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**NATIONAL
ARCHIVES**
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

trinidad & tobago **august 31, 1962**

Trinidad and Tobago were discovered by Christopher Columbus four hundred and sixty-four years ago. On August 31, 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent nation. A nation is a people, and within these pages is depicted the people of this new nation — at school, at work and at play.



In these two islands of splendid sun, people from the four corners of the earth have developed a new and distinct identity.

This is a nation immensely enriched by diversity of origin, where cultural and religious heritages mingle in an intricate mosaic. This is a land of people from Africa and Europe, India and the Orient, the New World and the Old, all colours, races and creeds united in a common purpose . . . together aspiring, together achieving.

On August 31, 1962, the People of Trinidad and Tobago will close one book of their history and begin another. For four and a half centuries our two islands have been appendages of Europe. Trinidad, first Spanish, became British. Tobago alternated between the flags of England, France, Holland and Courland.

On August 31, 1962, our two islands, united since 1889, will assume responsibility for their own destiny. They will have *their flag, their coat-of-arms, and, I hope, their national anthem.*

Many tributaries, small and large, have contributed to the Independence current. Our people have come from Africa and India, England and China, Syria and Lebanon, the U.S.A. and Venezuela, many countries of Europe and many islands in the Caribbean. Our Independence will be celebrated and prayers will be said for our new nation in the churches of many faiths: Roman Catholic and Muslim, Anglican and Hindu, Baptist and Methodist and Presbyterian.

All races, all colours, all sects, all creeds, all have combined, consciously or unconsciously, knowingly or unknowingly, to make Trinidad and Tobago what the country is today. Many individuals from different walks of life and from varying backgrounds have played their part and added their quota.

And so the colony has become the Nation and we have moved up from colonial slavery to Independent Nationhood.

Our responsibilities do not end on August 31, 1962. They begin.

We have the principal responsibility of taking our place in the family of nations. We must contribute what little we can. In return, the other nations will have to learn to respect our territorial integrity and our independent personality.

At home we ourselves will have to learn, even better than we have, to live one with the other, to subordinate private ambitions to the general good, and to develop new and higher standards. Discipline, Production, Tolerance, these are our goals — discipline both personal and collective; greater production and greater productivity at all levels; tolerance of the other's point of view or religion or social customs or racial antecedents.

Most important of all, we must set higher standards and bequeath nobler ideals to our children.

And so, on to August 31, 1962. May God bless all the People of Trinidad and Tobago. Long Live Independent Trinidad and Tobago!

Eric Williams



Dr. Eric Williams, the first Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, has been leader of the Government ever since his party came to power in 1956. In that year he became the territory's first Chief Minister and on the introduction of the Cabinet System of government in 1959, he became first Premier. Dr. Williams is the Political Leader of the People's National Movement, which he founded in 1956 and which was returned to power for a second five-year term in elections held December, 1961.



ST. KITTS

ANTIGUA



DOMINICA



MARTINIQUE

MONTserrat



ST. LUCIA

Caribbean Sea

ST. VINCENT



GRENADA



BARBADOS



TOBAGO



TRINIDAD



VENEZUELA



Trinidad lies only six miles off the coast of Venezuela, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, and its flora, fauna and geology are very similar to that of the continental mainland. The geology of Tobago, however, is like that of the Windward and Leeward islands in the Caribbean.

MANY, many millenia ago, when the shape of land masses the world over was very different from present profiles, Trinidad was part of the South American mainland. But in those remote ages when vast volcanic cataclysms crumpled the young crust of the earth, the north-eastern corner of the continent became the island that was first sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

It was on this same voyage (his third) that Columbus also discovered Tobago, most southerly of the antillean chain of islands that ring the Caribbean Sea and only nineteen miles north-east of Trinidad.

Tobago was thought to be uninhabited but in Trinidad, Columbus found some tribal people. Of the three groups of Amer-Indians who knew this fertile island before the coming of Columbus, the first were the Ciboney, in about 800 B.C. who left their traces in kitchen middens containing shells. They were followed by the peaceful, agricultural Arawaks who made polychrome pottery. Then fierce Caribs raided Arawak settlements from the mainland, wiped them out and moved northwards up the island chain until they were stopped by the Spanish in Puerto Rico. The Caribs were nomadic and never actually settled in Trinidad, although one of the reasons given for the Spanish annexation was to protect the island from Carib forays.

Although none of these Amer-Indian tribes survived in Trinidad, there are to this day people in the small township of Arima who claim descent from the Caribs and each year celebrate a commemorative festival in August.

Unlike Trinidad, Tobago was never a Spanish colony, but nevertheless was one of the most fought-over of all West Indian islands and changed hands innumerable times between the Dutch, French and English.



The land area of Trinidad is 1,863 square miles, the most mountainous area fringing the northern coast, where some peaks rise to 3,000 feet. Tobago is 116 square miles and is ringed by some of the finest beaches in the West Indies. Total population of the two islands is approximately 830,000.



Downtown Port of Spain showing part of the harbour area. Two government ships, the "Scarlet Ibis" and the "Humming Bird" which ply between Trinidad and Tobago, are berthed in the foreground. At right centre is the Treasury Building which also houses the General Post Office.

A view of Port of Spain over 100 years ago. From a drawing made by Cazabon (1813-1888), picturing South Quay and King's Wharf.

Finally under British rule by 1803, Tobago had its own Legislature and Governor at one time. It was not until its single-crop economy (sugar) failed that it was linked politically to Trinidad in 1889.

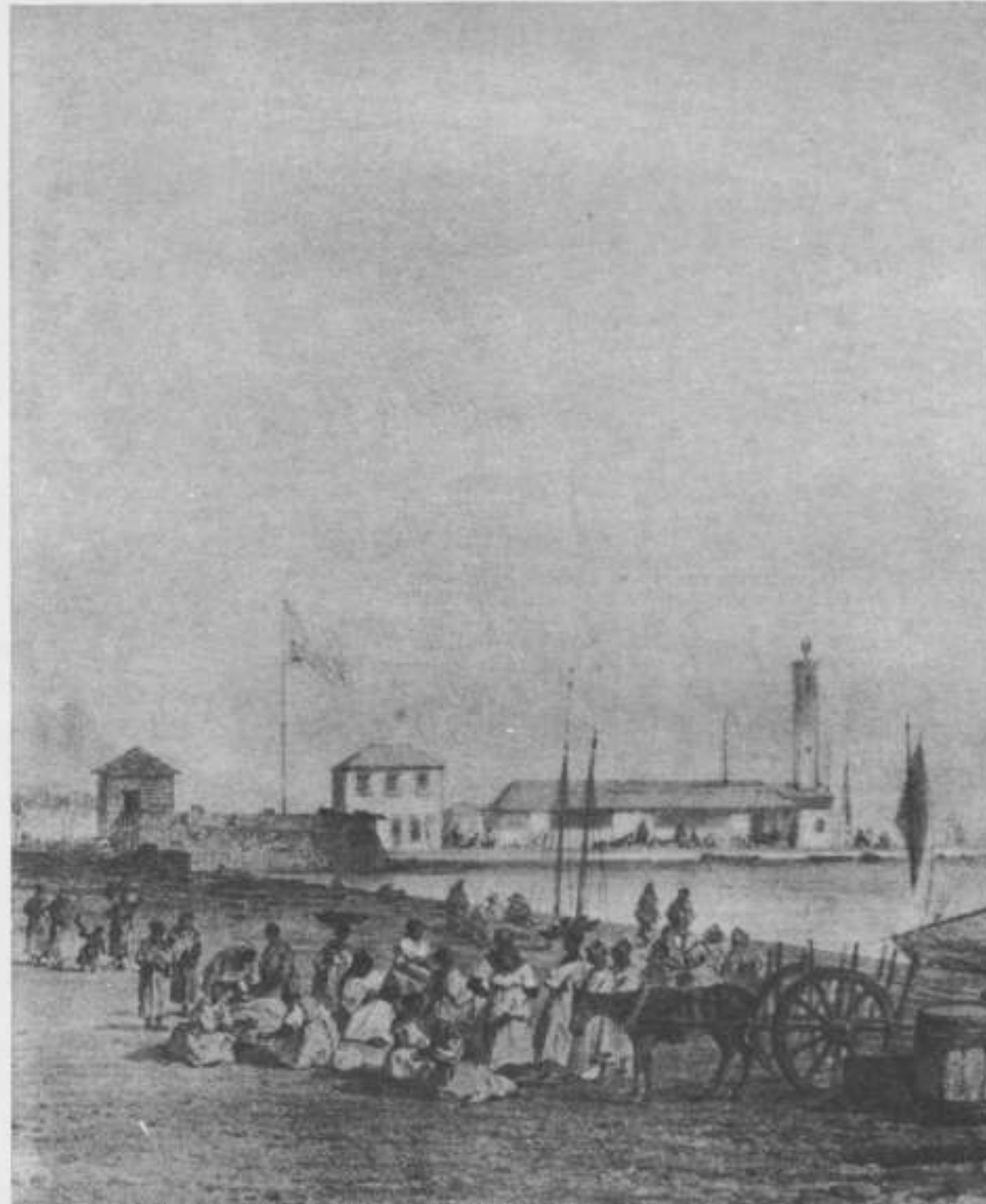
Under Spanish rule, Trinidad remained almost undeveloped until the last of the Spanish Governors, Don Jose Maria Chacon, arrived in 1773. During his administration forts were built, the newly-established town of Port of Spain grew, agriculture was encouraged and the island was opened to settlers in 1783. Many of these were French who have left a distinctive imprint on the culture of the island.

But during the war between Spain and England, the British fleet blockaded Trinidad, Chacon was obliged to capitulate and the island was ceded to Britain in 1797.

Meanwhile, the equable climate and fertile soil had attracted settlers of many different nationalities and sugar, coffee, cotton and cacao estates were cultivated by thousands of African slaves.

When the slave trade was abolished by Britain in 1807, followed by the Emancipation of the slaves in 1834, other sources of labour were sought. Immigration under a bounty system was tried, ship captains being paid for every labourer they landed. In this way immigrants came from Madeira, the Azores, France, Germany, the United States and other West Indian islands. But this method was expensive and unsuccessful and in 1845 the first indentured labourers arrived from India, a system that continued until as recently as 1917.

Chinese indentured immigrants were also brought in, and with all these races, whether from the Old World or the New, came their own patterns of life. It is in this setting that Trinidad and Tobago has become an extraordinary and fascinating mixture of races, cultures and creeds, many of them modified in this present day by friendly association with others . . . so that the Christian Carnival, the Moslem Hosein or the Hindu Festival of Lights are enjoyed by all alike.





A Speechday at Queen's Royal College, the oldest boys' secondary school in Trinidad where some 700 boys from 12 to 18 years old receive higher education.

A healthy balance between work and games is maintained at all schools. Here secondary school girls are at play.

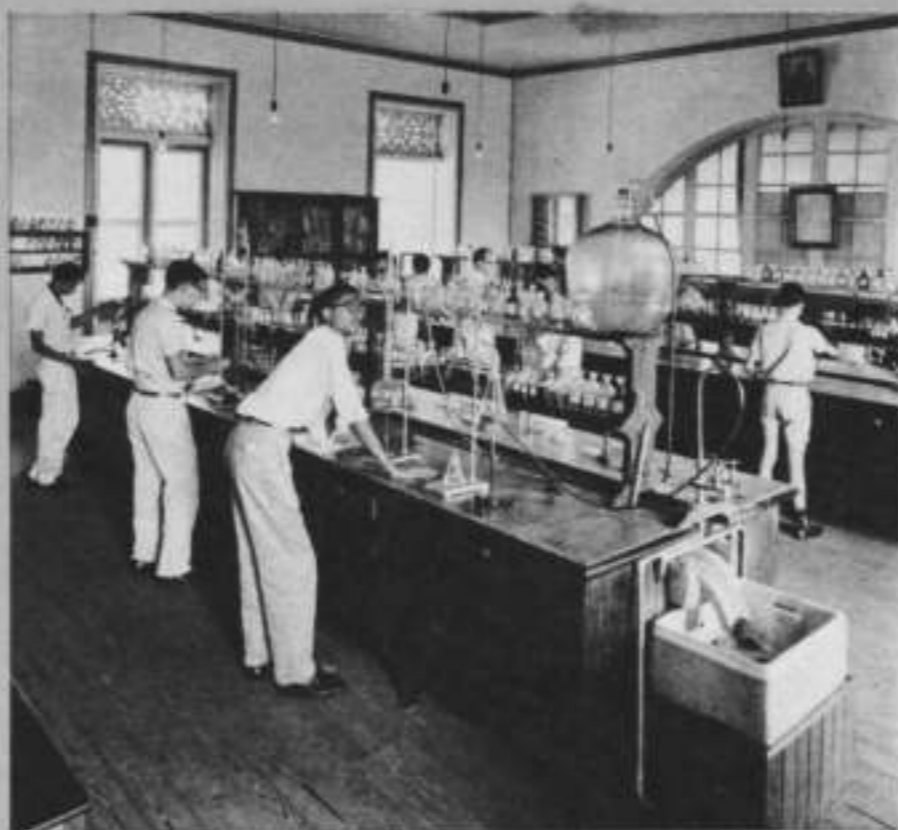
The population of Trinidad and Tobago is 827,957 and of this number, 365,000 are under 15. Schooling for the youth of this new nation therefore has extremely high priority and during the past few years great strides have been made in this field.

