

IT'S NOW A  
SUM OF  
\$27,429.08

# THE NATION

JUST WHAT  
HAVE YOU  
GIVEN?

Published  
Weekly



Vol. 5  
No. 51



Formerly  
P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,  
September 13, 1963



Price  
10 Cents

Prime Minister Promises

## Early Assistance For Laventille

A gathering of over 400 listened to the Prime Minister, Dr. E. Williams, reply to memoranda submitted by the Upper Laventille Welfare Association, the Upper Laventille Women's Group, the Upper Laventille and Red Hill Village Council, and the Laventille Youth Movement, last Wednesday evening.

In winding up, Dr. Williams told his audience that their community did not benefit in the least from being associated with lawlessness and disorder. "He called upon the people to do what ever they could to assist themselves in the establishment of some sort of reputation for order and discipline. He pointed out that if they could do it at carnival and in their steelband, then they could do it in their ordinary lives.

Continuing, he said if the community could get itself together to state problems and to present four documents not inferior to any they had received in other parts of the country, then the community's responsibility could not end with the presentation of those documents. . . . To the extent that he could help personally, or that Government could help, they could count on it; as far as possible, he went on, they would work with the spokesmen to see what could be done to improve the community.

### SCHOOLS, EMPLOYMENT

The memoranda, by and large, called for the re-construction or renovation of the two "old" R.C. primary schools in the area; also for the erection of a secondary school. The necessity to introduce classes in vocational education was emphasised.

They spoke of the need for a

bus transport system—since taxi fares were too high; and called for the resurfacing and proper drainage for a number of roads in the area.

There was need for a recreation ground; for proper staffing, and equipment for the Community Centre. The two Police booths needed to be re-located, while a telephone pay station ought to be erected at a central point.

The overriding call was for employment; but they also spoke of the need for a Health Centre; and the training of citizens to meet the vicissitudes of family life.

### MENTAL HEALTH

Laventille Youth Movement's memorandum made it clear that a "Sound mental health service will do a great deal to prevent the occasional uprisings. . . . as our committee sees a definite connection between the mentally unhealthy. . . and misconduct and threats to their own personal safety."

When Dr. Williams replied, he said that it seemed to him that priority one was employment, especially at the level of the teenagers and the young people. He pointed out that some attempt had been made to deal with this question in the 5-Year Development Programme; to make provision for programmes of special works related to particular localities which would provide some relief employment in those areas.

### PRIORITY

He said what he would have to do in Laventille is to make a tour of the area and try to locate the roads and so on, that they had spoken of in the memoranda. They would have to establish some sort of priority among the list of grievances to decide just what could be tackled during the remainder of this year.

(Continued on Page 16)

## Deputy PM for Kenya

The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Patrick Solomon will represent Trinidad and Tobago at the Kenya Independence Celebrations to be held in Nairobi from December 11 to 13. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Solomon.

In selecting the Deputy Prime Minister as the delegate, Cabinet also appointed him along with Mrs. Isabel Teshea, Minister of Health and Housing, and Mr. A. C. Alexis, Minister without Portfolio, to consider a suitable Independence gift from the people of Trinidad and Tobago to the people of Kenya.

### MR. J. O'NEIL LEWIS

Mr. J. O'Neil Lewis, Personal Representative of the Minister to the European Community, has been promoted to the post of Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and has been designated Head of the Civil Service.



At the Tobago

Agricultural Ex-

hibition: The

Minister of Agri-

culture, Mr. L.

M. Robinson; Mr.

Basil Pitt, MHR,

Tobago West;

Mr. David Knott

and Mr. Audley

Walker, officials

at the exhibi-

tion.



## Five Walk Out

Last Friday, talks between the Wholesale and Retail Dealers Association—representing seventeen stores of down-town POS, and the Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers, broke down. The parties who have been holding discussions since last June are seeking to work out a new agreement.

As a result of the deadlock, the parties decided to refer the matter to the Labour Ministry, and two meetings were held this week under the chairmanship of Mr. H. H. Cupid.

At one of these meetings the Association submitted a new proposal; thereupon, five of the stores for which it was negotiating resigned. They are John Hoadley & Co., Tip Top Tailors, Sports and Games, Hardware and Electric Supplies, and Yuille's.

Negotiations are still continuing though, and the participants hope to meet early next week. Originally, some 1,400 store clerks were affected; the number now stands at around 1,250.

## LYC Gets Land

Cabinet yesterday approved an application from the Laventille Youth Centre for two parcels of land at Laventille Road comprising together approximately 2½ acres and adjoining the Centre for the purpose of providing outdoor recreational facilities for its members.

This was one of the principal requests presented to the Prime Minister during his Meeting the People tour in Upper Laventille on Wednesday.

## SMF Think Again

Caroni Ltd. have made a significant contribution to returning the industrial relations in the sugar belt to normal. In a letter to TUC, Caroni Ltd. "reconsidered the appeal made by the Trinidad & Tobago National Trade Union Congress to the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation for deferring the payment of the five per cent wage increase for sugar workers as recommended in the Report of the Honeyman Commission of Enquiry.

"The Company has given further thought and believes that it would be unfortunate for there to be any appearance of unilateral action being taken by an employer in such a matter.

"It has now been decided that Caroni Limited (Breachin Castle and Ste. Madeleine Divisions) will accede to the request of the Trade Union Congress in the hope that this action will allow the three parties to meet either under the J.I.C. or otherwise and thus hasten a settlement for the resumption of collective bargaining and normal Industrial Relations.

"The Company, however, wishes to make it quite clear that it considers itself bound to make this payment to its employees at the earliest possible opportunity."

TUC had written to Caroni Ltd. requesting them to withhold payment of the 5% wage increase. The company had at first refused but reconsidered it.

Meanwhile TUC has set up a 5-man committee to go into the entire question of the Honeyman Report and make recommendations with a view to

settling the issue between TAWU, ATSU and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association. The impasse occurred when ATSU refused to sign the terms agreed on between itself, TAWU and the SMF on setting up the Joint Industrial Council.

## Committee on Fishing

Yesterday Cabinet agreed to the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the conditions under which the Fishing Industry operates and to make recommendations for improvement.

The Committee comprises:

Mr. V. O. Ferrer, Senior Agricultural Economist, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Chairman);  
Mr. R. Thomas, Economist, Economic Planning Division, Office of the Prime Minister;  
Mr. P. Roach, Senior Co-operative Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce;

Mr. J. Carr, Manager Agricultural Credit Bank;

Two representatives of the Fishing Industry Association of Trinidad and Tobago; and  
Mr. R. Rampersad, Administrative Cadet, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Secretary-Member).

The committee is to take into account the problems of small farmers and the recommendations made for the development of the fishing industry in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan 1964—1968.

## Commission on Subversive Activities named

Cabinet yesterday approved the membership and the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry on Subversive Activities announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives on April 5, 1963.

Members of the Commission, which should meet in Trinidad and start its work by September 30, 1960, are:

Sir Louis Mbanefo, Chief Justice of Eastern Nigeria (Chairman);

Mr. McDonald Moses of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; and  
Professor O. R. Marshall, Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Sheffield; with a member of the Attorney General's Ministry as Secretary. Terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:

"To enquire into the nature and extent of subversive activity within Trinidad and Tobago, with particular reference to its influence in the trade union movement, the public services and the youth organisations; to ascertain the extent to which external influences contribute to such activity; and to make recommendations on the measures necessary for the protection of the democratic society as established in Trinidad and Tobago against such activity."

## Labour News :

**NUGE STRUGGLES . . . .  
With Government**

NUGE is distressed both by Government's "treatment to long service employees" and by the reported failure of the contracting firm Taylor-Woodrow & Co. to meet them at the bargaining table. Workers with that Company are now out on strike for the past 10 days.

At a meeting of the National General Council last Sunday, NUGE agreed to stage mass public demonstrations in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Tobago to express dissatisfaction "over Government's treatment to long service employees who have been sent away on retirement without their benefits and without any hope of sharing in the proposed Pension Scheme for Government Daily-Paid Employees."

Demonstrations will be followed by a "go slow on all works all over the country". The object is to prod Government into giving "humane treatment for workers who have from 10-40 years service." NUGE claims that many of these workers have been sent into retirement without any benefits and with no hope of sharing in the proposed

pension scheme of Government's daily paid employees.

NUGE sent letters on behalf of the retiring workers to the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister.

**For recognition . .  
Better Wages . . .**

With regard to the dispute with Taylor Woodrow Co., the union reports that workers there who took strike action are ready to return to work on condition that the Company will pay for the annual vacation and sick leave to which they are entitled. The Company must also withdraw the notice they put up in respect of "rain time" which is invidious to the workers and the Company should set a date for resumption of negotiations.

Another stipulation is that the rates of 93c. per hour paid by T & T.E.C. should be accepted by the Company and put into effect immediately. The Company, NUGE claims, seems determined to pay only 87c. per hour.

Taylor Woodrow is reported

to have had recent instructions from England to pay vacation leave, but has refused to accept the principle of sick leave payments.

The Union also complains that it has experienced great difficulty in getting the officer in charge of the Company to sit down to a meeting; that he is prone to take unilateral action as when he suddenly decided to put the workers on half pay during periods of rain.

Meanwhile, not a single item of the union's proposals have been agreed on because of the difficulty in meeting the officer and this has directly been the direct cause of "two or three wild cat" strikes by the workmen.

Latest news from the Union is that acknowledgement to their correspondence has been received from the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Finance but none from the Prime Minister's office.

No date has been fixed for protest marches, but they may be staged any time after September 15.

**TUC to Revise  
Constitution**

The Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Eugene Joseph, said this week that the six-man committee appointed on August 28 to revise the Constitution of TUC — to ensure the more effective working of Congress, is scheduled to submit its report on Wednesday 18.

Meanwhile, no further action has been taken on the no confidence-in-the-Executive section of the same motion. It is not unlikely that this question would be discussed at Wednesday's meeting. However, if it is not, then it is almost certain to be one of the main subjects at the Special Convention called for — in 30 days after the Report of the committee has been submitted.

And the committee appointed at last week's meeting of the General Council to make recommendations on the possibility of having one union to represent workers in the sugar industry, is also supposed to report on Wednesday. The committee is

working feverishly and hopes to meet both unions by the end of this week.

**Mayaro Market  
Opens With  
"Buy Local"**

The new Mayaro market — formally declared open by the Minister of Agriculture on Monday — was put into public use, last Saturday.

More than 40 vendors who formerly sold by the road-side at Pierre's Ville Junction entered the new market and occupied stalls.

Mrs. Carmelite Allsop the first vendor in, sold to Post Mistress, Mrs. Clarissa Calliste, her first customer.

County Councillor Milan Mechier took the occasion to congratulate the popular vendor, Mr. Ackbarali on his well designed "Buy Local" stall—well stocked with ground provisions, and green vegetables.

Mr. Ali's wife sold in the stall while he occupied another stall in the meat section where with other butchers he enjoyed the new facilities.



CALIFORNIA SPLIT

Always Insist on . . .  
**BESTCRETE BLOCKS**

**TREASURY BILLS****ISSUE No. 21.**

**Tenders are invited from the public for Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills to be issued on 23rd September, 1963 and redeemed on 22nd December, 1963. (90 days).**

**Tenders should be made on application forms available at the Accountant General's Department, any Revenue Office (formerly Warden's Offices) Post Office or Commercial Bank. Sealed tenders must reach the Accountant General's Department, Treasury Building, Port-of-Spain by 1.00 p.m. on Monday 16th September, 1963. There is a tenders box at the Accountant General's Office in which tenders must be deposited.**

**Tenders sent by post should be addressed**

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,  
Treasury Building,  
Independence Square,  
Port-of-Spain.**

**and the words "Tender for Treasury Bills" written on the top left hand corner of the envelope.**

**Successful applicants will be notified by letter or by telephone followed by a confirmatory letter in cases where telephone numbers are inserted on application forms. Bills should be taken up at the Accountant General's Department at 8.30 a.m. on 23rd September, 1963 by applicants or their accredited representatives upon payment either in cash or by certified cheque or on presentation of Credit Advice Slips in cases where the amount has been credited or transferred to the Accountant General's Special Treasury Bills Account on or before 23rd September, 1963.**

**Bills will not be despatched by post.**

# C of C comments on DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(The full text of a release issued by the Chamber of Commerce")

The draft plan reads like a thesis on the Economic and Social Development of Trinidad and Tobago. The philosophy underlining the Plan has been so carefully and logically explained, that the impression is gained that everything that should be done will be done. At the same time it is a Plan that requires for its execution, the existence of adequate and efficient Government machinery, but there is grave doubt that in its senior administrative, professional and technical grades the Government machinery is sufficiently equipped to execute a Plan of such great dimensions.

## Chapter II — ORGANISATION AND MACHINERY FOR PLANNING PARAS. 43—45

Government admits the shortcomings in the Government machinery, and in Para. 45 makes proposals for meeting the deficiencies, but they do not go far enough. What, in our view, is urgent and essential, is a genuine effort to rebuild the Civil Service into a dignified, disciplined and efficient service, and this can be achieved only by freeing it from political interference, vesting Heads of Ministries and Departments with the Authority to discipline staff, promoting officers on merit, and filling vacancies as they become due, particularly in the senior administrative, professional and technical grades.

### PARA. 46

We question whether consideration has been given to the availability and the cost of the technical personnel that would be required until local training has borne fruit, and in fact to provide local training. We feel that the availability of such personnel has been taken for granted, and that in estimating the cost of the projects proposed, the standards of remuneration also taken for granted have not been considered in the light of:—

- (a) The Immigration Regulations;
- (b) the fields open to technical skills elsewhere at better net yields to the individuals providing them; nor
- (c) the impact on these individuals of the appearance that their presence is to be tolerated only as an unavoidable evil.

## Chapter II — MACHINERY FOR CO-OPERATION WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND CITIZENS

Government is enlisting the co-operation of the general public, of private enterprise organizations, and of the Trade Union Movement—"if only because the execution of such a programme usually calls for the mobilisation of efforts and resources, and even the making of sacrifices in the present for the sake of the future."

