

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



# REPORT

ON THE

# GENERAL ELECTIONS

# 1961

PREPARED BY THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS

# REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 1961

## I. AMENDMENT OF ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

1. A great experiment in amendment of the existing electoral procedure was initiated in August 1960 with the approval by the Legislative Council of a White Paper entitled "Cabinet Proposals for Amendment of Electoral Procedure". The changes were drastic and involved amendments to almost all aspects of the electoral procedure.

2. The most extensive change was in the registration procedure. Here the old system of holding an *ad hoc* registration for every general election was changed to a system of Permanent Personal Registration. This is a system of continuous registration with interruptions only immediately before a general election at which time a special electoral registration is held with a cut off date before polling day. Each person is registered on a registration record card which he must sign and which must be countersigned by the officer carrying out the registration. Of necessity contact with the election official is essential, the onus being on the individual to present himself for registration. A person once registered remains registered for all subsequent elections, a change of registration being only necessary in certain cases where there is a change in the qualification of the person as an elector.

3. As an adjunct to the system of Permanent Personal Registration it was decided to make use of identification cards. These cards were to carry the photograph and signature of the registered person. Because of this it was decided also to attach a photograph of the person to the registration record card. The signature and photograph of the person were to be used as a means of positive identification of the elector at the polls.

4. Voting machines were introduced as they were considered to provide the best of all methods of voting. They were calculated to reduce the percentage of rejected votes to vanishing point, to provide absolute secrecy in voting, and to improve the security of the voting procedure and the facility of counting the votes after the poll. The machines of the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation were used.

5. The opportunity was also taken to bring all elections under one authority and to make the electoral procedure uniform for all elections by bringing them under the control of a single Ordinance. This involved bringing municipal elections under the control of the Supervisor of Elections.

6. The electoral office was made practically autonomous in the production and printing of electoral lists. By recording the name of each elector in reproducible type in the form of a separate embossed plate, a standing record was formed from which the lists could be printed. This record was flexible in that it permitted of easy amendment of the plates or of the removal of unwanted plates or the insertion of new plates. A suitable set of machinery and equipment made by the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation and the Rank-Xerox Company was used for this purpose.

## II. ENABLING LEGISLATION RELATING TO PERMANENT PERSONAL REGISTRATION

7. In order to make an early start on the registration and before the substantive ordinance controlling elections could be prepared, an enabling ordinance was passed. This was the Electoral Registration Ordinance, 1960. Shortly after this, the Registration Rules 1960 were prepared.

8. The main purpose of the ordinance was to register:—

(a) All persons who had been resident in the territory for a period of not less than six months and who were otherwise qualified as electors under the Legislative Council (Qualification of Electors) Ordinance, 1957; and

(b) all other persons who were 17 years of age or over.



The ordinance made provision for the registration areas in which registrations were to be carried out, for the records in which the registrations were to be entered and for the issue of identification cards to all registered persons. It also gave authority for the necessary rules to be made and established the officers necessary to carry out the duties. The spade work of the registration was to be done by itinerant assistant registration officers who would go from house to house registering all persons entitled to be registered. The law also created a number of offences designed to secure the effective implementation of the ordinance. The Registration Rules 1960 were made under the provisions of this ordinance and provided detailed machinery for carrying out the registration including the necessary forms. The rules provided for the entry of the qualifications and descriptions of persons eligible to register on registration record cards which were made out in duplicate and were signed by both the person being registered and the person registering. They also provided for the preparation of the identification cards of registered persons at the time of registration, but as those had to be further processed and as photographs had to be added to them they were not to be delivered to the registrants at the time of registration. Because of this there was also provision for a certificate of registration to be issued in duplicate to the registered persons and this document served as an authority for an official photographer to take that person's photograph and as a temporary document to be kept until such time as the identification card could be prepared and delivered. A post of Area Inspector was created, the holder of which was required to make detailed investigations into all registrations under query and to assist the Registration Officer in whatever way that officer considered necessary.

9. The new ordinance and the rules thereunder were criticised rather extensively by the Opposition Party. Government adopted the attitude of being willing to compromise and at a conference held at Ministerial level accepted certain amendments to the rules. The most important of these was to limit the Registration Officers' absolute power to require information to be supplied by prospective registrants before completing a registration. The Registration Officer could now only require information to be supplied as lay within the power of the registrants to give. Another contentious point was the requirement in the rules to ask prospective registrants who could not sign their names a set of 5 out of 20 questions the answers to which would be recorded and used for purposes of identification. Identification was to be carried out by asking the same questions at polling stations and comparing the answers given with the original answers. The Opposition considered that this would be a serious handicap in some cases to the completion of the respective registrations and pointed out the possibility of fraud by the itinerant assistant registration officers who could in the absence of a witness put down answers other than those given by the registrant. As they stood, the rules, on the grounds of secrecy, required that these questions should be taken confidentially. An amendment was therefore inserted enabling a person to bring a witness, and there was an unwritten understanding that the questions would not be asked unless they were found to be absolutely necessary. A third amendment changed the provision that a Registration Officer's decision on a registration was final to one allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court. The general power was given to the Supervisor of Elections to direct that any of the provisions of the rules should not apply. These amendments were embodied in the Registration (Amendment) Rules 1961.

### III. DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

10. The legislation controlling the delimitation of constituencies was the Trinidad and Tobago (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council 1960, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1960. It called for the division of the Territory into thirty constituencies by a Boundaries Commission of five members. It laid down the following guiding principles under which the Commission was directed to discharge its duties:—

- (a) That each member of the proposed House of Representatives should represent approximately 12,000 voters;
- (b) that special attention should be paid to the needs of sparsely populated areas which on account of size, isolation or inadequacy of communication could not adequately be represented by a single Member of the proposed House of Representatives; and
- (c) that natural boundaries such as major highways and rivers should be used wherever possible.

11. The members of the Commission were appointed on the 1st November, 1960, and were as follows :—

- (a) The Speaker of the Legislative Council, Chairman;
- (b) Mr. Justice Clement E. Phillips, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Vice-Chairman, who was appointed by the Governor;
- (c) Dr. P. V. J. Solomon and Mr. C. A. Thomasos, Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who were appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier; and
- (d) Mr. Stephen C. Maharaj, Elected Member of the Legislative Council, who was appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council.

12. Under the Order in Council the Commission was directed to submit its report to the Legislative Council within 10 weeks of the 1st November, 1960. The last day for submitting the report was therefore the 9th January, 1961. Within this period the Commission held nine meetings, the first being held on the 7th November, 1960, and the last on the 3rd January, 1961. By advertisement in the *Royal Gazette*, the *Trinidad Guardian*, and the *Nation* and by broadcasts over *Radio Trinidad* and *Radio Guardian*, the public were invited to send in memoranda and to give oral evidence. Only two memoranda were received, one from the African National Congress and the other from Mr. Wilfred D. Best. Oral evidence was given only by certain members of the African National Congress and by Mr. J. A. Awon.

13. Only in the case of Tobago was it found necessary to invoke the assistance of principle (b) of the guiding principles laid down by the Order in Council. Tobago was divided into two constituencies although on the ground of its voting population—approximately 13,500—it would only have qualified for one. The Commission thought, however, that because of its sparse population, inadequacy of internal communications and physical separation from Trinidad it could not adequately be represented by only one member, and it was divided into two constituencies on the basis of the existing parishes. In the delimitation of the constituencies in Trinidad the Commission followed as closely as possible the requirements of principle (c), but where major highways and rivers could not approximately be used, county boundaries, ward boundaries and the boundaries of existing polling divisions were utilised. In general the requirement of principle (a), that is, uniformity of electoral population, was closely followed using as a basis the most recent figures supplied by the Electoral Department. Because the actual delimitation of boundaries was not completed until near the end of December, 1960, the setting out of the boundaries in detail had to be rushed and there was no time for a detailed check by the Lands and Surveys Department as would normally have been done. In spite of this only two errors of description were observed later and of these one was so trifling as to cause no trouble. The other resulted in a redefinition of the boundaries of two adjacent constituencies.

14. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Stephen C. Maharaj in which a delimitation of constituencies differing considerably from the majority report was set out. There was however, agreement on the division of Tobago into two constituencies. Mr. Maharaj criticised the majority report as having failed to adhere to all the principles for guidance set out in the Order in Council and quoted examples of divergence in each case.

15. The Commission submitted its report to the Legislative Council on the 9th January, 1961. As required by section 7 of the Order in Council, the Minister of Home Affairs laid for approval before the Legislative Council on the 24th February, 1961, the Boundaries Commission Order 1961. This Order gave effect without modification to the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission. The Order was subsequently approved by resolution of the Legislative Council on the 11th day of March, 1961.

#### IV. DELIMITATION OF POLLING DIVISIONS

16. The last delimitation of polling divisions was carried out for the County Councils General Elections in 1959. These together with the polling divisions established for the towns of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima in preparation for the Federal Elections in 1958, totalled 1,026. As only

1,000 voting machines were purchased and on the assumption that a voting machine would serve one polling division it was at first considered that some reduction in the number of polling divisions was necessary. It was proposed to do this by consolidation of some of the polling divisions and actually some preparatory work was done on this. The proposal was eventually abandoned however and work was commenced on revising the boundaries of polling divisions to conform with the delimitation of constituencies by the Boundaries Commission but without any considerable change in the actual number. The greatest amount of change occurred in the County of Caroni where the Old Southern Main Road was used as a boundary between the constituencies of Chaguanas and Caroni East, and which involved changes in the boundaries of some ten polling divisions. Unfortunately, as the Boundaries Commission Order was approved only after the commencement of the registration, adjustments became necessary at a later stage. This involved a survey on the field to determine to which polling divisions the registrants concerned belonged after the redefinition of boundaries and then notifying them of the new polling division number. Another task was the classification of polling divisions according to density of population. This was necessary because of the provision in the registration rules to pay I.A.R.O.'s different rates of pay depending on whether their polling divisions could be classified as fairly populated, remote or between such categories.

#### V. PREPARATION OF MAPS

17. An extensive map making job had to be carried out to assist the registration officers in their work. First a set of small scale maps had to be prepared showing all the new electoral districts as defined by the Boundaries Commission. These were for use mainly by the Central Electoral Office and later on in the proceedings by the Returning Officers. Maps were also produced showing on a similar scale the eleven registration areas. These were for use by the Central Electoral Office, the Registration Officers and the Area Inspectors. Finally large-scale maps had to be prepared for the itinerant assistant registration officers in the field. These maps showed the entire registration area with the boundaries of all the polling divisions marked in. There were too many of these officers to make it practicable for a map to be supplied for each. As a consequence maps were placed in the offices of the registration officers where they could be consulted by the field officers. The Area Inspectors also had instructions to give all assistance possible and were responsible for getting the itinerant assistant registration officers acquainted with the boundaries of the polling divisions they had to enumerate even before they went out into the field. Maps prepared during the initial stages of the registration were used again during the period of electoral registration at the various registration offices established. This part of the registration will be dealt with in more detail in a later paragraph. The final job of preparing large-scale maps shewing the electoral districts and the boundaries of the polling divisions in them was completed at a later stage in time for use by the Returning Officers as they were appointed.

#### VI. ORGANIZATION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

18. A great deal of preparatory work was necessary to set up what might be described as the mechanical aids to the electoral system. These were the Addressograph and related machinery and the equipment for setting up the names and addresses of the persons registered in permanent type and the printing plant for producing the lists of electors for an election; the photographic units for taking the photographs of all registered persons and the developing and printing plant for producing the finished photographs; the laminating and embossing machinery for the production of identification cards; and the voting machines.

19. The plans for printing the lists had been worked out long before and in great detail. Those for photography were sketched out at first as it was not sure that photography would be adopted. Thus it was only after the approval of the White Paper in August, 1960, that planning could be entered into in detail. However, as an experienced contractor, the Willson Camera Company, was found, much of the difficulty was removed. It was only at the end of 1960 in the month of December, however, that this work could be said to have properly started. The plans for identification cards were commenced late for the same reason but as in the case of photography some planning had been done



before. In the case of the voting machines the problems were different in that the setting up of a plant was not involved. The fact that representatives of the makers of the machines, the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation, were present was of great help, as their invaluable experience in voting machine handling was thus made available.

20. The details of the procurement of all this machinery and equipment are given in the various administrative reports of the department and will not be repeated here. An outline of how the various plants were organised follows immediately.

21. The problem of list preparation was to set up the names and addresses of electors in a form suitable for immediate reproduction, yet to provide for easy and rapid change to match the continuous change in the electoral population. In the system used, names and addresses of electors were embossed on metal plates which, after being put on specially designed frames could be filed away in drawers in whatever order the listing required. As plates were individual for each elector the retiring of a name from the list or the addition of a new name to the list could easily be done by either taking out the relevant plate in the case of the former or preparing a new plate and inserting it in the case of the latter. Cases of change of address could usually be dealt with by removing the former plate, preparing a new one and inserting it in the appropriate place. In any case where the change was slight, for example where there were clerical errors, the plate could be corrected. Reproduction of the lists was done on addressograph machines which could accept the frames and plates from the drawers and print them in the order in which they had been filed. These lists were then taken to the Xerographic equipment, a photo-electric process, where a reduction in size of the lists was effected and the lists reproduced on offset masters suitable for printing on a printing press.

22. The embossing of the plates was done on two automatic graphotypes and one manual machine. As the automatic machines were activated by punched tape three tape perforators had to be provided. Two addressograph machines were provided for the initial printing of the lists. The xerographic equipment consisted of a small VR. Camera and two processors together with a large Robertson camera, a charging unit, a developer and a transfer unit. All masters prepared on this equipment were served by a single fuser which made the reproductions permanent. Printing was done on a semi-automatic double-headed tandem multilith machine.

23. If time had been sufficient the above equipment and machinery would have been adequate, as the work could have been stretched out over a period of a year to eighteen months. Because of the extremely limited time available additional machinery had to be rented. Luckily, the Addressograph-Multilith Corporation was willing to provide additional machines on a rental basis and three manual graphotypes and two tape perforators were obtained. It was necessary in addition to work the machines on a shift basis. At the peak period the machines were operated around the clock, a three-shift system having been organised. The printing machinery was supplemented by a single-headed manual multilith machine.

24. The unit for taking photographs was called an identograph unit. This was of light tabular metal construction provided with a shelf for the camera, a stool at a fixed distance from it, a background and a single light. All photographs were taken at a fixed distance and the camera adjustment was made beforehand by an experienced photographer. Adjustment for the varying height of the subjects was made simply by tilting the frame, and incidentally the camera, to suit. The work of taking photographs in the field will not be described here as it forms part of the organization for the registration. Full details therefore will be given in a later section. There remains for description only the plant for developing and printing. This was done in the central Electoral Office in which there was provided a large dark room, a small dark room and another room in which both clerical and repair work was done. There were also two small store rooms in which film, printing paper and other photographic accessories were kept. The whole area was air-conditioned in order to secure better results by control of the temperature. In the small darkroom three large plastic-lined tanks were provided. In these the developing fluids were put, their capacities being such as to provide enough material to carry on the developing of large numbers of negatives over a long period. The film arrived in rolls capable of taking up to 500 exposures and these, after developing in the tanks,

were put on drying frames. The negatives, when ready, were taken to the large darkroom in which two printing machines were provided. Three prints of each photograph were made and the strips of printing paper with the unprocessed prints were carried over to a series of troughs in which the usual developing fluids were placed. After developing, the prints were transferred to two power driven washers. They were then transferred to a large drier also power driven, which was housed in the same room in which office work and repairs were done. Prints were then die-cut on a machine which made perforations around the edges of the photographs, making it easy for them to be detached at the appropriate stage.

25. Identification cards were made up by itinerant assistant registration officers who entered the relevant information on plastic paper inserts which were later on covered and fused with two sheets of plastic in a process described as lamination. The filling in of the identification cards in the field is for description in a later paragraph. The lamination of the cards was done centrally in the Electoral Office and for this six laminators were provided. These were electrically operated machines which by the application of heat and pressure caused the plastic sheets to fuse with the central insert. The central core was made of paper impregnated with plastic and as a result fusion with the covering sheets was complete. This is different from the ordinary type of lamination where fusion is secured only around the margins of the central paper core. After lamination the cards were trimmed on die cutters, four of which were provided. They had then to be embossed with the name of the registered person together with his registration number. The provision for this was two automatic graphotypes, one manual graphotype and two tape perforators. During the peak period however, the number of laminators had to be increased to ten and five manual graphotypes and two tape perforators were added. It was found that manual graphotypes were more suitable for embossing identification cards than automatic graphotypes. This was because any errors of sequence that might have been made in a series of cards passing through an automatic graphotype might mean repetition of the preparation of the identification cards for all those that came after the mistake occurred. To avoid this a great deal of checking had to be carried out when using the automatic graphotypes and this considerably slowed down the procedure.

26. The main problem in the initial stages of the voting machine organization was to provide a suitable storage place which would also be convenient for preparing the machines before an election. Eventually it was found not necessary to build a warehouse. A large building at Golden Grove Prison was available as it had never been used as a prison. By a lucky coincidence the construction of this building was such as to make it eminently suitable as a warehouse for voting machines and little adaptation was necessary. Voting machines were transported from the factory to Miami by truck and from Miami to Piarco, Trinidad, by aeroplane. From Piarco to Golden Grove, which was reasonably near, transportation was again by truck. The machines were made secure from interference by putting on a round the clock police guard. This was an added precaution, as security was already obtained by having the machines in a building within the prison compound.