Free secondary education was introduced in 1961, and the system of modern secondary schooling expanded to provide a more practical type of training for less academically-minded children.

In addition to schools entirely administered by government, there are denominational schools managed and staffed by various churches and religious bodies. More schools and teachers are needed, but the very active programme of school building and teacher training reflects the ever-increasing need felt by parents to give the future citizen of this new nation the best possible start in life.

Teacher training programmes continue to expand and many scholarships are provided for young men and women to study abroad.

On the scientific and technical side, there are apprentice-training schemes to perfect skills; the Polytechnic Institute offers advanced courses in zoology, chemistry and physics; technical training classes are offered at the Royal Victoria Institute in Port of Spain, soon to be replaced by the John S. Donaldson Technical Institute, and at the San Fernando Technical Training College.

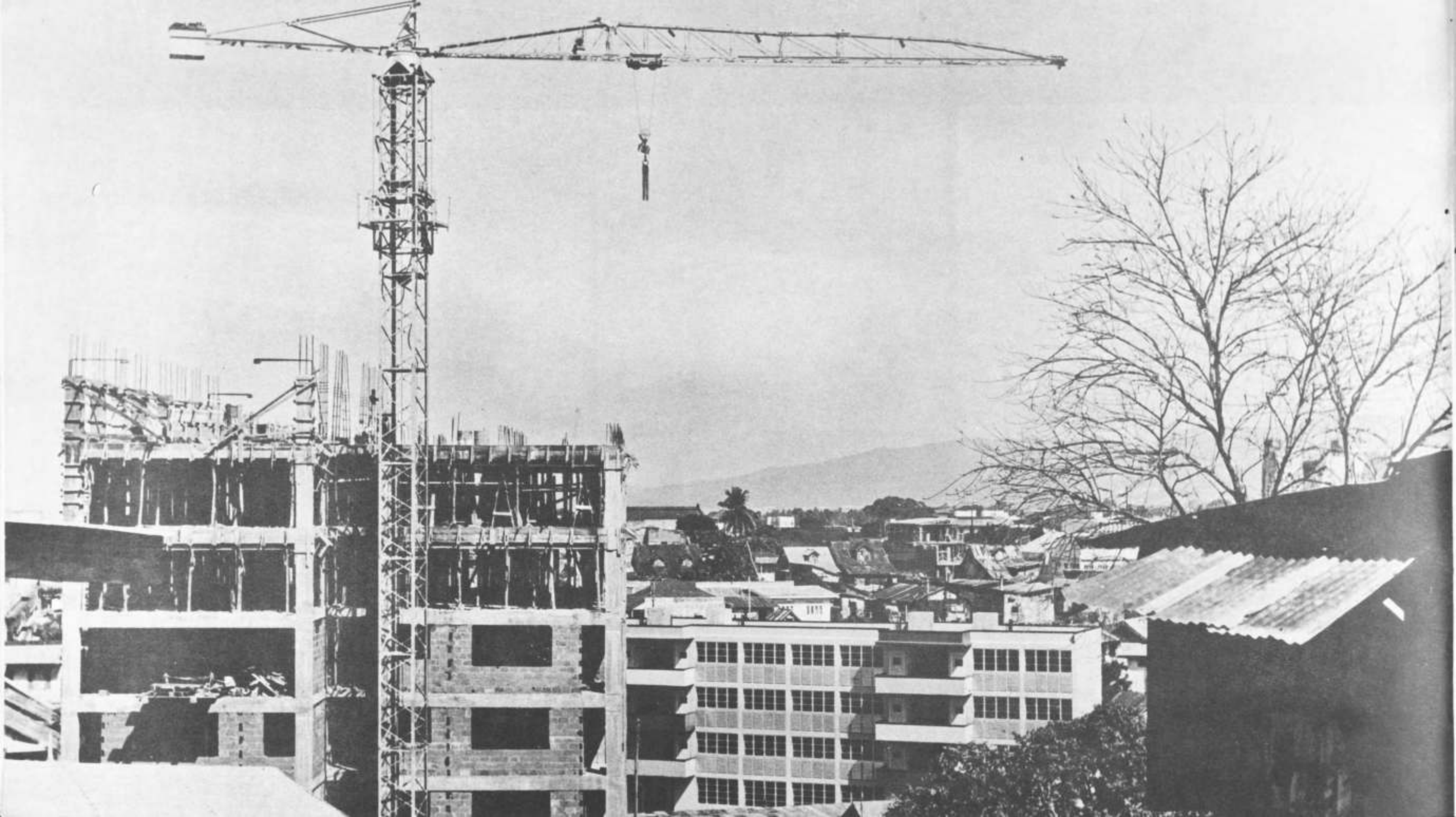


These young men are the technicians and scientists of tomorrow.

Excellent new facilities for training are provided at the John S. Donaldson Technical Institute in Port of Spain, opened in 1962.

New school buildings such as this one at Crystal Stream are designed to provide modern facilities for both students and teachers.







Good living conditions make for a happy family life. A young couple and their children settle into their new aided self-help home.



Many aided self-help projects exist in Trinidad and Tobago, and many hands make light work in the construction of these compact, single-family units.

This nine-storey apartment block is part of government's slum clearance programme which is intended to provide new low-cost housing for workers.

Acutely conscious of the need for more adequate housing, particularly among lower income groups, government has initiated aided self-help projects and built multi-storey apartments. Large-scale developments are also underway on a rental mortgage system for middle income people and these "garden cities" will have their own schools, shopping centres, churches and play areas.

Health services have been developed and expanded tremendously within the past five years. Trinidadian nurses, trained and employed overseas, have been persuaded to return to their homeland to raise the level of nursing care in the nation's hospitals.

A new Maternity wing costing \$1,524,000 is but one of many improvements to the Port of Spain General Hospital effected under government's five-year development programme.

Aerial view of one of the low-cost aided self-help housing projects on the outskirts of Port of Spain.



A new Exchange recently installed in Scarborough, Tobago, by the nationally-owned Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Service which introduced the dial system for the first time in the island.

The development and improvement of health services throughout the country continues. A new hospital has been built in San Fernando and at the General Hospital in Port of Spain a modern maternity block has been constructed as well as an additional wing to the main building. With the active assistance of Government, a private hospital has recently been completed by the Seventh Day Adventists.

Government has initiated a \$43 million sewerage project.

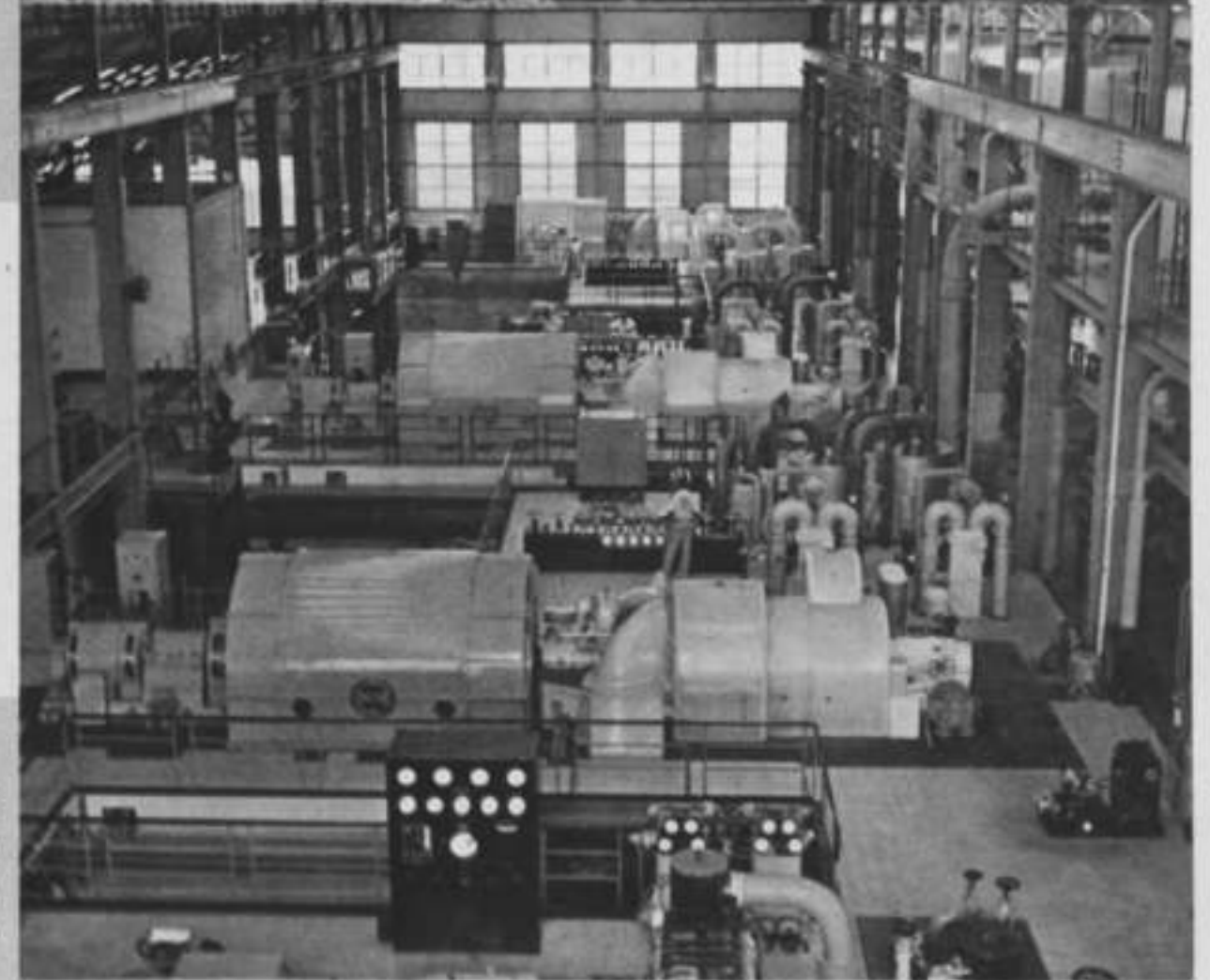
Need for electric power has multiplied over the past few years with the expansion of the economy. Not only private needs but industrial requirements have increased. New power stations have been constructed to supply these needs, old ones have been enlarged. The Penal power station is an excellent example of one of the new stations, producing and supplying electric power to all of south Trinidad.

Water supply has been improved immeasurably by the opening of Navet Dam and further plans already in hand will bring the water supply up to the increased demands of this rapidly expanding community.

Government has also recently initiated a sewerage scheme which will be completed in 1964 and will serve the three municipalities of Port of Spain, San Fernando and Arima, wide suburban areas and north-central districts.



River and drainage control in built-up areas is included in Development Programme plans and here work is being done in the Diego Martin valley site of a big, middle-income housing estate.



New installations at the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission's Penal power station have more than doubled production capacity over the past five years.



Sugar is the single most important crop of the country, giving employment to about 20,000 people. Surrounded by hundreds of acres of canes is sprawling Brechin Castle, the largest sugar factory in the Commonwealth.

A growing awareness of the dignity of agricultural labour is emerging. Efforts are now concentrated on modernising methods and providing research aids to farms at all levels, whether a few acres of sugar cane, large estates of citrus, copra, bananas, cattle, tobacco or rice, or a small holding producing vegetables, root crops or watermelons. Interest is rapidly developing in livestock and dairy farming, while new equipment and scientific methods are being introduced to increase production in the fishing and poultry industries. It is notable that the scale of operations vary from vast acreages of sugar cane (the largest sugar factory in the Commonwealth is in Trinidad) to "back yard" farming on a few square yards of land.

