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August 9, 1963



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TATE AND LYLE JOIN BETTER VILLAGE PROGRAMME

Government has announced that Tate and Lyle have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister to participate in the Better Village Programme. Mr. C. C. Michelin, General Manager of Caroni Ltd., has been nominated as their representative on the Better Village Programme Committee.

This is the result of discussions which the Prime Minister held with Mr. J. A. C. Hugill. The discussions were held in Tobago on Sunday and Monday and concluded in Port-of-Spain today.

Mr. Hugill paid a special visit to Trinidad at the invitation of the Prime Minister. Mr. Hugill, who described the Better Village Programme as an imaginative venture, has undertaken to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to the several representations made to the Prime Minister in the various villages on his Meeting the People Tours in Caroni, St. George East and Victoria.

These representations were in respect of land for recreation grounds, community centres and housing as well as land for rental for growing food crops.

The villagers had requested the Prime Minister to hold discussions with Tate and Lyle in these matters.

Representations which Mr. Hugill has agreed to consider are exclusive of the more than 30 sites which Tate and Lyle have already provided for such purposes.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Hugill have agreed that the details of the requests should be examined jointly by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with Tate and Lyle in consultation with the Village Councils and other village organisations concerned.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Hugill also discussed the ques-

we will sign test ban treaty

Cabinet yesterday decided that Trinidad and Tobago should accede to the Treaty for the discontinuation of Nuclear Tests.

It decided also that the Ambassador for Trinidad and Tobago in Washington, Sir Ellis Clarke, and the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago in London, Sir Learie Constantine, should be authorised to sign on behalf of the Government in those capitals.

The United Kingdom Ambassador in Moscow is to be authorised to sign on behalf of Trinidad and Tobago in Moscow.

public meeting

The Political Leader, Dr. Eric Williams, will deliver the feature address at a mass public meeting, sponsored by the People's National Movement, to mark the first anniversary of Independence,



The Minister without portfolio, Mr. A. A. Thompson, Chairman of the Better Village Committee.

tion of the possible increase of the refinery capacity of Tate and Lyle. Mr. Hugill has indicated his complete sympathy with this objective which fits in with the Company's thinking and has expressed the hope that it will be possible for the company to take steps to realise these objectives during the next three to five years.

TIWU'S proposals

The Transport and Industrial Workers' Union has submitted proposals to the Princes Town Bus Service in respect of the revision of their collective bargaining agreement which expires on September 30.

Proposals were submitted on July 31, and the union has asked the company to commence negotiations by August 14.

Today, however, the union will meet the company to continue discussions with regard to the 44 points on which the union had indicated its dissatisfaction.

Some 748 workers are involved.

Pan Semi Finals

Seven bands, six from Trinidad, along with the Tobago All Stars, will participate in the steelbands festival being staged in connection with our Independence anniversary celebrations — at Queen's Hall on August 29.

The finalists will be chosen from Satisfiers, Tropical Harmony, Silver Stars, Metronomes, Desperados, Crossfire, Nocturn, of D'Abadie, Dixie Harps, of Tunapuna, Merry Stars, Metronomes, of Tacarigua, Harlem Symphony, (Continued on Page 16)

at the University of Woodford Square, from 7.00 p.m., on Saturday, August 31, 1963.

On Sunday, September 1, the Political Leader would deliver the feature address at a similar meeting to be held at Harris Promenade, in San Fernando.

the last leg

"Meeting the People" of Tobago, the Prime Minister has travelled through the windward and leeward districts. The tour began at Charlotteville on July 29, and from there, Dr. Williams worked downward through the villages of those districts.

The last leg of the tour will take the PM and his team through the northern villages from Mason Hall, through Moriah to Bloody Bay and Anse Fourmie.

The tour ends on August 17.

144 more get lands

A further 144 applications for Crown lands in various areas for farming were approved by Cabinet this morning.

Principal places in which allocations have been approved are: Colenzo, Navet War Gardens, San Rafael, Madras Settlement, Waller Field.

TOBAGO WEST

The Political Leader, Dr. E. Williams, will deliver the feature address at a Party Rally organized by the Tobago West Constituency on Sunday. The Rally will be held at the Scarborough Community Centre, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The Parliamentary representatives of the two Tobago Constituencies, the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, and the Parliamentary Secretary for Tobago Affairs, Mr. B. Pitt, Senator Shears, and the Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. A. A. Thompson, will also address the Rally.



The Parliamentary Secretary, Tobago Affairs, Mr. Basil Pitt (Tobago West) on tour with the P.M.

After the Rally, a film featuring the Patience Hill Women's Group doing the play that won them the 1963 Arts Festival title for drama will be shown. It also features Miss Eastlyn Baynes, another winner at this year's Festival, young Ballantyne from Hope E.C. School; the Tulips Cultural Club, doing the dance that took them to the finals of the Festival, and other artistes.

OILMEN THREATEN BOYCOTT

The General Secretary of the Oilfield Workers Trade Union, Mr. Gonzales expressed the dissatisfaction of his union over the change of the terms of reference given to the Oil Commission in the present enquiry. What has made things worse, said Mr. Gonzales, is that Government did not have the courtesy to inform the union of its intention to make the change, particularly when it has to be accepted that the union is the exclusive bargaining body in the industry.

Mr. Gonzales expressed the view that Government had committed a breach of faith "because it was on account of the same terms of reference that my union was influenced into a settlement with BP last March.

"Unless my union can be given the assurance that the Commission will deal with matters concerning the welfare of the oil-workers directly, such as questions of organisation, structure and finance in the Oil Industry, equitable share to the workers, and labour policy in the industry with special emphasis on job security as contained in the first terms of reference, then it will serve no useful purpose for OWTU to participate in the en-

Probe for Tobago C.O.L.

Cabinet has agreed to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to inquire into the cost of living in Tobago. Its terms of reference are:

"To inquire into the cost of living in Tobago, with particular reference to the 33 1/3 surcharge, and to make recommendations regarding the adjustment of the freight rates, both by sea and by air, to and from Tobago with a view to

- "reducing the cost in Tobago of commodities essential to the economic development of the island and the social well-being of its people; and
- "encouraging the export of basic foodstuffs and agricultural products generally from Tobago to Trinidad."

the seventh annual convention

The Central Executive has decided to propose to the General Council at its meeting carded for August 18, that the 7th Annual Convention of the People's National Movement be held on September 20, 21 and 22, 1963, at the Emergency Training College for Teachers, Wrightson Road.

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



The General Secretary of OWTU Mr. Cyril Gonzales.

quiry and therefore my union would be forced to boycott the Commission."

Mr. Gonzales leaves for the USA on Sunday on three months vacation leave. During his stay he will attend the convention of oil, chemical and allied workers Union which take place in Chicago in September. Before returning home, Mr. Gonzales is expected to represent his union at the Fourth World Convention of the International Federation of Petroleum Workers to be held in Athens, Greece, during October.

land for farmers

Representations were made to the Prime Minister during the Meeting the People Tours regarding the purchase or acquisition of estates or parts of estates in Tobago and in Trinidad for distribution to landless farmers. Cabinet has therefore agreed to set up a committee to consider the purchase or acquisition of a number of estates and the terms and conditions which might be arranged.

The committee will comprise: a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; a representative of the Ministry of Finance; a representative of the Economic Planning Division, Office of the Prime Minister; and the Chief Town Planner.

committee on QRC

Cabinet has appointed a Committee to consider the staffing and administration of Queen's Royal College.

The committee comprises the following:

Dr. R. O. Robinson, Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, University of the West Indies; Mr. N. Masson, Principal, John S. Donaldson Technical Institute; Mr. C. Henry, Acting Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture and Dr. R. J. Romain, Acting Principal Education Officer (Secondary), Ministry of Education and Culture, Secretary/Member.

The Political Leader, Dr. Williams, will hold two public meetings in Tobago. At Roxborough, on August 11; and at the old wharf, Scarborough, on August 17. Both meetings commence at 8.00 p.m.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Mr. L. Robinson, the Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. A. A. Thompson, Senator Shears and the Parliamentary Secretary for Tobago Affairs, Mr. B. Pitt, are also expected to address these meetings.

Our First Anniversary -

San F'do. Prepares to Celebrate

The San Fernando Independence Celebrations Committee, has arranged a tentative programme for Independence Day which will be put up for ratification at the next general meeting of the committee. The secretary, Mr. Wilfred Ignacio, said the celebrations would most likely begin on Saturday, August 24 at 1.30 p.m. with a ceremonial parade by the Defence Force — the Regiment and Coast Guard — at Skinner Park followed by a route march through the Borough and back to Skinner Park where the parade will be dismissed.

The military parade was arranged last week when the Officer Commanding the Defence Force, Lt. Colonel Pierce-Gould paid a courtesy call on his Worship the Mayor, Councillor Leslie Edmonds last week.

The San Fernando Indepen-

dence Celebrations Committee was established on July 18 under the chairmanship of the Mayor. Other members are Councillors Sullivan, Johnson and Carmichael, Aldermen Lans and Kirton and several prominent people of the Borough. The committee has held two meetings so far.

A festival of sports has been tentatively arranged for September 1. There may also be church services, a parade of uniformed groups, a youth rally an art exhibition, an exhibition of books by West Indian authors and an Independence Variety show at the Naparima Bowl. In all these arrangements a positive effort will be made to make the maximum use of local materials and foods.

A Show at Chac.

The Minister of Health and Housing, Mrs. I. Teshea, is scheduled to sail to Chacachacare on Sunday to attend an art show organized by inmates of the Leprosarium. Mrs. Teshea, it is understood, will also hand over a billiard table presented by a well wisher, to the inmates.

The show is expected to start at 1.00 p.m., and officials of the Art Society have been invited to attend.

The Ministry has also announced that the Acting Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Charles, will also go to Mexico to attend a conference on leprosy control from August 12-19.

And the Director of Medical Services, Dr. Commissiong, now on long leave, will attend the Sixth International Congress on Nutrition from August 9-15, in Scotland.

Agricultural Census

Last week the Central Statistical Office began a small-scale survey of agriculture, to test the procedure for a full scale Agricultural Census which is to be undertaken later this year.

An Agricultural Census is the means Government adopts to collate all the facts about agriculture. It will count acreage of lands, animals, crops, and so on.

The Census is to be carried out so that Government can take stock of the country's resources. Until Government becomes aware of the resources of the country, it cannot plan for development. Industrialists, marketing agencies and others need this information as well, for planning their own enterprises.

Those who would fall under the scope of the Census are persons who control more than nine acres of land. "A sample" of the smaller farms will also be enumerated.

Farmers will be questioned with regard to: the acreage owned and controlled; the acreage in crops, pasture, woodland; the acreage of each crop and amount produced and sold; the number of each type of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, horses, mules and donkeys, and poultry kept and sold; number of persons employed over the last year and total wages bill for the year; numbers of each type of machine owned or used; irrigation — if used, the method and source of water; fertilizers — if used, whether manure or chemical.

Sharp Falls In London Sugar Price

The London price of sugar has fallen sharply from the sensational peak of £101 (WI \$484.80c.) per ton in May to £64 (WI \$307.20c.) at the close of markets before the bank holiday weekend. Although there have been slight rallies on the way down they have been only temporary and last week's fall was from £75 (WI \$360) at the end of the previous week.

At the same time the August quotation on the future market had fallen by between six and seven pounds per ton.

The "Financial Times" commodities reporter comments:—"There has been no strong reason for the decline. But a slight seasonal slackening in demand has affected the market at a sensitive time. A number of sellers have appeared anxious to dispose of sugar and the European beet crops are developing to maturity, encouraged by the recent spell of good weather."

Independence Film

The Government's Film Officer told THE NATION this week that the film of this country's Independence celebrations, 1962 is likely to be released in time for the anniversary celebrations to be held later this month.

He said that the film is being processed by their London agents, but refused, even when pressed, to disclose the name of film or agent.

The University Singers

The University Singers, a mixed choir of twenty undergraduates from the West Indies University in Jamaica, will be touring Trinidad next week and will present two concerts in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

Their repertoire is a varied one, consisting mainly of English madrigals and folk songs, religious works, Negro Spirituals, West Indian and African folk music.

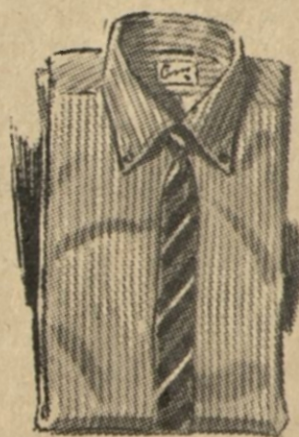
The concert in Port-of-Spain is being sponsored by the Trinidad

Music Association and will be held at the Town Hall auditorium on Wednesday, August 14.

Tickets for this concert went on sale yesterday at Y. De Lima and Company with specially reduced prices for music students. In San Fernando the Singers will perform at Presentation College on Thursday, August 15.

The Trinidad Branch of the Guild of Graduates will be hosts to the Singers and are arranging private hospitality for them.