## VII. REGISTRATION AREAS

27. The registration areas are described in the First Schedule of the Electoral Registration Rules of 1960 and the First Schedule of the Representation of the People Act 1961. The areas coincided in every case with administrative areas. The towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando constituted two of these areas. The town of Arima together with the Wards of Blanchisseuse, Arima and San Raphael comprised another area. The Wards of Diego Martin and Tacarigua made up a fourth area and the Ward of St. Ann's a fifth. Five other areas coincided with the counties of St. Andrew and St. David, the county of Caroni, the county of Victoria, the county of St. Patrick and the counties of Nariva and Mayaro. The island of Tobago constituted the eleventh area. The Registration area of Diego Martin-Tacarigua was found to be somewhat difficult to administer as the two wards of which it is comprised are separated by the ward of St. Ann's. In order to conform with the general plan of distributing the work as evenly as possible between registration officers and yet using administration boundaries, it was necessary to define this area in this way. However, with the rapid expansion in the ward of Diego Martin it is likely that that ward can make a separate registration area at a later date.

### VIII. REGISTRATION OFFICERS AND STAFF

28. Eleven Registration Officers had to be appointed, one for each of the registration areas. These appointments were all made before the end of 1960, the last being on the 1st November, 1960. The office of Registration Officer was to be assigned to persons holding substantive offices in the Public Service either at Central or Local Government level. Meetings were held with these officers to indoctrinate them into all aspects of their work and they were provided with written instructions as a general guide and for reference in cases of difficulty.

29. Each registration officer was provided with a clerk and in most cases with a messenger to assist him with his work. Appointments of these were made shortly after or at the same time as the appointments of the registration officers. The volume of work proved to be such when the registration got fully under way that it became necessary to appoint a number of temporary clerks to assist registration officers. The number of these was built up as the necessity arose to a maximum of 36.

### IX. FIELD STAFF

30. The field staff consisted of Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, Scrutineers, Photographers, Area Inspectors and Temporary Area Inspectors. The former had the duty of going from house to house in order to register all persons entitled to be registered and they were to be accompanied by the Scrutineers. One Area Inspector was appointed for each Registration area. He is a permanent officer on the Civil Establishment. The Temporary Area Inspector as his name indicates is not a permanent officer and the intention was that he should be appointed to assist the Area Inspector of a registration area during an electoral registration. Scrutineers for each Registration Unit were appointed by the Supervisor of Elections on the recommendation of any political party having one or more members within the Legislative Council. In most cases photographers were placed in stations where an identograph unit was set up. In a few cases, however, photographers were assigned to mobile units which were provided with identograph equipment.

31. In order to get a good selection of Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers it was decided to use roughly half the number of enumerators usually appointed for a general election and to select from previous lists those who had the best records. Unfortunately, due to the shortage of time, this selection was not carried out as carefully as it should have been, but it was felt however that any deficiencies in the work of these officers would be apparent to the scrutineers who accompanied them and therefore be brought to notice. The total number of these officers initially appointed was 523 which was roughly one for two polling divisions. At a later stage, when it was found that the work would not be completed in time, additional Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers up to a total of 89 were appointed. During the course of the work 45 Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers resigned and 2 were dismissed. In some cases it was found necessary to assign Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers to more than 2 polling divisions. 23 Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers were so assigned.

32. Scrutineers from each party were in equal number to the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, except for slight variations in number during the course of registration. As only two political parties nominated scrutineers the number was therefore double that of the Itinerant Registration Officers at all times. During the course of the work there were many changes of scrutineers for various reasons, including unsatisfactory work. The record indicates that in the case of the P.N.M. there were 113 such changes, and in the case of the D.L.P. 197.

33. As mentioned above there were 11 Area Inspectors one for each registration area. From time to time as the volume of work increased Temporary Area Inspectors were appointed to assist them. The maximum number of these employed was 60.

34. The instruction of the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, Scrutineers, Area Inspectors and Temporary Area Inspectors was carried out at the same time. The original plan to extend this instruction over a period of days had to be abandoned because of lack of time. Instead the work was divided between the Supervisor of Elections and the Assistant Supervisor of Elections and in



most cases only one instructional meeting was held. In some instances additional lessons were given to scrutineers. To supplement the instruction written booklets were given to each of these officers. Political parties were also provided with copies for distribution to the scrutineers.

35. The instruction of photographers was carried out by the Wilson Camera Company. As the operation of the cameras did not require any great photographic skill the instructions were simple and as a consequence instruction booklets were neither prepared nor issued. It was found necessary however to emphasize certain points of procedure to photographers and this was done by the use of circulars. Certain other circulars were necessary to give directions to photographers about the co-ordination of their work with that of the other officers.

#### X. COMMENCEMENT OF REGISTRATION

36. Although it was originally intended to commence registration in all registration areas at the same time this was not found possible. As a consequence on the 25th January, 1961, work could be started only in Port-of-Spain and Diego Martin-Tacarigua. Other areas were brought in from time to time the latest being St. Patrick on the 14th March. In actual fact the Registration could be said to have got under way as a full-scale operation in March, 1961.

#### XI. COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

37. In order to understand fully the reasons for setting up a Committee on Registration it is necessary to go back to events that occurred as early as 1959 or earlier. The need for a drastic revision of the electoral system had been seen by the Supervisor of Elections some years before 1959. A study of new systems was undertaken during this period resulting in a draft new system being drawn up and submitted to Government. In 1959 matters came to a head and the Supervisor of Elections was sent to the United States of America to get first hand information about the system he was advocating. On his return in July he immediately commenced work on a detailed report which formed one of the appendices to the White Paper entitled "Cabinet Proposals for Amendment of Electoral Procedure". This was submitted on August 20, 1959 to the Ministry of Home Affairs but it was not until August 1960 that final approval was given for the new system; because (1) it was required that a pilot test scheme should be carried out and reported on as successful, and (2) Government was preoccupied, it is understood, with a heavy programme of important business. Unfortunately the constitutional requirements were that the next general elections should take place not later than January 1962. The time required to organize and put into operation the new system was therefore already dangerously short. The date for the elections was eventually fixed for the 4th December, 1961, but even if the elections had been fixed to take place on the absolutely latest day in January 1962 the month and three quarters gained would not have been greatly significant in making up for the time shortage.

38. Soon after the commencement of the registration it became apparent that because of the short time in which the registration of electors had to be done it would not be possible for the electoral department single-handed to carry out the work. It was found that the Supervisor of Elections did not have sufficient time to deal with all the numerous aspects of the organization of so many new projects. It was obvious also that something more than the normal administrative procedure was needed in order to expedite decisions on the important financial and administrative questions that were continually arising. It seemed necessary also to bring into force some means of enlisting the co-operation of all the Ministries concerned in this stupendous task. It was at this juncture that the Premier intervened. As he put it the whole matter had to be put on a national basis. For this reason he appointed in the middle of February a high level Registration Committee consisting of himself as Premier and Minister of Finance, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Communications and Works, the Attorney General, the Permanent Secretaries to the Ministers represented and the Treasury Solicitor. The Premier was Chairman of this Committee. To this committee a working committee, described as the Sub-Committee on Registration, was also appointed. It consisted of a chairman—Mr. Eldon Warner representing the Premier, Mr. Harold Fraser representing the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Rodney St. Rose representing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Owen

Mathurin, Public Relations Officer, Assistant Superintendent Victor Rique, Officer in charge of the Police Photographic Unit and Mr. T. F. Farrell, Supervisor of Elections. The department acknowledges the considerable assistance received from these committees without the help of which it would not have been possible to complete all the preparation for the Elections in time.

39. Although it was originally intended that the sub-committee would deal only with registration matters its duties were later on extended to organizing certain aspects of the preparation for the elections. Its responsibility was seen as the undertaking of those arrangements which directly affected the electorate and the public, leaving matters connected with the Electoral Law, staff and supplies to be dealt with by the Supervisor of Elections. The division of duties eventually turned out as follows :—

*Committee on Registration :*

- (i) Speeding up the process of registration;
- (ii) Supervision and preparation of the electoral lists;
- (iii) Planning and conduct of the Voter Education Campaign;
- (iv) Arrangements for delivery of Identification Cards;
- (v) The selection and inspection of places to be used as polling stations; and
- (vi) Arrangements for the transportation of voting machines to and from polling stations.

*Supervisor of Elections :*

- (i) Selection and training of election officers;
- (ii) The design and printing of the election forms;
- (iii) The provision of all supplies for polling stations; and
- (iv) The preparation and statutory inspection of voting machines.

The Committee did however take some part in (a) the training of staff, and (b) the arrangements for the inspection of voting machines. As one of the reasons for its appointment was to make sure that all operations were carried out in time it acted as watchdog to ensure that the timetable was observed.

## XII. PROGRESS OF THE REGISTRATION

40. The newly-appointed Registration Committee had before it the task of completing the registration of all persons of the ages of 17 upwards within the shortest time possible. When the Committee assumed its functions the registration had started but was not by any means in full swing and not much work had been done. It was estimated at this time that the number of persons to be registered would be about 430,000 of whom 380,000 would be eligible to vote at the elections. There were two phases of this work : firstly, the initial registration of persons in the field and secondly, the preparation at the Central Electoral Office of the Central and Unit Registers, and Identification Cards for delivery to the public and the embossing of names and addresses of electors on individual metal plates for printing of electoral lists. This involved :—

- (a) Processing of photographs taken;
  - (b) checking the Registration Record Cards and Identification Cards completed by the Field Officer;
  - (c) matching each Registration Record Card, Identification Card, Certificate of Registration and photograph relating to each registered person to form what was described as a Master File;
  - (d) laminating and embossing the Identification Cards;
  - (e) preparing from the Registration Record Cards the metal plates described above and setting up the necessary files therefrom;
  - (f) preparing a central register of Duplicate Registration Record Cards;
  - (g) distribution of the original Registration Record Cards to the Registration Officers for the completion of Unit Registers of Electors;
  - (h) delivery of the processed Identification Cards to their respective owners.
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the work of the fixed centres when the volume of work was excessive. These units were also used for informational purposes in two ways, (a) by means of loud speakers the populace would be informed in advance that a temporary photographic centre would be established in their area and (b) the unit was used as a mobile cinema unit to show the film on registration that had been prepared by Government. The mobile fleet was eventually made up of 16 vehicles, 10 of which were equipped to be used as mobile photographic centres and the other 6 were used exclusively as publicity units. In all there were 71 locations at which photographs were taken as the Registration progressed throughout Trinidad and Tobago. A list of these is given in Appendix V.

46. Early in the proceedings it began to be discovered that numerous mistakes in completing registration record cards and identification cards were being made. The committee instituted an investigation into this and it was agreed that checking should be done both at the registration offices and at the Central Electoral Office. The benefit of the former was that mistakes could be detected and corrected at an early stage thus cutting down on their quantity. On the other hand it was found that registration officers were too busy to make complete checks on all cards received from the field and also greater expense would be incurred in establishing checking staff in the out-offices than in the Electoral Office. The advantages of central checking were that it could be done more economically, training and supervision of the staff would be more efficient and questions requiring authoritative decision could be more promptly settled. Registration Officers were instructed to carry out a detailed check of the first batches of cards sent in by Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers but complete checking was to be carried out centrally. The result of this arrangement was that considerable success was achieved in the efforts to curtail errors.

47. A suitable organization had to be set up to carry out what was described as the "marrying" of the documents. In this process the four important documents of registration were matched together by number as it was required in the registration that each of these documents should bear the registration number of the person concerned. This number was derived from the registration record card which was printed in a numbered series, and it was copied in writing on the other registration forms. This aspect of the work was considered one of the most important as by its very nature it constituted a check on the accuracy of the work done. One of the dangers anticipated was that having once been "married" the components of the set of documents might get separated from one another during the handling they would have to undergo, and to avoid this, a number of plastic envelopes was purchased into which each set was placed. Being transparent the envelope permitted the registration number to be easily seen and therefore the documents to be identified. Before the documents could be married a certain amount of preliminary work had to be done. As the documents arrived in batches from the different Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, to each of whom Registration Record Cards were allocated from different parts of the numerical series, they were not in numerical order. A considerable amount of sorting was therefore necessary. For this purpose a few hundred "movement boxes" arranged in ascending order according to thousands were provided. Registration record cards and identification cards were put into these first and then the certificates of registration and the photographs were added after undergoing a preliminary sorting in sorting boxes.

48. The other aspects of the work such as the laminating and embossing of identification cards and the preparing and filing of embossed metal plates were mainly a matter of building up the machinery, equipment and staff to keep pace with the flow of documents from the master file. The additions to the machinery and equipment have already been given in previous paragraphs.

49. The work on the Central Register involved two processes. (1) Filing the duplicate registration record cards in numerical order and (2) preparing an index of names arranged alphabetically with numerical references to the registration record cards. This was done on equipment described as "Stripdex". This part lagged far behind the other sections of the work. Eventually a number of typewriters were obtained and typists employed to prepare the stripdex strips for filing alphabetically. A number of clerks were also employed to file the strips in their proper locations.

50. The delivery of the completed identification cards required special treatment. As it was done after the electoral registration it properly belongs to the section dealing with that period, and as a consequence it will be dealt with in paragraphs 123 to 128.



51. During the course of the registration a number of difficulties arose which had to be dealt with by the committee. A description of these is given in subsequent paragraphs, those in the field being given first.

52. Some trouble arose in the early stages in getting Scrutineers and Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers to work together. Part of this was caused by the late appointment of Scrutineers and one of the reasons for this was that it was considered necessary to supply the political parties with a list of the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers before they nominated their scrutineers. This tended both to delay the start and slow down the operations. There was also the difficulty of the Scrutineers and Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers meeting one another at the commencement of the day's work, for if they did not meet it meant that they might never get together for the rest of the day. After a period, the difficulty of the late appointment of Scrutineers disappeared but arrangements had to be made to ensure that before starting operations in the field Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers and Scrutineers should get together and make definite arrangements for meeting at definite times so that they could work consistently together. This resulted in some improvement but it did not completely solve the problem as reports continued to come in that in many cases registrations were made in the absence of Scrutineers. Although this was legal it was not desirable, and in order to resolve this situation the co-operation of the Political Parties was enlisted.

53. It was thought at one time that some of the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers were not working as actively as was desirable. The committee considered organising some check on their work so as to be able to detect the slackers. Due however to the great geographical differences between the polling divisions and the variation of population density and living habits of the residents it was considered well nigh impossible to establish uniform standards of performance. The committee therefore left it to the Area Inspectors and the Registration Officers for an assessment of the performance of the individual Itinerant Assistant Registration Officer as they were considered more likely to have first hand knowledge of the prevailing conditions in any particular polling division.

54. More than one complaint was received that persons had been moving into a registration area in order to register as electors in that area although not normally residing there. It was felt however that the presence of scrutineers in those areas, especially if those scrutineers were well acquainted with the district, would serve as a deterrent. However, in addition to this, publicity was given to the penalties provided under the law for making false statements. If a person succeeded in being registered in more than one area then his name would have appeared eventually in more than one place in the electoral lists. Therefore it was decided to investigate every complaint that was lodged at the Electoral Office and as wide a sample as possible of suspect cases as was discovered in that office. Only in one instance however, were the circumstances of the double registration of such a nature as to warrant court proceedings.

55. At an early stage it appeared desirable to introduce a safeguard against the possibility of a person who had been registered handing his certificate of registration to someone else in order that that person should be photographed. This of course could have led to severe malpractices and to prevent this the committee arranged that each person would have to sign the certificate of registration at the photographic centre immediately before being photographed. In this way it was possible for the checking staff at the Central Electoral Office to compare that signature with the signature on the registration record card and the Identification Card.

56. In order to keep a check on the progress of registration the committee decided that its members should go to the different registration areas on Thursday afternoon every week to receive progress reports from each area and to discuss with the registration officers any problems arising therefrom. Members of the committee took this opportunity to bring in completed registration record cards and identification cards and the exposed film that had been collected, thus relieving the registration officers of much of this time-consuming work.

57. In the latter part of March, the Committee began receiving intimations that many Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers were planning to give up their jobs. This of course was a very serious matter and an investigation into the reasons for this was rapidly made. The general complaint was

one of insufficient remuneration for the time and effort required by this very exacting job; the committee found this complaint justified and considered that the remedy would be to increase the remuneration of the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers by some 50 per cent. Financial proposals were put up and these were eventually accepted.

58. As mentioned above, mistakes were made by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers in preparing the registration record cards and identification cards. First were the discrepancies discovered in the information put on the registration record cards and the corresponding identification cards which should have been identical. This accounted for by far the largest numbers of queries resulting in the documents having to be sent back to the field for correction. A large number of the mistakes was no doubt caused by Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, in the attempt to save time, getting registrants to sign blank identification cards which they would complete at the end of the day when they got home. Some blame of course lies with the public in agreeing to sign blank documents or in signing documents which they had not read. Warnings about this were issued at the weekly Press Conferences held by the Premier.

59. Other mistakes as well were made in filling up the registration record cards. Some Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers who registered persons in more than one polling division forgot to change the polling division number after leaving one polling division and entering another. This led to errors in filing later on. It had been anticipated that this mistake might be made and Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers were instructed to deal with one polling division first and then go to the next, but this could not always be rigidly followed especially when "calls-back" became necessary in the later stages of the registration. Another reason for errors in polling division numbers was some uncertainty about the boundaries of the polling divisions, resulting in some persons being registered in polling divisions to which they did not belong. This problem is a recurrent problem of registration and much of it arises out of carelessness and lack of previous study of the boundaries by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers. Some of it however was not their fault as it arose out of errors of description in the boundaries due to changes, for instance, in the course of the streets or roads brought about by development works in the area, or changes in description of the landmarks. The remedy for this is to have a thorough check of all boundaries made by the Lands and Surveys Department just before an election, supplemented by a detailed check in the field. Unfortunately because of lack of time, this could not be done in this case.

60. Another common error was that of omission. On some registration record cards and identification cards, all the required information was not inserted, and on some others the signatures of the registrants or their thumb prints if they were illiterate did not appear. In some cases also the signatures of the officers registering were omitted.