The output of milk has increased considerably with improved dairy herds, pasturage and farming techniques and government assistance for improving stock and equipment is available to farmers.



In addition to sugar, citrus, copra, cocoa and bananas are revenue-producing crops in Trinidad and Tobago.



Many peasant farmers grow rice, often using their paddies for table vegetables during the dry season.



The University of the West Indies Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture are situated at St. Augustine, just nine miles from Port of Spain.

Of valuable assistance in these developments has been the presence of the Agricultural Faculty of the University of the West Indies, formerly the internationally known Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Systematic, controlled experiments are continually carried out at the University to produce plant and animal strains which will be most productive and thrive best in this climate. Research work is also done at the Government's Central Experimental Station at Centeno and at a laboratory financed co-operatively by copra producers which concentrates on research designed to combat the Red Ring disease which decimates coconut plantations.



Fine specimens of tobacco, which is now being cultivated in Tobago.

New equipment and facilities for the fishing industry provide added incentives.



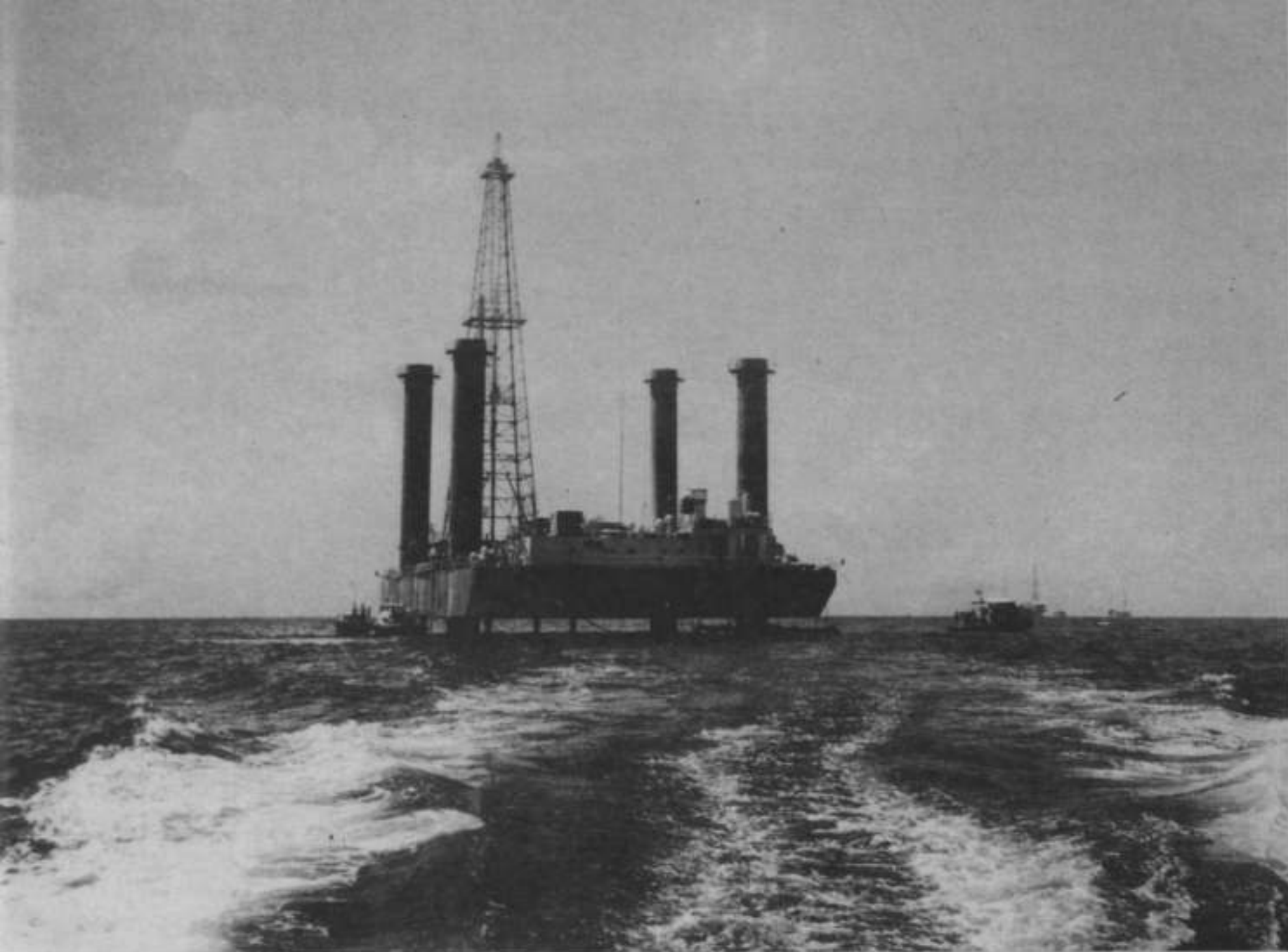
Although most coconuts in Trinidad and Tobago are destined for the copra industry, many "water nuts" are sold by street vendors to an eager public.





Many thousands of skilled workers are employed at the huge Texaco refinery on the outskirts of Trinidad's second largest town, San Fernando, centre of the rich oil area.

Marine drilling in the Gulf of Paria has brought in new oil wells and exploration has now been extended to waters off the eastern coast. This drilling platform in the Gulf is the largest in the world.



The first oil well in Trinidad was drilled near the Pitch Lake in 1856, even before drilling got under way in the United States. Oil in commercial quantities, however, was not discovered until the early years of this century, and has been the mainstay of the country's economy ever since.

One-third of Government's revenue and four fifths of the country's exports are derived from oil. Its importance to the economy is paramount.

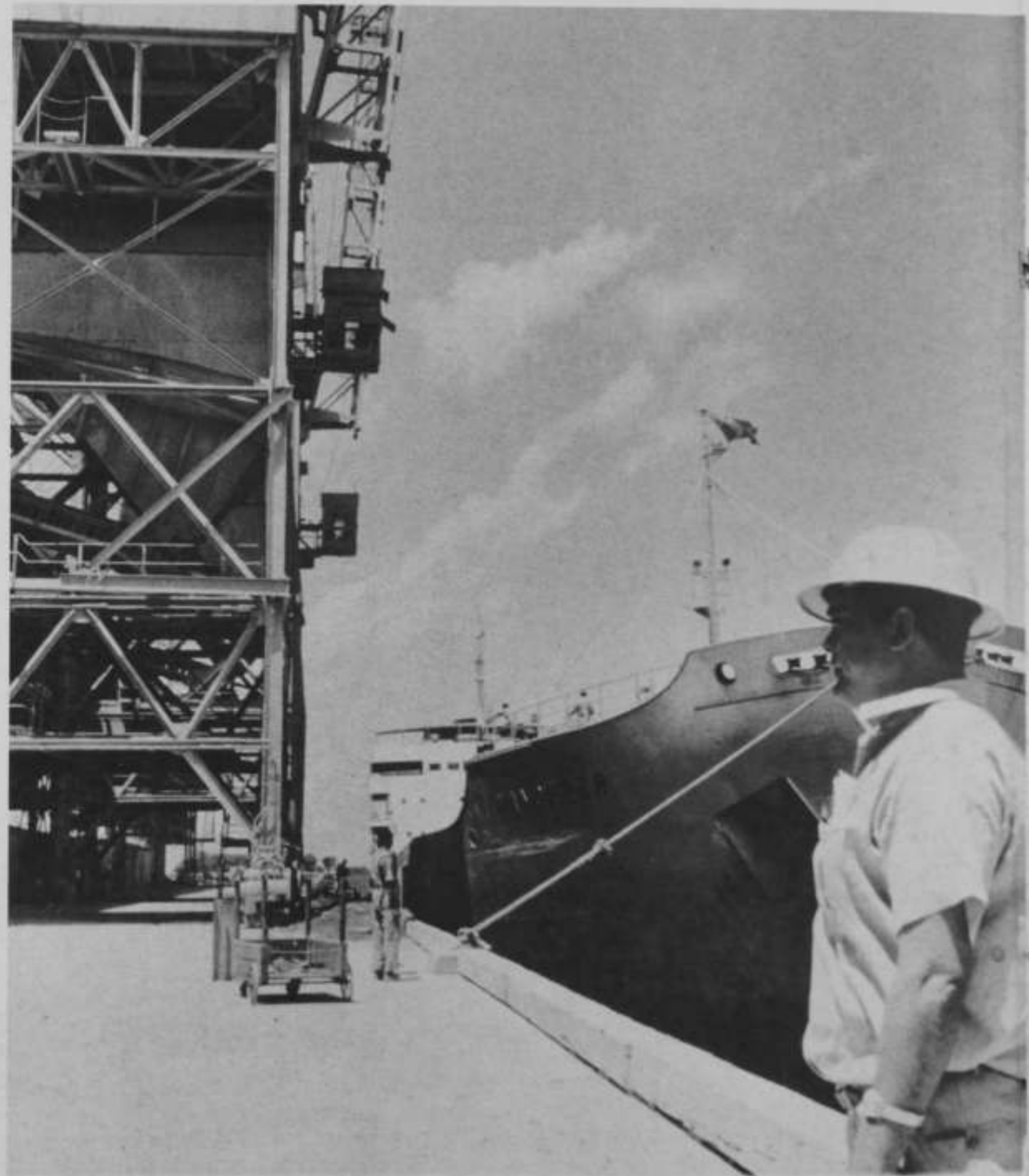
Trinidad's oil activities make it a microcosm of the industry as a whole. Every phase of oil operations takes place in some 800 square miles of south Trinidad—exploring, drilling on land and sea, producing, refining, transporting, scientific research and marketing. Perhaps nowhere else in the world are all these activities carried on within so small a compass.

The crude oil produced amounts to only half of one percent of the world's production, but it plays a vital part in the national fabric of Trinidad and Tobago, making it the richest island in the British Caribbean in terms of annual per capita income.



Trinidad's Pitch Lake, one of the world's great natural wonders, covers about 100 acres and is nearly 300 feet deep in the middle. Sir Walter Raleigh used Trinidad asphalt to caulk his ships in 1595 and recorded in his diary that he found it to be "most excellent good".

The refinery at Pointe-a-Pierre is one of the ten or twelve largest in the world. It has a "throughput" of 8¼ million Imperial gallons of crude per day. Locally produced oil is refined here, and oil is also imported from nearby Venezuela and Colombia, as well as from countries as far distant as Sumatra and Saudi Arabia, to keep the refinery supplied with the oil it needs.



Skilled workers handle the transshipment of bauxite at a terminal to the west of Port of Spain where the mineral mined in Surinam is transferred from shallow-draft vessels to ocean freighters bound for the United States.



New Jobs for young men and women are provided by a factory completed by Nestlé in 1962 which is now producing sterilized and condensed milk.

There has been a steady increase in the number of secondary industries over the past years, following the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation to assist industrialists in making the fullest use of incentives offered by the government—tax holidays, duty-free exemptions of plant, raw materials and equipment, repatriation of capital and profits and preferential tariffs, to name a few.