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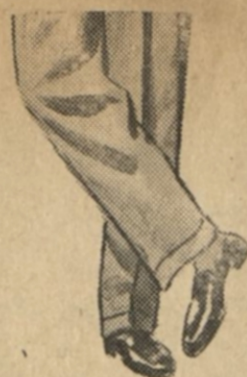
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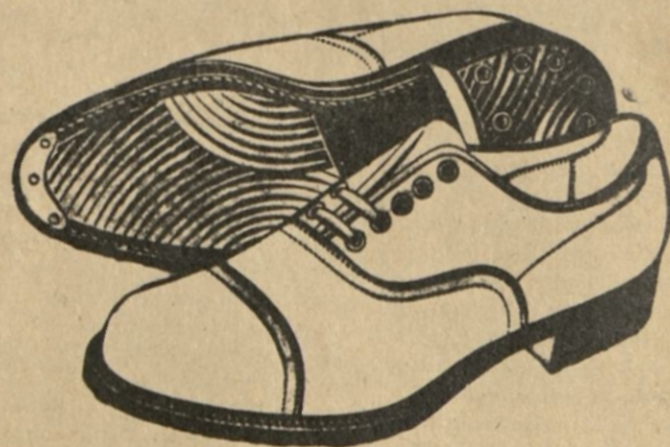


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the draft second five-year plan

Present indications are that recurrent revenues are hardly likely to make any direct contribution to the financing of development expenditure. But recurrent revenues are expected to meet charges in respect of non-self-liquidating loans raised to finance the Programme. They are also expected to cover increased recurrent expenditure resulting from the Programme.

Between 1958 and 1962, surpluses of recurrent revenue declined from \$32.6m to \$9.8m. The fall has been due mainly to increases in wages and salaries. For instance, monthly salaries paid by Government increased from \$25.8m in '55 to \$55m in '62. Also, recurrent expenditure on primary and secondary education alone, increased from \$12m in '57 to \$24m in the '63 Budget. Another factor was the declining price on oil on the world market since '60.

where the money will come from

	\$ million
Public Sector Savings	41.6
(Depreciation Allocations and Surpluses)	
Local Loans	47.6
Foreign Loans	66.1
Other Capital Receipts from	
Local Sources	6.0
Funds Provided Under	
Chaguaramas Agreement	50.5
Foreign Aid (Grants and Soft Loans)	90.8
	\$302.6

It is clear, therefore, that local resources are projected to provide some 31 per cent of the total financial requirements over the next five years. Whereas 69% is expected to come from external sources. Note that between '58 and '62 the percentage raised locally was 92. This had been possible mainly because of favourable oil prices between '56 and '60, and adjustments in tax rates—designed to mobilise resources and to change consumption patterns in favour of local purchases and against imports.

public utilities

The allocation for the Telephone Service over the five-year period is \$21m; Port Authority—\$15m; Electricity—\$64m; Water and Sewerage—\$29m

These public utilities are expected to provide a certain amount of finance for their own development so that they can rely less on borrowing for the execution of their capital expenditure programmes. Projected contributions are:

	\$ million
T&TEC	27.6
Port Authority	6.0
Telephone Service	4.0
Water and Sewerage Authority	4.0
	\$41.6

The first three loans are entirely self-liquidating.

Foreign borrowing to finance these services is projected as follows: Telephone loan—\$13.0m; Port Loan—\$8.8m; Electricity Loan—\$37.0m; Sewerage Loan—\$7.3m.

The Electricity Commission has a further sum of \$19.3m to draw

upon from the World Bank, already negotiated; and it is assumed that an additional sum of \$17.7m will be made available between 1965 and 1968 for construction of another 60—mg generating set.

On Telephones, a normal commercial loan of \$13m will be raised externally. It should be relatively easy to obtain a self-liquidating loan of \$9.5m to meet foreign exchange costs of the programme. The servicing of these loans is not likely to make demands on Government's revenue.

The Programme envisages an increase in local loans over the five-year period of \$47.6m, to be distributed as follows: Increase in Treasury Bills—\$5.0m; Independence Development Fund—\$13.0m; other medium and long-term local loans—\$25.6; local portion of Telephone loan—\$4.0m. With regard to medium and short-term borrowing, it is estimated that a minimum of \$25m. can be obtained from the funds of insurance companies.

foreign aid

The gap between planned expenditure and available funds of \$90.8 represents 30 per cent. of total projected development expenditure. It is assumed that this gap will be bridged by means of foreign grants or soft loans, depending on the particular projects to which the money will be applied.

"It is considered that Trinidad and Tobago is highly eligible for foreign aid not only because it was able to finance the last Programme so extensively from its own resources, but also because it satisfies all the generally accepted criteria for the receipt of foreign aid—a proper approach to planning, a progressive tax structure, an observance of the principles of social justice, emphasis on rural development and land reform, and an emphasis on self help.

recurrent expenditure

"It now remains to estimate the probable demands on recurrent revenue arising from in-

creased recurrent expenditure on the new services to be provided in the Plan and from additional public debt charges required to service additional borrowing. The total additional recurrent expenditure over the five-year period is estimated at \$22.2 million arising almost entirely from the growing needs for Education, as is shown in the following Table:

	\$ million
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	1.6
Industry and Tourism	Negligible
Roads and Bridges	0.4
Airports	Negligible
Drainage and Reclamation	0.2
Education and Training	18.0
Health	0.4
Housing	0.8
Social and Community Development	Negligible
Public Buildings	0.4
Local Government	0.3
Special Works	0.1
Total	\$22.2 million

"Certain services are entirely self-liquidating in that they operate on a commercial basis and so generate revenue in excess of operating expenditures. These are Electricity, Ports and Telephones. Other services which are of a commercial character do not attempt to cover costs from their own earnings and so receive subventions from the Government. Such services include Water and Sewerage, the Agricultural Credit Bank and Housing.

"The basic assumption in the Plan is that the subventions received from the Exchequer by the proposed Water and Sewerage Authority and the Agricultural Credit Bank will not increase over the 1963 level. With

respect to Housing, the subvention is assumed to increase by only \$800,000 over the five years, or by an average of \$160,000 per annum. This increased subvention is included above among the additional recurrent expenditures.

education — 80%

"Education accounts for 80 per cent. of the projected increase in recurrent expenditure. This reflects the pressure created by the rapidly growing population of school age as well as the high priority attached to the development of human resources.

"In order to estimate the additional debt burden on revenue it is necessary to exclude self-liquidating borrowing for Electricity, Ports and Telephones and the foreign gap aid of \$91.8 million. This gives a total increase in non-self-liquidating hard debt of \$50.9 million. On this basis, the projected increase in annual public debt charges to be borne by Government revenue would be four million dollars by 1968 or about \$12 million over the entire five-year period.

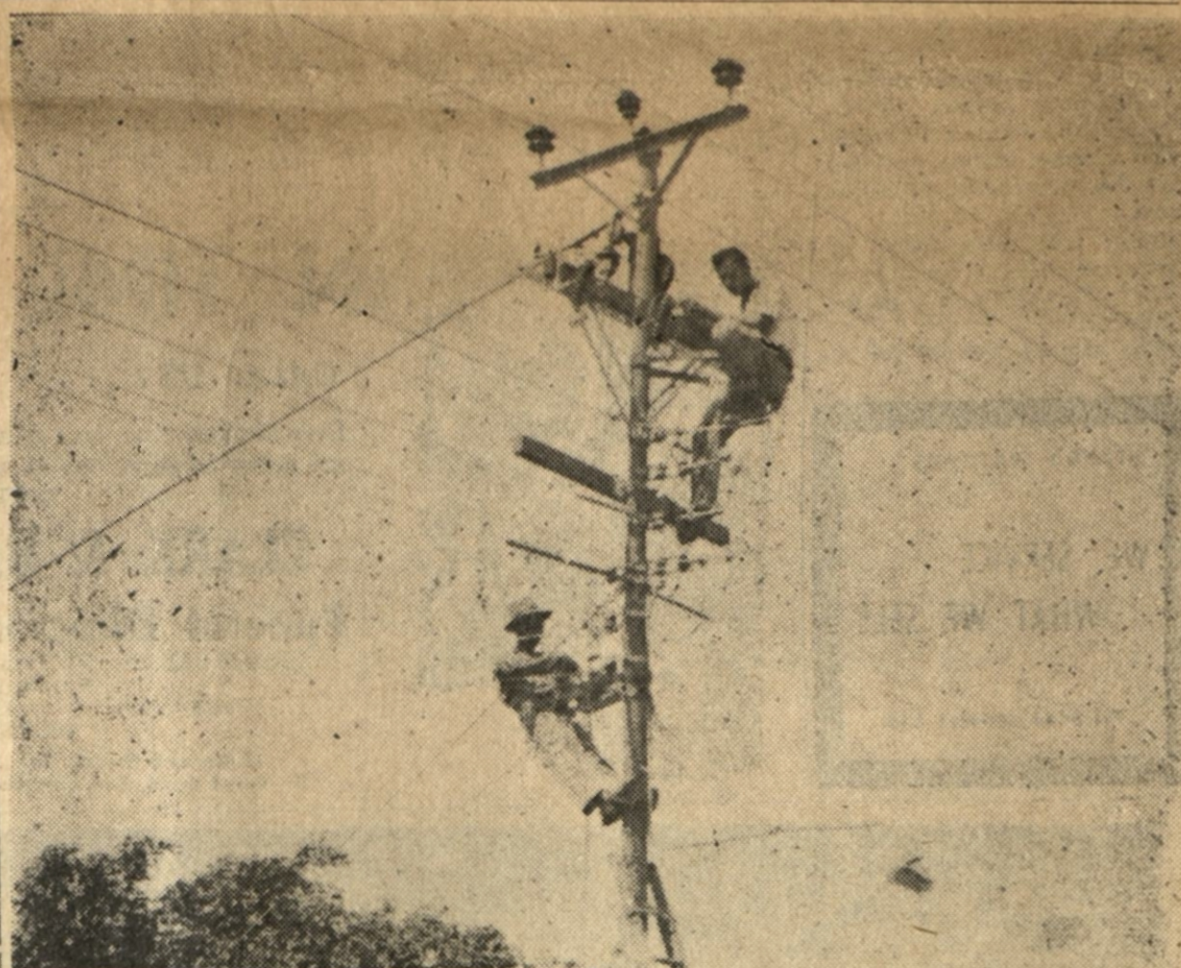
"Thus the total additional burden on recurrent revenues over the five-year period is projected at \$34.2 million or \$6.8 million per annum. This will constitute the contribution of recurrent Government revenue to the financing of the Development Plan. This sizeable increase in the claims on recurrent revenue, which is not likely to increase dramatically even with increased efforts from the revenue-collecting departments, explains why it is necessary to seek grants and soft loans on such terms as

would impose no significant additional burden on recurrent revenues over the five-year period.

basic problem

"But even if foreign aid on these terms is obtained, the basic problem remains of controlling the growth of recurrent expenditures. There are two fundamental requirements of such control. The first is the avoidance of excessive wage and salary increases in the public sector. The second fundamental requirement is a rationalisation of the administrative machinery of the public sector. This, in turn, involves raising the efficiency of all grades of the Public Service, better supervision of manual labour working on Government projects and the continuous search for effecting economies in all forms of expenditure.

"If there is one thing that is clear from the examination of present trends, it is that a continuation of the recent rate of increase in salaries and wages in the public sector will make it necessary to reduce the projected size of public sector outlays on Development — with all the adverse effects which this will have on the long-run growth of the economy as well as on the maintenance of employment in the short-run. It is not only the balance in the Government's budget which will be upset, the postulated contribution of the Public Utilities to the financing of capital expenditure also rests on the assumption that there will be no significant increases in wage-and salary-rates."



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how to produce food economically, or better still, help him to improve his efficiency.

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and development in the 5 year period.

Agricultural Credit

"Agricultural Credit," says the Draft, "is a key factor in agricultural development."

"The Agricultural Credit Bank makes credit available to industries connected with the land, and commercial fishing, to individuals, agricultural credit societies, or co-operative societies engaged in agriculture."

In 1962 the Agricultural Credit Bank's loan capital figure stood at \$6m.

The Draft, having discussed the present disabilities of the Agricultural Bank proposes to reorganise the Bank to make it "cope more effectively than hitherto with the needs of small and medium sized farmers of the country. The Draft proposes a new approach in the Bank's methods which would give:

- (1) a system of supervised credit
- (2) greater flexibility and decentralisation of operations
- (3) more emphasis on the provision of medium and long term credit.

\$17m

30,000 acres

- A total of \$17m has been allocated for increased lending by the Bank over the five year period.
- Of this, \$16m will be for medium and long term credit for agriculture and livestock and \$1m for loans to the fishing industry.
- The Bank will operate and work in close collaboration with the Agricultural Extension Services, the Co-operative Department and the Community Development Department.
- The Bank will continue to make subsidies to increase levels of production. The sum of \$1.9m will be provided for development subsidies.

"Between 1964 and 1968 it is planned to distribute 30,000 acres of Crown Lands to small farmers."

"But," warns the Draft, "the problem is beset with difficulties owing to the large capitalisation required both in respect of any acquisition of suitable land and capital assistance per settler."

A total of \$3m has been allocated for land settlement

Agricultural Education

The proposals for agricultural education bear quoting in full:

"A progressive agriculture requires informed farmers. The Government will work towards:

- (a) a closer integration of Agricultural Science into the curriculum of schools, particularly in rural areas; and
- (b) towards the establishment of Vocational Schools with an agricultural bias in rural areas.

