



Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

presents

The Road to Nationhood: CROWN COLONY GOVERNMENT TO REPUBLICANISM

1888 - 1889 TOBAGO IS JOINED TO TRINIDAD AS A SINGLE CROWN COLONY



The Great Seal of Tobago

The Seal shows on one side a harbor with four ships, three at anchor, one sailing; a fruited coconut tree on the left; hill, buildings and palm trees in the background. The top half portrays the face of the sun; the exergue contains the motto:

Pulchrior eventit

(She Emerges More Beautiful).

SOURCE:

Our Flag and other National Emblems: An Independence Publication Government of Trinidad and Tobago August 31, 1962



The Great Seal of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago

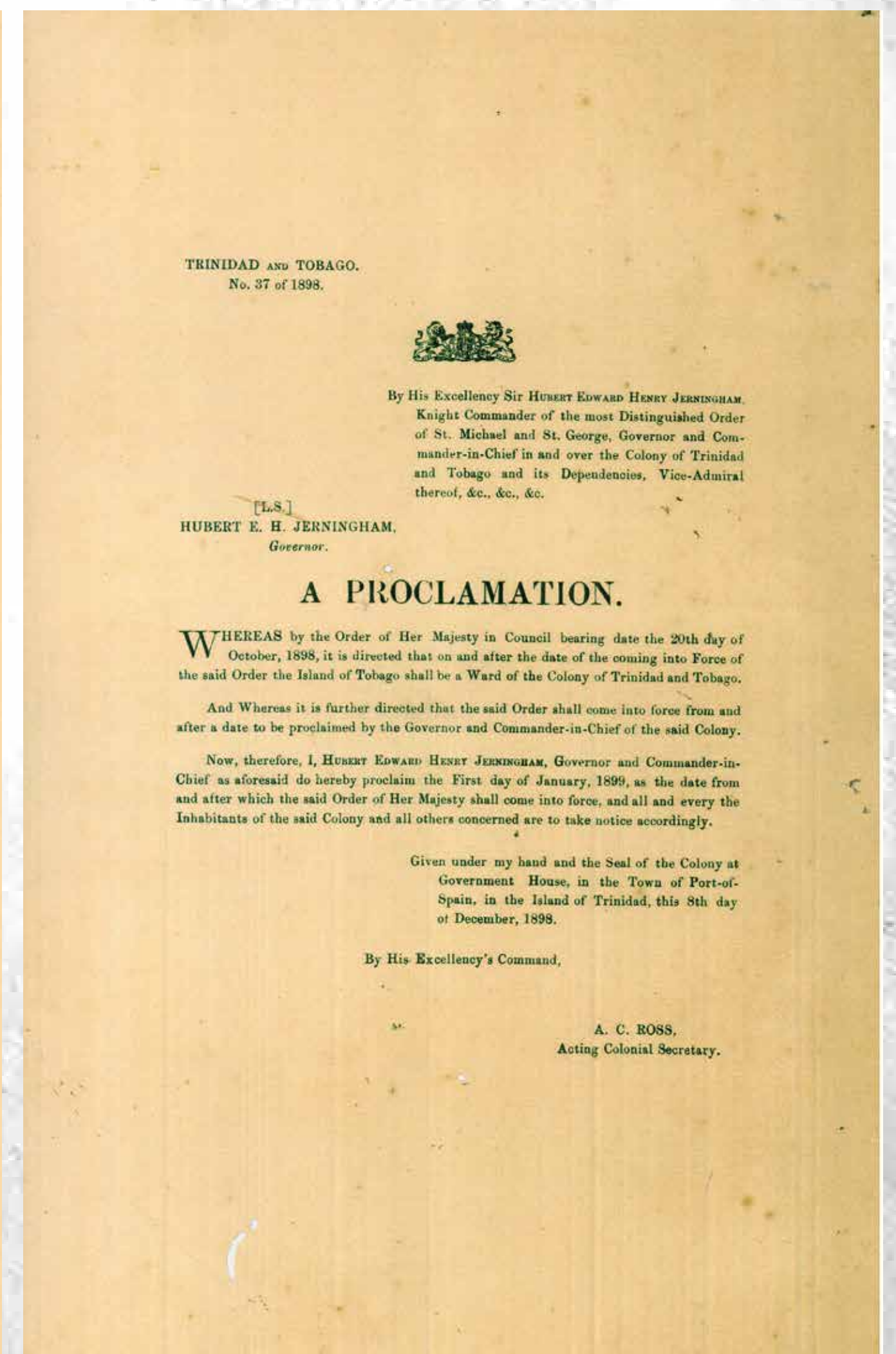
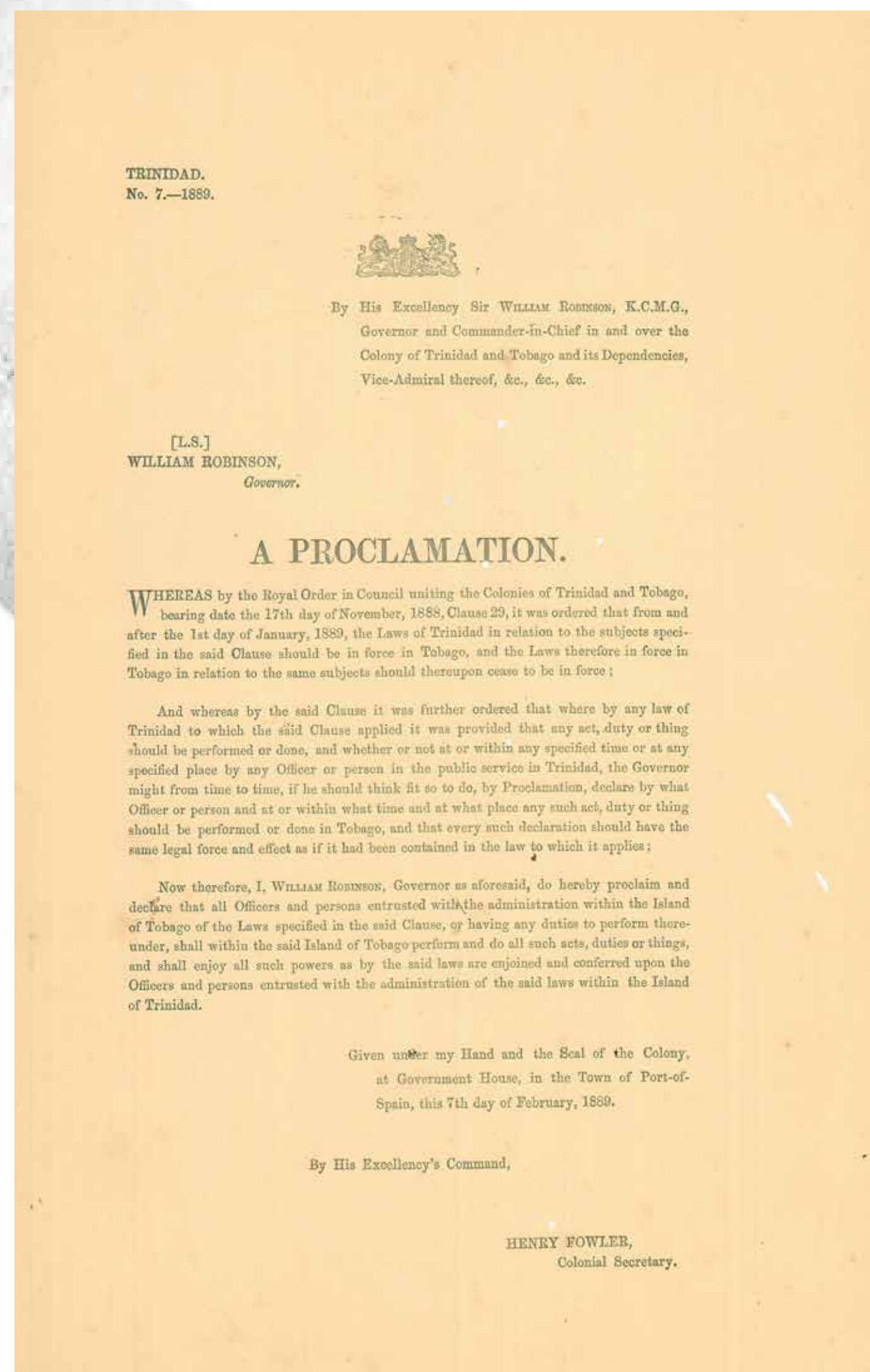
The Seal contained a representation of a Town and Harbour full of Shipping, with this Motto or legend underneath:

Misericorie probat populos et foedera jungi

(He approves of the mingling of peoples and their being joined together by treaties)

SOURCE:


Our Flag and other National Emblems: An Independence Publication Government of Trinidad and Tobago, August 31, 1962



1914 - 1918

WORLD WAR 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
No. 36 of 1914.



To the People of Trinidad and Tobago.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE RUTHVEN LE HUNTE, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, etc., etc., etc.

[L.S.]
GEORGE R. LE HUNTE,
Governor.


A PROCLAMATION.

WAR having unhappily broken out between His Majesty's Empire and Germany it is the duty of every subject of His Majesty to do all that in him lies to defend His Majesty's Empire and to preserve its soil inviolate.

(230)

[Aug. 6, 1914.] TRINIDAD ROYAL GAZETTE. 1685

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
No. 35 of 1914.



By His Excellency Sir GEORGE RUTHVEN LE HUNTE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, etc., etc., etc.

[L.S.]
GEORGE R. LE HUNTE,
Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS HIS MAJESTY has been compelled to declare war against GERMANY.

And whereas Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, was pleased, by and with the Advice of Her Privy Council, to make, by Order in Council, dated the 26th day of October, 1896, special provisions for the defence Order and Good Government of certain Colonies specified in the Schedule thereto which said provisions were to apply and have effect in such Colonies at such time as the Governors thereof respectively should proclaim;

And whereas His Majesty has been pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by Order in Council, dated the 14th day of October, 1913, to extend the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 26th day of October, 1896, to the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago;

And whereas it has become necessary to apply to and bring into effect in this Colony the provisions of the said Order in Council;

Now, therefore, I, GEORGE RUTHVEN LE HUNTE, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and apply to bring into effect in this Colony the provisions of the said Order in Council and do order all persons to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony in the Town of Port-of-Spain, at Government House, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

World War 1 was a global war centered in Europe. It began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian crown, and his wife, the Archduchess Sophie, in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, sparked the hostilities, which continued on several fronts for the next four years. Countries involved in the war were United Kingdom, France, Serbia, Russia, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Romania, United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Turkey and Bulgaria.

With Britain's entry into the war, her colonies and dominions abroad offered military and financial assistance. Although Trinidad was geographically far from the scene of the war, we were not completely isolated from the event. Apart from the stringent food shortage, World War I inspired patriotic fervor.

One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Five (1,735) men of the Trinidad contingent of the British West India Regiment went to the fighting front. According to the Port of Spain Gazette, crowds of people came to Port of Spain on October 6, 1914. Every street, from Richmond to Abercromby was impassable. The war promoted revolutionary movements and radical ideas. Workers, who had served abroad, returned and became activists for worker's rights and equality in Trinidad.

Sources:
Anthony, Michael. Historical Dictionary of Trinidad and Tobago.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC Encyclopedia, Last Updated: May 11, 2012

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007427>

Port of Spain Gazette, Aug 20, 1915, p. 9.

West Indians at the Front.

(To the Editor of the Port of Spain Gazette)

Dear Sir.—In British Guiana, Jamaica, and Barbados preparations are being made to send a Contingent to the Mother Country to do their little bit in the war now being waged. There is no doubt that this European war is the greatest ever entered upon by England, and it will probably go down in history as the greatest ever waged. I believe I am right in saying it is the first time the services of West Indians have been accepted by the Imperial Government for an European conflict. I feel proud of the fact that already many of our young men at considerable expense to themselves, have joined the Colours, and have been in action, and that many more are ready to go forward, if their passage be paid. A few hundred—if not thousands—of our young men undergoing training in England, and later on standing alongside Britain's sons on the battle field will dispel the idea—a little too prevalent unfortunately that West Indians should still be "in apron strings."

As I am of opinion that the services of our men, and of Colonials generally, in this war will bring about a change in the West Indies I wish to compile in took form an accurate list of men who have done their bit in this gigantic and historical struggle. I hope that in the years to come this list will be of interest to both old and young West Indians who will have every reason to be proud of the part taken by those whose names figure therein. The proceeds of sale of this list will be handed over to the Red Cross and Blue Cross Funds.

It is in no spirit of diffidence I ask you to be good enough to make my object known to your readers. I shall be thankful to Parents, Relatives or friends of men with the Colours and to the men themselves for names and particulars of Regiment and service. I shall gladly forward to Parents &c. a form (a copy of which is enclosed) of the particulars needed upon application to me at the address hereunder.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR A. CIPRIANI,
18 Henry Street,
Port of Spain,
July 2nd 1915.

A VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

Preparations for Trinidad's Contingent.

MOST EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS.

EAST INDIANS NOT OVERLOOKED.

Chase boys, cheer, and gladly volunteer. Your King and Country Need You.

It is more than gratifying to be able to report, that according to the words of the popular recruiting song, our boys are cheerfully volunteering, having received the call of King and Country to aid in the great cause of fighting for the maintenance of Justice, Liberty and Honour. The Army Council having approval of the West Indian appeal committee (who had been eagerly awaiting orders) at once set to work to arrange the thousand and one details necessary to send forth a contingent which would be

WORTHY OF TRINIDAD.

Of course, the untalented, it would appear quite a simple affair to call for the men, enrol them after a medical examination, and "pack them off." But this is not the way of the British Government—everything must be carried out methodically and to conform to this long approved system the Commandant, Staff Officer had to apply themselves, and we have every reason to say, with success so far as arrangements have been proceeded with for the early sending over.

THIS COLONY'S CONTINGENT.

With the object of making the exact preparations which had, so far, been made for the reception of recruits, a representative of the Gazette proceeded to St. James' Barracks on last Wednesday afternoon when, after a short and interesting talk with the Hon. the Commandant of the Local Forces, Lieut. Col. G. D. Swain, V.D., C.M.G., he was granted permission to have a full look around in order to see for himself.

THE PREPARATIONS made for the comfortable "billeting" of the men of the contingent ere their departure for "somewhere in Europe," take their places in Kitchener's Army. While in the Staff Officer's office, we had the fullest opportunity of estimating the extent of the work which goes on there. There were more canteens given on this or that subject in a quarter of an hour than we expected to see in many hours. Evidently there is no likelihood of Staff Department's matter now what may exist in LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

To come to the question of accommodation for the recruits, there "camps" have been established and which are designated by letters. These camps are (1) St. James Barracks, prepared camp, (2) and (3) Prince's Barracks, street and blankets, have been installed, at the St. Clair camp tents having been erected to contain three cots each. At this Camp, electric lighting has been installed, water laid on and the latrines put in proper order, while telephone communication has been arranged. Each camp will be in charge of an Officer, Quartermaster and Sergeant.

TO MANAGE THE CAMPS.

The St. James and St. Clair Camps situated at Department, the Cook-house must be special requirements, which are being carried through, which cannot be other than the result of real good systematic work.

THE LOCAL BATTALION.

On arrival in camp, the men are taught the elementary requirements of Barrack life: viz cleanliness and discipline. They are as soon as they get somewhat accustomed to the surroundings, put through Physical Drill and later on Squad Drill and afterwards they will be posted to companies, platoons, etc. Every thing has been most excellently arranged, for which we were informed, apart from the hard work of the Staff at St. James, the Commissary Paymaster (Inspector Pugh) and the Quartermaster Sergeant (Mr. C. N. Henry) rendered most invaluable service. Then also, the carpenters of the Commissary Force, as also the labourers at St. James, are not to be forgotten, having done the services towards our own what would, otherwise have been

HEAVY ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

Owing to the absence of the Garrison Sergeant Major, and the retirement of Instructor Chapman as also the illness of Instructor Currie, the work of instructing, in a big quarters, falls on the shoulders of the Garrison Sergeant Major. In closing this short account of our visit to the Camps, we beg to congratulate the Commandant of the Local Force and his Staff Officer, Capt. R. F. W. Carr, on the undoubted success of their arrangements, which have been carried through, which cannot be other than the result of real good systematic work.



Southern Caribbean Force parading on Queen Street, Port of Spain



Civilian support for the troops on Queen Street, Port of Spain

1919

CAPTAIN CIPRIANI CALLED ON THE WORKERS TO STRIKE, RESULTING IN THE FIRST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL STRIKE IN TRINIDAD.

Port of Spain Gazette.

FORT-OF-SPAIN.
SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1919.

The Watermen's Strike.

Once more, it would appear, the trade of this port is to be thrown into a state of confusion and disorder through a strike of the stevedores for more wages. The men are now, it seems, demanding,—or rather, it would perhaps be nearer the truth to say the demand is being made in their name, for a wage of \$3 per working day, with 48 cents per hour overtime and double pay on Sundays and public holidays. It will be remembered that some time ago, in consequence of the determination of the men not to work for what they then considered insufficient wages, the shipping companies were forced to accede to the claim for a minimum wage of \$2 a day; and we must confess that we thought it a reasonable demand on the part of the men and a business like and commonsense decision on the part of the employers. The present situation seems to us quite otherwise. It appears to us highly objectionable from two points of view. The first is that the demands made are unconscionable; the second that there is noticeable the introduction of a system of unauthorised representation by a self-constituted body of the alleged views of the men which cannot but have disastrous effects on the relations between masters and men. From a reliable source we are informed that on an average it may be taken for granted that the stevedores, if they are industrious and steady can and do obtain from 15 to 20 days work regularly every month; and in addition it must be borne in mind they get overtime for the majority of steamers on which they work. It is computed that roughly, the wages of the steady hardworking stevedore may be set down, therefore, at about \$30 to \$40 a month exclusive of overtime; and be it remembered that leaves out of consideration whatever he may earn on a lower scale of wage as a jobber or labourer on the remaining ten days of the month when there are no steamers for him to load or unload. Times are hard, we admit; and everyone is seeking to get increased wages to help fight with the hard times. But it does seem to us that the stevedore lot, as day labourers, performing unskilled labour, is not any harder, if so hard, as is that of many other classes of workers, store clerks, school teachers, and others who require special training of the brain for their jobs. Again it must be borne in mind that the action of stevedores in seeking to force the hands of shipowners to give them whatever they demand by way of wages is bound to react disastrously on themselves, and in two ways. In the first place, it is causing a material increase in the landed cost of goods in Trinidad, foodstuffs and other articles, which most assuredly neither the shipping companies nor the importers, nor the foreign exporters are going to meet out of their profits. Who then will pay it? The consumer himself; the family of the striking stevedore, and the families also, unfortunately of every other consumer who does not go on strike, but has to suffer, the innocent with the guilty.

The second objectionable feature of the present strike lies in the fact

that it appears to be a course of conduct laid down for the men, not by them; in fact, a matter in which the Working Men's Association has arrogated to itself something of the extensive powers claimed by the trade unions in other countries. Some of the men not only were unwilling to join the strike, but as a matter of fact frankly admitted that they did not approve it or knew that it had been decided upon. Should trade unionism come and with it the creation of conversely protective organisations of employers, no doubt we shall suffer from the enforcement of such strikes for no genuine cause upon bodies of unwilling workers, to their own and the colony's detriment. But at present, we cannot but think the employers are perfectly right in refusing to recognise the Workingmen's Association as having, merely because they allege it, any mandate from the stevedores to strike for higher wages. We recognise the right of a man or a body of men to strike as a protest against a grievance,—even if the grievance is more imaginary than real. That is their business, and so is any suffering and trouble their action may entail on themselves, and their family. But we do not recognise, and we think, no employer of labour should recognise, the right of any self-constituted body to decide for a number of labourers, against their expressed wish, to organise a strike. That savours of political agitation of the worst kind, and can only tend to depreciate the value of the Association in the eyes of respectable men in the community.

Recently, moreover, we also had a strike of bakers, which was cast on the public in the same way as the Waterman's strike, i.e. without notice and against the desire of a portion of the men, who were quite content to continue work, and to intimidate whom an endeavour was made when a settlement was proposed. Now we say to these strikers, that, if it is in any way intended to imitate the unions of Europe and America, they would do well to study the lessons derived from the recent Railway and Coal Strikes in England and the United States. The expression, moreover, of the United States Senate, reported in the telegrams published yesterday morning, are equally applicable to this place. Neither capital nor labour has any right to unreasonably incommode the public, without their grievances having been thoroughly threshed out and relief denied. In neither of the present instances was any serious attempt made, so far as we can ascertain, before the strikes were called, to have the matter seriously considered and arbitration, if necessary, invoked. We have no hesitation in telling the men that this is procedure the correctness of which they will find it very difficult to convince the general public. We doubt, and we say this seriously, whether any of those who have attempted to organise these strikes realize, in any way, their duty to the community in general. Every man, according to his station in life, has a duty to perform to the community at large which he cannot neglect. He has no right, for any grievance, real or imaginary, to attempt to throw out of gear the entire machinery of the state. No demagogue, or set of demagogues, can constitute himself or themselves arbiters of the destinies of the community; and we would be the first

to regret seeing the arms of the law brought into action to protect the public from extravagances of this description. But we have every confidence in the rank and file of the men who went on strike, and, we say it boldly, that confidence extends as far as to say that we have not the slightest doubt that they will not be long in realizing that they have been misled. There is ample machinery for righting all grievances, but it should be realised, once and for all, that law and order must be supreme in every well organised community. Nothing can be permitted to destroy this condition of affairs, and no man, or body of men can or will be tolerated who arrogate to themselves powers which belong solely to those whose duty it is to look after the affairs of the country in general.

Trinidad Workingmen's Association (Incorporated)

Affiliated to the Parliamentary Labour Party, England.

Fight for Better Conditions, Freedom and Living Wage, Stop Migrating to Foreign lands, and fight for good conditions at home.

The Workingmen's Association

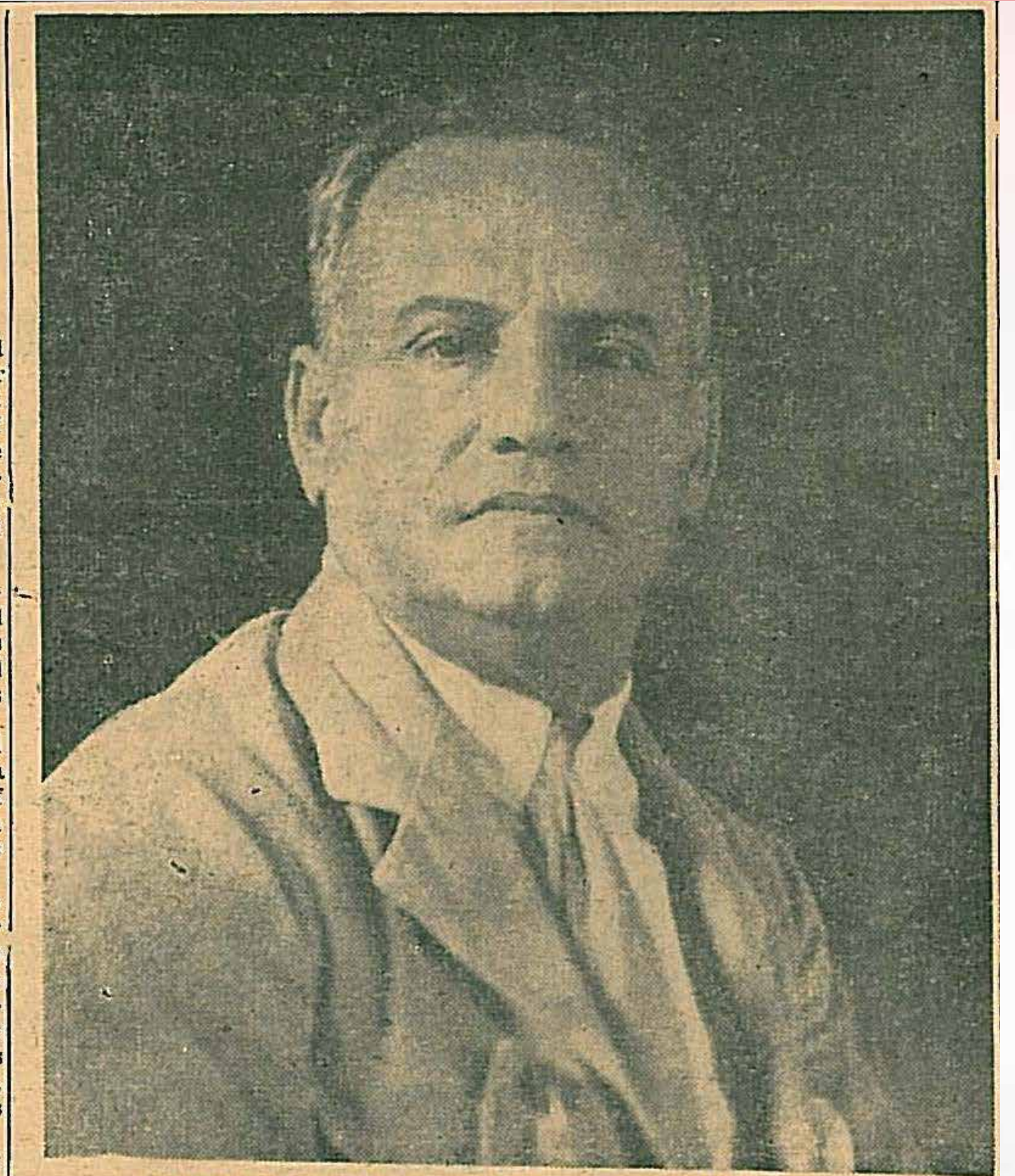
is a political organization for the furtherance of social reform. It seeks the political and industrial emancipation of the workers through organization and representation of the elective of all and every governing body. Since 1906 it has carried on its propaganda throughout the country.

The Workingmen's Association (Incorporated)

is a Political Body for all earnest SOCIAL REFORMERS. It is not a Labour Union and not for gain.

The next meeting will take place on Friday the 14th November, at No 21 George Street.

L. A. THEOBALD, Hon. Secretary.



CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE A. A. CIPRIANI.

Captain Arthur Andrew Cipriani (1875-1945)

Arthur Andrew Cipriani was born in Port of Spain and was the son of a Corsican immigrant. He first came to notice at the outbreak of World War 1 when he was involved with recruiting soldiers for the fighting front. He was subsequently made Captain in the British West India Regiment and left for the front in 1917.

1919-1920 - Cipriani took up the plight of the ex soldiers who found themselves neglected. Cipriani came out most emphatically not only on behalf of ex-soldiers but on behalf of the down trodden in general.

1919 - In November 1919 during a labour dispute on the Port of Spain wharves Cipriani called on the workers to withhold their labour

Source:


Anthony, Michael. Historical Dictionary of Trinidad and Tobago. Scarecrow Press, 1977.

1924

THE FIRST MAJOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM WHICH ALLOWED FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1924.] Aug. 21, 1924.] TRINIDAD ROYAL GAZETTE. 881

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
No. 41 of 1924.



By His Excellency HENRY BARCLAY WALCOTT, C.M.G., Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, &c., &c., &c.

[L.S.]
H. B. WALCOTT,
Acting Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 16th day of April, 1924, His Majesty has been pleased to order the reconstitution of the Legislative Council of this Colony;

And whereas it is provided that the said Council shall consist of the Governor as President, twelve Official Members and thirteen Unofficial Members, and that of the said thirteen Unofficial Members seven shall be elected in the manner provided in the said Order;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of voters for the election of members of the said Council;

Now, therefore, I, HENRY BARCLAY WALCOTT, Acting Governor as aforesaid, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by Clause XXXI of the said Order do hereby proclaim as follows:—

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the Registration of Electors (Legislative Council) Proclamation, 1924.
2. In this Proclamation the expression—
 - "Order in Council" means the Order of His Majesty the King in Council dated the 16th day of April, 1924, and entitled "the Trinidad and Tobago (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924";
 - "District" means an electoral district as constituted by the said Order in Council;
 - "Ward" means (a) any Ward as defined by or under the provisions of the Division of Trinidad Ordinance, 1918, and includes the Ward of Tobago; and (b) any Ward as defined by or under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924;
 - "Register" means a register of electors compiled in accordance with the provisions of this Proclamation.

