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They want Robinson to resign? ... I have faith in Robinson



Political
Leader

- THIS IS NOT A SOCIETY DOMINATED BY COMMERCIAL THINKING, BUT BY THE THINKING OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS.....
- THEIR CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT INVOLVED CONVERSION OF THE SOCIETY INTO BARMEN AND MAIDS.....
- THEIR REACTION IS MARKED BY IMPERTINENCE....
- HERE IN THE UNIVERSITY WE HAVE WON MANY ELECTIONS AND WILL WIN MANY MORE.....
- WE TAKE MONEY FROM THOSE WHO BUY MERCEDES BENZ AND GIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH EAST PORT-OF-SPAIN FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION. WHAT IS WRONG WITH THAT?

It was the seventh anniversary of the founding of PNM, and, despite the rain, crowds attended the University of Woodford Square.

First, they heard the Lady Vice Chairman of the party, Mrs. Isabel Teshea; then the Treasurer, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson; then the Political Leader, Dr. Eric Williams.

Above are some brief extracts from Dr. Williams' speech. See page 16 for Mr. Robinson.

position with the budget

The Budget has been passed. Following, in brief, is the position

• The Income Tax proposals are under consideration for embodiment in the amendment of the Income Tax Ordinance.

• Liquor licences in certain categories have been reduced.

• Spirit licences for hotels will be based on the number of rooms.

• Vodka have been placed on the tax list.

• There will be rebates for large aircraft operators.

• There have been variations in the purchase tax of cars.

• Bona fide agriculture vehicles, were never taxed; however, the problem is defining a bona fide vehicle, i.e., a tractor that may be used for ploughing or hauling logs.

• Within four months the legislation imposing the new tax — purchase tax — will be introduced.

• For varying views on the Budget see Pages 8 and 9 containing excerpts from the memorandum submitted by the National Union of Government Employees (page 9) and the joint memorandum from 15 bodies ranging from the Chamber of Commerce to the Sugar Manufacturers Association, the Motor Dealers Association and the Shipping Association.

• See, too, an account of the two day debate on pages 3 and 4.



Carnival Days

Carnival is on Monday, Feb 25 and Tuesday, Feb. 26, according to the Governor General's proclamation.

work safe

It is now possible to work on bleacher erection in the Savannah without facing terrorist attacks by anti-social elements. These attacks began on Monday morning but have since been curtailed by armed police.

IN THE SENATE

Today, the Senate considers the Appropriation Bill, 1963, which provides for the spending of \$242M from the Consolidated Fund of this country.

In the absence of the Leader of the House, Senator Donald Pierre, Minister of Education and Culture, the Attorney General, Senator George Richards, will move (Continued on page 16)

Dr. Capildeo's point

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Rudranath Capildeo — now in the UK — has commented on the Indo-Chinese conflict. His views appeared on the front page of the party journal, on January 18.

He refers to what he defines as China's development of the prerequisites for world conquest and the "world of illusion" which India had built for itself, stemming from a great paradox present on the achievement of independence "the dichotomous circumstances of massacre and non-violence".

India chose, he pointed out, "a mixture of these immiscibles". He also referred to military matters, Asian nationalism, and demography.

However, the argument is not adduced with all the lucidity the average reader may well require and we reprint it in full on page 2.

German mission today

The German Economic Mission arrives today at 2.30 p.m.

It comprises Dr. Bruno Toepfer, Head of the Latin American Section, Ministry of Economics (Leader); Dr. Johannes Romberg, house building specialist; Dr. Ortlufreuter, national economics specialist; and Mr. Reinhard Dieben, industrial development specialist.

MEETING LABOUR

This morning the Prime Minister is holding informal discussions with representatives of the National Trade Union Congress.

Talks with representatives of the union movement began on Monday and will continue next Monday.

Visitors to Whitehall have included the Executive of the Amalgamated Workers' Union and of the National Un-

ion of Government Employees (see picture above) in addition to the Trade Union Congress.

On Monday morning the Prime Minister again meets AWU and on the Monday afternoon NUGE.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Robert Wallace, and the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. L. Alan Reece have been present at talks.

Mr. TIWARI ...

he found Dr. Williams....

On Wednesday evening, a delegation comprised of the Chairman of the Snackbars, Caterers and Spirit Dealers' Association, Mr. William Bleasdel; the Secretary, Mr. S. P. Tiwary, and the Treasurer, Mr. R. Ramoutar, presented a memorandum to the Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, and a copy to the Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams.

The memorandum dealt with certain questions arising out of the tax proposals in the budget.

Dr. Williams expressed his desire to meet the delegation immediately, and a 75-minute discussion ensued. Following the discussions, Mr. Tiwary said he listened attentively to their case, and promised to give it sympathetic consideration.

Dr. Williams made it clear, Mr. Tiwary went on, that he could not commit Government on the question. However, he

promised to take up the matter with the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, with a view to reaching a settlement.

a pleasant man

The Snackbar Association represents snackbar operators outside POS and San Fernando, and Mr. Tiwary explained to the Prime Minister that whereas before the budget they paid a licence fee of \$360, they are now called upon to pay \$1,500, the same as the big night spots in POS and San Fernando.

This seemed unfair since they do not have floor shows, dancing, etc., nor the volume of customers that are available to night clubs in the towns. Neither do they sell at the "fancy prices" that obtain in those clubs.

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIA AT WAR



Tomorrow India celebrates the 13th anniversary of her Independence Constitution. The Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, although the transfer of power occurred in August 1947.

The 13th anniversary find the nation in a tragic situation. In a sense the creator of neutralism, India is the first neutralist to face attack from one of the protagonists in the East-West struggle — the People's Republic of China.

India was among the first countries to extend recognition to the Republic and as late as 1954, the Chinese Prime Minister was welcomed in India.

Almost immediately afterwards, however, there began border disputes culminating in the recent Chinese invasion, which has left the country in an uneasy state of, at best, non-war.

This picture shows the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and Indian Air Force officers in the zone of hostilities.

RAMADAN

Muslims of Trinidad and Tobago will join the rest of the Islamic world by fasting throughout the month of Ramadan, the 9th month of the Islamic calendar. The first day of fast this year will be on Sunday. (Continued on Page 2)

DR. CAPILDEO ON THE INDO-CHINESE CONFLICT

There is no Chinese puzzle except in the minds of those who have based their conclusions of astonishment on latent assumptions. The psychology of Western reaction to the Indo-Chinese contretemps will require a small volume ranging from the absence of "Hands off India" campaigns marches to Chinese embassies to Kingsley Martin's encomium crediting the Chinese with "one of the most brilliant operations in history." It must also include newspaper reports of the planned victorious withdrawal of the American Armies from the Galu river as compared with the thrashing and rout of the Indian Armies in the North East Frontier Agency.

Communist China is bent on world leadership. It is an ambition commensurate with her ability and her strength. Several causes have led her to this course, and among them must be reckoned aggregate causes, such as over fifty years of insult and humiliation by European Powers and the tempering fire of Japanese aggression and rapacity. As a result of these experiences coupled with basic national pride, China has developed the pre-requisites for world conquest (a) Invincible military outlook (b) An aggressive political Philosophy.

Dr. Joseph Needham will recall that when he was in Chungking during the last war the news of the atomic bombing of Japan was coolly received. The Chinese reaction was that this was something which Europeans had visited on Asians, and would probably have refrained from doing so each other. This Asian loyalty which Chinese possess must be taken into account when assessing their actions. The recent Chinese Government statement reflects their opprobrium of Asians fighting Asians.

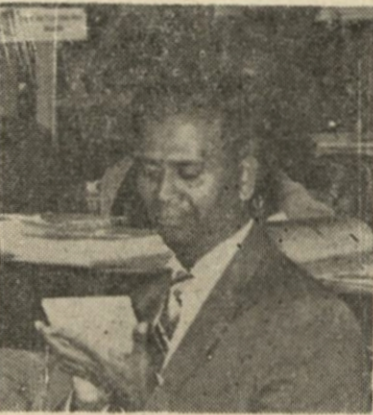
China regards herself as the champion of Asian resurgence against European Jingoism. She has gone further and has identified her supremacy as Asian supremacy. This has led to two extreme propositions (1) Reduction of all Asia as well as Eastern Europe to Chinese hegemony even at the risk of nuclear war. (ii) In the event of nuclear war only the Chinese are sufficiently numerous to survive. In either eventuality the victory would go to China. Hence within the Communist world China must challenge Russia for leadership, and without she must confront the leader of the European Group, namely America. In this dual struggle China expects all Asia to support her and is impatient with the stubborn obtuseness of other Asian nations which do not see the issues with the presumed clarity of Chinese vision. China is also agonisingly aware that time is running against her.

In this context China cannot permit the second largest Asian country to move successfully into a position which will vie with her superiority in Asia, and proclaim to Asia the possible success of a liberal way of

life. Early action was necessary, and the ambivalence of the Indian government presented the necessary opportunity.

The Congress Party moving from the aura of Gandhi obtained power in the dichotomous circumstances of massacre and non-violence. As a result India embarked on the maintenance and use of armed forces and genuinely preached peace in the councils of the world. Worse than that, India believed that she could persuade other nations to enter into the world of illusion she had built for herself.

Until recently this policy appeared to have succeeded, but its clear application meant force against those weaker than India and compromise with those stronger. Stated thus it is manifestly a position of hypocrisy; but paradoxically, its protagonists believed that it gave them physical strength and a lofty moral stature in the eyes of the world. In fact it was enervating and morally weak. This is the illusion which China has destroyed for India and for which she certainly deserves credit.



Dr. Capiideo

At the start of independence, there were only two alternatives open to India (1) organisation of the entire country on a military basis with survival based on the confidence of armaments or (ii) an absolute dedication to the path of peace based on principles succinctly summed up on the Sermon on the Mount. The nature of the Gandhian struggle had fitted her for the latter, instead she chose a mixture of these immiscibles.

For the second time within living memory a successful invader is voluntarily withdrawing from Indian territory. Once again India faces the same two alternatives. She must not choose part of one and part of the other. If she chooses the first, she must eventually cast her lot with the Western or Communist Powers. If she chooses the second, she may exercise the greatest influence for good on the destiny of all mankind. If she does neither, she faces eventual disintegration. What happens in India will settle the fate of Western Civilisation.

Mr. Tiwari...

(Continued from Page 1)

They claimed further that they cater for the working man in general, the shift worker in particular who would drop in for a light snack before or after work.

Dr. Williams enquired whether they could be classified as night bars, and they pointed out their time of operation is from 10 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. while for the night bar it is from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Again, while they (the night bars) sell beer, for instance, at 60 cents each, the snackbars sell at 30 cents each.

The delegation also raised the question of the sewerage scheme, and enquired whether the money could be diverted to other projects. The Prime Minister told them that that was impossible — being a World Bank loan for a special project. In any case though, the scheme would pay for itself.

On the tax on tourists, he let them know that that was nothing

School Certificate and Private Schools

The Ministry of Education and Culture has issued a list of Private Secondary Schools approved for submitting candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, 1963.

These number 27, the same as last year when they prepared 1,600 of the somewhat under 2,200 students who took the exam.

There were 133 private students, that is to say students who had not been trained for the exam. at any institution, Government Assisted or private.

The results of private students have not been startlingly impressive.

unusual, in other countries they paid much higher taxes.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the talks Mr. Tiwari replied:

"I never knew he was that sort of man, so pleasant." He said he was so moved by the reception that he had to tell him: "Sir, some people speak ill about you, but that is because they have never met you." Dr. Williams replied: "That is their fault, anybody who wants to see me can."

It has been decided that further representations would be made in writing.

King of the Bands

Carnival competitions in San Fernando have been brought forward to give contestants the opportunity to enter competitions in Port-of-Spain.

The South Carnival Development has announced that the steelband and calypso competitions will be held jointly on Monday, February 18, at the Naparima Bowl.

Another big show carded for the Bowl on February 21 is the King and Queen of the Bands competition. This begins at 8.00 p.m. The show was originally dated Saturday 23, but was brought forward to come before the Port-of-Spain Dimanche Gras shown on Friday 22.

The Mayor, Councillor Leslie Edmonds said this week that the South Carnival Development Committee broke new ground in organising both king and queen of the bands competitions.

RAMADAN

(Continued from Page 1)

The Anjuman Sunnat-ul-Jamaat Association states that, according to calculation, the new moon of Ramadan should be clearly visible on Saturday evening, January 26, at about the time of sunset as it will then be 32 hours old. At that time the month of Shabaan will have completed its 30th day.

The first day of fasting will still be on Sunday 27 January whether or not the new moon is seen on Saturday evening.

Fasting in the month of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of the religion of Islam and must be observed by Muslims. It is observed between the hours of break of dawn and sunset each day of this holy month and no food or drink can be taken during these hours.

For the guidance of all Muslims the Anjuman Sunnat-ul-Jamaat Association, with the kind cooperation of the Meteorological Service, has given a time table showing the times of break of dawn, sunrise and sunset. See Page 16.