"With a rapidly increasing population containing a very high proportion of young people, efforts will be made to encourage younger people to go into farming. The Vocational Schools that will be established in selected areas of the country will not only provide training in Agriculture for the younger age-groups of boys and girls, but for all farmers who desire to improve their knowledge in this fashion.

"Over the Plan period \$100,000 has been allocated for Training Courses for farmers."

Lesser, but still very vital problems in the overall programme for agriculture — the problem of winning water for irrigation and for livestock; the problem of agricultural research, survey and investigations; the problem of providing statistics and the problem of soil conservation—have all been emphasised in the Draft, and money has been allocated for use under the various heads.

The Draft Second Five-Year Plan Aims of the Agricultural Programme

Our review beginning last week noted that the emphasis will, as far as possible, be on the development of domestic agriculture. The draft indicates that the measures contemplated to achieve this development are:

- (a) the involvement of the farmer more directly than hitherto in the improvement of his own condition
- (b) the improvement of the agricultural extension service
- (c) the provision of medium and long term credit and, to a smaller extent, of planting and other subsidies
- (d) the establishment of improved marketing facilities, including the provision where necessary of guaranteed prices.
- (e) the settling of uncultivated Crown Lands
- (f) the provision of facilities for agricultural education at all levels
- (g) the rationalisation of the land tenure system
- (h) the provision of irrigation facilities
- (i) the provision of access roads
- (j) the undertaking of research and investigation into soils, land use, crops, livestock, costs and prices, production and farm management
- (k) the collection of statistics
- (l) the encouragement of the farmer to undertake soil conservation measures.

Development Boards

Essential to the implementation of these measures are the County Agricultural Development Boards.

Composed largely of farmers, the Boards will be the means by which the farmer will be involved in the improvement of his own condition.

- ★ they facilitate closer co-operation between Government and the farming community
- ★ they will give advice on various aspects of the programme
- ★ they will make recommendations with respect to the nature and location of irrigation schemes and on priorities for the construction of access roads.
- They will also play an important role in operation of the Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme.
- The sum of \$600,000 for use

on the recommendation of the Boards for a wide range of agricultural development projects, including the financing of small processing plants and tractor pools.

One such pilot board has already been established in the Eastern Counties and has made several recommendations to Government.

Extension Services

The Extension services will find their main channel of communication to the farmer in the County Development Boards. The main goal of Extension Officers will be greater land productivity with the utmost economy. In other words they will demonstrate to the farmer

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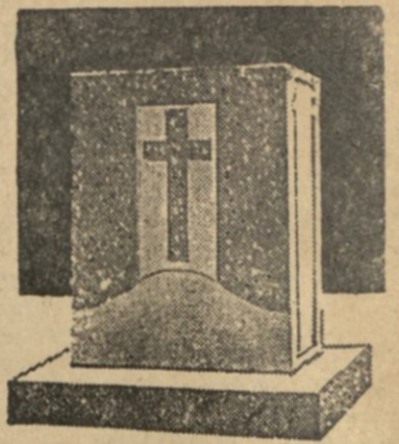
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WHAT IS "REAL" WAGES ?

A common form of the snobbery of our times is the social connotation attaching to the euphemism that "salary" is different to "wages". Thus, "employees" who are said to be paid "salaries" have tended to look rather condescendingly on "workers" who are paid "wages". But there is, in fact, no economic difference between a "salary" and a "wage". Just as there is, in socio-economics, no difference between an "employee" and a "worker." Both are workers, both hold their hands to an employer on pay day.

Besides, many a so-called "employee," in strict social terms — that is, in terms of character and integrity and sense of responsibility — does not rate as high a place as a "worker" in dignity and honesty.

the social ladder than a trade union leader. But, in these circumstances, he finds the services of the trade unionist more valuable to himself and his family.

This is in keeping with the social order in which we live and are apparently willing to tolerate and endure.. There are other social factors amounting to sheer prejudice. But we are dealing with trade union practices.

salary – wages

It is the custom in this society to regard payment to a manual worker as a wage and payment to a non-manual worker as a "salary". The basic fact which is overlooked or off-sighted is that both are employed and depend for their livelihood on what they

receive from their employer, for whom they work to produce a profit for him.

It sometimes happens, in countries like Guyana and Jamaica, which have a strong peasant class, that the manual worker owns property (whether a piece of land or a house), whereas the "salaried employee", especially in

By
KEN HILL

urban areas, has more often than not to pay rent. He may be a lodger or boarder who does not own even the furniture he uses.

delusions

Thus, we see, on investigation, that these social niceties are more in the nature of shams and delusions, which serve to divide the working class into artificial categories for the purpose of des-

troying or undermining the possibility of unity, by pandering to human vanity and pretensions.

Money wages by itself, too, is not an accurate measure of the standard of living. There is a very real distinction between what is called "money wages" and what is "real wages".

the real wage

The "real wage" is the actual value of the "money wage" in terms of what it can buy. That is the acid test.

A man may earn \$96 a month. He may spend all of it in providing himself and his family with such basic needs as food, clothing and shelter.

For one reason or another, the cost of food is increased, and it may happen (as it very often does) that, to maintain the same

standard of living by buying the same amount of food, he needs another \$15 a month.

increase, but

Assuming he is a member of a union, his union may succeed in obtaining an increase of \$15 a month for him. In practice, this would be most difficult. But let us proceed on the assumption that he is now getting \$111 per month.

He can truthfully say that his wage has gone up. But can he accurately say that his "real wage" has increased ?

No. For, in these circumstances, his increased wage which is now \$111 can buy **only** what he used to be able to buy for \$96.

There is more than one kind of wages.

(Continued next week)

dignity of labour

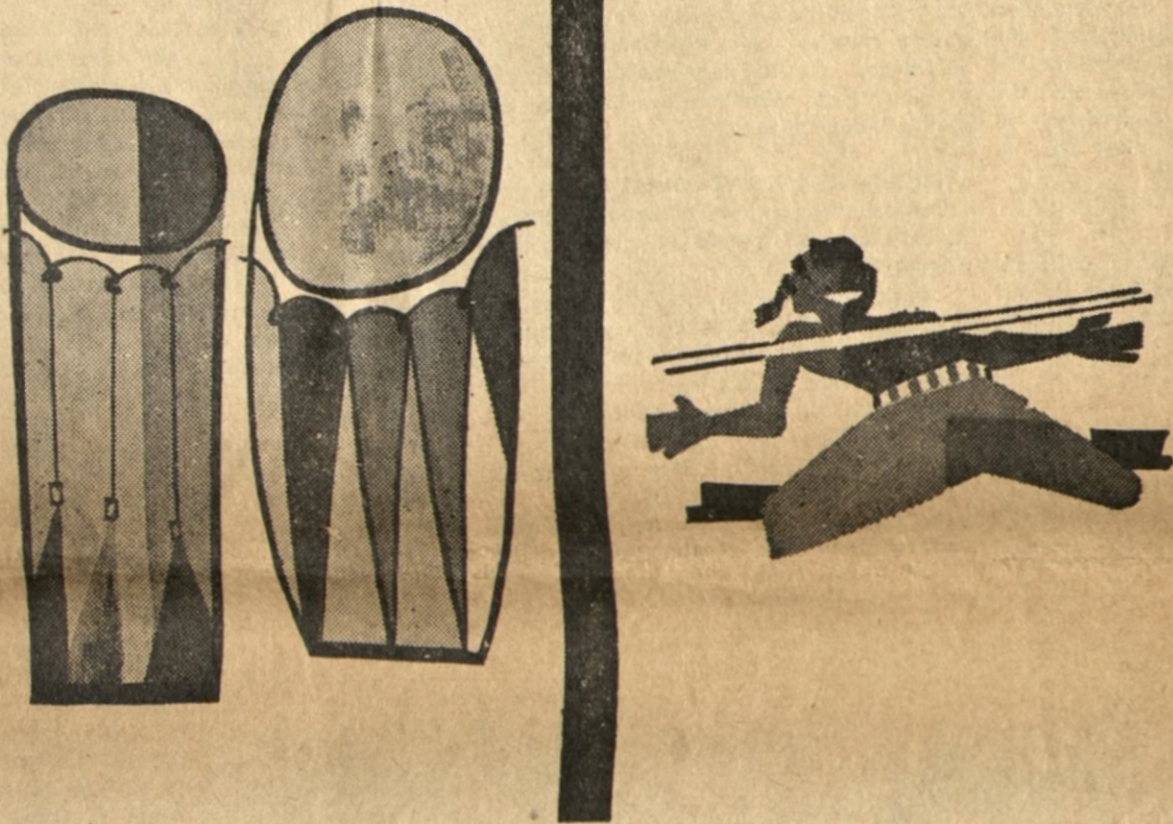
We have only to look around us at any time, any day, to recognise how true this is. Hence, we can furnish, from our own experiences, as workers, proof that it is the dignity of labour that counts — not the form of labour or the kind of work that one does. And the faithful performance of the tasks, the duties assigned to the job—each worker to the best of his or her capacity or ability — is what distinguishes a good citizen from one not so good.

However, the snobbery of our shallow, "make-believe" society permits many a "white-collar" worker to call himself a "middle class" citizen. He it is who insists that he draws a "salary", not a wage. He also insists that he occupies a "position", not a job, and so on.

not till adversity

In the same way, he is loath or reluctant to join a trade union, although his employer invariably is a member of a trade association.

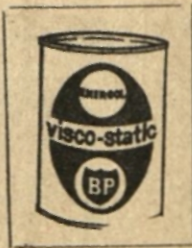
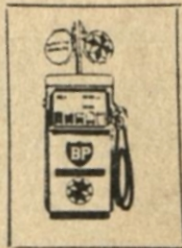
Of course, when misfortune, such as dismissal, suspension or retrenchment, overtakes him, he may be among the first to run to a trade union. Or, may be, when he does not get an increase in his "salary" and thinks he should be paid more for his services. He naturally ranks a lawyer or a politician higher up on



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party notes

The Barataria constituency is now on its last phase in the elections activities which began in May. On Thursday the acting general secretary presided over a special meeting of the Constituency Executive and assisted the members in planning for the first meeting of the newly elected constituency representatives and for the Annual Constituency Conference.

The First Meeting of the new Constituency Group will be held at the Islamic School on Bissesar Street, San Juan, on Sunday 25th August, at 9.30 a.m. On that occasion the election of the new Constituency Executive will take place and the Reports of Officers of the Constituency in respect of the past year's activities will be approved.

These reports will be placed before the Constituency Conference later that day for discussion by the delegates. At the close of the conference the delegates will elect their representatives to the General Council and the delegates who will represent the Barataria constituency at the Seventh Annual Convention of the Party which takes place in September.

PG 7

Party Group No. 7 of Barataria held its installation of officers on Saturday 27th July, 1963, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Bobb on Pundit Street, El Socorro.

The Hon. Kamaluddin Mohammed performed the duties of installing officer before an enthusiastic audience of eighty party members from the constituency. The representative urged the

officers to exercise eternal vigilance in their duties in the Party, and to develop their Party Group so that it would act as a powerful social force in the area in which it operates.

County Councillors George Kangalee and C. A. Dowdy were present and addressed the members on various aspects of the work of the St. George County Council in the area.

A gay party with dancing and refreshments followed.

PG 2

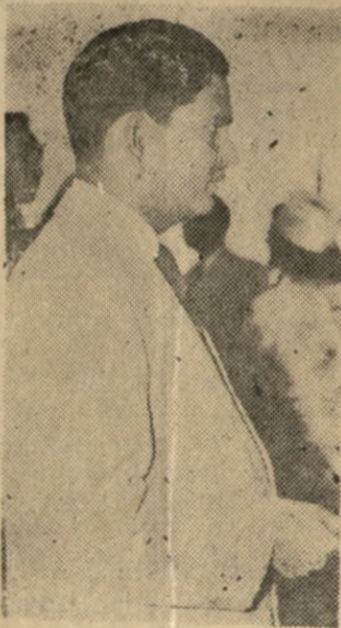
Another party was sponsored by Party Group No. 2 of Barataria on Monday 29th July, 1963, at the breakfast shed on Sixth Avenue. Mr. Ambrose Dottin, chairman of the St. Joseph constituency presided over the formal part of the function and Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed installed the new Officers.

The Hon. Representative addressed the big gathering of Party Members, who had turned out to witness the installation ceremony, on the responsibility of the P.N.M. Members in the age of independence.

GROUP 12 OF BARATARIA

The following officers of Group 12, Barataria, were installed on August 3.

Chairman—Mr. K. Jack; vice chairman—Mr. G. Maloney; secretary—Mr. A. Tappin; ass't secretary—Miss M. Thomas; treasurer—Miss E. Phillip; public relations officer—Mr. W. Pantoilete; youth officer — Mrs. J. Warren; committee members — Mrs. M. Caesar; Mrs. S. Neil. Representatives to the Constituency Group—Miss E. Phillip.



Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed
M.H.R. Barataria

Miss M. Thomas, Mr. A. Tappin. Delegates to the Constituency Conference — Mr. G. Maloney; Miss E. Phillip, and Mr. A. Tappin. Delegate to the Annual Convention—Mr. A. Tappin.