We on our part have always offered our fullest co-operation, but we consider it our duty to point out that our confidence in the sincerity of Government's co-operation have in the past been shaken by some of Government's policies in the award of contracts. We have in mind particularly two instances:—

- (I) the Navet Dam Contract when it was evident that sufficient consideration was not given to the ability of the Tenderer to carry out this contract; and
- (II) the Sewerage Scheme Contract where vast sums of money were committed without the customary preliminary steps of the drawing up of plans and estimates, and the inviting of Tenders. When again, the general public was not taken into confidence, and even now is unaware of the terms of the contract. Where, moreover it appears that there is no provision for proper on the spot supervision dur-

ing the continuance of the contract to ensure that the Contractors are keeping within the terms of their contract.

## Chapter VII — SIZE AND FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS

This Chapter is the heart of the Plan, and needs to be carefully studied for any possible signs of weakness, because the country's financial health depends upon the soundness of the esti-

mates and assumptions herein made. It is up to us to challenge these assumptions wherever there appear to be reasonable grounds for so doing.

The sources of finance are set out in para. 30 as follows:—

	\$ Million	
Public Sector Savings	41.6	
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
		<b>\$302.6</b>

(Continued on Page 14)

send them

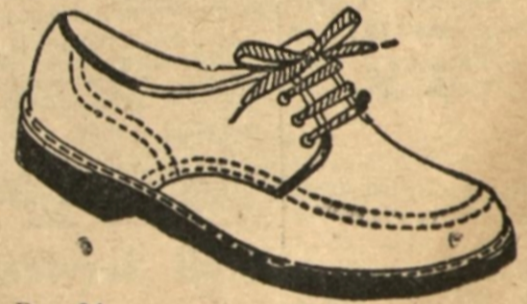
# Back to School

in

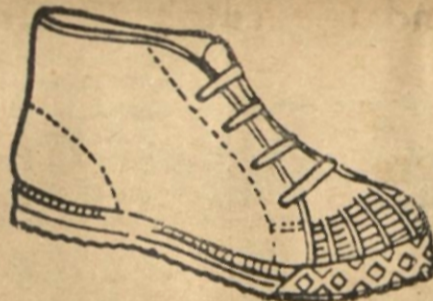
# comfort



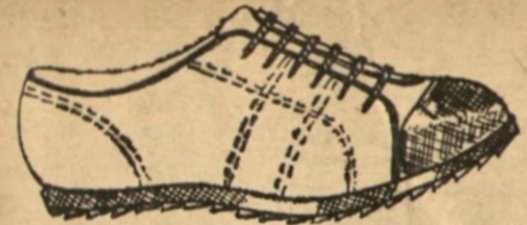
Des 64  
BOYS'  
LEATHER SHOES —  
Sole vulcanized to uppers.  
Sizes 11 — 1½ .. .. \$6.95  
Sizes 2 — 5½ .. .. \$7.95



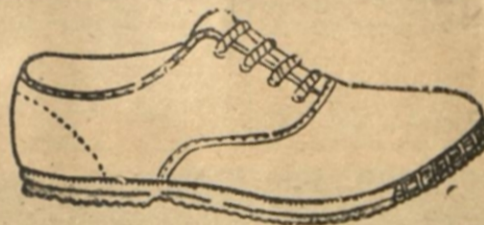
Des 04 ..  
BOYS'  
LEATHER SHOES —  
with moulded rubber sole  
Sizes 7 — 10 .. .. \$3.95  
Sizes 11 — 1 .. .. \$4.45  
Sizes 2 — 5 .. .. \$4.95



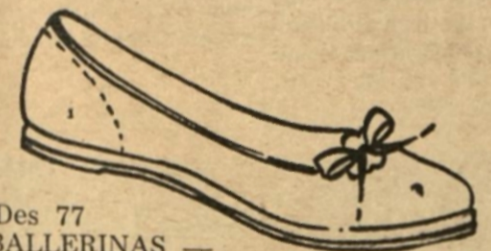
Des 51  
GYM  
BOOTS  
Sizes 9 — 2 .. .. \$1.95  
Sizes 3 — 5 .. .. \$2.25



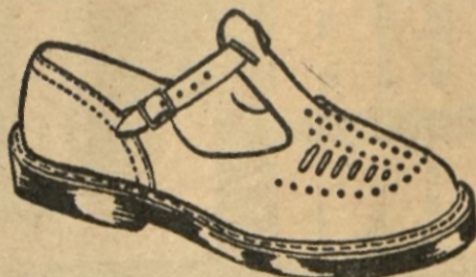
Des 28  
SNEAKERS  
in Black, Beige, Brown, White  
Sizes 9 — 2 .. .. \$1.95  
Sizes 3 — 5 .. .. \$2.25  
Sizes 6 — 11 .. .. \$2.45



WATCHEKONGS  
GIRLS AND BOYS  
Sizes 4 — 9 .. .. 95c.  
Sizes 10 — 2 .. .. \$1.25  
Sizes 3 — 8 .. .. \$1.55



Des 77  
BALLERINAS —  
in Black  
Sizes 10 — 2 .. .. \$1.75  
Sizes 3 — 8 .. .. \$2.10



Des 28  
LEATHER  
SANDALS  
with moulded soles  
Sizes 7 — 10 .. .. \$2.95  
Sizes 11 — 1 .. .. \$3.45  
Sizes 2 — 5 .. .. \$3.95

# Bata

SHOEMAKERS TO THE WORLD

# CSA Demands Early Settlement

Last weekend the Civil Service Association in a memorandum to Government, rejected the Collet and Clapp Proposals in their entirety and requested an "early meeting with Government representatives with a view to arriving at an early settlement of the very long outstanding question of Civil Service pay."

Thus after the long period of disagreement, ad hoc pay arrangements between Government and the CSA, and the cost to Government, whatever it is, of the services of Collet and Clapp, nothing has been achieved. The long and wearisome negotiations, bargaining, threats to take strike action, and the washing of dirty linen in public may begin again.

A similar and current case — that of All Trinidad Sugar Union and TUC's rejection of the Honeyman Report — throws the entire sugar industry back into a possible hot-bed of unrest and controversy, and Government is almost certain to be found pressed in the following months to keep the peace both in its own house and in the sugar belt.

CSA's reasons for rejecting the report are many and formidable. After stating them at length the

CSA in conclusion remarked that "the Consultants did not take the Classification of the Trinidad Civil Service seriously. This is supported from the fact that Mr. Clapp, one of the principals of the firm was completely unaware of the recommendations which were made to Government in his firm's name, and it is further emphasised by the observation that of the five "Specialists" who were engaged on the project in Trinidad only one was a regular member of the firm. The others were contracted specially for this project.

"Indeed the present project Director (also on contract to the firm) is the Head of the Civil Service in the U.S. Virgin Islands, a territory with a population of about the same size as the Trinidad Public Service which he is now called upon to classify. At an interview with representatives of the Association shortly after the report was published, this project Director stated that he knew nothing about the Plan and still less about its technical basis but he has come here for the avowed purpose of training local staff in order to maintain the plan after its introduction."

At the beginning of their memorandum CSA offhandedly dismiss Collet and Clapp as incapable of preparing such an important and comprehensive plan, since they are "a Firm of Consultants which has no experience of any Civil Service

of a background comparable to Trinidad and Tobago."

CSA also rejects Collet and Clapp's assumption that "Government can afford to pay neither more nor less than the average rates in effect in private industry" and the memorandum dilates to great length on the point, citing evidence taken from previous Commissions on the Civil Service.

And the Association observed that "in considering salaries of outside industries the Consultants excluded the salaries paid by the Oil Companies. This is most unfortunate and unreasonable when it is considered that the Oil Industry is one of the largest employers of labour in Trinidad and Tobago and is Government's greatest competitor for labour especially in the professional, technical and specialist-fields. With the important position which the Oil Industry enjoys in Trinidad and Tobago in the employment of labour, there can be no meaningful tabulation of Pay Data without the inclusion of this Industry."

The Consultants assumption that "the salaries of Ministers are, in fact, the ceiling for the Civil Service" is seized on in the memorandum as another hot point for debate and rejected "unhesitatingly".

"There is no relationship between the salaries of Civil Servants and Ministers. Civil Servants are workers, some of whom are very highly trained and specialised persons and cannot hold their positions unless they meet



Mr. Manswell, of the CSA

"The size of an increment in any grade should be determined by an evaluation of what would be a sufficient incentive or of what could be considered equitable as reward. The Association therefore rejects the proposal that increments should be made on a basis of 5 per cent of salary payable."

"The recommendation for an increment of \$3.00 is contrary to Government's policy which was arrived at after agreement with the Civil Service Association that an increment in any scale should be not less than \$10.00 per month. The Association therefore cannot accept the recommendation nor can it see the Government itself accepting it."

The memorandum was submitted on September 6, to Mr. J. O'Neil Lewis, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Head of the Civil Service of Trinidad and Tobago.

certain minimum standards which in themselves are very high. No qualification (academic or otherwise) or training is required of a Minister and a Minister cannot consider whatever emoluments he receives out of the public purse in the same light as a Civil Servant's salary."

The Annual Increment, which, beside the occasional promotion is the standing hope of every clerk, gives cause for more strong comment in the memorandum.

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**ONE VACANT POST OF OFFICE MACHINES OPERATOR GRADE I (\$1680x120—2520 PER ANNUM), COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to a vacant post of Office Machines Operator Grade I, Community Education Centre Division, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development with salary in the scale \$1680x120—2520 per annum, the appointment being subject to medical fitness and on two (2) years probation.

2. The duties of the post will include the operation of a Rotaprint Machine for the production of pamphlets, booklets, and other material to be used in Adult Education Programmes.

3. Applicants should not be less than twenty-one (21) years nor more than thirty-five (35) years old, and should have knowledge of and experience in the operation of this or similar machines. A knowledge of printing generally, although not essential, is desirable.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Personnel Administration, Service Commissions Department, Red House, Port-of-Spain, on the appropriate form which is obtainable at the same Department, and should reach him not later than 14th September, 1963.

## Civil Service Entrance Examination for Student Clerks

POST OFFICE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Only Applications Submitted in Accordance With the Prescribed Procedure Not Later Than 23rd September 1963 Will be Considered.

An open competitive examination in English Language, Arithmetic and General Knowledge will be held in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Tobago on Saturday 26th October, 1963 to select candidates for appointment as Student Clerks, \$1020x120—\$1320 per annum, Post Office Division, Ministry of Public Utilities.

Student Clerkships are open to females only.

Candidates must be not less than 18 years and not more than 22 years of age on the 1st January 1963.

Candidates must be of School Leaving Certificate standard or hold other recognised qualifications of superior standard.

DUTIES are: sale of stamps, delivery of letters at Poste Restante and general assistance.

Applications must be submitted on the prescribed forms obtainable at the Service Commissions Department, Red House, or any of the main District Revenue Offices and should be addressed to the Director of Personnel Administration, Service Commissions Department, Red House, Port-of-Spain, to reach him not later than 23rd September 1963.

Applicants are advised to read carefully the Examination Application Form which contains full particulars of the rules governing the appointment of Student Clerks.

V. E. BRUCE,

Director of Personnel Administration.

ORIS WATCHES

WE SERVICE WHAT WE SELL

TRINIDAD JEWELRY LTD.

ST. DAVID/ST. ANDREW COUNTY COUNCIL

## TENDERS - SUPPLY OF VEHICLES

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the St. David/St. Andrew County Council, Brierley Street, Sangre Grande up to 12.00 noon on Monday 16th September, 1963, for the supply of — One 5-ton 6 cylinder Motor Lorry fitted with chassis, cab and tray with wooden drop sides, painted in County Colours (Red and White) Cab — red, roof — white and tray — grey.

2. Tenders must state whether delivery can be made ex-stock or alternatively give the earliest date of delivery.

3. Where a tenderer cannot quote for a particular class of vehicle, he should quote for the nearest class he is able to supply and should so indicate.

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

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Chairman, Tenders Board, St. David/St. Andrew County Council, Brierley Street, Sangre Grande, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the supply of Motor Lorry." There is a Tenders Box at the County Council Office in which Tenders must be deposited.

6. The Tenders Board does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender

Sgd. J. A. ROLLOCK,  
Ag. Chief Executive Officer,  
St. David/St. Andrew County Council.

**RENT YOUR FROM REDIFFUSION**



**RING PORT-OF-SPAIN 24267 SAN FERNANDO 3320**

## The Two Arms of the Trade Union

For the trade unions to provide a means of expression for the workers' views on the problems of society is as important as the fulfilment of any other trade union objective.

There are much in evidence, in the world today, conflicting ideologies and tendencies concerning trade union objectives in the modern world.

There is, for example, a school of thought which believes that trade unions should be used by their leaders for the primary purpose of supplanting or even overthrowing an unfriendly government. Those who believe this, are known as Syndicalists. There is another school of thought which contends that the object of trade unions is to promote uncompromising class struggle and sharpen class warfare, in order to increase the "revolutionary consciousness" of the working class as the prelude to a violent seizure of political power. This is what the Marxists believe.

Then in certain situations, trade unions sometimes perform remarkable functions. In colonies, trade unions have adopted an anti-colonial role and functioned as a natural part of the national struggle for political independence. In such situations, the unions have called strikes, not only for economic purposes but also for the purpose of achieving broad, national political objectives against the colonial power. In countries with totalitarian regimes, Fascist or Communist, trade unions or such as may exist may be engaged in promoting revolutionary activities for the purpose of overthrowing or undermining the totalitarian governments. Since the end of World War II, and even in recent times, there have been striking examples of this.

### HUMAN RIGHTS

But there is yet a prevailing school of trade union thought which, tried by time and tested by experience, is convinced that the motivation of organised labour must derive from the concept that every human being has a birthright of freedom which cannot be denied, altered, modified or compromised, without doing violence to his human nature. From this flows, naturally, the right to food, to think and speak freely; the right to rear a family and win, by his labours, enough to support his family and sustain it in conditions consonant (that is, in keeping) with human dignity. Of course, there are such other rights as the right to organise with other human beings for social, economic and political purposes.

Within the framework (for lack of a better word) of this concept of natural human rights, this school of trade union thought considers the trade union movement as being similar to a human body.