On Sunday, members of the Hindu faith celebrated their festival, Makar Sankranti. The Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed, sent congratulations to the Hindu authorities concerned.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Party Headquarters Building Fund

(Appeal continues to June 30, 1963)

TARGET \$50,000.00

Already Acknowledged:	\$20,000.00	A. Johnson	1.00
An Anonymous Donor	2.00	I. Springer	1.00
Tunapuna Party Group No. 6	100.00	G. Chrichlow	1.00
Nariva Party Group No. 1	20.00	C. Crichlow	1.00
Nariva PG No. 1 Youth League	7.63	Raffle among Group Members	9.66
St. Joseph Party Group No. 12		Party Group No. 10 Barataria	2.00
A. Bain	2.00	Auntie Kay's children	20.00
M. I.	1.00	PG No. 11 P.O.S. North	20.00
R. Lewis	1.00	M. Best	15.00
D. Layne	1.00	I. Haywood	2.00
E. Moe	1.00	S. Greaves	20.00
C. Blake	.50	Four Roads Youth Cultural Group	10.00
I. Sandy	1.00	H. Berkeley (Curacao)	1.91
S. C. Charles	1.00		
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Monday's debate on revenue proposals

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

On Monday, in the House of Representatives, the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, moved that the Provisional Collection of Taxes, (General Variation) orders, of 1963, be confirmed.

In presenting the motion, he made reference to a number of modifications made to the budget.

Earlier on, he laid on the table:

The Provisional Collection of Taxes (General Variation) Order, 1963; The Excise Duty Order, 1963; The Provisional Collection of Taxes (General Variation) Order No. 2, 1963; the Reports of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the St. George, Nariva-Mayaro and Caroni County Councils for the year ended on 31st December, 1960; the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Cocoa Board for the year ended on 1st December, 1959.

Mr. Robinson told the House that he had received representations from a number of persons and organizations on the collection of taxes bill.

Many were sectional in content, and he said he made it clear to all delegations that it was impossible for the Government to carry out the interests of the country at large in the face of all these sectional interests.

He explained that the overriding interests of the country at large should be in the forefront always, and that a Government ought always to take its courage in its hands and do what it considers necessary in the interest of the community as a whole.

The obvious weakness in all these representations, Mr. Robinson pointed, is the extent to which so many people are dominated by the belief that if you interfere with buying and selling, no matter what you buy and sell, you are affecting the vital and fundamental interests of the country.

good for U.K. and U.S.

Again, he found that so many people thought that measures adopted in highly industrialised countries should be applied, ipso facto, in Trinidad and Tobago.

In general he found a lot of the criticisms to be highly impractical, and where not impractical to be highly contradictory.

At this point, the Acting Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stephen Maharaj, charged that the Minister had not lived up to certain promises made during the course of the budget debate. He referred to the promise on the tax proposals.

Mr. Robinson informed the Member that the implementation of that part of the schedule of rates had been suspended for further study. It had been decided to take it up in the context of the draft Bill which has already been published.

He said that the first basic proposition which could be deduced from the proposals submitted is

"do not tax me, tax the other fellow."

Nobody wanted to be taxed. Only in a few cases were alternative proposals put forward. The second was

"cut Government expenditure."

What cuts nobody considered, to what extent, nobody considered.

Another proposition which emerged, he went on, is that the budget would create unemployment in the private sector. The

inference being, when it was said that Government's expenditure should be cut, "do not create unemployment in the private sector, but create unemployment in the public sector."

He described as "invalid" the assumption that the budget would create unemployment. The motor industry is the sector in which there appears to be the fear of reduction in employment. And if that is so, what about the other effects of the budget? he asked.

expansion

In any case, he said, if people tended to keep cars longer because of the tax, then there would be room for expansion in the motor repair services.

He pointed to the volume of work done on the budget when he said that the budget is unprecedented in the scope and comprehensiveness of its proposals—involving as it does amendments to no fewer than 20 Ordinances.

Referring to the aerodrome charges imposed, Mr. Robinson said he received memoranda from the Taxis' Association and the Air Lines Association, protesting the high charges. They had put forward certain figures to prove that the present charges were uncompetitive to such an extent as to encourage foreign airlines to go elsewhere in the West Indies.

But he explained that landing fees only present one part of the picture. Other fees are charged at airports all over the world, and these vary according to the services each airport provides.

Comparing the new rates of \$403 with that of other islands, he indicated that although their landing fees were lower, \$173 at Seawell, Barbados; \$112 at B.G.; \$133 in Jamaica; \$110 in Curacao; and \$1,415 in the Dominican Republic, this did not present the complete picture.

He had been advised that fuel costs at Seawell for jets is 42.24 cents per gal., whereas at Piarco it is 33.09. Meanwhile aviation fee is between 67.05 cents and \$1.30. At Piarco it is between 41 and 41.86. He said that if a Boeing 707 which carries 14,000 gallons decided to refuel in Barbados it would probably cost about \$800 per flight.

No firm information had been presented by the persons who submitted memoranda to prove that their representations had been justified, he went on.

However, if it could be shown that the particular charges are uncompetitive, Government would be prepared to negotiate a revision of the charges.

He spoke of the money spent on the airport in 1961, \$420,000, and the revenue received, \$272,296. An additional million dollars is being spent on the new airport. He observed that revenue was just over 50% of expenditure.

The airport is to be maintained, and they are likely to face increased expenditure in the light of the increase in services. Notwithstanding all this, one mem-



The Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson

orandum recommended that we go back to the old rates.

On liquor licences he announced a reduction.

He also announced the new rates of licences for wine merchants, spirit dealers, also the new rates for hotels based upon the number of rooms in the hotel.

Returning to the Purchase Tax, the Minister, told the House that it would not cause unemployment of a dangerous nature in the community. He admitted that there is likely to be a falling off in the sale of cars "and that is intended."

Mr. Farquhar interrupted at this stage to ask the Minister whether he was recommending that the Prime Minister give up his Austin Princess for a Baby Austin. Amidst the cross talk —

Mr. Robinson; I merely want to control the rate of consumption in the community. Mr. Farquhar: Then you are restricting demand. Mr. Robinson: I'm glad you realise that.

On T.V. he said that they could not accept that that is such an essential service that people could be allowed to spend a large percentage of their income on it.

As a result of the Chamber of Commerce memorandum, they rectified the position in respect of vodka—which had been left out of the original list.

In conclusion, Mr. Robinson said that there are some memoranda which have recognised the difficulties and the problems which the country faces. One memorandum from a trade union he revealed, had been very constructive indeed. One or two employers have also shown a keen appreciation of the problems



The MHR for P-a-P, Mr. P. Farquhar

of the country. They did not tend to look at it through sectional interests or through sectional eyes.

He said that Government did not impose any undue hardships on any section of the community

"... It would be serious if the country waited for a balance of payments crisis to develop. What you have to do is to take measures and stop the trend yearly, without fear or favour."

The first Opposition speaker, the MHR for Pointe-à-Pierre Mr. Farquhar, described the cut in expenditure in the budget as "iniquitous", since, to a large extent, it represented an anticipated cut in the SWIA deficit.

He remained suspicious over Government's intention in relation to cuts in direct taxation since, he claimed, Finance Committee made no cuts in expenditure. He believed that when the time came they would be told that direct taxation would be necessary, therefore there would be no cut.

On January 25, Mr. Farquhar said that even now the Minister had not said whether they are competitive. If he understood him correctly, what he was saying is that other people should do the research and should come to prove to him that they were not competitive.

That was not the way in which a budget should be prepared, the figures presented by the Minister ought to be able to stand up to public scrutiny. He suggested that the charges were increased before the Minister knew anything about them.

As he saw it, the Minister was going wrong in his fundamentals of economics. Then he quoted from the "Theory of Economic Growth" by Dr. Arthur Lewis, to make his point. He said if he objected to private capitalists making profits, he must make up his mind what he is going to do with them.

direct taxation

However, if economic development is to be dependent upon private enterprise, then the only way they can work is if they are allowed to make profits and savings for future investment. The Minister has not made up his mind, he charged.

He argued that direct taxation especially at the highest income group does not reduce consumption. It reduces savings. Less savings, he alleged means less economic development, less production, less exports.

"You do not erect your imports at all, but at the same time you adopt measures which would restrict domestic production, therefore you do not increase domestic production. Direct taxation would not assist, but make the problem worse."

He said indirect taxation does reduce the level of consumption — but the timing is bad. He would have thought that it would have been introduced when some time ago there was an upsurge in the sale of cars — with the introduction of liberal H.P. terms. At that time he indicated, Government encouraged it.

Referring back to the Minister's point about the increase in services in respect of motor cars, Mr. Farquhar claimed that motor car dealers run their service departments at a loss.

Therefore, he went on, their position would not be better but worse. He seemed certain that the introduction of the purchase Tax would result in retrenchment, and the effects of repression or depression in one trade would have effect throughout the country.

Nor could he see his way to reconcile the placing of a purchase tax on fridges, radios, cooking ranges, etc., since Government is investing large sums in electricity and is seeking to improve consumption.

He termed the tax on liquor dealers discriminatory since he did not see anything particularly immoral in the liquor trade.

Persons engaged in the commercial interests were impugned by the Minister. Indeed the taxes were discriminatory, even reprehensible.

He could not accept the tax unless he knew upon what principles the rises were based. In that way, dealers were left without the assurance that there

would not be another formidable rise next year.

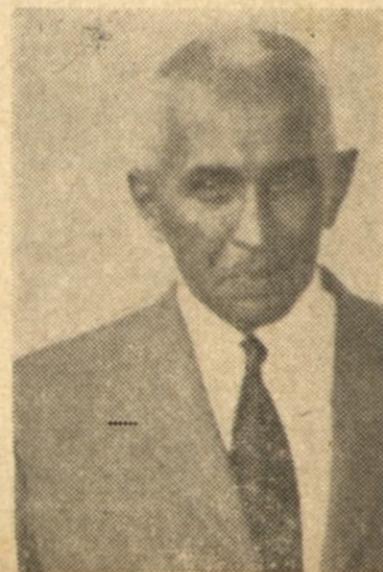
The Member said that the Finance Committee, as it is presently constituted is a thorough waste of time.

He criticised the pattern of Government spending saying that it is much worse than the pattern of private spending. For that reason Government was wrong to take capital away from the private sector. He had every reason to suppose that if it is left in private hands it will be better spent.

Then he called for cuts in Government's own expenditure, since the policy being pursued could lead to nothing but an increased level of unemployment — which is, indeed, the principal problem facing the country.

The MHR for Naparima, Mr. Seukeran, found the proposals of the Minister to be both "iniquitous" and "inquisitorial", and said should have been gracefully withdrawn. The Minister would not have been creating a precedent in an exercise of the sort.

The end product of all that the Minister had done, he went on, would be to place the burden on the persons least able to pay. He read from one of his favourite authors to prove that the purchase tax was outdated, and added that it was also discriminatory. In this context he forecast retrenchment.



The MHR for Naparima, Mr. L. Seukeran

On direct taxation he emphasised that the Minister had not created a climate to effect stability. Already he knew of some 49 technicians of Texaco Limited who have stated that the new tax structure was contrary to their interests.

What we needed to do was not to tax, but to save money. He quoted from Reports of the Auditor-General to prove, he maintained, how much dishonesty existed in Government departments. He indicated that the people who were in Government's employ needed some moral rearmament since they had made Trinidad a place (with apologies to Kipling) where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile.

He suggested that the powers of the Auditor-General be increased. That reports of Select Committee be discussed in the House. Greater control by the Minister of Finance. On all matters of financial consequence he should consult all his colleagues. A reform in the method of budgeting.

The MHR for Caroni East, Mr. Ramdin, touched on all the points raised by preceding speakers. He was specially against the tax on "all radio sets". He could have settled for a tax on radiograms but not on the smaller types. Referring to these, he said one report stated people spent more money on the batteries than on food.

He enquired as to the effect the tax on television sets would have on the foreign investor? The company had been encouraged to come here, he said, and Government proceeded to place a tax on TV sets. The inference being that the foreign investor may expect a similar tax to be placed on his products if he came.

Mr. Ramdin, like his colleagues, came out against taxes on consumer goods generally and went on to forecast further unemployment. He recognised that some licence fees had gone up tremendously, and asked when last there was an increase in the personal allowance.

Tuesday's debate on Revenue Proposals

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

When Mr. Robinson replied, he told the House that he could not understand why the MHR for Pointe-a-Pierre did not read another relevant paragraph from the book, "Theory of Economic Growth", by Dr. Arthur Lewis.

Had he done that, it would have answered a lot of the criticisms from that quarter, and from other Members of the Opposition.

The passage said in part "The principle is to put high rates upon luxury items and other articles for which the demand is increasing rapidly, whether they are strictly luxury articles or not."

The book also indicated that the spread of westernization has tended to increase the demand for a wider range of products.

Mr. Robinson went on to compare the tax placed on certain articles here, with similar taxes in Puerto Rico and the United Kingdom, in order that Members could judge whether the principles enunciated in that book were put into practice.

Dealing with the criticism that this country needs a reform of the tax structure, he reminded Members that only last year Government carried out a comprehensive review of the system, and that that was done with certain definite objectives in mind. That was a major step towards the reform of the fiscal system.

This year they had taken additional steps. It was difficult to understand, he said, how the MHR for Pointe-a-Pierre had been discussing the fiscal policy for two years and still did not even know them.

He added that someone asked him if that Member had been to a week-end school. He had to reply that if that was so, it would seem that the Member did not even go to a good week-end school.