THE GOVERNMENT.

1924.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir SAMUEL HERBERT WILSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.,
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, &c., &c., &c.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir SAMUEL HERBERT WILSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. President, 1st January, 1922

*The Hon'ble THOMAS ALEXANDER VANS BEST, C.M.G., C.B.E. Colonial Secretary. 1st October, 1919.

*The Hon'ble WALTER CLARENCE HUGGARD, B.A., LL.D., K.C. Attorney-General. 1st November, 1922.

*The Hon'ble JOHN TARDIFF HEWITSON, Treasurer. April, 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY ALBERT ALCAZAR, K.C. 23rd September, 1915.

The Hon'ble HENRY BARCLAY WALCOTT, C.M.G., Collector of Customs. 9th September, 1920.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary.

*Members *ex officio*

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir SAMUEL HERBERT WILSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E., Governor, &c., 1st January, 1922.

Official Members.

The Hon'ble THOMAS ALEXANDER VANS BEST, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary. 1st October, 1919.

The Hon'ble WALTER CLARENCE HUGGARD, B.A., LL.D., K.C., Attorney-General. 1st November, 1922.

The Hon'ble JOHN TARDIFF HEWITSON, Treasurer. April, 1923.

The Hon'ble ROBERT HOWARD FURNESS, Solicitor-General. 26th November, 1923.

The Hon'ble Colonel GEORGE HERBERT MAY, V.D., Inspector-General of Constabulary and Commandant of the Local Forces. 23rd September, 1916.

The Hon'ble DANIEL MEINERTS HAHN, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. M.E., Acting Director of Public Works.

The Hon'ble KENRICK STANTON WISE, M.B., B.S. Lond., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., E. Surgeon-General. 5th August, 1919.

The Hon'ble ARNAULD HENRY WILLIAM DE BOISSIERE, Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges. 10th September, 1914.

The Hon'ble HENRY BARCLAY WALCOTT, C.M.G., Collector of Customs. 15th February, 1909.

The Hon'ble WILLIAM GEORGE FREEMAN, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Director of Agriculture. 1923.

Unofficial Members.

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY ALBERT ALCAZAR, K.C. 10th October, 1903.

The Hon'ble WILLIAM GEMMELL KAY, O.B.E. 2nd January, 1908.

The Hon'ble ALEXANDER FRASER. 5th May, 1912.

The Hon'ble ARTHUR HENRY WIGHT. 5th October, 1914.

The Hon'ble EMMANUEL MZUMBO LAZARE. 10th June, 1920.

The Hon'ble The Rev. CHARLES DAVID LALLA. 13th Sept., 1920.

The Hon'ble Dr. ARTHUR HUTTON MC SHINE, 1st November, 1921.

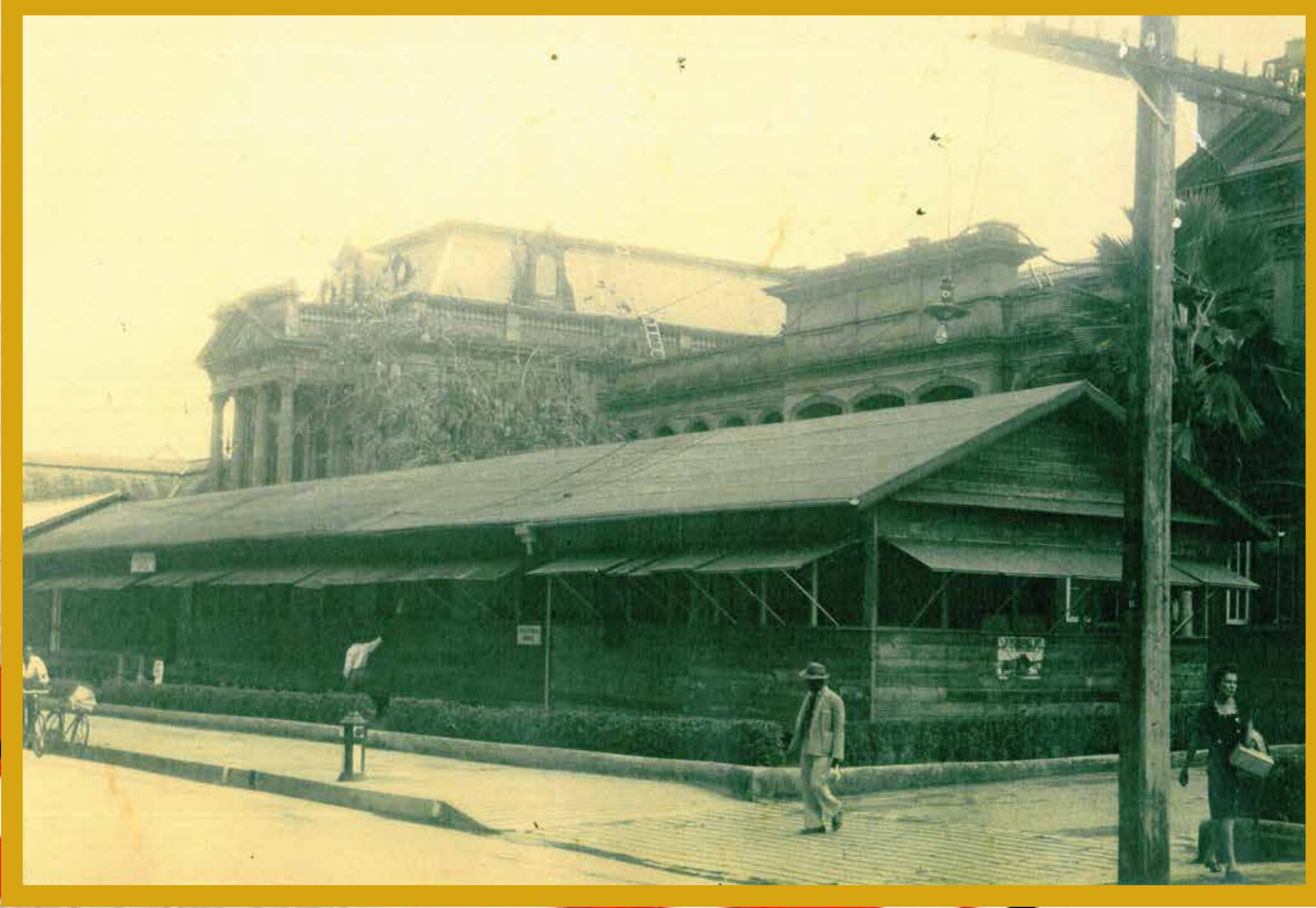
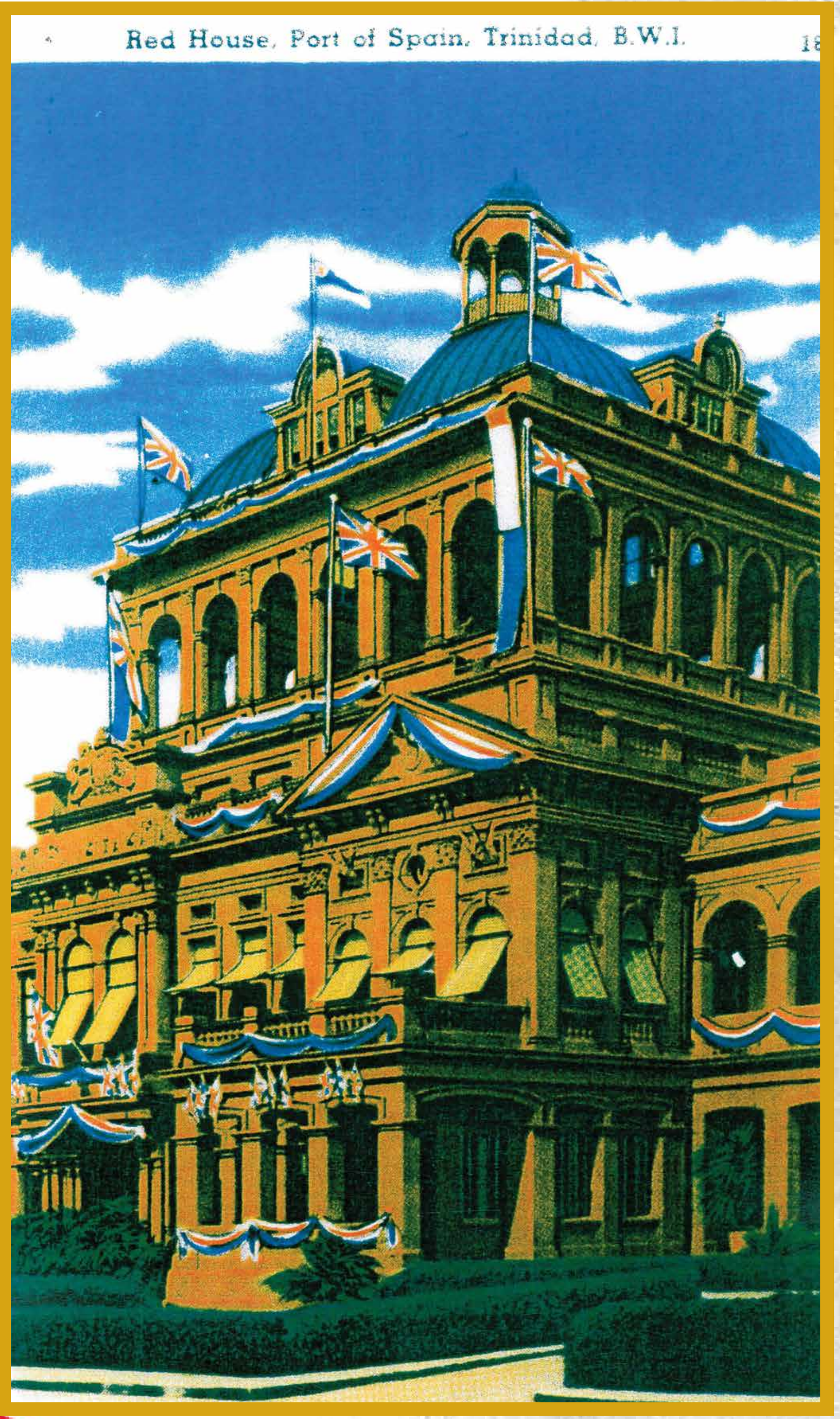
The Hon'ble LENNOX ARTHUR PATRICK O'REILLY, K.C. 16th January, 1923.

The Hon'ble JOHN BAPTISTE DENIS SELLEIER. 23rd January, 1923.

The Hon'ble ALBERT BONUS CARR. 1923.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

GEORGE DOUGLAS OWEN. 1st May, 1920.



1925

LIMITED ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND TO THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The First General Elections: 1925

The first General election in Trinidad and Tobago has held on 9th February, 1925. This was as a result of the recommendation of a Report by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Wood. This report advocated the inclusion of a small number of elected members in the legislature. Later, an Order in Council dated April 1924 provided for election of a minority of unofficial members in the Trinidad Executive Council.

- Candidate for election had to meet financial and residential requirements.
- The age limit was twenty one years for men voters and thirty years for women voters.
- The electorate comprised only 5.9 percent of the total population and of this number 14.9 percent voted.
- The order in Council 1924 formed the basis of the 1925 Constitution.

VICTORY SPECIAL

The **Labour Leader**
The Only Political Paper in the Colony

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 11 1925

PRICE ONE PENNY

Port-of-Spain Election

VERDICT

A. A. CIPRIANI (1)	2,557
R. T. H. RUST (2)	910
G. JOHNSTON (3)	378

Man-O-War wins Renown by 1,647
Renown and Camouflage combined by 1,269

W. HOWARD BISHOP,
Trainer of Winner

ELECTION SPECIAL

The **Labour Leader**
The Only Political Paper in the Colony

TUESDAY JANUARY 20 1925

PRICE ONE PENNY

Representative Government

The 'Second Drive'

Electors of Belmont Wake Up!
The Cipriani-ites are Entrenching

A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD

IN THE ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BELMONT
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) JANUARY 21, 1925 AT 8 M.P.

Come One! Come All!—GET THE CORRECT ATTITUDE AND
VOTE FOR CIPRIANI

10 THE LABOUR LEADER, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14 1925

Representative Government

The Election Big Meet

LEADING IN THE WINNER

THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.
PORT-OF-SPAIN RETURNS THE RED FLAG.
Successful Candidate's Bombastic Misstatements.
DISHED UP FOR GULLIBLE CROWD.

Yesterday, Election Day, saw a new era in the political history of our island under the New Constitution, and all the seats for the respective Counties were seriously contested but in the St. David-Nariva and Mayaro district for which Mr. C. H. Pierre has been elected unopposed and Victoria where the point has been yielded to Mr. M. Kitchall. The interest exhibited in the City equalled that in the Country districts, and much is promised from the zeal and enthusiasm exhibited by the electors in this their initial step into representation. From what we have been able to gather the behaviour of the people was splendid, and party feeling was allowed to go no further than appeared necessary. The arrangements were under gone with a degree of care that speaks glowingly for those in authority, and utter satisfaction was expressed on all sides.

IN PORT-OF-SPAIN.

MR. CIPRIANI AN EASY WINNER.
The contest in the city was interesting and the stunts were kept alive from morn till late last evening as people in the hour of victory through the side walks discussing incidents of the eventful day. Mr. Arthur Andrew Cipriani emerged victor with 2,557 votes, the Major, Randolph Thomas Hammond Rust 910 and Mr. W. Gaston Johnston 378—the other candidate Mr. Alfred Richards had already retired in favour of Mr. Johnston. Of the registered number of electors 55 per cent, at the least came to the polls, the total number of votes being 4,004, 159 being spoilt. In the five electoral Wards the

Ward	Cipriani	Rust	Johnston	Totals
Northern	271	150	100	527
Southern	1153	289	160	1602
North Eastern	433	166	32	631
South Eastern	336	43	12	391
Western	358	262	72	692
Totals	2557	910	378	3845
Spoilt				159
				4004

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.
At 7.20 the Town Clerk announced that he had counted the votes and found that Mr. Arthur Andrew Cipriani had polled 2,557 votes, Mr. Randolph Thomas Hammond Rust 910 votes, and Mr. Gaston Johnston 378 votes. There were 159 votes spoilt. (Hear, hear.)
Dr. Prasad: I declare Mr. Arthur An-

MR. A. A. CIPRIANI ELECTED FOR PORT-OF-SPAIN.
MR. R. T. H. RUST ELECTED FOR COUNTY ST. DAVID.
MR. G. JOHNSTON ELECTED FOR COUNTY ST. GEORGE.
MR. C. H. PIERRE ELECTED COUNTIES OF ST. DAVID, ST. ANDREW, NARIVA AND MAYARO.

Source: Port of Spain Gazette, Feb 8, 1925

1934

CAPTAIN CIPRIANI FORMED THE TRINIDAD LABOUR PARTY WHICH PROMOTED THE IDEALS OF SELF GOVERNMENT AND ANTI COLONIALISM



A statue was unveiled in his memory in 1959 at the intersection of Marine Square (now Independence Square) and Frederick Street.

Captain Arthur Andrew Cipriani (1875-1945)

1921

His popularity reached great heights and he was elected to a seat on the city council of Port of Spain.

1923

Cipriani became president of the Trinidad Workingmen's Association which at that time was the country's leading workers organization.

1925

Captain Cipriani became mayor of the city of Port of Spain.

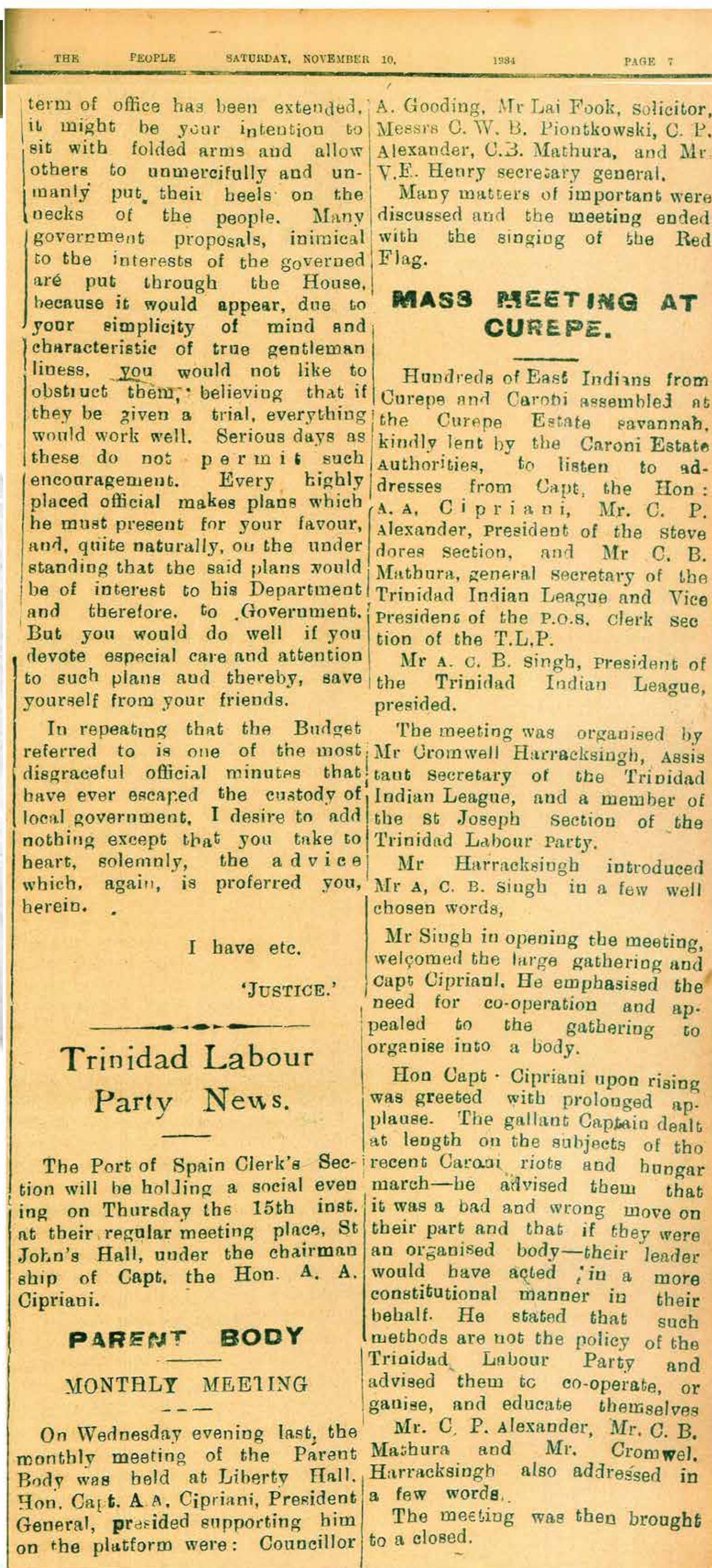
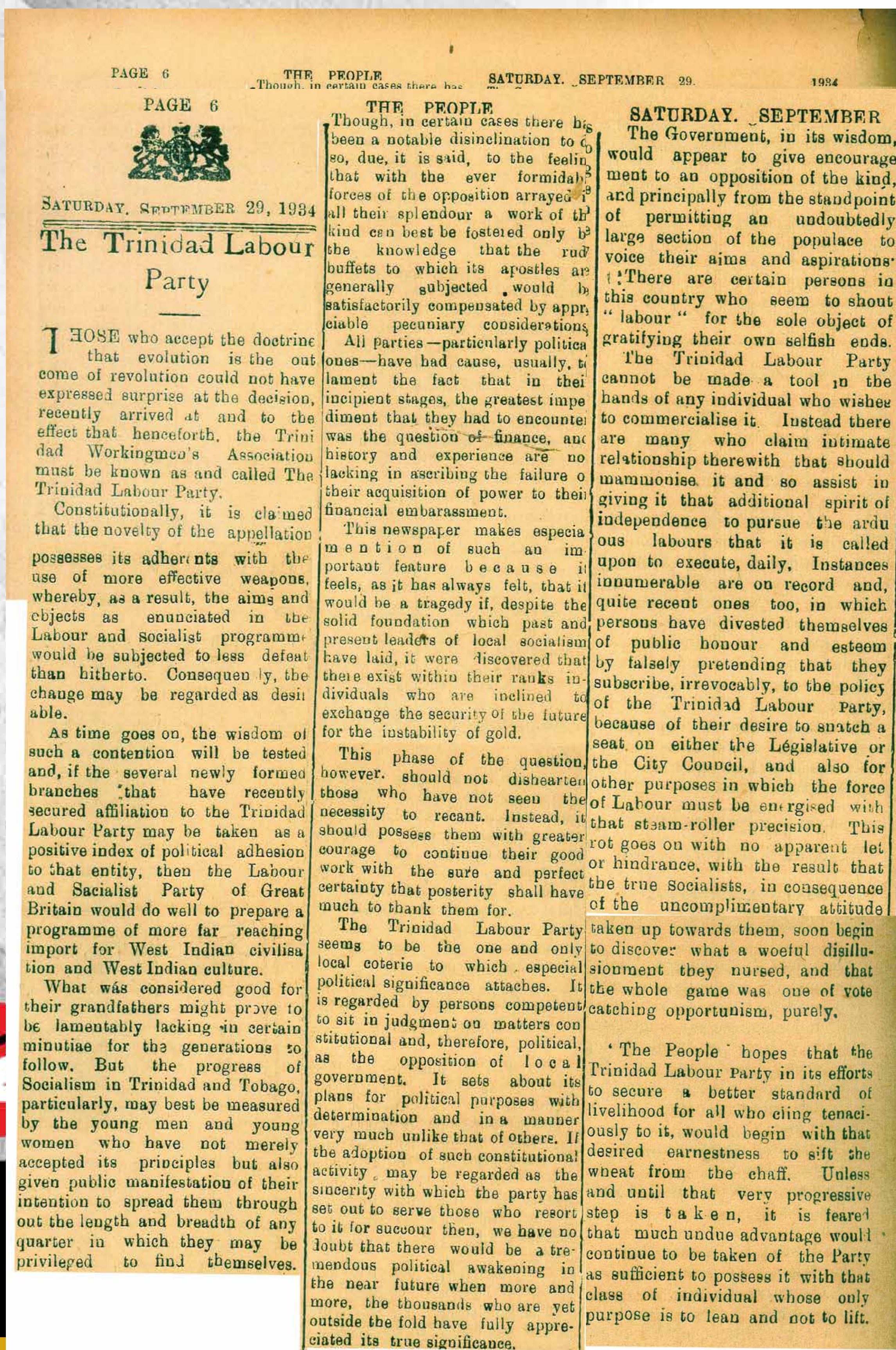
1934

In 1934 he formed the Trinidad Labour Party which was in essence the Trinidad Workingmen's Association under a new name. One of his chief lieutenants, Uriah Butler left the labour party in 1936 and formed his own British Empire Workers Citizen Home Rule Party.

Source

The People, Nov 10, 1934, p. 7."

The People, Sep 29, 1934, p. 6."



1937

BUTLER OILFIELD RIOTS, RUMBLINGS IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT ADDED TO THE GROWTH IN ANTI-COLONIAL SENTIMENT

PRICE ON BUTLER'S HEAD

\$500 REWARD FOR ARREST OFFERED BY POLICE

FOLLOWING on repeated attempts to effect the arrest of Uriah Butler, said to be the instigator of the recent riots in South Trinidad, the Police today offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to his detention.

The following notice has been issued by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, the Hon'ble A. S. Mavrogordato.

"A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person or persons giving information which will lead to the arrest of Uriah B. Butler, of Fyzabad, who is wanted on a warrant for his arrest."

In the event of such information being given by more persons than one, the reward will be divided proportionately in the discretion of the Inspector-General of Constabulary.

Information may be given to the Inspector-General of Constabulary or to any Commissioned Police Officer.

A. S. MAVROGORDATO, Colonel

TOLL OF THE STRIKE		
	Dead.	Wounded.
Fyzabad	3	4
Penal	—	4
Point Fortin	3	3
San Fernando	2	8
Port-of-Spain	—	1
Rio Claro	4	21
Woodford Lodge	1	3
	13	44

Source: Trinidad Guardian, Jun 23, 1937

More Arrests Made in South Oilfield Areas

Evening News Correspondent San Fernando.

Seven more arrests were effected in Southern oilfield areas over the weekend.

On Friday, three persons were arrested in Fyzabad, and these were followed by two more arrests on Saturday night. Yesterday, two further arrests were made at Apex.

The arrested persons are as follows:—

Ernestine Jones and Manil Diaz (Fyzabad) arrested in connection with the murder of Charlie King. C.adius Charlie, Julius Sobers and Vernon Jones (Fyzabad) arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly, Fitzroy Herbert and Agnes Herbert (Apex), arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly.

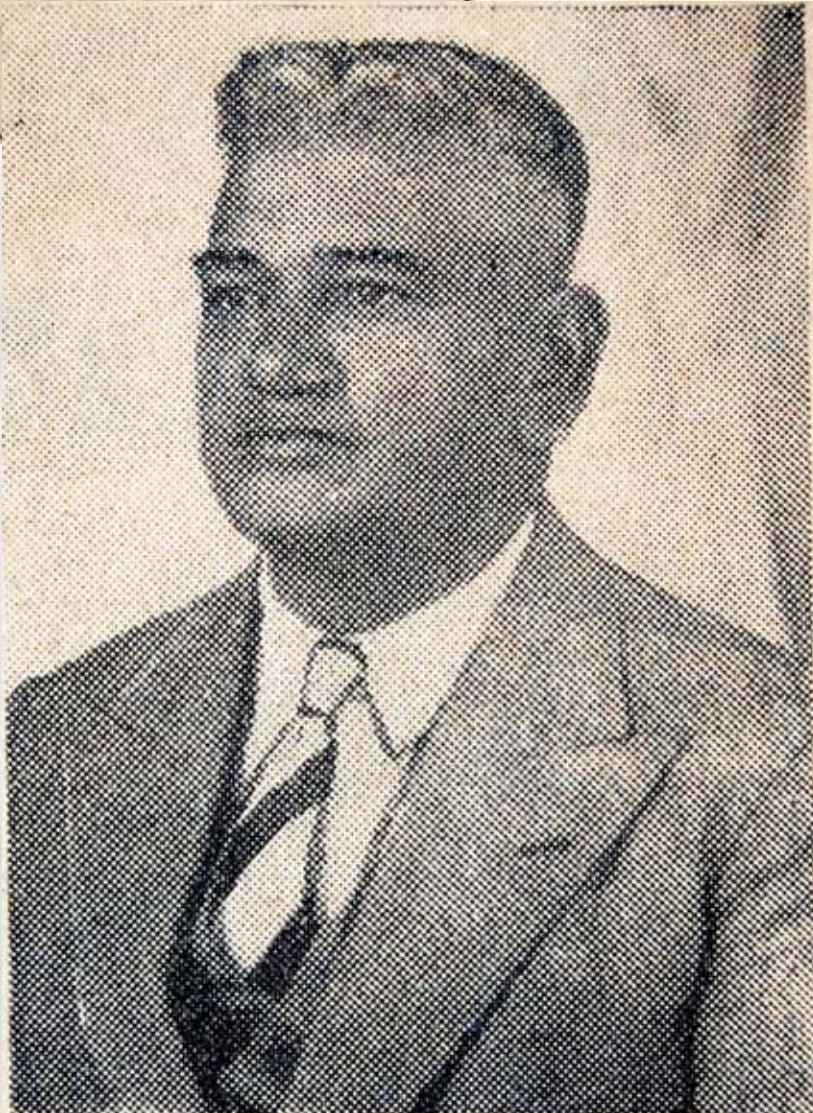
Liquor shops in the South were opened until 12 noon, on Saturday, and it is

believed that they will now be opened every morning until the same hour.

As a further sign of the return to normalcy in the oilfield areas, police constables were today going around singly, serving summonses.

Many strikers who turned up at the oilfields to resume work, were told to call back later in the week, as fields were not yet ready to go into operation.

Source: Evening News, Jul 5, 1937



The Hon'ble TIMOTHY ROODAL, who addressed a crowd of strikers at Fyzabad on Sunday.