61. Errors in the information recorded were also found. These were most serious when they related to the information necessary to determine whether the registrant was qualified or not, i.e. information relating to age, nationality, and periods of residence. It was difficult however to understand errors in the sex of the registrant, which could generally be detected by simply reading over the completed card. Errors in nationality were sometimes pardonable because of the difficulty of determining this factor in some cases. Registration Officers were encouraged to refer all difficult cases to the Central Electoral Office which kept in liaison with the Attorney General for advice. A special circular laying down certain rules for determining the nationality of persons born of British parents abroad was prepared and circulated. This was additional to the directions given in the instructions to Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers.

62. Another problem was the omission by Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers and photographers in some cases to put an A before the registration numbers of persons who had to be registered as non-electors. The law provided for the registration of electors and non-electors, and a distinction was made in the documents on which they were registered by using buff coloured forms for electors and green coloured forms for non-electors; a similar distinction was provided for the identification cards. The registration record cards for these two series were pre-numbered, but to distinguish them, those for the non-electors carried a letter A in addition to the registration number. This mistake

caused errors in the "marrying" process many of which could not be detected, resulting in the photographs of non-electors sometimes being put on the registration record cards and identification cards of electors.

63. Yet another problem was created by the incorrect copying of registration numbers by photographers from the certificates of registration to the cards, which was done, as explained in paragraph 47, to link the photograph with the registration record card. At a later stage of the work, i.e. during the last three months of photographing, photographers were instructed to write the name of the registrant as well as his registration number on the card. This was a great help in avoiding error. But photographers were not the only officers found guilty of mistakes of this nature; the I.A.R.O's as well were prone to copy the registration number incorrectly. It appeared that some people experienced difficulty in correctly copying six-figure numbers and errors of this sort resulted at the "marrying" stage mentioned above in documents going astray and consequent failure to complete full sets of the relevant documents and ultimately to complete the registrations. Difficulty was also experienced in "marrying" documents when a person inadvertently submitted the certificate of Registration of another member of his family and was photographed without the error being detected.

64. To arrange for the discovery of these errors and for their correction in the field, the Committee set up a system in which registration record cards and identification cards were checked for correctness not only on the arrival of these documents at the Central Electoral Office, but also at different stages of processing.

65. Before passing from the problems of the registration in the field mention may be made of an administrative difficulty which arose. Neither the Electoral Registration Ordinance 1960, nor the Registration Rules 1960 and 1961 made any provision for a qualifying date for registration, i.e. a day up to which periods of residence would be estimated. The Supervisor of Elections had to resort to the doubtful expedient of fixing an arbitrary date and then, because the registration took longer than was originally expected, this date had to be changed on two occasions. This action had to be validated by the new election law and meant that certain persons who originally were considered unable to be registered as electors could now be so registered and attempts had to be made to register them accordingly.

66. During the course of the registration a considerable number of complaints against Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers was received. The quantity was much greater than usual during a registration period and at some stages were more than could be properly investigated. Most of the complaints originated with the Scrutineers, which demonstrated that they, at least, were making a conscientious effort to do their job. As usual many could not be substantiated, but some held good and as a result punishments were inflicted or the officers concerned were dismissed. As a consequence a small percentage of Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers had to be replaced. It is not possible in this report to give any detailed account of this large number of complaints, but it can be said that the majority of them were accusations meant to cast doubt about the integrity of these officers. Common complaints were that they were either deliberately working slowly or they were intentionally leaving out certain areas of their polling divisions or omitting to register persons of a particular race or political leaning. Some of the accusations of slowness were found to be true but due to the officer's inexperience or temperament. Many of the complaints of areas being left out were found to be unfounded and due to confusion about the boundaries of the polling divisions, and the fact that the attempt was made in most cases to complete one polling division before going to another. A few examples of other complaints of a different nature will now be given. A complaint that one officer had lost some of his blank records was found to be something beyond the officer's control. The officer explained that the trunk of his car in which he had personal belongings as well as the official documents had been opened by a thief and removed. Police investigation confirmed this and the documents were recovered. Great difficulty was experienced in getting one officer, a civil servant, to return his documents. After repeated attempts the documents were eventually returned and the officer explained that he had some work still to do on them but as his official duties were onerous at the time he had been unable to complete it. The period of time during which the documents were kept without his making any attempts to give an explanation and the fact that his work should all have been done

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in the field, leaving nothing to be done at home, was held against him and he was disciplined. A complaint against a Scrutineer that he had a book of certificates of registration and was illegally issuing them to various persons was investigated by the Police. It turned out that the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officer had asked him to help by filling out some of the forms for him and he did in fact give some such help. The Itinerant Assistant Registration Officer was of course held to blame and was dealt with accordingly.

67. Further checking was necessary in connection with the work of embossing plates for the plate files and embossing identification cards. The seriousness of errors made when embossing plates was not as great as when embossing identification cards, because with the former a mistake could only result in a plate having to be re-made or corrected. With identification cards a mistake could result in the whole card having to be prepared again which meant sending all documents back into the field. As explained in paragraph 25 an error in sequence could result in more than one card having to be sent back, depending on how soon the error was discovered. After embossing therefore a check had to be made, but in the case of work done on the automatic machines, mistakes were minimised by checking the perforated tape before it was put into operation. For this purpose a number of checkers had to be taught how to read the tapes.

68. The large amount of checking that was found necessary greatly increased the staff of the Central Electoral Office, and it was for this reason that the staff required to carry out all the operations listed above had to be built up at the peak period to a maximum of 681.

69. One of the difficulties experienced by the committee was the necessity to have photographs taken again in cases where either the photograph was spoilt due to some error of adjustment of the camera or to some other technical fault. The necessity for second photographs also arose in those cases where a photograph could not be found to match an otherwise good registration record card and identification card or where it was obvious, after a match was made, that the match was not correct, such as a photograph of a woman being matched with the record card of a man. Near the end of the photographic period, the inability to match photographs with records was found to be the principal reason for retakes, and the number of these was still further increased because further errors caused a surprising number of these people to have to return to have their photograph retaken.

70. During the process of checking the registration record cards a number of instances of dual registration were detected. Apparently, in many of the cases of photographic retakes some Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers thought that not only a certificate of registration had to be issued again, but the entire registration had to be repeated. This was not the only cause, as there were instances also where persons had moved from one residence to another within the same registration area who also thought they had to re-register and who gave no intimation that they were previously registered. When these were discovered the possibility was envisaged that at least in some cases the dual registration might have been engineered deliberately so as to pad the lists. As indicated in paragraph 54, it became the practice therefore for all known cases of dual registration to be investigated, but the net result was that only in one case was deliberate intent suspected and the elector concerned was prosecuted. At the time of writing the case had not yet been determined finally.

71. Besides the errors in "marrying" caused by wrong numbers being entered on the different documents, there was also a number of mistakes made by the persons actually engaged on the "marriages". It has already been mentioned that some people found difficulty in copying six figure numbers. This difficulty also seemed to apply to reading them, and mistakes of this sort were made: that a figure like 604932 would be taken for 640932.

72. The major problem of the laminating process was the failure of the laminating machines to cope with the volume of work at the peak period, and this although extra machines had been procured as explained above. On many days the daily output was diminished, in spite of the efforts of the enthusiastic staff, by breakdowns of the machines. These were caused in two ways; either by defects of the machines themselves or by damage done to the machines by inexperienced handling. There were a few instances also of identification cards being mutilated through over-heating, resulting

in the whole card having to be prepared again in the field. There were also a few instances of identification cards not being fully laminated resulting in them coming apart at a later stage. These could generally be re-laminated.

73. As explained in section 10 on the commencement of the registration, the work could only be said to have got under way after the middle of February. The following weekly figures demonstrate the progress between March and April :—

March 15-21	...	...	...	...	58,902 persons registered
22-28	...	...	...	...	do. 70,728
29- 4th April	...	...	...	...	do. 80,165
April 5-11	...	...	...	...	do. 94,492
12-18	...	...	...	...	do. 78,354
19-24	...	...	...	...	do. 65,396
25- 2nd May	...	...	...	...	do. 61,003

It can be clearly seen that peak registration was achieved early in April. One of the factors contributing to this was that school teachers, who were on holiday at this time and many of whom were serving as Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, were obviously able to devote more time to this work. The position at the beginning of May was as follows :—

Electors registered	...	...	...	...	...	298,964
Non-electors registered	...	...	...	...	...	44,413
Minors registered	...	...	...	...	...	312,038
Total persons registered	...	...	...	...	...	655,415

The goal of some 380,000 electors and a total of 850,000 persons to be registered was still to be attained.

74. The problem of getting all the registered persons photographed also remained. As was anticipated, it was a difficult problem to visit all householders in order to get all entitled persons registered. It was a still more difficult problem to get those registered persons to go to the photographic centres to have their photographs taken. In the former operation the public acted as passive agents in that a service was brought to them by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers. In the latter they had to become active agents, the onus being on them to make the move to have themselves photographed. On May 2, the number of persons registered who had to be photographed, as set out in the previous paragraph, was 343,377. On that date only 191,973 photographs had been taken and this included a number of retakes in cases where, as explained above, mistakes had been made. The position however, was not as bad as it appeared. It has been shown how the organisation of the photographic section was delayed. There was therefore a considerable lag between photographs and registration apart from the fact that because photographs were normally due to be taken after registration there was bound to be some time lag between the two operations. Actually, however, the photographic operations had been building up to a peak by the 2nd May and in the week starting on the 9th May a peak figure of 39,967 photographs was reached which was only exceeded by the figure of 41,648 achieved in the last week of the registration ending on the 20th June. During the later stages of the registration a publicity drive was initiated to encourage the public to have their photographs taken. The attempt was made also to supplement the work carried out at the photographic centres by intensive use of the mobile units. Photographers were also sent out to take photographs with the help of flashbulbs of persons who for reasons such as old age or ill health were unable to go to the photographic centres.

### XIII. REGISTRATION IN INSTITUTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF POLICE

75. Because of the fact that persons in institutions were away from their residences for temporary periods and contact could not be made at those residences by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers, special arrangements had to be made for their registration. The main obstacles to

be overcome were (a) the addresses given by these persons had to be checked for accuracy and (b) the exact polling divisions to which they should be assigned had to be determined. As both of these could not be checked by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers visiting the institutions, the information had to be sent to the Registration Officer of the area in which the registrant resided for his Area Inspector to check.

76. The registration was carried out therefore by sending special Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers to the institutions, such as the hospitals and gaols, in order to register all inmates there. Besides the usual form for registration, a special form was used which gave the residence of the registered person and these were sent to the Registration Officers for checking of the residence and insertion of the polling division number. These were returned to the Central Office for the polling division numbers to be entered on the registration record cards.

77. In the case of the Police a special set of Police Assistant Registration Officers were trained by the Supervisor of Elections and the Assistant Supervisor of Elections, and these officers carried out the registration of the Force at the various police stations. So as to avoid double registration the members of the force were circularised by the Commissioner of Police before the registration started, giving them instructions not to register at their residences. Otherwise the procedure was the same as for persons in institutions.

78. During the course of the registration it was discovered that a number of persons who worked on the wharves had hours of employment that prevented them from meeting the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers. A special registration similar to the above was arranged for them with the co-operation of the Port Services Department and the Shipping Association.

79. This part of the registration was not completely successful, the main reason being that because of vagueness or inaccuracy in the addresses given the registration officers were unable to trace in their areas the residences of the persons concerned in the limited time at their disposal. The result of this was that some of these names did not get on to the registers. In the case of the Police, some of them either ignored or forgot the instructions and were registered at their residences. This resulted in some cases in dual registrations or in others in these members of the Force being registered only at their residences. In the latter case their names were put on the general list and not on a special postal voters list as should have been done. The final result of this was that they were not able to benefit by the special arrangements for postal voting prescribed by the new election law.

#### XIV. PUBLICITY

80. Before the commencement of the registration the Supervisor of Elections gave three talks over the radio directed to the general public and designed to give them information about how the new system of registration and voting was to be carried out and what was expected of them in these operations. In addition a film was prepared showing how the registration was going to be carried out by demonstrating what would be done by the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers in the different households. The different forms to be used were also shewn. In a further section of the film the way the photographs were to be taken in the photographic centres was also demonstrated. The film was shewn extensively in the cinemas all over the country and, as has been mentioned before, it was shewn by the mobile units in the more inaccessible areas. An extensive poster campaign was also organized in which three posters were prepared, which were designed to encourage the general public to get registered and to have their photographs taken. Many thousand copies of these were printed and posted up in all parts of the territory. In order to help the general public to understand what would be the nature of the information they would have to give when the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers came to them a reproduction of the Registration Record Card was advertised in the press. The public Relations Division assisted by preparing and displaying a poster and by broadcasting spot announcements over the radio. Notice boards were also made and posted up at vantage points to indicate to the public exactly where their photographic centres were. Another important source of publicity was the Premier's Press Conference.

## XV. COMPLETION OF THE REGISTRATION

81. By the middle of May more than 80 per cent. of the total estimated population had been registered. Registration was in progress in all polling divisions and had been completed except for "calls-back" in more than 50 per cent. of the polling divisions. It was true however that as yet a large proportion of the persons registered had not yet taken the final step to complete their registrations, i.e. to have their photographs taken. But the general election had to take place some time in 1961 or at the latest in January 1962, and so some time had to be fixed for this preliminary registration to come to an end, so that the preliminary lists of the electors could be prepared—the first step in the preparation for an election. The Committee advised Government accordingly and June 20, was fixed as the date for completing this registration.

82. The position of the registration on the 2nd May has been given in Section 12. Between this and the 20th June, remarkable progress was made. This was due mainly to the fact that all the different aspects of the organization had got into full stride. But an important additional factor was that the publicity campaign made it abundantly clear that time was running out and it was to the public's interest to register or have their photographs taken not later than the 20th June. In the result the electors registered increased from 298,964 to 376,751, the non-electors from 44,413 to 61,081 and the minors from 312,038 to 367,419. The most remarkable increase however, was in the photographs taken which rose from 191,973 to 425,860, more than twice the number. The progress of the registration from its commencement on January 25 to June 20, 1961, is summarised at Appendix VI while the number of photographs taken weekly at all centres is included in a statement at Appendix VII.

83. As regards the attainment of its objects the Committee had largely succeeded. The estimated mid-year 1961 population was 856,850. The total number of persons registered was 805,251 or 93 per cent. As regards the size of the electorate it is not easy to be exact about the numbers as reliable figures about those who are not qualified are not available, but a reasonable estimate would have been 380,000. The figure of 376,751 for electors was very gratifying being only 3,000 short of the estimate but this figure was not quite as good as it seemed because it included a number of persons:—

- (1) Who had not had their photographs taken,
- (2) Who had double registrations,
- (3) Whose registrations would be found to be invalid because they did not satisfy the qualification of electors ;

whose names would therefore not appear on the preliminary lists. This would explain the difference between the number of electors recorded as being registered and the number of names appearing on the preliminary lists. However there was a chance for these deficiencies to be made up during the Electoral Registration. The figure for photographs taken, 425,860 was also very gratifying being only 12,000 short of the combined electors and non-electors registered, but this too was slightly misleading as it included a number of retakes and also a number of takes which would later be found to be spoiled.

84. As far as could be ascertained from "married" documents the vast majority of electors—339,000—had been fully and properly registered by 20th June. There were at this time about 11,000 persons who appeared not to have had their photographs taken at all and roughly 27,300 who for one reason or another had to have their photographs retaken. Largely to facilitate this second category the Committee decided that the photographic centres should be kept open after the 20th June, 1961, and for as long as possible. They were eventually closed on the 19th September, 1961. During this additional time the matching of documents continued both in respect of photographs taken during this period and in respect of photographs taken earlier, which had come to light. The figure of 11,000 persons who had not taken their photographs at all before the 20th June, 1961, was subsequently reduced to 8,500. Roughly 1,000 of those registrations which were completed represented persons who took advantage of the opportunity of going to photographic centres and having their photographs taken late. Strictly speaking the registrations of such persons were invalid by virtue of the provisions of paragraph 12 of Rule 32 of the Registration Rules 1960. It was decided however to validate, in the Representation of the People Ordinance, these registrations—(Section 162 (5) refers). Of the persons

who had been photographed in time but whose photographs were spoilt, 18,700 were successfully re-photographed by the 19th September, 1961.

85. An analysis was made of the reasons why persons did not go to the photographic centres to have their photographs taken. The most obvious reason was that the persons were unable to go to the photographic centre. This could be because the persons had died, or had left the country, or were permanently bedridden or prevented by illness from leaving their homes or were detained in an institution. Others were found to have been too busy or had hours of work that made it difficult if not impossible to attend the photographic units. Finally, a not surprising discovery was that some persons were not interested and had no intention whatsoever of completing their registrations.

#### XVI. THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ORDINANCE

86. A draft of the new ordinance relating to registration and the conduct of elections had been presented to the Attorney General by the Supervisor of Elections in August, 1960. This was also accompanied by a draft of the election rules. For the reasons given in Section 2 above however, temporary legislation was passed to enable the initial registration to be carried out. It was important however to enact the new legislation controlling registration and elections at the earliest possible moment as the election officials needed to have a clear idea of what preparations they had to make. Unfortunately it was not until the 20th of May, 1961, that a team of legal draftsmen advised by the Supervisor of Elections was able to commence work on the final draft of the law. Largely because much of the procedure was new and the Committee had no precedents to follow but also because of the length and complexity of the law it was not until the 5th August, 1961 that the team completed its work. Many of the preparations for the election had therefore to be anticipated and in some cases changes had to be made after the law was passed. Administratively this was not the best method of working as changes often lead to error, but it was the best that could be done in the circumstances. The new bill was introduced into the Legislative Council in September and was passed with some amendment. It was assented to by the Governor on 21st September and proclaimed to be in force on 26th September, 1961. Actually the electoral registration commenced on 2nd October, 1961.

#### XVII. SELECTION OF POLLING STATIONS

87. It was customary in the past to use as polling stations Government buildings, other public buildings and as a last resort private residences. For instance at the time when the work on the selection of polling stations commenced there was in existence a list of 1,026 buildings, 457 of which were Government buildings and the remaining 573 privately owned, many of which were residences. It was now laid down as a general rule that the use of private residences should be avoided because of the possibility of persons using parts of the premises not being used as polling stations for illegal purposes and because of the difficulty of controlling this in private residences.