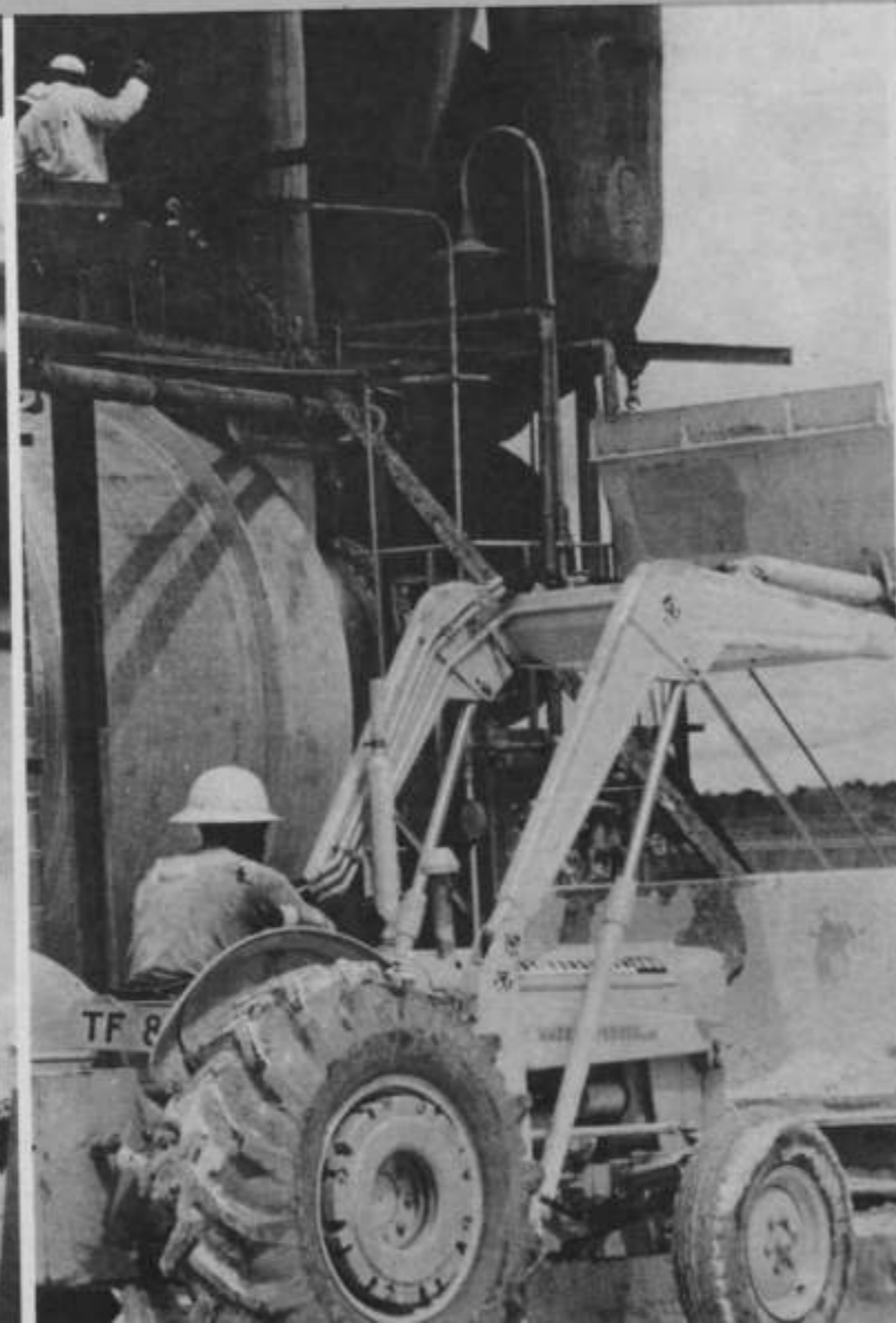
Locally made products are today recognised at home and abroad as being of international standard in both materials and workmanship. In a special category are Trinidad's world-famous Angostura Bitters and the asphalt from its equally world-famous Pitch Lake at La Brea, known as far back as the time of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Long established industries include the manufacture of cigarettes, matches, soft drinks, cement and fabrics. Government incentives to industry, such as tax concessions, have encouraged expansion to such varied enterprises as the production of shirts and other garments, ships, paints of all kinds for every purpose, biscuits

Up to date machinery and pleasant working conditions make for efficiency. A skilled worker stitches ties in a plant operating under Pioneer Industry status.



Trinidad's natural gas used to manufacture fertilizers by the petrochemical plant of Federation Chemicals (a subsidiary of W. R. Grace Co., of the United States), which has about \$30 million in this local industry.



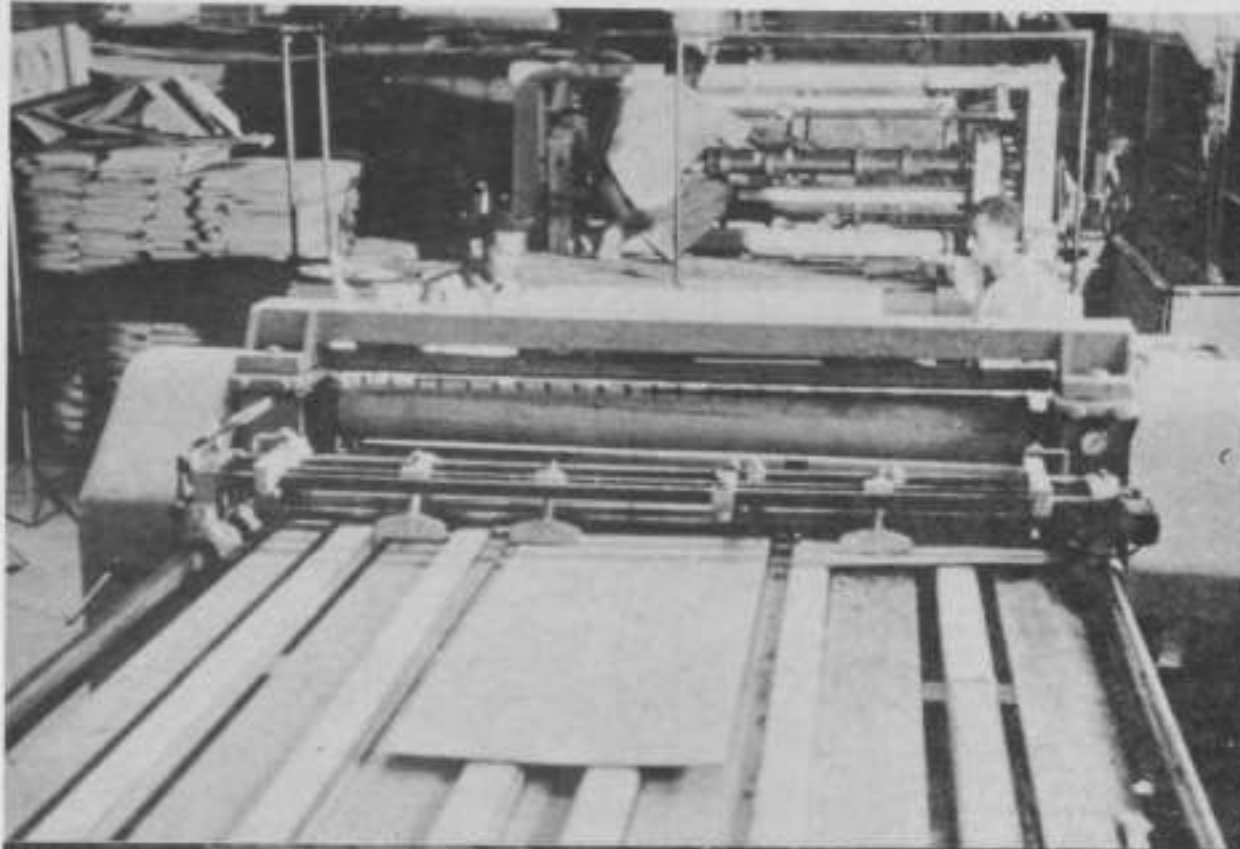
Young women have a natural aptitude for light factory work — in this case the production of knitted goods.



and other food products as well as beers, stouts, rum, a host of other alcoholic beverages, as well as lubricating oil and petrochemicals.

At the end of February 1962 a total of 85 Pioneer factories, representing investment of \$68M and direct employment of 4,340 persons, were actually established and in operation. In addition,

at the end of February 1962, there were a further 39 factories representing \$132M capital investment and 2,891 employment, under construction or in various stages of planning. This is a total of 122 present and immediately prospective Pioneer factories, representing investment of \$200M and employment of 7,231, out of which 66 factories with employment of 4,007 and investment of \$159M were assisted since the establishment of the I.D.C. three years ago.



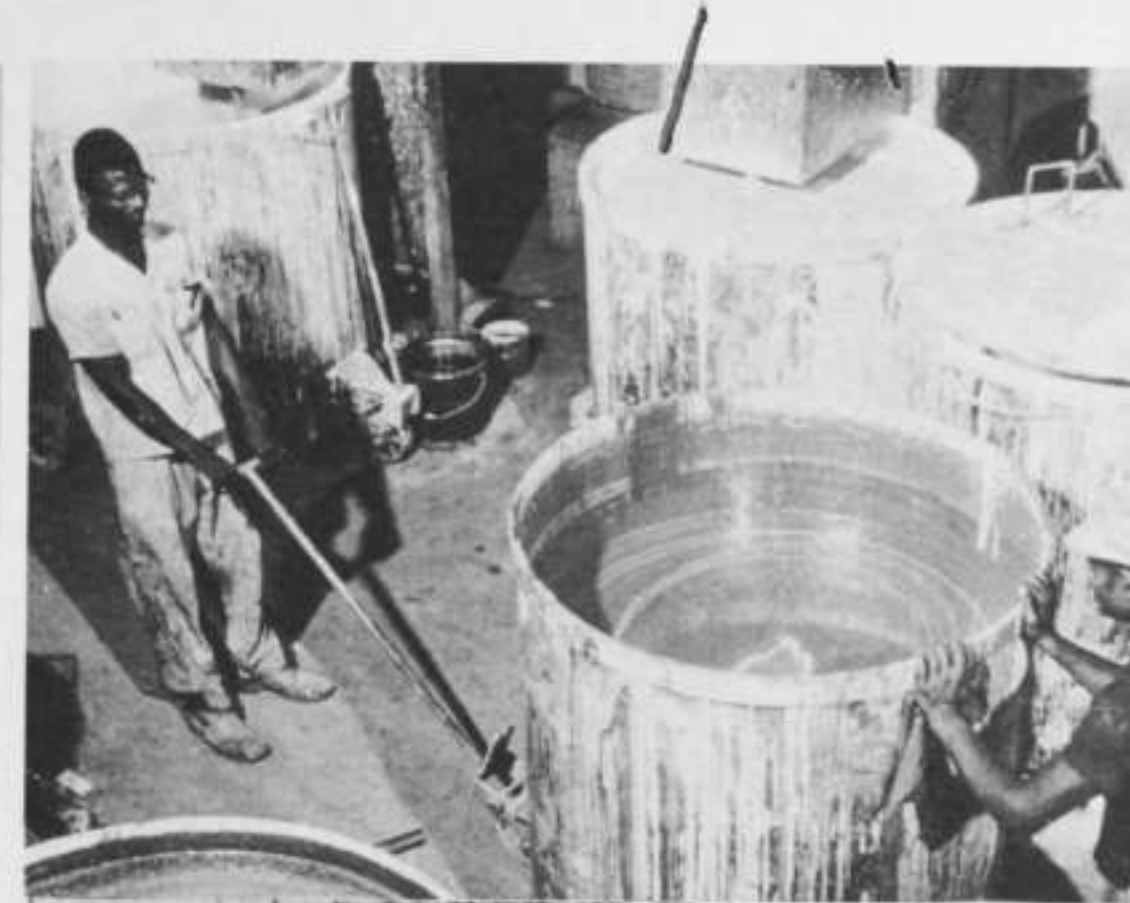
Begin as a rehabilitation activity for the handicapped, basket-making is becoming a flourishing "cottage" industry.