The STRIKE



is dead; burning confirmed. All is quiet on the Fyzabad front. We worked right through to Sunday morning. Extra copies of the "Sunday Guardian" were ordered. At 3 a.m. tired members of the editorial staff went home.

Sunday

AT 8 a.m. the news was released to the rest of the world. Correspondents of English, Canadian and American newspapers and news agencies were pushing latest details picked up on the telephone through to London and New York.

We work all day. Country correspondents are mobilised; asked to send hourly reports by telephone or telegram. Telephones ring all day; late in the night.

Monday

LATE to bed and early to rise and Monday morning presents another 18 hours of news—and hard work. Telephone lines buzz all day.

All the big oilfields are on strike; the workers, strikers and those forced to idle, congregate in San Fernando from the surrounding fields.

A special correspondent is rushed down to San Fernando with a cameraman. More telephone calls; hundreds of rumourous; Editorial Conferences; cables from abroad asking for "stories." The day is a nightmare but we live through it.

In the evening San Fernando reports demonstrate in the Southern Capital. The crowd is becoming unruly; liquor shops are closed; stores and business places are shut down by the strikers.

Later that day the strikers force Municipal electricians to quit work at San Fernando's power plant; closed it down. A night of darkness is foreseen for the town. Trouble is anticipated.

5.30 p.m.—Telephone call from San Fernando is interrupted.

6.00 p.m.—The special strike correspondent unexpectedly arrives from San Fernando. It is dangerous to remain there.

7.00 p.m.—San Fernando correspondent reports by telegram man is shot and many injured when T.L.P. men fire into mob attempting to storm Telephone Exchange building; idea was to capture building, cut the lines, isolate the Borough. The attempt has failed because of the prompt action of the Volunteers. The town is again lit up; Volunteers have enabled electricians to return to the power plant. Telegram ends: "More news unlikely, unsafe."

7.10 p.m.—More reliable reports from San Fernando. All is quiet after the shooting.

Source: Sunday Guardian, Jun 27, 1937

BUTLER SURRENDERS

Taken Into Custody This Morning

ESCORT OF POLICE

Taxi Drive LIEUTENANTS WITH HIM

URIAH BUTLER, alleged organiser of the Trinidad oilfields strikes, whom the Police have been hunting since June 19, surrendered himself quietly this morning. He was dressed in a neat blue suit, black bow tie and wore a long flowing black beard.

Anticipating Butler's surrender, because today is the day appointed for Butler's British Empire Citizens and Home Rule Party to give evidence before the Commission of Inquiry, police, volunteers and a unit of armed marines from H.M.S. Apollo had been mobilised at Police Headquarters.

A crowd of only a few hundred curious City residents gathered to witness the surrender, however.

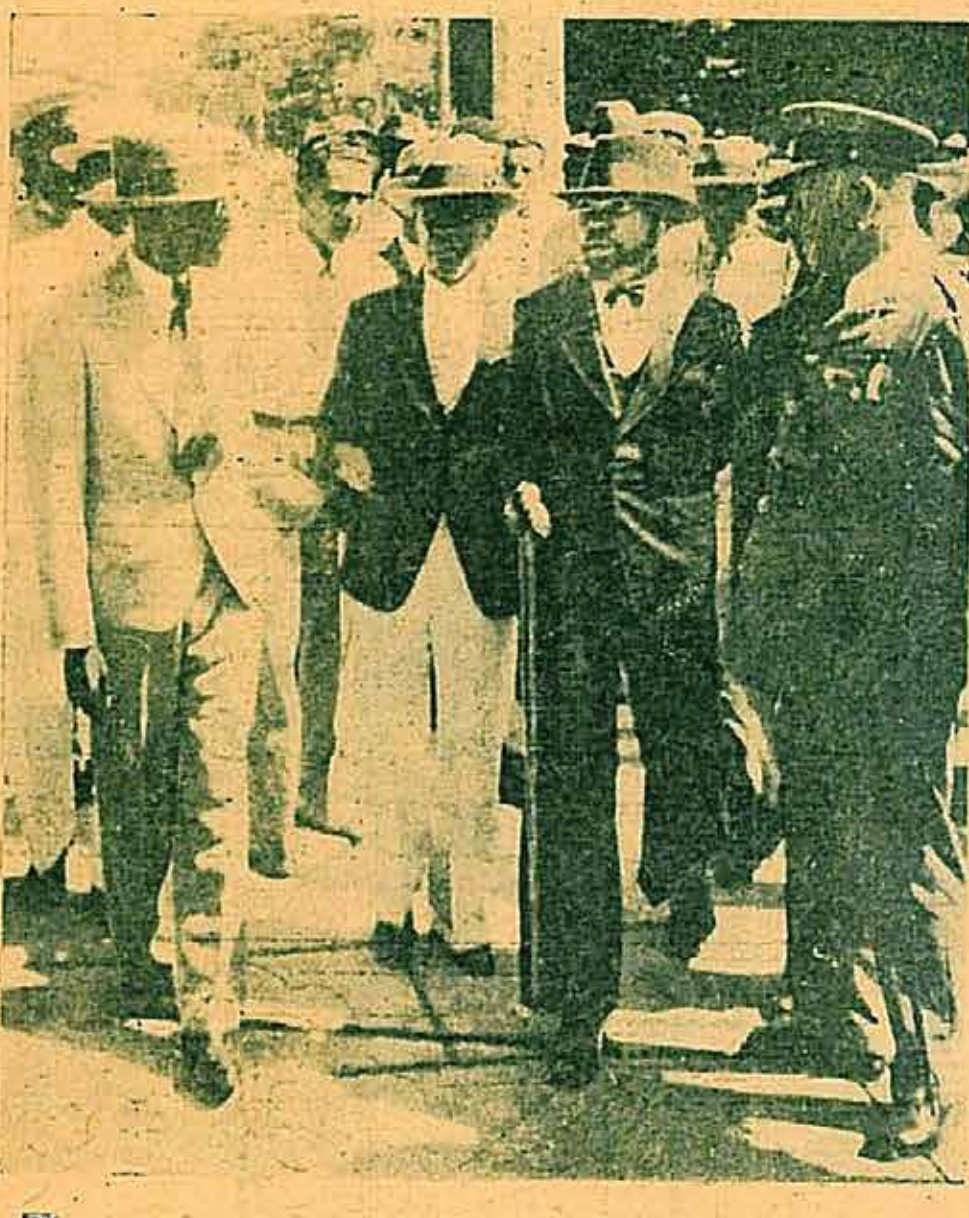
Butler, accompanied by two of his lieutenants, Stanley Thomas, of Fyzabad, and Charles Griffiths, of Chin Chin Road, is reported to have hired a taxi on Chin Chin Road near Quimpa, 13 miles from Port-of-Spain this morning, and told the driver to drive them to Police Headquarters, Port-of-Spain.

Headquarters were notified from San Juan that Butler had passed that village and a squad of men under Inspector Lidzlow and Sergeant Major Kelly set out from Headquarters to meet him. They met him on South Quay driving in taxi-cab H3734, sitting in the back seat between his two lieutenants.

When the car in which Butler was arrived outside Headquarters, Inspector Lidzlow and Sergeant Major Kelly were on the footboard.

A squad of armed volunteers was drawn up on the pavement and another squad of mounted police kept order in the crowd. Colonel Mavrogordato went out personally to bring him in to the station.

Butler was met on the pavement by Mr. E. P. Bruynning, Barrister-at-Law, and they had a conference for several minutes while the crowd on



Pictured shortly after he had surrendered himself to the authorities this morning, here is T. U. B. Butler, (carrying walking stick), with Colonel Mavrogordato, outside the Constabulary station in Port-of-Spain, Mr. E. P. Bruynning is on the extreme left.

CAPT. CIPRIANI WRITES ON STRIKE SITUATION

To the Editor, the Evening News, Sir,—Assuming that the cost of living has risen by approximately 17 per cent, it is reasonable to urge that wages deserve a corresponding increase; but, taking all things into consideration, I feel that in certain instances such increase, if it were between 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent, would be reasonable and acceptable.

Of course, any talk of excessive increases by reason of the strikes would be entirely out of the question and absurd. Government should take immediate steps to deal definitely with those terrorists, who threaten to assault and molest workers who are inclined and willing to resume work.

The T.L.P.'s position is very clear, and those within its ranks who feel dissatisfied with its policy have only one thing to do, and that is to get out, and that, too, quietly. We will not countenance or be any party to a re-

Source: Evening News, Jun 22, 1937

Source: Trinidad Guardian, Jun 24, 1937

SATURDAY, June 19: Sub-Editors and reporters are busy putting the finishing touches to the "Sunday Guardian" that is destined to go to 'the largest reading public in the history of Trinidad journalism.

The office is "dead," the "Chief Sub" has drafted his "Front Page" no arrangements are made for "carrying" the story of the strike on Page One. We know that a strike has been called for Tuesday but no one expected that there would be trouble then.

News was coming through that some oilfield workers had gone on strike, but we were not worried—it would end by tomorrow we thought.

3 p.m. Flash: The Police Reporter arrived with a story that all was not well in Fyzabad; there was a clash between the Police and strikers; six men were killed.

Immediately there was a hum of activity in the "Sub's" office. Long distance calls were put through to San Fernando and Fyzabad; the Police Reporter was sent "helmet-skeller" to check up on the report; plans were scrapped and a new "Front Page" drafted.

The Police Reporter returned—false alarm; the report was not true, the Police recorder had made a mistake in taking a telephone report.

There was, however, trouble in Fyzabad. We made arrangements to "Page One" the story. The lead was given to a foreign story.

A "Royal Gazette" Extraordinary arrived banning armed demonstrations and assemblies of more than ten persons. Things quieted down.

6 p.m.: Telephone lines started to hum. Oilfield workers kept burning continually as country correspondents pushed through first news of events in Fyzabad. They were not authentic; they contradicted each other; news was hard to be got; only one thing was cer-

tain—Fyzabad was cut off from the rest of Trinidad.

Even now the "story" was not worth the lead; news had to be checked.

7 p.m.—San Fernando speaking: news had just been received there that the police had suffered a number of casualties in a clash with the strikers. It was reported that Sub-Inspector Bradburn was killed; shot dead; story not checked; hold.

7.10 p.m.—The Editor is on the line. "Hold Page One open, I am coming down." He had just had a reliable report that Sub-Inspector Bradburn was killed and that Major Power and two N.C.O.'s brutally beaten.

7.15 p.m.—Fyzabad correspondent speaking from Siparia. He reports Bradburn's death is authentic; Corporal Charlie King is beaten to death and his dead body set ablaze af-

ter gasoline had been thrown on it. He had left King burning to telephone the story. Fyzabad was out of communication with Trinidad so he had gone to Oropouche to telephone.

7.30 p.m.—San Fernando again: two Police N.C.O.'s were brought to hospital; Inspector Power beaten; Corporal King missing. He was unable to confirm report of the burning.

7.45 p.m.—An Editorial Conference is held. We are undecided whether to lead with the "strike"—it had not yet reached the proportion of the "riot." We decide not to lead.

8 p.m.—We change our minds. We lead with the strike.

8.30 p.m.—San Fernando speaking; more unconfirmed reports.

9.00 p.m.—San Fernando again: story about Charlie King believed true. Coming through later.

10.30 p.m.—Oropouche calling; Fyzabad correspondent reports Charlie King is dead. He was burnt to ashes while a mob of 400 looked on.

10.30-12.30 p.m.—Hundreds of telephone calls from persons seeking information about the situation.

12.30 a.m.—San Fernando turns in last report: Charlie King

Mayor's Office, Town Hall, Port-of-Spain, 22nd June 1937.

APPEAL

BY HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Fellow Countrymen:

As MAYOR of Port-of-Spain, I appeal to the Citizens of this City to be

COOL and CALM

in this hour of economic crisis, occasioned by the strike which has been in progress in the southern part of the Island for the past week.

I further appeal to your sense of good citizenship, and you, my countrymen, may rest assured that your constitutional rights will receive proper consideration at the hands of Government.

My fervent prayer is that good economic relationship between employers and employees will speedily be restored, and that workers will receive just reward for their labour.

ALFRED RICHARDS, Mayor.

FYZABAD STRIKE ARRESTS

Trinidad Guardian Correspondent San Fernando, Wednesday. The two men arrested at Fyzabad in connection with the recent disturbances will come up for trial at the Siparia Magistrate's Court on Friday, June 25.

Preston Best one of them, will be defended by Mr. G. Fitzpatrick, a San Fernando lawyer.

Trinidad Guardian Correspondent Moruga, Tuesday. Not a single combus ran on the Moruga Road today either to or from Princes Town. There were just one or two cars passing along now and again.

Up to late this evening no gasoline could be obtained at Princes Town.

Source: Trinidad Guardian, Jun 24, 1937

1939 - 1945

WORLD WAR II



1914-1918 1939-1945
 IN HONOUR OF
 ALL WHO SERVED
 IN MEMORY OF
 THOSE WHO FELL

World War II (1939-1945) was the bloodiest, deadliest war the world had ever seen. This conflict involved virtually every part of the world. It was felt that this war was a continuation of the disputes left unsettled by World War I. Germany and its allies, the losers in the war was stripped of one sixth of its territory and forced to pay huge reparations. This caused bitterness and anger in Germany which led to World War II. The principal powers in the war were Germany, Italy, Japan, France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent China.

World War II proved to be very different from the first as technology had made the world appear a much smaller place. Trinidad was never directly attacked but many Trinidadians fought in the battle for Britain. Many air cadets joined the Royal Air Forces and the Royal Canadian Air Forces. The members of the Trinidad's Royal Naval reserve were called up, but no contingent of soldiers left the island before 1944.

One Trinidadian air cadet who became a war hero was Phillip Louis Ulric Cross. The United States Forces arrived in Trinidad on March 1941 and kept up a high military presence until the end of the war. Similar conditions occurred as in World War I as there were severe shortages of foodstuff and other materials.

The social turbulence in Europe caused many Jewish persons in the course of the war to settle in Trinidad. Many streets in Diego Martin are named after Jewish war heroes. The end of the war brought much jubilation and celebration as the people of the world had grown tired of the war. Two days of celebrations to mark the victory took place on August 15 and 16, 1945. The end of the war brought significant cultural changes in the era of steel band and Carnival.

Sources:

Anthony, Michael: Historical Dictionary OF Trinidad and Tobago

World War II: An Overview

<http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/article/world-war-ii-overview>

World War II

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/648813/World-War-II>



WAR-TIME RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS

HIS EXCELLENCY EXPLAINS POLICY TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE need for further war-time restriction of imports, especially luxuries and other non-essential articles, was explained by His Excellency the Governor to members of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held in the Legislative Council Chamber Friday morning.

Seventy-six members of the Chamber were present at the Conference, which lasted for an hour. Mr. George Rochford, President of the Chamber, assured the Governor of the full support of the commercial community in carrying out the policy which was discussed. Mr. Rochford said that members welcomed the Governor's action in calling the conference, as it was the first opportunity they had had for such a meeting with a Governor and they very much appreciated this method of helping them to understand the reasons for Government's policy.

Members of the Legislative Council and of the Government departments concerned were present.

Brigadier-General J. F. Barrington, Officer Commanding Troops, was also present, seated with His Excellency, and towards the end of the conference Brigadier addressed members of the Chamber on the question of recruiting for the Local Forces.

Source: VANGUARD, SATURDAY, JULY 5

1939 - 1945

WORLD WAR II (CONTINUED)

Chaguaramas Base Opening

Commissioning of the United States Naval Operating Base and Naval Air Station at Chaguaramas Bay will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock with His Excellency the Governor participating in the ceremony. Captain Arthur W. Radford, Commanding Officer of the Base and Station, will preside.

The ceremony will take place before Naval and Marine Detachments of officers and men, and also a large group of eminent official guests.

Representing the Navy will be Lieutenant-Commander C. P. Conrad, Construction Chief for the Base, with his staff, Lieutenant-Commander Warren K. Stratman-Thomas, Assistant Health Officer of the 10th Naval District and a detachment from a U.S. naval vessel under the command of Lieutenant-Commander P. J. Lyons. Representing the Marine Corps will be the detachment led by Major David A. Stafford.

The programme for the ceremony includes prayers, offered by the clergy, introduction of His Excellency by Captain Radford, followed with a brief speech by His Excellency, immediately preceding the reading of the orders that commission the Base.

Marital aspects include presentation of arms by a selected guard and the Navy's custom of setting the watch, a procedure which invariably follows the commissioning of a new ship. It will be carried out by Lieutenant Curtis Dawes, Executive Officer on Captain Radford's staff.

Among the officials invited as guests for the ceremony are British Military and Naval chiefs and their staffs, General Ralph Talbot, Jnr., Commanding General of the Trinidad Sector, with his staff; Mr. Claud H. Hall, Jnr., American Consul to the Colony, Major A. D. Oden, District Engineer of the Trinidad District, U.S. Army Engineers, and Colonial officers.

It is expected that a large group of civilians will also be present at Chaguaramas Bay for the ceremony, which will take place on the flat before the U.S. Marine barracks, now nearing completion.

A reception is scheduled to take place following the commissioning ceremonies.

Source:
Trinidad Guardian, Aug 1, 1941

U.S. NAVAL BASE COMMISSIONED

Another of the historic events to occur in the Colony within recent months was the commissioning of the United States Naval Base here which took place at Chaguaramas yesterday afternoon.

A distinguished gathering including His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., the American Consul, Mr. Claude Hall, Jnr., and many U.S. Officials here in connection with the Base, witnessed the impressive ceremony.

Capt. Arthur W. Radford, Commanding Officer of the Base and Station, presided.

A full report of the ceremony will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Source:
Port of Spain Gazette, Aug 2, 1941

THE PORT OF SPAIN GAZETTE
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1941.

U.S. NAVAL BASE COMMISSIONED IN TRINIDAD

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING WITNESSES IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

THE GOVERNOR WISHES COMMANDING OFFICER AND SUCCESSORS BEST OF LUCK.

Commissioning of the United States Naval Operating Base and Naval Operating Station here took place in the historic village of Chaguaramas on Friday evening last.

It was another of the historic events to occur in the Colony within recent months.

A large gathering comprising subjects of His Majesty the King and members of the great American Republic attended the impressive ceremony.

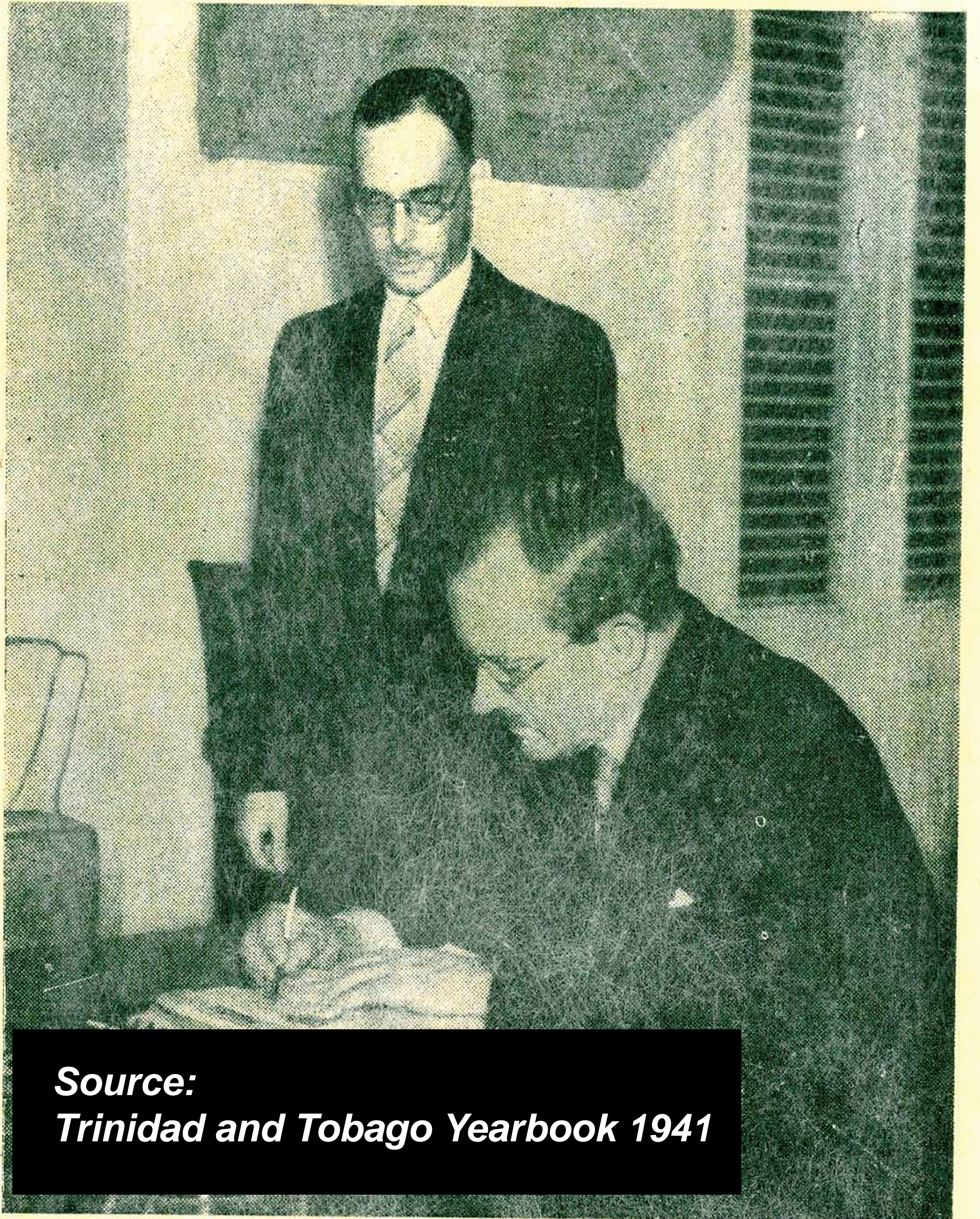
In the course of a short address delivered just before the Commissioning Ceremony took place, His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., stated that his own attitude towards the wonderful development of co-operation between the two great English-speaking nations was too well known to require repetition and he congratulated Captain Arthur W. Radford, first Commanding Officer of the Air Station and Navy Base and wished him and his successors "the best of luck."

The ceremony took place on a hill-top just overlooking the sea. Adding to its impressiveness were the calm waters of the gulf and the coolness of the evening. The ceremony was simple.

A detachment of officers and men from a United States warship and the United States Marine Detachment took their places before the flagstaff some minutes before the Governor arrived.

Immediately after the commissioning of the Base, a reception was held in the Marine Officers' Mess.

Source:
Port of Spain Gazette, Aug 3, 1941



Source:
Trinidad and Tobago Yearbook 1941

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Scene at Government House during the historic ceremony of Signing the Lease providing Bases for the U.S. armed forces in Trinidad, on 22nd April 1941. Photo shows His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, putting his signature to the Agreement, while Mr. Claude Hall, Jnr., the United States Consul, who signed on behalf of his Government, looks on.



1941

LEGISLATIVE REFORM WHICH CREATED A MORE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN WHICH ELECTED MEMBERS HAD THE MAJORITY.

1941

Governor	1
President (Casting Vote)	
Power of Certification (Veto)	
Official Members:	3
Nominated Unofficials:	6
Elected Unofficials:	9

Source:

Meighoo, Kirk. From Legislative Council to House of Representatives: Promoting or Hindering democracy? Evolution of a Nation: Trinidad and Tobago at Fifty.

<http://www.ttparliament.org/documents/2183.pdf>

TRINIDAD—WHO, WHAT AND WHY

NEW POLITICAL CONSTITUTION

It has taken Trinidad exactly twenty-five years to be granted a political Constitution approaching principles of Democratic Government, and in keeping with the spirit of the times. The first real step towards any sort of political advancement after one hundred years of British rule came in 1925 when it was decided to allow the people to elect seven of their representatives on the Legislative Council of the Colony. A further advance came in 1941 when the Island was given an additional two seats on this body, and the Governor of the Colony given power to invite elected legislative representatives of the people to sit on the Executive Council.

Today, almost ten years later, a political constitution worthy of its name has come into being. The former Legislative Council consisted of three Official members, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and Financial Secretary; six nominated members; and nine elected members; total 18, of whom half are elected. The Governor presided and had a casting but not an original vote.

The Executive Council consisted of the Governor as president, three officials, three elected members and one nominated member: 7 in all under the chairmanship of the Governor. Under the previous constitution the Governor was obliged to consult the Executive Council in important matters but he was not obliged to accept their advice if he does not agree with them.

Constitutionally the Governor was entitled if he so wished to disregard the advice of his Executive Council, and act in opposition to them. In short the Executive Council was advisory and consultative, not executive within the strict meaning of that term.

Source:

Trinidad - Who, What and Why by Lloyd Sydney Smith



West India Royal Commission

1938-39

Recommendations

Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty February, 1940

LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1940

Price 6d. net

Cmd. 6174

28. We recommend:—

(a) That care should be taken to ensure that all important sections and interests of the community receive adequate representation in the Executive Councils;

(b) That consideration should be given to the adoption of a Committee System on an advisory basis to give elected representatives an insight into the practical details of government;

(c) That official representation in Legislative Councils should be confined to the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General, and the resulting vacancies filled by nominations in the spirit recommended in (a) above;

(d) That in order to secure that the elected element in Legislative Councils shall be as truly representative as possible, the object of policy should be the introduction of universal

adult suffrage. Some of us hold that this should be introduced forthwith; others that it should be reached by gradual stages and to this end recommend the appointment of local committees to consider the extension of the franchise, both for local and for central government. Such committees should keep in close touch with their counterparts in other West Indian Colonies, and should consider carefully whether, as is strongly desirable, their recommendations would assure substantial equality as between the sexes;

(e) That in all West Indian Colonies a careful examination should be made at an early date of the possibility of reducing substantially the margin between the qualifications for registration as a voter and those for membership of the Legislative Council, the latter being in many cases unnecessarily high;

(f) That a practical test of the advantages of federation should be made by combining the Leeward and Windward Islands in one federation on the lines of that existing in the former group;

(g) That means be found for devoting more Parliamentary time to the discussion of colonial affairs and, if it is decided to proceed with the establishment of a Standing Parliamentary Committee to consider colonial affairs, to devise means for the association of delegates from the Colonies concerned with the work of that Committee.

1945 UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE INSTITUTED

Grant Of Adult Suffrage Brings Need For Moderation

INCREASED political activity has resulted from the grant of universal adult suffrage in Trinidad, and may be expected to develop further when the Order-in-Council is issued. The need for wisdom and moderation is apparent, and individuals or groups who display these qualities will deserve well of the public, other essentials being equal. There is some promise, therefore, in the formation of a new party pledged to progressive yet sober policies and cooperation with others pursuing such policies, and open to all men of goodwill.

The Progressive Democratic Party, as the new body is called, has issued a statement of objects which suggests a desire to work for the good of the Colony on practical lines. For example, it wants to raise living standards and provide full employment, and it recognises the need for agricultural advance and a prosperous peasantry. Slum clearance and re-housing, land settlement schemes, enhanced educational opportunities, and expansion of the social services all command its support, and it proposes to put up candidates for election to the Legislature and to municipal, county, and other councils who will work on these lines.

With the Hon'ble Gerald Wight provisionally named as president and a committee of well-known people, the party seems to have many of the elements of a fair start. But it is one thing, of course, to frame an ambitious programme and another to work consistently for its fulfilment, and it remains to be seen if the Progressive Democratic Party will escape the pitfalls which have snared other efforts in the past and will merit widespread public support. One of the urgent needs is unity, for there has seldom been a greater growth of sectional activity than we are witnessing today.

The success of a party does not necessarily mean community progress. The final test is not how many candidates a particular group can place in the Legislature, important as that often is, but the growth of a healthy, prosperous and happy population with expanding opportunities for leading a fuller life. The Colony is more important than any party, and in place of factional strife such fundamentals as a sound policy in education, assistance for local industry, rural betterment, and removal of trade restrictions should always occupy attention.