One arm of the trade union pro-

### DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1964/1968

The Draft of the Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968 is now published for public comment.

The Government invites public comment on the Draft Plan copies of which may be obtained (price 50 cents) at the Government Printing Office, 2, Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain, Warden's Offices, Municipal Offices, Post Offices and book stores.

Any comments or objections with respect to this Draft Plan made by or on behalf of any person must be in writing and state:-

- (a) the specific grounds of objections; and
  - (b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for;
- and must be addressed to the Head of the Economic Planning Division of the Prime Minister's Office, Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, in an envelope clearly marked "Draft Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968."

All such comments or objections must reach the Head of the Economic Planning Division on or before 14th September, 1963, which is the last date for receipt of memoranda and not 15th August as stated in invitations sent to many organizations.

This can be done either by direct or indirect participation.

The other arm promotes political activities in the interests of the working people and embraces all the various relations between the workers, represented by their trade unions, and the government, at all levels and in all forms, including local government and statutory bodies.

By

### NEED FOR EDUCATION

Both arms express the ultimate aim of the trade union movement which is to expand the rights and privileges of working people, continuously, year after year, generation after generation, century after century, in society.

But as the enjoyment of rights involves the acceptance of responsibilities, by working people, the trade union movement and its associated economic and political groups, such as co-operatives and study classes, must (as many trade unions in many regions do) be prepared to expend considerable time, energy and money to promote the education of the working people.

Otherwise, the body of the trade union movement (which may be said to comprise the procedures of collective bargaining and the constant improvement of collective labour agreements) and its two arms (the economic and the political) will be in danger of suffering from the ill effects of an under-developed mind. Both



KEN HILL

notes economic activities in the interests of workers, such as co-operative societies, credit unions, housing projects, social security.

the body and its arms must be meaningfully, in the lives, of guided by a clear-thinking head working people, principles based in the formulation of methods of on their natural rights as action designed to translate, human beings.

## Start Searching Again . . . . Our Sensational Trade-In Offer Is Back!

TRADE-IN time at Y. de Lima's is the time when you can afford that piece of jewellery you've wanted for so long.

Search in your jewellery box and TRADE-IN that old junk on a beautiful pair of gold earrings, gold bangles, a dress ring; Y. de Lima will take just about anything as a Trade-In, and what's more there's jewellery to suit everyone and what we don't have we can make for you.

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# 5 YEAR PLAN

**What is it?  
What will it do?  
Why do we need it?**

**Mr. William G. Demas head of the Government Planning unit will answer these questions about the draft 5-year plan.**

**SEE IT TO-NIGHT, AND MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 8. p.m.**

**BUY\***

**television**

\* Or rent if you prefer.

## Improvements At Piarco

Cabinet last Friday approved a proposal of the Ministry of Public Utilities to provide air-conditioning in the Intransit/Departure Lounge and in the offices of the Arrival Hall as well as to ensure the security of the Customs area. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$62,280.00 will be incurred. In the meanwhile electric fans have been provided in these areas and in the Main Concourse.

The attendant staff at the Airport has been increased by the recent appointment of 20 additional Airport Attendants to meet the greatly expanded need for maintenance and cleaning services at the New Terminal Building.

The "Finger" has been completed and is in use and the Baggage Conveyor System is now in operation.

For the convenience of Intransit and Departing passengers arrangements have been com-



Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed

pleted for the sale of duty-free goods by concessionaires in the Intransit/Departure Lounge.

Liquor, Perfume, Jewellery, Curious, Cameras, Binoculars are a few of the items available in the "In-Bond" Shops.

### BUREAU DE CHANGE

An up-to-date Restaurant and Bar is being operated at the highest international standards. It is also expected that concessions will soon be let for the sale of Magazines, Books, and Newspapers, a Barber Shop, a Rent-a-Car Service, Tour Operators and an Intransit Lounge Bar.

Plans have been finalised with the Tourist Board to provide Bureau de Change, Cable and Postal facilities in their Information Booth to be established shortly.

Street, Apron and Taxiway Lighting has been installed. A new visual navigational aid known as a "Visual Approach Slope Indicator" is in operation. This is to assist Aircraft in landing.

Arrangements, which have been facilitated by the recent amalgamation of the several taxi-driver Associations, are being finalised for the control of the taxi-service at the Airport and are expected to be in operation at an early date.

A plan is being prepared in connection with the future development of Airport Lands. This development will include a site for a Bulk-storage area for fuel companies, a Police Station, a Cargo Warehouse, a Gasoline Service Station, a site for communication facilities, Free Parking area and a Hotel.

These arrangements, announced recently by the Ministry of Public Utilities, follow closely on a visit made by the Minister and officials of the Works Department a few weeks ago.

## Isolated Nations Now Out of Date

Mr. Peter Smithers, Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office, speaking to the Swiss-British Society in Zurich, in connection with the British Industrial Fair and Fortnight last week, expressed the hope of a future of infinite promise for mankind. He said that the structure of world politics is now assuming a new character and that the achievements of mankind will in future be limited by three conditions.

"First, as at present, by the skill with which we manage

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT UN

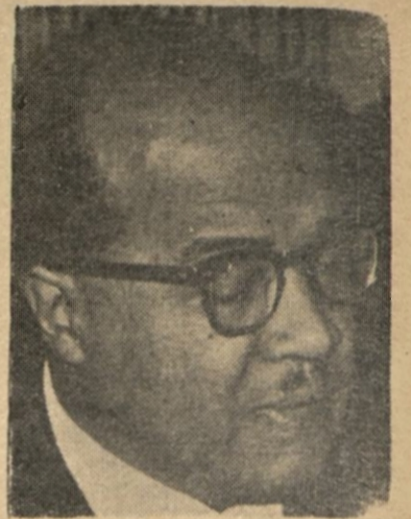
Last month, Trinidad and Tobago, at a meeting of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, voted with 37 other nations to adopt a draft resolution which deemed the presence of the delegations of Portugal and South Africa undesirable and "invited them to withdraw from the work of the conference."

The draft resolution was sponsored by 15 African delegations and amended by Yugoslavia and Indonesia. It was adopted by a roll-call vote of 38 in favour, 25 against, with 9 abstentions.

The African sponsored resolution appears to be yet another step taken in "the tactics that the African states are developing to force Portugal and South Africa into isolation economically and diplomatically. The first step was taken in June when the ILO Conference excluded South Africa; the second was taken in July when the UNESCO Conference on world education excluded Portugal..."

The quotation is from Colin Legum's article "The West at Bay" in THE NATION, a New York political journal in its issue of August 10, 1963.

Legum advances that the African summit conference held in Addis Ababa last May "has hastened the day when Western countries will be compelled, not only to denounce the policies of Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Salazar, but to vote unequivocally for



Our Man at the UN, Sir Ellis Clarke

action designed to help overthrow those regimes. The challenge is inescapable: if it set out in Resolution Six of the African Summit decisions: 'the allies of colonial powers... must choose between their friendship for the African peoples and their support of powers that oppress African peoples.'

our own national economy.

"Second, by the intelligence with which we can combine the resources of different nations in larger groups, designed to achieve those things which exceed the possibilities of the individual nation state.

"Third, our success in relating these larger groupings to one another in a world-wide system of co-operation in trade and commerce. The terms of politics are moving in favour of those nations who succeed in working within these conditions.

"The isolated nation state is now anachronistic. This does not mean that the small nation state is obsolete. Working within a wider framework, its opportunities are greater than ever before.

"But such is the pace of political development today, that it is unrealistic to refuse to look beyond the regional group. We have to ask our-

selves how Europe should relate to the United States, Latin America, the countries of the Commonwealth, Africa, or the under-developed nations. For a grouping of the size and power of Free Europe, anything less than a worldwide horizon is unthinkable. Within that horizon, there is no place today for mutual exclusiveness. We should look to a harmonious and efficient structure of co-operation in trade, not only within the groupings but also between them."

## Guyana University Opens Oct. 1

Plans have been announced for the opening on October 1, 1963 of the University of Guyana, housed temporarily in Queen's College Building, Georgetown. Of the 680 applicants for entry to the University 179 have been selected for the 1963-64 academic year. Twenty-seven students have been awarded scholarships by the B.G. Rice Marketing Board.

The University's Board of Governors has decided not to pursue the question of affiliation to McGill University of Canada. Visiting assessors will be invited from well established institutions overseas to report on standards, vet question papers and advise on syllabuses.

Negotiations are still in progress for a plot of land on the outskirts of Georgetown for construction of a permanent University campus. A fund-raising committee in London is to be headed by Sir Jock Campbell, Chairman of Bookers. Other fund-raising arrangements are being planned in New York and Montreal while a local fund-raising committee is to be headed by Mr. John Carter, M.L.A., member of the University's Board of Governors.

Principal of the University is

Professor Lancelot Hogben and vice-principal Dr. Harry Drayton, Professor of Biology, formerly of the University of Ghana. Among the new staff appointments announced was that of Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences: Dr. Harry Bancroft Davis who has taught in U.S. Colleges and universities for 25 years and is now Chairman of the Department of Economics and Business at Shaws University.

Associate Professor of Biology is Dr. Alan McEwan Stout, now chairman of the Department of Biology, Lincoln University, Associate Professor of English and dean of the Arts Faculty is Mr. Neville Dawes, now senior lecturer in English at the University of Ghana; Miss Joyce Sparer who is now preparing her thesis for the Ph.D degree from New York University, will be Assistant Professor in English. Mr. Daniel MacGilvary of Clarke University, will be Instructor in Political Science. Dr. Lyttleton Ramshoye, a Guianese, is Professor of Physics. Other appointments are being made.

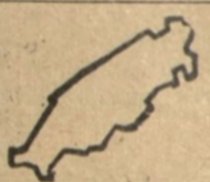
(News from BG Information Division)

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P.G. 1 P.O.S. South .....	12.00
Women's League Executive .....	342.00
P.G. 5 Tobago West .....	24.00
P.G. 8 La Brea .....	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,429.08

### PARTY NOTES

#### THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The Women's League of the PNM will hold their Annual Conference on Sunday, September 15, from 9 a.m. at the Teachers' Emergency Training College, Wrightson Road, Port-of-Spain. All members of the League are invited and are asked to wear their uniforms.

#### TUNAPUNA PG 5

Moonlight in Tobago. Excursion to Tobago. Boat leaves Trinidad on October 5 at 1 p.m. Boat leaves Tobago on October 6 at 10 p.m. Return Fare—\$8.00.

#### WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Tunapuna Welfare and Development Council will hold a dance at the Perseverance Hall on Saturday, October 5.

#### PRINCES TOWN Constituency Group

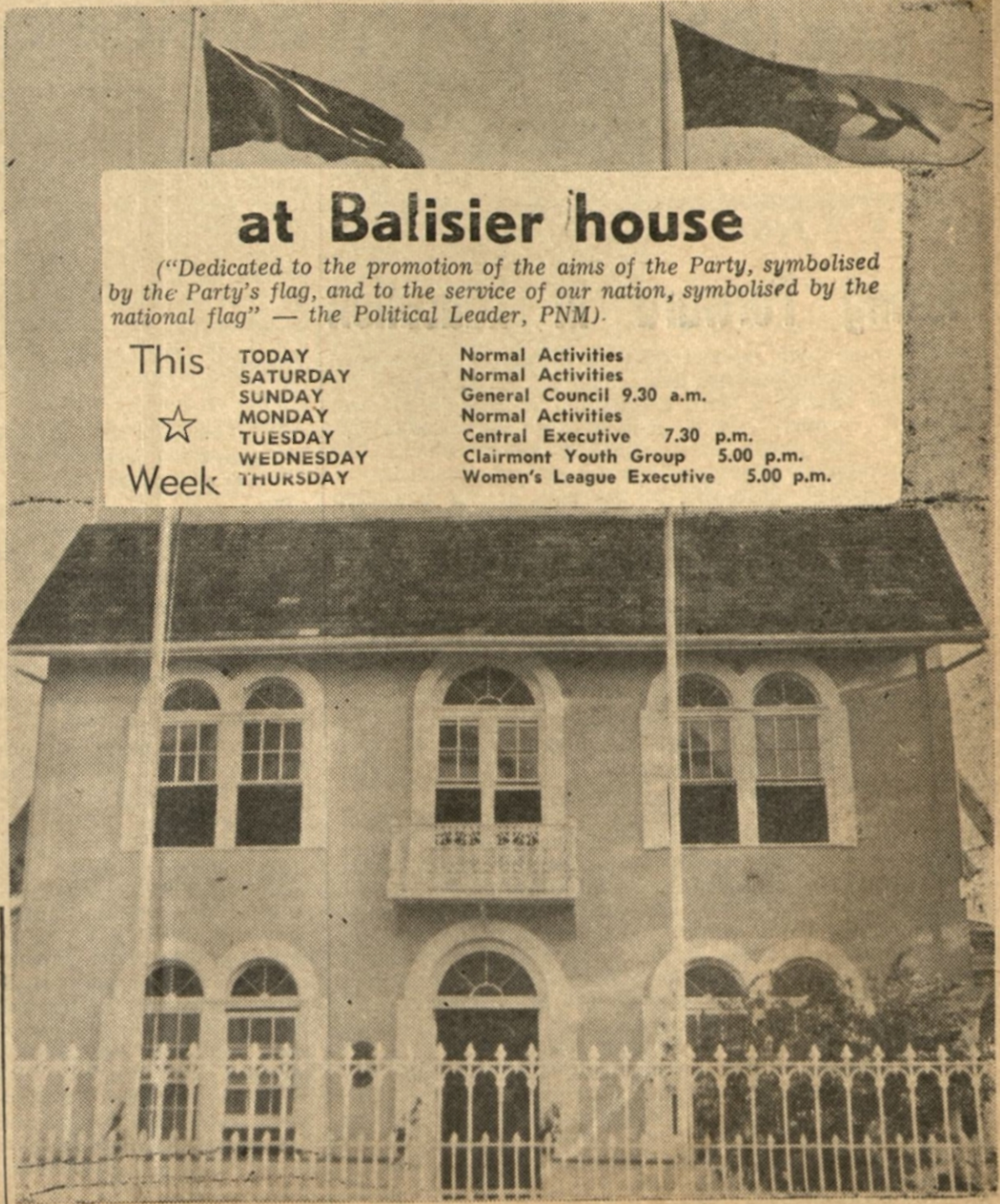
San Fernando Chorale presents a grand Choral Recital at

the Empress Cinema, Princes Town on Friday, September 27. Admission \$1.50 anywhere. Come early to avoid the rush. Refreshments on sale.