POS West

PG 3

Mr. Eric James installed the following officers of PG 3 on May 22.

The chairman—Mr. L. Mayers; vice chairman — Mr. L. Cabelero; secretary—Mrs. V. Lewis; ass't secretary—Miss J. Omar; treasurer—Mr. S. Bain; public relations officer—Mr. C. Cupid; elections officer—Mr. Campbell; education officer—Mr. G. Arthur; youth officer — Mr. O. Edmund; committee members — Mrs. F. Arthur, and Miss M. Agard.

BARATARIA

PG 7

The Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. K. Mohammed, who is also representative for the Barataria Constituency officiated at two (Installation of Officers) cere-

monies of P.N.M. Party Groups in the Barataria Constituency on Saturday 27th July and Monday 29th July.

He first installed officers of Party Group 7. They were:

Chairman — Mrs. Catherine Norde; vice chairman—Mr. Elijah Bobb; secretary — Mrs. Barbara Grant; ass't secretary — Mrs. Candace David; treasurer — Mr. Ellerton Glasgow; public relations officer—Mr. Lennox Clarke; education officer—Mrs. Netta Glasgow; elections officer—Mr. Hector Harris; youth officer—Mrs. Gertrude Bobb; committee members —Miss Germaine Cust and Mrs. Agnes Patrick.

Mr. Mohammed installed the officers in the presence of a large gathering and urged members to continue their vigilance for the welfare of the Party and the country. He told them that the Party was not only formed to win elections, but to serve as a lasting force in our society, moulding the political thinking of our people for a better economic and social life.

Mr. George Kangalee, County Councillor for the Ward of St. Ann's, gave an address on the duties and functions of Members of the House of Representative and County Councillors. He said the task of a representative of any elected body of Government is always a very heavy one, and as such members must be understanding and cooperative in their attitude.

Councillor Dowdy of the Diego Martin Ward was guest speaker and Mr. Nabab Ali, headteacher of the El Socorro Islamic School and President of the Parent/Teacher Association of the district also addressed the gathering.

On Monday night at the Community Breakfast Shed at Sixth Avenue, Barataria, the following officers of Group 2 were installed:

Chairman—Ralph Cielto; vice chairman — Reynold Plowden; secretary — P. A. Hinds; ass't secretary—Mrs. Agatha Parker; treasurer—Charles Felice; public relations officer — Mrs. Mable Plowden; education secretary — Doreen Cheesman; youth officer—Violet La Fortune; committee members—Mrs. Mathilda Allard and Mrs. Thelma Hinds.

At this meeting Mr. Mohammed gave an address on the duties and responsibilities of Party Members towards their elected representatives.

Mr. Victor Noel was guest speaker and gave an impressive address in which he emphasised that the good citizen of Trinidad and Tobago does not only concern himself with the road or light which is required, but rather with the broader view of the improvement of his community in the form of their moral upliftment.

Mr. Ambrose Dottin, a member of the General Council of the Party and chairman of the St. Joseph Constituency, presided at both functions.

FYZABAD

PG 8

Party Group 8 of Fyzabad has organized an "Independence" semi-formal fair and dance to be held at the La Brea Community Centre, on August 31. Music will be provided by the Harmonies Combo, and there will be a bar, buffet, and ices.

The fair will run from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., and the admission fee will be \$1.00 for an adult and 50 cents for a child.

The dance begins at 8.00 p.m. and ends at 4.00 a.m., and the admission fee for a lady will be \$1.00 and for a gentleman, \$1.50.



Mr. A. C. Alexis
M.H.R. La Brea

at Balisier house

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

This



Week

TODAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

Party Group No. 3 Port-of-Spain North —

8.00 p.m.

Normal Activities

Normal Activities

Normal

Normal

Clairmont Youth Group — 5.30 p.m.

Women's League — 4.30 p.m.



The First Vice Chairman, P.N.M., Dr. Ibbit Mosaheb.

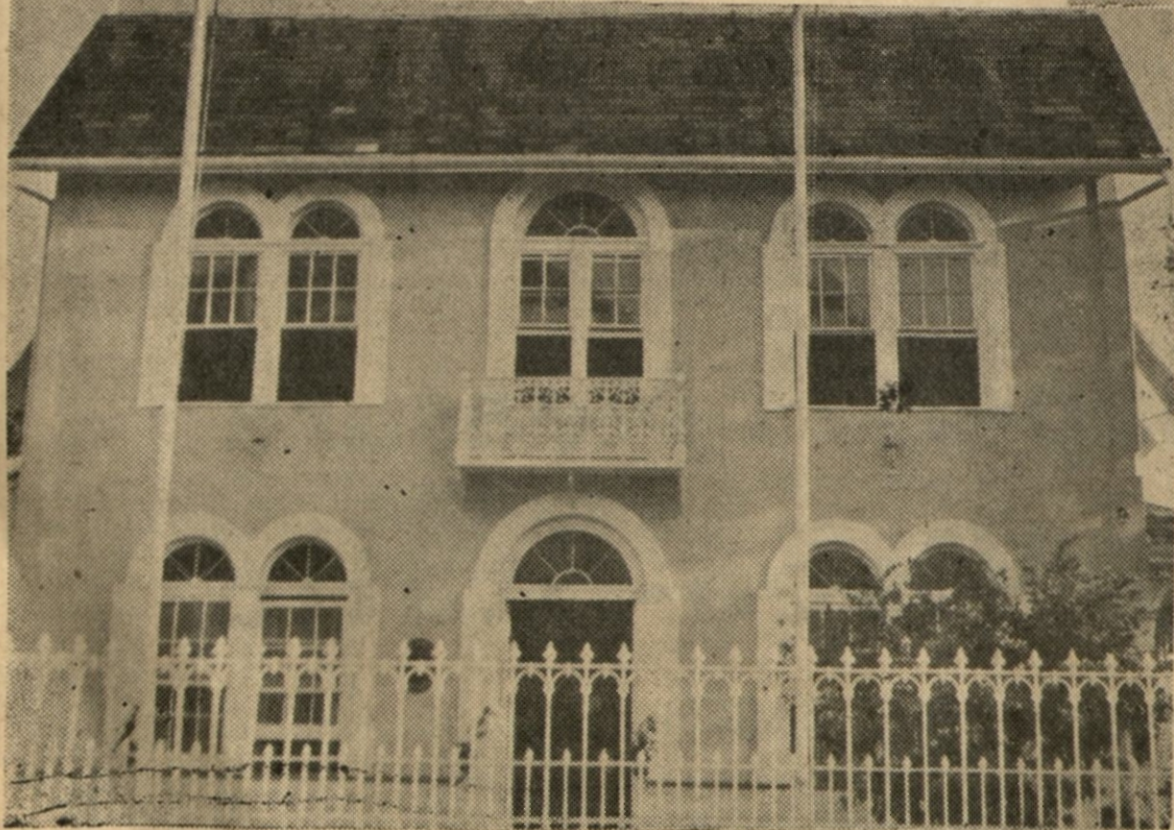
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Party Headquarters Building Fund

TARGET \$50,000.00

Already Acknowledged:	\$26,281.83
Party Group No. 10 — Diego Martin	25.00
A Member — St. Joseph	35.00
Party Group No. 7 — La Brea	20.00
Party Group No. 8 — La Brea	18.00
Indar Persad	21.00
Ben Sealey	40.00

Total — \$26,440.83



Proposals for education

After a brief summary on the role of the background to and the recent developments in education, the Draft explains that... "the expansion of educational facilities, particularly at the secondary level, has added a tremendous burden to the recurrent budget of the Government. Recurrent expenditure on Education (excluding the Government's contribution to the University of the West Indies) has increased from \$12.2m. in 1957 to \$24.4m. in 1963; in the next three years the annual average Government contribution to the University of the West Indies will be \$3m., and in the 1963 Budget the cost of all scholarships (including Development, Civil Service and Study Leave Awards) is put at \$1.43m. These two considerations underlie the educational proposals in the new Five-Year Plan."

Comprehensive Secondary Schools

After this statement of expenditure the Draft turns to the schools and says:

"At the secondary level, the emphasis will be on Comprehensive Schools, the distinction between Grammar and Secondary Modern being abolished and all schools becoming known simply as Secondary Schools. All the existing Secondary Modern Schools, even in populous urban areas, will be extended and converted into such Comprehensive Secondary Schools. Moreover, within the Secondary Schools greater emphasis will be placed on Science and Mathematics — the foundations of modern technology—and on such Social Studies as History and Geography. The training and recruitment programme will aim at providing an adequate number of teachers in these fields. Finally, the number of secondary places will be expanded both in order to provide a five-year course for entrants to the schools previously built as Secondary Modern institutions and in order to keep the percentage of the age-group entering in 1968 at 18 per cent."

More Places

This involves the construction of 5,580 additional places in existing Government schools and 420 additional places in existing Assisted Schools to provide a five-year course for all those who entered Government and Assisted Secondary Schools in January, 1963, and the construction of an additional 2,100 places between 1964 and 1968 in 5 new Secondary Schools. In this way a total of 8,100 Secondary places will be provided.

"This limited target for secondary places has been set for financial reasons. However, a large percentage of the eleven-plus children who at present fail to secure places in Secondary Schools are of quite definite ability and fail to receive post-primary education adequate to

their talents if they stay on at the Primary School.

Senior Schools

"Accordingly, it is proposed to provide either three-year or four-year Senior-School courses for such children. No new buildings will be constructed but use will be made on a two-shift basis of 15 Government Secondary Schools and the twelve Government Primary Schools with Home Economics facilities and Practical Training Centres. On the basis of a four-year course, annual intakes and total numbers in these Senior Schools will be as follows:—

	Annual Intake	Total Numbers
September, 1964	3,330	3,330
September, 1965	3,680	7,010
September, 1966	3,820	10,830
September, 1967	3,960	14,790
September, 1968	3,960	15,420

Over the period approximately the same numbers will be entering Senior Schools as enter Secondary Schools.

Primary Education

The establishment of Senior Schools will in itself reduce the need for additional new places in Primary Schools. Thus, it is proposed to construct only 8 to 10 primary schools in order to provide 3,500 new additional primary places, and to re-build seven Schools (2,800 places), of which two will be Government and five Denominational. The additional Schools will be located principally in remote rural areas."

The proposed increase in pupil intake in primary and secondary schools poses the problem of proportionate increase in staffs and the Draft explains how this will be achieved.

University Education

Having discussed the problems of university education, the Draft explains that "the shortage of graduates available in the country arises from the fact that large numbers studying abroad do not return home"

And this is a strong argument for expanding our own university



The Minister of Education, Senator Donald Pierre, speaking at a function at Nelson St. R.C. School recently. With him are: From left to right, Senator W. J. Alexander, Senator Verna Crichtlow and the late Mr. A.J. Alexander.

facilities which will go a long way towards meeting our needs for graduate teachers for the secondary schools.

"It is projected that the output of Engineering and Agriculture graduates from St. Augustine will be 80 and 50 respectively in 1968. Of these it may be assumed that about 30 and 20 respectively will be Trinidad and Tobago nationals. The College of Arts and Science should produce about 300 graduates in Arts and Science in 1968. On this basis the total annual output of nationals from St. Augustine should be about 350 by 1968."

Welcome News

"The new non-residential College of Arts and Science will be opened at St. Augustine in October 1963 as part of the University of the West Indies. The College is being designed to accommodate 2,000 full-time students. There will be offered a new General Arts Degree designed not only to make the student proficient in his field of study but also to give him an understanding of the Caribbean and its relationship with the world."

"To this end courses in English, in the development of world civilisation, including a broad survey of the development of Humanities, Science and Technology, and in Caribbean studies will be compulsory for all students during the first two years."

It is expected that graduates of the new College will be better equipped than previous graduates have been to serve in a wide range of fields, especially in teaching, Government administration and commerce and industry. The fees of all Trinidad and Tobago students will be paid by the Trinidad and Tobago Government."

Technical Education

From this point the Draft launches out on the need and provision for technical education.

It proposes (1) to convert the Polytechnic Institute at St. James into a full-time day school "to remedy the short comings of many of the Secondary schools in respect of Sixth form facilities and Science teaching facilities. The institution will be able to accommodate about 400 pupils on this basis".

Technical education is of the utmost importance since there are "present and continuing shortages in nearly all fields— professional, technical and administrative at the level both of Government and private enterprise".

Of the three types of specialised workers in the field, professional, technician and craftsman, the Draft states that "the greatest need numerically is for craftsmen but the need for technicians is more strategic in that the technician has to supervise the work of the craftsman and act as a link between the latter and the professional".

The completed John S. Donaldson Institute and the enlarged San Fernando Technical Institute will provide for training technicians to the Ordinary National Certificate and ultimately the Higher National Certificate.

Education in Agriculture

The stress laid in agriculture makes education in this field equally important. "Such education can be provided at three levels and for three separate categories of persons — the professional, the technician and the farmer".

The Faculty of Agriculture of the UWI gives professional train-

ing to about 20 Trinidadians and Tobagonians.

The Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute turns out the technicians — Agricultural Assistants — too few so far — but it is promised to increase the number when territories of the Eastern Caribbean sever their relationship with the institute".

Young farmers will be taught in Vocational Schools and the Agricultural Extension Service will assist practising farmers.