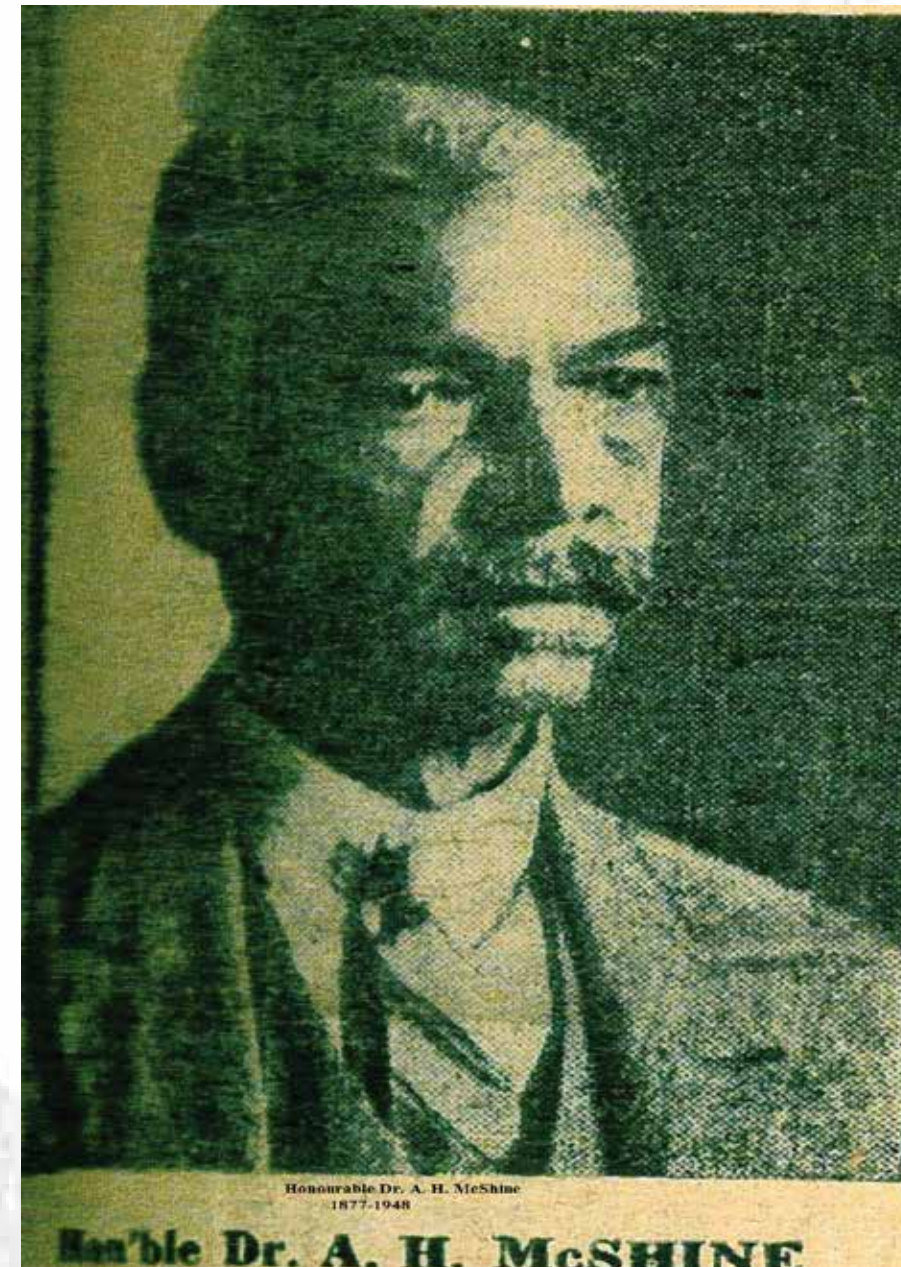
Source:
Trinidad Guardian, Mar 29, 1945



Source: Evening News, Nov 3, 1945."



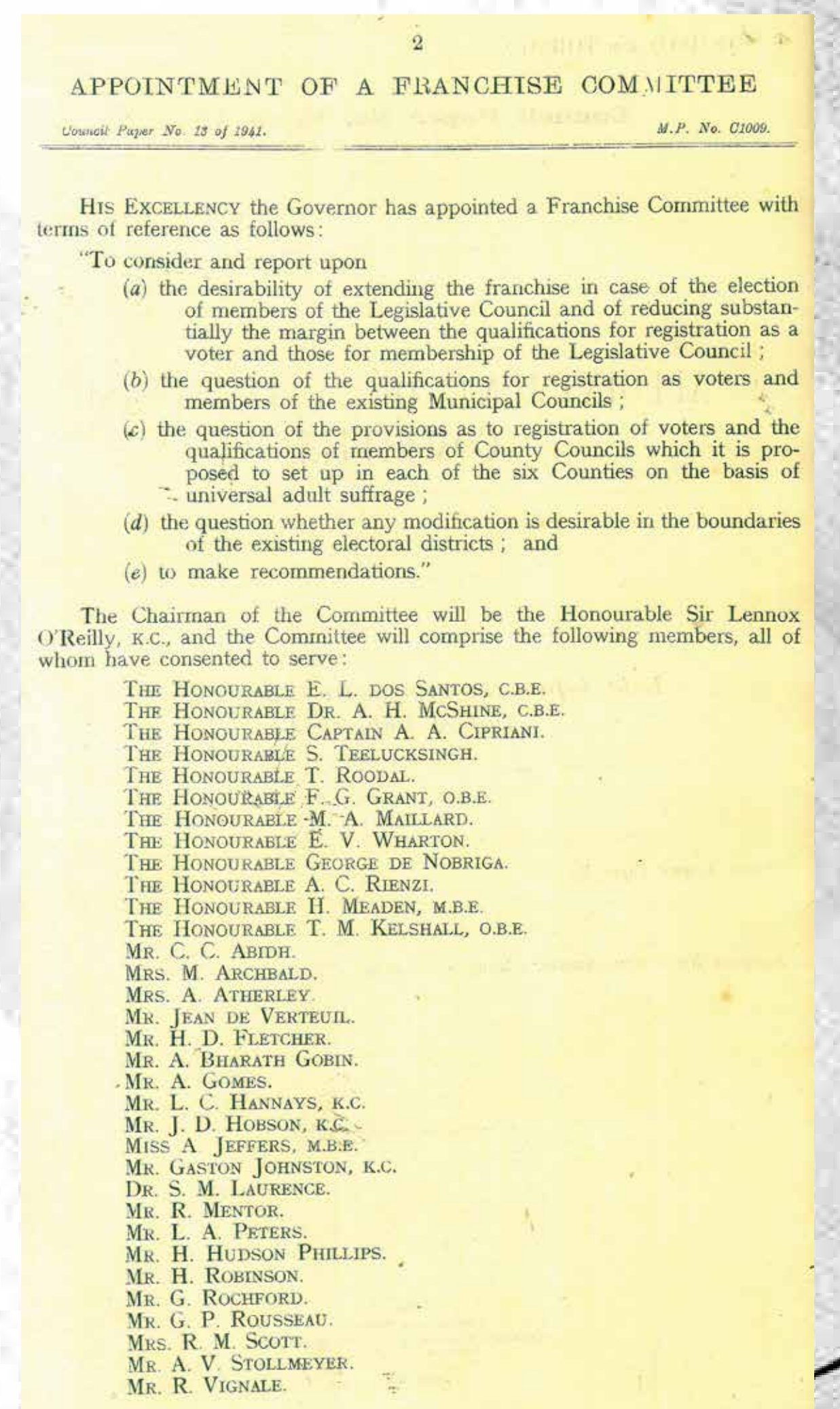
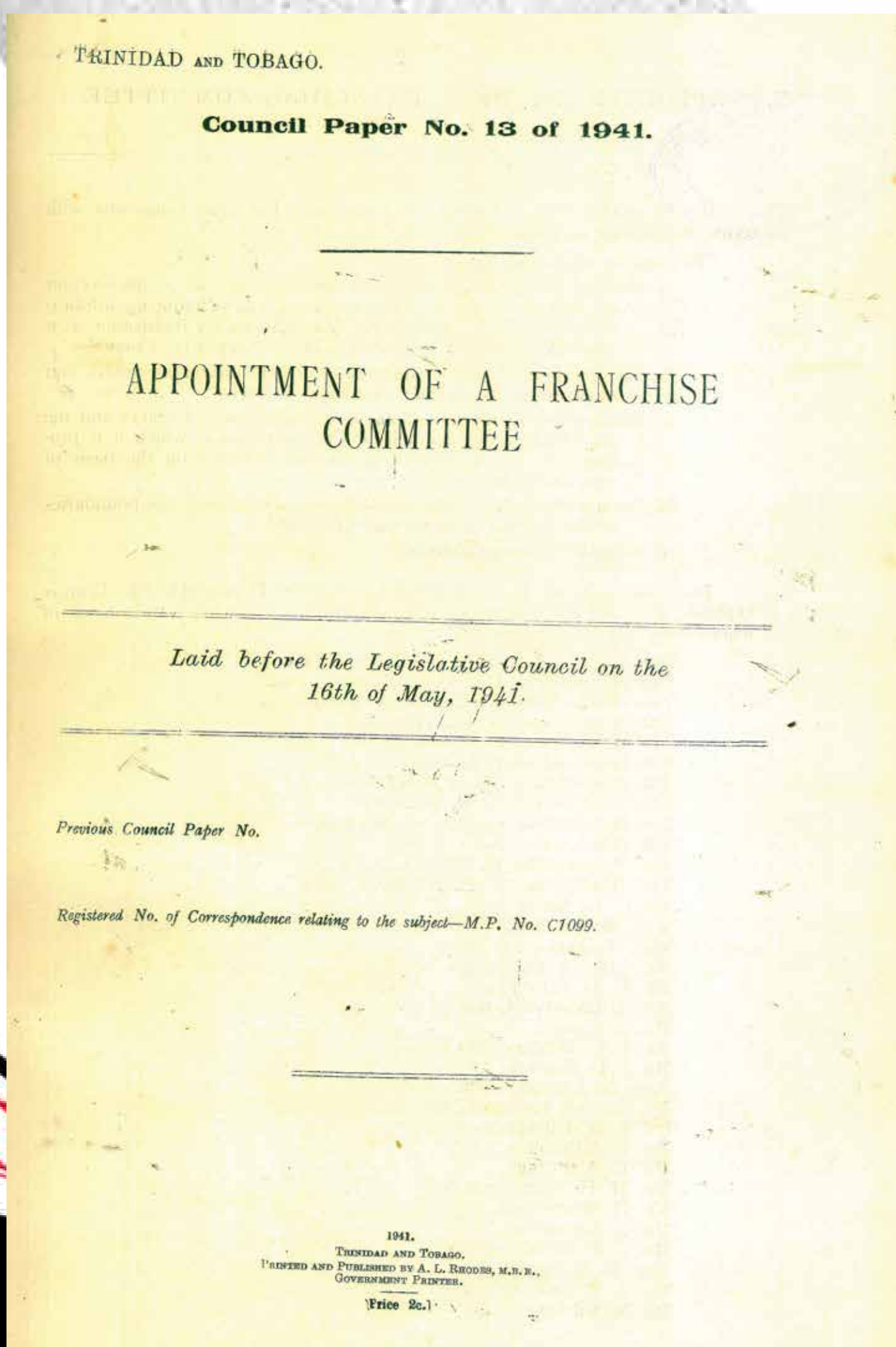
Albert Maria Gomes
1911-1978



Honourable Dr. A. H. McSHINE
1877-1948
Hon'ble Dr. A. H. McSHINE



Sir Leonard Courtenay Hannays
1892-1964



1945-1960 - DECOLONIZATION: MANY EUROPEAN POWERS GRANTED INDEPENDENCE TO THEIR COLONIES

Speakers At Indian Independence Day Celebrations In San Fernando Honour Gandhi, Jinnah And Other Leaders

OCCASION SAID OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Evening News Correspondent.

SAN FERNANDO, Aug. 16 — Speakers at the Indian Independence Day celebrations here yesterday, paid tribute to the national leaders of the country and pointed to the role the members of the Indian community in Trinidad can play in unity with the members of other communities.

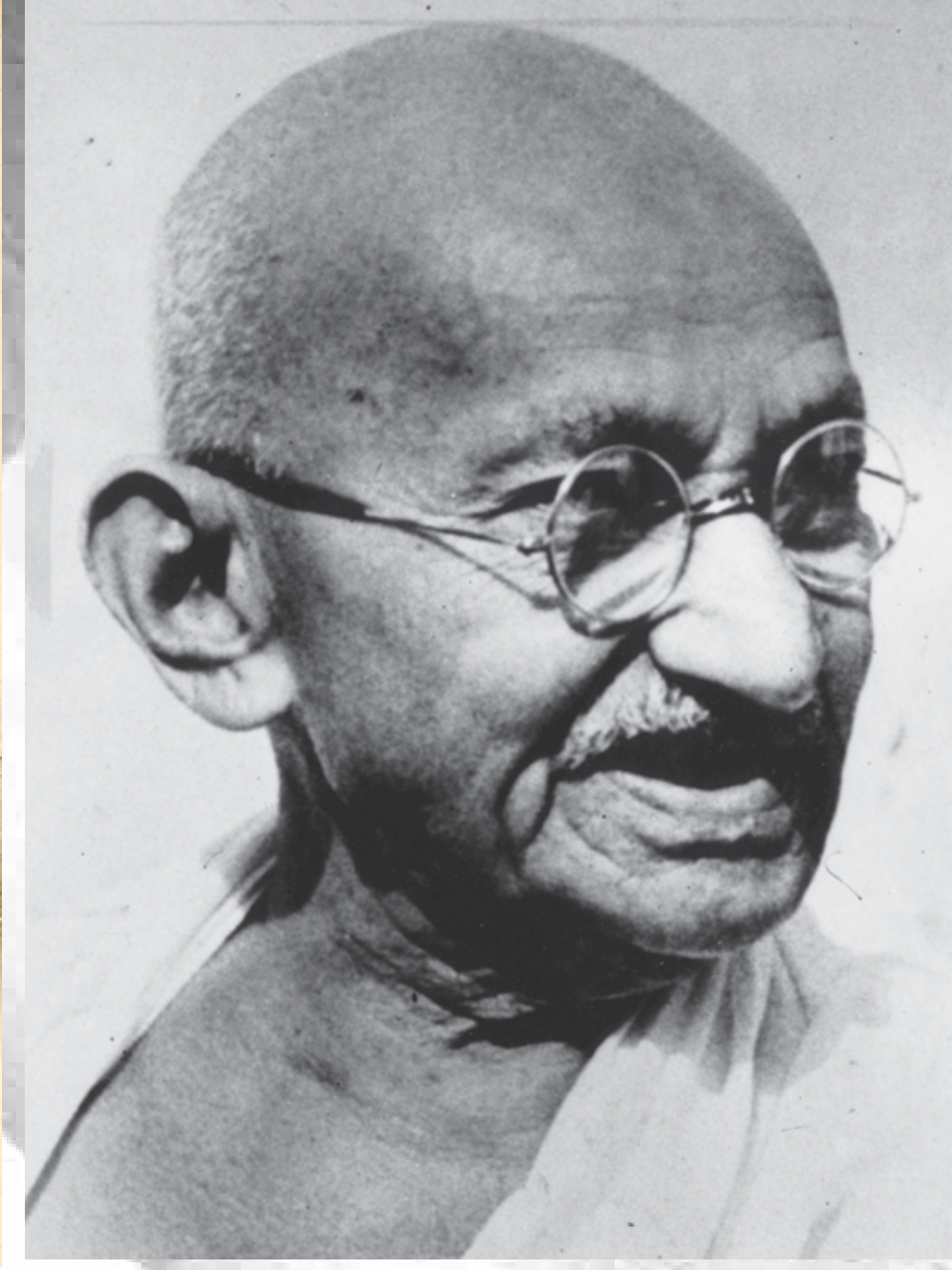
At the Town Hall, Mrs. Roy A. Joseph, wife of the Hon'ble Roy Mayor, raised both the flag of India and of Pakistan.

Mr. A. C. Rempel thanked the Mayor and Council for permitting them to hoist the national flag on the borough's flag pole, on what he described as a most historic occasion.

He went on to tell the mixed assembly in part: "As Colonial possessions, we welcome the occasion because it marks a new phase in Britain's policy. The Socialist Government of Britain in granting freedom to India, has indicated in no uncertain way, that the old diehard policy of Imperialism which Britain pursued in the past is now dead and gone forever. It is a forerunner of the freedom of colonial peoples."



Flags of India and Pakistan were hoisted together at the St. James Street Mosque, San Fernando, yesterday as a symbol of the friendly relations existing between both Hindus and Moslems in the Colony. Below, two girls are seen hoisting both flags as others look on, shouting "Jai Hind" (Long Live India).



Down comes Union Jack and Queen tells new nation 'Hopes of many hang on your endeavours'

Drums talk about birth of Ghana

ACCRA, GHANA, Mar. 6 (AP and Reuter) — The nation of Ghana came into being today against a background of African pageantry and a call from its Prime Minister for total liberation of Colonial Africa.

The red, gold and green flag of Ghana was run up in midnight ceremonies, replacing the British Union Jack and signifying formally the establishment of the first Negro nation in the British Commonwealth.

Mighty roars of "Freedom! Freedom!" rose from thousands as the hour marking the transition of power arrived. Brilliant fireworks exploded against the sky and talking drums carried along the word of independence.

"We are no more slaves," the Prime Minister, **DR. KWAME NKRUMAH**, told 50,000 who assembled at Accra's polo grounds. "Move about with your chest out."

Ghana supplies half the world's cocoa and has rich bauxite and timber.

The Prime Minister, aged 48, added that independence for Ghana would mean nothing if it was not linked with total liberation of other Colonial areas on the African continent.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, opening the first session of Parliament in Ghana, was delivered by her personal representative, the **DUCHESS OF KENT**.

The session began a few hours after the midnight flag-hoisting ceremony.

In her speech from the throne, the Queen said it was

tions with all countries and, in particular, will attach the greatest importance with establishing friendly relations with all the nations of Africa.

Her Government intended to appoint a commission to inquire into regional powers in Ghana. As soon as this commission had reported, legislation would be introduced to provide for the functions of regional assemblies.

The Duchess of Kent also read a personal message from the Queen to the people of Ghana.

In it the Queen said: "My thoughts are with you on this great day. The hopes of many, especially Africa, hang on your endeavours."

"It is my earnest belief that my people in Ghana will go forward in freedom and justice, in unity among themselves and in brotherhood with all the peoples of the Commonwealth. May God Bless you all."

Dr. Nkrumah had spoken earlier to the Legislative Assembly on his policy. He announced that he himself would be Minister of Defence and Minister of External Affairs.

NO POLITICAL TIES

The Government did not propose to follow a neutralist policy, but it meant to preserve its independence and could not align Ghana with any group of powers or political blocks.

Congratulations have reached Ghana from all over the world. **PRESIDENT EISENHOWER**, of the United States, said in his message that the achievement was due to statesmanlike and co-operative effort by both Ghana and Britain.

The U.S. Vice-President, **MR. RICHARD NIXON**, presented a 2,000-volume technical library to Ghana as a symbol of American desire to assist the West African nation.

Nearing the end of a four-day goodwill visit, Mr. Nixon offered the library valued at



DR. KWAME NKRUMAH

THE GIRLS WANT THREE THINGS

CHICAGO, Mar. 6 (AP) — In Ghana, the girls want three things:

1. A fridgesfull.
2. A Jaguar.
3. A Einto.

And here, says Barbara Ward, roving staff member of the London "Economist," who spoke last night to the National Conference on Higher Education, is what they are:

1. A refrigerator — full of frozen foods.
2. A Jaguar sports car.
3. A man who has "been to" America.

Miss Ward is married to Sir Robert Jackson, a British Treasury official, and accompanied him recently on a tour of Ghana.



1946 THE FIRST ELECTIONS HELD UNDER UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE

Completed Returns Show Bryan Winner Of Seat For Eastern Counties

Mr. Victor Bryan, Trade Union candidate, for the Eastern Counties seat on the Legislative Council, emerged victorious with 5,148 votes, beating his nearest rival Mr. J. Moonan by 878 votes, tentative final figures reveal.

Mr. M. Nathai, United Front, was next, polling 2,136, with outgoing member Mr. Vernon Wharton and Mr. M. Khan getting 744 and 122 votes respectively.

Mr. Chanka Maharaj, British Empire Citizens' and Workers' Home Rule Party candidate for St. George seat by securing 8,465 votes, scored a 2,262-margin win over Mr. Mitra, Sinanan, with Mr. Norman Tang, United Front, third with 4,465. Following in order were Mr. Inskip Julien, 1,427, Mr. Vivian Henry 1,172, Mr. F. Brunton 896, and Mr. Buddhu 526 votes.

In Tobago Mr. A. P. T. James, British Empire Citizens' and Workers' Home Rule Party, earned a runaway victory over a field of six, getting 4,014 votes. Nearest to him was Mr. L. Edwards, United Front, with 1,625 votes, with Mr. R. Harrower 942, outgoing member Mr. George de Nobriga 580, Mr. Raymond Hamel-Smith 479 and Mr. G. Samuel 40.

Figures for two stations in the island ward will not come in until tomorrow due to adverse weather conditions and transport difficulties.

Mr. T. F. Farrell, Supervisor of Elections, told the "Evening News": "The elections came off very quietly. There were, as far as I am concerned, no reports of any disturbances."

Final count, he said, would take at least three days.

At noon today, the official results were:

NORTH PORT-OF-SPAIN	
MR. ALBERT GOMES	5,172
MR. T. U. B. BUTLER	2,018
SOUTH PORT-OF-SPAIN	
DR. P. V. SOLOMON	4,239

MR. ALFRED RICHARDS	1,357
MR. C. B. MATHURA	1,342
MR. J. N. PEREIRA	1,222
MR. A. E. JAMES	948
MR. RUFUS GARCIA	90

ST. GEORGE	
MR. C. MAHARAJ	8,465
MR. M. SINANAN	6,203
MR. N. TANG	4,465
MR. I. JULIEN	1,427
MR. V. HENRY	1,172
MR. F. BRUNTON	896
MR. C. BUDDHU	526

EASTERN COUNTIES	
MR. V. BRYAN	5,148
MR. J. MOONAN	4,470
MR. B. NATHAI	2,136
MR. E. V. WHARTON	744
MR. M. KHAN	122

SAN FERNANDO	
MR. R. A. JOSEPH	6,083
MR. RALPH MENTOR	1,844
MR. B. GEORGE	68

VICTORIA	
MR. RAMJIT KUMAR	13,220
MR. McD. MOSES	4,416
DR. D. T. PITT	3,709
DR. E. A. L'JEE	2,010
MR. G. A. FITZPATRICK	668

ST. PATRICK	
MR. TIMOTHY ROODAL	12,811
MR. JACK KELSHALL	3,417
MR. J. F. ROJAS	3,206
MR. S. LUTCHMAN	1,566
MR. A. N. THOMAS	174

CARONI	
MR. C. C. ABIDH	6,431
MR. S. CAPILDEO	5,098
MR. S. TEELUCKSINGH	1,692
(Six polling stations results to be added).	

TOBAGO	
MR. A. P. T. JAMES	4,014
MR. L. E. EDWARDS	1,625
MR. H. R. HARROWER	942
MR. GEO. De NOBRIGA	580
MR. R. HAMEL-SMITH	479
MR. G. F. SAMUEL	40
(Two polling station results to come in).	

VOTERS OF PORT-OF-SPAIN.



ALBERT GOMES Journalist. Born 25th March, 1910, at Belmont, Port-of-Spain. Elected a member of the Port-of-Spain City Council in 1938, serving continuously since then. Twice elected Deputy Mayor of the City—1941-43. Elected a member of the Trinidad Electricity Board in 1941. Appointed a member of



RUFUS SERAPIO GARCIA—Accountant and Auditor. Born at Maracas, Trinidad—14th November, 1917. Educated at Arima Boys' Government School, and Codrington College, Barbados. Entered Trinidad Civil Service at the Audit Office, trans-



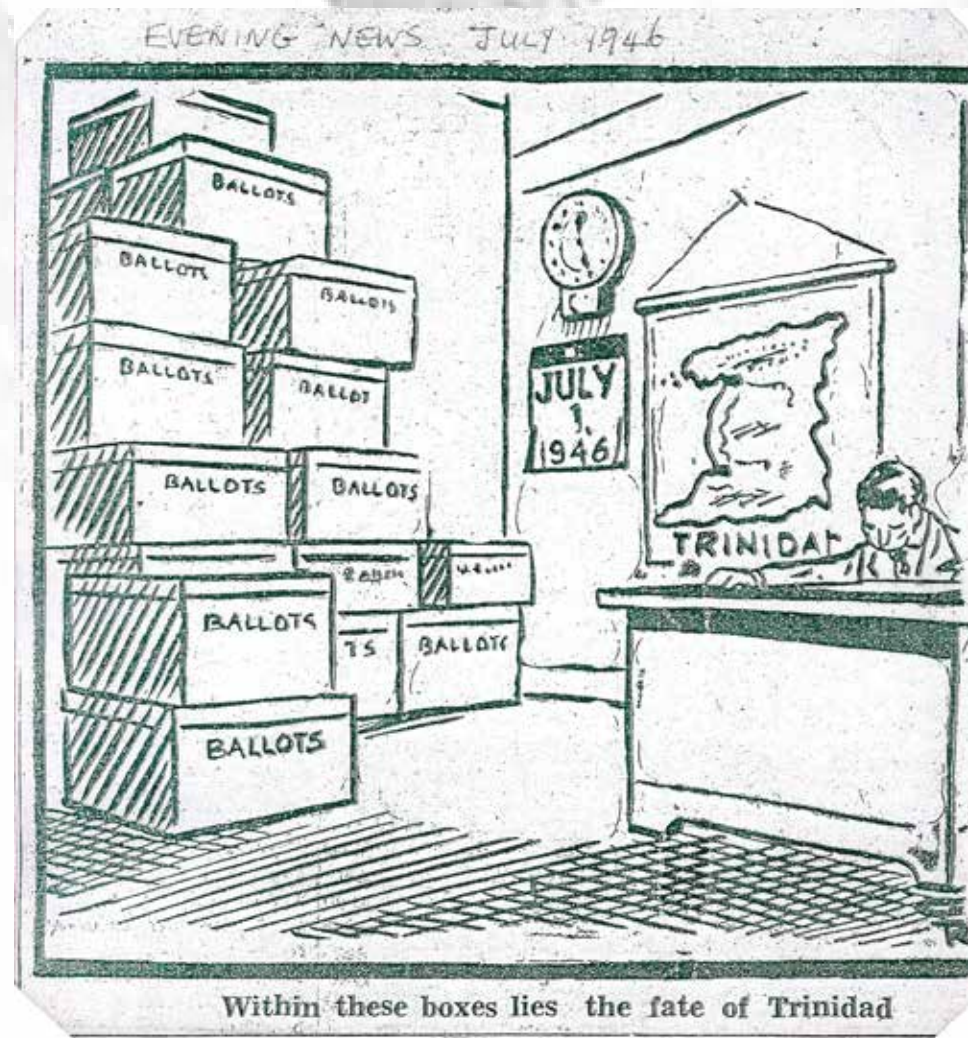
PATRICIA VINCENT JOSEPH SOUZA—Physician and Surgeon. Born 12th April, 1910 at Port-of-Spain. Took first place Government Exhibition 1921. Island Science scholarship 1928. Served as Medical Officer in Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain. Vice-President West Indian National Party for three years. Chairman of Port-of-Spain group West Indian National



JOHN NUNES PEREIRA—Manufacturer's Representative. Born September 3rd, 1900 in Surinam, Dutch Guiana (British subject). Investigated the reason for the shortage and distribution of Cooking Oil in October, 1945. Result—No shortage since then. Vigorously supported



C. B. MATHURA—Born 1896 at Chaguanas. Elected Associate Secretary of East Indian National Congress, 1911; later held position of Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of the Congress. Joined Trinidad Labour Party in 1926, and is now one of the "Big Six" of the party. In 1935-36 was principal guest speaker from Trinidad in Rep-