88. The Committee in this work enlisted the help of the Ministry of Works and Transport and the Police Department. A Liaison Officer, the Chief Engineer (Development), was chosen by the Ministry of Works to co-ordinate all matters connected with the selection and preparation of Polling Stations and the transport of voting machines to those stations.

89. The instructions to the District Officers of the Works Department who did the actual job of selection were to search for alternative buildings wherever private residences had been used before, to choose Government buildings in preference to any other, and in the absence of these to select other private buildings in public use. Government buildings were considered to include all buildings constructed with the aid of Government subsidy. Officers selecting buildings were enjoined to see to it that the buildings selected could be properly secured and that each was structurally sound to enable it to support the 500 lb. weight of a voting machine. Police Officers were to check on the security of the buildings. A further check was made later on by employees of the Trinidad Electricity Commission to discover whether electrical power was available and what was the voltage in the supply lines.



90. Unfortunately there was some misunderstanding of the instructions by some of the District Officers and they only examined Government buildings. Also at this crucial point the Liaison Officer was transferred to Tobago and although the Committee wrote recommending that he should be immediately replaced, this was not done, and the Ministry of Works made an arrangement whereby each District Officer was made responsible for the investigations in his own area. Inevitably the sense of urgency was lost and as a result the investigation, for which a target date for completion, June 30, had been set, still dragged on. The Committee, however, continued to urge that another Liaison Officer be appointed and eventually another Senior Engineer was made available. By this time it was ruled that definitely no private buildings were to be used as polling stations. It was realized by the Committee that this might result in the electorate having to travel further distances than before to cast their votes, but on the grounds of security however it was felt that this was justified. After the new Liaison Officer was appointed, directions to the District Engineers were sent out afresh and the work got properly under way again. It was not until September however that a full report could be made. It was finally decided to utilise 539 buildings in which 946 Polling Stations were established.

#### XVIII. PRINTING OF THE PRELIMINARY LISTS

91. Before an electoral registration can take place the preliminary lists of electors must be printed and posted up in each Polling Division. In 1961, the preparation of these lists took a little over two months. Because of certain obstacles this must not be taken as an indication of the rate for future reference. The chief obstacles were: (a) the fact that the staff were new and totally unaccustomed to work of this kind, (b) the fact that many changes were still being made in the files because of spoilt photographs having to be retaken and certain registration record cards to be cancelled and consequently they could only be released for printing in small batches, (c) the inaccuracy of the work due to inexperience necessitated considerable checking before printing could start, and (d) certain mistakes discovered after printing necessitated reprinting. As a consequence the work which started slowly late in July continued to the end of September, although, when the volume increased, clerks were employed on a shift basis in order to complete the operation as soon as possible. It was necessary also to get assistance in printing from the Government Printing Office and the Federal Government.

#### XIX. THE ELECTORAL REGISTRATION

92. According to the law the electoral registration had to be carried out during a period of ten days during which persons who were now eligible to be registered or who had to notify the registration officer of some change in their registration had to go to designated temporary registration offices where temporary Assistant Registration Officers were in attendance.

93. In order to assist the public in this registration the preliminary lists had to be posted up in at least two places in each polling division on the day the actual registration was to commence. The public were thus enabled to examine the lists to see whether they were already registered or whether they were registered correctly or to see whether there were any registrations to which they might wish to make objection. Unfortunately, due to delays in printing, a few lists were not posted up in time some having been posted late on the day of commencement of the registration and others on the day following.

94. The proclamation authorising the electoral registration was published in the *Royal Gazette* on the 30th September, 1961. It declared the date of publication of the Preliminary Lists to be 2nd October, 1961, and the commencement and end of electoral registration to be 2nd October, 1961, and 30th January, 1962.

95. There were 44 Temporary Registration Offices established. A list of those appears at Appendix IV of this report. In each station there were at least two Temporary Assistant Registration Officers and in many cases temporary clerks to assist them with their work. The temporary assistant Registration Officers were all chosen from the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers. Instructional sessions were held by the Supervisor of Elections and written instructions issued. There was also a photographer with an identograph unit to take the photographs of persons immediately after they were

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registered. Maps were provided showing the entire registration area with the polling divisions delineated therein. Temporary Assistant Registration Officers were given authority to register persons coming from any part of the registration area in which their station was established. The hours of opening were as follows—from 9.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and from 4.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. except on the last day when the offices were open until 9.00 p.m. The Offices were open on all days including Sundays.

96. As was to be expected the registrations during this period commenced slowly and built up to a maximum on the last day. Actually, 391 electors were registered on the first day and 4,650 on the last. The total number of persons registered was 15,706. To this must be added 877 persons who had to have their photographs retaken and for that reason their names did not appear on the preliminary lists. The law allowed them to claim insertion in the lists at this stage. During this period only 2,423 minors were registered. This was considerably less than expected and was due to the fact that some of the Temporary Assistant Registration Officers did not understand that at this stage they also had to register minors. This did not represent the entire work performed during this period because there were also notices of change of residence and change of name as well as objections against registrations appearing in the lists. As usual the latter were quite few, only 13 objections being actually recorded, which was quite in accordance with the pattern observed in previous elections.

97. The main error during the electoral registration was dual registration. There were two reasons for this: (a) many persons, who did not find their names on the lists either because they looked at the wrong list or did not find their names on the correct lists although they were actually there, came to the temporary stations to be re-registered and (b) others whose photographs were spoilt believed that they had to come in to register again. Many of these dual registrations were later on discovered but unfortunately, some were not, because the Central Register which would have brought them to light was only established as explained above at a very late date.

## XX. THE SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS

98. The supplementary lists are posted up seventeen days after the posting up of the preliminary lists. They show the result of the electoral registration and are prepared by the Registration Officers.

99. No untoward incident is recorded in connection with the handling of these lists and they were apparently all posted up in time.

100. The following are the total figures of the new registrations, transfers and other changes in the lists recorded on the returns:—

(a) New registrations and persons omitted from the preliminary lists	...	...	...	...	15,706
(b) Registrations made before 21st June, 61 which had to be completed by the taking of additional photographs	...	...	...	...	877
					16,583
(c) Transfers due to changes of residence	...	...	...	...	573
(d) Objections	...	...	...	...	13
(e) Changes of name	...	...	...	...	136
(f) Changes of address in the same polling division	...	...	...	...	70

Thus approximately 16,583 new names were added to the preliminary lists, as categories (c) (e) and (f) did not result in any change in the number of names on the lists and category (d) might result in names being taken off the lists.

At the end of the Electoral Registration therefore the total number of persons registered as qualified electors was 376,700 made up as follows:—

(1) Number of registrations at 20th June, 1961	...	...	...	339,000
(2) Number of completed registrations between 20th June, 1961 and 19th September, 1961	...	...	...	2,500
(3) Persons whose photographs were successfully retaken between 20th June, 1961—19th September, 1961	...	...	...	18,700
(4) New registrations and persons omitted from Preliminary Lists	...	...	...	16,500
				376,700

## XXI. WRITS OF ELECTION

101. The Writs of Election were signed by the Governor on the 27th October, 1961. The dates fixed by them were: Nomination Day, 15th November, 1961, Polling Day, 4th December, 1961, date for return of Writ 12th December, 1961. The Writs were all sent out within a day or two of the 27th October, to the respective Returning Officers.

## XXII. APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND ELECTION CLERKS

102. The Returning Officers were recruited on the whole by the Supervisor of Elections personally. The choice was made as much as possible from officers who had previous experience of this work but there were some seventeen who were entirely new to the job. In this case the attempt was made to secure for them election clerks who had had the necessary experience. Officers were chosen as much as possible from the Civil Service. Among those not in the service were six retired Civil Servants, two retired head teachers, one officer of the Port-of-Spain City Council and one medical practitioner. Recruiting was carried out very close to the date of issue of the writs but there was time for the Supervisor of Elections to have briefing sessions with these officers and their election clerks and written instructions were issued to them. Letters of appointment were issued more or less at the same time as the writs were delivered.

103. The same principles as operated in selecting Returning Officers were applied to enrolling election clerks. In all aspects as well, such as appointment and training, the timing and procedure were about the same. As mentioned above election clerks were trained together with the Returning Officers.

## XXIII. PUBLIC VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

104. The Voter Education Campaign was conceived as an adult education project and was designed to familiarize all qualified electors with the new procedures introduced in the new Election Law and in part to teach every elector how to vote on a voting machine. As a movement had been started to turn the public against the use of the voting machines, it was also an objective of this campaign to break down any prejudice that might have existed in any section of the community against their use.

105. The media for publicity were (a) Film, (b) Lecture-demonstrations combined with the use of models, (c) pamphlets, (d) live demonstrations of actual voting machines (e) radio and (f) newspapers.

106. To carry out the campaign an extensive administrative organization was set up. The Territory was divided into ten administrative districts namely :—

- |                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. St. George West                 | 6. Nariva-Mayaro |
| 2. Port-of-Spain                   | 7. Victoria      |
| 3. St. George East including Arima | 8. San Fernando  |
| 4. Caroni                          | 9. St. Patrick   |
| 5. St. Andrew-St. David            | 10. Tobago       |

In each of these districts a local committee was set up comprising Government field officers concerned with Community Development, Co-operatives, Health Education and Agriculture. The local committees were expected to draw up programmes of lecture demonstrations for each village or community and also to cater for requests for demonstrations from voluntary groups. In the towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the procedure was different in that demonstration booths were to be set up in such places as cinemas, public buildings and public places and other suitable locations. One of the duties of the local committee also was to recruit lecture demonstrators, the number of these being determined in the rural districts by the number of villages and in the urban areas by the number of demonstration booths. A central director was appointed by the Electoral Registration Committee to co-ordinate and administer the programme. The director would secure administrative control largely by the requirement that local committees should submit weekly progress reports. The training of the lecture demonstrators was arranged and carried out by the Electoral Registration Committee.

107. It was decided that the *modus operandi* in the field would be first a general lecture demonstration open to all at which films, posters and model voting machines would be used as visual aids. As a follow-up, posters would be stuck up in the villages and specific lecture demonstrations would be given to organized and voluntary groups, synchronised where possible with radio talks and broadcasts and supplemented by the distribution of pamphlets. The final step would be the live demonstration of voting machines in central public buildings in the district and the mass distribution of pocket size pamphlets during the last two weeks prior to polling day.

108. In order to assist the Supervisor of Elections to prepare the talks over the radio a panel of officers engaged in public relations was selected from the Department of Education, the Education Extension Service and the Public Relations Office. It was decided that the topics of the talks would be (1) Electoral registration (2) Claims and objections to names on the lists (3) Nomination of candidates (4) Voting procedure (5) Preparation for voting and the process of voting and (6) Election behaviour.

109. The visual aids provided were: (a) a film entitled "To Vote is Simple," (b) Miniature models of the voting machines supplied by the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation, (c) actual voting machines. Some of the posters were supplied by Shoup Voting Machine Corporation. These were pamphlets of various sizes illustrating the steps in voting, and a large wall poster giving a life-size reproduction of a voting machine. As regards the models of the voting machines which had levers on them that could be operated just as in the actual voting machines, the committee found that the speed at which a person operated the voting machine increased with practice. For this reason the aim of the committee was to enable every prospective voter to operate a model voting machine at least once.

110. The planning of the voter education campaign was carried out by a committee comprising :—

Mr. E. G. Warner	...	...	...	representing the Electoral Registration Committee— <i>Chairman</i>
Mr. T. F. Farrell	...	...	...	representing the Electoral Registration Committee
Mr. R. M. St. Rose	...	...	...	do.
Superintendent V. Rique	...	...	...	do.
Mr. O. Mathurin	...	...	...	do.
Mr. S. Hill	...	...	...	Premier's Office—Public Relations Division
Mr. C. R. Ottley	...	...	...	representing Community Development
Mr. J. Saunders	...	...	...	do.
Mr. H. Cameron	...	...	...	representing the Ministry of Education
Mrs. S. Tappin	...	...	...	do.
Mr. B. Cameron	...	...	...	representing School Broadcasting Services
Mr. H. Sooklal	...	...	...	do.
Mr. Look-Loy	...	...	...	do.
Miss M. Padmore	...	...	...	do.
Mr. C. Bain	...	...	...	representing Health Education Services

Also invited to assist in the discussions were :—

Mr. T. C. Willson of the Willson Camera Company

Mr. Mc Dougall, Technician of the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation.

who were both experienced in Voter Education having taken part in campaigns in the United States. The Committee met on three occasions on the 24th August, 1961 and the 1st and 2nd September, 1961. The report of the committee followed on the 7th September, 1961. The training of the district committees and the election demonstrators was carried out by the main committee at the Community Education Workshop. The campaign was designed to start in the first week of October and end the week before polling day. The demonstrations on live voting machines were carried out during a period of 8 days starting on Sunday 19th and ending on Sunday, 26th November, 1961.

111. The success of the Committee can be gauged by the statistics of the campaign. The total number of lecture-demonstrators engaged was 90 and there were 56 demonstration centres. The demonstrators delivered 1,400 lecture-demonstrations and they used the majority of 500 voting machine models. The remaining models were used in 30 permanent demonstration booths. It is

estimated that 250,000 electors attended the lectures and that 200,000 of them actually operated models. During the display of live voting machines, 30 machines were used at centres located in each electoral district. Centres were kept open from 12.00 midday to 8.00 p.m. and approximately 32,000 electors operated them. The film "To Vote is Simple" which clearly demonstrated the actual process of recording a vote on a voting machine was shown in all cinemas and by the mobile units, for which a detailed programme was worked out. The film was released in the latter part of August and was shown right up to polling day. There were 10 copies on 35 m.m. film for use in the cinemas and 21 copies on 16 m.m. film for use by the mobile units and any organizations possessing suitable projectors. There were numerous requests from the latter to use the film. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the number of persons who saw the film, especially as both electors and non-electors would have seen it together, but in view of the wide distribution and the period over which it was shown the number must have been considerable. A pamphlet entitled "The Law and You", giving a popular version of the election law, was prepared by a Senior law officer and members of the committee, Messrs. Ottley, and Warner. It was widely distributed, 100,000 copies having been printed.

#### XXIV. NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

112. On nomination day apparently little if any difficulty was experienced. This was probably due (a) to the procedure which allowed of nomination papers being scrutinised by returning officers before nomination day with a view to their being declared to be in order and (b) to the small number of nominations. As regards the latter there was only one case, the electoral district of Fyzabad, in which there were four nominations. In seven others there were three and in the remaining twenty-two, only two. There was thus a total list of 69 candidates to contest 30 seats. The political position of the candidates and the significance of the small number of nominations will be discussed in a later section dealing with political matters.

#### XXV CUSTODIANS

113. The fact that voting machines were to be used for the elections meant that a number of officers called custodians had to be appointed and trained. Under the contract with the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation an undertaking had been made to give assistance in respect of three separate elections, the general election 1961 being the first. Thus although the main responsibility for preparing voting machines for elections rested with the company, yet it was necessary to have local custodians as well for training who would be able to take over the work of maintenance and preparation of voting machines when the contract expired. In all, seven local custodians were selected. Two were officers of the Electoral Department and of the remaining five, two came from the Public Works Department, two from the Health Department and one from the Government Printery.

It was not necessary for these officers to be sent away for training as this was done by the technicians of the voting machine company during the preparation of the machines for the elections. These local custodians were given their training at the voting machine warehouse and in addition had access to the written instructions to custodians, giving the minute details of their work. There were in all twelve custodians from the voting machine company, making with the seven local custodians nineteen in all.

#### XXVI. PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION OF VOTING MACHINES

114. The days fixed for the inspection of voting machines under Rules 24 and 25 of the Election Rules were the 29th and 30th November and the 1st December, 1961. Quite a number of adjustments had to be made to the voting machines before these inspections. The public and candidates counters had all to be adjusted to zero and the ballot labels had to be put on the machines. The voting levers had to be set so that a person would vote for only one candidate, and levers not in use had to be locked and covered. With all these adjustments to be made as well as certain other technical adjustments and tests that are customary in these preparations, quite a lot of work had to be done on the approximately one thousand voting machines that were to be used for the elections. Work on the machines was therefore started early in November and a team of twelve technicians was sent down by the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation. The seven local custodians assisted in this operation and received the last stages of their instructions.



115. In order to carry out the actual inspection of voting machines on the days set aside for it, five teams of custodians were set up, each consisting of one Shoup technician and one local custodian. A list was made up of the constituencies that would be dealt with on the different days and a small clerical staff was supplied to carry out the clerical work involved in the inspection which consisted mainly of filling out the prescribed forms. Under the provisions of the law the Supervisor notified the secretaries of the political parties of the inspection, the time when the inspection was scheduled to start each day and the list showing the constituencies to be dealt with and invited them to send at least five representatives to match the teams of custodians. The independent candidates were also similarly informed.

116. On the day of the inspection it was found however that at the time fixed for the commencement of the inspection, no representatives of the political parties or candidates were present. In fact it was some hours before the inspection actually did start. This was not entirely due to late arrivals but also to a great amount of discussion between the Supervisor of Elections and the representatives of the parties as to the procedure. It was found also that the candidates as a whole did not pay strict attention to the list of constituencies to be dealt with each day and as a result these had to be largely ignored and inspection teams made up as and when possible. In view of the short time at the disposal of the inspection teams the Supervisor of Elections got agreement from the secretaries of the two main political parties, the Peoples' National Movement and the Democratic Labour Party, that in the inspection only one machine in each constituency would be fully examined, that is the machine would be operated as many times as the team wished in order to demonstrate that it was working properly or to put it in other words that every vote cast on the machine was accurately recorded on the candidates' counters. This was done as a concession to the representations made by the Democratic Labour Party, as it was considered by the Supervisor of Elections that under Regulation 24 this test was not necessary, but only that it needed to be demonstrated that each machine was so adjusted that an elector could vote for only one candidate. In order to make the test more conclusive it was agreed that the machine tested for each constituency would be chosen at random. The other requirements of the inspection could be satisfied by a simple visual inspection of each machine.