Labour College

On the subject of labour education the Draft states bluntly: "One of the most important means of improving industrial relations in the country is by the establishment of a Labour College where Trade Unionists as well as representatives of management could be trained in all studies affecting labour relations. The three main functions of the College would be:

- To provide trade union training and workers' education;
- To conduct seminars and courses and other activities in the field of industrial relations; and
- To undertake research into problems affecting labour.

"The centre will offer full-time courses and means will have to be devised for workers attending to receive pay during their course of studies. A Managing Board comprising representatives of Labour and Government will run the institution. For the time being a separate building will not be provided for the College, in view of the large number of existing and proposed facilities— such as the John S. Donaldson Institute and the College of Arts and Science."

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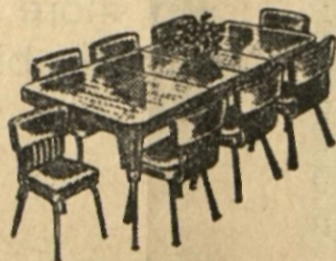
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Editorial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1963

Better Villages

OUR VILLAGES sprang up willy nilly, near plantations, at cross roads, on bays where the fishing proved good or by the natural process of the landless squatting on fertile land to eke out an existence. They developed in the same haphazard way; cottages clustered together in crazy patterns or strung out along the ribbon of the road. No one ever paid the slightest attention to their growth or thought of ordering their development. There was no village planner.

When the Prime Minister wisely embarked on his "Meeting the People Tours" the nature and urgency of rural needs brought on through years of neglect of peasant agriculture forced him to take immediate action: to distribute Crown lands, to open schools. He understood the dire need for such amenities as civic centres, water, access roads, lights, tractors, fertilizers, firm markets and agricultural credit. He was urged into an extensive search for ideas to fill these needs. The most remarkable of these ideas so far is the "Better Village Programme". It is an excellent conception and, if properly developed by the committee to which it has been entrusted, may, in the long run, prove the cure for most of the present ills of the rural communities.

The Programme is intended to develop co-operation for self-improvement in rural areas. The Government Information Bulletin for May says, "the intention is that the villages should be helped to help themselves by building on the well known traditions of self help and co-operation."

"The Programme envisages such amenities as tractor pools, cocoa fermentaries, minor industries related to agriculture, water supply, access roads, self help housing, recreation facilities, community centres, handicrafts, credit facilities, mobile services in health and books".

The "Better Village Programme" will not duplicate, as is feared by some, but supplement the vast new agricultural programme proposed in the Draft Second Five Year Plan with its emphasis on bringing forward the peasant farmer and providing the country with an adequate supply of home grown food.

Both programmes have a very wide range and their ideas bring to mind Abraham Lincoln's words, "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but can't do at all or cannot do so well themselves...."

It is of paramount importance that Texaco and Chase Manhattan Bank have decided to support the "Better Village Programme" with money and in committee. If wisely planned and carefully operated, the programme may give villagers a new lease of life, induce them to stay on the land and not wander off to unskilled labour and unemployment in the towns.

US EMBARGO ON ARMS TO SA

The United States has decided to end sales of all military equipment to South Africa by the end of this year.

US Ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, told the Security Council last week that the United States has for some time prohibited sales of arms and military equipment which South Africa could use to enforce its racial policies and has carefully screened all arms shipments from either public or private sources.

Mr. Stevenson said he was authorized to announce now that the United States expects to end sales of all military equipment to South Africa by the end of this Calendar year. Existing contracts for strategic materials solely for external defense purposes must meanwhile be honoured, he said.

He said that long U.S. efforts—both public and private—to persuade South Africa to alter its policy of "injustices deliberately and systematically imposed," and the efforts of others, have achieved no forward movement by South Africa. Instead, he went on, there has been "calculated regression" which has brought a deadlock between the vast majority of mankind and South Africa.

Mr. Stevenson stressed that the world has scarcely a single society that is wholly free of

discrimination and there is no justification for self-righteousness on that score. But whereas most societies try to check and abolish racial discrimination, South Africa has made it the basis of a national policy, and in so doing has isolated itself from the rest of the world.—(USIS).

US. Fleet to assemble in Trinidad

Chaguaramas, August 6—Units of the United States Navy Atlantic Fleet will join with anti-submarine forces of eight South American countries for a four-month combined anti-submarine warfare training exercise under the command of Rear Admiral J. A. Tyree, Jr., Commander South Atlantic Force.

The U.S. Fleet, will assemble in Trinidad August 13. The exercise, called Unitas IV, will begin on August 31. The participating U.S. ships and aircraft will leave their home ports in the United States August 13 for Trinidad.

Operation Unitas IV will consist of training exercises with anti-submarine warfare units of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

TOBAGO PROBLEMS TACKLED

The most serious Tobago problems presented to the Prime Minister during his current "Meeting the People" tour there are either receiving the immediate attention of Government or are already listed for attention in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.

People in Tobago have requested lands for agriculture — for planting and communal pasturage—and lands for housing and recreational grounds. They have asked, in some villages, for cottage hospitals of about 15 to 20 beds each; for vocational schools, community centres and a better water supply. Requests also included access roads to agricultural lands, library services and health centres.

Other agricultural demands include a tractor pool to meet the heavy spade work on the land. Cocoa producers have asked for an electrical drying machine. The merchant community has demanded the removal of the 33 1/3 freight tax which forces them to "mark up" almost all goods somewhat higher than in Trinidad shops and so raise the cost of living in Tobago. Dr. Williams also heard requests for the extension of Government projects to relieve unemployment.

By far the most challenging request was received from the Carnbee Cooperative Society which asked the Prime Minister to provide two scholarships for young members of the co-op to be trained as master butchers at a recognised meat plant abroad for 12 months. The Carnbee Co-op. intends to enter the meat trade.

Its Memorandum represented three Societies in the area—The Mt. Pleasant Agricultural Credit Society, the Mt. Pleasant Credit Union and the Carnbee Consumers Co-operative.

Of the Mt. Pleasant Agricultural Credit Society the memorandum said, in part:

"Before leaving this question of loans we must add that we do not at all like the conditions under which loans are granted. At the present time all members must borrow at the same time and unless they all repay, the society is unable to get a new loan. Therefore, if a few members fail to repay their loans perhaps for reasons beyond their control, all the other members are made to suffer. This creates much unpleasantness in the society. We should like to recommend that a new system be devised so as to enable members to obtain loans when they need them

without being tied to one another.

"Another point which we should like to draw to your attention is that while we are compelled to buy shares in our Agricultural Credit Society, we are not permitted to put the money so accumulated to any use. We see no reason why this money could not be used for the purpose of granting loans to its members or for purchasing Government Savings Bonds. We suggest also that the Reserve Fund be used for the said purposes.

"Mr. Prime Minister, the whole area in which our members cultivate their crops is relatively flat and ideal for ploughing. We would therefore welcome the establishment of a tractor pool owned and operated by Government, as this would do much to lighten our burdens and increase the productivity of our lands.

"We are also experiencing a great deal of difficulty in transporting the produce from our lands. This is because there are no good roads suitable to vehicular traffic in the vicinity of our gardens. This problem can be solved if three traces we have in mind are changed into proper roads. We refer to the trace connecting Carnbee to Milford Main Road, Daniel Crown Trace which leads from Carnbee to the

(Continued on Page 9)

SANTA ROSA SWEEP

4 Cash Prizes

ARE DRAWN EVERY SATURDAY DURING THE SWEEP.



In the 20th July drawing

Ticket C 3336 for 2nd prize of \$140 was sold in San Fernando

In the 27th July drawing

Ticket J 5154 for 1st prize of \$490 was sold in the district of Point Fortin

In the 3rd August drawing

Ticket B 9153 for 4th prize of \$112 was also sold in the district of Point Fortin



Every ticket winning a weekly prize goes back into the draw so that one ticket can win more than one weekly prize and also win the big prize in the final draw which will be over **\$30,000.00**



You will find that it pays you to check your tickets with each Monday's Guardian for you may have one or more tickets winning the **WEEKLY PRIZE**

(Continued from Page 8)

All Fields Road and lastly the Riseland Crown Trace which leads from Riseland to Carnbee.

co-operatives

"We move on to our Credit Union Society. This was registered in 1950. The figures attached on a separate sheet will bear testimony to the progress made by our Credit Union.

"Let us now deal with our Consumers Co-operative. This came into being on 5th. May, 1952. Its members were all members of the Mt. Pleasant Credit Union Co-operative Society, Ltd., which had been in operation for two years then. Satisfied with the running of their Credit Union, and having gained confidence in their ability to work together, these people felt that the time had come for them to attempt some other form of co-operative."

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1963 • Page 9



THE DOCTOR SAYS

buy what is made here

The over-riding security for the future however, is public support and co-operation. To say 'Made in Trinidad and Tobago' represents an enormous step forward over what used to take place in these islands. To say "Buy what is Made in Trinidad and Tobago" is an even bigger step. Our community after generation of depreciation of external influences has not yet shaken off its prejudices over the local product.

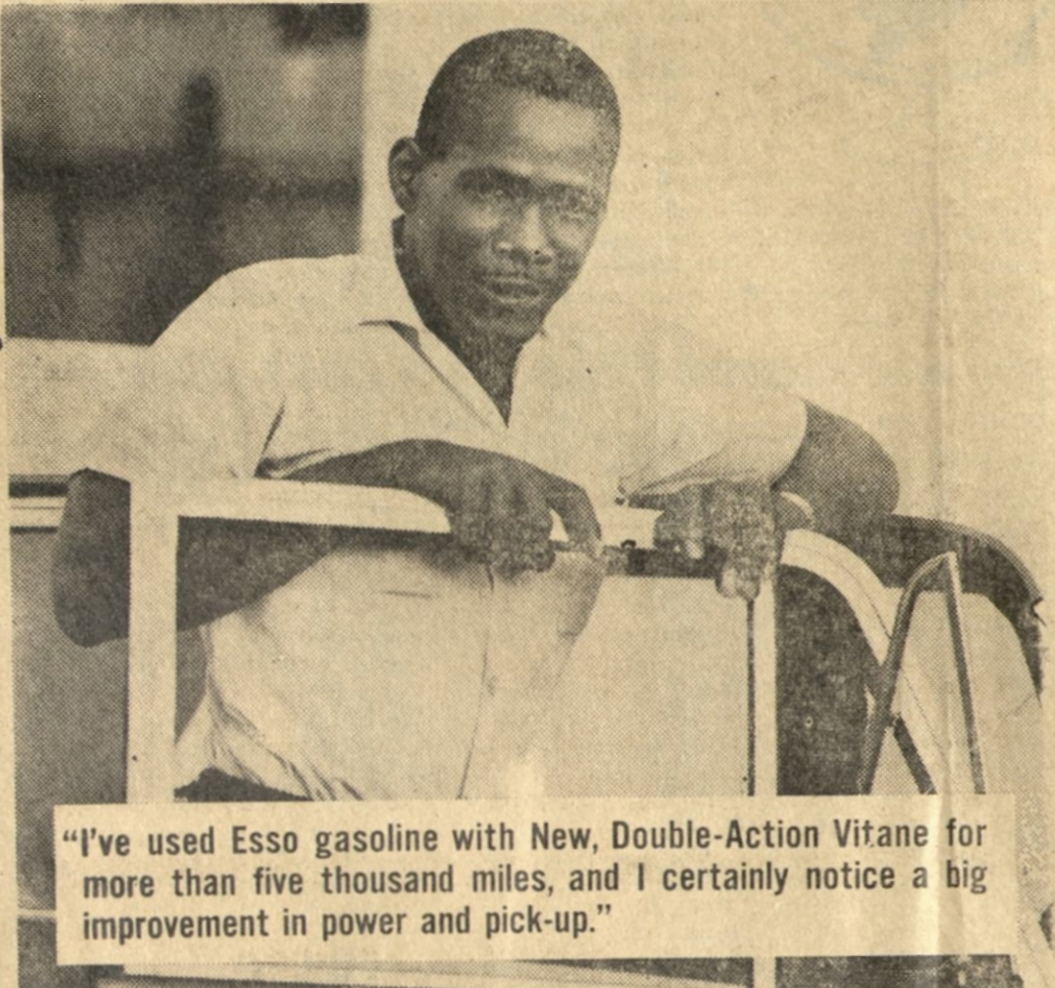
The people must be made to understand the importance of local industry to labour, to employment, to balance payments, to agriculture and fisheries, and to Government revenue.

I have some idea of the difficulties faced by the T.M.A. in this respect as well as the efforts made in trying to overcome these difficulties. I pledge the wholehearted support of the Cabinet in any campaign the T.M.A. may undertake to promote local sales.

I pledge the wholehearted support of the Cabinet in giving preference where Government purchases are involved, to products made in Trinidad and Tobago, and I pledge the wholehearted attention of Cabinet, in efforts made in finding new markets for the products made in Trinidad and Tobago, whilst at the same time maintaining our position in existing markets.

I call on the people of Trinidad and Tobago to come in their thousands to see Trinidad's industrial achievements. I call on them to buy local products at all times, and to assist the local manufacturers.

—From his speech at the opening of the T.M.A. Exhibition in April, 1961, in P.O.S.