THE VICTORIOUS LABOUR CANDIDATES

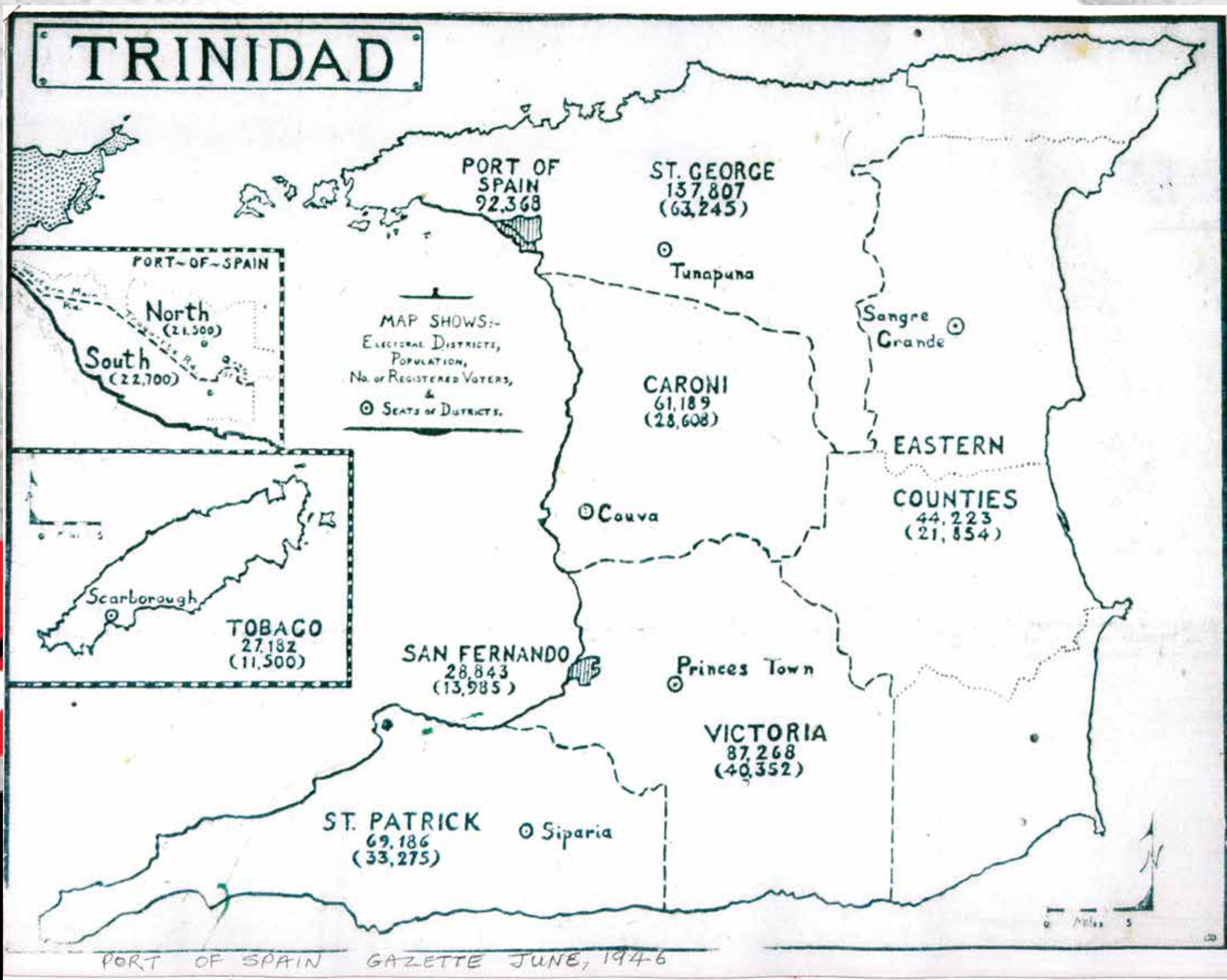


C. C. ABIDH



VICTOR BRYAN

SOURCE: VANGUARD, JULY 6, 1946 p. 1



The Defeated Labour Stalwarts



1950

BUTLER'S PARTY, (BRITISH EMPIRE CITIZENS' AND WORKERS HOME RULE PARTY) WON THE MOST SEATS IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Tubal Uriah "Buzz" Butler (1895-1977)



Political Career

1936

Butler formed his own party, The British Empire Worker and Citizen Home Rule Party. (BEWCHP)

1950

Butler formed The Butler Party and won a seat to represent St Patrick West in the Legislative Council.

1950 -1961

Butler served in the Legislative Council

Vehicular Parades Mark Election Campaign

Motor-cars And Bicycles Figure In Processions

Electioneering activities were intensified over the last weekend. Vehicular parades—a show of strength—were put on in several of the constituencies.

Mr. McDonald Stanley, candidate for the Tunapuna seat, held a quarter mile long procession of bicycles on Sunday. There were some 300 vehicles, and women also rode. Leading slogan in the procession was "Labour Marches On."

In the City, Dr. Patrick Solomon and his supporters toured South Port-of-Spain in motor vehicles. Meanwhile, the City Mayor, Alderman Norman Tang combed Romeo, Finland, Clarence, Nizam, Cawnpore and Lucknow Streets, in the St. James area of South Port-of-Spain and spoke to the electorate.

The Mayor received a grand ovation from the people in the area, many of the people came out of their homes to cheer him. He told them that it was an insult to their intelligence for his opponents to bring foreigners to tell their wives and daughters where to cast their votes, and he had every confidence that the people of St. James would remain firm.

FOR AROUCA

Late starter in the East St. George fight is Mr. Lionel Skinner, who claims to be a son of Arouca. Among the promises of this candidate which he outlined to the electorate over the weekend, where the laying out of a playground for the children of Arouca, a combined secondary and technical school, water taps from Cocorite to Talparo, and increased health amenities.

In St. George West, Mr. Vivian Henry, assisted by Mr. E. J. Lal-Fook and Mr. Randolph Young, held a public meeting at Riverside, Cascade, on Saturday night when the T.L.P. programme was outlined.

The past achievements of the party were reviewed, and the electorate was urged to support the party's candidates at the coming elections.

On Sunday Mr. Henry led a procession of cars bedecked with streamers bearing campaign slogans. The procession stopped at various points in the area, and addresses were made.

Mr. Mohammed Khan, the Trinidad Labour Party candidate contesting the Tunapuna seat, met with favourable response when he held a meeting at Fairley Street, Tunapuna, last night. The candidate during the course of an address, vowed to iron out the differences between the people and Government.

HOLDS 3 MEETINGS

Councillor C. B. Mathura, candidate for East St. George, spent the week-end at Blanchisseuse where he held three meetings. The response was favourable and residents asked him to return.

Speaking near the Arima market on Saturday night, Councillor Mathura outlined his plans to the gathering without interruptions. The candidate also held meetings at Calcutta Street, Calvary Hill, Arima, over the week-end.

Mr. C. I. Lockhart's public



Motor-car parade, organised by the Caribbean Socialist Party, in support of their candidates for the Port-of-Spain constituencies snapped as it passed through St. James on Sunday. In front is Mr. Vivian Alexis, candidate for North Port-of-Spain. Other party candidates are Dr. P. Solomon, for South Port-of-Spain, and Mr. Christopher Lockhart, for East Port-of-Spain.

Quevedo Charges Elections Being Dragged In Gutter

Mr. Raymond Quevedo, candidate for the Laventille constituency in the forthcoming general elections for the Legislative Council on September 18, accused other candidates of "dragging the elections into the gutter." He told the electorate last night "it is unfortunate but true."

The large crowd assembled at the corner of Third Avenue and the Eastern Main Road broke into thunderous laughter, when Mr. Quevedo told them: "The other candidates seeking your suffrage have accused me of wearing old clothes, singing calypsones and being a wharfman. Is there not dignity in labour?" he retorted.

He told the crowd that he rolled barrels of pitch, lifted bags and performed other manual work "but honesty and sincerity of purpose was my chief goal."

Stating that men of action were wanted on the Legislative Council, Mr. Quevedo said: "This is the only way you can succeed. This is a crisis and we must face it like a brave people." He referred to his symbol the wheel, and asked his listeners to "roll, roll, roll, the wheel on to success."

Councillor Randolph Mitchell, in a supporting speech, left a charge with the electorate to pray to God for guidance and wisdom to exercise their vote correctly. The electorate pledged to "walk to the polls" to support Mr. Quevedo.

LECTORS OF TUNAPUNA VOTE

BHADASE SAGAN MARAJ

VOTE

VOTE

LECTORS OF TUNAPUNA IT IS YOUR DUTY IN SEPTEMBER 18 TO COME OUT AND VOTE BHADASE SAGAN MARAJ SOLIDLY.



50 Named In South Trinidad; 15 In City

Nomination for the general elections to the Legislative Council on Monday, September 18, ended at noon today after three hours of great activity at the headquarters of the various returning officers. More than 100 were nominated in 14 of the 18 constituencies.

Many of the electors endorsing candidates accompanied their nominees to the centres and there were no untoward incidents.

There is a total of 15 candidates seeking the three seats for Port-of-Spain.

Fifty candidates were nominated to contest the five seats in South Trinidad. Four of these are in San Fernando, 13 in Victoria north, 12 in Victoria south, five in St. Patrick east, five in St. Patrick west and 11 in Ortoire-Mayaro.

To the Electorate of **TUNAPUNA**

ONLY 1 PROMISE

TO AQUAINT MYSELF WITH YOUR NEEDS AND SEE THAT THOSE NEEDS ARE FULFILLED TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY

Place your mark against the **ARROW**

6 LANGE, RAYMOND → X

and vote **RAY LANGE**

TRINIDAD GARDIAN SEPT 1950

164 CONSTITUTION—Continued.

165 CONSTITUTION—Continued.

Nominated Members:

Hon. Leonard Courtney Hannays, K.C., 21st October, 1950. First appointed, 16th July 1946.

Elected Members:

Hon. Albert Gomes, 20th October, 1950. Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce. First appointed, 16th July 1946.

Hon. Roy Joseph, O.B.E., 20th October, 1950. Minister for Education and Social Service. First appointed, 16th July 1946.

Hon. Victor Bryan, 20th October, 1950. Minister of Agriculture and Lands. First appointed, 16th July 1946.

Hon. Norman Tang, 20th October, 1950. Minister for Health and Local Government.

Hon. Ajodhasingh, 20th October, 1950. Minister for Communications and Works.

Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council: Joseph O'Connor, M.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker: JOHN H. O'CONNOR, M.B.E. (San Fernando), 18th Sept. 1950. First elected, 6th June, 1941.

Deputy Speaker: The Hon. Sir Gerald R. Wight, appointed, 20th October, 1950.

Nominated Members:

The Hon. Leonard Courtney Hannays, K.C., 6th October, 1950. First appointed, 31st May, 1943.

The Hon. Albert Gomes, (Port-of-Spain North), 18th Sept. 1950. First elected, 9th July, 1945.

The Hon. Victor Bryan, (Eastern Counties), 18th September, 1950. First elected, 10th July, 1946.

The Hon. Alfonso P. T. James, (Tobago), 18th September, 1950. First elected, 10th July, 1946.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1950.

SALARY OF LEGISLATORS.

Nominated and Elected.

Executive Council: Ministers: \$6,720 per annum. Others: 4,900 do.

Legislative Council: Speaker: \$5,760 do. Deputy Speaker: 900 do. Member: 3,840 do.

Parties Contesting The Election.

Party	Candidates	Elected	Seats	Percentage of Votes Cast
Independent	91	6	6	94.075
Butler Party	18	6	6	41.639
Caribbean Socialist Party	12	1	1	24.446
Trinidad Labour Party	12	2	2	14.992
Trades Union Council	6	0	0	9.925
Political Progress Group	2	2	2	6.507

* In addition to salary as member of Council.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

(Figures in brackets in first column indicate number of candidates fielded by the party.)

PARTY	ELECTED	MAJORITY	SEATS
Political Progress Group (2)	A. T. GOMES E. L. DUVAL	2,199 288	Port-of-Spain N St. George W.
Caribbean Socialist Party (12)	V. BRYAN A. P. T. JAMES	3,826 1,500	Eastern Counties Tobago
Butler Home Rule Party (17)	C. MAHARAJ P. McLEAN A. SINANAN T. U. B. BUTLER S. MAHARAJ* M. SINANAN	4,522 211 138 5,084 2,364	St. Joseph Victoria N. Victoria S. St. Patrick W. Ortoire-Mayaro Caroni S.
Trinidad Labour Party (12)	A. JAMES R. QUEVEDO	1,993 2,068	Port-of-Spain E. Laventille
Trades Union Council (6)	None Returned		
Independents (9)	N. W. TANG R. S. MAHARAJ C. G. NETTO R. A. JOSEPH AJODHASINGH RANJIT KUMAR	228 1,953 1,219 2,475 1,468 2,562	Port-of-Spain E. Tunapuna St. George E. San Fernando St. Patrick E. Caroni N.

*No final returns but issue not in doubt.



1956 PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT WON THE ELECTIONS AND DR. ERIC WILLIAMS ELECTED CHIEF MINISTER

PNM Winning Team In September 24 Elections

For the first time in the Political history of Trinidad and Tobago a political party will be assuming the reins of Government, and shouldering the responsibility of implementing its programme for the social, political, and economic advancement of the country in consonance with a considered election manifesto.

This honour has fallen to the People's National Movement, which has won 13 out of the 24 seats contested in the General Elections of September 24. The result has confounded the critics, and put the forecasters to rout. Minister to our Political Leader has fallen the honour of being the first Chief Minister designate in the history of Trinidad and Tobago.

Through wishful thinking, the critics predicted that only a coalition Government could result, and, while they preached allegiance to party, they left no doubt that they really believed that Trinidad and Tobago were not ripe for Party Politics. The electorate have left them in no doubt as to the falsity of their beliefs.

Obstacles Overcome

No doubt this belief was encouraged by the backward constitution which the Simon Committee framed to perpetuate the bad tradition of individualism in our politics. But once again, as in the Gold Coast, it has been shown that a people aroused will surmount all obstacles to the achievement of their rights to political self-expression.

PNM to quote its Election Manifesto respects the so-called "New" Constitution decreed in advance, unworthy of the aspirations of our people, imposed to the needs of this age. PNM, however, will operate the "New" Constitution, but forthwith will seek to introduce the Two Chamber Legislature and the Caring System which it has advocated.

To the Team of 13 PNM winning candidates below, has fallen the onerous task of carrying out the will of the people as expressed by 109,155 electors in favour of our Manifesto and Programme. The results of the final count of votes cast in the constituencies in which PNM was successful are given below:



DR. ERIC WILLIAMS
Author
(Political Leader)
Port-of-Spain Southeast

Eric Williams (PNM) 6,007
C. Achong (POPPG) 1,607
H. Scott (CNLP) 576
A. E. James (Butler Party) 324
Rejected ballots 124
Total ballots cast (75.9%) 8,408
Total electorate 11,072



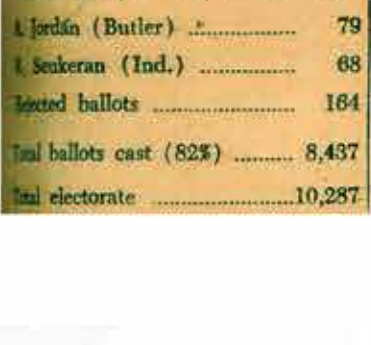
MR. DONALD GRANADO
Trade Unionist
(General Secretary)
Laventille

Donald Granado (PNM) 3,940
K. Rigby (Butler Party) 1,192
C. Gittens (POPPG) 923
C. A. Darnmore (FDP) 454
R. Ouellet (TLP) 297
S. Alexander (CNLP) 294
Rejected ballots 173
Total ballots cast (84.5%) 13,263
Total electorate 15,925



DR. PATRICK SOLOMON
Medical Practitioner
Deputy Political Leader
Port-of-Spain South

Patrick Solomon (PNM) 5,648
N. Tang (Ind.) 3,338
A. O. Harris (Butler Party) 97
Rejected ballots 132
Total ballots cast (79.3%) 9,380
Total electorate 11,820

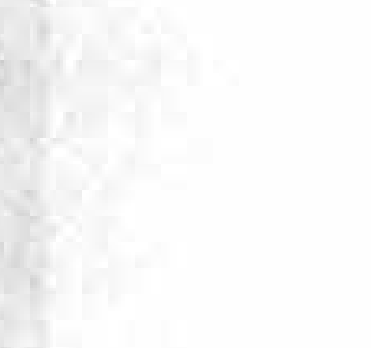


MR. R. E. WALLACE
Druggist
San Juan

R. E. Wallace (PNM) 8,391
H. McNish (POPPG) 1,926
S. A. Ghany (FDP) 1,328
C. Richards (Butler Party) 1,129
J. Ramon Fortune (TLP) 428
Rejected ballots 240
Total ballots cast (72.8%) 13,442
Total electorate 18,457

LEGEND

PNM—People's National Movement
POPPG—Party of Political Progress
CNLP—Caribbean National Labour Party
CPDP—Caribbean People's Democratic Party
TLP—Trinidad Labour Party
Butler Party—a short expression for the British Empire Peasants and Citizens' Home Rule Party.
ND—Independent



MR. WINSTON MAHABIR
Medical Practitioner
San Fernando West

Winston Mahabir (PNM) 4,395
A. J. Joseph (Ind.) 3,407
A. J. Joseph (POPPG) 824
J. Jordan (Butler) 79
J. Anderson (Ind.) 68
Rejected ballots 164
Total ballots cast (82%) 8,437
Total electorate 10,287



MR. LEARIE CONSTANTINE
Barrister-at-Law
(Chairman of PNM)

Tunapuna
L. N. Constantine (PNM) 6,022
S. Mathura (FDP) 6,445
R. K. Harrackingham (But. P.) 708
V. Thorpe (POPPG) 412
M. A. Khan (TLP) 287
Rejected ballots 594
Total ballots cast 87.4% 15,066
Total electorate 17,241



MR. KAMALUDDIN MOHAMMED
Merchant
(Asst. General Secretary)

St. Joseph
K. Mohammed (PNM) 4,233
C. Mahars (Ind.) 4,114
V. Mangles (Ind.) 873
R. Da Costa (TLP) 370
T. Peter (Ind.) 117
D. Marshall (Butler) 51
Rejected ballots 144
Total ballots cast (80.5%) 9,922
Total electorate 12,315



MR. VICTOR CAMPBELL
Contractor
Nariva Mayaro

Victor Campbell (PNM) 3,002
R. Rhobal (FDP) 2,301
R. Nathal (Butler Party) 1,796
K. Douglas (Ind.) 671
C. Nurse (TLP) 491
N. Baptiste (Ind.) 151
Rejected ballots 940
Total ballots cast (80.1%) 9,411
Total electorate 11,738



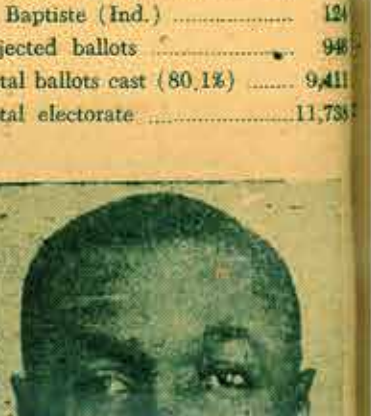
MR. DONALD GRANADO
Trade Unionist
(General Secretary)
Laventille

Donald Granado (PNM) 3,940
K. Rigby (Butler Party) 1,192
C. Gittens (POPPG) 923
C. A. Darnmore (FDP) 454
R. Ouellet (TLP) 297
S. Alexander (CNLP) 294
Rejected ballots 173
Total ballots cast (84.5%) 13,263
Total electorate 15,925



MR. ULRIC LEE
Trade Unionist
Secretary PNM Legislative Group
Port-of-Spain North

Ulric Lee (PNM) 4,581
A. Gosner (POPPG) 3,423
R. Hamed Smith (CNLP) 327
Rejected ballots 135
Total ballots cast (80.5%) 8,766
Total electorate 10,920



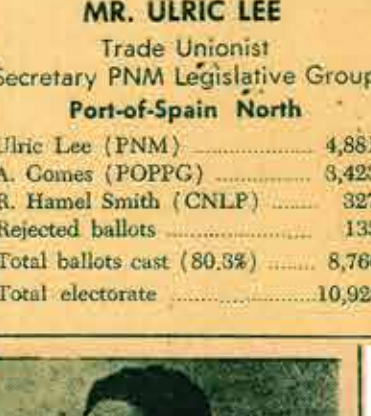
MR. JOHN S. DONALDSON
Retired Headmaster
Port-of-Spain Northeast

J. S. Donaldson (PNM) 7,371
J. Kelly (POPPG) 1,939
O. O'Connor (CNLP) 925
R. Gosner (TLP) 397
I. T. Durham (FDP) 171
Rejected ballots 192
Total ballots cast (79.1%) 10,466
Total electorate 13,237



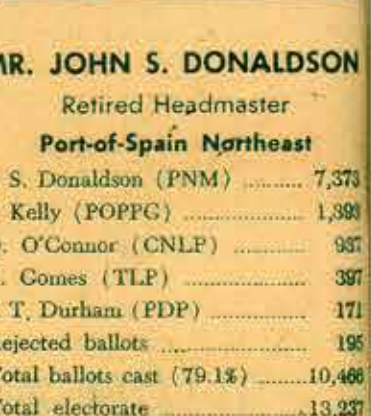
MR. GERARD MONTANO
Company Director
San Fernando East

Gerard Montano (PNM) 3,980
E. A. Lee (Butler Party) 2,638
R. N. Donaldson (CPDP) 927
J. Rojas (CNLP) 440
J. E. Herrera (IND) 319
R. Rambaranath (IND) 277
V. Joseph (IND) 238
F. Bamfield (TLP) 18
H. B. Webster (IND) 8
Rejected ballots 78
Total ballots cast (79.8%) 8,819
Total electorate 10,796



MR. JOHN O'HALLORAN
Managing Director
St. George West

J. O'Halloran (PNM) 6,460
A. C. Francis (POPPG) 1,690
A. Simman (IND) 1,598
MeV. de Freitas (TLP) 1,081
F. A. M. Brunton (IND) 295
Rejected ballots 298
Total ballots cast (77.4%) 14,461
Total electorate 16,102



MR. C. A. THOMAS
Retired Headmaster
St. George East

C. A. Thomas (PNM) 4,759
J. Mahars (FDP) 2,610
O. Brooks (POPPG) 2,331
N. Alcantara (Butler Party) 766
J. La Rose (WIIP) 446
R. Chinalong (TLP) 358
E. Bonnets (IND) 163
C. John (IND) 60
Rejected ballots 305
Total ballots cast (79.0%) 11,688
Total electorate 14,682

P.N.M. Weekly

The Weekly Organ of the People's National Movement

VOL. I. NO. 1 PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B.W.I. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

A MOVEMENT IS BORN



ERIC WILLIAMS, Political Leader, P.N.M.

On January 15, 1956, the People's National Movement, conceived eight months before, was born at the Foundation Members' Conference held at the Good Samaritan Friendly Society Hall in Duke Street, Port-of-Spain. Nine days later, on January 24, 1956, in conformity with an old Trinidad custom, thousands of people from all parts of the country came to celebrate the birth of one more child to the political family of Trinidad and Tobago. The auspicious event was fittingly celebrated in the place where the first form of life developed, the world's newest and unique university, free, unhampered and open air, the University of Woodford Square. The Movement has since spread to the far corners of the country and to places outside of Trinidad and Tobago.

Every political party must have an organ for the presentation of its views. Every University must have textbooks for its students. Every country must have different points of view presented to its citizens and voters. The People's National Movement, which has given Trinidad and Tobago its own University—on voting, on transport problems, on political trends, on trade unions, on the responsibilities of women. This information will be presented in the context of world experience and world developments. It will be addressed to the general public as well as to various groups—women, trades unions, co-operative, friendly societies.

The second need is to stimulate and promote the growing feeling of NATIONALISM which has made respectable. In a cosmopolitan society such as ours division is suicidal. To break opponents on the head involves retaliation; to suppress minorities endangers democracy. Our small community is the product of various racial stocks and diverse religious denominations—Africa and Asia, Europe and America; Roman Catholics and Anglicans; Presbyterians and Methodists; Moravians and Baptists; Hindus and Moslems, Seventh-day Adventists and ad-

The BALISIER

Emblem of the P. N. M.

ANDREW GARR, Public Relations Secretary, P.N.M.

Many will recall that at the presentation of the People's National Movement to the public on January 24, this year, at the University of Woodford Square, apart from the colours of the Movement—black, white, yellow and brown which are symbolic of the racial groups, and their admixture, which make up our society, the Bandstand was decorated with the leaves and flowers of the Balisier, for the Balisier is the emblem of the People's National Movement.

Balisier is the Creole name for a well-known plant native to Trinidad and the Caribbean area. It is also known as Wild Plantain, and is scientifically recognized the world over as Heliconia Bihai. It is a plant with banana-like leaves shooting up to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and producing large clumps of upright shoots. The flowers are borne in large, scarlet, boat-shaped sheaths on opposite sides of a one to two foot stalk, and set not opposite to each other, but alternately.

This plant is used to give temporary shade to young cacao and for mulching. Bakers use strips of the leaves for resting dough upon. In their ovens in the production of bread. But, more than that, it is recognized all over the island and elsewhere in the Caribbean by people who live close to the soil as indicating fertility of the soil. Legend has it that when

Then All His Dreams Would Have Come True

Butler: I Shall Be Premier

San Fernando, Aug. 21.—Mr. T. U. E. Butler, "Chief Servant" at the Butler Party, held a crowd at Freeport last night that he was certain to be the first Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. He said "Almighty God had given me the keys for that post 21 years ago, and I have held them ever since. When this is accomplished all my dreams would have come true."

Mr. Butler and other members of his Party were speaking in the presence of the San Fernando West group, held a big cheering crowd at North Road, San Fernando, last night that members of the late Trinidad Government distributed a complete lack of investigation in the administration of the island's affairs.

He said they had disappointed the members of the Government in carrying out their mandate. He said they had not done their duty and that they had not done their duty to the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Dr. Williams, who had previously addressed a large crowd at Freeport, said P.N.M. was completely devoted to the welfare of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. He said that the P.N.M. was not a party of the people, but a party for the people.

Vote PNM Is Only Hope, Says Mahabir

San Fernando, Aug. 31.—Dr. Winston Mahabir, P.N.M. candidate for the San Fernando West seat, held a big cheering crowd at North Road, San Fernando, last night that members of the late Trinidad Government distributed a complete lack of investigation in the administration of the island's affairs.