117. It has been mentioned before that the Democratic Labour Party had started a campaign in opposition to the use of voting machines, the main point raised being that they could be manipulated so as to weigh the vote in favour of one party or another. Consistent with this, the representatives of the party, before the inspection actually started it made many requests for minute inspection of a machine involving stripping them down so that they could see the minute details of the working of the machine. Most of these requests the Supervisor of Elections considered outside the requirements of the law and were disallowed by him, but as a concession he allowed one machine, which was set aside, to be opened front and back and to be operated by them as they wished. At one stage they called attention to what they considered a defect of the machine. They claimed they had discovered that, when the machine was manually operated and after the voting levers and the red lever had been moved, but the manual lever not brought back to its original position to complete the vote, it would be possible for someone to cast additional votes on the machine. The Supervisor of Elections pointed out that with the voting machine in full view in the polling station any such manoeuvre would be observed, but the representatives held that it might not be observed in the rush and bustle of an election day. Unfortunately at the moment the Supervisor of Elections did not remember that even though the manual lever at that stage was not returned to its original position by hand yet by the action of a spring it returned part of the way back and at that stage the vote was already recorded. Any further manipulation of the levers would then have no effect on the final count.

118. In spite of the departure from the fixed schedule of operations the inspection of the machines was completed within the days specified. It did however have some adverse effect on the delivery schedule for the voting machines which had to be on location not later than 3rd December, 1961.

119. One of the features of the inspection is that at the end the machines have to be sealed in the presence of the persons inspecting. This has to be recorded on a document called a certificate of inspection which the persons inspecting are invited to sign. These documents were signed readily by the representatives of the Peoples' National Movement but in every case the representatives of the Democratic Labour Party refused to sign.

### XXVII. THE REVISED LIST

120. The registration, during the period of electoral registration, ended on the 11th October, 1961. Immediately after this the commencement of the alterations of the preliminary lists began ; in other words the additions and changes reflected in the supplementary lists had to be made in the preliminary lists. Many, if not all of these additions and changes had to be investigated before they could be made. For instance the addresses of any new registrants had to be checked and changes of residence, if made from one electoral district to another, had also to be verified. Thus new lists could be submitted for printing only when the registration officers were satisfied that all checking had been done. There were also the objections to names on the lists that had to be investigated and decided upon. Fortunately as the figures in the supplementary lists show these were few in number.

121. For these reasons therefore it was not until early in November that the printing of the revised lists could be said to have begun and even then the lists came in a trickle, eventually building up to a peak somewhere about the middle of the month.

122. The revised lists had to be completed therefore in a period less than that available for printing the preliminary lists although the volume of work was much the same. The operators of the printing machines section were however more experienced from having printed the preliminary lists and additional help in printing was enlisted, that is, in addition to the Government Printing Office and the Federal Government who helped with the preliminary lists, the assistance of British West Indian Airways was also obtained. Because of this the lists were able to be printed in time. The lists when completed contained 378,500 names. It will be noticed that this figure of 378,500 names on the finally revised lists differs from the number of electors whose registrations were in order on the 20th June, 1961, by 39,000. It will be recalled that in paragraph 84 we pointed to a number of persons who completed their registrations between 21st June and 19th September, and whose registrations were validated by the Representation of the People Ordinance. The number of such registrations was 2,500. Then there were those persons whose photographs were successfully retaken during the same period which amounted to 18,700. Finally the figure of 378,500 includes persons who were registered during the electoral registration and whose names were omitted from the preliminary lists which amounted to 16,500. The fact that these additional numbers do not quite account for this discrepancy is explained by the observation that there was a certain amount of duplication of names on the final lists, some in respect of double registrations and others reflecting a repetition of the same registration either in the same polling division or different polling divisions in the same Registration Area.

### XXVIII. DELIVERY OF IDENTIFICATION CARDS

123. The delivery of identification cards was delayed until after the actual registration period of the electoral registration which ended on the 11th October. The benefit of this delay was that the delivery of the cards prepared during the initial registration and during the electoral registration could be made all at one time, thus making for economy of time and expense.

124. A plan for delivery was drawn up by the committee and after approval a meeting of registration officers was held at the electoral office on Thursday 26th October, 1961. At this meeting the details of the procedure were explained to the registration officers. The plan called for the delivery of identification cards over a period of four days starting on Sunday 5th November. On the whole the cards were to be delivered by the same persons who had served as Itinerant Assistant Registration Officers. The hours of delivery were made as long and late as was feasible, that is from 9.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on the Sunday and from 5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. on the following week days, so as to make it more likely for the persons delivering the cards to meet the persons to whom they belonged. The law required that the delivery of the cards should be done in the presence of scrutineers and political parties were therefore informed of this and invited to nominate scrutineers. At the end of the distribution period any cards undelivered were to be collected and kept at the various registration offices where they would be delivered to their respective owners if and when they called for them.

125. This programme could only be successful if the public had warning of it beforehand so that they would remain in their homes to await the arrival of the Assistant Registration Officer delivering the cards. Besides detailed notices in the newspapers giving the days on which the Assistant Registration Officers would visit the various places in which they would be delivering cards, the assistance of the mobile units with public address systems was enlisted to make the public aware of the arrangements. At this stage a broadcast was given by the Premier encouraging the general public to co-operate by staying at their homes to receive their identification cards and this was of great help.

126. Attention was paid to the security of the cards as it was not felt advisable that an Assistant Registration Officer should keep the identification cards over an extended period but that he should only have them when he was actually carrying out the job of delivery. Arrangements were therefore made for the cards to be handed over to the Assistant Registration Officer a short time before the commencement of his work and he was enjoined at the end of a day's work to leave his identification cards at the nearest police station and collect them again at the beginning of the following working day. Special carrying cases provided with locks were supplied for additional security.

127. Assistant Registration Officers were instructed to satisfy themselves as to the identity of the person taking delivery by means of a check on his signature or by special means in the case of illiterate persons. In cases where the photograph clearly was not that of the registrant so identified, a new certificate of registration was to be issued so that the person could be re-photographed. The registrant in such cases would of course have to sign a new identification card as this would have to be laminated and embossed.

128. Although it was originally decided that the delivery of cards would extend over a period of four days, a fifth day was added when it was discovered that it was not possible for certain Assistant Registration Officers to complete their entire polling divisions in less time. At the end of this period it was decided that delivery of the cards would be discontinued in the field but would continue at the registration centres where the members of the public who had not received their identification cards could call to claim them. There was of course the usual organization of staff. Assistant Registration Officers were chosen to deliver the cards and scrutineers were selected to witness the delivery. This delivery commenced on the 22nd of November and continued until the 26th November. From the 27th November, deliveries were continued but only from the offices of the Registration Officers themselves.

129. In a number of cases Assistant Registration Officers working in the field were unable to find the persons to whom the identification cards belonged at the given address. In some instances the registrants were not known to have lived at these addresses. Persons applying for these cards were subjected to close investigation.

130. A number of complaints came in about the work of the Assistant Registration Officers during delivery. The chief complaint was that they were not visiting the homes of the electors but distributing cards wherever they could meet the owners. Other complaints were that cards were delivered to relatives or friends of the owners. One of the candidates in the Barataria Constituency reported that a few cards had been found on the banks of a river by some gardeners and handed to him. Investigation revealed that there was carelessness on the part of the Assistant Registration Officer and he was dismissed. The cards were recovered from the candidate and eventually delivered to the registrants.

131. At the end of the period of the distribution in the field 305,108 identification cards were delivered. This was 81 per cent. of the number of persons registered. At the distribution centres a further 9 per cent. was delivered, bringing the total distribution up to 339,531. The remainder of 16,081 would belong either to people who for some reason or another could not be contacted or would be cases of mistakes made in the "marrying" process. The fact that an elector did not have

an identification card would not prevent him from recording his vote so long as a registration record card was found for him in the register and he was prepared to swear to the necessary statutory declaration that he did not have his card.

#### XXIX. POSTAL VOTERS

132. The provision for postal voting was one that had never been used before. It opened the privilege of voting in this way to the police and persons likely to be unable to go in person to the polling stations unless they travelled between Trinidad and Tobago, persons in institutions and certain electoral officials and candidates. These persons had to apply to the Returning Officer to vote by post. The Returning Officer had the responsibility of investigating applications and determining whether the person was eligible to vote by post and could therefore have his name included on the list of postal electors. The Returning Officer also had the duty of transferring the registration record cards of accepted postal voters from the general register to a special register for postal voters. When the list of Postal Electors was completed the Returning Officer fixed a day, sometime before Polling Day for despatching Ballots (and a Declaration of Identity which was required by law) to the voter. Posting the Ballots was done in the presence of special agents of the candidates or the candidates themselves and at the same time a Postal Voter Ballot box was sealed. The ballots and declarations of identity were to be returned by post to the Returning Officer not later than the time for the closing of the poll on polling day and were to be counted immediately after the close of the poll.

133. As mentioned in paragraph 79 the registration of members of the Police Force and of inmates at institutions was not completely successful and mainly because of this the lists of Postal Electors were not as full as they might otherwise have been. In some other cases the Returning Officers were unable to trace the registration record cards of persons applying to vote by postal ballot. Their names therefore did not appear on the list of postal voters but remained on the general lists if they were there at all.

#### XXX. DELIVERY OF VOTING MACHINES AT POLLING STATIONS

134. The task of delivering voting machines at the polling stations was a major operation of transportation requiring careful preliminary planning and co-operation between three departments: the Works Department, the police and the Electoral Department.

135. The problem in brief was to deliver one thousand separate voting machines weighing close to half a million pounds to some 539 polling places within a period of three days while providing at the same time protection of the machines from any attempts to damage them or interfere with them in any way.

136. The main principles laid down for transportation were (a) that all movement should be carried out during daylight, i.e. not earlier than 7.00 a.m. or later than 6.00 p.m.; (b) the whole operation should take place within the shortest possible time, i.e. within a period of three days; (c) stations furthest away from the voting machine warehouse should be served first; (d) the machines should be guarded from the time of departure to the time of return to the warehouse; (e) Returning Officers and their election clerks should be responsible for the receipt and safe off-loading of the machines on a rival in their electoral districts; and (f) all officers taking over custody of the machines should give a receipt for them to the person delivering them.

137. As regards the physical problem of the operation, as delivery had to be accomplished during three days (1st to 3rd December), the majority of the trucks of the Works Department had to be mobilised. In all 35 trucks were used most of which could carry ten voting machines at a time. So as to get an early start on 1st December, loading was actually commenced on 30th November. As the success of the operation depended quite a lot on the speed of loading and unloading, portable metal ramps were provided, one for each truck. The time of loading and unloading with the help of these was considerably reduced and the risk of damage to the machines greatly lessened. In addition the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation was able to supply specially designed metal hand trucks for easier handling of the machines.

138. The delivery of voting machines to Tobago presented a special problem in that transportation for part of the way was by sea. The coastal steamers were however eminently suitable for the job as all that it was necessary to do was to drive the trucks carrying the voting machines on to the boats at Trinidad and to drive them off on arrival at Tobago, where delivery proceeded as in Trinidad. Delivery was carried out on 1st and 2nd December.

139. There was one other difficulty to be surmounted in Tobago. As there was no proper road to Bloody Bay the voting machine had to be transported by launch. For this purpose a Police launch was used. There was actually a possibility of failure in this operation as the seas proved to be very heavy and at one time a message was received by the Central Electoral Office that it was impossible to land the machine and there were anxious moments while alternative means were being considered. Eventually however, after some considerable difficulty, the landing was accomplished.

140. As could be expected in such a complicated operation everything did not go according to schedule. Unloading operations in particular and the placing of machines at stations in some instances turned out to be more difficult than expected and resulted in delays in the schedule of delivery so that some machines actually reached their stations after daylight hours. There were also cases where the Returning Officers and Election Clerks were not able to receive the machines in their districts due to pre-occupation with other duties connected with the election and in these cases the District Officers of the Works Department were called upon to take delivery of the machines. This was mainly brought about by the unusual circumstances of the late delivery of supplies and is something that can be avoided in subsequent elections. Another difficulty that arose was that in some cases voting machines were delivered to polling stations to which they had not been assigned or in other cases after delivery there was found to be either a deficiency or a surplus of machines in the station. There had therefore to be some last minute adjustments.

141. There were very few accidents to the voting machines and those that occurred with one exception were of little account. In only one case a voting machine had to be replaced by another. In this respect therefore the arrangements for transportation of the machines proved eminently suitable.

#### XXXI. PRESIDING OFFICERS, POLL CLERKS AND MACHINE ATTENDANTS

142. Presiding Officers were chosen mainly from persons who had done this work before. As machine attendants had never previously been employed they were chosen from suitable persons in the respective districts. As so much of the system was new, the training of these officers had to be extended considerably. Thus instead of the usual lecture for about one hour followed by questions, more or less a whole day was set aside for instruction. In the morning there was a live demonstration on the voting machine carried out by the officers of the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation assisted by local custodians. In this, the officers were encouraged to actually work the voting machine and there was a full demonstration of all the operations that had to be carried out in preparing the voting machine for election in the morning before opening the station for voting and in locking the machine and recording the poll at the end of the voting. In the afternoon the usual session of instruction in voting procedure was given. Instruction booklets one on the operation and handling of the voting machine and another on the procedure within the polling station were prepared and distributed to these officers.

143. The training schedule was carried out by the Supervisor of Elections and the Assistant Supervisor of Elections in addition to the Shoup Voting Machine officials and local custodians formerly mentioned. It commenced on the 23rd November and ended on the 2nd December. In addition to this training schedule there was also a schedule for candidates' agents. These followed closely the schedule for election officers and sessions were held at night after the instructions of election officers had ended. This section of training commenced on 22nd November, and ended on the 1st December.

144. A number of election officers asked to be relieved of their posts a few days before the election. They were in most cases replaced, but changes such as these especially when made at the last moment are liable to be detrimental to the smooth working of the system. Some gave as an excuse that as

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they would be working in an electoral district other than their own they would lose their vote. This was a valid reason because due to the late confirmation of their appointments they would not have been able to make arrangements to vote by post. Under normal circumstances this of course would not have happened.

#### XXXII. ADJOURNMENT OF ELECTION IN SIPARIA

145. There were originally two candidates nominated for the electoral district of Siparia. On 26th November, 1961, one of them, Mr. Ajodhasingh, died. In cases of death, Rule 17 of the Election Rules requires that there must be an adjournment of the election and that new dates must be fixed for nomination day and polling day. The new dates fixed were the 11th and 28th December, respectively. On the 4th December therefore elections would proceed in 29 electoral districts only.

#### XXXIII. THE REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) RULES 1961

146. Arising from checks made in a sample number of unit registers it was found that for certain names appearing in the revised lists there were no corresponding registration record cards in the related registers. The alternative error, that for certain cards in the binders there were no corresponding entries in the lists, was also observed. This was not as grave an error as the first because in the Election Rules the unassailable proof of a person's registration is a registration record card and there was provision for a person whose name did not appear on the list to go to the appropriate polling station and vote. In the case of the missing registration record card however the person would be unable to vote even though he had been properly registered, and there was no reason for disqualification.

147. This was discovered a few days before polling day, but it was necessary to assess the situation. Teams were set up to go to the different returning officers and check lists with registers. This was done on the 2nd and 3rd December, the two days immediately before the elections, and it had unfortunately an adverse effect on the preparations for the election because it delayed until the last moment in many cases the distribution of registers to the Presiding Officers,

148. An assessment was made on the other hand of the reasons for the inaccuracies. This was important among other reasons, because they could have been caused by deliberate efforts to falsify the registers. No positive evidence was found of this but it was discovered that there were sufficient other reasons to explain the inaccuracies. An important cause was misfiling of registration record cards caused either by wrong polling division numbers being entered in error on the cards or by actual misplacement of the cards. Another fertile source of this type of error was the uncertainty as to how to file alphabetically, certain names, more particularly Indian names. A further reason was that names were put on the supplementary and revised lists that were on cards sent back to registration officers either on query for correction or for re-photographing of the registrant and these, because of shortage of time had not all been dealt with and returned to the Electoral Office. These inaccuracies did not exclude the possibility that some cards had actually been lost, but to discover and rectify these would have needed a prolonged investigation for which there was no time. It was thought however that these persons would have had their identification cards delivered to them, and since this would have been evidence of a valid registration they should not be denied the right to vote.

149. As a consequence, Cabinet under Section 159 of the Representation of the People Ordinance, 1961, made on the 2nd December, 1961, a rule embodied in the Registration (Amendment) Rules 1961. The effect of this rule was that a person whose name was on the revised list but for whom there was no registration record card in the register could vote if he could produce an identification card. The presiding officer in the polling station, had the duty of preparing a registration record card for such a person.

150. Unfortunately there was little time to bring home to Presiding Officers the exact meaning of the new rule because as they were themselves occupied with the other preparations for the election they did not have time to give the new rule the attention it deserved. In this regard, written instructions were prepared and sent to Returning Officers for distribution to Presiding Officers and a com-

munique was issued on the 2nd December to the press and radio. However, due to the shortness of time some Presiding Officers did not receive the written instructions and had as a result to rely on verbal instructions from the Returning Officers.

151. For the reasons given above many of the Presiding Officers did not fully understand the exact meaning of the new rule. Many of them construed the term "Certificate of Registration" to mean "Identification Card" with the result that the attempt to remedy the defect was partially vitiated.

#### XXXIV. THE POLL

152. The behaviour of the general public on polling day was as good as it had been on previous occasions. There were no recorded cases of actual violence, and although in a few instances there was a likelihood of some disturbance yet in all such cases the police were able to keep matters under control. In spite of the inconvenience to which many voters were put, and some delays and uncertainties, especially at the beginning of the day, which could very easily have caused tempers to rise, the orderliness and exemplary patience of the public was sufficient to prevent any violent or other untoward incidents occurring. For this the public, the Police and the Presiding and other officers in the polling stations are to be congratulated.