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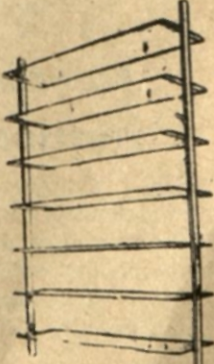
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World News

SIGNING THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN AGREEMENT

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union on Tuesday signed the treaty banning all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. In a 30 minute ceremony at the Kremlin Palace in Moscow the Foreign Ministers of the three nations simultaneously signed three original and identical texts in the Russian and English languages.

The treaty will be open for other nations to sign in all three capitals on August 8.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, looked on as Lord Home, Mr. Rusk and Mr. Gromyko wrote their names on the treaty, which represents the first solid achievement of years of arduous disarmament negotiation.

Immediately after the signing formalities, all the Ministers moved to another great hall of the Kremlin Palace for a celebration reception attended by the Moscow diplomatic corps and newspapermen, radio and television correspondents from all over the world.

It was, said Lord Home in a brief speech at the signing ceremony, "a great occasion for us all; for the Soviet people, for the American people, for the British people...and for the people of the whole world."

a great occasion

Continuing, Lord Home said: "Let our nations, and the nations of the world, recognising that war is outdated, seek diligently for ways of converting the old sterile cold war, based as it was on the old fashioned ideas of inevitable conflict, into a genuine peace based on the recognition of the simple truth that all men are brothers."

The U.S. Foreign Minister, Mr. Dean Rusk said: "In the signature of this treaty represents the readiness of the United States to join with the two other original signatories and with other nations in a determined and sustained effort to find practical means by which the tensions can be reduced and the burdens of the arms race lifted from the shoulders of our peoples."

The communique said in part:

"The three Governments which signed the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater have agreed that this treaty is an important initial step towards the lessening of international tension and the strengthening of peace, and have expressed their hope that further progress will be achieved towards that end."

"The three Governments have expressed the hope that other states will accede to the treaty. They will themselves take the necessary measures for the prompt ratification of the treaty in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. It was agreed that the treaty would be open for signature in all three capitals, beginning on August 8."

— (B.I.S.) & (U.S.I.S.)

to control hurricanes

U.S. Weather Bureau and Navy scientists will conduct a joint experiment during the next three months which could prove a major step toward reducing the destructive fury of hurricanes.

Called Project Stormfury, it will seek to duplicate a 1961 experiment in which scientists seeded Hurricane Esther with silver iodide, causing an apparent change of liquid water at

the storm's centre to ice crystals and a temporary reduction of maximum wind speeds.

If the results of this year's project duplicate those of 1961,

project officials say, the next steps will then be concerned with the specific means of further reducing the wind by enlarging the scale of the experiment.



The Esther seeding experiment was not repeated in 1962 because of the mild hurricane season.

flying laboratories

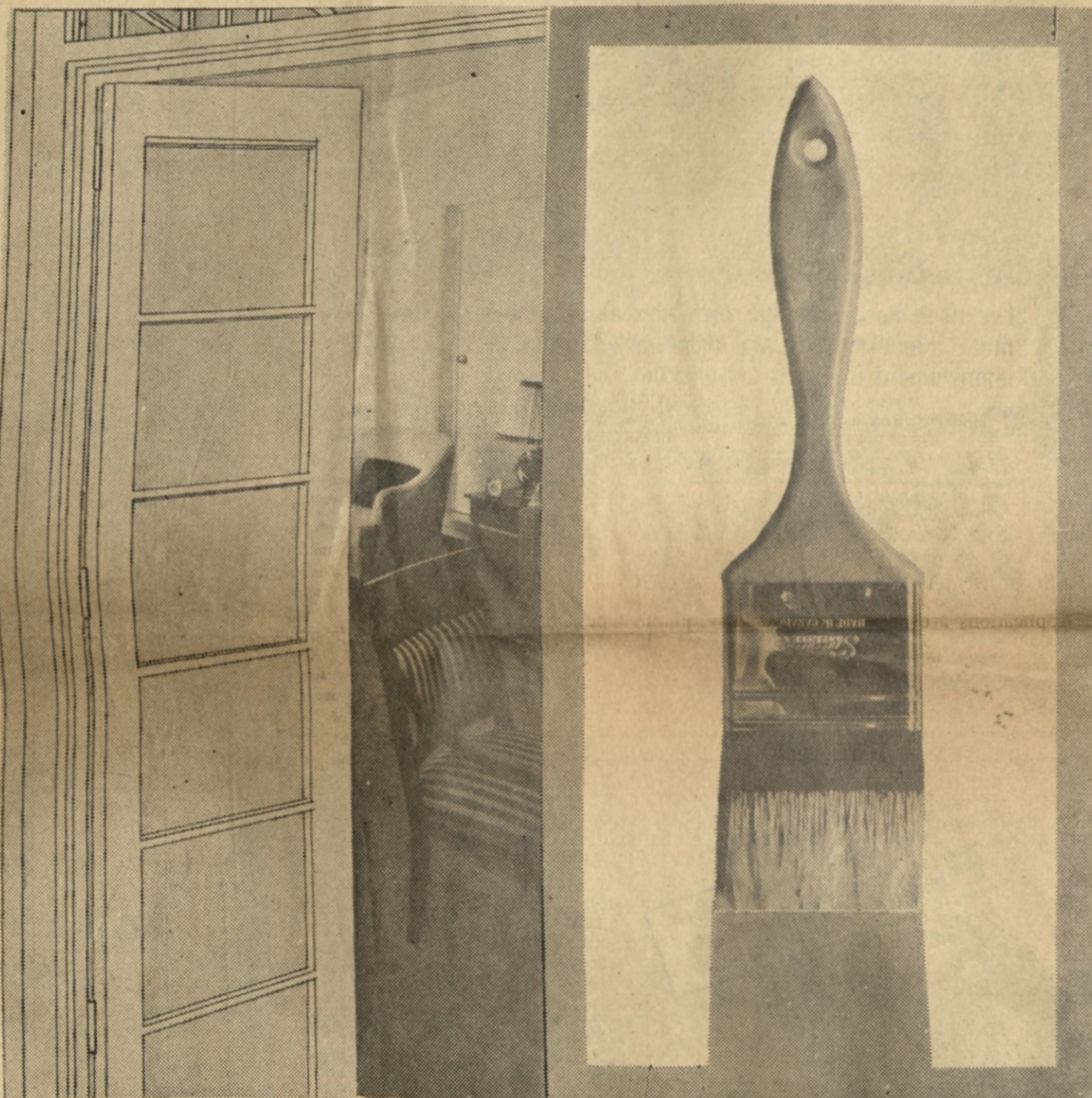
This year's project will be done some time between August 1 and November 1 in the tropical waters of the North Atlantic and Caribbean. If conditions permit, the test will be conducted twice.

Eleven airplanes will be used in the Stormfury operations. One of the six Navy planes will drop canisters dispensing silver iodide into the hurricane clouds. Other specially equipped aircraft will traverse the clouds at various levels to observe and record results. Measurements will be

taken before and after the silver iodide is introduced.

Four Weather Bureau "flying laboratories" which will take part in the experiment have just returned from India, where they gathered data on the monsoon for the International Indian Ocean Expedition, and studied tropical storms in the area as compared to Atlantic hurricanes.

The 1963 Stormfury project also includes a new experiment to test the effectiveness of the cloud seeding method. From August 17 to 21, seeding experiments will be conducted in three isolated cumulo-nimbus clouds within 300 miles of Puerto Rico. Two will be seeded and the third used as a control. Research aircraft will assess the results.— (USIS).



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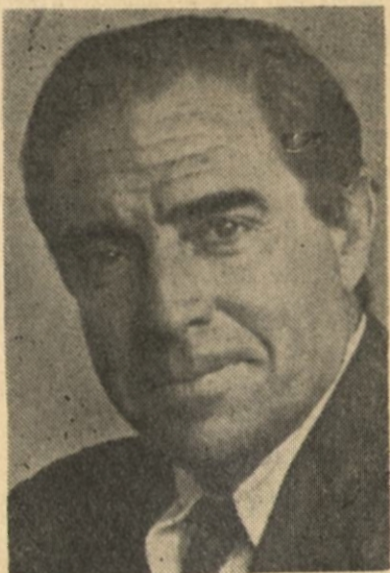
an absence of buyers

Trinidad and Tobago is still withdrawn from the Overseas Cocoa market which is still a buyer's subject to exploitation by speculators. Besides, this is the manufacturers' off-season for the new season opens next month.

The eyes of the cocoa world are fixed on the estimates or the forecasts of the main crops of Ghana and Nigeria as well as the coming world cocoa conference to determine the International Cocoa Agreement. This Conference is scheduled to be held in Geneva next month.

At this Conference, the major question of price ranges, that is the fixing of minimum and maximum prices, will be brought into the open, spear-headed by the producing countries led by the Big Five which includes Ghana, Nigeria and Brazil.

Overseas advisories make interesting reading. It is reported that there has been no encouragement yet for the West Indian Islands. From Trinidad, private advices received abroad indicate that although the current crop is now slowing down and the end of this crop is in sight, there is no lack of cocoa for sale—only a lack of buyers. Trinidad is reported as not



Mr. L. A. de Verteuil of the Ministry of Agriculture

having yet made any move to reduce prices and so tempt purchasers. An "impasse" therefore exists.

Grenada however is reported to have lowered prices in an effort to clear the balance of the crop. Nevertheless, it was indicated that there was a limit below which sellers in that island are not prepared to go. Purchases of Ghana mid-crop

for the eighth buying week are believed to have amounted to some 1,650 tons, totalling at the end of last month approximately 31,000 tons.

A brief round-up of certain crops, this week, revealed the following position:

Citrus:

The coming crop is predicted to be poor. Despite good "setting", the trees have not held the normal proportion. The coming crop is expected to be a short one for grapefruit. This grapefruit crop is not likely to exceed the 1962-63 crop.

The Orange crop however, promises to be appreciably better than last season's.

Avocado Pears: There is evidence that the crop due to come in next month (September) will be much bigger than the last.

Tonca Beans: This crop is still on the rocks. In the words of an expert farmer: "There is no silver lining in the dark clouds overhanging the immediate future".

Local Food Production: With favourable weather conditions as they were during the planting season of May and June, production should go up.

Fish:

Those in a position to know say this has been one of the worst seasons experienced in fishing in a decade! Catches have been very poor and very spasmodic.

As one expert puts it, if the intransit fish, in their migratory

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE OIL INDUSTRY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that the Governor-General has appointed a Commission under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, Ch. 7: No. 2, with the following terms of reference:—

"to examine the present situation and future prospects of the Oil Industry of Trinidad and Tobago in the context of the economics of the World Oil Industry;

to recommend a legal framework for the oil industry of Trinidad and Tobago which would stimulate the operations of foreign investors while safeguarding the interest of the Nation;

to make recommendations designed to ensure the greatest possible stability compatible with growth in the industry, including the level of employment."

Any member of the public or any organisation having knowledge of any matter relevant to the Enquiry is invited to submit to the Commission a memorandum or statement setting out such matter and to appear before the Commission to give evidence. Organisations should state the names and addresses of the persons who will appear before the Commission to support the memoranda or statements.

Each memorandum or statement should be signed by or on behalf of the person or organisation, as the case might be, submitting it, should be furnished in six copies, and should reach the Secretary to the Commission at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines, Corner of Park and Frederick Streets, Port-of-Spain, on or before the 12th August, 1963. Any person or organisation wishing to give evidence should so inform the Secretary to the Commission by the 20th August, 1963.

The Commission is expected to commence its sittings on or about 7th August, 1963.

Secretary to the Commission.



Problems in Agriculture? The Minister listens attentively.

trek, have not by-passed Trinidad, have been adversely affected to a large extent by the seismograph operations of marine oil drilling. These operations cause that fishing off the Cedros coast underground explosions!

TENDERS

Wireless Equipment for the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard

Tenders are invited for the supply, installation and commissioning of Wireless Equipment required for the Operations Room of the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard as follows:—

1. **Medium Wave**
 - (a) One 6-Channel crystal controlled transmitter.
 - (b) Five fixed channel tuned monitoring receivers.
 - (c) One tunable receiver.
 - (d) Four crystal controlled launch transmitter/receivers.
 - (e) Four 24 volt/230 volt A.C. battery operated invertors.
2. **V.H.F.**
 - (a) One V.H.F. crystal controlled transmitter/receiver.
 - (b) Five V.H.F. crystal/controlled launch transmitter/receivers.
3. **Subsidiary Equipment.**
 - (a) Efficient installation of medium wave and V.H.F. aerials.
 - (b) Aerial units for launch installations.
 - (c) Emergency nickel cadmium batteries and invertors.

Tenderers should quote separately for routine and emergency services.

2. Detailed specifications may be obtained from the Secretary, Central Tenders Board, 31, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain, or the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, on the production of a receipt from the Accountant General showing that a tender deposit has been made in the Treasury on the following basis:—

On a tender over \$500 and up to \$5,000 — \$ 50.00
On a tender over \$5,000 and up to \$50,000 — \$100.00
The treasury receipt must accompany the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a formal agreement with Government and to provide proper security in the sum of 10% of the contract sum for the due performance of the contract.