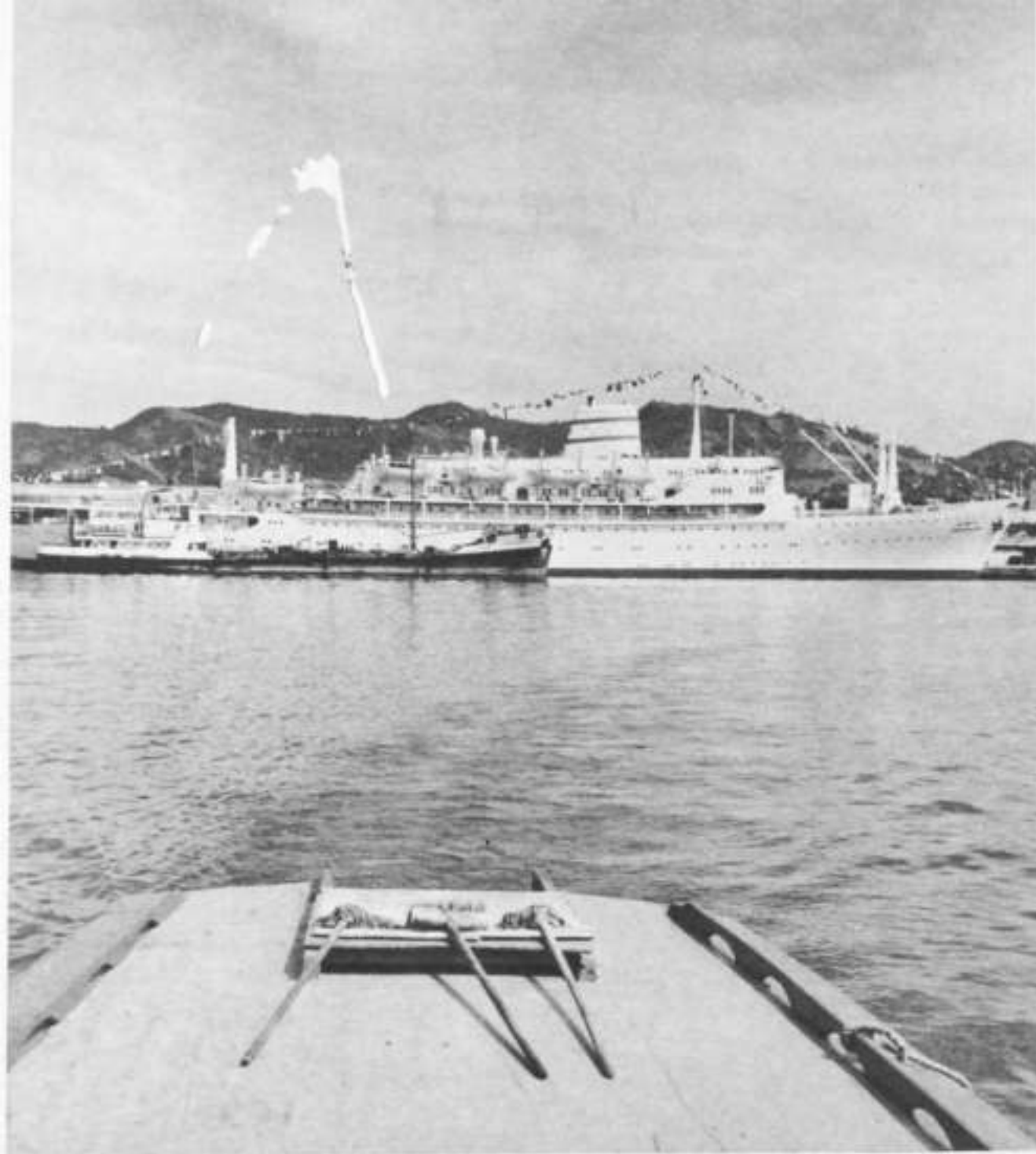
Shipwrights work on a new propeller for a small vessel. Many skilled men are employed in this industry.

Whether its cartons and containers, garments or lingerie they are "Made in Trinidad".

Special research has resulted in many different types of paints ideal for use in the tropics. Here a batch is mixed at one of the several factories operating under Pioneer status.



Workmen pictured at the International Foods Ltd., plant, a joint venture of Pacmarine, Nippon Reizo (Japan), and local investors, providing cold storage for 2,400 tons and rated by experts as one of the best planned and equipped such plants in the world.



Bunkers are supplied to shipping from all over the world by modern bunkering vessels in the harbour of Port of Spain including many of the big tourist liners which make Trinidad a regular port-of-call.

The unique "upside-down" Trinidad Hilton Hotel was completed in May, 1962 at a cost of some \$12½ million.

It is owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and is superbly sited atop a hillside with panoramic views across the city and harbour of Port of Spain.





Trinidad's Carnival is unique and one of the outstanding festivals of its kind in the world. Taking place on the two days prior to Ash Wednesday, it has a long and interesting tradition over the past 200 years. It began some time under Spanish rule, certainly by 1783. Then the influence of large numbers of French settlers tended to make it a national festival with the season running from Christmas to Ash Wednesday. In those days and up to 1833 the Carnival consisted mainly of elegant bands on foot or in carriages going from house to house visiting friends. Masque and disguised balls were frequent.

With the Emancipation of the slaves in 1833 Carnival became increasingly less exclusive, the elite confining themselves almost entirely to house to house visits and balls. Festivities are said to have degenerated considerably during this period but in the 1890's took an upward turn developing into the great national festival that it is today with the participation

There are many lovely coves and beaches such as this on Trinidad's north and east coasts.



A large jet lands at Piarco International Airport, some 16 miles from Port of Spain. Extensive improvements to the runways and aprons have recently been carried out and a big new Terminal erected.



Of all the beautiful beaches in Tobago, Pigeon Point is one of the most lovely, lying inside famed Buccoo Reef where the sea gardens are said to be rivalled only by the Great Barrier Reef off Australia.

of huge historical bands and thousands of masqueraders such as wild indians, clowns, bats, devils and the artistic fancy sailor bands.

Within recent years a high degree of craftsmanship has developed not only in costume presentation but in metal, decorative leather and bead work, wire bending to provide the bases for papier mache reproductions, embroidery and many other skills. But Carnival today means, at home and abroad, two unique art forms in which Trinidad has led and is teaching the world—the calypso and the steelband.



It's 'play mus' from the first beat of the pans on l'Ouvert morning to the final throb of 'last lap'.

One of Tobago's several first class hotels, which overlooks Store Bay, another lovely swimming beach.







The High Street in San Fernando is one of the main shopping areas in south Trinidad.



Many modern department stores, some of them air-conditioned and some with self-service, line Frederick Street, the central shopping area in Port of Spain.

At least a whole year's thought and work goes into the design and creation of magnificent costumes such as these worn by members of the winning band in 1962.

Magnificently splendid in colour, pulsating with irresistible rhythms and brilliantly imaginative, Carnival has always attracted to Trinidad more visitors than could be easily accommodated. But liberal fiscal incentives devised for the hotel industry have resulted in rapid expansion.

The high watermark of this expansion was reached with the completion of the fabulous 'upside-down' Trinidad Hilton Hotel in mid-1962. This has added 260 more first class hotel rooms to a previous total of 588.

Hotel services are even more plentiful (in relation to the size of its population) in Tobago which is as easy to reach as the next town, now that the Government-owned British West Indian Airways airline operates hourly flights from Trinidad's Piarco International Airport to Crown Point airfield in Tobago.



Fruits and vegetables of all kinds crowd the market, whether in country areas (at left), or in townships like Scarborough, Tobago (at right).



Lovely articles from all over the world are to be found in the shops of Trinidad and Tobago.....

Up to date with the emphasis on variety and quality—this is the keynote of the nation's commercial activity. Cash and carry supermarkets flourish alongside old-fashioned parlours, bars and groceries. Large modern buildings have sprung up all over Port of Spain—many on lower Frederick Street, which abounds in large department stores. Nearly all the large older business houses have branches in Tobago and San Fernando. Some of the largest have invested a great deal of capital in local industry and most have done away with "imported labour" except in the technical fields.

Hire purchase facilities have made it possible for a very high percentage of the population to own more and more labour-saving devices as well as an infinite variety of other desirable consumer goods.

.....but many of them are handmade locally by skilled East Indian craftsmen.



In addition to the national airline, Trinidad is served by eleven other major carriers, making travel by air from Trinidad to any other part of the world most convenient. New air terminal buildings at Piarco were opened to coincide with Independence in 1962. Runways are being lengthened to accommodate the larger more demanding jets.

Fourteen steamship lines also operate regular schedules between Port of Spain and major maritime countries. These ships vary in size from the compact, well-appointed vessels which travel the Caribbean exclusively, to great ocean liners which circle the globe. All but

the very largest come alongside the Port of Spain Wharves.

Cable lines as well as wireless services provide telephone communications with a outside world, while an international teletype service offers rapid written communication.

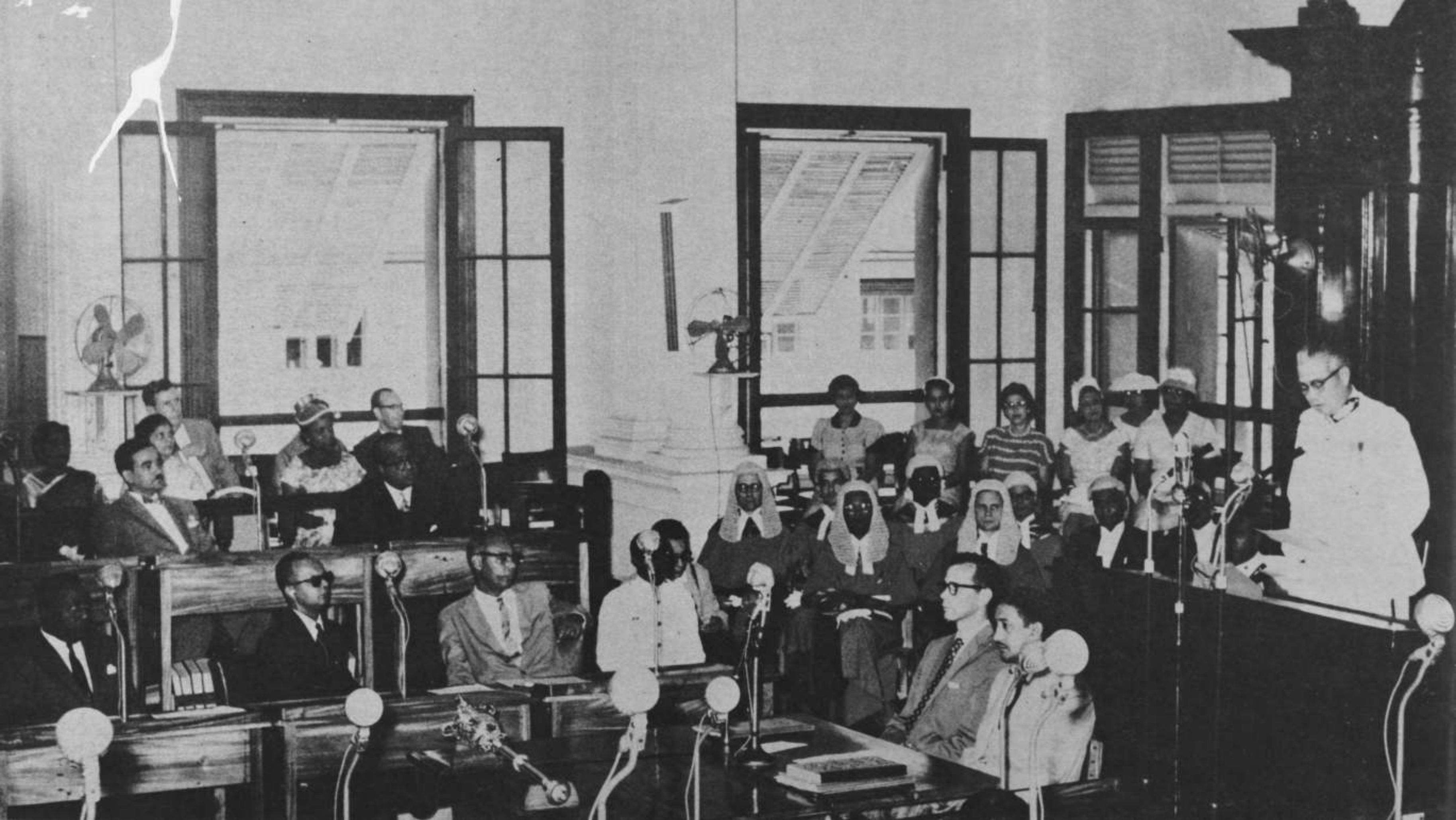
Commercial radio is well established in the territory with two stations broadcasting daily over a seventeen hour period from six in the morning to eleven at night. A commercial television station is being established and will begin transmission in November 1962.



The new Terminal building at Piarco International Airport incorporates many features of modern airport design.



Great flocks of the brilliantly plumed Scarlet Ibis nest in the Caroni Bird Sanctuary every year, together with a great variety of other water birds.



At this sitting of the House of Representatives on December 29, 1961, a new Constitution giving Trinidad and Tobago full internal self government became effective.



Pomp and ceremony attend the opening of Trinidad and Tobago's Supreme Court and functions include the inspection of a police Guard of Honour by the Chief Justice. Here an Acting Chief Justice inspects the Guard in 1961.



The Red House, in downtown Port of Spain, is the seat of government and justice, housing the parliament (former legislature), and the Supreme Court.

Politically, Trinidad has made just as tremendous strides forward as in the economic and cultural fields. Columbus planted the flag of Spain in 1498 but it was many years later, in 1783, that colonisation really began and with it the necessity for a government rather than a military control. For some years after the cession to Britain, Trinidad was ruled according to the Spanish laws at that time in force in the territory, the Cabildo was an advisory body, the Governor governed. The Council of Advice which was instituted on the British occupation consisted of five nominated members and again was purely advisory, working alongside the Cabildo. It was not until 1830 that Trinidad received its first Legislature, and that was entirely nominated. Although Spanish law was repealed *in toto* in 1845, and despite repeated applications to the Secretary of State for some form of representation, an elected element did not appear in the Trinidad Government until 1925—only after 123 years of British rule! The year 1925 is the most important landmark on the constitutional scene because the first positive advance towards the attainment of an independent status was made even though there were such restrictions on the qualifications of the electorate that it comprised less than 6% of the total population. Since 1925, though, political progress has been dramatic.