#### IERE VILLAGE — PRINCES TOWN

Iere Village Party Group formed on August 7, 1963 by Mrs. H. Sandy Kelly held their installation of officers on Sunday, September 1, at the residence of Mrs. Phelina Alleyne. Mrs. H. Sandy Kelly presided, Mr. W. DeWilton Rogers acted as installation officer. Also present was Mr. Iraj Khan, Chairman of Party Group 3, Princes Town.

The officers installed were: Mr. Bruce Nedd, Chairman, Mr. Victor Villarouel, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Phelina Alleyne, Secretary; Mrs. Mildred Wilson, Asst. Secretary; Mrs. Rosalie Williams, Treasurer; Mrs. Iere Drakes, Public Relations Officer and Mrs. Dolly Dillon, Education Secretary.



## 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

Normal Activities  
Normal Activities  
General Council 9.30 a.m.  
Normal Activities  
Central Executive 7.30 p.m.  
Clairmont Youth Group 5.00 p.m.  
Women's League Executive 5.00 p.m.

### Redemption of Treasury Bills Issue No. 18.

Holders of Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills Issue No. 18 are hereby notified that these bills which will mature on 23rd September, 1963 will be redeemed at 8.30 a.m. on Monday 23rd September, 1963, at the Accountant General's Office, Independence Square, Port-of-Spain.



**THE MOST IMPORTANT 22 CENTS IN THE LIFE OF YOUR ENGINE.** That's the difference in cost between Shell

X-100 Multigrade and ordinary oils. Shell Multigrade is the only oil that cuts power loss by up to 50% during the lifetime of any car. Ask for Multigrade by name - it's the best.

**GO WITH SHELL!**



# THE NATION

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

Editorial FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1963

## Moving Forward In Education

THE PRIMARY AND GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS open on Monday, joining several denominational Secondary Schools which had opened a week earlier. So the Christmas term begins, the primary schools pouring some 3,000 eleven-plus pupils into the junior forms of the Secondary Schools—the annual September process of transfer and advancement.

The natural movement, at the base of our education system gives absolutely no indication that this is a most eventful term of a remarkable year in our education history. Reaction to the most recently proposed moves in education has been quite cool, and it is possible that Government's propaganda services have failed to impress on the public mind the giant forward steps to be taken for the children this term.

The new Mausica Teachers' Training College, the New College of Arts and Science, and the new John S. Donaldson Technical Institute will all be opened this term. The Applied Nutrition Programme will be launched in twelve primary schools and twelve Senior Schools will be put into effect in Primary Schools buildings in selected areas.

The last two are pilot or test projects and the public may not yet be aware of what their functions will be. The Applied Nutrition Programme, to be set up with assistance from United Nations Agencies, concerns the production and preparation of food in the schools. Better food means better health for the children and the community. The scheme, involving twelve schools at the start, will be extended to include forty-five of them. Some twenty-four teachers have already received initial training for the task. They will have the honour to break new ground, to be pioneers in an entirely new field of our education system.

The proposed Senior Schools constitute the most significant development. These will be dual-purpose or two shift-half-day primary, half-day secondary-schools. They are intended to absorb much of the present wastage in the transfer of the eleven-plus from primary to secondary schools. By September 1964, it is calculated that about 3,330 pupils will be attending the Senior Schools as against 3,500 in established Secondary Schools. By September 1965, the number in the Senior Schools will have risen to 3,680, and a year later, the number will reach 3,820. In 1967 and 1968 the number will be 3,960. Thus, five years hence, the Senior Schools will have more than doubled the number of children receiving free Secondary education.

## C of C offers

# advice on tourism

Tourism is the third largest industry in Trinidad and it is the one which receives the least attention. In the paragraph on page 37 of the Draft second five year plan the following is written.

The development and expansion of the tourist industry were provided for by the establishment of the Tourist Board in 1958. The main objectives of the Board are:—

- (1) to publicise and promote abroad the country's attraction as a tourist resort;
- (2) to assist private enterprise in providing suitable tourist facilities at beaches and other resort areas;
- (3) to develop historic sites, land marks and other places of interest, and
- (4) to encourage a high standard of accommodation in hotel and guest houses.

Actual expenditure of the Tourist Board between 1958 and 1962 on the above objectives was \$1.5 million as against an original provision of \$4.8 million.

This definitely shows that money which should have been spent on this productive industry was not. It is hard to believe that a government which built and owns the \$13 million Hotel is not interested in Tourism. The second five year plan again bears out this sort of disinterested and superficial approach. On page 312 of the Draft Second Five Year Development Plan only \$1,200,000 is provided for Tourism \$1,000,000 for loans in Hotel development and \$200,000 for repairs etc., to Historical sites.

Let us look at the various suggestions made by the Travel & Tourism Trade Section after consideration of Chapter XVII on Tourism in Government's Draft Second Five Year Plan.

1—12 Government should give beach rights to private enterprise which would help to stimulate the building of hotels on or near beaches under item 12. The target set by Government of 100,000 tourists per year who would stay in the territory for 600,000 tourist days is much too low and would appear to be a normal growth rather than a stimulated growth.

(13) Government's estimates, the same as under paragraph 12, of "400 additional beds which will call for about 230 additional rooms" are not good enough. The Section is of the opinion that Govern-

## Suggestions from Tourism Trade Section

ment should ask I.D.C. or the Tourist Board to write to the large hotel chain owners in the United States and the United Kingdom apprising them of the concessions that are allowed here to hotel owners and encouraging them to invest in the hotel business.

(14) Every effort should be made to get the streets back into good condition for the forthcoming Tourist Season, (which commences around December), and the streets of the Territory should always be kept in good repair, because unreinforced roads give visitors a very poor impression of Trinidad.

(15) The Bird Sanctuary has great potentialities as a tourist attraction and Government should endeavour to remove the odour that

emanates from that area due to the Distillery nearby.

(16) The Tourist Board should be given executive powers which would enable them to accomplish much more than they do at present.

(18) As suggested in the extract from Memorandum M 65/63 the Tourist Board should be given a larger allocation for advertising so that during the summer season Trinidad and Tobago could be advertised overseas in magazines and on the television, the same as Antigua and Barbados. It has been discovered as a result of a survey made by Pan American World Airways Ltd. that there has been a great improvement in the Tourist Trade in Antigua and Barbados during these months which has been attributed to this extra advertising.

(19) "Whereas, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce had always viewed West Indian travel as a single unit, and whereas, Trinidad's only disadvantage as far as the United Kingdom tourists are concerned is the extra distance in miles and whereas, the new reduced sky coach fares between the West Indian Colonies and the United Kingdom now place Trinidad at a great disadvantage, BE IT RESOLVED that Management Committee be strongly recommended to request B.W.I.A., our National Airline, to provide a reduced price sky coach fare between Trinidad and as soon as possible a reduced fare between New York and Trinidad in order to increase tourists to Trinidad from these countries."

(Continued on Page 9)

## MILLER'S GRAND ANNUAL GIGANTIC SALE — NOW ON

### HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Coloured BATH TOWELS — from \$1.85 NOW \$1.35  
48" Plain Col. REPPS — from \$1.85 NOW \$1.35  
PRINTS (in a lovely assortment) — was 90c. NOW 50c.  
NATIONAL FLAGS — in 1, 2, 2½, 3 yards.  
56" CRETONNES (Flowered) — was \$1.80 NOW \$1.25  
48" TAPESTRY — NOW \$1.45  
SEERSUCKER (asst. Col.) — was 95c. NOW 69c.  
CHAMBRE (asst. Col.) — was 95c. NOW 95c.

### GENTS DEPARTMENT

Men's PYJAMAS (Striped) — from \$2.75 up  
Men's PYJAMAS (Plain) — from \$4.20 up  
Men's BATH ROBES — NOW \$6.75  
Men's Striped and Plain TERYLENE SHIRTS — was \$5.60 NOW \$3.95  
Barclays Striped Round Neck POLO SHIRTS — was \$6.25 NOW \$4.59

### LADIES DEPARTMENT

MAIDENFORM BRAS—from \$1.25 up  
BIFLEX (with Straps) — from \$1.85 up  
LADY MARLENE BRAS (Strapless) — was \$10.50 NOW \$4.50  
¾ LENGTH (Strapless) — was \$19.50 NOW \$7.50  
WINGS BRAS (Lace with Straps) — was \$5.95 NOW \$2.95

### FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

One 4' 6" FULL PANEL BED (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED) — \$2.49 each.  
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100% FOAM PILLOWS — \$2.49 each.

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BUILDING LANDS AT  
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OMEARA ROAD, ARIMA  
(1 MILE FROM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE)

Residential Lots of 5,000 Sq. Ft.  
& Over at 40c. per sq. ft.

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## GREAT BACK-TO-SCHOOL FASHIONS!..

We have everything your youngster will wear with pride and pleasure for BACK-TO-SCHOOL... all made for long wear and at budget prices.

★ KHAKI PANTS  
SHORT—21" to 27" waist from \$1.75  
LONG—25" to 27" waist \$4.20

★ GREY PANTS  
SHORT—21" to 26" waist \$1.95  
LONG—25" to 27" waist \$4.20

### ★ Latest SHOES

FOR BOYS —  
★ "JOTEX" SHOES and MOCASSINS in Black, Brown  
Sizes 7 to 10, 11 to 15, 1 to 5  
ALSO  
SOCKS for BOYS AND GIRLS by "Byford", "Lady Bird", "Trim Fit", etc.

FOR GIRLS —  
★ "HOLLANDIA" SANDALS in White, Black, Brown  
Sizes 7 to 10 and 11 to 2½  
★ "CLARKS" SANDALS in Black, White, Brown  
Sizes 7 to 10, 11 to 1½, 2 to 5

★ SHIRTS by well known makers "KAY", "ELITE", "PREMIER", "NEW YORKER", etc.  
in Blue — White — Grey  
Long Sleeves, sizes 10½ to 13½  
Short Sleeves, sizes 4 to 14  
From \$1.25 to \$2.10  
From \$2.40 to \$2.80  
School Ties, Belts, Socks for Boys & Girls

★ BOYS UNDERWEAR: Vests, Briefs by "ARTEX", "PENMEN'S", "EZ", "LADY BIRD", ATHLETICS in all sizes.

*J. J. Johnson Ltd*

THE STORE  
WHERE QUALITY  
COMES FIRST!

(Continued from Page 8)

(20) The Chamber of Commerce is trying to implement these suggestions by introducing a Trinidad and Tobago Festival which they hope to present in 1964.

**POLICY NECESSARY**

The following must be done by Government if Tourism is to succeed in providing more jobs and a better standard of living.

A. Government must say we are in FAVOUR OF TOURISM. Government might say we built the 13 million dollar Hilton Hotel this is proof enough. The answer is that it is not enough. A definite statement of policy is necessary.

B. Several important laws must be made and enforced we should like the word enforced emphasized. The first law is an equitable Taxi fare which ensures a just return to the driver and a reasonable price to the visitor. A special licence for Tourist Taxis, as opposed to route taxis which principally act as buses, to eliminate all taxis pursuing the visitor and many times not only annoying him, but assaulting him. The license of the driver should be cancelled for bad conduct or consistent overcharging. The second law is the prohibition of aggressive selling of jewellery or trinkets on the side-walks or beach to the annoyance of visitors. The third law is removal of stray dogs from beaches and hotel areas. Government should keep the beaches and the roads leading to the beaches in a clean condition.

**A PASSENGER PIER**

C. The visitor should be enabled to shop at prices competitive with those obtaining in other islands in the area usually referred to as "FREEPORTS" (Curacao, The Virgin Islands, etc.) and a system to achieve this should be worked out and implemented as quickly as possible in consultation with the Chamber of Commerce who have made earlier representations on this subject, and the Tourist Board.

Besides laws there are two very important things that government must do, first, and this may take time, but we understand this is provided for, we need a proper passenger pier with bookings being made for Passenger ships one year in advance. This has always been a bone of contention between shipping companies and the Port Authority and while the Port Authority has done all possible to facilitate tourist boats without a passenger pier, this is a very difficult job.

The second item is that government should increase their grant to the tourist board so that the many plans that they have to advertise Trinidad abroad could be implemented.

Further to all this, Tourism must be promoted by County Councils, City Councils and all other local Government Bodies as is done in England so that

each Body has their budget and their plans, always of course referring back to the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board who can make sure that both private enterprise and Government keep on the right track. What are the City Councils and the County Councils plan during the implementation of Governments five year plan.

In addition to the above every effort should be made by Government to re-establish our Venezuelan Tourist Trade. Venezuelan Visitors were 7000 in 1958 with over 2000 resident students. Our Section feels that a ferry should be operated at least once a week between Port-of-Spain and nearby Venezuelan towns. The operation of a ferry alone would not be sufficient to encourage the exchange of tourists unless certain further mutual concessions are negotiated.

**FERRY TO VENEZUELA**

First, we feel that the official rate of exchange should be allowed between our two Countries, that is 50c. W.I. Currency equals one Bolivar and that our Currencies should be freely convertible.

This could easily be done because we pay Venezuela yearly, over \$100,000,000 and we could definitely pay them for a part of the crude oil in the Bolivars they will spend here as tourists.

No passports should be necessary between the two Countries, provided the traveller has a return ticket.

No duties or licence should be

charged for motor vehicles staying in either Country up to one month.

A liberal free of duty amount of merchandise should be allowed to travellers either way. We suggest that negotiations should be started at \$800.00 W.I. Currency.

All visitors should be allowed to buy gasoline free of tax.

On the face of it, the above would seem rather revolutionary, but, bearing in mind that much higher salaries paid in Venezuela together with the larger population, it is easy to see that our Country would derive greater benefits from the agreement. At the start many of our people would travel but sooner or later the avalanche of Venezuelans would come.

We should be able to draw away tourist trade from Curacao, Barbados and Margarita which now enjoys expanding trade.