He said they had disappointed the members of the Government in carrying out their mandate. He said they had not done their duty and that they had not done their duty to the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

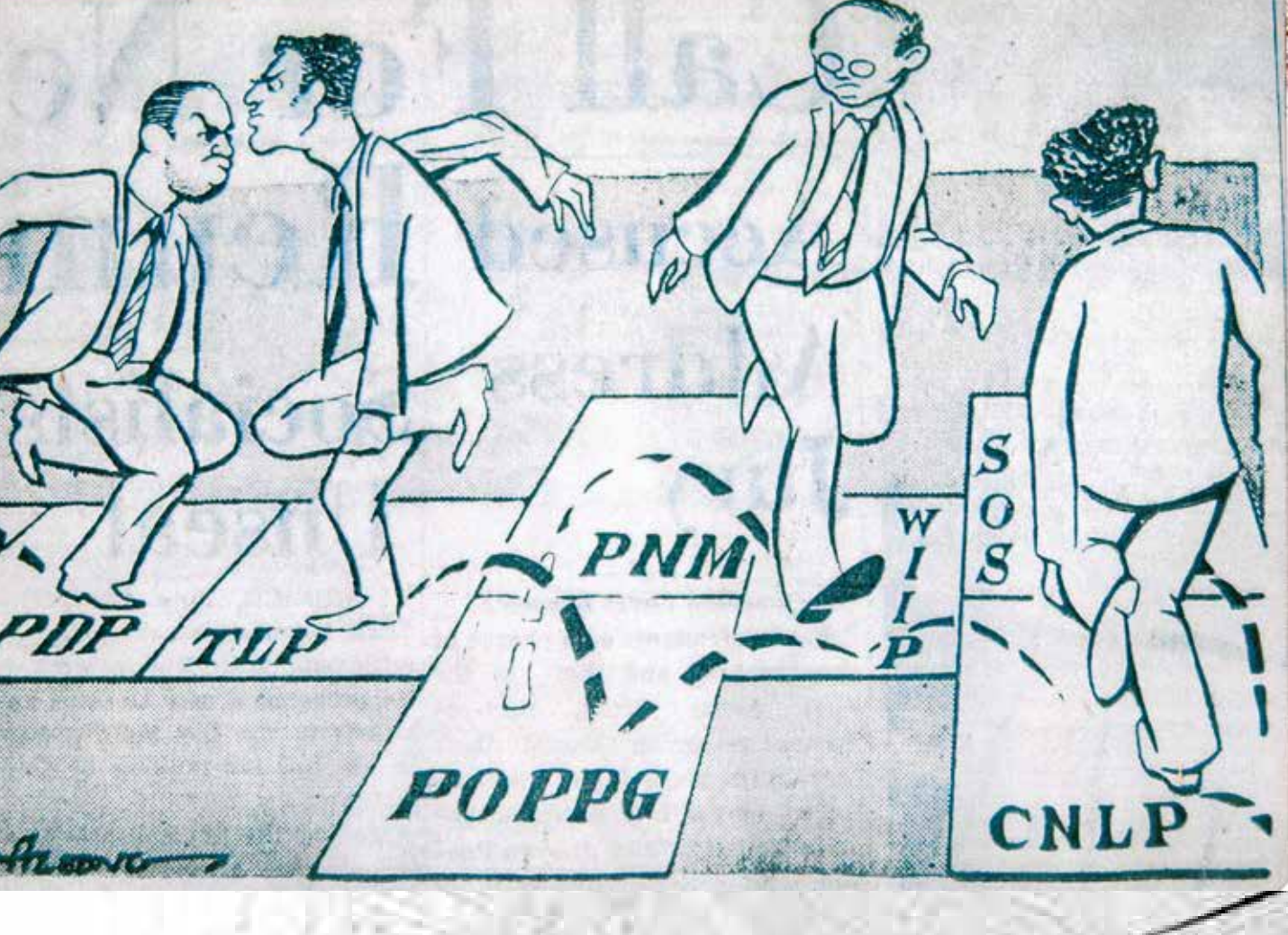
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PNM's FIRST CANDIDATES FOR SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS

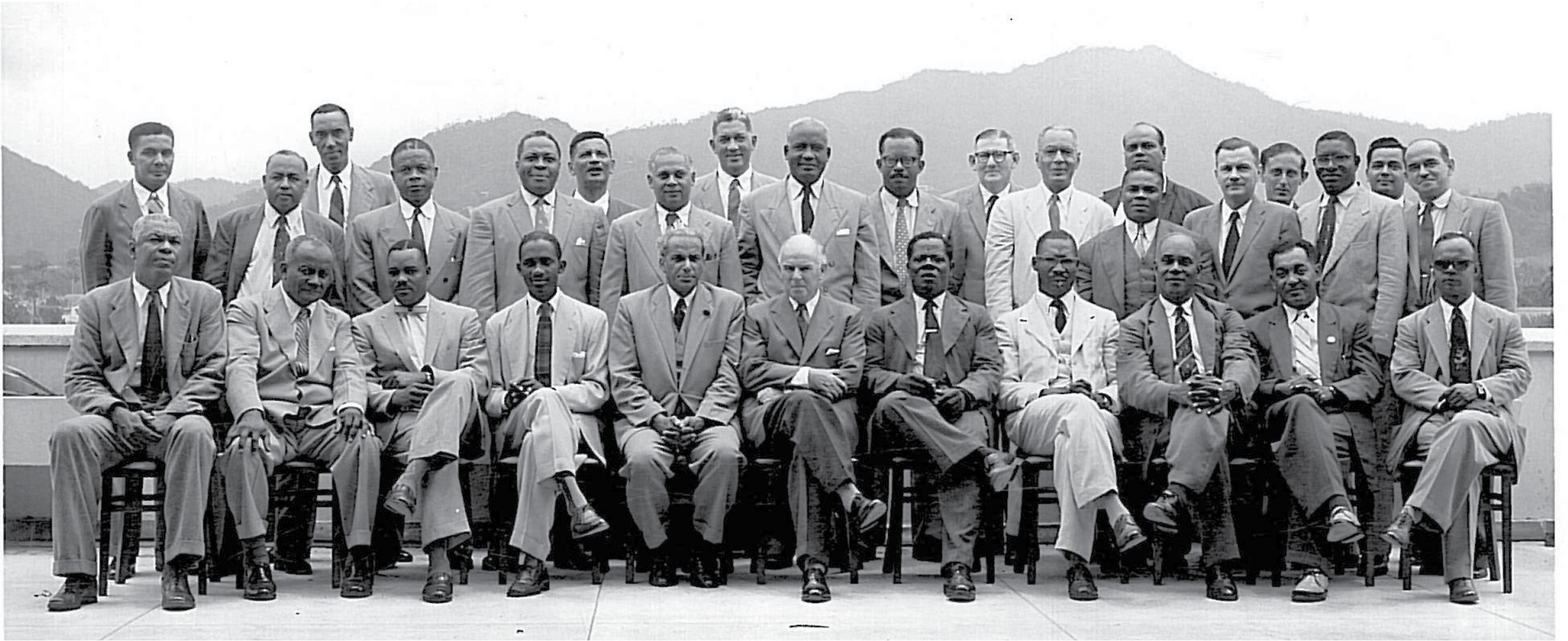


Left to Right: Front Row: Mr. R. Wallace (San Juan); Mr. C. A. Thomas (St. George East); Mr. L. N. Constantine (Tunapuna); Dr. Eric Williams (Port-of-Spain South); BACK ROW: Mr. V. Campbell (Nariva-Mayaro); Dr. W. Mahabir (San Fernando West); Mr. F. Greene (Caroni Central); Mr. U. Lee (Port-of-Spain North); Mr. O'Halloran (St. George West); Mr. A. N. R. Robinson (Tobago); Mr. C. Smith (Caroni North); Mr. O. Mohammed (Nariparia); Mr. K. Mohammed (St. Joseph).

Source: PNM Weekly, Aug 16, 1956



1958 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO JOINS THE BRITISH-SPONSORED WEST INDIES FEDERATION



DELEGATES AT THE WEST INDIES STANDING FEDERATION COMMITTEE
(Trinidad - May, 1957).

DELEGATES OF THE WEST INDIES STANDING FEDERATION COMMITTEE

Delegates from the ten territories uniting to form the West Indies Federation met in Trinidad during May to decide upon some of the final matters concerning the Federal Constitution, the location of the Federal Capital and the accommodation of Staff and Offices, &c.

Outstanding among the decisions of the Conference, which lasted 12 days, was that an approach be made to the Government of the United States to enable the federal capital to be located at Chaguaramas in Trinidad, a de-activated American Base about 12 miles from the City of Port of Spain.

Sitting, left to right:- Hon. W.C. Bird (Antigua); Hon. G.H. Adams, C.M.G., J.C. (Barbados); Hon. F.A. Baron, (Dominica); Hon. E.H. Gairy, (Grenada); Hon. N.W. Manley, J.C., M.L., (Jamaica); Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., (Chairman); Hon. W.H. Drabble, (Montserrat); Hon. R.L. Bradshaw, (St. Kitts); Hon. Dr. C.G.D. La Corbiniere, (St. Lucia); Hon. H.F. Young, (St. Vincent); Hon. Dr. Eric Williams, (Trinidad).

Standing, left to right:- Hon. E.H. Lake, (Antigua); Hon. P.A. Cummings, (British Guiana); Hon. J. Bully, (Dominica); Hon. Dr. A.S. Cato, (Barbados); Hon. F.A. Grasspole, (Jamaica); Mr. J.S. Mordecai, C.M.G., (Federal Secretary); Hon. R.B. Gajraj, (British Guiana); Mr. L.H. Blache-Fraser, (Federal Financial Secretary); Hon. J. Alexander, (Trinidad); Hon. R. Mapp, (Barbados); Hon. J.L. Cundall, J.C., (Jamaica); Mr. J.B. Renwick, C.B.E., (Grenada); Hon. E.L. Allen, (Jamaica); Hon. O.E. Henry, (Montserrat-in rear); Mr. E.S.S. Turroves, (Barbados); Mr. W.P. D'Andrade, (British Guiana); Mr. T. Hinkson, (St. Lucia); Mr. S.S. Ramphal, (British Guiana); Mr. V.H. McFarlane, (Jamaica).

BIRTH OF A NATION

● SUPERINTENDENT CYRIL BARNES of the Trinidad Police Force carries his sword at the salute as he accompanies Lord Hailes, Governor-General of the West Indies on an inspection of the Police Guard of Honour which greeted Lord Hailes at the Port-of-Spain wharves this morning.

HAILES LAUNCHES W.I. FEDERATION

Thousands give rousing welcome

Evening News Staff Reporter

The West Indies Federation became a "solid, unalterable fact" at 10.25 o'clock this morning when Lord Hailes, the Governor-General was sworn in by Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez, Chief Justice of Trinidad and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, in the Red House, Port-of-Spain. This historic and colourful ceremony marked the culmination of West Indian hopes and aspiration which began to crystallise at Montego Bay, Jamaica, 10 years ago.

West Indian statesmen and politicians, among them four who were at the course-charting meeting in Jamaica, joined in the welcome to Lord and Lady Hailes, each speaker stressing the ultimate goal of dominion status, within at least four years.

The Hon. Dr. Eric Williams, Trinidad's Chief Minister, in his address (the last speaker not only by virtue of the alphabetical order in which the Colonies spoke, but also as host Government) described the new Federation as a "homeless, undernourished baby" which will be well nurtured, and for whom a shelter will soon be found.

Lord Hailes, who first touched West Indian soil yesterday morning when he disembarked at Barbados, arrived at Port-of-Spain—the temporary capital of the Federation—early this morning amid a fanfare of trumpets, aboard the frigate H.M.S. Troubridge.

With the docks gaily decorated, Sir Stephen Luke, Chairman of the Standing Federation Committee, which began to exist from today, was first to board the frigate to greet Lord and Lady Hailes through the throng of distinguished guests on the docks and curious onlookers. Next to board the ship was the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Edward Boehm and Lady Boehm.

LORD HAILES seems contented as he walks along the Port-of-Spain docks shortly after his arrival in the temporary capital of the West Indian Federation this morning.

Trinidad Guardian

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B.W.I., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1957 ***** EDITION

CHAGUARAMAS CHOSEN CAPITAL

Lord Hailes Is WI Governor-General

Former Cabinet Minister

Lord Hailes has been appointed the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies Federation. The announcement, issued by the Colonial Office in London yesterday evening, reads: "It is announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Hailes to be the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies."

Britain To Approach US For Release

Guardian Staff Reporter

Trinidad's Northwest Peninsula was chosen as the West Indian Capital site by the Standing Federation Committee, now meeting in Port-of-Spain.

The W.I. leaders have sent a despatch asking the British Government to approach the U.S. Government to surrender their 99-year lease signed 16 years ago in the famous "Caribbean bases for destroyers" deal between Britain and the United States.



1959

BRITAIN GRANTED TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INTERNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT; ERIC WILLIAMS NAMED PREMIER FROM 1959 - 1962.

Evening News
of the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN

NO. 6635 THURSDAY, July 9, 1959 PRICE: FIVE CENTS

CABINET—AT LAST



NEWSphoto by Conrad Bennett

TAKING OVER—Premier Dr. Eric Williams and Mr. Werner Boos, acting Chief Secretary, greet the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, this morning at Whitehall when the Governor arrived to swear in the new Cabinet. Sir Edward who will no longer preside over the Cabinet as a matter of course, but will be entitled to do so whenever he summons special meetings, leaves Trinidad on long leave tomorrow evening after opening the 1960 session of the Legislature.

NO 6636 FRIDAY, July 10, 1959. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

THE FLAG CHEERS FOR NEW ERA

New Flag, New Cabinet—Best Wishes From Boyd



WATCHING THE FLAG—Schoolchildren and adults press tightly against the railings of Woodford Square to witness the unfurling of Trinidad's new flag (left) this morning.

SPECIAL BRAVOS FOR H.E.

FREE TRADE

CABINET TOAST—Rennie Jules, a dock worker, at the unfurling of the new Trinidad flag this morning toasts Cabinet Day in true Trinidad fashion as he stands against the Woodford Square railing.

Racing Results

National Breeders Stakes at Sandown, 3 p.m.
1 Sing Sing (11-4)
2 Red Gauntlet (9-2)
3 Tumbler (100-2)

The Union Of The Peoples

Trinidadians scratched their heads, furrowed their brows, narrowed their eyes. Their school Latin, grown rusty, had deserted them.

An "Evening News" reporter, amongst guests of the Legislative Council session this morning when he sought the translation of the Latin motto inscribed on the Trinidad and Tobago crest, part of the new Territorial flag.

The motto, "Fraternitas probat et foedera parat" was, "Let us have a Federation for the miserable people in the jungle."

The translation, according to J. O. Guiterrez in a "Geography of the West Indies", is: "He approves of the union of the peoples and a common treaty."

During this motto, Sir Edward Beetham, the Governor, said in his Throne Speech that Government was ready to promote the development of a West Indian common market.

Bouquet For Premier

Sir Edward Beetham handed his own bouquets to Premier Dr. Eric Williams and the Government Ministers today.

"I rejoice," he said, "at this momentous occasion which has always characterised my work as the representative of His Majesty with the people elected by the people. I am happy to relinquish some of the duties that I have hitherto performed, if it be because they will be performed more efficiently as in the new era."

News Political Reporter

A crowd cheered the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Ensign as it went up the flag-post of the Red House lawn this morning, when the Legislative Council opened its 1960 session under the new Cabinet system.

As the flag rose above the heads of the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, and the Premier, Dr. Eric Williams on the lawn on Abercromby Street, cheering broke from people on the Woodford Square rails and Government offices; the Police Band ruffled their drums. The applause died down when the flag snagged briefly in one of the wire stays, but picked up volume as it reached limply to the top.

The ceremony followed the Governor's inspection of a Police guard-of-honour.

His arrival at the Red House entrance, at the same time that the Premier and the rest of the official welcoming party moved down to the saluting base, was greeted with cheers. Spectators applauded as Sir Edward moved down the second line of the honour guard close to the square rail.

His departure, after delivering a 15-minute Throne Speech, preceded by mounted horse guards amounted to an ovation. The Premier of a public

meeting had asked for a warm send-off for the Governor, who leaves this evening on long leave in the United Kingdom.

The Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent "all my best wishes" on the new Cabinet system which the Governor described as "a new era in the history of Trinidad and Tobago."

FREE TRADE

Highlights of the Throne Speech:

Federation: In due course my Government will bring to this Honourable House its proposals for amendment of the Federal Constitution. It stands ready to promote the development of a common market which will involve full internal free trade and a common External tariff, as well as free movement of labour and capital.

Chaparranary: My Government continues its demand for a Conference in Trinidad to revise the 1941 (Lendlease) Agreement.

Finance: We intend to break new ground shortly by making public proposals for raising a substantial loan on the local market.

Schools: Programme to be supplemented and expanded. After two years, report of the Education Commission is in hand and Government can now proceed to reorganise the education system.

King's Commission: Proposals will come to the House in due course designed to achieve goals "the right way rather than in the quick way".

Transport Policy: To be announced shortly.

Investment: Government accepted proposals for increased British investment in housing and is considering proposals for increased investment in the cement industry.

Legislation: Highest priority will go to a new Audit Bill and establishment of a Public Accounts Committee.

Workmen's Compensation Bill, new Public Health code and Land Tenure Bill. Government proposes to "rationalise" municipal ordinances and to unify electricity and water authorities.



CABINET TOAST—Rennie Jules, a dock worker, at the unfurling of the new Trinidad flag this morning toasts Cabinet Day in true Trinidad fashion as he stands against the Woodford Square railing.

1962 THE WEST INDIAN FEDERATION COLLAPSED

Trinidad Guardian
 No. 18265, Wednesday, September 20, 1961, 8 Cents

BUSTA WINS THE REFERENDUM

PM Calls Manley's Defeat A 'Tragedy'

Adams To Comment Today

From LEIGH RICHARDSON

KINGSTON, Ja., Sept. 19—Jamaicans today voted in favour of their Territory withdrawing from the West Indies Federation in the referendum called by Premier Norman Manley of the governing People's National Party to decide whether Jamaica should continue as a unit in the Federation or should secede.

The anti-Federationists, led by Sir Alexander Bustamante, with only four of 4,614 polling places still to report at 1.45 a.m. (Trinidad Time) had decisively won.

The symbol of the Bell used by the Anti-Federationists in the referendum—first ever in any West Indian Territory—so far had 251,653 votes.

The symbol of the Tree for the Pro-Federationists had 216,366.

The New Question

Whatever happens, the Premier, Mr. Norman Manley, aged 68, who placed his whole political future on Jamaica's role in the West Indies Federation cannot catch up with the lead secured by his cousin, Sir Alexander, aged 77, dynamic leader of the Jamaica Labour Party opposition and the forces which fought for the Territory's withdrawal from the Federation.

The question at this moment is whether Mr. Manley will consider this setback sufficiently serious to cause the resignation of his Government, serving its second term.

MR. MANLEY, conceding defeat at 11 p.m. (Trinidad Time) tonight said he was quite certain that his decision to hold the referendum was right. It was clearly a national issue and involved no vote of confidence in the Government. The fatal and far-reaching results, Mr. Manley said, were too great for comment without further study.

He regretted the defeat and as far as the West Indies were concerned he expressed "my profound sorrow and regret."

SIR ALEXANDER tonight broke off from drinking pink champagne at his Tucker Avenue home, as news of the victory of the anti-Federationists whom he led in the referendum became clear, to announce that he would not ask the PNP Government to resign, but if Mr. Manley elected to resign, "the Jamaica Labour Party would win the General elections by a wider margin than we have won this referendum."

Courage Is Needed

Sir Alexander added that Jamaica will see to it that the University College of the West Indies goes on even if Jamaica has to provide all the funds alone.

He concluded: "Jamaicans have shown that they do not want to be governed by any of the unreliable leaders of the other nine units."

[Following is a round-up of opinion from top politicians in the West Indies:]

SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS, Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation who was just leaving Governor-General's House, Port-of-Spain, where he attended a dinner function last night, said: "It was too early to make a serious comment, except to say that it is a tragedy and I will comment further tomorrow."

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Premier of Trinidad and Tobago, was not at his official Mary Street residence for comment. The "Guardian" Reporter was told that Dr. Williams was out of Port-of-Spain.

DR. HUGH CUMMINS, Premier of Barbados stated that the West Indies needed courage at this juncture to surmount the blow dealt the advocates of Federation, according to a report from Bridgetown, Barbados.

Trinidad's Strength

He considered it a tragedy that Jamaica has apparently opted itself out of the Federation, and stated that somehow the remaining Units must get together, and do something for the economic salvation of the area.

On the aspect that only 56 per cent of the voting population in Jamaica had answered the Referendum call, Dr. Cummins said, according to the principles of a democracy 51 per cent would be enough.

He had not given the matter sufficient consideration to venture an opinion on the chances of the Federation surviving without Jamaica, but he did think that the combined Economic strength of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados might offset the economic weakness of the other small Territories.

SEE PAGE 2, COL. 2



MR. CYRIL BARNES

Barnes Succeeds Slater

Guardian Police Reporter

Senior Superintendent Cyril Woodford Barnes has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Force following Mr. Leslie Slater's voluntary retirement which is effective from today.

Trinidad-born, Mr. Barnes, aged 53, is the second member of the Force rising from the ranks to be an Assistant Commissioner. The other officer is Mr. Eustace Bernard, Assistant Commissioner (Administrative).

Supt. Barnes enlisted as a constable in 1924, gaining his first promotion in 1931. He was appointed Station Sergeant (now defunct) in 1942.

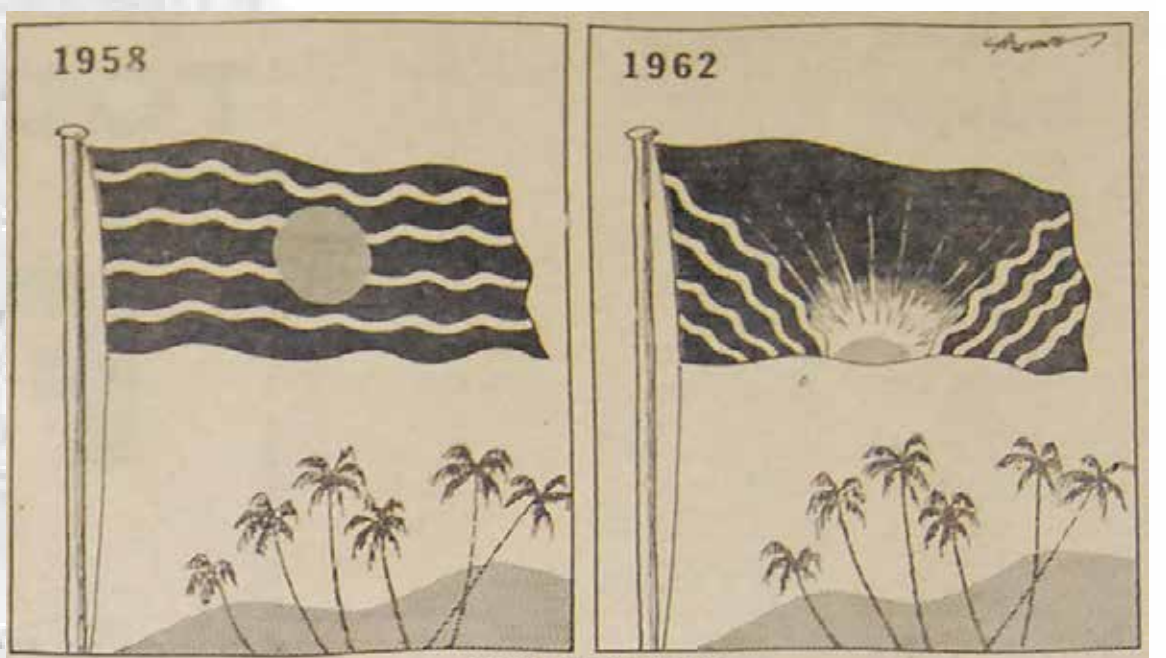
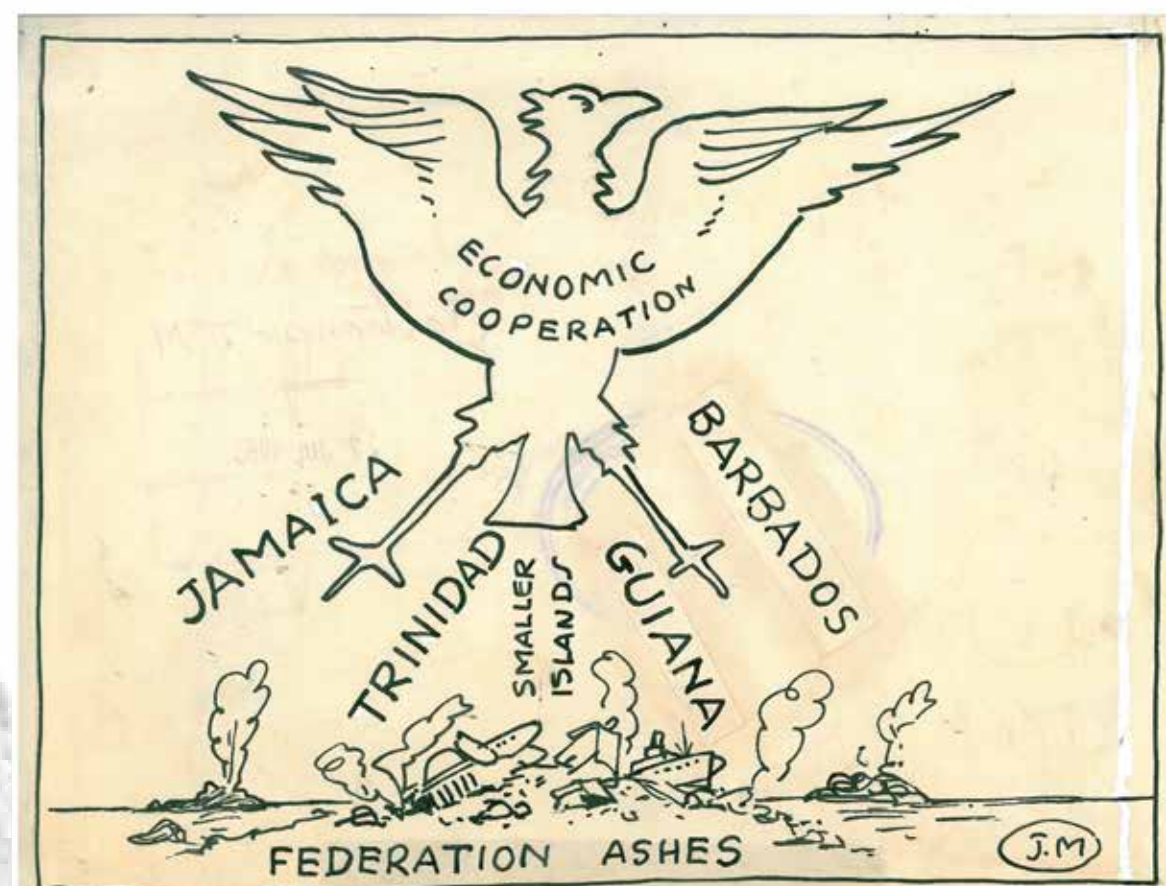
During his career, he was attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, Northern and North-western Divisions, and was head of the Security Branch.

He was mainly responsible for the cease-fire in the violent east Port-of-Spain gang war in 1957.

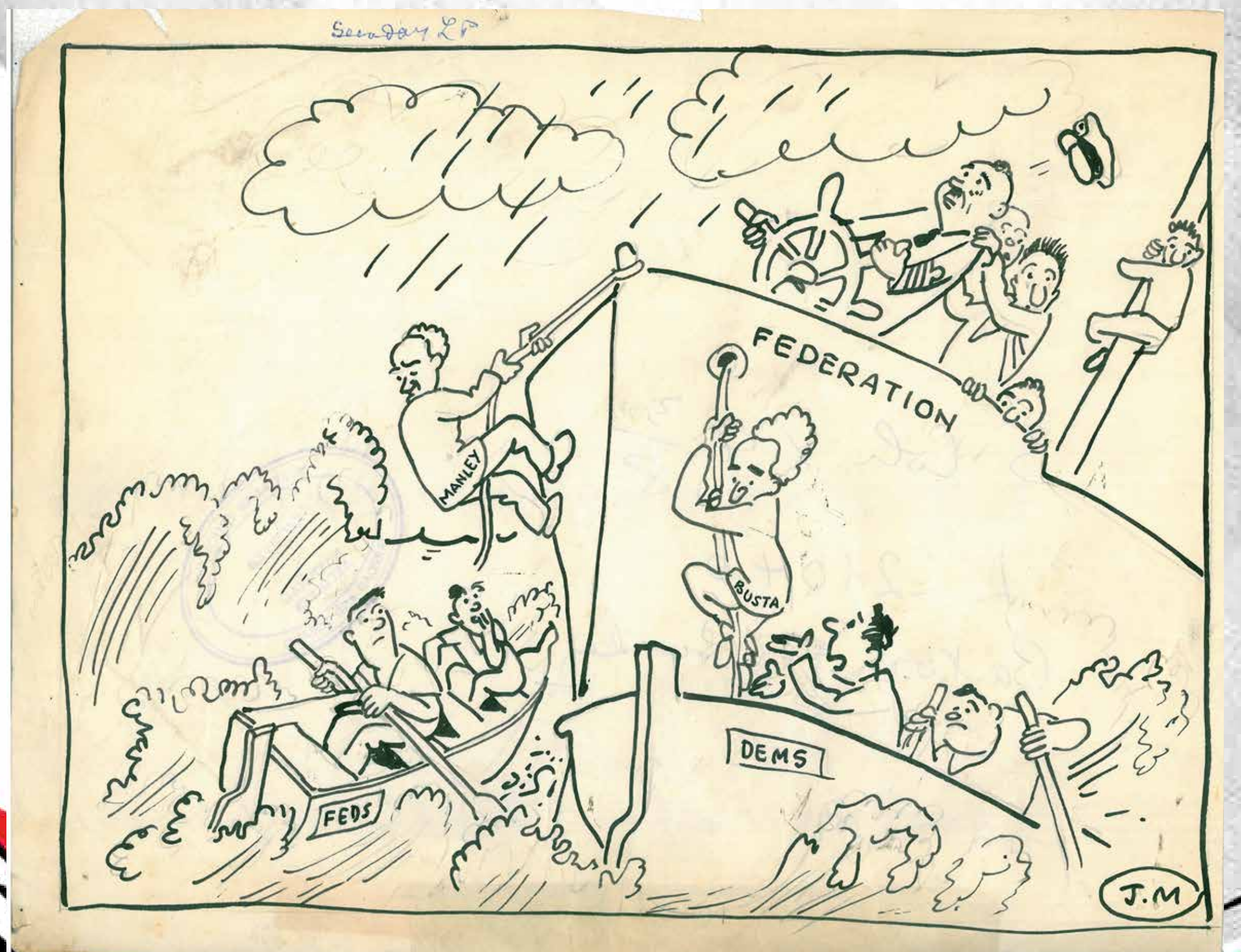
Entry Test On Today

The Common Entrance Examination for secondary schools takes place today.

