement would in no way affect the final degree, since

(a) Those who were admitted with five O level subjects would be required to spend at least one more year to reach to the standard of direct entry.

(b) Entry at this level would only be available to persons 18 years and over, and students under this age still attending secondary schools would be encouraged to continue their studies at school up to the Higher School Certificate.

(c) This provision would also facilitate the smaller islands, where there were few or no schools with sixth forms.

The Principals at the meeting were re-assured and recommended public meetings at Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, Arima and Scarborough to give the public an opportunity to discuss the degrees to be offered. Public meetings were held during the month of August to large gatherings.

The result of the meetings is that the College opened with an enrolment of some 300 students

of which about one-third were full time and the rest evening students.

STAFF: Full-time Lecturers who have assumed duties are:

Spanish: Mrs. E. V. Thomas, M.A. Assistant Lecturer
French: M. Le Louarn
English: Mr. G. F. Sleight, M.A.B. Litt. Senior Lecturer, Economics: Mr. Ray Thomas, B.Sc. (Econ.)

Chemistry: Mrs. Konasiewicz, Lecturer
Dr. A. E. Hare, Part-time Lecturer.

Mathematics: Mr. Ferdinand, B.Sc. (1st Class Honours) (Physics: Mr. E. T. Agard who will arrive on November 15)
History: Mr. Campbell (arrived 9th Oct. 1963)

In the short time available, it has been difficult to fill all the full time vacancies in the College. It has been decided therefore to make use of the part-time lecturers, and there are several most suitably qualified graduates in Trinidad who are willing to assist the College.

OPENING CEREMONY: The opening ceremony was held on October 7th in the open air on the picturesque floodlight campus in front of the Administration building. A crowd of about 5,000 at-

the hurricane disaster in Tobago. Previously in a Press release, Dr. Huggins had stated that to Dr. Williams should go the credit for the establishment this year of the College, giving citizens of Trinidad and Tobago free University education.

Dr. P. V. Solomon, Deputy Prime Minister, ably deputised and formally declared the College open amidst resounding applause. S.r Hugh Wooding and Rev. Father Valdez then addressed the company. Thus ended the opening ceremony of the company was invited to remain for the Matriculation Ceremony. The Deans of the Faculties of Agriculture, Engineering and Arts and Science presented one representative student of their respective Faculties to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. This simple ceremony was conducted with the dignity and decorum befitting this most historic occasion.

Thus was inaugurated free university education in Trinidad and

Barbados. The Conference recommended that provision be made for external degrees on the basis of a credit system for students attending courses in the Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies. The Conference did not neglect non-degree courses and recommended extra mural courses on International affairs. World economic problems, specialised programmes in Public Administration, Social Work, Community Development and Creative Arts Special Advisory Committees on Works are recommended for Trinidad and Barbados. The Conference also noted that there was nothing to prevent any Government from negotiating with the University for tuition for any special programme.

The opening of the College of Arts and Science in Trinidad and Barbados is but the first milestone in higher education in Arts and Science in these parts. An almost colossal task confronts Dr. Huggins and his staff at St. Augustine and Bridgetown. To keep alive the pride which filled the hearts of those who attended the opening ceremony, development of the College must go on with tireless energy. Obstacles must be faced and overcome. Nothing must stand in the way of making the daughter Colleges of the University proud mother of graduates whose aim must be to be on par with graduates of the best universities.

— non-residential

Tobago an achievement of which we can be proud for which Dr. Eric Williams, and his government will be blessed by our children, grand-children and great grand-children.

This is the beginning. Ahead lies many difficulties to be surmounted, but which will be surmounted without doubt. Soon will start operations to erect per-

Mural work in view of the establishment of the Arts and Science Colleges in Trinidad and Barbados. The Conference recommended that extension officers be attached to the College in Trinidad and in Barbados. The Officer in Trinidad will pay special attention to Tobago and to the areas in Trinidad such as San Fernando, Mayaro, Toco

nationals free night classes

tended. Over 400 undergraduates in red gowns walked in procession with the academic staff, members of the Advisory Committee, Guild of Graduates, members of the Finance Committee and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The usually ebullient crowd of citizens of Trinidad and Tobago were subdued, caught in their own emotions, as they watched their red-robed sons and daughters walk down the grass carpeted aisle to their seats to become the first classes in Arts and Science in the Trinidad College of Arts & Sciences.