Further, special arrangements could be made between our Chamber and the Chamber of the cities where the ferry will stop.

We feel that for a start, the coastal boats could be used but that we should do all possible to get a ship from the U.S. Aid Mission with a capacity for carrying up to 100 cars.

In closing the Travel and Tourism trade Section asks its members to include these suggestions in their general comments to Government on the draft second five year plan. 1964-1968.



**THE DOCTOR SAYS**

Our success depends on . . .

In the final analysis the success of our Independence will depend, not on our cricket or on our lore and steel bands, but on the capacity of our university to produce men and women who utilize their university techniques for research in West Indian agriculture, in West Indian pests and diseases and ailments, in West Indian history, in West Indian economic problems, exemplifying, illustrating the conclusions already drawn for larger countries, correcting where necessary, modifying in respect of West Indian peculiarities, above all illuminating the recesses and the dark corners left unexplored by metropolitan research.

The future of our Independence will depend on the success of our university in producing West Indian men and women who will be the future Prime Ministers, the future ambassadors, the future professors. West Indian men and women whose principal duty is, and must be, the enlightenment of their fellow citizens.

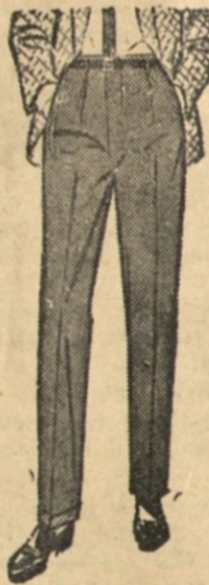
West Indian men and women who, particularly in our communities, with all the . . . media of information in foreign hands or foreign inspired, must launch a crusade for the spread of reading and understanding among their West Indian fellow citizens . . .

—From the Pro-Chancellor's Address to graduates at the UWI in Jamaica last February.

**DON'T MISS THE NOVELTY STORE HALF-PRICE INDEPENDENCE SALE**

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ★ Dacron Blouses \$3.60          | ★ Pyjamas \$1.98         | ★ Pants Length \$4.98 | ★ Canon Towels 84c. up   |
| ★ Pleated Skirts \$5.98          | ★ Terylene Shirts \$1.98 | ★ Wranglers \$6.95    | ★ Pillow Cases 99c. up   |
| ★ Dacron & Arnel Cottons 89c. up | ★ School Shirts 99c.     | ★ Jerseys \$2.98 up   | ★ Table Mats 75c.        |
| ★ Half Slips 99c.                | ★ Pants 98c. up          | ★ Underwear 75c. up   | ★ Blankets \$1.98 up     |
| ★ Hand bags 50c. up              | ★ Socks 75c.             | ★ Belts 98c. up       | ★ T.V. Tables \$5.75     |
| ★ Dress Material 49c. up         |                          | ★ Pyjamas \$2.98      | ★ Counterpanes \$4.98 up |
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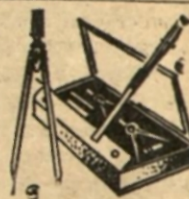
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PORT-OF-SPAIN — COUVA — POINT FORTIN



## TENDERS

## Supplies and Services for Government during 1964.

Tenders are invited for Supplies and Services to Government Ministries, Departments and Divisions in Trinidad and Tobago during 1964 as detailed hereunder:—

- Schedule 1 — Imported Lumber  
 2 — Local Lumber  
 3 — Galvanized Iron  
 4 — Hardware, Tools, Implements, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc.  
 5 — Brooms, Brushes, Varnishes, Putty, Paints, etc.  
 6 — Canvas, Rope, Lines, Waste, etc.  
 7 — Water and Sanitary Fittings, etc.  
 8 — Water Pipes and fittings.  
 9 — Batteries, Tyres and Tubes.  
 10 — Frozen Meats.  
 11 — Fresh plucked fowls and Fresh Eggs (local).  
 12 — Fresh Milk (San Fernando).  
 13 — Groceries — Wholesale.  
 14 — Matches, Soap, Toilet Paper, Scouring powders, etc.  
 15 — Feeding of Persons detained at Police Stations.  
 16 — Burial of Deceased Hospital Patients, Prisoners and Deceased Paupers (Poor Relief).  
 17 — Uniforms  
 18 — Footwear, Towels and Black Ties.  
 19 — School Supplies (Tools for Gardening and Woodwork and Needlework materials).  
 20 — Supplies for District Hospitals.  
 21 — Whole Milk Powder and Skimmed Milk Powder.  
 22 — Fresh Fish (Local).  
 23 — Cigarettes and Tobacco.  
 24 — Repairing and regulating of certain Government clocks.  
 25 — Supply of fuel oil, motor spirits, diesel oil, gas oil 48/52 diesel index, kerosene, lubricating oil and greases.  
 26 — Cleaning of Cesspits at Government Schools.  
 27 — Supply of spray processed skimmed milk powder to Government and Assisted Primary Schools.  
 28 — Supply of school furniture to Government and Assisted Primary Schools and Secondary Schools.  
 29 — Supply of spectacles to the Police.  
 30 — Supply of forage for the Police Horses.  
 31 — Supply of spectacles to Medical Institutions.  
 32 — Supply of bread to the General Hospital, San Fernando.  
 33 — Supply of bread to the General Hospital and the House of Refuge, Tobago.  
 34 — Purchase of offal from Medical Institutions.  
 35 — Supply on spot of hot asphaltic cement and cutback asphalt for the Works Division.  
 36 — Supply of gravel and sand in the Port-of-Spain, St. George East, St. George West and Caroni Districts for the Works Division.  
 37 — Transportation of rice from British Guiana to Port-of-Spain.

## 2. Prospective tenders should carefully note the following:—

- (i) Brands of articles must be indicated in every case where possible and where brands cannot be given the country of origin should be stated.  
 (ii) Samples of all articles under Schedules 13, 14, 18, 21 and 27 properly labelled, must be submitted to the Board's Office before the closing date for tenders. Such other samples as may be required by the Central Tenders Board must be supplied on request.  
 (iii) Increases in contract prices will not be allowed during the contract period except in cases where Government-controlled prices rise above the contract price.  
 (iv) Estimated requirements for 1964 for the various Institutions and Divisions may be obtained from the Ministry concerned.  
 (v) Government does not guarantee to take any or all of its requirements from the contractors.

3. Forms of tender, Instructions to Tenderers and Conditions of Contract may be obtained during normal working hours from the Secretary, Central Tenders Board, 31 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain, or from the Permanent Secretary, Tobago Affairs, Scarborough, Tobago.

4. Prospective tenderers are required to pay into the Treasury, Port-of-Spain, or the District Revenue Office, King Street, San Fernando, or the District Revenue Office, Scarborough, Tobago, a tender deposit of \$50 in respect of each Schedule. The receipt for the deposit must accompany the tender for each Schedule.

The tender deposits 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 are opened for any reason which is not acceptable to the Central Tenders Board will be forfeited. The tender deposits of successful tenderers will be retained until such time as they pay the cash Performance Deposits referred to at paragraph 5 below.

5. Except in respect of Schedules 15 and 34 each successful tenderer will be required, in lieu of a bond, to pay into the Treasury, Port-of-Spain, or the District Revenue Office, San Fernando, or the District Revenue Office, Scarborough, Tobago, within 7 days of notification of the award of a contract, a cash Performance Deposit on the following basis for the due observance and performance of the contract:—

- Contract for one (1) to ten (10) items on any Schedule . . . . . Deposit of \$100 per Schedule.  
 Contract for eleven (11) to twenty (20) items on any Schedule . . . . . Deposit of \$250 per Schedule.  
 Contract for more than twenty (20) items on any Schedule . . . . . Deposit of \$500 per Schedule.  
 These cash deposits will be retained until the end of the con-

Gazette Notice.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

THE WAGES COUNCIL ORDINANCE Ch. 22 No. 16

## NOTICE

IN accordance with subsection (1) of section 6 of the Wages Councils Ordinance, notice is hereby given that, subject to the consideration of any objections which may be received by him pursuant to this notice, the Governor-General proposes to make an order under the said subsection entitled the Wages Council (Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works) Order, 1963, a draft whereof is set out in the Schedule hereto.

Copies of the draft order may be obtained between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. at the office of the Government Printer, situated at No. 2 Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain.

Any person who objects to the making of such order is hereby invited to give notice in writing of his objection and of the grounds on which he relies in support thereof, and any such objection shall be enclosed in an envelope clearly marked "Wages Council (Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works) Draft Order, 1963" and addressed and sent to the Minister of Labour, "Knowsley", Port-of-Spain, not later than forty (40) days from the 4th day of September, 1963.

Every objection shall state —

- (a) the specific grounds of objection;  
 (b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for; and  
 (c) the capacity in which the person by whom or on whose behalf the objection is made would be affected by the making of the proposed Order.

H. E. NELSON,

Acting Secretary to the Cabinet.

## SCHEDULE

Government Notice No.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

THE WAGES COUNCILS ORDINANCE, Ch. 22 No. 16

## ORDER

Made by the Governor-General under section 3 of the Wages Councils Ordinance.

THE WAGES COUNCIL (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS) ORDER, 1963.

1. This Order may be cited as the Wages Council (Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works) Order, 1963.  
 2. This Order shall come into force on the . . . . . day of . . . . ., 1963.

## 3. In this Order —

"Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works" means any work consisting wholly or mainly in the carrying out of one or more of the following activities:

- (a) construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of —  
 (i) buildings (including electrical works essential to the construction, maintenance, repair or demolition of buildings);  
 (ii) highways, streets, roadways, traces, bridges and culverts;  
 (b) construction of such projects as sewers and water mains, piers, tunnels, viaducts, dams, drainage projects, sanitation projects, irrigation and flood control projects, power stations, gas mains and pipe lines;  
 (c) marine construction such as dredging, under-water rock removal, pile driving, land reclamation, construction of harbours, waterwells and all other such construction.

4. There shall be established in respect of the workers to whom this Order applies and their employers a Wages Council to be known as the Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works Wages Council.

5. The workers to whom this Order applies are all workers employed by a person or body of persons carrying on Building Construction or Civil Engineering Works except —

- (a) workers directly employed by Government;  
 (b) employees of manufacturers of materials and supplies for use in Building Construction and Civil Engineering Works;  
 (c) monthly-paid employees engaged in clerical duties;  
 (d) persons engaged in excavating, grading foundation building, over-burden removing, shaft sinking, pipe laying and dredging when undertaken in connection with mining and quarrying operations.

Made by the Governor-General this . . . . . day of . . . . ., 1963.  
 Secretary to the Cabinet.

tract period and will be used to defray any expenditure in excess of the contract price which may be incurred by Government because of a contractor's failure to supply.

6. Tenders must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person tendering has complied with the provisions of, and has fulfilled his obligations under, the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the three years immediately preceding 1963. The Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a Certificate.

7. Tenders must be addressed to the Director of Contracts, Central Tenders Board's Office, 31 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain, and must be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Board's Office, not later than 4.00 p.m. on Friday 27th September, 1963. Envelopes should be marked "Tender—Supplies and Services for 1964."

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

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

K. KELSHALL,

Acting Director of Contracts.

NEWS FROM TOBAGO

## Scott wins GG's Agriculture Prize

Mr L. M. Robinson, Minister of Agriculture officially declared open the Twelfth Annual two-day Agricultural, Livestock and Commercial exhibition on Saturday, September 7 at Shirvan Park.

The Exhibition, sponsored jointly by the Tobago District Agricultural Society and the Tobago Chamber of Commerce, attracted a record number of entries, but unfortunately, some of the exhibits were not up to the standard of past years.

Most outstanding were the Beef, Dairy Cattle and Poultry sections. Exhibits in Cottage Industries, and Vegetable sections also gained favourable comments.

The Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy and Lady Hochoy attended the show on Sunday and his Excellency distributed the trophies to the successful exhibitors. Mr. J. Arden Scott won the Governor-General's Cup for the second consecutive year for the best display of green vegetables.

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission won the award for the best display for Commercial firms.

The booths set up by the Agriculture Department were very informative.

On the entertainment side the performances by the Mounted Branch of the Police Force were of a very high standard — and also the display by the police dogs "Carlos and Panther". The Police Band under Lieutenant Taylor played on both days of the exhibition.

## FRENCH AMBASSADOR

## OFFERS HELP

The French Ambassador, Mr. Henry Bayles paid his first official visit to Tobago over the weekend. He held talks with representatives from Tobago Chamber of Commerce, Hoteliers Association, Agriculture Society and Medical Profession. Mr. Basil Pitt, Parliamentary Secretary for Tobago Affairs presided, sitting-in were Senator Terrence Shears, Mr. Carlos Kendall, Permanent Secretary and Mr. Lionel Bonnett, Chairman of the Tobago County Council.

The talks centred around discussions about French Films and literature. The Ambassador disclosed that his Government was prepared to lend materials with respect to fostering relations along these lines.

After the discussions he promised to send through the Department of Tobago Affairs documentary films in both French and English dealing with medical subjects for the benefit of both practitioners and members of the public. Included in the shipment will be films for the Secondary Schools but these will only be in French. These films will be on loan for the period of one month.

Discussing the possibility of a Scholarship award in (French Cuisine), Mr. Bayle said he preferred that the candidates should be people already engaged in the profession.

The representatives of the hoteliers association promised to discuss the matter with their association and to forward some data to the Ambassador in respect of this generous offer.

After attending the Agricultural Exhibition at Shirvan, the Ambassador left for Trinidad on Sunday morning.

## M.H.R. VISITS PARTY GROUPS

Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, Minister of Finance and representative for Tobago-East in the House of Parliament accompanied by Senator Terrence Shears visited party groups in Belle Garden, Pembroke and Mason Hall during his recent visit to Tobago.

Senator Terrence Shears, Field Officer for the Constituency supervised Party Groups elections held recently at Mason Hall, and the following officers were elected for the 1963-64 term:

Chairman—Henry Shade; Vice-Chairman—Yorke Franklyn; Secretary — Mrs. C. Warner; Asst. Secretary — Mrs. D. Frank; Treasurer — A. Forbes; Public Relations Officer—H. Anthony.

## Party Group Election:

Elections are scheduled to be held at Pembroke on Tuesday 10 and at Goodwood on Friday 13, September.