All candidates, states a release from the Public Relations



Source: Trinidad Guardian, Jun 1, 1962



FEDERATION
 People want to know why Jamaica run
 Away from the Federation (repeat)
 Jamaica have a right to speak she mind
 That is my opinion
 And if you believe in Democracy
 You'll agree with me.

CHORUS
 But if they know they didn't want
 Federation
 And if they know they didn't want to unite
 as one
 Independence was at their door, why
 didn't they speak before
 This is no time to say you ain't Federating
 no more

When they didn't get the Capital site
 That nearly cause big fight
 When Sir Grantley Adams took up his
 post
 That even make things worse
 "We don't want no Bajan Premier
 Trinidad can't be capital for here"
 So the grumbling went on and on
 To a big Referendum.

Sorry, but no Federation again
 I think it's a big shame
 After so much effort and energy
 Put by everybody
 Right now it's only a memory
 We fail miserably
 Some may say we shouldn't help part it
 But is Jamaica who start it.

Federation boil down to simply this
 Is dog eat dog and survival of the fittest
 Everybody fighting for Independence,
 singularly;
 Trinidad for instance
 But we go get it too don't bother
 But ah find we should all be together
 Not separated as we are
 Because of Jamaica.

1962

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO GAINED INDEPENDENCE DR. ERIC WILLIAMS BECAME FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF T&T

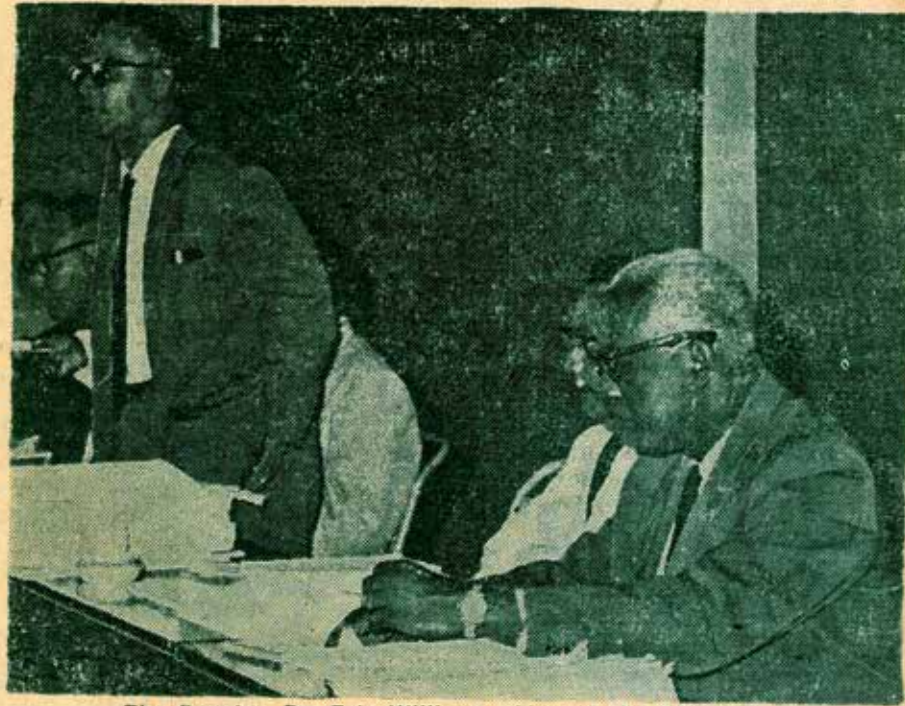
At All Citizens' Assembly

Some 200 representatives are attending what the Premier has described as a "Citizens' assembly, the like of which has seldom been seen in the world."

On the first day, Wednesday, two members of the African National Congress, the leader of the Opposition, Dr. Capildeo, Mr. Ashford Sinanan, and a few others, walked out of the Assembly of Citizens, called to comment on the Draft Constitution. The official release covering that day's proceedings appears on page 2.

Yesterday, Sir Errol Dos Santos asked the house to please disassociate him "from any proposition about consultation in the making of appointments... after hearing the outburst of the Leader of the Opposition yesterday and for the first time seeing the gentleman, I feel it my duty to resist any form of consultation with the Opposition," states yesterday's release, adding "Several of the speeches in the course of the discussion endorsed this view." Mr. H. O. B. Wooding Q.C., on behalf of the Bar Council, also strongly condemned the Opposition party's behaviour on Wednesday.

On the first day, 62 speakers aired their views on Chapter One of the Draft which deals with



The Premier, Dr. Eric Williams addresses the Assembly

Citizenship, with special emphasis on dual citizenship, and on Chapter Two, dealing with Fundamental Rights.

Three which considered the position of the Governor-General, Chapters Four and Five which deal, inter alia, with the Senate, the method of amendment of the Constitution, and the composition of the Boundaries Commission.

The Constitutional Adviser to the Cabinet, Mr. Ellis Clarke, gave introductory explanations and the Attorney General, Senator George Richards, summed up.

The Premier, Dr. Williams, is the Chairman of the meeting. Proceedings are being broadcast.

Following is the release covering yesterday's session. The Assembly convenes today, the third and last day, at 9:00 a.m. A cocktail party will close the proceedings.

THE NATION, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1962

AT QUEEN'S HALL THIS WEEK - CITIZENS CONFERENCE



Official Report On The First Day's Session

Shortly after the meeting began the two representatives of the African National Congress left the meeting on the grounds that the Press and Radio should have been admitted and that the Rules of Procedure automatically ruled them out of the discussions. The Chairman explained that it was a private meeting but that a release would be made at the end of the day's proceedings.

When the Chairman called upon the Constitutional Adviser to give a general outline of the proposed Constitution, Mr. A. S. Sinanan of the D.L.P. interrupted claiming that a steering committee should have been appointed to prepare an agenda. He persisted in retaining the floor in spite of the Chairman's repeated requests that he sit down and allow the meeting to proceed.

The Chairman explained that the terms of reference of the meeting, the procedure for selection of delegates and the presentation of credentials had been clearly stated. He therefore invited all those who were dissatisfied who, in other words, had accepted the invitation under false pretences, kindly to leave.

Later, when the Attorney General at the invitation of the Chairman, was proceeding to make an introductory statement on Chapter I (Citizenship), he was interrupted by Mr. Sinanan and Dr. R. Capildeo who later left the meeting along with the representatives of the Indian Association and of the Association of County Councils.

There were forty-four speakers before the meeting adjourned for lunch after completing consideration of Chapter I. The emphasis in the overwhelming number of speeches was on the question of dual citizenship. The view expressed that persons who had resided in the Territory for a long time ought to be allowed to retain their original citizenship and not be put to their election requests that he sit down and allow the meeting to proceed.

be citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies even though they became registered as Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. Alternatively, it was suggested that if this view was rejected, the time for election should not be as short as two years.

Our Citizenship

The contrary view was also expressed that persons who had lived in the Territory for a long time and came to love it ought not to find it difficult to elect to give up their citizenship for the Citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago. In summing up the discussion, the Attorney-General gave the assurance that all the views expressed would receive consideration.

On the resumption at 2:30 p.m. the meeting proceeded to the consideration of Chapter II—Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual. The Constitutional Adviser gave a full explanation of the provisions in the light of the comments submitted and on the

position existing under the present Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago.

He was followed by the representatives of the Law Society and of the Bar Council and eighteen other representatives of organisations and individuals spoke before the Constitutional Adviser wound up the discussion. There was a divergence of views as to the relative merits of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual as contained in the Draft Independence Constitution and of the Canadian Bill of Rights.

A suggestion was put forward of enlisting the aid of a committee of lawyers to arrive at a satisfactory re-draft of the provisions for Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. The Chairman, however, explained that he and his Ministerial colleagues were loath to trespass on the privileges of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which would consider the Draft Independence Constitution. He pointed out that the Government had not yet taken any action on the Draft but had merely published it for comment. In thanking the meeting for their wonderful patience and valuable guidance he gave the assurance that the sense of the meeting would be reported to the Joint Select Committee.

The meeting adjourned shortly after 6:30 p.m.

CAPILDEO CALLS FOR GUARANTEES

Dr. Rudranath Capildeo, leader of Trinidad's opposition Democratic Labour Party, speaking at the opening of the London Conference on independence for the Territory yesterday, said the opposition's objective "is to have a constitution which would ensure the preservation of democracy in our country after independence."



"I am grateful for the opportunity to make a statement before this Conference gets under way. This is an historic moment for our country; it is the occasion on which the representatives of the people of Trinidad and Tobago have come together with Her Majesty's Secretary of State with a view to determining the form of an Independence Constitution for our country."

"I do not intend to say anything of the details of the draft which we are to consider; our position has already been made clear in our memorandum and in our minority report. I would merely point out that we have fundamental objections, both to the contents of the draft, and to the procedure which was adopted in its preparation."

WIDER MEASURE

"I think that a wider measure of agreement would have been achieved if an attempt had been made to secure our co-operation from the outset. If the conventional procedure had been followed we would have been invited to serve on a joint select committee... to consider the principles upon which the Constitution should be founded, and having agreed on those principles a draft would have been published for public comment."

"The Government, however, chose to ignore us and proceeded to prepare a draft on its own, so that when the joint select committee was belatedly appointed, the Government members of the committee had already closed their minds, and in committee they were not disposed to discuss issues but were determined to defend a draft to which they appeared to be irrevocably committed. The joint select committee was, therefore, prejudiced from the beginning and, as we have said in our minority report, the area of disagreement between us remained substantially the same at the end of the deliberations as it had been at the beginning."

"Our objective is to have a constitution which would insure preservation of democracy in our country after independence. We want a judiciary which is independent; we want provisions which really guarantee effectively the rights and freedoms which ought to exist in a democratic society; we want Parliament democratically constituted; we want a procedure for the amendment of the Constitution which effectively protects us from the arbitrary exercise of the power to amend; we want the various commissions so constituted as to ensure that they function efficiently and impartially."

Trinidad Guardian May 1962



In the centre of this picture are Mr. Ashford Sinanan and Dr. Capildeo, just before the walkout and behaviour which provoked such sharp replies notably from Sir Errol Dos Santos and the Bar Council of this country. To the right of Dr. Capildeo is Rev. MacKean of the Diocese of Scotland. To the left of Mr. Sinanan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Count Finbar Ryan.

Evening News

Opposition Shuns London Luncheon

Delegates Meet Top Members Of British Industry

From ADRIAN ESPINET

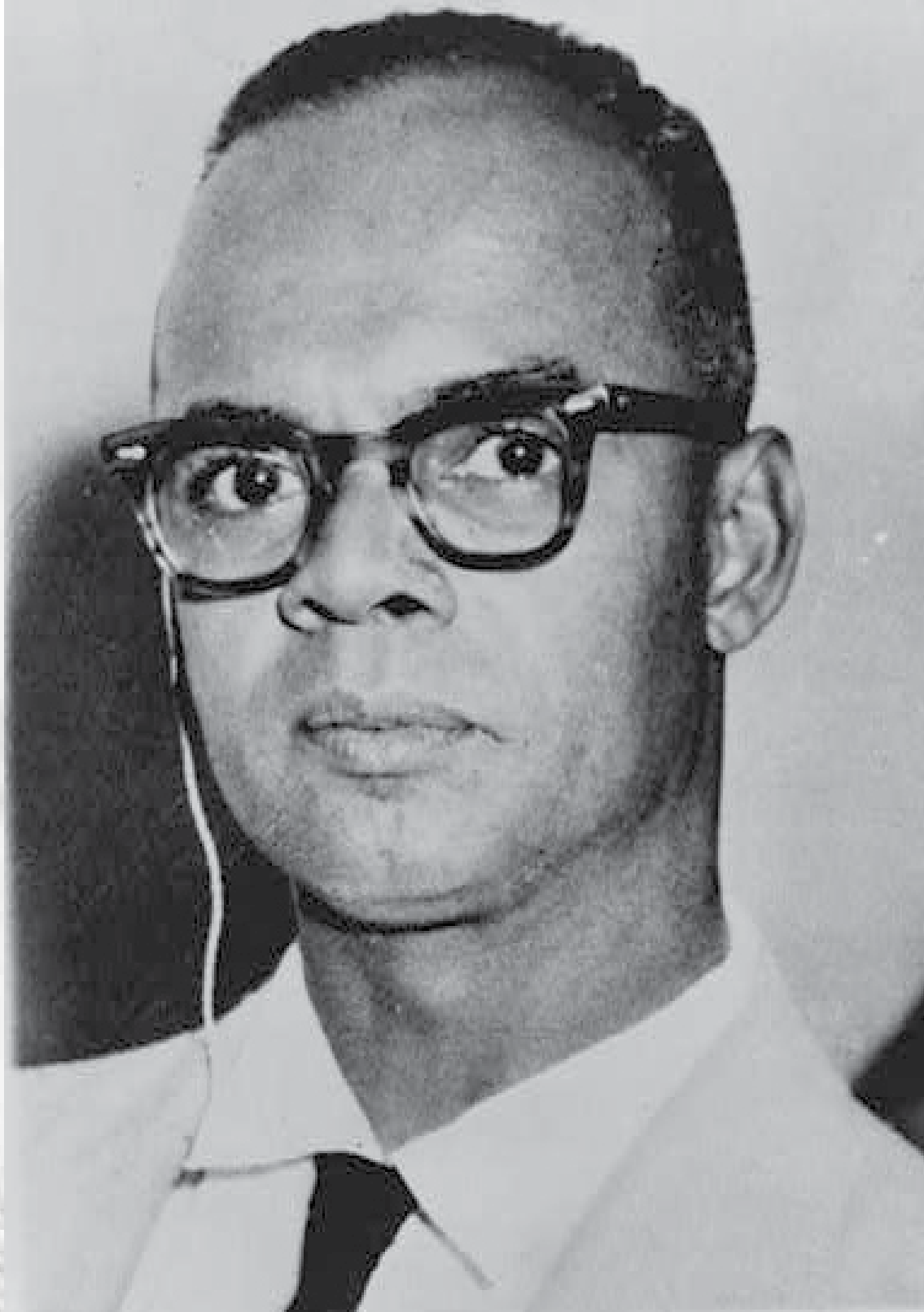
LONDON, June 8—Premier Dr. Eric Williams and other Government delegates to the Independence Conference here yesterday met leaders of British and West Indian industry at a luncheon given in the delegates' honour by the West India Committee.

The luncheon took place at Whitehall Court and was attended by recently-knighted Ted Leather, Conservative Member of Parliament for North Somerset and director of a number of important British companies; Messrs. G. M. Eccles and H. Wakeford, Vice-Chairman of the West India Committee, and Deputy Chairman Mr. J. A. Murray; Sir Garnet Gordon, lately West Indian Trade Commissioner here and Lieut-Colonel K. E. Preville.

Presiding was West India Committee chairman Mr. J. A. C. Hugill.

Representing the Trinidad Government were the Premier and other conference delegates and officials of the Trinidad office in London including Sir Edward Beetham, former Governor of Trinidad now attached in a special advisory capacity to the Trinidad Office, and Mr. Eric Murray.

It is perhaps a significant comment on the conference situation that although invited along with the rest of the delegates no opposition members attended the luncheon. I understand that Dr. Rudranath Capildeo, Opposition Leader, Mr. Tajmool Hosein, their legal expert, and Stephen Maharaj had given apologies in advance pleading other commitments, but other Opposition delegates had accepted the invitations and were expected to attend.



Evening News

No. 7422 *** Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I., Thursday, August 30, 1962 FIVE CENTS

NEW NATION TAKES SHAPE

The Flag Goes Up At Midnight

E.N. Staff Reporter

The Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago are today putting the finishing touches to their plans for celebrating the Territory's independence, ending 165 years of colonialism under Britain.

The first chapter of the story of the new nation will be written at midnight with the hoisting of the Trinidad and Tobago flag on the forecourt of the Red House; and tomorrow morning—Independence Day—the Queen's representative, the Princess Royal, will perform the State Opening of Parliament in the presence of the Governor-General, the new Prime Minister, representatives of Church and State and special invitees from 30 nations.

The spirit of independence is already everywhere—in the home, at school, in the churches, and even on the playing fields.

The city of Port-of-Spain itself has been transformed into a wonderland of intricately patterned multi-coloured lights, flags and bunting bearing the national colours.

Dangling over the main streets in Port-of-Spain are vivid, giant-sized replicas of some of the birds, edible fruits and flowers in the territory.

GOOD TO EAT

On a section of Abercromby Street, are the birds—the Scariet (his and the Coricco (our national birds), the owl and others. On Frederick Street, looking good enough to eat, are slices of watermelon, papaw, avocado pear, oranges, sour-sop, etcetera; while on Henry Street has a hanging flower display. These are all creations of master carnival band headpiece designer, Cito Velasquez.

Government buildings and churches have been decorated and illuminated; so are commercial firms.

In the schools (some of which were closed for the August holidays on July 30, and reopened two weeks ago and will close again for two weeks today, teachers had been taking their pupils through their paces in memorising and singing the National Anthem.

And in the churches, special prayers are being said for the success of the new nation.



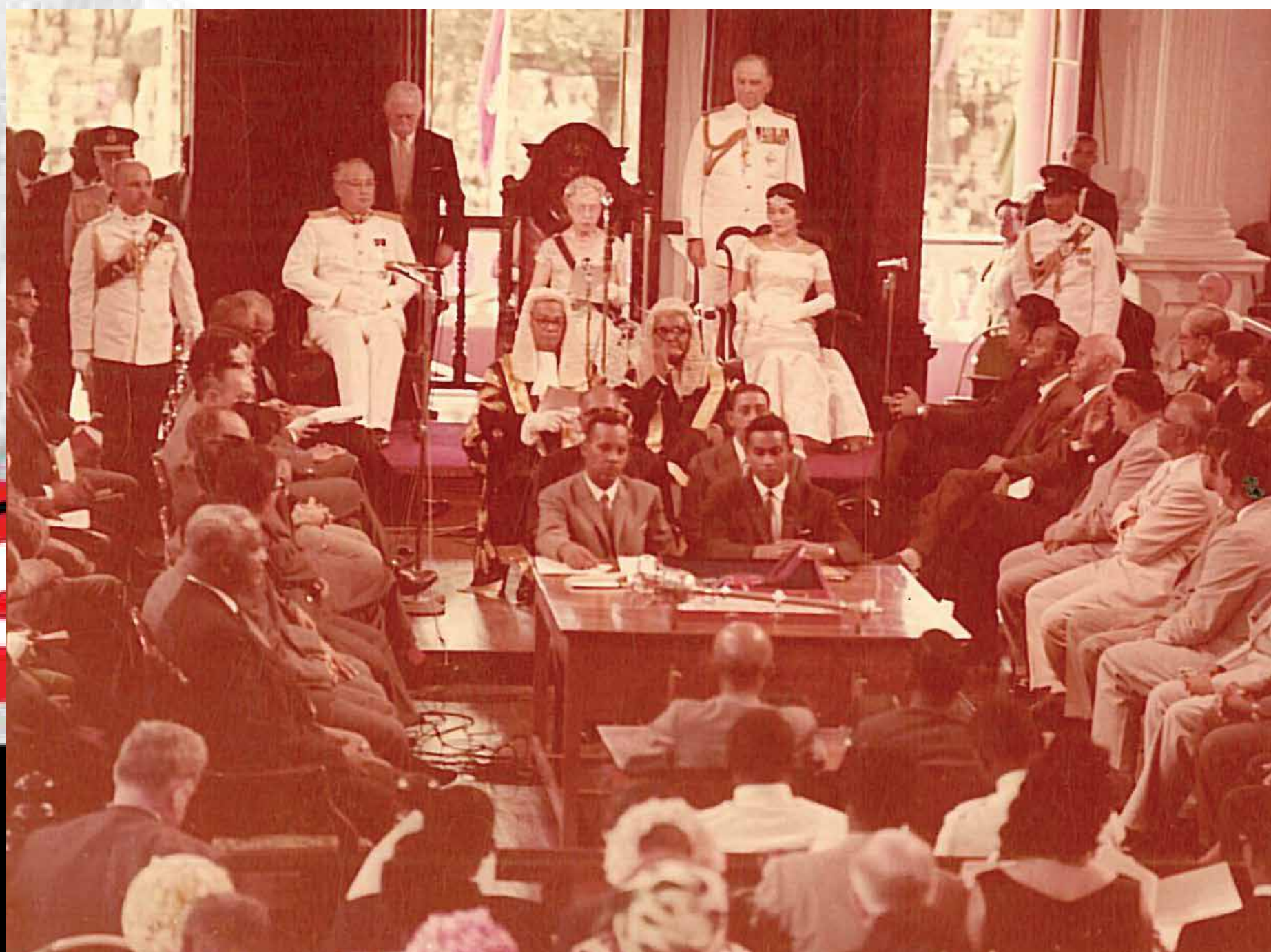
SIR SOLOMON HOCHOY... first Governor General



DR. ERIC WILLIAMS... first Prime Minister



INDEPENDENCE AUGUST 31ST, 1962



Sunday Guardian

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago • 59th Year 1838 August 1, 1976

CLARKE SWORN IN AS FIRST PRESIDENT

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - P.3

DATES IN OUR HISTORY WE MUST REMEMBER

AT MIDNIGHT last night, Trinidad and Tobago's new Republic came into being. It marked the latest development in this country's association with Britain dating back to 1783.

1783 - Trinidad ceded to the British, reserved as "island settlement".

1838 - First Legislative Council of Trinidad appointed under the name of Council of Government.

1842 - Spanish law discarded, replaced constitutionally.

1842 - Commission of Major P. L. Wood (later Lord Hall) studies Trinidad and Tobago's constitutional position.

1842 - Wood Commission Report leads to general elections.

1842 - Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago first elected Legislature.

1842 - First elected Legislature based on Executive Council.

1842 - Labour unrest leads to constitutional development.

1842 - Revised membership in Legislative Council and two in Executive Council.

1842 - Four elected legislators based on Executive Council.

1842 - Universal adult suffrage recommended.

1842 - First general election held in Trinidad and Tobago.

1842 - Six elected legislators based on Executive Council.

1842 - Legislative Council members with a Speaker from Trinidad and Tobago.

1842 - Mr. Mahara's case was also the last to be heard by the Privy Council in England while this country was still under the monarchical system.

1842 - Jamaica referendum leading to end of Federation with Trinidad and Tobago.

1842 - Full independence for Trinidad and Tobago.

1842 - August 1: Proclamation of the new Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

1842 - The Governor-General, Sir Eric Williams, sworn in as the first President.

1842 - Sir Ellis Clarke sworn in as the first President.

The Queen sends good wishes

HER MAJESTY the Queen, who at midnight last night ceased to be Queen of Trinidad and Tobago, has sent her warmest good wishes to the new Head of State, Interim President, Sir Ellis Clarke.

HER LAST ORDER IN COUNCIL

QUEEN ELIZABETH II of England on Friday signed her last Order in Council with respect to a legal matter for Trinidad and Tobago.

The Queen signed the Order setting aside the conviction and sentence of barrister-at-law Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj, proposed upon him by Mr. Justice Soumy Mahara on April 17, 1975.

She accepted the advice of the Privy Council which had recommended a stay of execution of the conviction and sentence.

The Queen ordered that former Governor-General Sir Ellis Clarke or officer administering the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, and all other persons whom it may concern, to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Mahara's case was also the last to be heard by the Privy Council in England while this country was still under the monarchical system.

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EXPRESS

3,205 AUGUST 1, 1976

GOODBYE QUEEN HELLO REPUBLIC

President Clarke sworn in Head of State

By having our own Head of State we would not merely appear to be independent, we would be seen to be independent. We would be as firmly and safely a member of the Commonwealth, we would continue to be members of the United Nations, and of the Organisation of American States.

Today Trinidad and Tobago is a republic and the words quoted above are on their true meaning.

They were spoken as far back as November 4 1969 in a broadcast on republicanism by our last Governor-General then this country's Ambassador to the United States.

Today Ellis Clarke is the first President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. We feel sure that when President Clarke expressed his full commitment to a republican system of government seven years ago there was no thought in his mind that he would succeed the Queen as our Head of State.

But while we acclaim President Clarke for his historic achievement, while we join in the feeling of pride that the head of the national family is not a person in London but one of our own people in our own capital of Port of Spain, we must at the same time express regret that we can feel no real enthusiasm for the coming into being of this republican constitution for Trinidad and Tobago.

By every standard the transition from monarchy to republic is inevitable. It is a logical extension of the step we took on August 31 1962 when we became independent and decided to remain a monarchy.

As President Clarke himself put it seven years ago: "I am suggesting to you that as a nation we have matured and that the time has come when we no longer have to rely on a consensus that let us take timid faltering steps to independence."

If this was so in 1969, it is even more the case in 1976. So, to use a phrase in common currency, today's achievement is no big thing.

What will stick in the mind is the way we advanced towards adopting the republican constitution which becomes effective today; the way the report of the distinguished Wooding Commission on the Constitution was jettisoned; the shabby way men of fibre who did what they were asked to do were treated.

So the feeling of pride will be tempered with one of disenchantment and disappointment that the mass of people were not involved in the way they should have been while constitutional proposals of grave import to their future were rushed last June through the dying stages of a dead Parliament.

Look at Article 18 of the Constitution which is entitled 'validation'

of certain agreements." Let us quote it in full: "All enactments passed or made by a Parliament or person or authority under or by virtue of the former Constitution and not before the appointed day declared by a competent court to be void by reason of any inconsistency with any provision of the former Constitution including in particular sections 1 and 2 thereof and that are not repealed, lapsed, spent or that had not otherwise had their effect, shall be deemed to have been validly passed or made and to have had full force and effect as part of the law of Trinidad and Tobago immediately before the appointed day, even if any such enactments were inconsistent with any provision of the former Constitution including in particular sections 1 and 2 thereof."

It may be that the intent was not sinister, but it has been argued forcefully that behind all that confusing constitutional terminology lies the threat that someone could stand trial today for something which he did yesterday and which at the time he did it everybody thought it was legal. Or, to put it differently, it is believed that earlier laws wrongly framed now may automatically become validated.

The point to be made is that a constitutional article such as this one, and there may be others, did not receive the attention it deserved when the final proposals were being taken through Parliament, and doubts of this kind are bound to arise.

So our reservations are not about the republic - only the old diehards wanted to stay with Britain - but about the republican constitution which governs us today.

In any event, from now it is the quick march to the general election when the people will be asked to decide whether we are happy with what we have or whether we really want a change.

Republic or monarchy, President Clarke or Queen Elizabeth II, this is the vital question. The answer to it will affect the course of our history for generations to come.

See R. P. INGRAM...Page 4

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Senate approves Constitution at all-day sitting

GOVERNMENT has dropped two clauses from the draft Constitution Bill following representations made by the Opposition and Independent benches in the Senate and by lawyers.