Cuts in expenditure

He said it was not true to say, as the Guardian has said, that there were no cuts in expenditure. There were cuts to the extent of nearly \$3M in recurrent expenditure, involving three Ministries.

The Minister repeated the assurances that Government intends to take firm steps to control the increase in recurrent expenditure. He warned that additional steps would be taken this year.

Mr. Robinson made it clear that there is a distinct difference between eliminating unnecessary expenditure and cutting of services. The cutting of services is a question that one could not approach with a spirit of ruthlessness when one is in a position of responsibility.

It was very easy for Members who had been advocating cuts, to say "cut" when one is not in a position of responsibility.

As far as wasteful expenditure was concerned, Government will do its best, as they had been doing in 1962, to eliminate it, and also to check the growth of any new services which are not absolutely necessary in the interest of the country.

He made it clear at this point, that he intended no slur on commercial activities in general in the country. He merely made a statement of fact that the T&T business community tends to be dominated by commercial thinking.

Not all were people who have carefully looked into the matter with the understanding that what is needed in a developing country is not the mentality which considers the mere operation of buying and selling to the community, but one which considers the production of goods in the community as one of the primary objectives of a society of this nature.

He implied that governments always have some order of priorities, some scale of values in respect of the imposition of taxation. This statement came in answer to a criticism that Government possessed some pathological tendency to impress its prejudices on the business community.

He went on to quote from the "Theory of Economic Growth":

"The best way of ensuring success of a production programme one has to tax activities one wishes to discourage, and subsidise activities one wishes to encourage."

Mr. Farquhar Who is one? Mr. Robinson; looked at the Member and said: It is becoming quite obvious who is pathological in this House. (Laughter)

The Ministry concerned considered the question of landing charges, and on the basis of their information arrived at a decision.

The Airlines' Association made representations, and from these representations Government was unable to adduce any set of facts which could lead them to an opinion contrary to the one arrived at.

He told the Association that if they could prove what they had arrived at was wrong, then they would find them in a position to negotiate a new rate.

It was suggested that direct taxation reduces savings and investment. Direct taxation may reduce savings if you use money for wasteful purposes. Governments the world over use direct taxation to channel money into private enterprise etc. That cannot be constituted a loss of savings, it is an increase in the productive capacity.

Turning to agricultural tractors, he revealed that the Legal Department was working on the question. One had to ascertain that the vehicles would indeed be used for the purposes specified. A definition of an agricultural tractor is yet to be worked out.

On licences for cars, he did not think there was any great intrinsic difference between licencing by cubic measure as against horse power. This

method was adopted so that there could be accord between this and the method used in respect of the purchase tax.

In any event no one system prevails. It varies from country to country and sometimes from state to state. Had the alternative system been adopted the only significant change would have resulted in the licence fees for the Anglia \$20 as against \$42.80.

Someone had made the charge that this country was practicing deficit budgeting. The fact is that this country did not possess the machinery to undertake such an exercise, Mr. Robinson said.

During Tuesday's session of the debate, the MHR for Nariva, Dr. M. A. Forrester; the MHR for Point Fortin, Mr. C. K. Johnson; the MHR for Princes Town, Mr. S. Maharaj and finally, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, addressed the House. The motion was accepted by 19-8.

Then Mr. Robinson presented his motion in respect of the new taxes on gasoline, propane gas, diesel oil and other fuels. The Opposition was of the general opinion that since these fuels were used by agriculturists no additional taxation should be placed on them. This bill was also accepted.

The Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Mr. John O'Halloran, went on to introduce two Bills to amend the Veterinary Surgeons Registration Ordinance, and the Animals Diseases and Importation Ordinance, 1954. There was accord in both cases.

The sitting started on Monday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. and the House rose at 7.40 p.m. the same evening. Then on Tuesday, the debate resumed at 1.30 p.m., and the House rose at 7.25 p.m.

In answer to another criticism, he emphasised the difference between capital expenditure, which is financed in a particular way and the financing of recurrent expenditure. The criticism was that Government had to borrow to meet expenditure.

If by borrowing the Member meant very short term borrowing, then he was right. If it was in the sense of making up short falls which occur at the end of the year, that would be completely wrong. Government never had to borrow to meet short falls.

It has gone to financing the capital budget... the policy of Government being never to seek loans to finance recurrent expenditure, but capital expenditure.

On the freezing of taxis, the Minister pointed that the taxi

driver had nothing to lose. It is in his favour if the cut-throat competition is eliminated. In this context he emphasised the importance of consideration of the budget provision together and not separately.

On income tax, he said the decision to delay consideration was made as a result of discussions with certain citizens. Replying to the allegation that certain technical men were tempted to leave the country because of the taxes, he said that after examining the structure of other countries he came to the conclusion that soon there would be precious few places that a technician could go.

He went on to give the following rates in order to indicate the main effects on the new proposals — pending further consideration of the income tax legislation. The taxes stated are percentages of personal income.

MARRIED MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN						T'dad pre-Budget	T'dad proposed
Income	Can.	Bar.	Jam.	U.K.			
\$ 3,000	3.6%	3.5%	2.7%	7.2%		2.8%	3.0%
\$ 5,000	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.5		6.3	7.3
\$10,000	15.7	22.5	24.5	24.3		17.3	20.2
MARRIED MAN WITH TWO CHILDREN							
\$ 3,000	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.0		2.5	3.0
\$ 5,000	6.4	5.7	4.2	7.7		6.3	7.4
MARRIED MAN WITH THREE CHILDREN							
\$10,000	13.4	19.4	17.6	16.1		16.5	19.1
\$15,000	19.4	30.7	25.0	19.2		23.7	27.5

At four minutes to six, the Minister concluded his speech which had begun at five. The Speaker, Mr. Thomasos, put the question, and the Opposition called for a division. Result: 19 for and 8 against.

this country of ours... the voice of management

Over the past few weeks, on this page — page 4 — representatives of organised labour gave their views, inter alia, on

- reasons for unusual labour activity during 1962
- prospects for this year
- techniques by which industrial disharmony may be obviated

Representatives of management were asked to comment on the three points itemised above. And they say...

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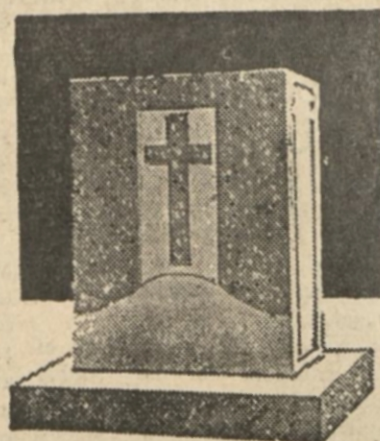
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Mr. Tuach . . . the Builder's Association

The Secretary of the Building and Allied Trades' Employers Association is Mr. Kenneth Tuach. He confined his views quite strictly to his particular field, and concentrated on one topic almost exclusively — techniques by which industrial disharmony may be obviated.

"It is necessary", said Mr. Tuach, "that a minimum wage be set for labour in this field, for at present prevailing wages are paid commensurate with the existing wage conditions in the area where the industry or project functions."

He went on "one can very well imagine the chaotic situation when certain firms and contractors are left free to act as they think fit. This is far from auguring well for labour-employee relations. The mistrust that exists at present between management and labour could well be eliminated when a proper forum is instituted, as is done for Government employees."

His Association is trying to get the Ministry of Labour to set up Wages Council and



Mr. Kenneth Tuach

a Joint Industrial Council for the building industry.

He believes, referring to the prospects for this year, that investors appraised of last year's unusual labour activity may decide to wait until matters even out again.

On the other hand, good stable Government is a major criteria for any investor, he added, and that should lighten any pessimism about the future.

Mr. Sumadh . . . South JC

• The President of the South J.C.C., Mr. Lynne Sumadh, argued that "the reason for this may be a misunderstanding in the population of the meaning of independence. It must be realised that for the first time in our history we are given the opportunity to mould our own destinies."

"We can only get out of the country what we put into it in the form of personal sacrifices and hard work."

He further recommended that people should observe the Prime Minister's slogan—discipline, tolerance and production—and in all our dealings let this slogan be our watchword.

• "I am an optimistic person and although that we have already had our first strike for the year I feel that the labouring classes must soon realise that the only way that they can improve their standard of living would be by working harder and producing more — therefore no wild cat strikes—and eventually, there will be a higher wage based on real increases in productivity."



Mr. Sumadh

• "I feel the time has now come when the Government must take action in the event of wildcat strikes."

"Leaders both in business and the trade unions should educate their members in the far reaching and ill effects which any strike bears on the economy of the country."

"Maybe the formation of a National Economic Committee might be the solution. The object of the committee would be to act as an impartial third body to establish the steps by which capital and labour could work hand in hand for the economic benefit of the country."

Mr. Lalsingh . . . the T and T Businessmen's Association

• The year 1962 was a year probably ear-marked for strikes and disputes which affected both labour and industry.

While it is quite true that nearly all emerging nation experience a transitional period in the early stages, I have always held that strikes are no answer to industrial disputes. Rather they create a wall of distrust, suspicion, hatred and bitterness.

I firmly believe that amicable relations must be maintained with management and staff. Employers should practice a great deal of sympathy, tolerance and understanding. By this attitude, one stands to gain everything desirable in labour relations, namely, cooperation, loyalty and goodwill.

If only the suspicion and misunderstanding which exist could be bridged with employers and employees both labour and industry would overcome many obstacles and difficulties.

As it is impossible for any state to provide enough financial or technical assistance to make available all the economic and social improvements which are needed, such improvements must

depend on self-help and local community efforts.

• In the circumstances, I suggest a State Board (call it what you like) to implement a Community Development Programme which should be set-up under a Central Committee to lay down board policies and provide general supervision.

The members should comprise the best persons available from Government, Economic Organisations, Trade Unions, Agricultural and Credit Societies, Legal and Teaching Professions and individuals who have the welfare of the territory at heart to draw up a comprehensive plan for a constructive development scheme for the country, making proportionate allocation of all available resources of money and material.

Such a permanent organisation is necessary and if successful should be a continuous process.

• Taking into consideration the agreement recently signed between Texaco and the Oil workers and to a lesser extent the hard lesson experienced with sugar workers, combined with an optimistic outlook for other industries, I believe, we are heading for a better year than 1962.

In the UK — how industry helps industry

In the UK, the Ministry of Labour has placed before Parliament proposals in respect of industrial training throughout the country. These proposals are necessary, it is argued, because

"...ever since the war industry in this country has been short of skilled labour. This has been so even in those parts of the country where the general demand for labour has been relatively small. There is no doubt that shortages of skilled manpower have been an important factor in holding back the rate of economic expansion — not least in those parts of the country where such expansion would have done most to reduce a level of general unemployment higher than the average."

The proposals involve, as an essentiality a levy on firms.

It is suggested that the Minister of Labour should set up statutory boards responsible for all aspects of training in individual industries. The boards would be set up after the Minister has consulted organisations primarily concerned on both sides of the industry. They would be responsible for

10. Borrowing.

Since the items 6 to 8 inclusive will lead to considerable expense, levies will be placed on firms in the industry concerned; where training of approved quality is provided, the firm would obtain a tax rebate.

The statutory boards would define what "approved quality" is. A board can ask the Minister to identify establishments within the definition of the industry and would be empowered to exclude from the levy firms below a certain size.

First-year training is likely to gain the main attention of the Boards.

"....This view is based on the experience of firms which have their own training schools and on the success achieved by the Ministry of Labour and many education authorities in the last two or three years in training first-year apprentices on a full-scale basis both in Government Training Centres and Technical Colleges."

1. Establishing policy for training in the industry, including such questions as admission to training (apprenticeship or otherwise), length of training, registration of trainees, and a provision for appropriate attendance at colleges or further education.
2. Establishing standards of training and syllabuses for different occupations in the industry, taking into account the associated technical education required.
3. Providing advice and assistance about training to firms in the industry.
4. Devising tests to be taken by apprentices and other trainees on completion of training and, if necessary, at immediate stages—for example, at the end of the first year.
5. Establishing qualifications and tests for instructors.
6. Establishing and running training courses in its own training centres.
7. Paying grants to firms to reimburse them all or part of the costs incurred in the provision of approved training.
8. Paying allowances to trainees not taken on by firms while being trained in public, or the Board's own, centres.
9. Collecting money from establishments in the industry by means of a levy.

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FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

One of the most arduous exercises ever undertaken by the P.N.M. came to an end on Sunday 20th January, when the Special Constitution Review Convention completed its work of reviewing the Party's Constitution and the Regulations and Standing Orders governing all Units and Standing Committees of the Party.



Actg Secretary General PNM, Senator Nicholas Simonette

sion of views by all the spokesmen, a Drafting Committee of the Convention presented amendments in the light of the discussions which were finally approved by the Convention.

The result of this review of the Constitution will therefore be the work of the whole Party as it was reflected in this Convention of Delegates, and the new Constitution when printed will contain in addition to its basic provisions, the regulations and standing orders of all its Units and Standing Committees.

• The new provisions of the Constitution will be implemented in progressive stages and in order to safeguard against anomalous situations, the Convention agreed to the proviso contained in the following resolution passed at the close of discussions.