# Oil — We Buy More Than We Produce

In view of the importance of the petroleum industry to this country, and in the light of the relative lack of information on most aspects of its operation, we publish beneath excerpts of the annual returns for the year 1962, submitted to us by The Petroleum Association of Trinidad. The comparative figures are for the years ended December 31, 1960, 1961, and 1962. The members of the Association are — B.P. (Trinidad) Ltd., Dominion Oil Ltd., Premier Consolidated Oilfields Ltd., Shell Trinidad Ltd., Texaco Trinidad Inc., Trinidad Canadian Oils Ltd., Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd., and Trinmar Ltd.

The daily average of registered employees in the petroleum industry for 1960, including the estimated average daily number employed through contractors was 17,960 in 1960; 16,446, in 1961; and 15,869 in 1962.

It has been pointed out that the numbers employed through contractors — 2,840 in 1962 — relate only to those employed by small contractors and do not include labour utilised by drilling and well servicing companies or on major construction work, or by established companies such as large transport contractors.

The report shows that the total number of wells from which production had been obtained in 1960 amounted to 3,790; in 1961 it was 3,909; and in 1962, a total of 4,022.

The average daily production per well in terms of barrels, for 1960 was 36.1; for 1961, 38.7; and in 1962 it was 40.9.

Beneath is a comparative statement of moneys earned or payable in the country and overseas purchases of oil industry stores and materials at C.I.F. valuation.

	1960	1961	1962
	\$	\$	\$
1. Amount earned (by Staff and Workmen) in respect of Salaries and Wages .....	42,429,050	44,265,080	44,911,290
2. Total payments (including payments in respect of equipments rentals) to Contractors for drilling, well servicing, major construction projects and other work .....	41,796,242	42,467,047	56,490,631
3. Total value of Oil Industry stores and materials purchased locally .....	14,672,142	15,074,415	18,495,596
4. Cash contributions to Government Revenue and Government operated services:			
(a) Ordinary Revenue .....	50,810,995	50,007,108	58,000,944
(b) Extraordinary Revenue .....	—	—	8,128,950
(c) Govt. operated services .....	2,020,366	2,849,123	2,921,716
5. All other local expenditure (excluding cash element in Items 1-4) .....	18,603,539	16,641,295	12,679,705
	170,332,334	171,304,068	201,626,832
6. Overseas Purchases of Oil Industry Stores and Materials (at C.I.F. valuation)			
From United Kingdom .....	33,443,860	28,072,980	30,266,319
From Canada .....	323	23,558	57,695
From U.S.A. ....	7,541,519	5,781,722	5,259,186
From all other sources .....	1,038,087	553,278	2,040,452
	42,023,789	34,431,538	37,623,652
7. Total payments .....	212,356,123	205,735,606	238,497,253

Of the sum of \$58,000,944 paid to Government's ordinary revenue in 1962, some \$33,610,449 was in respect of taxes on income —

## OWTU to the Oil Commission

Herewith is an extract from the memorandum presented to the Oil Commission by the President of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, Mr. George Weekes, last month. This section deals with the quality and availability of data from oil companies operating here.

When the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Baghair Mostofi, dealt with the section, he made reference to the quantity of data submitted by Government and the industry.

He added however, that they would indicate in their final report, what kind of written confidential information the industry should provide to Government in order to alleviate the existing paucity of information.

Mr. Mostofi emphasised that the Commission would recommend

A study of the report reveals that although the total production of crude oil increased, the trend for imports of crude to outstrip locally produced crude has continued. Examine these figures:

The total production of crude oil in 1960 was 42,357,329 barrels; this rose to 45,767,772 barrels in 1961; rising still further to 48,876,144 barrels in 1962.

However, the total imports of crude oil and processed oil for refining in 1960, stood at 45,324,136 barrels; in 1961 the tremendous rise to 62,706,833 barrels is recorded; while in 1962 the figure again rose to 65,269,383 barrels.

As a direct result of the rise in local production and the rise in imports of crude oil and processed oil, in 1960 some 84,433,414 barrels were refined; the figure rose to 103,754,621 in 1961, and still further to 109,264,486 in 1962.

based on the industry's earnings of the previous year; while a further \$21,040,455 was in respect of charges on forest, lands and petroleum.

the type of organization that should be set up within the framework of Government to process that information.

He told Mr. Weekes that he noted the union's intention not to create any disincentive to prospective investors. He thought that "a very correct attitude."

"I must preface my submission, Sir, by stating how handicapped is the Union, and if I may say so the Government as well, in the paucity of data on the operation of the oil companies in Trinidad. It is possible to obtain a wide range of information pertaining to the activities of every oil producing country except Trinidad & Tobago.

"The organization, structure and finances of the industry are as closely held as military secrets. "There are no reliable data on

exploration, exploitation or reserves, the last aspect being of crucial importance to the state, which is woefully ignorant of it. It is most likely that the figures of reserves in the possession of Government are understated. There are broad indications that elementary conservation measures are not generally observed, yet it is not possible to obtain any reliable statistics covering the subject. Production figures released by the companies in Trinidad are often at variance with those published overseas.

### FINANCE

"In the sphere of finance, some of the major companies do not file company statements and reports pertaining to their local operations; only Group financial statements covering operations throughout the world are available; these are of very limited value.

"Every company carrying on business in Trinidad and Tobago should be required by law to submit financial returns for their local operations.

"It should be obvious that this must cause constant friction whenever there is a discussion of the equitable distribution of profits from the oil industry or from a particular company. A modern union cannot be expected to accept ad hoc figures from the companies, as they invariably paint a gloomy picture of the industry's position and prospects. As far as anyone of us can remember the oil company spokesmen have always been prophets of doom, and Mr. Chairman, we have grown used to it.

### A FAIR PICTURE

"Even when the above is fulfilled, it will be necessary to have the companies accounting practices rationalized in order that a fair picture may be had. The Union entertains some doubts about the heavy depreciation, depletion and amortization claimed by the companies. There is some suspicion that expenditure in other departments are unwarrantably charged to oil well drilling and development. My Union doubts whether the accounting transfer prices paid by the Parent companies for refining truly reflect the value added in refining the Parent's imported crude. The Commission could do a great deal to dispel the doubts existing in this sphere.

"The other source of obstruction to the Union, and doubtless to Government, is the method of price fixing in the industry. The intertwining maze of posted prices, realized prices, transfer prices and cut prices do not assist persons outside the industry in obtaining any accurate financial or economic picture of the industry. My Union is reliably informed that not even published audited reports are to be taken at face value owing to the interplay of various prices for various purposes.

### A DIFFICULT JOB

"The O.W.T.U. has always sought to be fair to the shareholders of the companies, and

not to demand more than a fair share of the product of their labour. The Union was always anxious to be as reasonable as possible in its financial dealings with the companies as can be demonstrated by many recent instances, and in particular to do its utmost not to create any disincentive to prospective investors. In view of the tremendous gap in information, as the Government itself confesses, the Commission must realise that the Union's job has been most difficult and few companies have been willing to cooperate in this field.

"As recently as last year while negotiating a new collective agreement my Union presented a

strong economic case for its wage demands. Not only did the Company (a major one) disdain countering the Union's economic arguments, its chief negotiator in effect said economics and the ability to pay had nothing to do with wage bargaining.

"The recent prolonged strike by the O.W.T.U. against one of the major companies might well have been avoided if at the outset the company had been willing to come down from the high horse of "management's rights and prerogatives" and discuss the technical and economic factors behind its decision which would have affected the lives of several hundred workers, their families and dependents."

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## Required in Cocoa

# A National System of Fermentaries

A complete revolutionising of the system of the preparation and marketing of cocoa is imperatively needed. In this respect, the objective should be the production of a single grade of cocoa of the highest possible quality. This is what Jamaica has achieved, and Jamaica never has enjoyed the high reputation of Trinidad and Tobago in the cocoa world. Thus, an established national system of fermentaries is more and more clearly indicated.

Reaping of the 1963-64 cocoa crop will begin very early in November, if not in the latter part of October. Crop-wise, the prospects are considered good.

Price-wise, however, our fate is, as it were, in the laps of the gods. That is to say our prospects, as regards price, hang in the balance.

Toward the end of this month, the long-awaited, momentous world cocoa conference opens in Geneva. Major issues involve both prices and quotas. These will be most controversial issues. As to be expected, the controversy will be between the producing and consuming countries, that is between producers and manufacturers.

Even if a price range (with a maximum and a minimum) is established, there will be the equally big and important question of quotas. Ghana has been and still is going all out to increase production. So has Nigeria. And New Guinea has the potential of ever-increasing production.

Trinidad and Tobago and other flavoured cocoa producing countries have been exempted from quota restrictions. Indeed, Trinidad and Tobago is a non-quota member of the International Cocoa Council.

### PRODUCTION COSTS

So there is natural anxiety among Trinidad and Tobago's producers concerning the premium enjoyed by flavoured cocoa over basic cocoa. There is, no doubt, the experts are convinced that our objective must be to keep on increasing our production as well as our productivity. That is, Trinidad and Tobago must increase its tonnage at a reduced cost of production.

For more than one reason, the cost of production in the West African cocoa-producing countries is about one-half of what it is

valiantly fought to secure an increased allotment, the hope has been expressed in the best quarters that the country's coffee position will improve. And when our agricultural-leaders appear to be optimistic, it should mean that, while the situation is tight, there is no cause for alarm or panic. And, indeed, there will not.

In November, this year, we will return our representatives to another coffee conference, and adjustments are anticipated. What these possible adjustments are likely to be has not been indicated, publicly or openly. But it does appear to our planners and their expert advisers that there exist avenues which, if explored successfully, will be able to relieve the anxiety concerning our quota on the world market.

"All coffee producers should be grateful to our delegation for the wonderful job they have done," was the unsolicited tribute of an expert agriculturist in the know.

### • COPRA

Copra production per thousand coconuts should return to normal this year, due to favourable weather conditions.

From the farmers' point of view, weather conditions this year have been ideal.

### • PIGEON PEAS

Estimated production in the next crop (commencing December) will be double. This is due partly to the good weather and, to a larger extent, to the

encouraging response by farmers who have put large areas under new cultivation.

### • BANANAS

It has been reported that banana farmers have been gradually losing faith, owing to their inability to dispose of their fruit at economic prices. It is absolutely essential, in the considered opinion of agricultural leaders, in close weekly, if not daily, touch with these small farmers, that proposals concerning the formation and operation of a national banana association be implemented without further delay — if confidence is to be restored!!

The praiseworthy call to farmers to remain on or to return to the land must be backed up by adequate marketing facilities. It would be fatal to our agricultural development plans if farmers who rallied to this call were to be unable to dispose of their produce at economic prices.

## By Agricola

here in Trinidad and Tobago. One of these factors of course, is the lower rate of wages paid in Africa.

But even more significant is the fact that yield per acre in Latin America and New Guinea is about three times the yield per acre in Trinidad and Tobago, and indeed the West Indies. The same disadvantages applies to coffee where the position is very much worse in this respect.

### OBJECTIVE

Trinidad is acknowledged to be the leader of the world in cocoa research. But an intriguing question concerns the means to ensure practical application of all the scientific knowledge gained from our research.

These means involve adequate long-term credit facilities for all producers. And as far as the small farmers or peasant-producers are concerned, there is also the necessity for viable extension services, through which scientific knowledge and the proved results of experience will filter to the peasant farmers.

### COFFEE

Despite the unsatisfactory coffee quota which Trinidad has received under the International Coffee Agreement and the reportedly rough passage which our delegation encountered in Britain last month, when they

## Cocoa Market Unstable

A footnote to Agricola's opinion on Trinidad cocoa came from Britain last week. It said:

"The news that the cocoa buying season will begin in Ghana on September 6 and that the Lagos board will be buying from August 30 is likely to shake the normal seasonal placidity of the London cocoa market, says the London 'Financial Times' today (Tuesday).

"This will be the earliest opening for many years and indicates a very early crop. This in its turn usually suggests a very large one", says the paper in an article by its commodities staff.

Although it is too early to make predictions, the consensus of opinion favours a crop of over 400,000 tons for Ghana which has already had a record mid-crop of 40,000 tons. But while the estimates of West African cocoa may prove exaggerated, it is certain that Brazil has a larger crop this year than last, though just how much larger is still unknown.

Another factor which will affect the London market within the next few weeks is the F.A.O. conference on cocoa quotas and prices due to open in Geneva this month.

Although previous meetings have not succeeded in reaching agreement, the recent success of the London coffee agreement may well prove a precedent, the paper goes on, adding that much depends on the course of prices in the next three weeks. If they decline, producers may be unwilling to sign at low ruling levels, but if they hold up the chances of agreement are improved.

Both sides would be wise to work for an agreement in that event, the paper states. "It is widely believed that current values are at a very fair level, providing producers with a good return and low enough to encourage wider consumption."

Recently the rise in consumption has slowed down and the deficit between supply and demand has narrowed. Now, with the main crops near to marketing, the scarcity spectre seems likely to fade, for the consuming nations have surmounted an apparent crisis by reducing cover and cutting into their ample stocks.

Altogether the cocoa market has been most unstable and this year until the last few weeks, the paper sums up. "Which way it will now move is debatable, but pointers should be seen by the end of the month."—(BIS)

### Port-of-Spain City Council

#### CLAIM TO CEMETERY ALLOTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 253 (5) of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 39, No. 1, that ERNEST KENWYN BAILEY of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad has applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called "the Corporation") for the grant to him of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Three (3) feet by Ten (10) feet situated in Block No. 29, East of 8th Street on 3rd row, First grave space North of Moze's allotment and 8th grave space South of Phillips' allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of Millicent Sealy; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said ERNEST KENWYN BAILEY the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 30th day of September, 1963, and the Corporation are satisfied, after investigation, that the objector has shown sufficient cause why such grant should not be issued.

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Town Clerk.

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# 10,000 New Houses Needed Each Year

(a radio broadcast — Housing — by R. D. THOMAS)

Accelerated expansion in the construction of dwelling houses could have profound effects on the rate of social and economic progress of Trinidad and Tobago. For expansion in housing may be regarded as the means of achieving certain national objectives that are desirable on social and economic grounds.