Dr. Huggins, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, apologised for the absence of Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago and Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University, who was originally scheduled to address the assembly, but had to withdraw because of

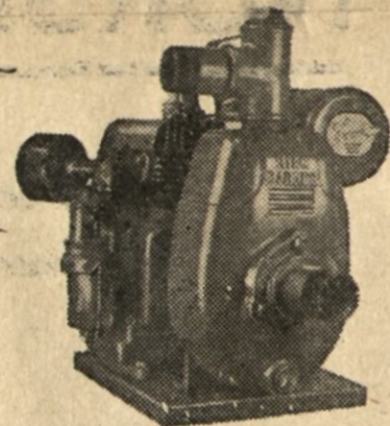
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The holder of the office, which is pensionable, will be a Chief Officer of the Corporation within the meaning of the Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 1954.

The duties of City Treasurer are set out in Section 6 (25) of the above Ordinance.

The salary of the post is at present \$8,640 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to: —

- A probationary period of six months' service before confirmation.
- The conditions of service for Chief Officers of the Corporation.
- The provisions of the Municipal Corporations (Pensions) Ordinance Chapter 39 No. 13. Pension under this Ordinance is non-contributory.
- The provisions for the time being of the Leave of Absence Regulations of the Corporation.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination.

Applications stating age, whether married, and full particulars of qualifications and experience in present and previous appointments, together with copies of two (2) recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned in sealed envelopes endorsed "POST OF CITY TREASURER" not later than 3 o'clock on Friday 8th November, 1968.

A. F. HEWITT, Town Clerk.

The Town Hall,
Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

Union meeting was an unqualified success

By LUCKY LOU

The N U P T C, Autumn meeting just ended was, to say the least, always exciting with thrills galore, large attendances every day, reasonable payments throughout with a thousand dollar payment for added joy and of course, investments were better than previous years. This meeting was undoubtedly an unqualified success.

As to the racing itself, there is no doubt that the outstanding horse of the meeting was the seven year old All Wool. In his two starts, he beat the field and although his victories were not easy nevertheless they were quite convincing. He has since been promoted to B2 and I have no doubt that he will continue his good work among the "guns" although the company will be tougher. This Supreme Court can always be a danger over the longer distances.

In more cases than not, the disappointing animals who are eventually sold have a way of proving their worth with new owners and this was proved in no uncertain manner by the easy victories by Asia recently sold by Mr. C. de Barnard. Asia was

always a useful mare and simply had a bad patch. She has now recovered her winning ways and I look forward for continued success from her.

Her wins showed up the potential of young Potts, the wonder boy of local racing who has a way of bringing in his charges at good odds. This lad has far to go and it will not be long before he will be considered as good as the best of them.

The other twenty-one races saw a different winner each time with consistent performances coming from Persian Vote winning one and placing second twice on the final day. This Northern Vote filly is now fully muscled up and will be one to note at Christmas. In this class Planters Punch was unlucky not to win a race.

Make You Play and Suzie Q handed in their maiden certificates and only the future will prove that their wins were no flukes. I am sure that they have more races to win.

The two year olds revealed that the Trinidad & Tobago bred horses will be able to hold their own on Breeders day. In Devon Glory, Tea Breeze, and Vodka

and Silent Grip and of course Antonio who did not race at this meeting, the local colours will be well defended at Christmas.

On the subject of two year olds let us hope that in future, their races will be much earlier on the day's card. Their fretful display at the gates was due in no small measure to the late time of the events.

It was pleasing to see Yacos making a successful return to the track and scoring at good odds. This colt was always a good performer and as long as he can counter his past ailments, he will be one worth following. Prize Winner showed that he is the sprinter type and although I do not consider him top class, nevertheless he will prove a most useful animal.

Of the other classes, we saw a different winner each day which went a long way in making punters happy. Oh yes. There is no doubt about it.

Next week, the popular Tobago meeting will take place at Union Park and thousands are expected to attend thus ensuring a bumper card and the hope that this meeting away from its customary venue will be the success which it will richly deserve.

BWIA workers

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Mr. O'Neil Lewis, to study and make recommendations on outstanding questions. The report was accepted by the union, he pointed out.

He emphasised that throughout the negotiations they sought to transfer the emphasis from those workers who, more or less, enjoyed salaries which allowed them to live fairly comfortably, and to place it on the man who needed to be raised above the "subsistence" level.

Accordingly, the union found it necessary to deviate from the old practice of negotiating increases on a mere percentage basis—where high salaried workers benefitted most—and negotiated a flat pay rise of \$25 per month per worker.

Mr. Pena said that perhaps the highlight of the agreement was the more responsible role the union would be called upon to play in matters affecting the company. From now on there will be a greater degree of consultation on questions of promotion, re-employment of staff and so on.

CATU was able to win from BWIA improvements with regard to shift premium benefits, holidays, overtime benefits. Further, there is to be no further discrepancy in respect of subsistence allowance paid to employees.

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