"Whereas this Constitution Review Convention has approved a new Constitution: Be it resolved that the said new Constitution come into force on May 1st, 1963. PROVIDED THAT all persons holding office or sitting as representatives of any Unit shall continue to hold such office or to sit as such representatives until replaced pursuant to the provisions of the said new Constitution"

Having thus concluded its assignment, the Convention took note of the passing of the Leader of the British Labour Party and stood in silence as a mark of respect and directed the Acting General Secretary to write to the Labour Party and to Mrs. Gaitskell expressing the Party's sympathy and condolence in their untimely loss.

The Convention was spread over a period of seven months and sat on eleven days.

This tough, exciting, and expensive assignment caused the delegates to dwindle as the work progressed, yet at the final Session on Sunday, two hundred and four delegates were present to vote on the motion which brings the new Constitution into force on March 1st, 1963.

• The effect of this decision and of the Schedule of Approved Dates by which elections at all levels in the Party will be held henceforth, fixes the Election of Officers of the Movement for the month of September 1963, when the Seventh Annual Convention takes place.

Throughout this Convention, delegates discussed proposals presented by the Central Executive. The spokesman for each Constituency expressed the views of the delegates from his Constituency, and following the expres-

*Yours faithfully,
Nicholas Simonette*

THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE SPEAKS

Preparations for the forthcoming Seminar are proceeding smoothly, there are many Groups and Organisations, who have signified their intentions of taking active part, also the Secretary has received correspondence from many individuals accepting the invitation to participate.

It must be borne in mind that the Seminar which is National in content, is void of any political aspects, the problems of Youth in any Nation are problems of grave concern to every individual, every group and every organisation. If we are to contribute worthily to the eradication of this social ill, we must move forward in the unity of purpose, embracing all sections of the community, with a view to gaining an understanding of the needs and ills that are attendant in the lives of young people and devising ways and means of dealing with those situations.

This is an extract from a book "Your children and their Gangs," written by Edith G. Neisser and Nina Ridenour. Published by U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington.

DELINQUENT GANGS PRESENT REAL DANGERS

A small clique, an individual, or even a name carrying great prestige may be the rallying point for a miscellaneous and shifting band of youngsters of assorted ages, in a delinquent gang. They may not even all know each other, although each is in communication with the individual or the clique at the core. Such a group may vary in size from 20 to 200.

Defence is the only purpose of this combination. Let a crisis be brewing and members appear to fight, they know not for what, against, they know not exactly whom. A kaleidoscopic group may exist around the edges of a gang and enlarge its ranks when trouble breaks out. This is the "Mob" that is justifiably alarming to adults, because its unpredictable behaviour so often gets out of control.



The Political Leader, Dr. Williams, received his 1963 party card from the secretary of Group 1, POS North, Mrs. R. Archibald. Chairman of the group is Mr. Gill Thompson



Party notes

POS NORTH

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

SAN FERNANDO WEST PG 15

Party Group 15 of San Fernando West, has organised a "Grand Disguise Dance," in aid of PNM's Building Fund, to be held at the residence of Miss D. Gibbs of 13 Blanche Fraser Street, on Saturday, February 9, from 8.00 p.m. to 4.00 a.m. Music will be by tape, and there will be a bar, refreshments on sale also. Admission fee has been set at \$1.25.

SAN JUAN CONSTITUENCY

The first annual carnival dance to be given by the San Juan Constituency Group, will be held at the San Juan Government School, Second Street, on February 16, from 8.30 p.m. Music will

be provided by the "Bonaparte Brothers Orchestra" and there will be a bar, supper and ices. Admission fee for a lady is \$1.50, and for a gent \$2.00.

BONNE AVENTURE

Members of the Bonne Aventure Welfare Council are reminded that the first Annual General Meeting will take place on January 31. The six-item agenda includes the "election of officers for the 1963 term of office."

The Council was formed in May 1962, and has a membership of 75. In a pamphlet entitled "Membership Drive", the Chairman, Mr. Cyril E. Smith, has indicated that it is the wish of the Council to have every villager over 16 years of age in its fold.

The pamphlet emphasises the added responsibility which now devolves upon every citizen with the advent of independence.

Amongst the Council's perspectives for the future are the establishment of a nursery school and a community centre. They hope to initiate adult education classes in cookery, dress-making, sewing, flower making; further, to obtain from Government a library service, recreation ground, better roads, water and health facilities.

It is also the dream of the Council to establish on some day "not distant" a co-operative society which would operate a grocery, credit union, and provide facilities for peasant farmers of the area.

Party Group No. 8, Princes Town



After experiencing great difficulty in procuring a meeting place, the Officers and members of Party Group No. 8 St. Croix got together and made a thatched roof-shed out of a coconut tree trunk and carat palm to hold their meetings. They have thus solved a problem which threatened to disintegrate their Party Group.

The above picture shows the Party Group Executive in this Self-help meeting place on the date of the formal opening:—

Left to right: Sitting: Mr. A. Groute, Mr. Wilfred Marciano, Miss Theresa Noel (Sec.), Mr. Roy Phillip and Mr. R. Martin.

Left to right: Standing: Mr. Carlton Rojas, Mrs. Viola Rojas, Mr. Phillip Charles and Miss June Lawrence.

This Party Group is very active and we wish them the best of luck for 1963.

Economic Development in Trinidad and Tobago by A. N. R. Robinson



Where's your copy?

your capital--as Dr Marciano saw it

being excerpts from his report for 1961

ITS' SIZE? — 2550 acres.
Its' population? — nearing a million — 98690. So there are 39 persons per acre.

WATER — the supply is not unsatisfactory. However, unsatisfactory river sources are still being used while the distribution system needs overhauling and expansion.

DRAINAGE — There is still a nuisance caused by water courses leading to the St. Joseph Road and adjoining the South Quay area.

SEWERAGE
“...at the moment I write the work of laying down sewers in streets in St. Ann's and Cascade, in Diego Martin, and in so far as the City is concerned, in the sub-district of Belmont, is proceeding apace.

“This has meant a good deal of inconvenience to residents because of the open trenches, and even when closed, of the subsidence of the surface of these trenches, of the accumulation of mud and silt in the immediate vicinity of places where work has been executed, the cutting off of water supply to premises, and the inability of the scavenging trucks to traverse the area where work is proceeding, but anything that can reasonably be done to minimise the inconvenience is being done and the inconvenience that has to be endured at the moment is insignificant when compared with the great boon to the inhabitants of the area that will ac-

Dr. Marciano, O.B.E. (Mil.)
M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., is
Medical Officer of Health
— P.O.S.

crue when the scheme is completed.

“With the elimination of the privy cesspit system which permits faecal matter and often infected faecal matter to be retained in close proximity to dwellings, there will be an immediate reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease especially the bowel-filth diseases like typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis such as occurred when the sub-district of Woodbrook was seweraged in the year 1938.

“With the reduction and eventual disappearance of this type of infectious disease, with the improved water supply that sewerage entails, with the elimination of the occasional flooding of the area with faecal matter when heavy rain falls, with the disappearance of the foul pervading cesspit odour from privy cesspits cheek by jowl with dwelling houses, the general health and sanitation of these areas will undergo an immediate and marked change for the better and the residents will be able to live in comfort and happiness.”

SCAVENGING
When all is working well, the City has a sweet and sanitary appearance but there are many unsatisfactory gaps. Down town merchants — in the Park Street, Henry Street, George Street and South Quay quadrangle — are not pulling their weight.
“Keep the City Clean Week” should be repeated two or three times a year, “if the message wish to convey is to sink into the

crannia of the hard core of chronic offenders in this particular respect.”
The new trucks have made a great new difference.

SANITARY INSPECTION — (Food) — Some progress in inspection and registration of food places.

31,000 lbs of flour were either seized or surrendered and destroyed. 48,000 lbs of salt and 30,000 lbs of frozen poultry.

RATS. Under control in the City but there is a possibility of an invasion from the St. George environment. There is high praise from workers in the anti-rat unit.

ANTI-MOSQUITO DRIVE — A good year's work well and truly done.

HOUSING — Despondency (John John and Shanty Town) but hope grows eternal.

VITAL STATISTICS. The highest rate of death is from diseases of heart and blood vessels — 215 per 100 thousand; then of the nervous system, including cerebral haemorrhage, 167; cancer and other malignant diseases 169. In general, the death rate has gone down and the birth rate has also gone down.

In the case of the infant mortality rate, there has been a substantial decline from the 1917 figures — the year when it was first possible to compile accurate statistics. The figure now stands at 44.44 per thousand live births as compared with 232.77 — 44 years ago.

However, this is a high rate compared with cities of other parts of the civilised world, which average 30 per thousand.

Notifiable infectious diseases now number 21. These show the greatest incidence in the unsewered section of the City — particularly East Dry River and Belmont.

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Central Water Distribution Authority

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF GASOLENE, OIL, ETC.
DURING 1963

Tenders are invited for the supply of Gasolene, Oil, etc. to the Central Water Distribution Authority during the year 1963.

2. Estimated requirements are:—

NORTHERN DIVISION

36,000 gallons Gasolene
600 gallons Crank Case Oil (30/50)
250 lbs. Chassis Grease
50 gallons Differential Oil
30 lbs. Fibre Grease

SOUTHERN DIVISION

30,000 gallons Gasolene
400 gallons Crank Case Oil (30/50)

TOBAGO DISTRIBUTION AREA

2,400 gallons Gasolene
100 gallons Crank Case Oil

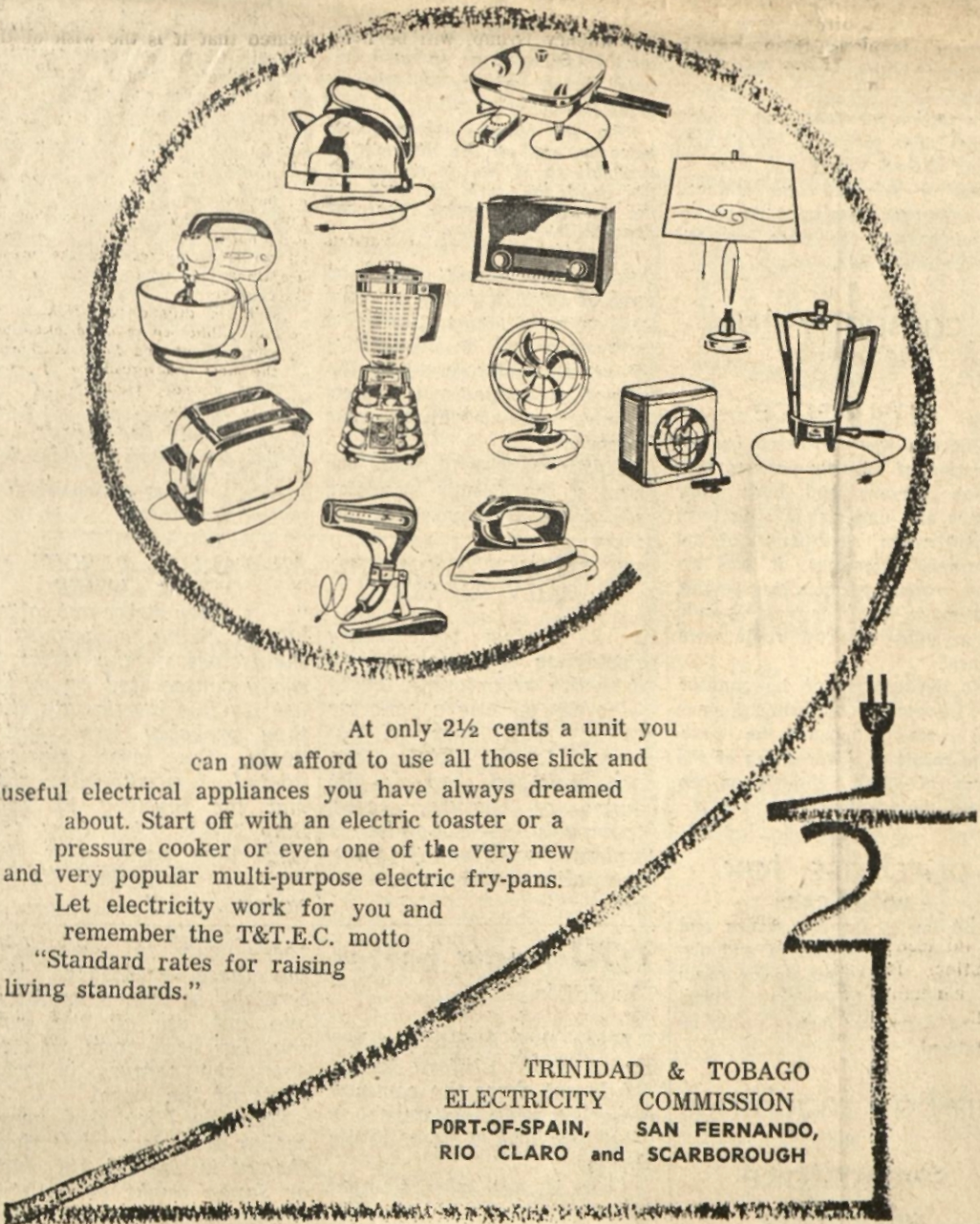
3. Separate tenders should be submitted for the Northern and Southern Divisions and the distribution area of Tobago, and the points from which supplies could be drawn in each division/distribution area should be stated.

4. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside “Tenders for Gasolene, etc. No. 166” should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Authority's Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph not later than 4.00 p.m. on Monday the 4th February, 1963.

s/ AQUIL PHILLIP Secretary

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ELECTRICITY COMMISSION
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THE NATION

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90 Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Telephone 35158

Editorial FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1963

THE BUDGET — 1963

A BUDGET IS AN INSTRUMENT OF PLANNING. It contains an economic survey of the country. It states how money will be spent. It determines how money will be raised. Inevitably, attention is focused mainly on the last aspect — a truism even in the most sophisticated countries — though to be sure, its validity derives from the logic apparent in the other three factors.

Publication of the Budget Speech, due soon, and the debate that ensued, to be published shortly afterwards, will enlighten us, in full, on these points. Yet there are some obvious facts.

Ours is an economy dependent mainly on oil—85% of our exports and 45% of our imports—and when oil prices fall serious consequences follow, as was the case in 1962, when we were buying more things from abroad than we were selling abroad.

Accordingly, it becomes necessary to curb our imports, which means restricting them to essentials. And this is necessary not only because of our dependence on oil prices, but on oil markets whose future will be determined by the European Common Market.

Nor is this all.

Re-investment in this country stems mainly from foreign enterprise; while curbing unessential imports we have to stimulate local investment. These are the facts of our economic life. And these facts determine both the range of taxation and the order of taxation.

In a community deeply influenced by its nearness to the US, by the fact that our media of communication are no more than vehicles for advertising, requirements are higher than the expectations of say, people in a relatively advanced industrial society such as Italy. Check on the scorn with which our cinema audiences treat the realism of the modern Italian cinema.

Accordingly, the Budget of 1963, which had to be an austerity Budget, a Budget to bring us in tune with the facts of life, was one which would jolt against our vision of the good life.

Presentation of the proposals led to an interchange of views from different sectors of society, and, in time to certain variations. A vast majority of our society is now, in effect, satisfied. Yet, an unpleasant flavour lingers. It is as well that we isolate it.

Before the Minister had finished his Budget speech, taxi-cab drivers were protesting; snackette owners fulminating; the more organised sectors of the commercial world had called in their technical advisers and were preparing formal indictments; the retail merchants had long started on their unjustified price increases—increases which probably guarantee a rise in profit with every budget.

By now, the cab drivers and the snackette owners have seen the reality of our situation and accepted the budget variations. In time, for there are administrative difficulties, the profiteers will be handled. By publication of landed costs, public education and the law, if necessary.

There still remains though that sector of the trading community which views its right to a certain level of profit as a sacrosanct, and its representations as not being representations but fiat.

It may be timely to point out that special pleading buttressed by technical argumentation is not converted thereby into a national concern; and it may be also timely to point out, perhaps more gently, that those whose role in this society only changed because of awareness of the new power relations, are perhaps least qualified to make special claims.

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they sought to obtrude on the House



Above right is Mr. Tewari, a restaurateur, centre Mr. Bleasdel, also a restaurateur. Left forefront is Mr. Sutton, head of the Amalgamated Workers' Union.

WHAT THE FIFTEEN HAVE TO SAY

The Fifteen began by raising the issue of the validity of the main section of the Order. "It has not been possible to obtain a legal opinion on the effect of the main section of the Order, but the following preliminary comments may be made . . .", and in these preliminary comments criticised the drafting of the Order and the procedure for the collection of a new tax.

The appendix of this section drew attention to what it defined as puzzling sections of the Order to meaningless paragraphs and uncertainty of language.

income tax

It praised the Government for withdrawing "proposals which might be regarded as retro-active". There was unanimous criticism that "a noticeable increase in the effective rate of income tax" would have "an adverse effect on the country's economy which could be disastrous".

It raised the fear that professional and technical personages from abroad would not want to come to Trinidad and adduced its evidence to buttress its point. It emphasised the need for the prevention of tax evasion.

company tax

No specific reference.

insurance

Concern was expressed on the question of existing policies with which persons had built their homes and undertaken long term commitments. Reduction of the insurance allowance, it was argued, would discourage saving, and make it difficult for people to arrange to buy their own homes.

No burdens should be imposed on insurance companies, since this is likely to "have the immediate result of a worsening of the terms on which Trinidadians can obtain their policies".

purchase tax

MOTOR CARS

The tax is far too severe and would lead to hardships and disruptions. Pre-budget stocks would be virtually unsaleable. Firms selling particular makes would be penalised.

pin-ball machines

and

sweepstake winnings

No objection.

progas

No reference.

liquor

Raise purchase tax on all locally manufactured alcoholic beverages to 5 per cent.

motor vehicle licences

No reference.

After criticising the \$1 immigration tax, and the increase on the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance, urging total abolition the Fifteen declared

"With respect to the numerous other provisions increasing a large number of statutory licence fees and other duties we cannot find fault with the reasoning behind these increase, granted the need for an increase in Government Revenue.

"For the reasons stated below however, and on the information available to us, we do not accept the need for such increase for the purpose of meeting recurrent expenditure.

"The revision of these various duties should in our opinion be used to allow decreases in other taxes with the object of fostering economic growth or alternatively the provision of reserves for the purpose of development projects directly connected with economic expansion.

"Finally we wish to record our alarm at the steadily increasing cost of the Government of the

country which has resulted in the present proposals for drastic increased in taxation. We wish to observe, with respect:

(a) that the statistics advanced in the Budget Speech make no proper allowance for the preponderance of the oil industry in the country's economy. As it appears to us, the country's oil revenues are largely a wasting asset and should to such extent be devoted as far as possible to development projects designed to expand industry and agriculture and not to recurrent revenue.

(b) We would suggest that a more interesting and valid basis for comparison of revenues in different countries would be the cost of Government per head of population.

"We are not in a position to make detailed criticism of the figures proposed for Government expenditure in 1963. We are satisfied however that they are far too high and that the gap between revenue and expenditure resulting from any amendment as recommended above could and should be met as follows

(1) by the elimination of tax evasion through an increase in the size and/or efficiency of the Inland Revenue Department.

(2) by a reduction in the cost and an increase in the productivity of the Civil Service by means of a thorough examination of its systems of work, its terms of service and the present usefulness of each branch, of each Department.

(3) By a drastic reduction in the cost of public works undertaken both by Government and Local Authorities by the most widespread use of private contractors under public tender. We indicate particularly the maintenance of roads, which have suffered a noticeable deterioration in recent years at no less cost.

(4) by a critical examination of all costs of Government."

AN EXTRACT FROM THE DAILY PAPERS

"... Against this, every appearance of Kitchener — (it is the unfortunate truth) — forces on one a concrete reality that does violent damage to the illusion one once believed had, in the course of nature, (even inescapably) held London in thrall by virtue of talent, personality and showmanship . . ."

AN EARLIER PARODY BY ONE M. JAMES

"... They strike one, above all, as giving no account of themselves in any terms already consecrated by human use; to this inarticulate state they probably form, collectively, the most unprecedented of monuments; abysmal the mystery of what they think, what they feel, what they want, what they suppose themselves to be saying . . ."

YOU know better

The Editor,
Sir,

I see that I must explain myself to Mr. Clifford Sealey. I do not share the common prejudice that whatever is West Indian is necessarily inferior.

That is not why I urged that talent such as Miss Bruno's should be sent away for training or exposure to professional theatre.

There are certain basic techniques, such as voice production, movement, gesture, which are common to theatres of all countries.

All I meant was that it should not be necessary in

every case to start learning these techniques from scratch, as green as Adam, and not use all the work that has been done on them over the century in other parts of the world.

Secondly, I feel that merely seeing first class professional theatre in the US, UK, India or Japan ought to be beneficial to any serious student from Japan, India, UK or the US.

No Mr. Sealey must not take me to mean what he should know I don't mean.

SLADE HOPKINSON

Mr. Hopkinson is referring to a critique of one of his articles by Mr. Sealey.



The Anti-Riot Squad in the environs of the House

WHAT NUGE HAS TO SAY

The National Union of Government Employees began by noting the need for a sustained high level investment, the difficulties of obtaining such investment by way of foreign grants, together with the expense of foreign loans.

Public revenue, its memo went on, was not rising in a manner commensurate with the growth of the National Income, our revenue was proportionately lower than in other developing countries.

Consequently, "in the circumstances, NUGE congratulate Government for taking its courage in its hands in order to raise the necessary funds by way of taxation. As a whole, NUGE approves of the level of taxation initiated, subject to the following reservations. The union does not altogether desire an austerity programme, yet it disapproves of the existing degree of private luxury spending, unwarranted by local circumstances and inimical to sound economic development."

"NUGE further congratulates Government for its display of magnanimity and statesmanship in withdrawing the most inequitable features of the budget — the provision for retroactive taxation. The union hopes that without jeopardising the main fund raising provisions of the budget, Government will consider the following suggestions for modifications on grounds of equity and morality."

on income tax

The personal allowance should not be lowered to \$1,000. The wife allowance should be raised to \$680 and the present tax level of 6 cents on the first \$1,000 should be maintained.

on company tax

In agreement with the new tax which is still lower than US and UK company tax. The question of tax holidays should be investigated since it is abused in several ways.

on insurance

The allowance of \$800 is not "far out." Large allowances are used as a means of tax avoidance. However, existing policies, especially those tied to mortgages, should not be affected and when insurance companies decide to invest local savings locally (and they should be made to do so), this moratorium may well be revised.

on purchase tax

MOTOR CARS

The reductions are acceptable, though steep. It is accepted that there is room for future annual reviews.

pin ball machines

Raise the tax to \$500 in urban areas and \$300 in rural areas.

on excise

PROGAS

Let dealers absorb the increased tax. T. & T. E. C., it is hoped, will distribute natural gas, available, it is believed, at a fraction of the cost of bottled progas.

LIQUOR

The tax on champagne and whiskey should be higher.

snackettes

In agreement with the rise in respect of urban snackettes not rural snackettes.

on motor vehicle licences

Steep but reduction not recommended. There should be some ease in hardships for the tax is coming soon after the Christmas season. The union recommends:—

(i) The Police might be instructed not to initiate prosecutions for Licences (not driving permits) till a date later than, i.e., April.

(ii) Some means might be found to ease the pressure on owners of big old cars whose market value is negligible and whose horsepower rating is only nominal since all the power is gone."

The memo is quoted at length

"The greatest effort should be made to see that prices are not increased disproportionately beyond the rise warranted by new taxes. Past experience indicates that retail outlets in particular take the opportunity of profiteering not only by raising prices on goods affected, but also on non-affected goods.

"If this was to take serious proportions it would be difficult for union leaders to avoid compensatory wage demands. The union is in fact of the opinion that commercial profit margins are such that the burden of many additional taxes can be borne in whole or in part by businesses.

"The first recommendation is that by law retailers should be required to put a price tag on each item showing where applicable the amount of tax paid, i.e., purchase tax or excise.

"Secondly, Government's intention to publish landed prices of goods should be followed up by requiring that such lists be conspicuously placed in shops, stores, etc.

"Thirdly, roving Price Inspectors should sample prices in NAMED SHOPS, etc., and pub-

lish from time to time next to the landed price list.

"In terms of foodstuffs on which working class families spend up to half their take-home pay, Government should threaten (and carry out if necessary) the establishment of Public Super-Markets where goods are sold at landed cost plus a narrow margin to cover other costs. This was done in Puerto Rico."

on tax collection

Tax evasion is rife and has reached alarming proportions. Almost all self-employed persons either pay no income tax or pay small amounts. Strengthen the Island Revenue Department.

general observations

The memo is quoted at length.

"NUGE is gravely concerned with the unemployment situation of the country. The union has communicated its concern



THE DOCTOR SAYS

need to know about prices

... One cannot, however, consider retail prices in isolation. The working man is also interested in how much money he gets. Using February, 1956 as a base, the Central Statistical Office has calculated that between November, 1959 and May 1960, the index of wage-rates jumped from 117.2 to 124.0. This confirms the point I have already made: wage-rates have been more than keeping pace with the cost of living.

As a Government, we are most conscious of the vital importance of the cost of living to the man in the street. We wish to instill a greater consciousness of prices in the members of the community. That is why we have decided to publish regularly a breakdown of the composition of final prices of selected imported commodities, isolating the elements of landed cost and import duty from other elements ...

—From the Budget Speech, 1960

in a memorandum to the Prime Minister (then Premier) in May 1962, expressing its views on the question of provisions suggested whereby further employment opportunities could be created.

"The union expressed the view then, and the fact is made clearer now, that Trinidad will be faced for some time yet with a very high percentage of unemployment. Since Government cannot hope to reduce the present unemployment figure appreciable for a long time to come, then the country has some moral obligation to do what it can to relieve these unemployed citizens of some of the hardships they experience.

"The union suggested then and here again suggest some form of unemployment relief, contributions towards such relief made on the basis of a tripartite effort of Government, employer and employee.

"The union also wishes to re-emphasise the fact as it did in the said memorandum referred to, that Insurance Companies should be made to invest a substantial percentage of their income received locally in the country.

"The union cannot continue to accept as moral the behaviour of most of these insurance companies in exporting such huge sums of money representing the country savings, when it is so badly needed to stimulate economic activity in the country.