Examination of these socio-economic objectives enables us to get a clear understanding of the important role that the Housing Construction sector is destined to play in our national development. Let us examine six of these objectives.

## Objective 1 — THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEVEL OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF OUR POPULATION.

We have to aim at providing houses for new families, for our population is young and growing; for families that have been unable to find their own housing and are forced to live with relatives and friends; and for occupants of houses that are classed as unfit for human habitation. The demand for housing for new families alone is 4,000—5,000 every year. At least another 4,000—5,000 would be required yearly to make an appreciable impact on the backlog of demand from previous years, and speed up slum clearance.

Sociologists believe that better housing has salutary effects on social behaviour; and they link improvement in housing with greater self-reliance, self-respect, and ambition and the elimination of juvenile delinquency.

## Objective 2—THE PROVISION OF MORE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE LABOUR FORCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Compared with many other industries such as manufacturing and mining, building construction is a relatively labour-intensive industry. That is to say, more labour per unit of capital is employed in building construction than in other sectors mentioned. Furthermore, various types of skills and experience are utilised in housing construction. Expansion in housing construction therefore means more jobs for carpenters, masons, painters, plumbers, electricians and unskilled labourers. Employment would also be generated in the industries which supply materials used in building construction.

## Objective 3—THE DIFFUSION OF GROWTH FACTORS IN OTHER SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY.

Demand for a particular product influences growth of the industry that manufactures the product. More housing means a greater demand for the products of local industries — cement, plant, lumber, nails, tiles, window frames. It may even lead to the setting up of industries not yet established in this country. The outcome of expansion in the building materials industries is a strengthening of the industrial base of the nation's economy, and reduction of our dependence on imported materials.

## Objective 4 — CHANGES IN PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION OF THE NATION IN THE DIRECTION OF LESS EXPENDITURE ON CONSUMPTION, MORE ON CAPITAL FORMATION.

Expenditure on housing is capital formation — the creation of assets from which will flow in the future, goods and services (in the case of housing-services) that we consume. It is a good thing for a country, especially one short of capital, if its inhabitants consume less in order to save more; if they spend less on tobacco, liquor and luxuries and put more into the creation of capital assets like housing.

A programme in housing which brings housing within the reach of more people in low and middle

income brackets, is likely to stimulate saving for housing. The saving would be accomplished at the expense of a diminution in the proportion of income spent on consumption goods.

## Objective 5 — ATTRACTION OF INVESTMENT CAPITAL INTO HOUSING.

Housing in Trinidad and Tobago could be a good investment for foreign as well as local capital. A house is a physical asset whose value more often than not, appreciates not depreciates over-time, so the risk attached to investment in hous-

ing is very small. Local investors may also find it a better proposition to invest money in local housing instead of investing in assets in foreign countries that yield no higher return on their capital. Friendly government preferring to give us assistance by long term loans at low interest rates—soft loans—instead of outright grant, would find that housing is a suitable avenue for channelling such assistance. The greater the amount of private resources put into housing the greater the amount of public funds that would be diverted for education and Health services.

## Objective 6 — BROADENING THE BASIS OF SELF-HELP AND SELF-RELIANCE IN OUR PEOPLE.

A new feature of policy on housing is greater emphasis on government's assistance through loans, instead of through the provision of subsidized housing

units for sale or rental. Prospective home owners knowing that mortgage capital will be available to them once they have accumulated certain amounts themselves, will be encouraged to make greater efforts to save. Few objectives call for greater effort on the part of people than ownership of a home.

A perusal of the Chapter on Housing in the Draft Second Five Year Development Plan shows that its main proposals are in concert with the objectives discussed here. The principal allocations are for loans to the Public for Housing — 44%; Acquisition and Development of Housing Sites—29%; and 19% for subsidized housing either in the form of flats in slum-cleared areas, aided self-help units, or housing in the "sugar Belt", and rural areas.

It should be stressed that objectives in the field of housing are not likely to be achieved unless there is the fullest co-

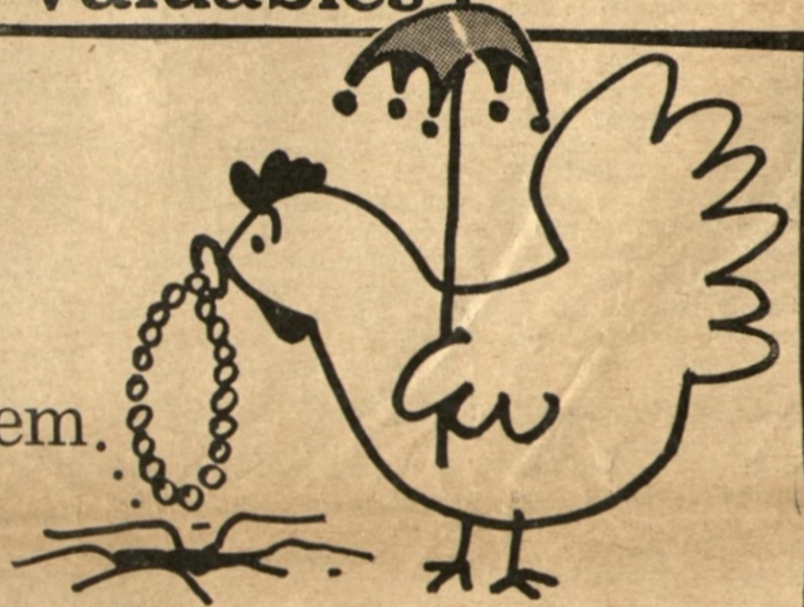
operation between Government, private enterprise and people. On this point, the Draft Plan has this to say:

"Government will, of course, be expected to provide the impetus for the national effort, and while the bulk of the funds will have to come from individuals and private investors, Government will supply much of the developed land and will co-ordinate the national effort. Private enterprise will be expected to take advantage of the various incentives offered as a means of attracting capital, local and foreign, for investment in housing, and to participate in the physical solution of the problem.

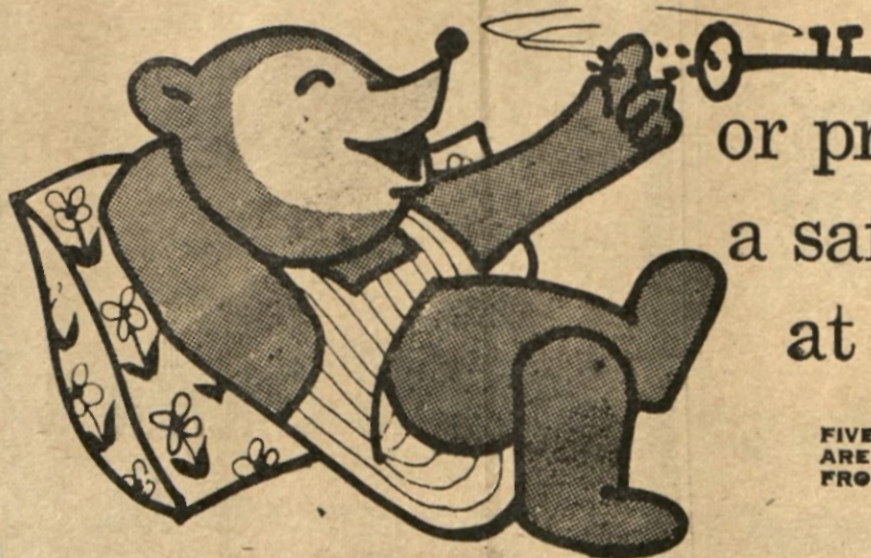
Lastly, the people, the most important element for the reason that they are the consumers, will have to re-organize their spending patterns in order to create a fund of savings for investment in housing. They will be called upon to contribute money, time and effort in the national interest".

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# Draft Second Five-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

## PARA. 34

According to para. 34 these Public Sector Savings represent the savings (or net profits) of four Public Utilities viz Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission; Port Authority, Telephone Service, and Water and Sewerage Authority, and it is proposed that these savings should be devoted to the capital expenditure programmes of the respective Public Utility as follows:—

Trinidad & Tobago	
Electricity Commission	27.6 m.
Port Authority	6.0 m.
Telephone Service	4.0 m.
Water & Sewerage Authority	4.0 m.
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41.6 m.</b>

We have no basis on which to challenge the estimated surpluses of Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission and the Telephone Company, nor have we any reason to doubt them. As regards the Port Authority, however, we are told that the present operating surplus amounts to approximately \$400,000 per annum, and it is assumed that given lower operating costs resulting from more efficient operations, the charging of depreciation on a more realistic basis and on a larger volume of capital assets, and revenue to be derived from rents and leases, the Authority will be able to contribute some \$1.2 million per annum, or three times the present surplus.

Whilst we would welcome the reduction of operating costs, there is no sign yet that this is within sight of achievement, and we should want to know more about the proposals for

bringing about more efficient operations. Again, we assume that the larger volume of capital assets refers to the projects included in this plan. If so, is it proper to count on this increased revenue as if it would be available from the first year of the Plan.

Turning to the Water and Sewerage Authority: "Gross Revenue from Sewerage is assumed to be \$5 million over the Plan period leaving \$2.5 million for financing development," after allowing for increased operating costs. Until we know what Government's proposals for Sewerage rates are we have no basis for comment. Government should therefore be asked to make public its proposals. We should also like to know more about the proposals to increase the gross revenue from Water by 4.5 million, bearing in mind that the Central Water Distribution Authority has not for years paid for water purchased from Government.

## PARA. 42

"In para. 42 it is assumed that Government will recover from house purchasers the sum of six million dollars out of a total of eight million dollars to be spent on site development." But in para. 27 Government is in doubt as to what public reaction will be towards the proposed sale of family units and admits that it will take some time to negotiate sale of all the units which will be available at the beginning of 1964. Is it therefore safe to assume that \$6 million will be collected in the Plan period?

## PARA. 43

The amount available under the Chaguaramas Agreement is \$50.5 million, but the only items specifically allocated are:—

	Million
Roads: Southern Highway—Port-of-Spain to San Fernando	\$16.0
Western Main Road — Section I — Cocorite	2.0
Western Main Road—Section II Diego Martin Roundabout to Chaguaramas	5.4
Harbour & Ports: Construction of Warehouse No. 1	.340
Education: College of Arts & Science	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32.240</b>



The President of the C of C  
Mr. Phillip Lazzari

This leaves a balance of \$18,260 to be allocated. However, we understand that the Chaguaramas Agreement funds are available to be spent on any Economic project, and if this is so it is to be welcomed, but Government should be asked for confirmation of this.

## PARA. 44

"It is assumed that the gap between planned expenditure and available funds of \$90.8 million will be bridged by means of foreign grants or soft loans."

We consider that this is the outstanding weakness of the Plan. What the statement implies is that after exploring every possible source of funds there still remains expenditure of \$90.8 million for which no funds are at the moment visible, and the financing of this expenditure is built upon a hope. The fact that Trinidad and Tobago is highly eligible for foreign aid is no criterion that soft loans and grants will be made available in the sum named, and we need to be greatly concerned over the inclusion of this additional expenditure, until Government is in a position to be more definite about the source of funds.

There is, moreover, another feature of this balance of expenditure which should give us serious food for thought. It is that there are many projects which, in our view, either would more properly belong to a Revenue Budget or would not qualify for loans. We refer to such items as the following:—

	Million
Agriculture: Plant Protection—Trinidad	.275
—do— —Tobago	.075
Public Relations, Films, Publications, Field Days	.030
Development Subsidies—Trinidad	1.610
—do— —Tobago	.300
Tourism:	.200
Public Buildings:	7.300
Education: Scholarships and Advanced Training	3.000
Special Works:	5.000
Social & Community Development	1.066
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18.856</b>

## Chapter XII—PARAS. 72—78 — SPECIAL WORKS PROGRAMME:

The inclusion of such a large sum of \$5 million to provide for unspecified works is open to considerable abuse as we learnt from the Crash Programme of 1961. Government should be asked to give an undertaking that details of the expenditure under this item would be made available in the annual Capital Budget before any expenditure is undertaken.

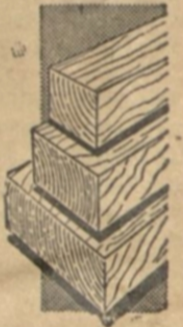
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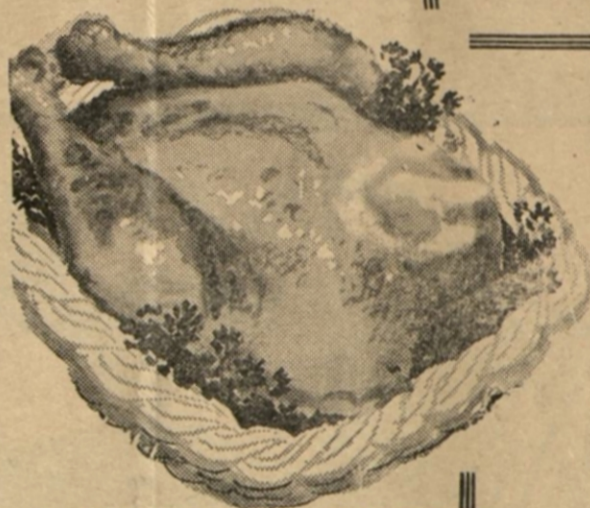


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# The W.I. Tour — Summing-Up

by MICHAEL GIBBES

Future cricket historians will have strong and varying views on just how good a combination the 1963 West Indies touring team was in fact. Potent arguments will be advanced in support of the contention that this was the "best side ever" to leave Caribbean shores, and there will be no shortage of critics who will point to its healthy blend of youth and experience, its array of talented batsmen, its possession of the world's finest all-rounder, its capacity, when in the field, to sustain pressures of pace, spin and guile, and last but not least, its admirable leadership.

For myself, greatly as I admire the several excellent qualities inherent in the composition of this team, I nurture one or two sober reservations about it, primarily its lack of a truly dependable opening pair of batsmen in the Rae-Stollmeyer tradition. However, this is a topic that would require an article in



FRANK WORRELL

itself, and one can do no more now than mention that the 1950 team (with Worrell, Weekes and Walcott in their heyday), the 1957 combination (containing such personalities as the budding Sobers, the irrepressible Collie Smith of blessed memory, Ramadhin, Gilchrist and Alexander) and the 1960-1 team in Australia (also with Worrell as leader) would all draw strong advocates for their individual causes.