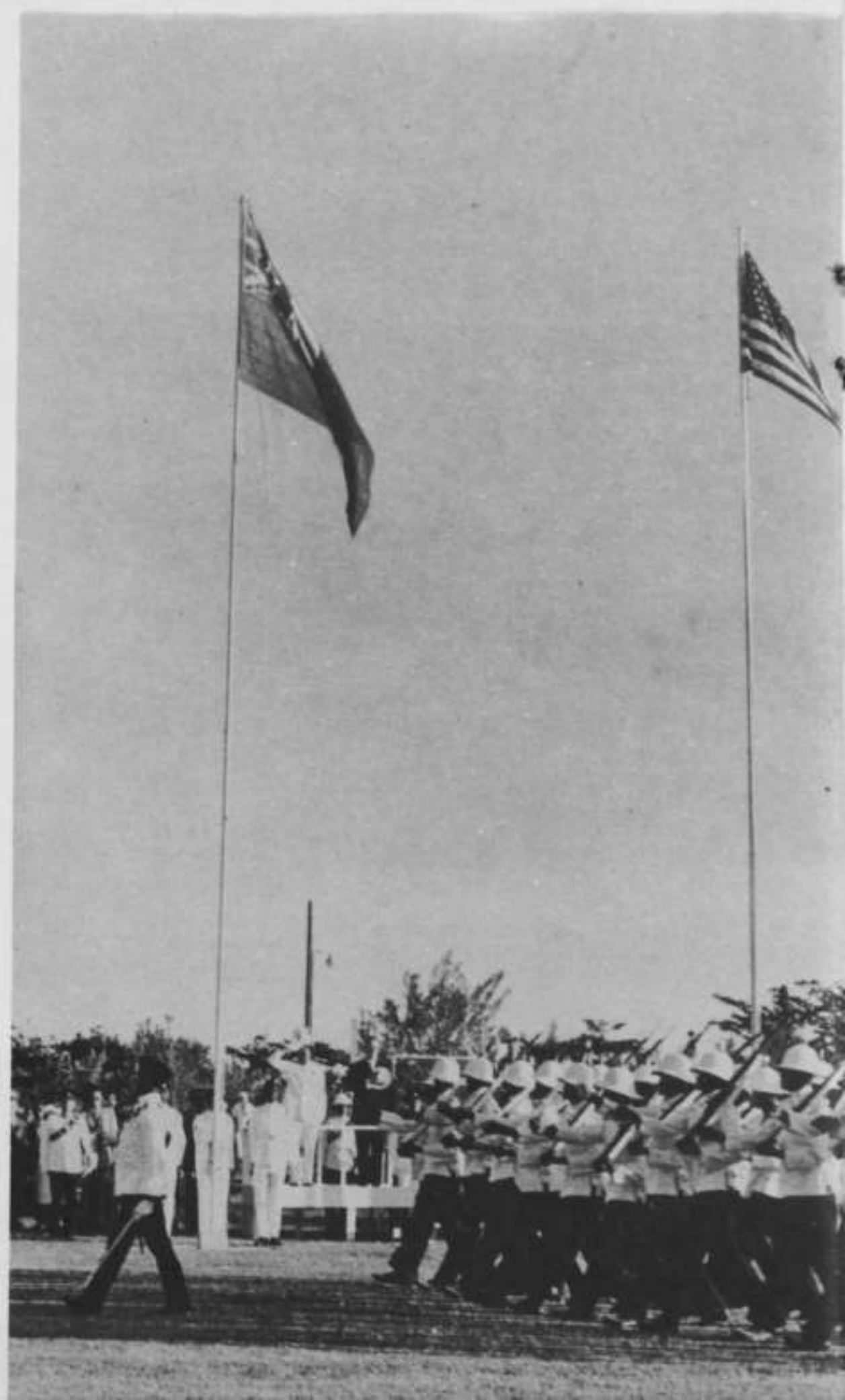
Whitehall, one of the historic older buildings overlooking Port of Spain's Savannah, and formerly a private dwelling, now houses the Prime Minister's office and other government departments.





The Constitution for an independent Trinidad and Tobago was worked out at a Conference at Marlborough House, London, in May 1962. Dr. Eric Williams, the Prime Minister and leader of the Trinidad and Tobago delegation, addresses the Conference.

For the first time the Trinidad and Tobago flag flies alongside the flag of the United States at the United States Naval Station at Chaguaramas. The hoisting of this flag was symbolic of the progress toward the independence of Trinidad and Tobago which was given impetus by the revision, at the instance of Trinidad and Tobago, of the 1941 Lased Bases Agreement entered into between Britain and the United States.



In 1944 a Franchise Committee considered the whole question of franchise, and in 1946, elections were held for the first time on the basis of adult suffrage. The year 1946 thus became the second great landmark on the constitutional scene. But the elected members had no affiliation to one another and consequently there was very little unity and coordination in planning. In one thing they were unanimous and very active—that progressive extension of the elected representation would have to be implemented without delay.

In 1950 a New Legislative Council came into being with 18 elected members and 6 nominated with a Speaker presiding over the proceedings instead of the Governor, and with a modified form of the ministerial system. But the most important change came in 1956, with the introduction of Party politics and the political education of the people by the People's National Movement, the first national political party in Trinidad, in the now famous "University of Woodford Square".

The People's National Movement formed the first Party Government in the history of the country as a result of the general elections of September 24, 1956. At the same time some of the previous independent elected members formed themselves into a Party and subsequently became the "Opposition" in the new government. The germ of the Two-party system emerged.

The significant advance made by the 1956 Constitution was the denial to nominated members of any further voice in policy-making, in effect giving total power to the elected representatives of the people.

Another significant feature appeared as a result of the 1956 elections. The Governor's instructions were amended so as to permit him to choose two of the nominated members from the majority Party.

The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, was replaced, by a further constitutional change in 1959, by the Cabinet presided over by the Premier. Full internal self-government was achieved with the 1961 Constitution which came into effect after the General Election of December 4, 1961.

Thousands of supporters turned out to greet the Prime Minister Designate on his return from the Independence Conference.



"The University" of Woodford Square, a forum of the people in the heart of downtown Port of Spain, where political education has been the theme of innumerable mass meetings held there by the People's National Movement since 1956.

Tremendously interested in all human endeavour, and all branches of learning, the people of Trinidad and Tobago are formed into a multiplicity of clubs, societies and associations that encourage, aid and foster activities as divergent as cycling and philosophy; music and natural history; chess and drama; art and football; writing and the dance. The list is endless.

Cultural and religious observances often overlap and become interwoven with recreation in Trinidad. The Islamic ceremony of the Hosein festival attracts spectators of every creed, and often those who are neither Indian nor Moslem assist in the construction of the exquisitely intricate Taj in each community.

The foundation stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was laid in 1815 when the site was surrounded by marshland. This is now one of the busiest built-up areas in Port of Spain.

One of the most beautiful of all the Hindu temples in Trinidad has recently been completed in suburban St. James and here a wedding party leaves the temple after a marriage according to Hindu rites. There are approximately 190,000 Hindus in Trinidad and Tobago.

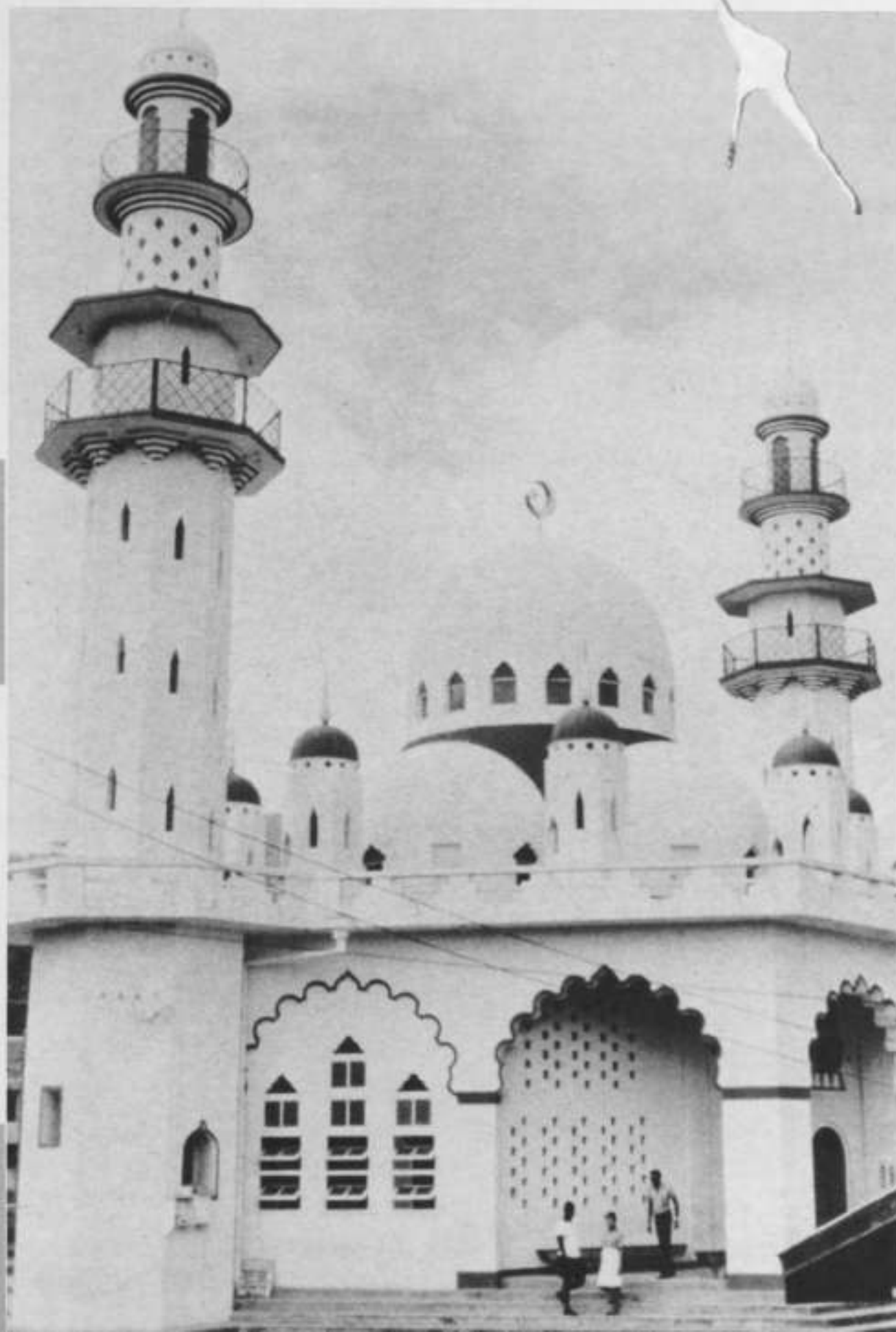


Trinidad's Hindus substitute the east coast beach at Manzanilla for the sacred Ganges river when they perform their annual purification rites.



Boys from Trinity College leave Trinity Cathedral (Anglican), in Port of Spain after a Sunday service.

One of the mosques in Trinidad erected by the Muslim community (about 50,000), who follow the teachings of the prophet Mohammed.



Intricate metal work is an art form which has been inspired by Carnival, but which is now being adapted for other uses. This design of typical Carnival masqueraders by a young artist, has been executed by a leading metal worker and adorns one wall of the Trinidad Hilton Hotel's Carnival bar.



Interest in the visual arts, creative writing and the theatre has developed considerably during the past eight or ten years. In the case of painting, this has now reached a point where the creative artist can find innumerable opportunities throughout each year to show his work and each year finds the public more sensitively perceptive of aesthetic qualities, buying work of a higher and higher standard of quality.

The Trinidad Hilton is a true showcase of local arts and crafts and here an artist puts the finishing touches to a mural which decorates one of the private dining rooms.





The patient potter turns his wheel... and decorative urns, flower pots and other utensils grow beneath his skillful hands.

Music in the Spanish style has been perpetuated by string bands such as this.