"Urgent consideration should be given to this as the union is satisfied that much of the money needed for development could come through these insurance companies."

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world cocoa-men will decide things here

The final draft of the proposed international cocoa agreement is expected to be completed at the next meeting of the Cocoa Study Group of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which is scheduled to be held in Port-of-Spain in March.

The invitation was extended by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago when the Executive Committee of the Study Group met last November in Rome to consider a draft agreement to meet the problems of the world-wide cocoa situation.

From March 13 to 23, the preparatory working party of the Study Group will deliberate in Port-of-Spain in anticipation of the meeting of the Group which

is due to commence on March 25 and adjourn on March 30.

At this latter meeting, the Group will also decide whether the FAO should be mandated to request the UN Secretary-General to convene a negotiating conference of cocoa producers during the summer of this year.

world pact

It is expected that the date and venue of the next meeting of

the Cocoa Statistical Committee will soon be announced, as this Committee must meet before the Study Group.

If and when the international agreement is ratified, cocoa-exporting countries will be required to operate under a quota system.

This is considered by local growers as being of the utmost importance, because Trinidad is a flavoured-cocoa producer.

Weather conditions continue to be most favourable for May-June bearings, but it is as yet too early for reliable optimism, the experts think.

The Cocoa Industry Board, has however, noted a marked and gratifying improvement in the quality of local cocoa. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the estate grade.

The Board is still handicapped by lack of funds and, therefore, staffing. It is anticipated that the situation will be relieved to

a considerable extent when the Budget has been approved.

prevailing prices

Prevailing prices for February/May shipments are: New York Estate Grade — 34 cents (US) per lb., f.o.b.; Europe Plantation Grade — 295/- per cwt., f.o.b., London. For Ghana (basic) cocoa, for the same period, the price is 171/3 per cwt., c.i.f., Liverpool.

It will therefore be seen that, even in regard to the estate grade, Trinidad's cocoa is enjoying a big advantage, by way of superior prices, over the Ghana products.

what about coffee?

Informed persons have been wondering what steps are being

taken by Trinidad to implement the terms of the International Coffee Agreement to which Trinidad is a signatory.

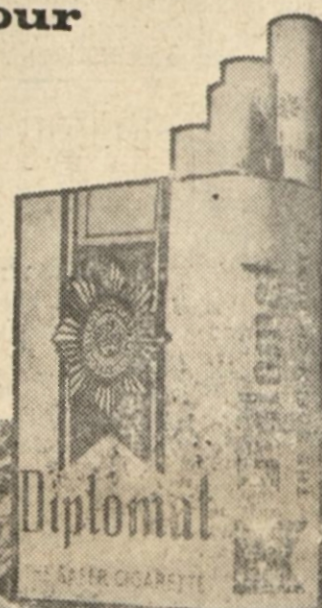
It has been suggested that the Cocoa Industry Board would also undertake to regulate the marketing of this export crop, but no definite measures have been visible yet.

The growing insistence among cocoa and also coffee farmers for producers' fermentaries received more notice when, in a recent issue of the Sunday Guardian, the idea was raised by the joint authors of an article on local agriculture, Senator Stollmeyer and Dr. Peter Wilson.

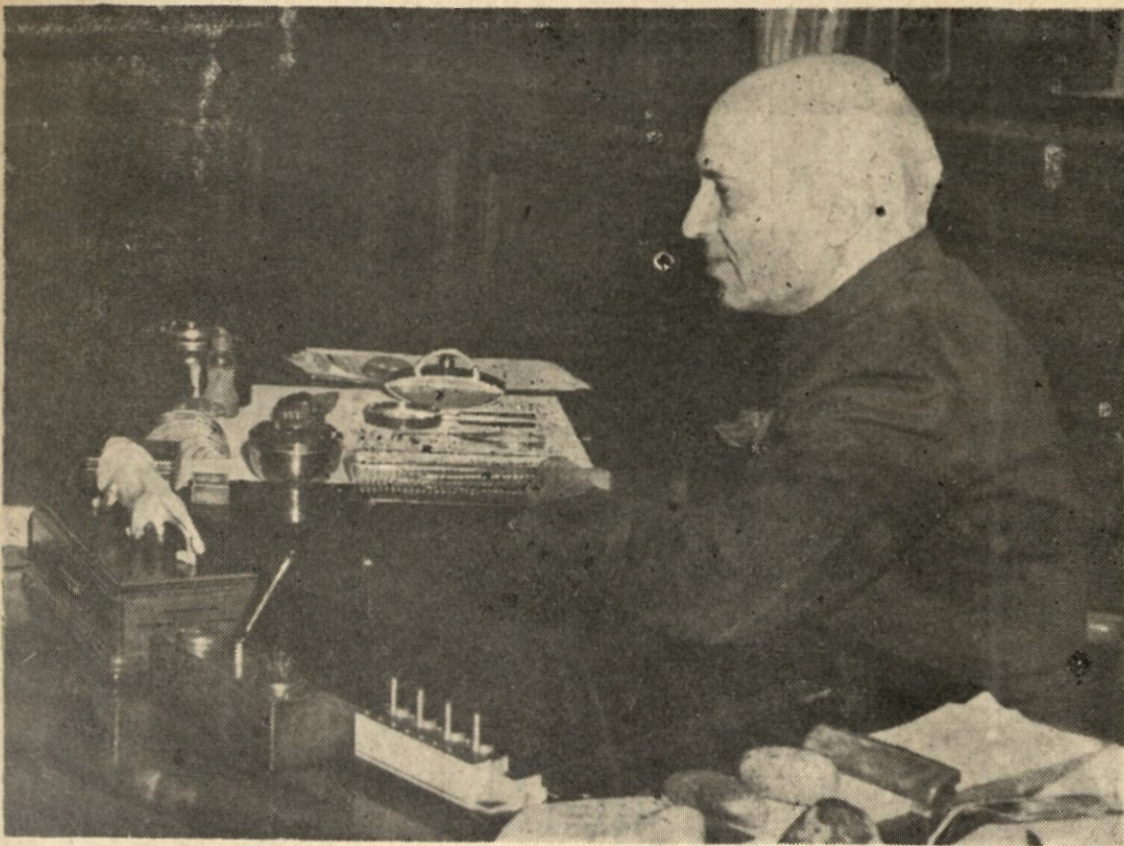
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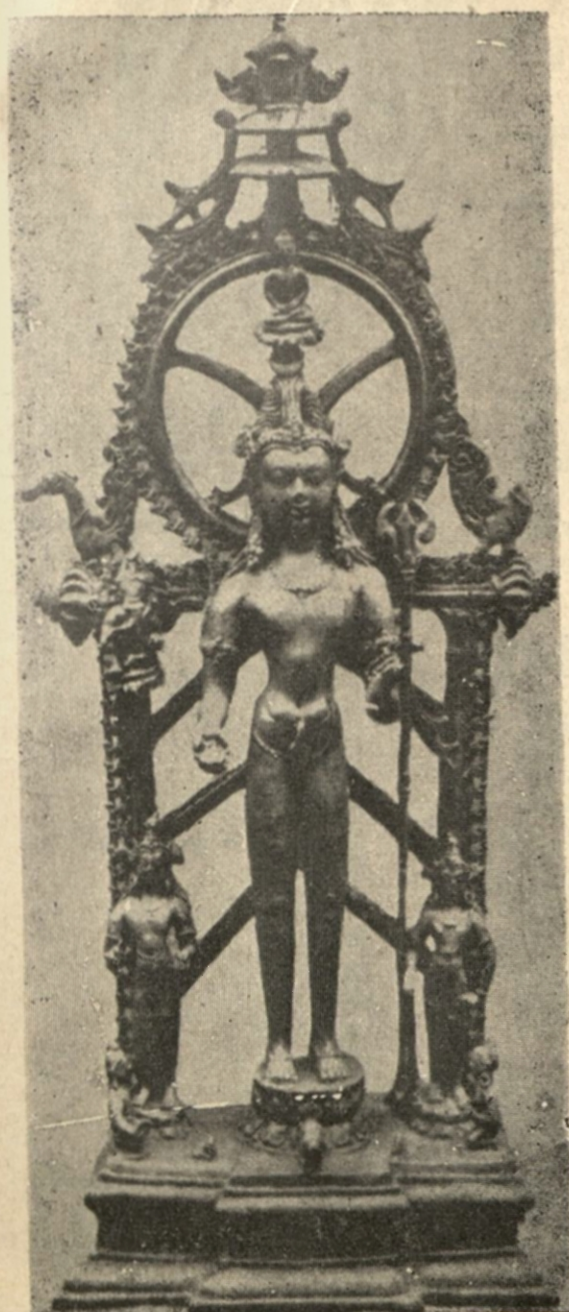
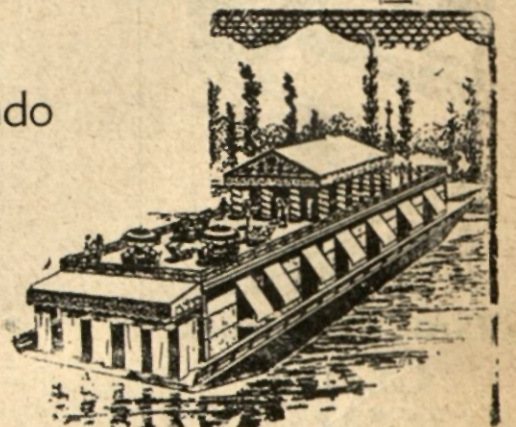
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Professional Theatre ?

in this article I want to touch on some of the advantages that a professional theatre in the West Indies would have.

I realise that this series of articles may appear to be proceeding in an order which reverses logic. We began by considering the effect on the theatre in the West Indies of its amateur status and its largely amateurish aims. The effect is undesirable, we saw.

We now go on to examine what would be the point of a professional theatre. And finally, we shall attempt to find out whether a professional theatre is feasible in the region at this time.

The design is not without its purpose. I hope to indicate in this article, before we go on to consider the question of feasibility, how much we are missing in the present situation. It is necessary to fix an aim for the future, or at least to get some understanding of ideals, no matter how long that future may be postponed.

reconciled?

Good things have certainly been done in the West Indian theatre. But enough excellent things are not done. And we cannot reconcile ourselves to an interminable acceptance of the fifth-rate, to the well-known communal self-congratulation of those who can never have fought to attain standards of excellence because they are innocent of them.

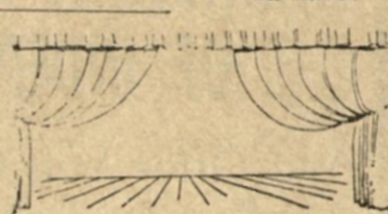
The amateur theatre in the West Indies is made up largely of people who are passing their spare time at the expense of excellence, at the expense of what the theatre must be if it is to merit intelligent attention.

A professional theatre would, by its very nature, reject all such. A professional theatre would force an entirely different kind of choice, and its most numerous members would be entirely different sorts of persons.

'huis clos'

To make a profession of such an art would be a more severe kind of choice than most choices of profession. There are many people who happen into other professions. But the decision to enter any professional theatre in the West Indies could be made only after the most rigorous examination of one's abilities, strength of character and personal hopes. For one thing, the failed director or actor would have few retreats into other professions.

Such a theatre, then, would have two chief effects. It would reduce the distressing quantity of trash or semi-trash which the public patronises because there are few alternatives to the stuff, or because the public is innocent of possible alternatives. And it would make for a more regular appearance of that which is finely done, that which results from



the wholehearted efforts of serious talent.

death by fire

There are a few artists in the West Indian theatre whose professional integrity is contradicted by their amateur status, and who nevertheless manage to do fine work.

A professional theatre, by rescuing them from irrelevant commitments, by reserving them completely for what they can truly do, would enable them to grow

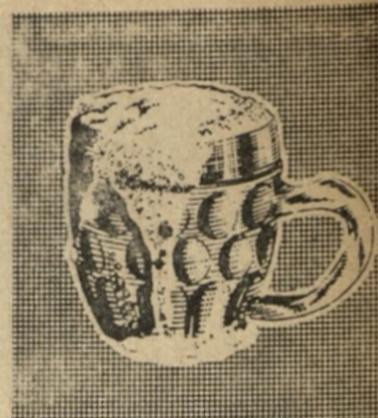
as artists, to employ their very last reserves of ability and strength as artists.

Professional status for our theatre would force another valuable effort, if the theatre is not to rely on the charity of governments and other institutions. It would force the theatre to find its roots among the people of the West Indies and not be, as our amateur theatre to a large extent is, an orchid, an exotic whose roots nourish from no soil, but at second-hand from sturdy, well-rooted trees.

Professionalism, in short, could well be the fire to burn the dross away, leaving something smaller in volume, but purified in quality.

Slade Hopkinson

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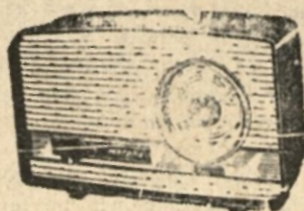


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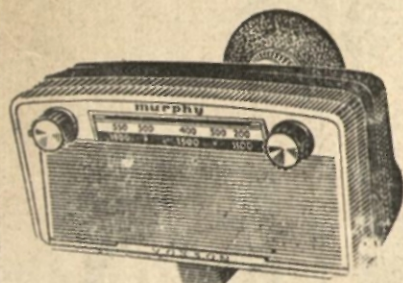
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Remember Who?