Suffice it to remark that this 1963 tour now drawing to its close has done a tremendous job

in projecting a favourable public image for cricket in terms of goodwill and the advancement of purely cricketing achievement. It has been the means, too, of demonstrating that West Indians in England—and here I am not being facetious — are capable of making headlines for things other than court appearances and liaisons with shady ladies.

One feature of the tour that has social as well as cricketing significance, and which many journalists have rightly made capital of, has been the inexhaustible good humour and capacity for enjoying the thrill of the moment evinced by the thousands of West Indian supporters attending the matches at Lords, Edgbaston, Kennington Oval, Old Trafford and elsewhere.

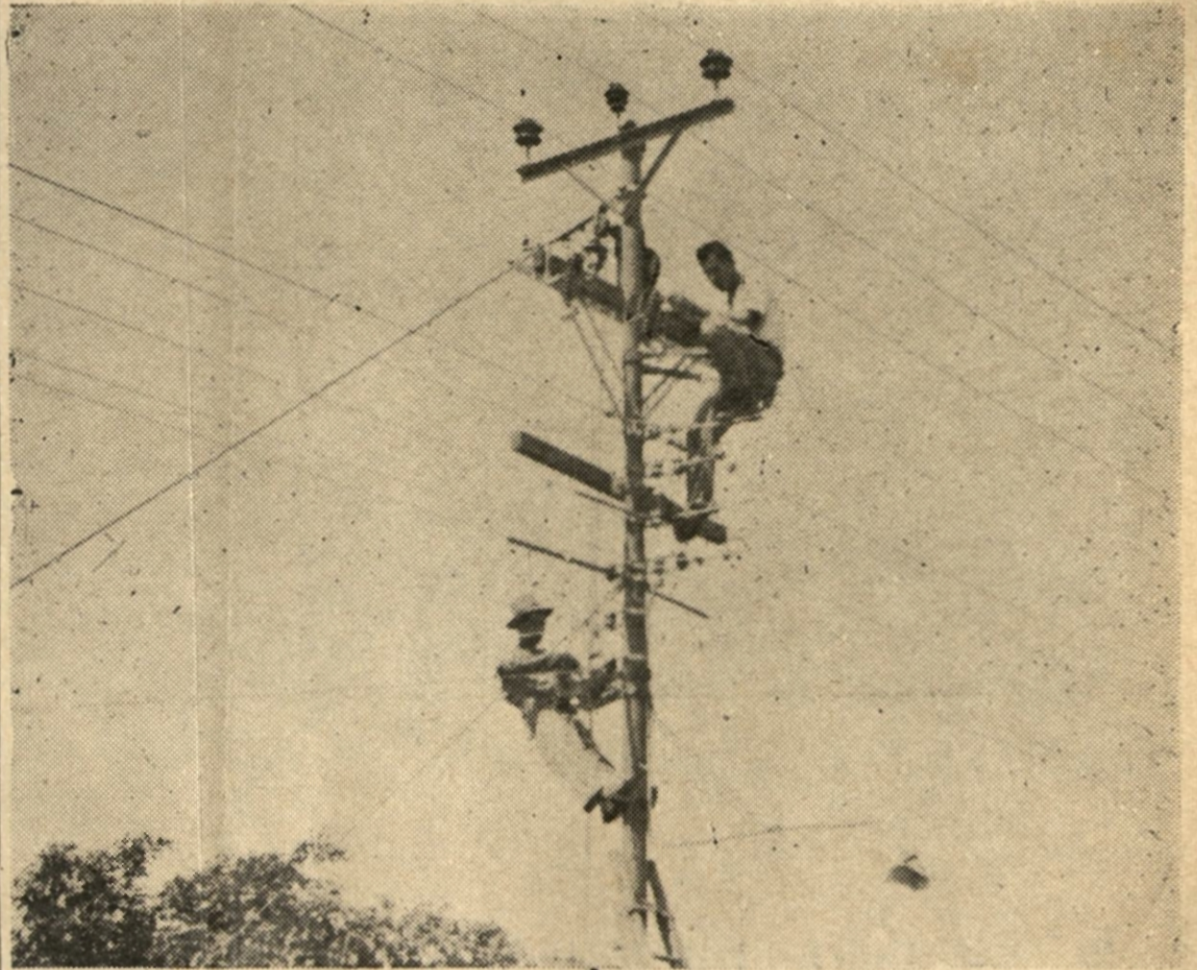
It was not necessary to see the Tests on television to appreciate the sense of colour and excitement which our volatile, partisan supporters brought to English cricket grounds — in direct contrast to the generally staid, unemotional response of 'native' spectators. There was the odd killjoy who looked askance at the spontaneous expression of pleasure in the goings-on in the middle, but by and large, the West Indian reaction to the game was accepted for what it was — West Indians simply being themselves! Even Lord's, that bastion of tranquillity in the midst of turbulence and change, took them to its heart.

As to the cricket itself, the early matches of the tour saw the West Indian batting phalanx not yet bitten by the century-bug and rather slow to find form, and indeed, it was almost the end of July before Conrad Hunte became the first tourist to pass his thousand runs for the season.

Among the bowlers, Charlie Griffith was consistency itself, reaping a harvest of wickets with his now famous yorker, while Sobers's myriad-sided genius with the ball compelled Worrell to utilise his talents more than he would have wished in the County games.

It is noticeable that apart from a mammoth total of 512 for 7 declared vs. Cambridge, and 501 for 6 declared vs. England in the first Test, the tourists totals were generally restricted to below the 400-run mark. The inclemency of the weather, always a hazard in England, and the interrelated nature of the wickets prepared, may have accounted for the moderate totals.

(Continued on Page 16)



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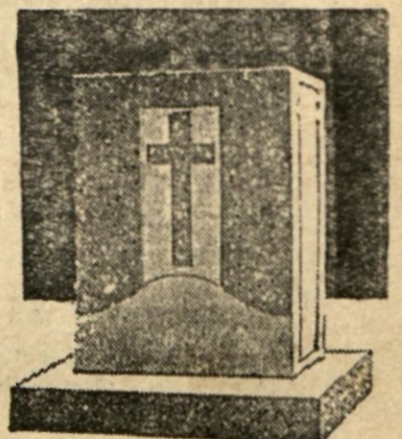
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talking on  
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**The W.I. Tour — Summing-Up**

(Continued from Page 15)  
However, one feels that Worrell's policy of positive cricket

was also responsible for the team's moderate totals. His policy views huge scores as a

death-knell to hopes of an interesting finish to a match, and abhors the dominance of bat over ball if it merely means a

war of attrition with all the juice of adventure and glorious uncertainty squeezed from the cricketing orange.

The successes of the tour in the West Indian camp were undoubtedly fast-medium bowler Griffith of Barbados and Deryck Murray, the diminutive wicket-keeper from Trinidad. The former topped the 100-wicket mark for the summer, a feat previously achieved by four other West Indian bowlers, Learie Constantine (twice: 1928 and 1939); Martindale (1933); Ramadhin (twice: 1950 and 1957); and Valentine (1950). Young Murray, who improved as the summer progressed, had the rare and unprecedented distinction of setting up a new record for a wicket-keeper by claiming 24 victims — and this in his first series of Test cricket! In varying degrees, Sobers, Kanhai, Hall, Hunte, Solomon, Gibbs and Carew all contributed splendidly to the team effort.

As regards the series as a whole, whatever reservations there may be about the West Indian team in conditions which favour seam bowling (as pro-

pelled by opponents of Trueman's calibre), there can be absolutely no doubt at all about which was the better team on good wickets. This is well borne out by the 3-1 margin by which we triumphed in the series. For once in a way, English Test wickets (discounting that at Edgbaston) behaved themselves — before the tour, one had visions and nightmares about strips of turf prepared after the manner of Old Trafford and Leeds 1956, and the Oval 1957. Thank goodness for West Indian composure and the English conscience, they remained mere visions.

Frank Worrell's magnanimity and panache, above all else, made this series the memorable thing that it was — nor must we forget to commend Dexter for rejecting the shibboleths of caution and countering with challenging cricket of his own. Small wonder there has been an increasing babel of voices for more frequent visits by our boys to England. This would be in the eternal fitness of things.

(Next week — Progress of the Tests and Preparing for Australia (1964-65).)

**Early Assistance For Laventille**

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Williams said he noted the extremely delicate point raised by Mr. George Yeates, and if the particular proposal were not handled carefully it could jeopardise some of the special attention that Government had planned for areas like Laventille.

Mr. Yeates had complained that "depressed area" workers could not get sick or annual leave benefits—the problem being the maximum amount of days they are allowed to work—104 in six months.

He explained that the depressed area programme was one as distinct from work carried on on the normal Government projects where unionised labour is used in the first instance, and then casual workers. Where you had unionised labour the union was entitled to fight for all sorts of rights and privileges.

But in order to help areas like Laventille where pockets of unemployment existed, Government decided to institute the depressed area programme — which has been considerably extended in scope in the new 5-Year Programme. He emphasised that it was a special project for

a social purpose in a particular area; so that workers are not brought in from other areas.

And the method of employment used, where in a fortnight two distinct sets of workers from the same area are employed, was suggested by people from places like Laventille and San Juan — the justification being instead of giving employment to one body of workers all the while, you vary the gangs weekly so that a much larger proportion of the unemployed benefits.

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

Priority two he continued, was community facilities as emphasised in the memoranda. In general that type of equipment was being emphasised by Mr. Thompson's Better Village Committee. He also promised to look into the question of adequate staffing for the new Centre.

The PM revealed that acting on an earlier appeal by Mr. Yeates, he had been able to raise a sum of money to deal with some of the needs of the Centre — without reference to Mr. Thompson's Committee. If representatives of the various organi-



Scene at the "Buy Local" stall at the opening of the new Mayaro Market last Saturday. (See story on Page 2)

zations were to arrange a meeting, then they would be in a position to do something almost immediately.

He proposed to take up the question of vocational education with the Ministry of Education; and would also take up the call for special education, training and discussion on matters relating to family life and nutrition.

However, he felt that the principle behind the request for a secondary school was wrong. The children should be taken to the secondary school — while the primary school should be taken to the children.

**TOO FEW BUSES**

The crux of the bus transport question was that there was a shortage of buses in the country. But where school bus transport was concerned a committee has been set up to study the question. He wanted, above all, to separate the children from the adults.

On Health, he was certain that the solution would be the mobile clinic, of which 30 had already been ordered. They would provide a superior service and serve a greater number of areas. Meanwhile, the PM promised to look into the question of relocation of the Police booth, and the establishment of a telephone pay station.

The question of mental health he proposed to leave to the technical officers in the Ministry of Health. It could well be, he said, that the suggestion had some merit about it.

Scavenging, said the PM, would be the next question to be taken up by Mr. Thompson's Committee. What was needed was better, more modern and more civilized equipment than was now available to the population.

**HOUSING**

On housing, he outlined that Government's housing policy is to undergo some change. A lot of money was being spent on too few people. The money

ought to be spent on more people. At Mango Rose the cost of maintenance is going to be very high; Government therefore, would have to discontinue building up so high. Government will also have to discontinue the policy of building rental mortgage houses since it constituted a drain on public funds. But they would continue the aided self-help programme as it had valuable social characteristics. In any case they would have to try to develop a cheaper house. He was prepared to consider the possibility of a report for that area.

**Pin Ball Licence**

The first licence to operate a pin-ball machine since "An Act respecting Gambling, Lotteries and Betting" was passed in both Houses of Parliament earlier this year, was granted last week to Mr. V. Maraj, of Curepe.

When Mr. Maharaj had been granted the permit to operate the Machine he had to pay a sum of \$500. He was also called upon to pay a sum of \$2,000 for each machine kept on the premises; and a tax of \$200 for each machine.

Another firm situated at Henry Street in POS, has applied for the grant of a permit; however, hearing on this matter has been adjourned.

Meanwhile, Betting Office Licences have been granted to the Trinidad Turf Club; the New Union Park Turf Club; the Arima Race Club, and the Tobago Turf Club.

Applications for Betting Office Licences submitted by the Crest Racing Service, corner St. Vincent and Queen Streets, POS; Crest Racing Service, Eastern Main Road, San Juan; and Queen's Racing Gallery, 6, St. Vincent Street, POS., are being processed for hearing.

All these matters fall under the purview of the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Earl Jones.

**Selections**

By LUCKY LOU

- Race 1. Antonio, Flying Eagle, Intention.
- Race 2. Fairy Flyer, Hot For So, Powerlite.
- Race 3. Persian Vore, Planters Punch, Golden Nugget.
- Race 4. Pythia, Fort March, Kashgar.
- Race 5. Maid of Clantoy, Bounty, Rebel.
- Race 6. Rosaleen, Hurrymint, Ted.
- Race 7. Sparrow, Aurelian, Forres Park.
- Race 8. Forest Wood, Flying Contest, Dark Blue.

**Special Passenger Train**

Commencing Monday 16th September, 1963, a train will leave Arima at 7:30 a.m. for Port-of-Spain stopping at all Stations and Halts and will arrive in Port-of-Spain at 8:19 a.m.

On the same date a train will leave Port-of-Spain at 3:50 p.m. stopping at all Stations and Halts and will arrive at Arima at 4:53 p.m.

The above trains will run from Monday to Friday of each week.

**TIMING OF SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS**

STATIONS	DOWN P.M.	UP A.M.
Port-of-Spain	3.50	8.19
Laventille	S	S
Morvant	S	S
Barataria	S	S
San Juan	4.05	8.10
Bushe Street	S	S
Mt. Lambert	S	S
Champs Fleurs	S	S
St. Joseph	4.20	8.04
Valsayn	S	S
Curepe	S	S
St. Augustine	S	S
Tunapuna	4.28	7.47
Picton Street	S	S
Tacarigua	4.41	7.42
Five Rivers	S	S
Arouca	S	S
Lopinot	S	S
D'Abadie	S	S
Arima	4.53	7.30

ERIC R. JAMES,  
General Manager of Railways.



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