A prize-winning choir of secondary school girls. Music is universally popular in this country where a love of rhythm is a national characteristic.



Local dance troupes blend and interpret many different cultures of this multi-racial community.





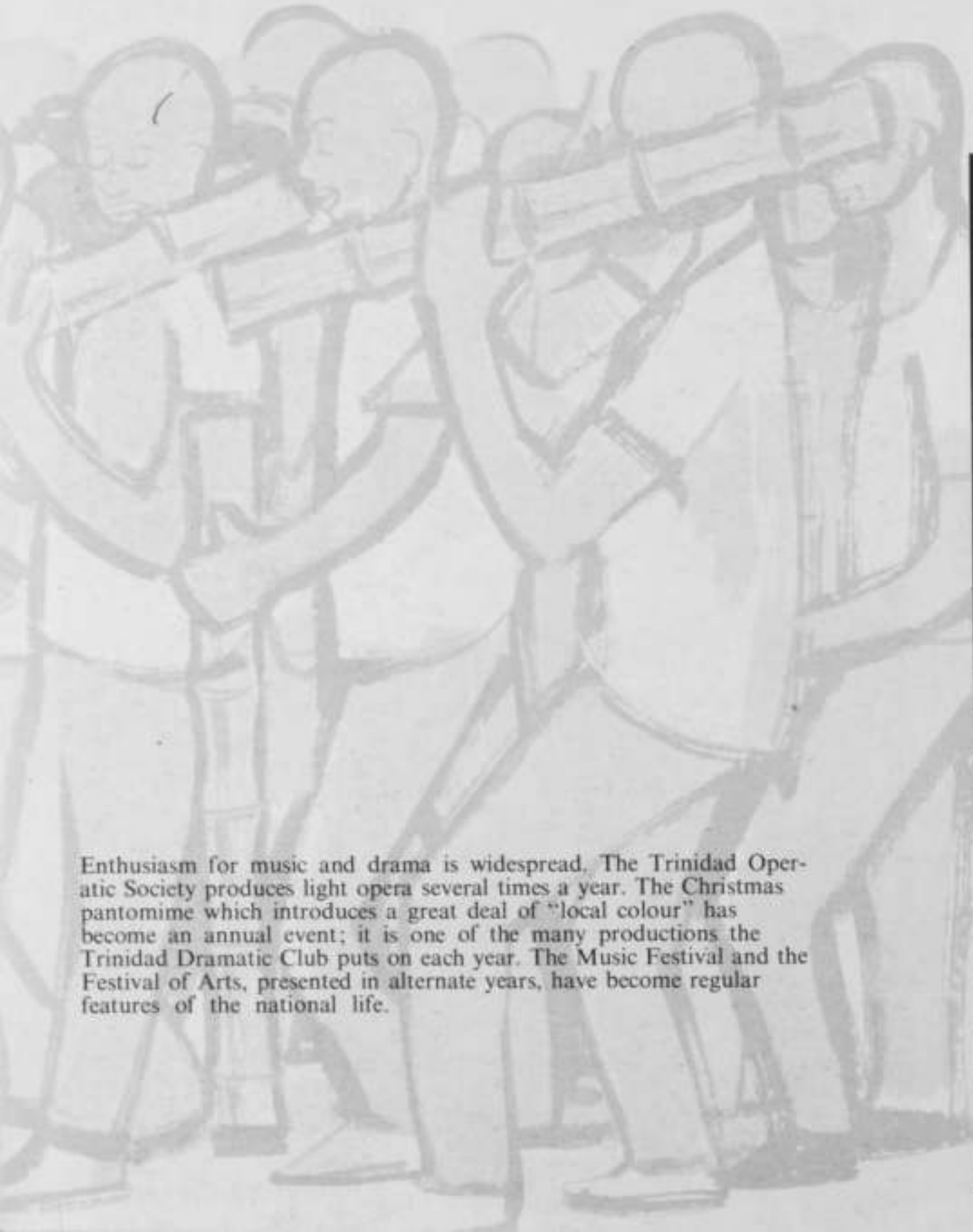
All the year round gardens bloom with brilliant flowers and shrubs.

Of all the beautiful flowering trees in this country, the yellow poui is one of the most colourful. It blooms around Easter, spreading a carpet of colour across the hills.

Artists and craftsmen alike are profoundly influenced by the beauty of Trinidad and Tobago's flora. Whole hillsides may blaze with the gold of the yellow poui or glow with the crimson immortal. Purple petrea, scarlet pointsetia, multi-coloured hibiscus, bougainvillea and ixora are in gardens everywhere. Anthurium and allamanda, orchids and oleanders all are commonplace. And lifting blossom-laden branches into the azure skies are the lovely pink and yellow cassia, delicate jacaranda, flaming tulip trees and poiniana (flamboyants), white, pink and red frangipani, and the mauve-petalled Queen of Flowers.



The steel band was evolved in Trinidad from a variety of historic ways of "making music", dating back to the days of slavery, when drums were banned and so men resorted to "Tamboo Bamboo" (illustrated at left). Now the steel band is a national art form which has won inter-national recognition.



Enthusiasm for music and drama is widespread. The Trinidad Operatic Society produces light opera several times a year. The Christmas pantomime which introduces a great deal of "local colour" has become an annual event; it is one of the many productions the Trinidad Dramatic Club puts on each year. The Music Festival and the Festival of Arts, presented in alternate years, have become regular features of the national life.



The pre-eminent form of folk music is calypso and although it is popular the year round, the calypsonians are busiest of all during the pre-Carnival season when they vie with one another at "tents", and when each aspires to the title of Calypso King for the year.



Not to be confused with purely festive occasions such as Carnival, the Muslim ceremonial of Hosein is of religious origin. But the spectacular tadjahs, the dancing of the "moons" and drums attract thousands of spectators.



Of all sports in Trinidad and Tobago cricket is the most popular and the Queen's Park Oval in Port of Spain has been the site of some of the world's best Test Matches.



Although cricket is the "national" game, there are about 150 sports clubs and organisations in Trinidad and Tobago representing diversified interests. Among the most popular are football, field hockey, cycling, track events, tennis and swimming.

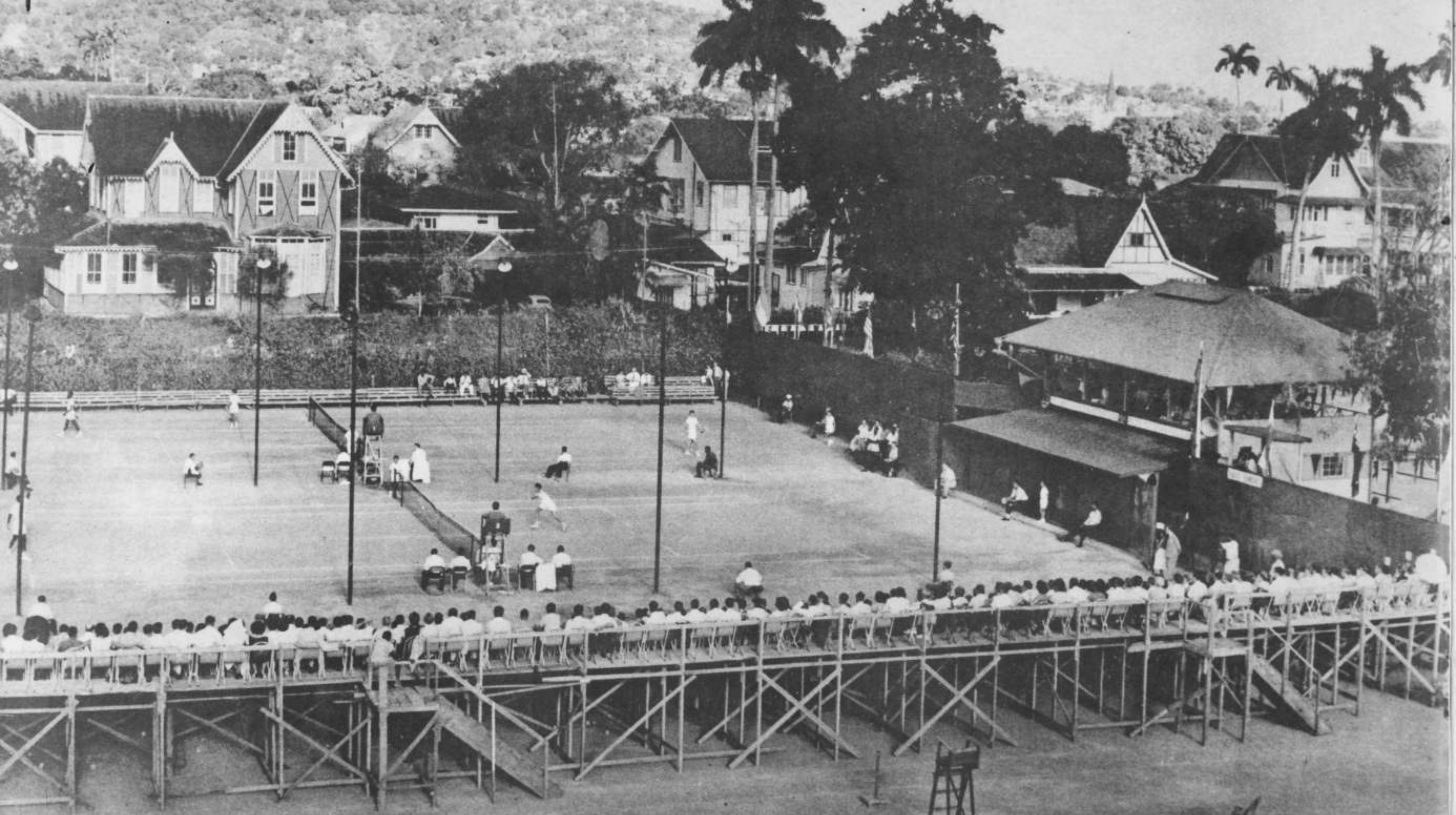
In recent years field and track sports have become increasingly popular with both men and women and there are now many organised inter-club, inter-island and international meets, some 'at home' and some 'away'. Some



Racing is very popular and thousands of spectators follow the sport with keen interest, watching finishes such as this at some eight meetings held at various tracks throughout the year.



During the rainy season football replaces cricket and many league and inter-school matches are played.





Tennis is gaining increasing popularity since public courts have been built recently, supplementing club courts. Here games are in progress at Tranquillity Tennis Club where many of the inter-island matches are played.




All track and field sports are keenly competed. Inter-island and inter-national events are a regular part of annual programmes.



of the country's leading athletes hold records that equal or excel those of representatives from much larger nations.