Great Bandleaders Say

As a bandleader, Mr. Boston Lewsey is against the school of historical pageantry which involves meticulous copying of pictures in encyclopaediae and which reached its highest, or certainly its most impressive level, in 'Ye Saga of Merrie England'.

In 1961, for example, Boston gave us 'Government Institutions', 1962, 'The Royal Jail' of Frazer's Day. In short, he concentrates on aspects of our own lives, and our own past. This year, he is bringing out 'Carnival Preview — 1963' and there you will see the chattering, whip cracking 'Jab Jab', the patois speaking cast of Pierrot Grenade, bouriquites, bag-covered bears, and Bajan cooks.

But this does not exhaust his list. You remember the sailor bands of long ago — the long nose piece, cocoa pods in their back pockets, bladders and the like—they will be back with us once more with the minstrels and dragons and moko jumbies.

A historical section will feature 'Fish Gods' and there will be impersonations of great masqueraders of long ago, such as, Messrs. Nolte and Strasser.

ST. GEORGE COUNTY COUNCIL

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2. Clearly labelled samples of quarry materials must be submitted to the Principal Officer at the Office of the St. George County Council before closing time. They must state the names of the owners and the locations of the quarries.

3. Prices quoted for quarry materials and for pitch, must be per cubic yard and for timber per cubic foot delivered on site, between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays and between 7.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. on Saturdays (except on public holidays) on the dates specified on the Invoice Orders.

4. Tenders will be awarded on the basis of quotations for materials to be delivered on spot.

5. Tenderers will be required to deposit with the Chief Executive Officer, the sum stated against the item listed in the Schedule attached, in respect of each tender, before its submission. The receipt number and date of deposit must be recorded on the tender.

6. The number of vehicles required for each tender is listed against the item for tender.

7. Gravel must be materially stable and the maximum size must not exceed 2 inches

8. The Council will refund the deposit made by the tenderer after a contract is awarded, but may forfeit any sum so deposited if—
(a) a depositor fails to tender;
(b) a formal contract is not entered into by the successful tenderer within fourteen days of his notification in writing by the Secretary of the Tenders Board.

9. After a contract is awarded, the Council shall refund all deposits save as prescribed in Clause 8.

10. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish security for the due performance of his contract in the sum shown against the item.

11. The terms and conditions of each contract and any information relating to this notice may be obtained from the Principal Officer, St. George County Council, Tunapuna, during normal working hours.

12. Tenders must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person or persons tendering have complied with the provisions of, and have fulfilled their obligations under the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the three (3) years immediately preceding 1963. The Tenders Board will not consider any tender, unless accompanied by such a certificate.

13. On acceptance of the tender by the Tenders' Board, the successful tenderers shall be notified thereof. Such contract shall thereupon become a contract, binding on the Tenderer, who shall within 15 days, from the date of the notification, decide for the due performance of the contract, failing which the contract shall be deemed null and void.

14. Prior to the execution of his contract, the successful Tenderer shall be required to furnish proof of ownership of his truck or trucks, licensed and insured in his name, as shown in the Schedule here below.

15. Separate Tenders for each Ward, addressed to the Chairman Tenders Board, St. George County Council, Centenary Street, Tunapuna, and endorsed on the envelope "Tenders for supply and Transport on site of materials for the Ward of", must be deposited in the Tenders Box at the County Hall, Tunapuna, not later than 2 o'clock in the forenoon on the 5th day of February, 1963.

16. The Tenders Board does not undertake to accept any tender.

A. C. DOLLY
Chief Executive Officer
County Council St. George



"Boston" Lewsey

If Boston does not get the "Band of the Year" prize, he is sure that one of his impersonations will win him the "Best Individual" prize.

His band will be some 300 strong and now has its camp pitched in Duke Street.

He has given us his views on the value of his school of masquerade.

● Viewers will be able to compare the Carnival of today and bye-gone days, thus settling once and for all the arguments between old people and young people.

● Visitors will get some idea of local talent and of local industry.

In these two good aims, we wish him well.

SCHEDULE

WARDS

	DIEGO MARTIN			ST. ANN'S			TACARIGUA			ARIMA			SAN RAFAEL			BLANCHISSEUSE		
MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED ON SITE	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity	No. of vehi- cles	Amt. of depo- sit	Amt. of Secu- rity
Oil Sand (Tractor Cut)	—	60.00	500.00	—	60.00	500.00	—	60.00	500.00	—	60.00	500.00	—	60.00	500.00	—	60.00	500.00
River Gravel (Guanapo or like Grd)	2	120.00	1000.00	2	120.00	1000.00	2	120.00	1000.00	1	120.00	500.00	2	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00
Plastering Sand	1	50.00	500.00	1	50.00	500.00	1	50.00	500.00	1	50.00	500.00	1	50.00	500.00	—	—	—
Melajo Gravel	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	—	—	—
Pitrun Gravel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	2	120.00	1000.00	—	—	—
Tamana Mountain Gravel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	120.00	1000.00	—	—	—
Pitch: (a) Digging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Transporting	—	120.00	500.00	—	120.00	500.00	—	120.00	500.00	—	120.00	500.00	—	120.00	500.00	—	120.00	500.00
Quarry Blue Boulders	1	120.00	500.00	2	120.00	1000.00	1	120.00	500.00	1	120.00	500.00	2	120.00	1000.00	—	—	—
Tamana Yellow Boulder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50.00	500.00	—	—	—
Tamana Yellow Metal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50.00	500.00	—	—	—
Crushed Limestone:																		
(i) Chipping)																		
(ii) 1½"—1")	3	120.00	1000.00	1	120.00	1000.00	3	120.00	1000.00	3	120.00	1000.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) ¾"—½")																		
(iv) ¼")																		
(v) Quarry Dust	1	60.00	500.00	1	60.00	500.00	1	60.00	500.00	1	60.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

TIMBER: 1st Class—Poui, Balata, Acoma Locust, Cedar
2nd Class—Olivier, Mora, Tapaná, Guatcare, Crapaud

Throughout County — Deposit \$120.00 — Security \$500.00
do. do. — do. \$120.00 — do. \$500.00

A. C. DOLLY
Chief Executive Officer,
St. George County Council.

Carnival

Get your Savannah Tickets ... by mail

In order to satisfy the demand of tickets from visitors and certain members of the public, who are unable to face early morning queues, the Chairman of the CDC, Senator Ronald Williams, told the NATION this week, that his committee has set up a "Special Reserve" section which will handle orders by mail only, for season tickets for the Monday and Tuesday Parade of Bands at the Queen's Park Savannah.

The price of these tickets will be \$17.00 WI or \$10.00 US. Orders should be accompanied by either certified cheques, postal orders, or bank drafts, made payable to the Carnival Development Committee, whose office is located at the corner of Knox and Abercromby Streets, Port-of-Spain.

These mail order facilities will be available from February 1 to February 9. Patrons should be reminded that a limited number of mail order tickets will be available for the Sunday night "Dimanche Gras" Show at \$6.00 WI.

"Mr. Errol Hill, U.W.I. Tutor in Creative Art," continued Mr. Williams, "has been engaged to produce this Committee's Annual Dimanche Gras show on Carnival Sunday night at the Queen's Park Savannah."

The stage, sets and costumes for this show are being designed by Mr. Carlisle Chang, well known Artist.

The committee has planned free public calypso shows for Tobago on Saturday, February 9 starting at 3 p.m. on the Wharf at Scarborough. Featuring, and being supported by six other calypsonians, will be The Mighty Sparrow and Lord Kitchener, appearing together on a stage for the first time.

The Committee will sponsor with the National Association of Steelbands, a show on Friday night, February 22, at the Savannah, at which it is expected the elimination contest for the "Queen

of the Bands," will take place. There will also be a competition among 10 steelbands, chosen by the Association, who will compete for a 1st Prize of \$1000.00; a second Prize of \$500.00; a third Prize of \$250.00 and seven consolation prizes of \$100.00 each.

With the cooperation of the National Association of steelbands, public steelband concerts will be staged in Trinidad and Tobago from February 9, beginning in Woodford Square in Port-of-Spain and Harris Promenade in San Fernando.

The Wholesalers and Retailers' Association has agreed to leave up the overhanging decoration lights, used for the Independence celebrations, in Frederick Street and Independence Square, until after carnival.

The lights will be turned on every night from the Friday before Carnival until Tuesday night. The Wholesalers and Retailers' Association will also bear

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

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

A. F. HEWITT,
Town Clerk.

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.

Port-of-Spain City Council.

CLAIM TO CEMETERY ALLOTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 253 (5) of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 39, No. 1 that ALBERT LUMSDEN, CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad have applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called the Corporation) for the grant to them of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Six (6) feet by Ten (10) feet situated on Block No. 31, West of 11th Street First and Second grave spaces North of Jose Franco's allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of Annie Lumsden; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said ALBERT LUMSDEN, CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 11th day of February, 1963, and the Corporation are satisfied, after investigation, that the objector has shown sufficient cause why such grant should not be issued.

A. F. HEWITT,
Town Clerk.

The Chairman of the Carnival Development Committee, SENATOR RONALD WILLIAMS

the cost of electricity used. This is done to encourage more bands to use the area thus lighted for Jump-up purposes.

Senator Williams, then went on to comment especially on an agreement between his Committee and the J.C. to stage the Carnival Queen show on Carnival Saturday Night at the Queen's Park Savannah using all the facilities of therein of the C.D.C.

"This show," Senator Williams

continued, "which was previously held at the Queen's Park Oval on the same night as the Dimanche Gras Show at the Savannah, was found to be of some inconvenience to persons who desire to see both shows. The agreement therefore is a step in the right direction so as to satisfy everyone."

The seating capacity for the Dimanche Gras show will be increased to over 8000, with the use of the North stand and the Grandstand. This show will be

produced to the audience on both sides of the stage. Thus introducing a new feature "a revolving stage."

"This attempt at audience presentation, is the first of its kind in Trinidad, and probably the W.I.", said Senator Williams.

Registration of bands for the season will start on February 4, and continue until February 16, from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on weekdays and from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. on Saturday.

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a window on the world of sport

The comparatively youthful contingent which leaves Trinidad over the week-end to defend, what little is left of Trinidad's cricketing prestige, against the Barbadians at Kensington Oval, Barbados, is not given much of a chance by the experts of even making a fight of it.

The average age of the team which Andy Ganteaume leads is 24, and in deeming it 'comparatively youthful.' I have in mind the period immediately following the end of World War I — the war that was to end all wars — when the average age of a Trinidad cricket XI, must have been 38 to 41, and there was the desirable blend of youth and matured experience.

It was in such an atmosphere, that Lealie Constantine — pardon the omission of "Sir" — Clifford Roach, Ted St. Hill, Big Jim Yeates, Ellis "Puss" Achong, Jackie Grant, Errol Hunte and many others blossomed from promising youngsters into proficient world class cricketers.

It was also the time when older men like Ben Sealey, Archie Wiles, Mervyn Grell and others whose names do not come readily to mind waited on the fringe for the day to come for them to wear an intercolonial cap.

The predominance of matured cricket talent once associated with the Queen's Park Cricket Club, with some justification, seems to exist no more, and to a corresponding degree the same applies to almost all of the other older cricketing clubs in the Territory.

Impatient youth seems to have successfully eliminated from top class competitive games persons of the 34-45 age group, and there seems to be no bridge spanning the gulf between the proficiency of the young and the almost inevitable inexperience and lack of moral fibre which accompanies it.

The 15-year gap between Gan-

(By Mentor)

teaume (41) and the most senior members, in age, of his team, Selwyn Caesar and Noreiga (26), is something which must cause concern, something which could make this 1963 Trinidad team a roaring success or a tragic failure.

Whichever it is, my sincere hope, is that it will tread the middle path of doing well enough, to keep alive in the youngest members of the team their self-confidence, so that looking towards the future, they will ensure that young cricketers of the coming generation will not be starved of experienced guidance as they are now. I wish them well, as all Trinidad sportsmen will without doubt be doing during the next ten days.

Enthusiasm in YACHTING seems to be at its height right now in the Territory. Apart from the numerous owners who yacht merely for pleasure and relaxation, the Trinidad Yacht Racing Association (TYRA) is apparently having a season of unprecedented success.

Rawle and Cordell Barrow — the yachting Barrows—who were among the Gold at the 1962 Games in Jamaica and were unbeaten in local racing for 1963, were surprisingly unplaced last Sunday when 38 yachts sailed a triangular 10 mile course for the beautiful Governor - General's Trophy off the Trinidad Yacht Club.

The Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, who donated the trophy last year, was present with

Lady Hochoy, and started the race, which was won by Sydney Knox in Seabird II. Thus, to the President of TYRA goes the honour of being the first winner of the G. G. Trophy.

Mention of Jamaica recalls to me that the 1966 COMMONWEALTH GAMES have been assigned to that country.

This reward follows closely the erection there of a National Stadium, and the Jamaican Government must not regret the courageous decision to erect a stadium in the face of many discouragements.