The clauses - seven and eight - relate to the setting aside of the conviction and sentence of barrister-at-law Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj in the case of the former Minister of Education, Mr. Mahara.

The clauses were dropped after a long and heated debate in the Senate which lasted all day.

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PAGE ONE OPINION

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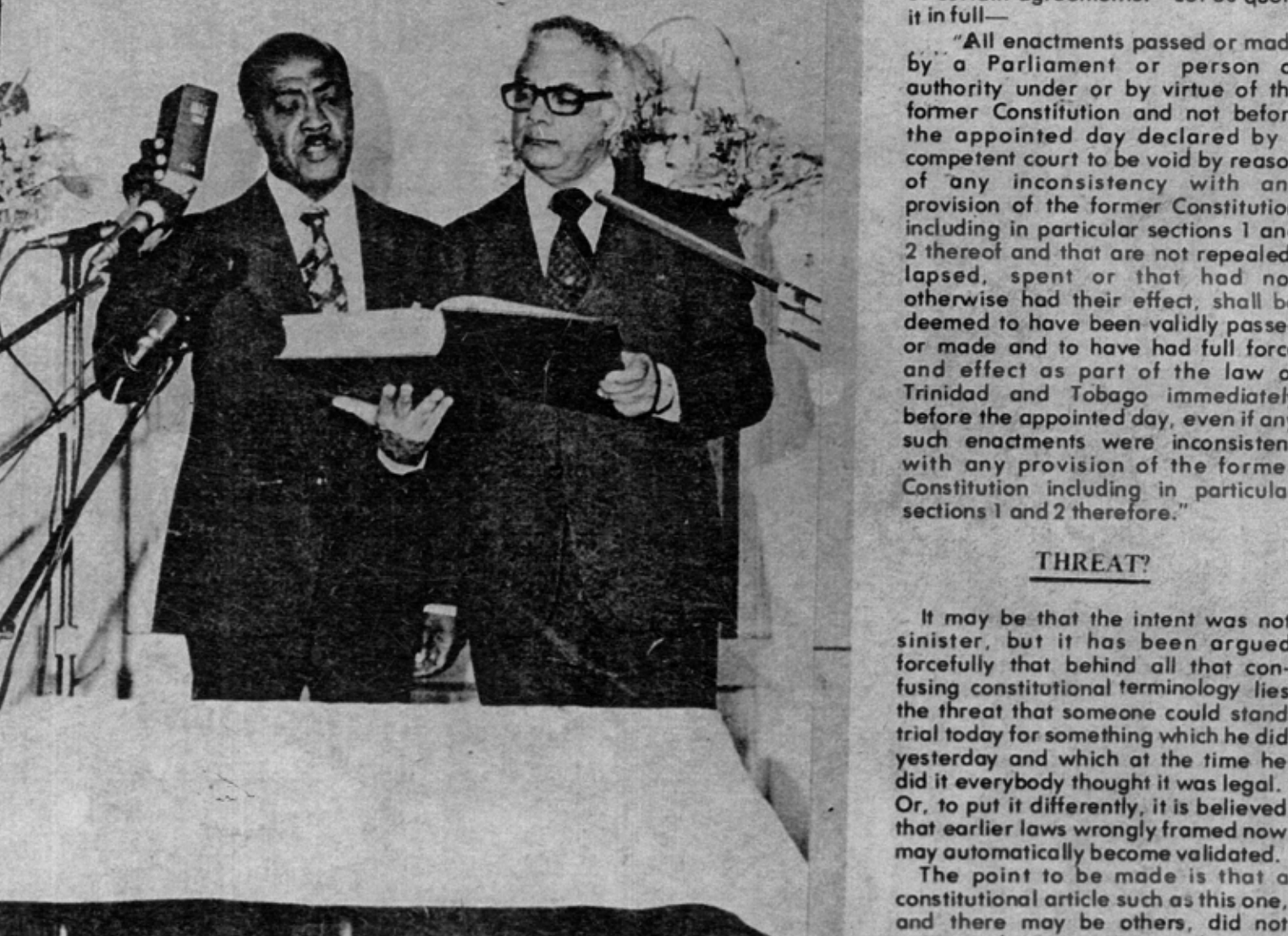
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NEW DAY IN HISTORY: President Ellis Clarke is sworn in as the first President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in last night's special ceremony at President's House. EXPRESS photographer Wahid Baksh catches this moment in our history as Chief Justice Isaac Hyattall administers the oath of office.

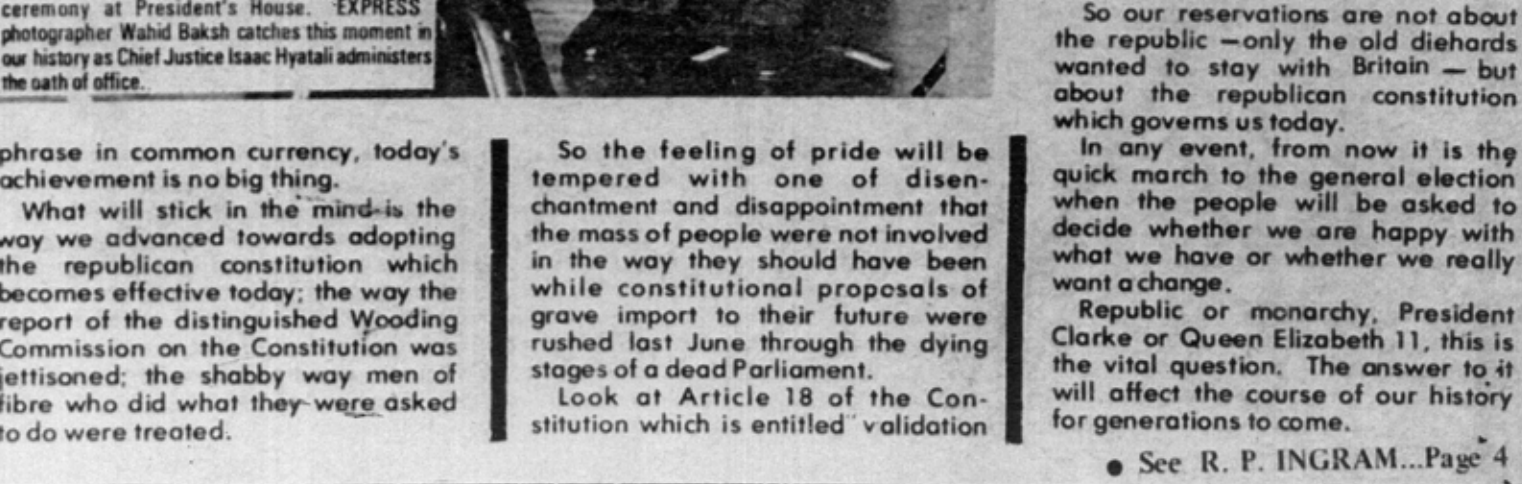


PHOTO BY MOX LAI LEUNG

LAWYERS THREATEN COURT BOYCOTT

THE BAR COUNCIL, executive body of the Bar Association, has threatened to boycott the courts if the new Constitution Bill is not withdrawn immediately.

The Bar Council, comprising 22 members, met yesterday afternoon at the Bar Association's offices in the Parliament Building.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Oswald Wilson, President of the Bar Council, who said that the Bar Council had received a letter from the Attorney-General, Mr. Kenneth Stanley, asking the Bar Council to advise on the proposed new Constitution Bill.

Mr. Wilson said that the Bar Council had discussed the matter and decided to issue a statement of its views.

The statement, which was issued yesterday, said that the Bar Council was deeply concerned about the proposed new Constitution Bill, particularly in relation to the provisions relating to the validation of laws.

The Bar Council, adopted two resolutions. One called for withdrawal of the new Constitution. The other proposed a boycott of the courts.

The meeting authorised by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Oswald Wilson, Mr. Leslie Stanley, Mr. Patrick Jagessar, Mr. Kenneth Stanley, Mr. Clive Crevelle, Mr. Frank Solomon, Mr. Oswald Wilson, Mr. Leslie Stanley, Mr. Patrick Jagessar, Mr. Kenneth Stanley, Mr. Clive Crevelle, Mr. Frank Solomon.

Photo by Mox Lai Leung

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Call on Govt to withdraw new Constitution

STAFF REPORTER

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Photo by Mox Lai Leung

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Photo by Mox Lai Leung



SIR ELLIS CLARKE - 1976-1987.

LAWYER RAMESH MAHARAJ MAKES A POINT

BARRISTER-AT-LAW Mr. Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj (with briefcase) makes a point at the end of yesterday's meeting of lawyers to discuss the new Constitution.

Behind him is Dr. Aeneas Wills. Others in picture (from left) are Mr. Kenneth Lalla, Mr. Clive Crevelle (partly hidden); Mr. Frank Solomon (shirtsleeves); Mr. Oswald Wilson, Mr. Leslie Stanley (in white shirt) reading a document; and two other members of the profession. The meeting authorised by the Bar Council, adopted two resolutions. One called for withdrawal of the new Constitution. The other proposed a boycott of the courts.

Photo by Mox Lai Leung

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HOUSE APPROVE THE REPUBLIC BILL Thirty-one MPs say 'yes' to new Constitution

THE HOUSE OF Representatives, at 6:30 p.m. last night, approved the new republican Constitution for Trinidad and Tobago.

Approval was given in the 31-member House by 21 members of the ruling People's National Movement, with 10 members of the Opposition, Mr. Roy Richardson, abstaining.

The only other opposition member, Dr. Harace Charles, M.P. for Siparia, left before the vote.

Two other Government members, Mr. Karl Hudson-Phillips, (ex-officio) and Mr. Arafat Ali, M.P. for St. Augustine, were absent.

The House completed the exercise after changing the name of the bill to "An Act to repeal the former Constitution and to re-enact a Constitution for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago."

The Bill, which will go to the Senate on Friday, completed the first stage of a five-year long constitutional reform exercise.

Before the final vote, the House was asked to approve 20 pages of amendments.

The presentation of the amendments at the same time that the House was being asked to debate the Bill was again criticised by Mr. Richardson. He said he was concerned about the manner in which the debate was organised and questioned the reason for the "indirect base."

He had become accustomed to debating matters in the House at only short notice, he said. But he was more concerned about members of the public to whom the Bill was only available last Thursday, although it was announced that it would be available to the public at that time.

Mr. Richardson also called for a revision of the Regulations, and for a closer look at people in the various Ministries who are empowered to award contracts.

President signs after taking oath

PRESIDENT of the new Trinidad and Tobago Republic, Sir Ellis Clarke, puts his signature to the oath of President, which he took shortly after midnight on Saturday.

Witnessing the signing are: Mr. Chief Justice Isaac Hyattall (centre) and Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams.

Before taking the oath, Sir Ellis was Governor-General but with the advent of the new Republic, he is now President. (See Page 15)

Photo by Herb Jones

1980 RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (THA)

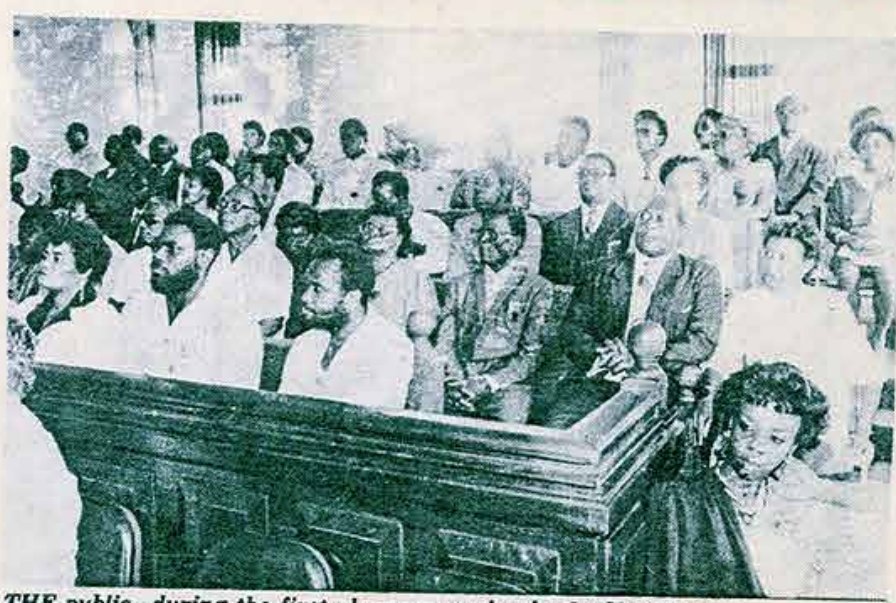
Page 8 TOBAGO NEWS Friday October 25, 1985

...AND THE CHAMBER OPENED UP

"HE is a son of the people, upon whose shoulders the heavy burden of history and destiny have been laid."

Those were the words used by Dr J.D. Elder, an elder statesman, to describe Arthur Raymond Napoleon Robinson, the man widely acclaimed as the architect of the present Tobago House of Assembly.

Robinson was not present last Monday when the Assembly moved into its historic Chamber in the Administration Building on Jerningham Street in Scarborough. But every speaker acknowledged the part he had played in the creation of the present Assembly, particularly through his motion in the national Parliament in 1977 calling for inter-



THE public...during the first plenary session in the Chamber.

nal self-government for Tobago. And on Monday when Dr Elder, a Councillor, moved a motion "expressing gratitude to God and thanks to all who were instrumental in effecting the restoration of the Assembly to the people of Tobago," he singled out Robinson for special praise.

Today, the TOBAGO NEWS, in recognition of the historic occasion, publishes Dr Elder's presentation of his motion on Monday.

"This Motion which I have the honour to table in this Honourable House today, calls upon us all as representatives of the people, to perform a 'sacrament of gratitude' in which to sincerely thank Almighty God and all those who have been chosen by destiny to participate in this his-

toric renaissance in Tobago. Mr Chairman, no matter how we carefully avoid the temptation to

be carried away by vanity, no matter how in the name of modesty, we scale down the import and the significance, po-

litical and social, of this 'restoration', the episodes of history, of our people's struggles for over two centuries, com-

pel us to face the naked empiricisms of our case.

"The last occasion, Mr Chairman, on which a session of the Assembly was held in this Chamber, was in 1876. With the fall of the planter class in Tobago, with the demise of the sugar industry when the banks went broke, Tobago descended into the political wastelands. She became, sir, what I term a neo-colonial 'handmaiden'—oppressed, suppressed and neglected.

"In 1977, sir, one hundred years later, the Member of Parliament for Tobago East—Mr ANR Robinson—tabled the historic motion in the House of Representatives, calling for inter-

nal self-government for the people of Tobago. Thus was initiated the drama of restoration. By

1980, sir, the people of Tobago had restored the ancient House of Assembly that was abolished by order in council in 1899.

"Mr Chairman, sir, as we think today of all those men and women, all those youths across our nation who have been the virtual actors in this important drama, as we call upon this honourable House to render thanks to those persons in the high echelons of State who have stood with us, as we ex-

press gratitude to the clergy, those men of the cloth, who have encouraged us in our labours, as we publicly recognise the office of the Chief Justice for bringing us in from 'under the canvas' and placing the Hall of

Justice at our disposal for five years now, as we catalogue the names of all those planners, architects, engineers, artists and artisans who have given tangible form to our aspirations by refurbishing and decorating this ancient Chamber, we automatically think of Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson and we thank God for him and for his illustrious parents, Isabella and James Andrew Robinson.

"Mr Chairman: It is not as any 'knight in white armour' that we refer to this man; neither, sir, do we want to recognise him as some legendary ancient 'Arthur of the Round Table'. It seems sufficient, I think

to point him up as a person of incomparable implementing and ministering significance among all those human categories who have been involved in the restoration of the House of Assembly to the people of Tobago. A 'son of the people', sir, upon whose shoulders the heavy hands of history and destiny have been laid.

"Mr Chairman: according to holy writ, 'there is a spirit in man'; neither good nor bad. They say it is 'morally neutral'. However, sir, all men have it. However sir, some men use it to hurt the nations, to oppress them and oppress them. Hitler, Nero,

Pharaoh, Botha, and Nebuchadnezzar—that very abomination of desolation of the poor Israelites.

"However, sir, by a counter-principle, there are other men who employ this archetypal spirit (in man) to heal and bind up the wounds of the people. In Tobago, thank God, sir, we have a man who belongs to this second category. This is what we think of the man Robinson as today, we re-assemble under 'our vine and fig tree'. This is not too much to say, as the tides of history turn bringing with them some vestige, some moiety, of the ancient times.

"Mr Chairman: We may not have the Governor and the Colonial Secretary of the olden times. We should not gloat over the days when

Tobago had a multiplicity of law courts, a chief justice and an attorney-general. We do not languish over the departure of the bi-cameral legislature. However, it is necessary to re-call that in those days, the people of African descent could not sit in the Assembly. No Roman Catholics sat in those council chambers. Further, females had no vote in those days.

"Therefore, Mr Chairman, for what we have gained as of today—we are truly grateful.

"And so, Mr Chairman: Under the imperatives of humility and sincere gratitude, I have the honour to move the motion standing in my name and appeal to all members around the Board, to give it the support it certainly deserves.

TOBAGO NEWS Friday October 25, 1985 Page 9



Professor Edgar Anderson

HISTORICAL GIFTS FOR TOBAGO

PROFESSOR Edgar Anderson, a historian and Corduan descendant of Letitia whose ancestors settled in Tobago in the 17th Century on lands granted to the Duke of Courland (Letitia), presented gifts of historical interest to the Tobago House of Assembly at the blessing and restoration ceremony held at the original and renovated Assembly Chamber on Monday.

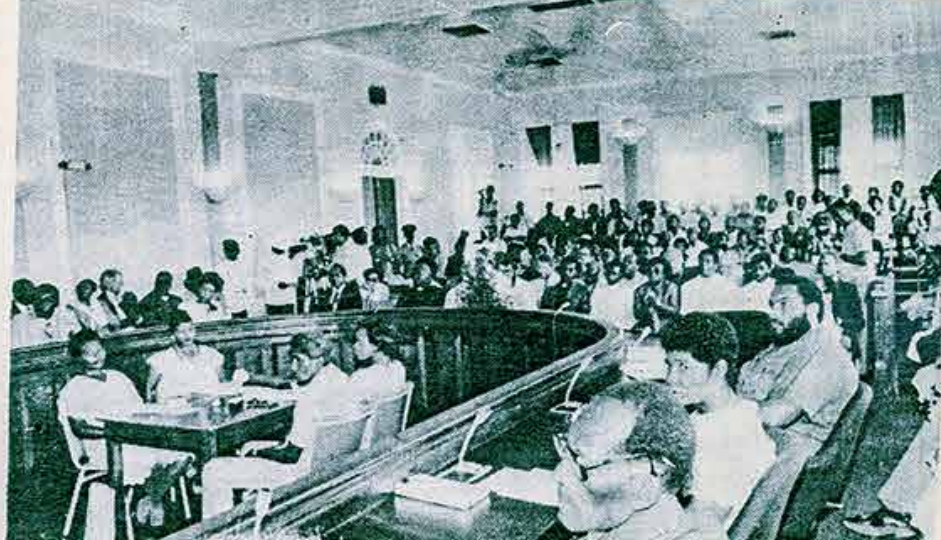
The gifts include The Coat of Arms of Adrien and Cornelis Lambesis, who were appointed 'Barons of Tobago' in 1682 by the French who colonised Tobago at that time, but occupied by Dutch settlers who obtained a grant from King Louis XIV of France.

A 17th century Corduan Flag of Tobago; a portrait of the Duke of Courland and a portrait of the first Dutch Baron of Tobago.

Dr Jeff Davidson, deputy chairman, received the gifts on behalf of the Assembly. Professor Edgar Anderson and six others from the USA came to Tobago specially for this historic ceremony.



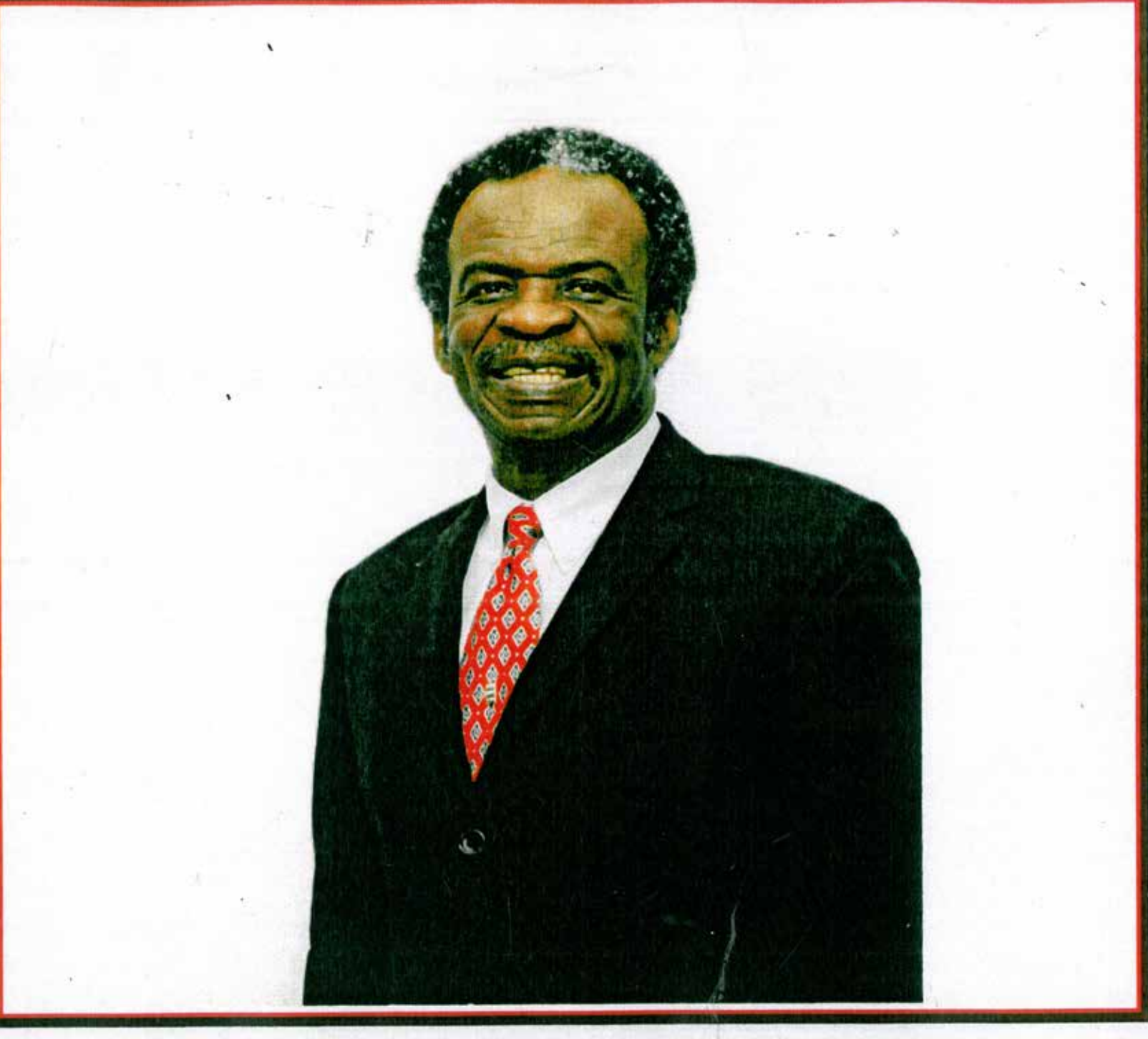
BAPTIST Bishop Herbert Thom and Mrs Stephanie Robinson stand behind Mrs Stephanie Robinson and mother of the chairman of the THA, Isabella Robinson.



MEMBERS of the Tobago House of Assembly in their newly renovated Chamber.



CLOYD Jack, secretary, and Claude Job, clerk of the THA, discuss things before the opening of the Chamber.



Mr. Orville London (born November 6, 1945) was elected Chief Secretary of the Tobago House of Assembly on January 29, 2001.

Tobago NEWS

Vol.23 \$1.00

Friday Oct. 25, 1985

RED LETTER DAY FOR TOBAGO

Historic opening for Chamber of the House of Assembly

IT was a proud day, Monday, for Tobago and Tobagonians when the House of Assembly moved into its newly refurbished and historic Chamber in the Administration Building on Jerningham Street, Scarborough. Once the "seat of government" for a Tobago that was independent of Trinidad, the Chamber has been renovated at a cost of \$2.1 million and provides a home of its own for the Assembly which, since its inception in 1980, had been meeting in the Hall of Justice. "We are today the first of a new generation of Tobagonians to bring this beautiful building back to its formal function," declared Dr Jeff Davidson, deputy chairman of the Assembly who presided over the inaugural ceremony in the absence of chairman ANR Robinson. The Chamber was last used as a legislative meeting place in 1876 when the island had its own House of Assembly and judiciary. And from its inception, the present Assembly had been agitating for its return "to the people."



The Tobago House of Assembly (THA)

The Tobago House of Assembly was created and first met in 1768 in George Town which was then the capital of the island at the time. The following year, 1769, the capital was moved to Scarborough and so were the offices of the thirteen member elected House of Assembly (Lower House) and the appointed Legislative Council (Upper House).

The present Tobago House of Assembly was established by Act No. 37 of 1980, for the purpose of "making better provision for the administration of the island of Tobago and for matters therewith".

The first chairman of the restored Tobago House of Assembly was Mr. ANR Robinson (1976-1986) who led the struggle of decentralization and devolution of authority to Tobago.

Source: The Tobago House of Assembly

MEMBERS OF THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (2009-2013)		
Candidate	Party	District
Anne Mitchell Gift - Presiding Officer		
Orville London - Chief Secretary	PNM	Scarborough/Caldor Hall
Orville Jordan	TOP	Bacolet/Mt St George
Steve Jack	TOP	Belle Garden/Goodwood
Whitney Alfred	PNM	Bethel/Mt Irvine
Claudia Groome-Duke	PNM	Black Rock/Whim/Spring Garden
Albert Pilgrim	PNM	Buccoo/Mt Pleasant
Rolly Quaccoo	TOP	Canaan/Bon Accord
Oswald Williams	PNM	Lambeau/Signal Hill
Tracy Davidson-Celestine	PNM	Parlatuvier/Lanse Fourmi/Speyside
Godwin Adams	PNM	Plymouth/Golden Lane
Ashworth Jack	TOP	Providence/Mason Hall/Moriah
Hilton Sandy	PNM	Roxbrough/Delafor
Assemblyman Albert Pilgrim	PNM	Member for Buccoo/Mt. Pleasant

TOBAGO (INTERNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT)

Mr. A.N.R. Robinson (Tobago East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the motion standing in my name which reads as follows:

Be it Resolved: That this honourable House is of the opinion that all proper and necessary steps should be taken to accord to the people of Tobago internal self-government in 1977.

The purpose of this motion is to place a substantial part of the responsibility for the conduct of Tobago's affairs fairly and squarely where that responsibility belongs:

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that is to say, in the hands of residents of Tobago themselves. This is not secession, secession or separation; it is rather a matter of historical justice. It is consistent with contemporary notions of human rights and it accords with realism. The purpose of the motion is to enable the people of Tobago to discharge their responsibilities to themselves and to the people of Trinidad in a united Trinidad and Tobago and to the Caribbean as a whole. What the motion seeks is a more just, a more realistic and consequently a more lasting basis of unity between the people of the two islands of Trinidad and Tobago. A unity which is not based on justice, on human rights and on realism is no real unity, and will not last. What the motion seeks is an enduring unity, a framework which could establish an acceptable model for unity in the Caribbean as a whole.

It is safe to say, without fear of contradiction, that no single island in the Caribbean, however large or small, would accept Tobago's present status. I challenge anyone to contradict that statement. Tobago does not accept it. Let the people of Trinidad know, let the people of the Caribbean know, let the people of the world know, Tobago does not accept its present status. I go further and I say nobody else would accept it. Barbados would not; Jamaica certainly not; nor would Grenada, St. Kitts, Antigua, Anguilla or Montserrat. Not the biggest, not the smallest, not the least would accept Tobago's present status.

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The Crest and Logo of the Tobago House of Assembly.