153. This was only to be expected as the electoral procedure involving the use of Identification Cards, Unit Registers, Imprinters and Voting Machines was entirely new. Compared with previous occasions the number of complaints received on election day by the Central Electoral Office and by returning Officers in their respective offices, was greatly in excess of what is usually experienced. It will not be possible therefore in the following account to treat these in full detail and only the overall picture will be given. The reasons for the increase will be explained at the end of this section.

154. The usual complaints of persons not finding their names on the revised lists, not being able to find their lists, or not being able to find their polling stations were received as was expected. These appeared to be somewhat greater than usual although not considerably so. Wherever assistance or advice could be given by consulting the records at the electoral offices it was given, but for the person for whom there was neither registration record card nor identification card and whose name was not on a revised list nothing could be done. In this connection it was reported that in three Polling Stations in the Diego Martin Constituency persons whose names were neither on the lists nor in the Unit Register were being allowed to vote. The Returning Officer, when this was brought to his attention, visited those stations and instructed the Presiding Officers to cease permitting such persons to vote. In all twenty-five such persons had voted.

155. The salient irregularity at the beginning of the poll was that many polling stations did not open in time. This was due to multiple causes which will be given below when this matter is dealt with in more detail, but apart from the late arrival of officers and the difficulties they experienced in completing their preliminary duties, most of these were connected with voting machines. In the early morning reports of late openings were often grossly exaggerated, as exemplified by a report coming in from the electoral district of Chaguanas that the electoral machinery had completely broken down and not a single polling station had been opened. However the reports received were serious enough to cause justifiable fears as to whether, on account of the late opening of some Polling Stations, voting could be completed by the end of the statutory twelve-hour period. To ensure that all persons present at a Polling Station at the end of this period would be enabled to cast their votes, Cabinet decided to make a rule under section 159 of the Representation of the People Ordinance, empowering Returning Officers where it was considered necessary to enlarge the area comprising their Polling Stations. The full details of this are given in the following section.

156. There was only a mere handful of cases of Presiding Officers being replaced. In one case in the Electoral District of San Fernando West, one Presiding Officer, after investigation into an unfounded accusation of irregularity on his part, complained of not feeling well and asked to be excused from his duties. There was reason to believe that this excuse was genuine and as a result the Returning Officer replaced him by the Poll Clerk.

157. As with Presiding Officers few Poll Clerks were replaced. In Port-of-Spain West one was removed for incompetence. In some cases Poll Clerks failed to understand their instructions and as a consequence an extra burden was placed on the shoulders of the Presiding Officers.

158. As with Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks, replacements of machine attendants were few. One machine attendant in the electoral district of San Fernando West failed to report for duty and a substitute had to be secured. This was done by 6.45 a.m. by which time all was set for a start at this station. A machine attendant in the electoral district of Arima intimated that she would be unable to work and was replaced by another person.

159. There were numerous complaints, especially at the beginning of the day, that the election officers were too slow in their handling of the voters. This was mainly due to their being unaccustomed to the new procedure and, as the day wore on, the rate improved generally. There remained a residue of complaints, however, that voting was slow although no apparent difficulty was being experienced by the officers concerned. This of course could have been due to temperament, but it tended to cause candidates and their agents to believe that it was deliberate. It may not be generally known but a tactic of this sort is effective only near the end of the voting day, and there was probably no significance attached to the slow progress. As however it was not advisable to let fears of partiality germinate, assistance was given in such polling stations wherever possible.

160. There were many complaints especially later in the day that some of the polling stations were without lights. This occurred mostly in out of the way polling divisions where electricity was not laid on and other provisions for lighting not made. The complaints were received in time for the District Officers of the Works Department to be instructed to co-operate by providing lights wherever necessary. A delay in opening a polling station in the electoral district of San Fernando West was caused by lack of the necessary furniture. Unfortunately a report about this was only received by the Returning Officer half an hour before midnight on the eve of polling day. If the Presiding Officer had paid a visit to his polling station as required by the rules at the latest on the day before polling day this might not have occurred but circumstances prevented him from doing so. In some other cases Presiding Officers did in fact pay the necessary visit to their polling stations but on arriving there were prevented from entering the stations by the policeman on duty guarding the voting machines. Whether this was due to a misunderstanding of their instructions by the policemen on duty or to doubt as to the authenticity of the Presiding Officers is not known, but wherever complaints were made the Returning Officer was informed and asked to do whatever he could in the circumstances.

161. Various difficulties arose in the use of the equipment provided for the election. These were connected with the registers, imprinters, poll card boxes, carrying cases, electoral ink and voting machines. Details follow in subsequent paragraphs.

162. It was found that in some instances the registration record cards were not filed in the registers in proper alphabetical sequence. This had the obvious effect of slowing down the proceedings as it increased the difficulty of finding the cards relating to the voters. The observation was made in many quarters that guide tags to indicate the beginning of each address in the register would have been some help. It was also discovered that in a few instances cards were incorrectly allotted to registers. This would account for some of the instances where names were found on the revised list of electors without any corresponding card in the register. A case occurred in the electoral district of San Fernando West where the cards of a register had somehow got loose from their binder. This caused much delay and an additional poll clerk had to be appointed.

163. Trouble was experienced with the imprinters. In many cases the ink rollers did not function properly, and it took some time before it was found out that this was due to a fungus growing on the roller. The remedy was to clean the roller and re-ink it. In a few cases the improper levelling of the imprinter platform caused some of the information to be badly printed or not to be printed at all. This was surprising because the imprinters had all been serviced before the election. In other cases the improper embossing of the identification cards caused indistinct impressions. In still other cases the embossed plastic plates giving the information about the polling station were not able to be affixed

to the imprinter. The main purpose of an imprinter is to save time in the polling station by imprinting in one impression on the poll card information that would otherwise have to be written down. The result of all the deficiencies related above therefore was that the rate of voting was slowed down in many polling stations. Wherever possible therefore extra poll clerks were supplied.

164. There was some trouble with poll card boxes in the electoral districts of Ortoire-Mayaro, Princes Town and Arima. The Returning Officer of Ortoire-Mayaro only got his boxes in the early hours of the morning of polling day. Moreover his supplies arrived just as late and yet he was able to distribute everything to his Presiding Officers in time, although his district, because of its size and the difficulty of the roads, was one of the worst for ease of communication. At Princes Town the Returning Officer did not receive any poll card boxes. He tried during the course of the day to get in touch with the Central Electoral Office but could not get through on the overloaded telephone lines. Eventually, the carrying cases used for delivering the registers were used as poll card boxes. Two poll card boxes were not delivered in Arima. These boxes were for use in two very remote polling stations and as the poll card boxes were received very late the Presiding Officers had left for their respective stations before their arrival.

165. The instructions about poll cards were not always fully understood. Some poll clerks did not seem to realize that when a voter did not produce an identification card the particulars about the voter had to be written in by the poll clerk himself. Others did not observe that in cases where the embossed plate giving particulars of the polling station was not supplied, the necessary information should have been written in. In one case, in the electoral district of Tobago West, the Presiding Officer handed all duplicate poll cards except one back to the voters. In another instance in Port-of-Spain West, the Presiding Officer or Poll Clerk made all voters affix their thumb prints to the poll cards although it was only necessary to do so in the case of illiterate voters. Most of these errors were not serious because the information could have been deduced by other means, but they could have in some cases caused considerable trouble if questions relating to individual voters had been brought up on an election petition.

166. In general the late delivery of supplies including, in addition to those mentioned above, carrying cases and forms, contributed to the late opening of polling stations. Many Presiding Officers received their supplies in the early hours of polling day and this after they had been kept waiting long hours for their arrival. A contributory factor to the late supply of forms arose out of the flooding of the Government Printing Office during a severe rainstorm some ten days before polling day. The flood affected the main room where the printing presses and type setting machines were housed and as a consequence four and a half days of printing time were lost at the most critical time. It resulted in a very hurried apportionment and distribution of forms and as an almost inevitable consequence, forms were in some cases short supplied. However, the Returning Officers and the officers in the polling stations showed extreme resourcefulness in general in overcoming their difficulties and as a result serious breaches of the law were avoided. These officers fully deserve the highest praise, first for their loyalty in carrying on their work under very difficult circumstances and second for their intelligence in finding substitutes for deficiencies which arose through no fault of their own.

167. As mentioned above many polling stations opened late. Polling was fixed by law to commence at 6.00 a.m. and in all, 144 polling stations out of 946 or 15 per cent. opened after that hour. The latest start was made at 10.20 a.m. at the Nariva Government School in the electoral district of Nariva. The reason given was that the wrong key was used to open the voting machine and, in the effort to turn it in the lock, it broke. It was not until 10.20 a.m. that a spare machine could be supplied.

A breakdown of the late starts follows:—

97	started between	6.00 a.m.	and	7.00 a.m.	
35	„	7.00	„	8.00	„
10	„	8.00	„	9.00	„
1	„	9.00	„	10.00	„
1	„	10.00	„	11.00	„

168. The reasons for the above are given in detail in nine categories:—

(i) Late arrival of keys	...	...	...	...	54 Stations
(ii) Delay in completing preliminary duties at polling stations	...	...	...	...	25 do.
(iii) Electrical defects at start of polls	...	...	...	...	24 do.
(iv) Broken front door keys	...	...	...	...	13 do.
(v) Late or non-arrival of personnel	...	...	...	...	12 do.
(vi) Wrong delivery of machines	...	...	...	...	7 do.
(vii) Wrong delivery of keys	...	...	...	...	6 do.
(viii) Inadvertent closing of machines at start of poll	...	...	...	...	2 do.
(ix) Key becoming stuck in machine	...	...	...	...	1 Station

Thus it can be seen that 35 per cent. of the reasons for a late start is connected with the late delivery of keys. Under the law the Returning Officer is responsible for delivering voting machine keys to Presiding Officers. For security reasons however, arrangements were made for keys to be delivered by the Police and Returning Officers had therefore to appoint members of the Police Force as their agents to deliver them. In some cases keys were delivered late to the Police and it was observed that it is in the districts where this happened that the Presiding Officers received their keys late. Thus in the electoral districts of Port-of-Spain North, South, East and West, Diego Martin, Maraval, San Juan, Barataria and St. Joseph keys were despatched only on the afternoon of the eve of polling day. This delay itself arose from the preoccupation of Returning Officers and their couriers with other duties connected with the events that led to the passing of the new regulation described in Section 32. A contributory factor to the late delivery of keys also is that some Police Officers in charge of police stations did not follow the instructions given, which were that keys and electoral ink were to be handed to the policemen going on guard over voting machines for delivery later to the Presiding Officers. Instead the distribution was assigned to police cars which had to go from station to station, a much more laborious and time-consuming process.

169. The two sources of delay, numbered (ii) and (v) above, are both connected with the performance of the personnel in the polling stations and together they constitute the next most prolific source of delay. The reasons for this have been gone into in previous paragraphs and there is no doubt that the difficulties under which these officers worked caused many of them to be unnerved and flustered resulting in errors which would not under ordinary circumstances have been made.

170. It is a little difficult to understand why source No. (iii), electrical defects at the start of the poll, which is next in order in causing delay, should have occurred at all, because all the voting machines could be operated manually in the event of an electrical breakdown. It meant therefore that some 24 Presiding Officers so forgot or did not understand their instructions that they were unable to operate their machines manually.

171. The remaining sources of delay need no comment except the general one applicable to all the other sources, that these were all avoidable and with less hurried preparations and more experience in the new system should be avoided in the future. Actually a later section, No. XXXVI, which deals with the Siparia Elections proves that this is eminently possible.

172. . Another type of difficulty in polling stations connected with the machines was the breakdowns which were widespread during the day, particularly in the morning. Unfortunately the complete picture cannot be given because a standardised form of report was not prescribed and some of the reports received from Returning Officers and custodians did not give sufficient information; also some of the custodians supplied by the Shoup Voting Machine Corporation left the country without submitting reports at all. However, information is available for 17 out of the 30 electoral districts. In these districts it was found that:—

- 5 machines were incapable of being used after a mechanical breakdown.
- 33 machines had mechanical breakdowns but were repaired.
- 37 machines broke down because of electrical difficulties.
- 30 machines broke down because of faulty operation.

Mechanical breakdowns had the effect of the machine becoming jammed. There was evidence that two factors were responsible here, lubrication and moisture. Apparently the lubricating oil used was not



quite suited to the climate and dried up earlier than anticipated, resulting in certain small parts becoming loose. Unfortunately the warehouse in which the machines were stored suffered from leaks in the roof and flooding by water in rainy weather. Although these defects were observed and corrected, yet moisture did collect on some of the machines and impaired their action.

173. Electrical breakdowns fell mainly into three categories :—

- (i) improper wiring of buildings selected as Polling Stations;
- (ii) overloading of circuits, and
- (iii) low voltage.

As regards category (i) wiring was the responsibility of the Electrical Department of the Ministry of Works, but apparently in some instances where the work was sub-contracted there was insufficient supervision or inspection of the work done. Experience has shown that the breakdowns under category (ii) can be avoided by not connecting more than two machines on the same circuit, as the load when this number was exceeded was often sufficient to cause the circuit to overheat and blow the fuses. Breakdowns due to category (iii) occurred mainly in the electoral districts of Chaguanas, Couva, Pointe-a-Pierre and Naparima, and were caused by deficiencies in the power supply.

174. Breakdowns due to faulty operation were caused mainly by officers failing to set up or adjust the machines properly. In some cases they did not hang the curtains according to instructions with the result that the machines operated inefficiently. The major cause of these breakdowns however was the failure of the officer to insert the manual handle far enough into the machine when putting it under manual operation.

175. Certain other defects in the working of the machines occurred but as these did not cause breakdowns and as they were connected with voting they will be dealt with in a later paragraph. What is apparent in the above account of machine failures is that most if not all of them can be avoided and should be when the necessary adjustments and precautions are taken and when the instructions are fully understood and heeded by all officers. The experience of the Siparia election did indeed prove that these breakdowns can be avoided.

176. As mentioned in the previous paragraph the machines failed in certain respects and in some instances to work accurately. When the results were taken off the machine it was found that there were instances of discrepancy between :—

- (a) The Protective and Public Counters,
- (b) The Protective and Candidates' Counters, and
- (c) The Public and Candidates' Counters.

It was also found that there were discrepancies between the counter readings and the poll card count. In general, if the count on the Public and Protective Counters does not agree with the count on either the candidates counters or of the poll cards this is unfortunate but not basically detrimental to the result as these counts are only corroborative, one with the other.

177. Unfortunately an accurate analysis of these discrepancies was prevented by the provisions of the law which precludes voting machines being re-examined and documents being scrutinised except by order of the judge and for the specific purpose of an election petition or other legal action connected with the election. In a later section it will be shown that there were election petitions on the results of the elections in seven of the electoral districts. As the court gave permission for a thorough examination of the voting machines and poll cards used in these elections it was possible to make a thorough check of the statements of the poll and an analysis of the results.

178. On account of the use of electoral ink, the faces of many of the machines became badly inkstained. This had two different effects : (a) either the names of certain candidates became indecipherable or (b) the stains being more marked in the vicinity of one candidates' name than in that of the others they had the effect of emphasizing that name. This may have been caused by more votes being cast for one candidate than for the other or it may have been done deliberately, but it caused accusations being made in some polling stations that certain candidates names were being intentionally emphasized. In more than one case the Returning Officer solved the problem by making similar stains against the names of the other candidates and so minimizing the emphasis.

179. The method of voting on the whole was generally understood by the voters and it was evident that the educational campaign was effective, bearing in mind that the whole community had no experience of this type of voting before. At three stations in San Fernando West it was found that the voters were not turning the voting lever fully over to the left, thus failing to complete the vote and making it impossible to open the curtains. Special instructions had to be given in these stations to correct this. It was this sort of irregularity that probably caused the loss of votes as explained in paragraph 176. Delay in voting was caused in some stations either by bad placing of the voting machines by the Presiding Officers or by no provision being made for separate entry and exit of the voters. Bad placing for instance was evidenced in two polling stations in the electoral district of San Fernando West. In the electoral district of Fyzabad a voting machine had to be removed at 2.00 p.m. from one building to another to ease congestion.

180. The new system provided good safeguards against personation. The identification of electors by photograph and signature was by itself an almost foolproof protection, but it was linked with the use of electoral ink. These again were aided by the provision that existed under the old law of having polling agents representing the candidates in each station who by their vigilance and knowledge of the electors could challenge an elector at the poll and even call for his arrest if certain that personation was being attempted. While it is not easy to be precise about the incidence of personation yet the indications were that it was hardly attempted. Actually there was only one known case of attempted personation in the electoral district of Port-of-Spain West. This was put in the hands of the Police but at the date of writing the result was unknown.

181. Complaints were received in the different polling stations from candidates and their agents. These appeared to be greater, but not considerably so, than usual and the increase was undoubtedly due to lack of experience with the new procedure including the use of voting machines. A few examples are given in the following paragraph of the types of complaints received.

182. In the electoral district of Port-of-Spain West a candidate complained that the poll clerk in a certain Polling Station was unusually slow. The Returning Officer investigated and appointed an auxiliary poll clerk. A candidate in the electoral district of San Fernando West complained that a Presiding Officer was showing partiality and influencing voters. This was investigated by the Returning Officer and found to be unwarranted. Investigation into a similar complaint by an election agent in the electoral district of Arima against a polling agent ended in a similar result. Another complaint in the electoral district of San Fernando West was against persons outside a polling station who were said to be influencing voters coming into the polling station. The Returning Officer was called in but did not observe any direct evidence of this. However he read the relevant section of the Ordinance to the persons present. Similar complaints in two polling stations in the electoral district of Tobago West were justified but found to be unintentional. They were regularised by the Returning Officer.