4. The tender deposit of the successful tenderer will be retained until such time as he provides the required security, enters into a formal agreement and satisfactorily fulfils the contract. The tender deposit of unsuccessful tenderers who have submitted bona fide tenders will be refunded but the deposit of any person who fails to submit a tender or who withdraws his tender after the tenders have been opened for any reason which is not acceptable to the Central Tenders Board will be forfeited.

Inspection of the site to estimate installation cost may be arranged by appointment with the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Tel. No. 96280.

5. Each tender 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 years immediately preceding the year 1963. The Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a Certificate.

6. Sealed tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Friday, 23rd August, 1963, and must be addressed to the Director of Contracts, Central Tenders Board, 31, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain. Envelopes must be marked "Tender—Wireless Equipment for the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard." There is a Tenders Box at the Board's Office in which tenders must be deposited.

Tenders received unsigned or in unsealed envelopes or with alterations or erasures not initialled by the tenderer will be rejected.

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

/s/ K. KELSHALL,
Ag. Director of Contracts.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

VACANT POSTS

Mausica Teachers' College.

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

Senior Lecturers	— \$4,800 — \$7,200 per annum.
Graduate Lecturers	— \$3,960 — \$5,040 per annum.
Non-Graduate Lecturers	— \$3,960 — \$5,040 per annum.

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

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

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

Qualifications:

Senior Lecturers:

A Degree from a recognised University in the subject/subjects which the candidate is required to teach plus teaching experience in a recognised Secondary School.

Graduate Lecturers:

A Degree from a recognised University in the subject/subjects which the candidate is required to teach.

Non-Graduate Lecturers:

- (i) A Training College Diploma plus G.C.E. Advanced Level subjects; or
- (ii) Specialist qualifications in Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Music, etc.

The subjects for Lectureships are listed below

Ability to lecture in more than one field may be an asset.

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

English Language: To include Speech Training and Drama.

Mathematics: General Science, Rural Science and Agriculture

Sociology, including History and Geography.

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

Spanish and French.

Light Handicraft, Woodwork and Metal Work.

Home Economics, Needlework (Audio-visual techniques of teaching)

Health Education, Physical Education and Dance.

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

D'abadie women form new group

The Prime Minister's "Meeting the People" tours have been likened onto a fire, a spark of which ignites tremendous enthusiasm in each village he visits. Last June, such a spark fell at D'Abadie and its embers now burn brightly in the hearts of members of the newly formed Women's Group.

D'Abadie lies on the Eastern Main Road, just one mile west of the eastern Borough, Arima. It is the place where the older heads have foolishly repeated the words "nothing can last" so often that they have grown to believe it. However, as one member of the Group has so succinctly put it—"If the Group doesn't last, then we will have to take the blame."

On July 25, seven persons gathered at the home of a villager and decided that a group where women could get together and pass on to others the benefits of their various talents, should be formed. They tossed around ideas, and among other things decided that each person present should bring out four others to the next meeting.

Election of Officers

One week later these women gathered to hold their second meeting; 27 persons were present, one short of the target. The president of the Arima Women's Group, Mrs. A. Coryat, and its secretary, Mrs. A. Hinkson, outlined to members in broad terms the functions and



MRS. ISABEL TESHEA, chairman of the PNM Women's League

benefits to be derived from group-life. Indirectly they hammered home the point that it was an education in itself.

But women can certainly get things done — when they feel like it. The mood was right that day, and Mrs. Coryat proceeded to conduct the election of officers. The following were elected:

President — Mrs. E. Gardner; vice president — Mrs. Raphael; secretary — Mrs. E. Medina; ass't secretary — Mrs. Roopchand; treasurer — Mrs. D. Scott. Members of the management committee — Mrs. S. Forde, I. Watson, E. Moore, E. Daniel and Mrs. Bartlett. Trustees — Mrs. S. Tardath and Miss N. John.

The Group holds court each Wednesday evening, and in just

over a month membership has soared to 55. Members have expressed their willingness to attend classes in various departments of home economics. Already, a class has been started in painting, which all members attend. The tutor is Mrs. Raphael, a member of the Group who has had previous experience in group-life, and is an experienced designer.

Buy Local

The class has started to paint pantry towels and table cloths, and is planning to do dress designing later on. Meanwhile, certain members have also expressed their interest in cake icing, and so a decision has been taken to proceed this course as soon as a tutor becomes available.

Now when it comes to "Buy-Local", the Group has rather profound ideas; for instance, it speaks in economic terms of "jobs" and "poverty" and argues that to eliminate the latter, the former must be achieved in adequate proportions — poverty leads to social dilemma. Like the Trinidad Manufacturers' Association therefore, the Group is seeking to encourage people to buy-local to beat unemployment.

Xmas Curtains

Nor is it all talk, for members have taken the decision not to buy a single curtain for Christmas. With cloth produced from our own textile mills, preferably, and, possibly, with local paints, they propose to make and decorate their curtains.

Meanwhile, the Group has applied to the Federation of Women's Groups and Institutes for affiliation. The president, Mrs. Gardner, and the secretary, Mrs. Medina, attended the meeting at which the application was discussed, and put forward the case. The Federation showed keen interest in the Group and its plans; however, was forced to defer affiliation since it had been decided not to affiliate any group that has not been three months in existence.

The Group has already recognised the necessity for working towards the establishment of a Community Centre, and for the enrichment of village life on the whole. It has therefore written to the D'Abadie Village Council in respect of affiliation, and at the same time emphasising its willingness to assist in the erection of a Community Centre.

Installation of officers has been fixed for a date in September.

The PNM Women's League of the Toco/Manzanilla Constituency recently elected and installed officers for the year 1963-64.

The present officers are: Chairman, Miss D. Stephen; Vice-Chairman, Miss Alice Clarke; Secretary, Miss K. Mieres; Ass't. Secretary, Miss S. Benjamin; Public Relation Secretary, Mrs. A. Marshall; Education Secretary, Mrs. J. Attz; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Bacchus.

Committee Members: V. St. Rose, C. Marshall, M. Bocage, J. Libert, A. Matthew, I. Lopez, V. Graham, E. Benaldo, P. Pierre and S. Edwards.

At the installation ceremony the Secretary, Miss Kathleen Mieres read the annual report for the previous year:

The report said:

Annual report — 1962-1963

The year under review for this group has not been prosperous in the sense of finance, but in knowledge and experience the cup was full to overflowing as related to in the facts hereunder:—

Just after the officers for the year were installed, the Annual Fiesta given by the League was due to take place, and members rallied together, despite various difficulties to make it the success that it was.

This was followed by the "Welcome Home" to Dr. Eric Williams at Piarco, after his victorious tour from London in which this country gained its Independence.

Then came the Independence Celebrations when the group was asked to assist in the various activities in the area. This the members did willingly. Individual observances by the group included "An evening of Prayer" on August 26, and a Dutch Party on September 6, 1962.

Activities

A programme of activities was planned, which included Needlecraft, Handicraft and Home Economics.

This programme so far has not been completed, but members have shown keen interest, and right now an Icing Course is in Progress.

An "Evening of Carols" was sponsored in an effort to give a Dinner for the Poor at Xmas time.

Money received from this effort was insufficient to give a dinner and the members decided that gifts will be distributed, but unfortunately this has not been done yet.

Working hand in hand with the Constituency Executive

the group assisted in sponsoring a Calypso Show to raise funds. This was a gratifying success.

The group has been registered with the Community Development Department and Arts Festival Association, and affiliated to the St. Andrew's District Women's Federation.

This has entitled members to take part in the Arts Festival and Handicraft Classes which are in progress at present.

Because of our being registered with the Social and Community Development Department we were invited to meet the Prime Minister on his "Meet the People Tour" to put forth our views as a body, also to give information re: questionnaires and other investigations that were being made.

Our latest activity is the follow-up of the National Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency held in February at Port-of-Spain, when members of this group sat in and as a result, a seminar has just been recently completed with all the different groups in St. Andrew taking part.

Fund raising projects:

Little opportunity presented itself to boost this project, but plans are on foot to do something about it.

Members continue to attend meetings regularly, and the average attendance is 12. Important topics are discussed occasionally, and members are always willing to give assistance when ever the call is given.

The unemployment situation in the area has to a large extent affected the zeal of some of our members, but with the introduction of the Five Year Development Programme we look forward to a more prosperous year in 1964.

The occasion was graced by the presence of the constituency representative, Mr. L. M. Robinson who installed the officers.

Mrs. Iris Roach delivered an address and the function closed with an impromptu concert and refreshments.

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our theatres

(1)

The theatre is the place in which the play is mounted. But the play comes first, is the more important. The theatre works for the play, and not the play for the theatre.

A colony is a country whose cultural hungers subsist upon imitations of the arts and social institutions which another country or group of countries has evolved for itself out of its own historical experience.

These statements are not unrelated. The West Indies are colonies in every sense of the definition given above, except for the fact that two of the countries operate political constitutions which, it is claimed, allow them to direct their own affairs. A colony needs dramatic art and theatres just like any other country, for colonials are people, in spite of what comparison with non-colonials seems to prove to the cynical, that is, the despairing and the mockers.

But as it is easier to build a theatre than to evolve a dramatic art, or even to write a good play, particularly if the design of the theatre is copied and not invented, we find that in the West Indies we have theatres before an evolved dramatic art. Even so, the number of theatres, is few. There are other parallels. Museums are provided before the plastic arts have grown to any remarkable degree.

Efficient theatre design develops to suit dramatic styles as they themselves develop. The Globe Theatre served the structure of Elizabethan drama. The proscenium arch stage serves the realistic drama. Experiments in theatre design follow experiments in dramatic writing.

Trinidad and Jamaica

From my most recent experience, I must confine my remarks on our theatres to those of Trinidad and Jamaica. In these countries there, are four buildings worthy of being called theatres. They are Queen's Hall in Port-of-Spain, the Naparima Bowl in San Fernando, and the Ward Theatre and the Little Theatre in Kingston. These theatres were designed and equipped with European models in mind. The design of their stages is based on the proscenium arch or picture frame. No blame attaches to the designers merely from this fact. There are only the beginnings of a dramatic art in the West Indies which will make its own special demands upon the design of theatres.

Our best designed and equipped theatre, behind the proscenium arch, is Queen's Hall. Assuming that European or European-type West Indian plays are going to be performed in it, there is little left to be desired. The fact that the acoustics and the arrangement of the auditorium are much less than satisfactory for theatre is not the fault of the Hall's

architect, Mr. Colin Laird, who I gather was asked to design an all-purpose hall. Considering that such a request could never be perfectly met, he did astonishingly well. But no design could, in those circumstances, satisfy Trinidad's need for a theatre as such.

The Ward Theatre is large and very old-fashioned, with "dress circle," galleries and boxes. Up "in the gods", which is as high in the auditorium as you can go, the audience's line of vision is almost perpendicular. Lights are plentiful, and there is a good dimmer board. Scenery can be flown. But the theatre is too large for intimacy, and the acoustics are bad, though an attempt was recently made to remedy this by sound-proofing the auditorium.

none satisfy

The Naparima Bowl is unfinished. There is not enough lighting equipment, and no curtain. The stage is proscenium arch in the sense that it is recessed from rather than projects into the audience. But there is a wide and oddly shaped apron, and the picture frame is high enough not to be in fact bounded for the audience's vision. There is space to fly scenery, always an advantage. There are enough dressing rooms to accommodate the largest of casts. And one hears very well at the Bowl. But it will have to be completed before its usefulness can be finally assessed.

The Little Theatre, Kingston, is a semi-open-air theatre, meaning that the stage is covered, but most of the auditorium is roofed

by the stars. This, I feel, makes for unsatisfactory acoustics. The stage is picture frame, but with an apron so pronounced and so peculiarly designed that an actor walking through the proscenium arch onto the apron appears to be walking right out of the play and its atmosphere. This theatre attempts to combine the picture frame and apron stages, but is so designed as to look merely odd, and to gain nothing in flexibility.

Such, then, are the four most theatrical theatres in Trinidad and Jamaica. They are none of

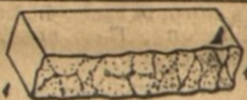
them satisfactory for the drama, either as it has been presented so far, or as it is likely to develop in the West Indies. Next week I shall speak about some of the more uncomfortable buildings in which actors have to work. After that must come some tentative ideas on the sort of flexibility we need for our theatres, if they are to be adaptable in accordance with what seem to be likely developments in West Indian dramatic art.

Slade Hopkinson

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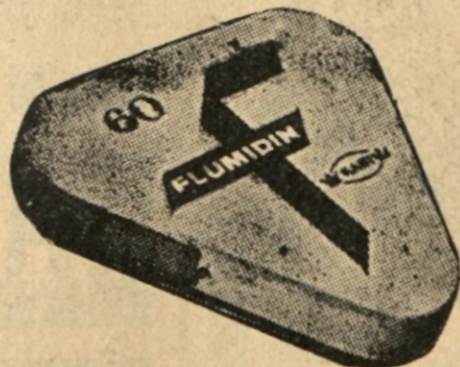
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1961—1963

We reprint in full a letter to THE NATION dated February 3, 1961.