Playing hosts, twice in four years, to contingents of sportsmen and their friends, first from the Latin Americas and Caribbean, and then to the Commonwealth, is an experience that must be quite unique in the history of young nations.

Much credit for this second achievement — the honour of being chosen as the venue for the 1966 Commonwealth Games — is apparently due the Jamaican ambassadors to the last Commonwealth Games in Perth and their shrewd manager, HERBERT MACDONALD.

Having to compete for the honour with Edinburgh (Scotland) and Salisbury (Rhodesia), Mac decided to sell Jamaica by way of a party, held in the Games Village about which Stan Tomlin, B.I.S. Special Correspondent wrote:—

"x x x x They (guests from about 35 countries taking part) were led unsuspectingly to a block of ice in which were embedded citrus fruits with the genuine Jamaican appearance and flavour. From the ice a coloured liquid was dispensed with due solemnity.

"It was a pleasantly smooth drink with a delicate flavour.

"The guests commented favourably upon the charm of the national beverage. They were promptly invited to have another and then taken to nibble snacks and enjoy curry. It was not long before conversation became animated and laughter began to fill the hall.

"The mellow rum so cunningly concealed with natural fruit juices had produced its punch. This was the moment which MacDonald and his merry men had waited for. "x x x x Truly a party to make you remember what you don't want to forget. "For it was clear that the guests were very much impressed with this foretaste of West Indies hospitality and left in good spirit with a

firm conviction that KINGSTON was inevitably the place for the next Games x x x". Thirteen days later, Jamaica was chosen, and thereby hangs a tale. While Trinidad's National stadium is still in the talking stage, Jamaica has built one and will have held two Games of fair importance in the space of four short years.

RESUMPTION OF RURAL LIBRARY SERVICES

The Minister of Education and Culture announces the resumption of the Rural Library Services of the Central Library in South Trinidad from the following dates:—

Date	Place	Time
29th Jan.	Rousillac	2.15— 2.40 p.m.
	Fyzabad: C.M. School	3.15— 3.50 p.m.
	Intermediate School	4.00— 4.30 p.m.
	St. Mary's Oropouche	5.45— 6.15 p.m.
30th Jan.	Tableland	3.30— 4.00 p.m.
	New Grant	4.15— 5.00 p.m.
	Indian Walk	5.20— 6.15 p.m.
31st Jan.	Mount Pleasant	2.00— 2.30 p.m.
	Claxton Bay	2.40— 3.20 p.m.
	Pointe-a-Pierre	3.30— 4.00 p.m.
	Plaisance	4.05— 4.45 p.m.
	California	5.00— 6.00 p.m.
1st Feb.	Forest Reserve	3.00— 4.30 p.m.
	Dalley Village	5.15— 6.00 p.m.
4th Feb.	Salazar Trace	1.50— 2.20 p.m.
	Cap-de-Ville	2.45— 3.20 p.m.
	Chatham	3.30— 4.00 p.m.
	Bonasse	5.00— 6.15 p.m.
5th Feb.	Bonasse: Cedros Govt. School	10.00—10.45 a.m.
	Cedros E.C. School	10.50—11.30 a.m.
	Granville	1.00— 1.45 p.m.
	South Central	2.00— 2.15 p.m.
	Guapo	2.30— 2.45 p.m.
6th Feb.	Maya	2.00— 2.30 p.m.
	Hardbargain: R.C. School	2.50— 3.20 p.m.
	Govt. School	3.25— 4.20 p.m.
	Eckel Village	4.45— 5.15 p.m.
7th Feb.	Penal: Market	3.30— 4.30 p.m.
	Near Shop	4.45— 5.15 p.m.
	Debe	5.30— 6.15 p.m.
8th Feb.	Mayaro: R.C. School	11.00—11.30 p.m.
	Govt. School	11.35—12.30 p.m.
	Ecclesville	3.00— 3.45 p.m.
	Rio Claro	4.30— 5.30 p.m.

PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

R. C. AQUIL, Examination Officer.

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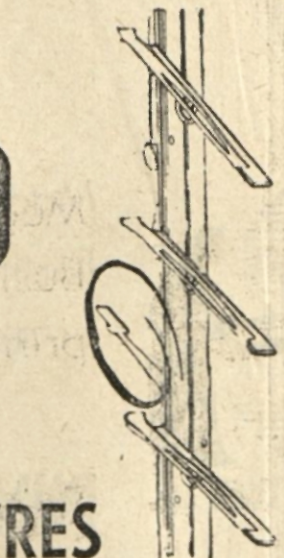
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DEATH OF MR. GAITSKELL

The death occurred last Friday of Mr. Hugh Gaitskell. He was aged 57. The son of an Indian Service Officer, he was educated at prep school, at a Public School, Winchester, and at New College, Oxford University.

His contemporaries at various stages of his education included John Betjeman, Sir Maurice Bowra, C. Day Lewis, and several persons distinguished in British life. He studied under Professor Lionel Robbins and the late G. D. H. Cole.

Hugh Gaitskell entered Parliament as a Labour Party Member in 1945 and when he died was Leader, unchallenged Leader of the Party, which he had not only wielded together in the days following Mr. Attlee's resignation, but had perfected into a machine capable, at long last, of challenging the Conservative Party, beset as it is by unemployment, the Common Market and the problem of maintaining status without power.

He belonged to an order of political personage commoner in England than elsewhere — the aristocrat, the intellectual — fitted by education for the upper level of a rigid class system — and firmly committed to the left wing. He defeated the Welsh radical, the late Nye Bevan, the 'socialist' programme, in fact, if not on paper, and stood up to the massive power of the unions.

He was a widely respected and honoured man. The house adjourned in his honour following the death announcement, a tribute last paid in 1881, to Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield. Here, both the Government Party and the Opposition sent messages of condolence to his widow and daughters.

The Deputy Leader of the party is Mr. George Brown, but it is widely accepted that Mr. Harold Wilson is a more powerful figure.

The question of leadership will be settled next month, it is expected.

people

Today, a senior civil servant leaves the country for Venezuela. He is the Senior Economist in the Ministry of Public Utilities, Mr. Dodridge Alleyne. Talks with Venezuela on the Antillean surtax ended last week and will be pursued through diplomatic channels. So, too, will be the case with other subjects, i.e., fisheries, problems of fishermen, territorial waters.

This week, too, the Head of the Planning Unit, Mr. William Gerard Demas, left for Jamaica as adviser to the Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Donald Pierre.

They are attending a meeting of territorial representatives in the matter of the University.

oilworkers and another company

The Oilfield Workers' Trade Union and Trinmar Ltd started wage negotiation talks at Guapo, this week.

The Company team is led by Mr. V. H. Frost, while the Union team is led by the President General, Mr. George Weekes.

The General Secretary, Mr. Cyril Gonsalves, stated that as far as the Texaco agreement is concerned, the Union and the Company are at the moment engaged in tying up the loose ends and is hoped that the new contract will be signed within the next few days.

Thereafter, the OWTU will start talks with B.P. and Shell.

the year in crime

Police records, still incomplete, reveal that Independence year (1962) was not an abnormal one in respect of serious crime despite the disorders occurring in the South East Port-of-Spain area towards the end of the year. A comparison of the figures for crime in 1961 and 1962 are set out.

	1961	1962
Murders	46	51
Manslaughter	25	17
Attempted murder	5	11
Suicides and Attempted		
Suicides	57	65
Threats to murder	5	3
Felonious wounding	43	48
Assault (occasioning grievous bodily harm)	8	9
Criminal Assault and		
Rape	45	60
Breakings	844	1037
Robberies	82	93
Larceny	509	504
Arson	31	31

The figures for praedial larceny which farmers report to be very prevalent have not yet been processed. Crimes against the person, criminal assault and rape and breaking went up by about 25 per cent over 1961.

ANTI-POLIO CAMPAIGN

82,000 Children Vaccinated

A release from the Public Relations Division has indicated that up to January 23, over 82,000 children had been vaccinated in Government's anti polio campaign. This figure is equivalent to about 30 per cent of the target.

Some 186,000 doses of the vaccine were received in the first shipment. Meanwhile, a further 200,000 doses are expected to arrive by tomorrow.

The response to the campaign has been described as good.

A. N. R. said . . .

When the Treasurer of the Party, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, addressed the gathering, he dealt with some of the economic problems facing the country. He said that Government was faced with the struggle for the reorganisation of the economic state of society so that it could lead to the increase of wealth and the sharing of the benefits of that increase among citizens.

One of the most important aspects of economic life here, he observed, is our dependence on oil. It accounted for 85 per cent of our export earnings. Almost all our manufactured articles came from abroad. Almost all our food, indeed, it was the

classic example of the colonial economic structure.

Without oil, he went on, we would be in no position to buy the things we consume from abroad, and, again, a large percentage of our imports depend on imported crude. For this reason Government had stressed the importance of developing industry and agriculture.

It was for this reason Government introduced incentive schemes to attract industrialists to this country . . . in the form of remission of import duties, foregoing of income tax, with services provided for at subsidised rates. Government also made agricultural equipment duty free and went into the field of housing, and went on to issue tax free bonds.

But, Mr. Robinson pointed out,

f.o.b. which is equivalent to 10.9c per lb. The question of transportation would be taken up with a shipping firm later on.

The first shipment of 650 tons is expected to arrive in March, 1963.

It was also agreed that Surinam would place an order for urea manufactured in Trinidad for experimental use in the rice industry of that country.

The Trinidad and Tobago delegation comprised Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. H. E. Leacock, Acting Permanent Secretary, Mr. E. A. Braithwaite, Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. O. Wyke, Trade Officer, all of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Mr. G. Rampersad, Acting Senior Economist, Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Frank Abdullah, of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Surinam delegation comprised His Excellency, Mr. I. C. Debrot, Netherlands Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. Harry S. Radhakishun, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Surinam Parliament; and Mr. E. P. H. Samson, of the Rice Export Union of Surinam.

talking about RICE only

Talks were held today at Whitehall between the Surinam delegation and a Trinidad and Tobago delegation headed by Honourable J. O'Halloran, Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The talks were centred around the possibilities of trading arrangements between Trinidad and Tobago and Surinam.

It was agreed that because of the uncertainty surrounding the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market, and the resulting uncertainty of Trinidad and Tobago's own position, that the discussions should be restricted only to rice, until such time as the Common Market position has become clearer. It was also agreed that when the position became clearer talks would be held on trade generally later in the year.

Trinidad and Tobago agreed to purchase from Surinam up to 2,500 tons at \$24.10 per 100 kilos

one could not go on handing back taxes all the time, since one is left with less and less money all the time to develop services. So that a new tariff structure was introduced last year designed to favour the local product as against the foreign product; in order to stimulate employment locally.

He referred to the attitude of certain investors who demanded concessions as if these were theirs by right . . . "bitter as any thing you could think of at times, if they do not get the concession they want over and above those granted to others in the community."

He drew attention to two significant events which occurred within recent times: 1. The prices of the products we export have been tending to fall, while the prices of the products we import are tending to rise. He pinpointed the main reason for the slowing of business activity in 1962 as being "the fall in oil prices".

in the Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Bill be taken through all its stages forthwith.

The following papers will be laid on the table. The A.G. will lay the Excise Duty Order, 1963; The Veterinary Surgeons (Registration Amendment) Act, 1963; and The Animals Amendment Act, 1963.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Senator Critchlow, will lay the Report of the Auditor General on the Accounts of the Caroni Council for the year ended Dec. 31, 1960; also the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Cocoa Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1959.

The Vice President of the Senate, Senator Lancelot Beckles, will present a Report from the Special Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Private Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Church of England Incorporation Ordinance No. 14 of 1930".

It should be noted that a money Bill is the only Bill that cannot be introduced in the Senate; and once passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate one month before the end of the session, automatically becomes law.

inner struggles

Last Sunday, a hitch occurred in the taxi arrangements at the tourist bureau on the wharf which the Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed is making attempts to settle.

The Federated Tourist Taxicab Union with a strength of 106 cars has an agreement with the Port Authority to supply taxis for the tourist trade on the wharf.

But Federated allows the Trinidad and Tobago Taxicab Union (with a muster of 37 cars) under a gentleman's agreement, to send taxis through the wharf gate at the rate of 3 to 7 T&TTU, 3: FTTU, 7.

Federated are also under agreement with the Port Authority to appoint caterers to allocate passengers to taxis. The caterer issues stickers to the cars and control their traffic in the dock area, where they are allowed in 10 at a time.

It is reported that some drivers of the union became dissatisfied with the system and tried to change it but were resisted by members of the other union.

The quarrel was carried to the Minister of Public Utilities who, on Wednesday morning, was still seeing delegations from both unions in an attempt to settle it.

It was also disclosed that some taximen fleece the tourists in fares. The Minister said that this was undesirable.

RAMADAN

Dates	Break of Dawn (a.m.)	Sunrise (a.m.)	Sunset (p.m.)
Jan. 27	5.03	6.23	6.07
Jan. 28: Feb 1	5.03	6.23	6.09
Feb. 2: 6	5.02	6.22	6.10
Feb. 7: 11	5.01	6.21	6.12
Feb. 12: 16	5.00	6.20	6.13
Feb. 17: 21	4.59	6.19	6.14
Feb. 22: 25	4.58	6.18	6.15

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