183. Some complaints related to the lists of electors. In the electoral district of San Fernando West a polling agent complained that a section of the list was removed to another list but he was not informed. This was something with which the Presiding Officer could not deal. All changes made in the lists were sent to the Secretaries of the parties as soon as they were made. In another station a polling agent held that persons not on the register but on the list should be allowed to vote on a modified Form 50—Declaration by Elector without Identification card—certified by the Registration Officer. The candidate who employed this polling agent amplified the claim by holding that persons with certificates of registration under the same circumstances should be allowed to vote. These cases were covered by the new regulation dealt with in Section 33 above and were treated appropriately.

184. In the electoral district of San Fernando West a polling agent complained that a polling agent from another polling station had been allowed to enter the polling station in which he was working although he had not sworn to a declaration of secrecy. In another polling station a Presiding Officer unfortunately refused admission to a duly authorised election agent. He however communicated with the Returning Officer and was informed of his error. He then apologized and admitted the election agent.

185. In general polling agents expressed the belief in many polling stations that delays in opening polling stations arose out of a deliberate attempt by the respective Presiding Officer to hold up proceedings. Presiding Officers and Returning Officers had considerable difficulty in explaining that these were due to circumstances over which they had no control.

186. There were complaints by Presiding Officers against polling agents. In two cases in the electoral district of San Fernando West it was said that the polling agent was exercising the authority of the Presiding Officer or in effect taking over control of the polling station. Both of these were investigated by the Returning Officer. In one case he observed no irregularity. In the other he found that it was due to the anxiety of the polling agent over the late start and the consequent overcrowding. After the difficulties were removed matters returned to normal.

#### XXXV. THE ELECTORAL (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

187. As explained in Section 34 above many polling stations opened late. Although the reports received in the early hours of polling day were often exaggerated and some of them wildly so, yet the detailed report given in the previous section shows that this irregularity was widespread among the constituencies, and of not inconsiderable magnitude. There arose the possibility that the vote in many if not all the constituencies could have been affected by a number of persons not being able to vote. A remedy was urgently required and within the course of the morning a solution was worked out. This was to so augment the boundaries of all affected polling stations that when the closing hour came all persons at the station could be accommodated within those boundaries and so would be able to vote even though they voted after the closing hour as provided by Rule 32 of the Election Rules. A meeting of Cabinet was therefore held within the course of the day and the Electoral (Amendment) Rules, 1961 passed under Section 159 of the Representation of the People Ordinance.

188. As time was short special measures had to be taken to promulgate the rule. A number of senior Government Officers were therefore recruited to serve as couriers to give any explanations required to Returning Officers and to assist the Returning Officers in notifying Presiding Officers. A meeting of these officers was held at which they were given full explanation of the meaning of the new rule and instructions as to what help they would be required to give to Returning Officers. Each was given a letter of appointment signed by the Supervisor of Elections which would serve as his credential before the Returning Officer to whom he was assigned. In general two officers were allocated to each electoral district. These officers also carried with them copies of a circular outlining what was to be done and copies of the new rule sufficient for distribution to the Returning Officer and each Presiding Officer. Returning Officers together with these officers were also enjoined to inform the general public of the new provision as best they could. A bulletin was also sent out over the radio to inform both the electoral officers and the general public and as a final resort messages over the Police Intercommunication System were sent out to Returning Officers. Over the latter two messages were sent out, one advising Returning Officers that they would be visited by certain Senior Government Officers who would help them to promulgate the new rule and the other outlining the provisions of the new rule. These messages were sent out at 4.57 p.m. and 5.27 p.m. respectively and the last of them in particular was quite late. Verbal instructions were given over the telephone to the Returning Officers of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

189. The Amendment facilitated polling to continue late into the night at 16 Polling Stations in 11 Electoral Districts.

#### XXXVI. THE SIPARIA ELECTION

190. As mentioned in Section 32, nomination day for the adjourned election in the electoral district of Siparia was on the 11th December, 1961. On this day only two candidates were nominated, of whom one had appeared on the list of two candidates originally nominated. Nomination day went without any hitch and all papers filed were in order.

191. The adjourned election day was the 28th December, 1961. As certain irregularities had occurred in the previous elections held on the 4th December, all efforts were made to make this election as flawless as possible. The precautions taken are related in the following paragraphs.

192. In order to ensure that all election officers on election day would not suffer from any lack of knowledge, revision courses were held to emphasize those aspects of the new procedure which appeared, from the experience of December 4, to be in need of clarification. An additional precaution was that as many officers as possible were selected who had served on the 4th December in the previous election and who had demonstrated competence with regard to their duties. Thus the majority of the officers receiving instruction were doing so for the second time. Verbal instruction and a visual demonstration were also arranged for the polling agents of the candidates.

193. Special care was taken to see that all Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks were fully aware of the new rule brought in on election day, 4th December, 1961, which was dealt with in Section 35. Written instructions were provided and verbal instructions given as well.

194. Meticulous pains were taken in making arrangements for the distribution of voting machine keys so that they would be delivered in good time and no delays would occur in polling stations due to late delivery. Great care was taken also to ensure that all Presiding Officers thoroughly understood the use of the keys in opening the machines or making them ready for use. Arrangements were also made for the delivery of electoral ink at the same time as the voting machine keys.

195. Well before election day a comparison was made between the revised lists of electors and the registers and any necessary adjustments compatible with the provisions of the law made.

196. Members of the Electoral Registration Committee visited every polling station and determined in advance where the various notices should be hung, demarcating these so that the Presiding Officers would be able to see which spots were selected. The notices involved were the list of electors, the polling station number and notices indicating how lists had been divided in cases where it was necessary for this to be done. In making the selection of these places the members of the Committee had in mind that the Public had to be able easily to find their polling stations or the section of a divided list and the corresponding polling station to which they belonged. The selection was also made with the aim in view of avoiding congestion.

197. Other arrangements followed the pattern of preparations worked out for the General Election. Custodians were placed on election day at two strategic points in the electoral district and to serve certain less accessible places a mobile station was placed in a convenient location. Four radio equipped cars were provided, three for use by the custodians at the two fixed locations and one for use by the mobile station. Spare voting machines were placed at a central point for use in case any machine should have broken down.

198. Special precautions were taken to ensure that the electrical supply on polling day would be constant. The day before polling day the mains were checked. The internal wiring of all polling stations was checked and service vehicles and personnel were on call during polling day in case any repairs might be necessary. Plug adaptors for the voting machines were affixed before the time of sealing the machines, an inspection having been made before hand at the polling stations to ascertain what kind of adaptor was necessary.

199. To ensure that polling would continue after dark if necessary the Returning Officer was instructed to make arrangements for proper lighting to be provided in polling stations located in areas not served with electricity.

200. A number of auxiliary election officers were appointed and placed in the polling stations. These officers were for the purpose of expediting the work in the polling stations and worked under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They were all given training before they took up their duties.

201. Finally a temporary headquarters was set up in a convenient place in Siparia from which members of the Electoral Registration Committee worked. Proper means of communication between this station and the polling stations was provided and arrangements were made for those on duty there to be in a position to follow the election closely. Ample supplies were provided in case any deficiency was reported and substitute election officers were ready to be sent to any polling station if necessary.

202. As a result of all these precautions the election went smoothly with few mishaps. In the early morning there was some reported trouble with the imprinters in one or two stations. The cause of this proved to be the same as was discovered in the previous elections, that is a growth of fungus on the ink rollers. The custodians who were summoned to these stations recognised the trouble rapidly and soon had the imprinters in working order. The voting machines on the whole gave no trouble. In one case a voting machine at Penal was found to have a public counter that was not registering the votes correctly but the protective counter was in order. The Presiding Officer was instructed to take special care that the poll card count would be absolutely correct. A complaint was received that there was a voting machine at San Francisco Road that had three exposed levers for voting and there was no name opposite the top lever. This was investigated by the Supervisor of Elections personally and found to be absolutely without foundation.

203. One of the candidates made complaint to the Supervisor of Elections that certain electors were being refused the vote at three polling stations at the Clark-Rochard Government School. This was also investigated by the Supervisor personally who found that at one of the stations four persons were properly registered but through impatience had left the queue of voters and made a complaint. They returned to the queue and eventually voted. Fourteen other persons were however not found either on the registers or on the lists of these three stations although they had either certificates of registration or identification cards. Under the law these persons could not vote but it was thought that there might be some possibility of their having come to the wrong polling stations. The Supervisor of Elections took the names, addresses and other particulars from these persons and on his return to the Central station transmitted the information to the Registration Officer with instructions to search for these names in neighbouring polling divisions, and report any findings to the Presiding Officers of the three stations so that the electors concerned could be directed to the appropriate polling stations.

204. The election went off so successfully that the Returning Officer was able to say in his report that it had gone off as planned and that as far as he knew there was no difficulty on polling day. This election proved conclusively that the new system could be run successfully and that the previous difficulties were due to inexperience and deficiencies in the preparation for the elections.

#### XXXVII. THE PRELIMINARY AND FINAL COUNTS

205. The preliminary count was made up from the duplicate statements of the machine poll which were prepared by the Presiding Officers after locking the voting machines from further voting, thus displaying the vote recorded for each candidate. The statements were either collected from the polling stations by duly appointed messengers or brought in by the Presiding Officers themselves to the offices of the Returning Officers. Due to lack of experience with the new system and the late closing of some of the polling stations the complete results were in many cases late in coming in and some were received as late as two or three o'clock on the morning after polling day. In some cases the count of the postal votes was not complete while in others—and this happens at every election—the total result could not be given because a few Presiding Officers either forgot or did not understand that they had to send in a duplicate statement of the machine poll separate from and outside of the poll card boxes in which the papers relating to the election were locked.

206. However, the results in general were so decisive that in all cases they could be given out on election night before midnight and it was found later that none of these had to be changed. The results as compiled from time to time by the Returning Officers from the statements of the machine polls and the statements of the postal votes were telephoned into the Central Electoral Office where arrangements had been made for the reception of these returns by the installation of extra telephones. Representatives of the two broadcasting services, Radio Trinidad and Radio Guardian, and representatives of the Press were present and the returns were made available to them as soon as they had been recorded by the Public Relations Officer and his staff, who were in charge of these operations. Unfortunately, the reception of information by the telephone proved unreliable, as was the case in a previous election, and some mistakes were made, probably because of errors in identifying the source of the information. For instance a mistake was made in the reception of the results in the constituency

of Pointe-a-Pierre resulting in a total of votes for the candidates greater than that of the total electorate being given out before the error was detected. This was corrected in publications on subsequent days but unfortunately it gave rise to rumours that there was some tampering with the results.

207. A comment made by a few Returning Officers in their reports was that the counting of postal votes should not have to be done on election night. As mentioned before some of them were not able to complete this count on election night and were handicapped in carrying out their duties because of this. Postal voting was brought in for the first time in this election and those who were responsible for drawing up the law did not have the benefit of practical experience. A suitable amendment of the law can be made at a later stage if considered advisable.

208. The final count was completed in most cases quite early. Thirteen Returning Officers completed their work on the 5th December, the day following polling day, and nine others on the 6th December. Of the remaining seven officers one completed his work on the 7th December, two on the 8th, one on the 9th two on the 11th and one on the 12th. The officer who completed his work on the 7th December explained that there was some delay due to the necessity to check poll cards. One officer who completed his final count on the 8th December gave as the reason that the counting of poll cards was delayed because only two Presiding Officers separated original poll cards from their duplicates. One of the officers who completed his work on the 11th December gave as his reasons for the delay that (a) he had not received his detailed instructions about the count in due time, (b) only three Presiding Officers separated original from duplicate poll cards, and (c) time was consumed in preparing special reports for the Electoral Registration Committee between the 6th and 11th December. The officer completing his work on the 12th December explained that he had to look into discrepancies in the results in certain polling stations. The other officers gave no reasons for the delay. The final count for the Siparia election was completed in good time on the 30th December, the second day after polling day.

209. In section 34 mention was made of the discrepancies observed in the readings of the counters of the voting machines and the differences in some cases between these readings and the poll card count. Actually precise figures about this could not normally be obtained because all readings of counters should be checked and the counting of the poll cards should be repeated so as to eliminate all errors. But the law provides that machines must remain locked and documents kept in sealed envelopes unless permission is given by a judge in Chambers for specific reasons connected with an election petition or a representation petition to examine them. Fortunately election petitions were filed contesting the validity of the elections in seven electoral districts and by an order of the court the voting machines and documents were subjected to minute scrutiny. Because of this reliable figures can be given in respect of these seven constituencies. Taking one of the worst of these as an example, it was found that in the electoral district of Arima 35 persons did not succeed in recording their votes. Expressed as a percentage of the 11,039 persons who cast their votes in that constituency we get 0.3 per cent. Taking the best of these for purposes of comparison, the electoral district of Barataria, it was found that out of 13,348 persons who voted, only two or three lost their votes, i.e. something close to vanishing point. Assuming that these results were typical of all the constituencies it could be taken as a reasonable approximation that in the entire poll the percentage of persons who lost their votes was something between 0.3 per cent. and 0 per cent. It can be assumed therefore that only 0.15 per cent. of the voters overall lost their votes. When this is compared with the figures of rejected votes in previous elections the improvement is immediately apparent. Compared with the most favourable figure, a loss of 1.8 per cent. of the voters in the Federal Elections of 1958, it can be seen that the loss in 1961 is less than one tenth of the loss in 1958, an outstanding improvement. These losses are however slightly augmented by the losses arising out of the postal voting but as can be seen from Table 2 these are extremely small. A reasonable figure for the loss of votes would be therefore 0.2 per cent. With better acquaintance with the voting machines and confidence in their use as well as with the procedure for postal voting this figure, it is anticipated, will diminish in future elections until it approximates the vanishing point.

210. As regards the results, the majorities in 29 of the constituencies were decisive, none of these being less than one thousand votes. The highest majority recorded was in the constituency of



Laventille where there was a majority of 9,769. The smallest of the 29 was in the constituency of San Fernando West where the majority was 1,662. Only in one constituency, that of Fyzabad, was there a close result, the majority of the first candidate over the second being 126.

211. Of the 69 candidates nominated, eleven received less than one eighth of the total number of votes accepted and therefore lost their deposits.

212. The total figures were that of an electorate of 378,500 the number of persons who voted was 333,512 or 88.11 per cent. This figure is very gratifying and is a reflection of the tremendous interest generated in this election. It is a figure that stands in the top rank of figures recorded all over the world in democratic countries. It is actually the highest figure recorded in general elections in Trinidad and Tobago, being 8.01 per cent. higher than the next highest figure, that recorded for the Legislative Council in 1956. As regards rejected votes the figure recorded is .04 per cent., again a very gratifying figure. As explained above this figure should more properly be 0.2 per cent.

### XXXVIII. POLITICAL

213. Four parties took part in the election: The Peoples National Movement (P.N.M.), The Democratic Labour Party (D.L.P.), The Butler Party (B.P.), and the African National Congress (A.N.C.) Of these only the two first, the Peoples National Movement and the Democratic Labour Party, put up candidates in each constituency. The remaining nine candidates, who will hereafter be described as the minor group, were shared between the Butler Party, the African National Congress and the Independents. There were actually four Butler Party candidates and three African National Congress candidates. The Butler Party, as was expected, put up its candidates in the part of the country where it has always had most influence, i.e. in St. Patrick, and part of Victoria. The African National Congress candidates were centered around Port-of-Spain and Diego Martin. One of the independent candidates was nominated in Trinidad (Fyzabad) and one in Tobago (West).

214. The most significant political fact about the election is that it was almost exclusively a contest between the Peoples National Movement and the Democratic Labour Party. In twenty-two of the constituencies there were only two candidates, one from each of the two major parties. In seven of the remaining constituencies there were three candidates, the third candidate being a representative of the minor group. In one constituency only, that of Fyzabad, there were four candidates, the third and fourth candidates being representatives of the minor group. In only one case did a candidate from the minor group get more votes than a representative of either of the parties. This was in Tobago West where the Independent candidate got 19.9 per cent. of the vote, exceeding the 12.1 per cent. vote registered for the Democratic Labour Party candidate. In the remaining seven constituencies where the representatives of the major parties competed with representatives of the minor group, the latter in no case got more than 6 per cent. of the vote. In the constituency with four candidates the representatives of the minor group together got only 2.2 per cent. of the vote. In 29 of the constituencies the successful candidate got an absolute majority of the vote. In Fyzabad, where four candidates contested, the winner got very close to an absolute majority with 49.4 per cent. of the vote.

215. In all the Peoples National Movement won twenty of the seats and the Democratic Labour Party the remaining ten. The total vote for the Peoples National Movement was 190,003 representing 56.97 per cent. of the total vote, while the corresponding figures for the Democratic Labour Party were 138,901 or 41.66 per cent.

216. The results clearly show therefore that politically the system is a two party system and that the "first past the post" procedure for voting now use is in at the present time eminently suited for the elections and leads to no doubt as to the validity of the results.

### XXIX. EXPENDITURE

217. The details of the expenditure are given in Appendix VIII. Expenditure has been divided into the two customary headings of capital and recurrent.

218. Capital expenditure was extraordinarily heavy because of the investment in machinery of a highly complex nature, including automatic machinery which has been described above, and one thousand voting machines. Actually \$2,324,375.00 was spent in the purchase, freight and transportation of the latter. The purchase could have been spread over a period of ten years, which would have increased the cost because of the usual interest charges, but Government preferred to make the purchase outright. The total capital expenditure was slightly over 3½ million dollars.