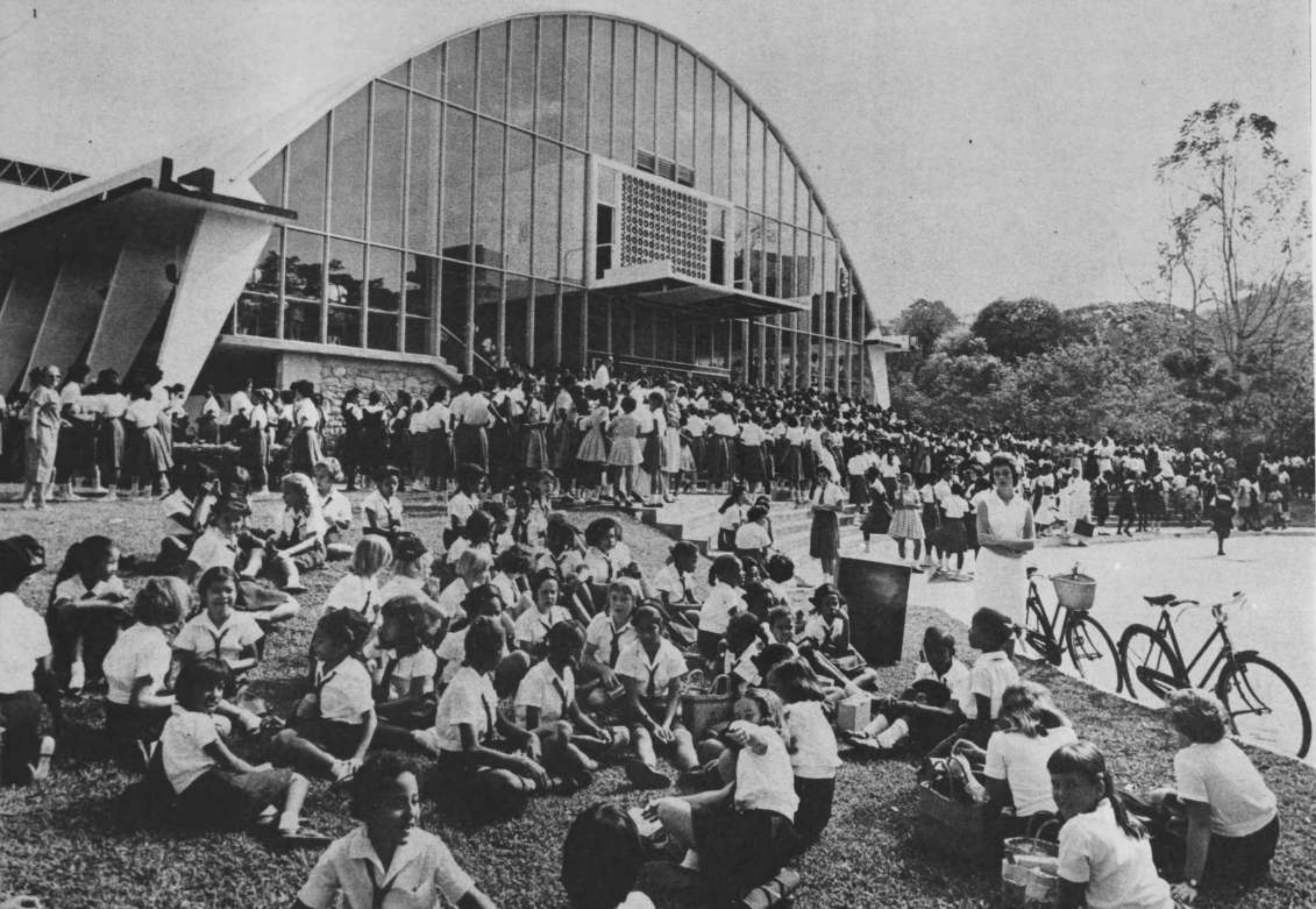
Among cricketers, the name of Sir Learie Constantine has been forever immortalised and other greats include Ramadhin, Willie Rodriguez, Jeff Stollmeyer, Gerry Gomez and Andy Ganteaume.






New road building in Trinidad has opened up new beach areas for the enjoyment of the islanders and visitors alike. This is but one of many panoramic vistas from the North Coast road which skirts the Maracas and Las Cuevas beaches.


Seldom has an entire population of any territory so wholeheartedly taken so much pride and interest in their Government's development programme as has been shown by the people of Trinidad and Tobago. Financed entirely out of the national resources, the Five-year Development programme has embraced the building of new schools and hospitals throughout the territory; improvement and expansion of the fine network of highways; building of electric power plants; providing new supplies of water with new reservoirs at several points; the sewerage scheme for Port of Spain, San Fernando and Arima; cultural



Concerts, lectures and artistic performances of every kind are an important part of life in this country. Here hundreds of youngsters are gathered at Queen's Hall in Port of Spain for a special event arranged for school children.



The electrification of rural areas by the nationally-owned Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission is raising standards of living in remote country districts.



Firemen are proud of the Service to which they belong for it is rated as one of the most efficient in the Caribbean.

centres such as Queen's Hall in Port of Spain and the Naparima Bowl in San Fernando; new centres of local Government such as the new Town Hall, Port of Spain; new housing settlements at Pleasantville, Mallick, Mount Hope and Diego Martin; new and modern Fire Stations in Port of Spain and San Fernando; agricultural experimentation and assistance to farmers; a new airport terminal



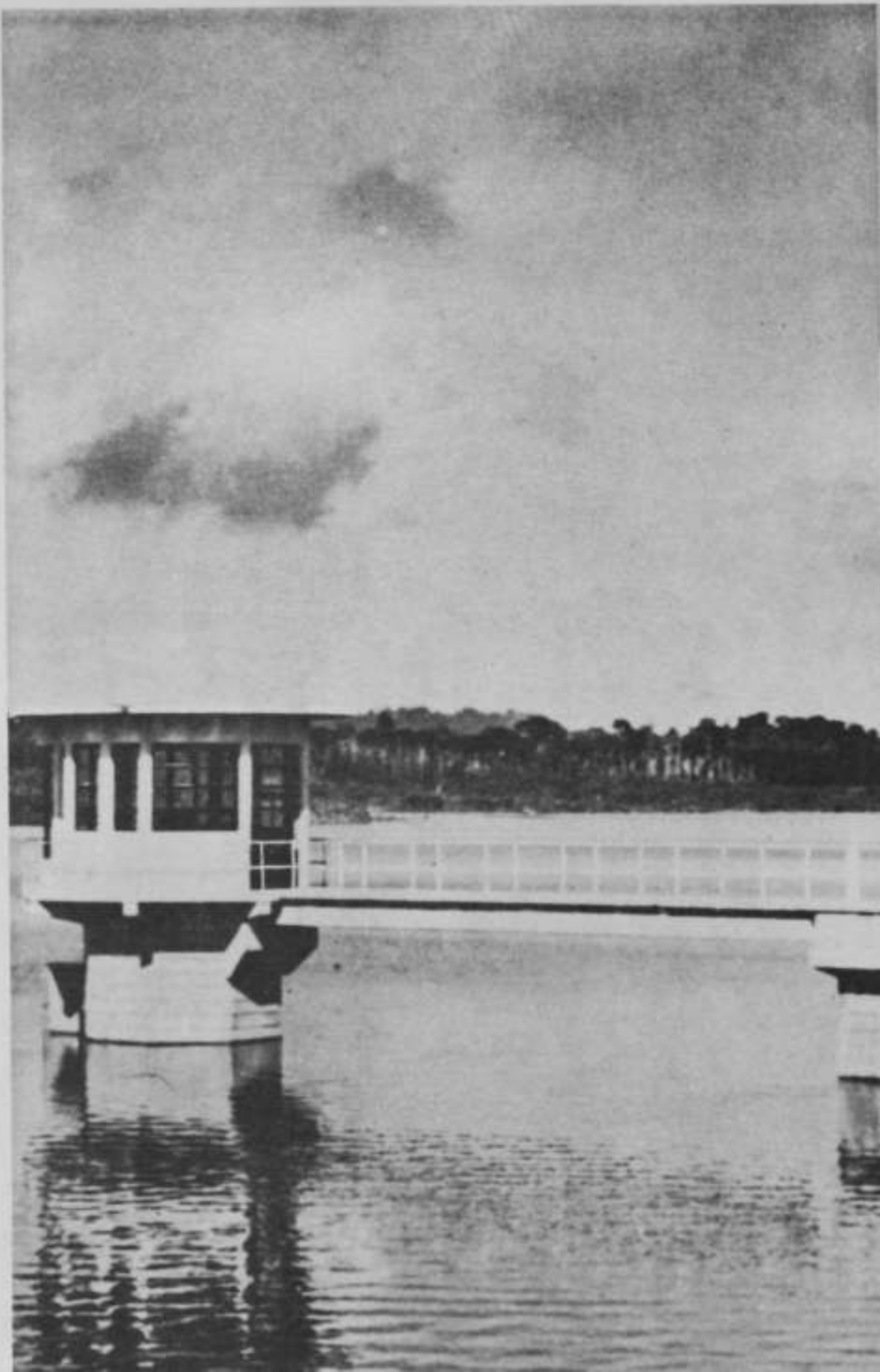
Education of the youngsters of this new country has the highest priority and no rural area has been neglected. Some 350 more school places were added by this new school in the village of Rio Claro.

and better runways; new markets with cold storage facilities; better lighting of streets in urban areas; extension of electricity supplies to many rural areas.

There is not a single phase of life in Trinidad and Tobago that has not in some way been brought into the development plans of the government.

Approximately 12 millions gallons of water a day are supplied to south Trinidad from the newly completed Navet reservoir.

Engineers and many workers are kept busy by road development projects.



Looking with confidence toward the years ahead, the children of this new nation have every reason to expect greater prosperity, richer developments and world recognition as a nation whose people have learned so well how to live together harmoniously. The striving toward independence and its attainment have brought a new feeling of personal responsibility to each individual man, woman and child. Responsibility toward their neighbours and themselves.





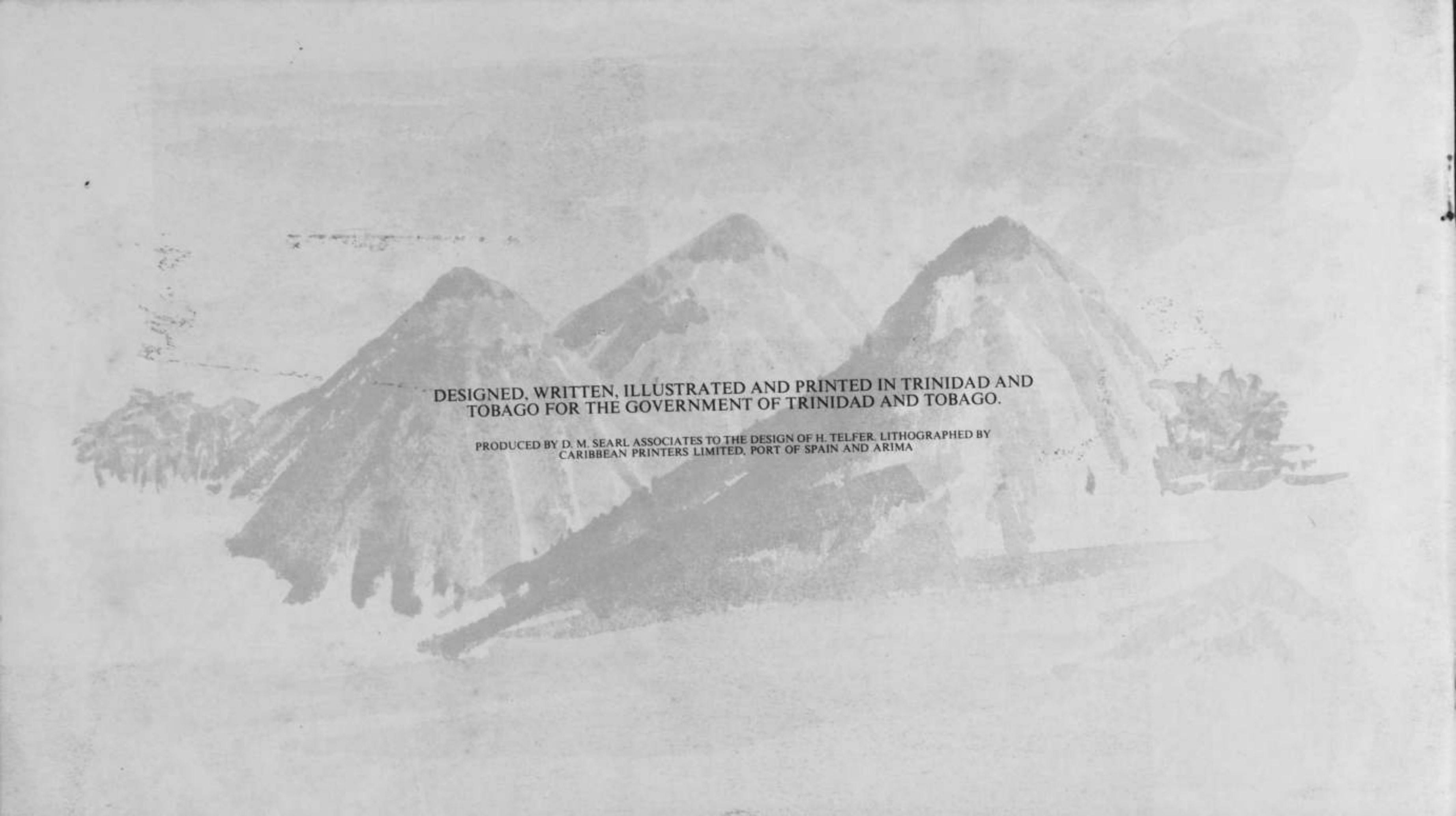
The boys and girls of today are the leaders of tomorrow. For their sake new skills must be learned and taught, social services improved and new techniques acquired. Their's is the future for which the firm foundations must be laid today.



responsibility for making Trinidad and Tobago a better place in which to live and learn, to grow and work; for the people know that it is only through discipline, and particularly self-discipline, production at ever more efficient levels, tolerance, and acceptance of individual rights and cultural differences in the community that this new nation can go forward to a future of unlimited prosperity.

TOGETHER WE ASPIRE, TOGETHER WE ACHIEVE.





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