It was welcome and valid at that time, and we should now like to ask the writer, Mr. Sylvester James of Grande Riviere (we hope he is still with us) for comments on the situation today in the light of the Prime Minister's "Meeting the People Tours" with the resultant land distribution programme and the sweeping new proposals for agriculture in the Draft Second Year Plan.

The significant thing is that Mr. James so aptly described in 1961 the point from which we are about to begin our forward journey in agriculture for the next five years. And Cabinet will certainly welcome comments and suggestions on the Draft Programme for Agriculture from knowledgeable people like Mr. James when the time comes for such comment.

EDITOR.

lands while a few do. Those who like to work are disgusted because: (1) They cannot get a piece of land to rent or lease, (2) In the areas in which lands are available, the roads are very bad.

Sometimes when leaders of the communities ask the young men why not make a garden the answer comes back make garden to waste labour?, meaning, that when they make a garden in these areas with bad roads they cannot get the produce out to market in safety.

If we in Trinidad are to think that agriculture means anything to our existence much more should be done to encourage Agriculture especially where people are willing to go to it. Should this type of neglect continue. Trinidad will have to import Agricultural products because when the old people are holding on with their little plots are dead the young ones are definitely not going through that type of disadvantage. A young man prefers to do nothing, than to walk four miles to work on a road that is not possible to ride an animal or a cycle.

It is noticed that Government has re-started buying Local Bananas and other food crops but most of us are wondering how long this would last, not for the reason that people do not want to see it continue, but because a large number of the farmers have given up lands; some cannot get; and the small section who have will not be able to keep up a successful trade for a very long time.

We in these areas feel that some serious steps should be taken to build up the confidence of the farmers of St. David. The whole talk of St. David is what has government done for agriculture in St. David and none of us who live here are able to answer. We accept the fact that a lot is being done but in other parts. What has been done for St. David?

(s) SYLVESTER JAMES,
Grande Riviere.

Trophy for Villages

The following persons have agreed to serve on the Prime Minister's "Best Village Trophy, 1963", Committee.

Mr. M. P. Alladin, Chairman; Miss Sybil Atteck, Mr. Don Bain, Mr. Jose Bermudez, Mr. Fitz Blackman, Mr. Angus Mackay, and Mr. Donald Porter.

The trophy, to be donated by the Prime Minister, is to be awarded to the village which is adjudged by the Committee to be best in Trinidad and Tobago in a selected field with emphasis on what the village has done to help itself.

For this year, the Prime Minister has decided the award will be in the field of handicrafts and the competition is to be organised on the basis of a three-day National Exhibition of Handicrafts to be held in late November or early December so that there will be opportunity to Buy Local in the selection of Christmas presents.

619 more get lands

Last week Cabinet approved a further 619 applications for the allotment of Crown Lands for farming.

The principal areas in respect of which applications have been approved are:

St. Mary's, Siparia, El Guanapo Estate, Fifth Company, Moolchan Trace, Crawford, Carlsen Field, Indian Walk, St. Madeleine.

AND IN TOBAGO

Arising out of representations made to the Prime Minister during the current Meeting the People tour of Tobago, the Prime Minister, after consultation with the Attorney-General, has appointed Mr. Isidore Smart of the Crown Solicitor's Office, to investigate the question of land titles in Speyside.

compliments from the South

Mr. Geo. K. Taylor, Production Manager, Shell (Trinidad) Ltd. delivered a lecture entitled the importance of education to the Community, to the Standard Gate Road Village Group, on Thursday last at Mr. R. Ramlal's residence, Siparia Road, before a large crowd.

Before the lecture Mr. Pheerahim Khan, President of the Group, asked residents to stand in silence for one minute, as a mark of respect due to the death of Mr. Mochan, and Mr. Danraj's infant son.

Mr. Clifford Ramcharan B.A. a master of the Iere High School was the Chairman for the evening. He complimented the Village Group on their excellent achievements. He emphasised that the Group was only four months old, and already four lectures were arranged, and had organised a Tea Party which was a financial success, and are arranging other fund-raising programmes.

Mr. Pheerahim Khan the President of the Group in his report publicly paid tribute to Shell Trinidad Ltd. for repairing the Standard Gate Road, and for donating a plot of land for the erection of a Community Centre, and termed Mr. G. Taylor as a "Messiah" to the residents.

Mr. Geo. K. Taylor complimented the Government on their draft five year education programme. He stressed on the importance of education to the Community.

He said that education is one of the most important instruments of social change and cannot be divorced from wider consideration of social policy.

He divided education into three parts—: (1) Formal education which provides the foundation, (2) Adult education, and (3) Recreational education which is to impart sportmanship.

He further stated that now as we are an independent nation, we must think in terms of discipline, obedience, responsibility, and restraint from evil.

He quoted figures from the Government draft five-year programme on school places, in primary and secondary schools.

He recommended to members of the Group to read the Government Five-Year Draft Programme on education. He concluded by saying it is an excellent plan."

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"West Indies are that much better"

No one who has watched all four Test matches this summer could quarrel with the margin of the Headingley result, 221 runs. On good wickets West Indies are that much better, and they look so all the time. Nevertheless, they have won three tosses out of four, twice in perfect batting conditions when it really mattered. This cannot be discounted.

But over and above this, they have at least five batsmen of proven Test class, two dynamiting fast bowlers, and two spinners of genius. In addition they fasten voraciously on their catches. Against this, England can muster two genuine Test batsmen and one good fast bowler. Catches galore have been dropped. The weights are not even.

averages

The averages bear scrutiny. For West Indies, Griffith has 23 wickets at 16 apiece, Hall 11 at 28, Gibbs and Sobers, the two spinners, share 40 wickets at around 25 each. For England, Trueman has 31 wickets at 17, Shackleton 14 at 29. The spinners, Lock, Titmus and Allen have acquired 14 wickets between them at over 40 runs per wicket. In batting, Sharpe and Dexter, who average 40 and 35 respectively, would come fifth and sixth among the West Indians.

Averages are not everything, but it is plain from these that England are outgunned at every point. It is interesting, though, that Hall, the fastest bowler in the world, should have half Griffith's wickets at twice the cost. I doubt whether anyone who has played against Griffith would deny reasonable doubt about the legality of his quicker ball. Keith Miller, who has not faced Griffith, describes his action as "magnificent", attributing his

demoralising access of speed as due to "a full flick of the hand at the moment the ball is released... This catapults the ball forward yards faster and with twice the lift of the normal delivery."

That may be, but whether this "full flick of the hand" is possible with an absolutely straight arm is another matter. The fact is that Griffith, like Loader and Meckiff, to name two, bowls from very wide of the crease without which the splayed legs and necessary purchase are impossible.

devastating

Griffith at fast medium is a bowler of great skill and accuracy, with a devastating yorker. Few English batsmen, Dexter and Parks, excepted, can drive him; yet it has been noticeable that whenever he pitches up to these two, and has been driven, the immediate consequence has been not merely an adjusting of length but a brutal shortening of it to the point of physical hazard.

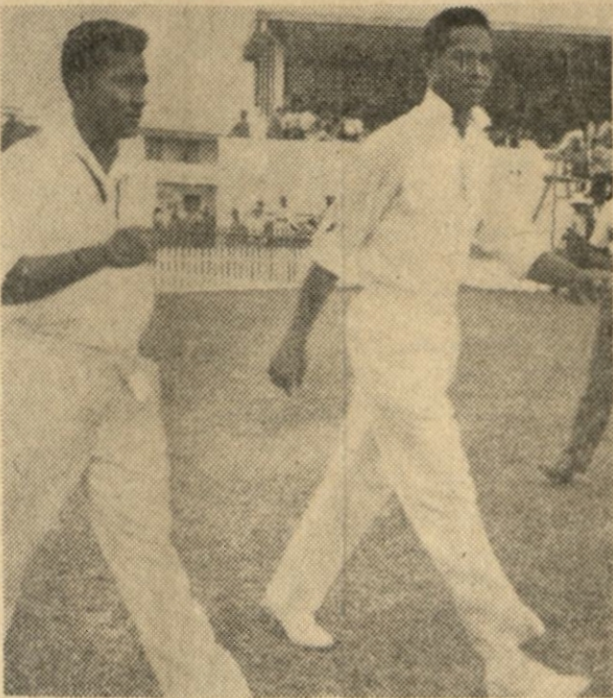
A bowler of his gifts should manage without this. That so many players lose sight of this quicker, short ball has been attributed to the lack of sight-screens, but few have ever lost Hall or Trueman in flight to a comparable degree.

However, this is more or less by the way. West Indies have spinners of every kind to exploit the damage, psychological and actual, achieved by pace, which is what England have not got....."

ALAN ROSS
THE OBSERVER.

Griffith at Headingley

Griffith and Hall, operate as a kind of press gang; scorning even attempts at persuasion, victims are simply rounded up. The



The "complete cricketer" Garfield Sobers and champion batsman, Rohan Kanhai, striding out to the field.

In the process it was evident that neither Stewart nor Bolus were properly in line, that Sharpe discarded a hook in mid-stroke, and that Dexter and Close were late on balls of full length. But basically it was speed, in a way recalling Tyson in 1955, that undermined them.

ALAN ROSS
THE OBSERVER.

Averages

Kanhai, Butcher, Sobers and Hunte lead the W.I. batting averages in tests so far. Kanhai is first with a total of 390 runs in 7 innings with an average of 55.71. Butcher follows with 299 runs: average 42.71. Sobers's total is 296: average 42.28. And Hunte has scored 283 with an average of 40.42.

Of the bowlers Griffith leads with 23 test wickets at an average of 16.60. Then comes Gibbs with 25 wickets at 19 runs each. Sobers has taken 15 wickets at 30 each.

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addresses of Trinidad and Tobago missions abroad

United Kingdom

High Commission, 51, South Audley Street, London, W.1.
(Telephone: Hyde Park 2061)

United States of America

Embassy, 2209, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.
(Telephone: 232/3134)

United Nations Permanent Mission, 801, Second Avenue, Room 401, New York 17, N.Y.
(Telephone: Murray Hill 62346)

Canada

High Commission, Fuller Building, Room 508, 75; Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario; P.O. Box 2370.
(Telephone: 232/2418)

Trade Commission, 1210, Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 200, Montreal 2, Quebec.
(Telephone: 842/8521)

Venezuela

Embassy, Quita Graciela No. 45, Calle Guaicaipuro, El Rosal; Estado Miranda, Caracas. Apartado del Este 5322.
(Telephone: 33-75-70)

Jamaica

High Commission, 75½ Harbour Street, Kingston.



Mr. Matthew Ramcharan, our High Commissioner, in Jamaica.

"At the root of the Problem"

In the USA the battle for desegregation and racial equality mushrooms from city to city, from state to state. Negroes demand desegregation in every form—riding on buses, walking on streets, using the same toilet facilities, the right to attend schools, colleges and universities of their choice, living in areas of their choice and not in black slums or ghettos and equal job opportunities. They demand the right to vote where it is not permitted them.

The battle has assumed such overwhelming proportions that this week President Kennedy told visiting Brazilian students that the civil rights issue, "is the most difficult internal problem we have in this country."

It assumes intriguing forms like chained sit-downs on construction sites, lying under trucks, children willingly marching out on streets to be arrested, sit-ins at lunch counters where the sitters are brutalised by the owner and patrons but offer no resistance.

In several communities some whites are being more militant for Negro rights than some of the Negroes themselves. Some white churchmen, actors, university professors, trade unionists have joined the conscience struggle—freedom rides, sit-ins, picketings in the cause of racial equality.

This week a group of Negro doctors told President Kennedy at the White House, "The nub of our problem is to open doors of local hospital staffs to Negro doctors." They told the President that many Negro doctors are barred from local hospital staffs because of the rules that physicians must get the personal endorsement of two current members of the staff before they can be admitted.

This week too US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, appealed to the nation: "We must try to eliminate discrimination, not to make others think better of us, but because it is incompatible with the great ideals to which our democratic society is dedicated."

The attitude of the Negroes is best expressed in the words of Negro leader, Rev. Martin Luther King who said in Alabama recently; "We will turn America upside down in order that it turn right side up."

And Negro intellectual and writer James Baldwin, probing to the bone of the American dilemma wrote: "At the root of the American Negro problem is the necessity of the American white man to find a way of living with the Negro in order to be able to live with himself."

Pan Semi Finals

(Continued from Page 1)

of California, and Savoy, of Success Village, who meet in the semi finals on August 18 at Queen's Hall.

Eight ping pong soloists will also compete at the semi finals. They are Messrs E. Rodney, C. Augustine, E. La Pierre, S. Robinson, R. Rice, H. Collins, B. Greenidge and L. David. Six will be chosen from this bunch to go on to the finals along with the soloist from Tobago.

Three judges will be chosen from Miss U. Mc Shine, Major Dennison, Mr. Clarence Johnson, and Mr. Neville Robinson.

Meanwhile, the Steelbands Association has invited all carnival bandleaders, calypsonians to a meeting on Monday night at

the headquarters of the Amalgamated Workers' Union. Mr. W. W. Sutton will address the meeting.

It is understood that band leaders and calypsonians are not fully satisfied with certain aspects of the carnival organization done by the Carnival Development Committee. They would like to see, among other things, a representative of the calypsonians on the CDC; also they would like the names of judges to be announced in advance.



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