219. Recurrent expenditure was somewhat over 1½ million dollars. As the total expenditure on a general election had risen previously to approximately ¼ million dollars, the cost of the 1961 election was between 4 and 5 times as much even making some allowance for the usual increase in expenditure due to the increase in population. This extraordinary increase was due to several factors. One of the main factors was the introduction of a much more elaborate system of registration than before involving the use of individual registration cards for each registrant, and the expansion of the registration to include all persons, electors and non-electors. A second source of heavy expenditure was the identification card system which was imposed as an additional aspect of the registration system. This involved the taking, developing and printing of photographs of all persons from the age of 17 upwards. These two factors although great in themselves, were not sufficient to explain the whole increase. Another great factor was the determination to give the public as much help as possible in becoming registered. This involved therefore considerable expenditure in arranging for individual households to be visited in order to effect registrations and of delivering identification cards to registrants after they had been processed. Considerable savings will be made in the future as it will be the duty of the public to come to fixed stations to be registered and to call for their identification cards. There was however still another factor that increased the expenditure and this is one that has been stressed all along in previous sections. It is that all work had to be done in a great hurry. This resulted (a) in certain operations being carried out in less economical ways than would ordinarily be the case and (b) in higher overtime rates having to be paid in many cases. A final reason for increased expense was the increase of work involved in correcting a large volume of errors. These arose out of the fact that a large staff, many of whom had not worked before, was engaged in working a completely new system, and, as mentioned before, because of the lack of time even their training had to be curtailed.

220. Of the individual items of expenditure a few deserve comment. A new election officer, the Scrutineer, was introduced whose duty was to supervise the work of the officers registering to ensure that it was done fairly, impartially and according to the law. The total expenditure on these officers was approximately \$162,300.00 and as they were strictly speaking Party Officers, performing duties for the Parties having representatives in the Legislature, the cost might have been imposed on the Parties themselves. Government however decided to bear the cost and in the result it is obvious that the large sum of money involved could hardly have been raised by the Parties. This expenditure was of course one of the factors contributing to the large increase in the overall expenditure. The large sum of \$83,113.00 was spent on travelling. There was considerable traffic between the field staff, the district registration offices, and the Central Electoral Office, as supplies had to be continually sent out and complete forms and exposed film had to be brought in. For better security these could only be carried by authorised officers. There was also much greater need for supervision of the different aspects of the work in the field and in the central and district offices by senior officers. The sum of a little over \$2,000.00 was spent on drivers of the motor vehicles used as mobile units in connection with photography and education of the public as explained in previous sections. The sum of \$51,000.00 spent on education in voting procedure helped to bring the expenditure on education of the public (part of which is included under the heads, Printing and Stationery, and Publicity and Advertisements) to a much higher level than usual. The success of this campaign as explained above fully justified this. The sum of \$4,855.00 spent on re-issue of new certificates of registration arose out of errors in photography or in matching photographs to registration record cards. It was necessary however because it involved sending the Itinerant Assistant Registration Officer back to the registrant concerned and this was work additional to that which they were engaged to do and arising through no fault of their own. As machine attendants were a new category of officers the amount of \$9,403.00 spent on them was additional to the expenditure on officers in previous elections.

The amount spent on Emergency Expenses is not properly an election expense. Due to certain pre-election violence, certain families had to be evacuated to Port-of-Spain. It was decided that this was an expense which would have to be borne by the Electoral Department.

221. The prospects of a considerable reduction in expenditure in future elections are good. Under the new system registration in the future will only be confined to new registrations and changes in registration, thus considerably reducing the volume of work. Together with this the provision of ample time will allow of the work being carried out more economically. Finally the use of more economical methods in which the general public will contribute more fully will reduce costs. It is not expected that there will be any considerable change in the amount spent on the actual conduct of future elections, but as shown above most of the expenditure was on registration and it is anticipated that considerable reduction in this will bring the level down at least to that of previous elections.

#### XL. ELECTION PETITIONS

222. The elections in respect of seven electoral districts were challenged by election petitions. The Court was asked to declare the elections void in the electoral districts of Port-of-Spain West, Toono/Manzanilla, Arima, Barataria, Diego Martin, St. Joseph and San Fernando West. The grounds on which these petitions were based were drawn up on identical lines, the main points being (a) that many of the persons registered on election day under the Registration (Amendment) Rules, 1961, were not properly registered and should not have been allowed to vote, (b) that the Electoral (Amendment) Rules, 1961, were not effective on polling day, (c) that the rule was not properly administered by the Returning Officers on polling day resulting in many persons voting who should not have voted, (d) that the Supervisor of Elections did not allow the petitioners or their representatives to observe the preparation of the voting machines for the election, (e) that the voting machines used in the elections were not constructed in accordance with the requirements of the law and (f) that a number of the voting machines did not in fact, register correctly and accurately the votes cast at the elections.

223. After certain preliminaries, which related to all the petitions, the case of *Sabga vs. Solomon* was first brought before the Court. In this case Counsel for the respondent raised two points in *limine*, namely that (a) no security had been given as required by law and (b) the petition was bad for want of necessary party—the Returning Officer, and on these grounds held that the petition should be thrown out. On consideration the Court upheld the submissions made and no further proceedings could be had on it. Two other petitions which had been handled in exactly the same way as *Sabga vs. Solomon* were by implication quashed.

224. The Court then proceeded to deal with *Bleasdel vs. Thomasos* and by now the grounds for declaring the election void were reduced to those relating to the voting machines only. The grounds were actually these: (a) that the Supervisor of Elections did not allow the Petitioner or his representative to observe the preparation of the voting machines for the election, (b) that the voting machines were not constructed according to the law and (c) a number of the machines did not register correctly and accurately the votes cast at the election. Preliminary objections similar to those raised in the previous petition were not upheld by the Court and it proceeded to deal with the petition itself.

225. In the result the Court rejected the submissions of the petitioner and in the course of its judgment laid down certain principles that should be adopted in deciding whether the votes recorded on a voting machine should or should not be accepted. As this is the first instance of an election in the Commonwealth in which voting machines have been used and brought into question, this judgment is of paramount importance and it would be well to record in this report some of the principles outlined. The full details will be found in the judgments on the two cases which were delivered as written judgments and will in due course appear in the Trinidad and Tobago Law Reports.

226. In rejecting the submission of the petitioner that the voting machines were not constructed according to law, the Court made a distinction between the construction and function of the machines, and found that the intention of the Legislature in drafting the law was that the machines should be properly constructed, but that there was nothing definitely laid down as to how they should

function. The Court therefore found that from the evidence before it the voting machines were properly constructed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 21 of the Election Rules and then proceeded to lay down principles for guidance in the case of mal-functioning. It used the poll card count as an independent physical check on the mechanical operation of the voting machines and directed that where the total on the candidates' counters agreed with the poll card count such readings should be accepted. Again where the total on the candidates' counters was less than the poll card count but agreed either with one or both of the totals registered on the public and protective counters, then it should also be accepted. However in all other cases the voting machine should be regarded as being suspect and consideration given whether the entire poll cast on the machine should not be rejected. It suggested that in such an event the machine should be operated in the view of the Court to see whether the candidates' counters functioned correctly. If it should be found that they did not, then the votes should be discarded entirely. If the counters should be found to operate correctly then the Court might use its discretion in accepting or otherwise such readings as might appear, after paying due regard to the nature and extent of the discrepancies. As these principles laid great emphasis on the use of the poll cards as a reliable check on the total vote, the Court enjoined the election officers to take the greatest care in the performance of their duties in this connection.

227. The remaining three petitions, being drawn up in exactly similar terms to those in *Bleasdel vs. Thomasos*, were by implication also quashed. Although the law states specifically that there shall be no appeal in election petitions of this kind yet an attempt was made by the petitioners to have the case of *Bleasdel vs. Thomasos* heard by Her Majesty's Privy Council. This application was turned down.

#### CONCLUSION

228. There remains only the task of bringing the report on this extraordinary election to a close. It was extraordinary because it achieved several firsts : first election in Trinidad and Tobago in which Identification Cards were employed to identify voters at the polls; first election in the Commonwealth and first outside the United States of America in which voting machines were used and first election in which voting machines were used in every constituency. It was remarkable also for the fact that those responsible for the elections were called upon to complete, within a very limited time, the tremendous exercise of introducing the system of Permanent Personal Registration and of conducting the general elections under entirely new electoral procedures. And although the performance was not perfect the challenge was met and the elections all held good.

229. It was not possible to thank in detail all the numerous persons, ministers, firms, organizations and public bodies that gave help in this election, and it would be invidious to leave out any. Grateful thanks are proffered to them all. The indebtedness of the Electoral Department to the Premier has already been acknowledged. The Chairman and Members of the Electoral Registration Committee are also due an acknowledgment for their invaluable assistance. Finally the Assistant Supervisor of Elections, the Senior Electoral Officers and the staff in all departments are thanked for their loyalty, co-operation and hard work, without which, success would not have been possible.

T. F. FARRELL  
*Supervisor of Elections*

20th July, 1963.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 1

## Summary of Ballots and Votes Cast

(Comparison with Legislative Council Elections of 1950 and 1956 and Federal Elections of 1958)

	TOTAL					PERCENTAGE				
	Leg Co.	Leg Co.	Leg. Co.	Fed.	House of	Leg. Co.	Leg. Co.	Leg. Co.	Fed.	House of
	1946	1950	1956	1958	Reps. 1961	1946	1950	1956	1958	Reps. 1961
Number of Electors on List	259,512	283,150	339,028	342,565	378,511					
Number of Votes Cast	137,281	198,458	271,534	252,167	333,512	52.9	70.1	80.1	73.6	88.11
Number of Votes accepted	128,873	189,966	264,543	247,647	333,363	93.9	95.7	97.4	98.2	99.96
Number of Votes rejected	8,408	8,492	6,991	4,520	149	6.1	4.3	2.6	1.8	0.04

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 2

Number of Electors, Number of Votes Cast, Number of Votes Rejected and Percentages by Electoral District.

Electoral District	No. of Electors	Votes Cast		Votes Rejected	
		Number	% of Electorate	Number	% of votes cast
Port of Spain - North	11,795	10,191	86.4	2	0.02
Port of Spain - South	11,696	9,736	83.2	5	0.05
Port of Spain - West	11,565	9,626	83.3	1	0.01
Port of Spain - East	11,773	9,886	84.1	1	0.01
San Fernando East	14,066	12,579	88.7	2	0.016
San Fernando West	12,660	11,251	88.9	31	0.3
Diego Martin	15,274	12,955	84.8	3	0.023
Maraval	14,378	12,280	85.4	17	0.14
Laventille	13,729	11,231	81.8	12	0.107
San Juan	15,107	12,882	85.3	3	0.023
Barataria	15,016	13,351	88.9	3	0.0225
St. Joseph	14,157	12,305	86.9	5	0.04
Tunapuna	12,826	11,593	90.4	2	0.017
St. Augustine	13,523	12,306	91.	18	0.14
Arima	12,592	11,040	87.7	1	0.009
Chaguanas	12,615	11,481	91.	1	0.009
Couva	12,890	11,936	92.5	2	0.017
Caroni East	13,080	11,395	87.1	4	0.035
Pointe-A-Pierre	12,785	11,726	91.7		
Naparima	12,547	11,386	90.7	18	0.2
Princes Town	13,167	12,141	92.2	4	0.03
Fyzabad	14,339	13,422	93.6		
La Brea	11,548	10,362	89.7	5	0.05
Point Fortin	12,759	11,393	89.3	2	0.02
Toco/Manzanilla	10,656	9,083	85.2	1	0.01
Nariva	12,749	11,409	89.5		
Ortoire/Mayaro	12,461	11,099	89.1		
Tobago East	5,644	4,870	86.5	1	0.02
Tobago West	8,460	7,082	83.7	3	0.04
Siparia	12,654	11,515	90.9	2	0.018
TOTAL	878,511	333,512		149	



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 3

Polling Stations, average number of electors per Polling Station and average number of voters per Polling Station.

Electoral District	No. of Polling Stations	No. of Electors	Average per polling station	No. of Voters	Average per polling station
Port of Spain North	31	11,795	381	10,191	329
Port of Spain South	30	11,696	390	9,736	325
Port of Spain West	28	11,565	413	9,626	344
Port of Spain East	27	11,773	436	9,886	366
San Fernando East	33	14,066	426	12,579	381
San Fernando West	27	12,660	469	11,251	417
Diego Martin	36	15,274	424	12,955	360
Maraval	34	14,378	423	12,280	361
Laventille	32	13,729	429	11,231	351
San Juan	37	15,107	408	12,882	348
Barataria	34	15,016	442	13,351	393
St. Joseph	35	14,157	404	12,305	352
Tunapuna	32	12,826	401	11,592	362
St. Augustine	33	13,523	410	12,306	373
Arima	35	12,592	360	11,040	315
Chaguanas	30	12,615	421	11,481	383
Couva	31	12,890	416	11,936	385
Caroni East	36	13,080	363	11,395	317
Pointe-A-Pierre	32	12,785	400	11,726	366
Naparima	29	12,547	433	11,386	393
Princes Town	33	13,167	399	12,141	368
Fyzabad	32	14,339	448	13,422	419
La Brea	30	11,548	385	10,362	345
Point Fortin	32	12,759	399	11,393	356
Toco/Manzanilla	34	10,656	313	9,083	267
Nariva	35	12,749	364	11,409	326
Ortoire/Mayaro	34	12,461	367	11,099	326
Siparia	32	12,654	395	11,515	360
Tobago East	19	5,644	297	4,870	256
Tobago West	23	8,460	368	7,082	308
TOTAL	946	378,511		333,512	

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 4

Table showing votes cast for candidates, rejected votes, percentage of total votes cast and majority of first over second

Electoral District	Party Affiliations	Votes cast for Candi..	% of votes cast for	Majority of first over second
<b><u>PORT-OF-SPAIN: NORTH</u></b>				
Alfredo Bermudez	P.N.M.	6,959	68.29	3,729
Louis Gerald Rostant	D.L.P.	3,230	31.69	
Rejected Votes		2	0.02	
Total Votes Cast		10,191	100.0	
<b><u>PORT-OF-SPAIN: SOUTH</u></b>				
Carlton Reis	D.L.P.	1,922	19.74	5,887
Eric Williams	P.N.M.	7,809	80.21	
Rejected Votes		5	0.05	
Total Votes Cast		9,736	100.0	
<b><u>PORT-OF-SPAIN: EAST</u></b>				
Norman Bernard Alcantara	D.L.P.	1,077	10.894	7,215
John Michael Broomes	A.N.C.	516	5.220	
Isabel Ursula Teshea	P.N.M.	8,292	83.876	
Rejected Votes		1	0.01	
Total Votes Cast		9,886	100.0	
<b><u>PORT-OF-SPAIN: WEST</u></b>				
Beryl Gomes	A.N.C.	334	3.47	2,415
Fred Ayoub Sabga	D.L.P.	3,438	35.72	
Dr. Patrick V.J. Solomon	P.N.M.	5,853	60.80	
Rejected Votes		1	0.01	
Total Votes Cast		9,626	100.0	
<b><u>SAN FERNANDO: EAST</u></b>				
Gerald Montano	P.N.M.	9,021	71.715	5,465
Nizam Franklin Muradali	D.L.P.	3,556	28.269	
Rejected Votes		2	0.016	
Total Votes Cast		12,579	100.0	
<b><u>SAN FERNANDO: WEST</u></b>				
Alloy Le Quay	D.L.P.	4,779	42.5	1,662
Saied Mohammed	P.N.M.	6,441	57.2	
Rejected Votes		31	0.3	
Total Votes Cast		11,251	100.0	
<b><u>DIEGO MARTIN</u></b>				
Joseph Edward Lai Fook	D.L.P.	3,151	24.323	5,866
Johnson Lopez	A.N.C.	784	6.052	
John Harold O'Halloran	P.N.M.	9,017	69.602	
Rejected Votes		3	0.023	
Total Votes Cast		12,955	100.0	
<b><u>MARAVAL</u></b>				
Cecil William Alexander	P.N.M.	8,161	66.46	4,059
Mc.Voran De Freitas	D.L.P.	4,102	33.40	
Rejected Votes		17	0.14	
Total Votes Cast		12,280	100.0	
<b><u>LAVENTILLE</u></b>				
Donald C. Granado	P.N.M.	10,494	93.438	9,769
Pope W. McLean	D.L.P.	725	6.455	
Rejected Votes		12	0.017	
Total Votes Cast		11,231	100.0	

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 4—Continued

Table showing votes cast for candidates, rejected votes, percentage of total votes cast and majority of first over second—Cont'd

Electoral District	Party Affiliations	Votes cast for Candi..	% of votes cast for	Majority of first over second
<b>SAN JUAN</b>				
Mohammed A. Khan	D.L.P.	2,549	19.788	7,881
Robert E. Wallace	P.N.M.	10,330	80.189	
Rejected Votes		3	0.023	
Total Votes Cast		12,882	100.0	
<b>BARATARIA</b>				
J.A.R. Kelly	D.L.P.	5,835	43.7046	1,678
Kamaluddin Mohammed	P.N.M.	7,513	56.2729	
Rejected Votes		3	0.0223	
Total Votes Cast		13,351	100.0	
<b>ST. JOSEPH</b>				
Claire Phyllis Achong	D.L.P.	4,116	33.45	4,068
Matthew Ramcharan	P.N.M.	8,184	66.51	
Rejected Votes		5	0.04	
Total Votes Cast		12,305	100.0	
<b>TUNAPUNA</b>				
Rampersad Bholi	D.L.P.	4,901	42.276	1,789
Alfred A. Thompson	P.N.M.	6,690	57.707	
Rejected Votes		2	0.017	
Total Votes Cast		11,593	100.0	
<b>ST. AUGUSTINE</b>				
Rudranauth Capildeo	D.L.P.	7,927	64.42	3,556
Hugh Ormsby Thomas	P.N.M.	4,361	35.44	
Rejected Votes		18	0.14	
Total Votes Cast		12,306	100.0	
<b>ARIMA</b>				
Ursula M.C. Bleasdel	D.L.P.	4,320	39.130	2,339
Clytus A. Thomasos	P.N.M.	6,719	60.861	
Rejected Votes		1	0.009	
Total Votes Cast		11,040	100.0	
<b>CHAGUANAS</b>				
Tajmool Hosein	D.L.P.	8,337	72.615	5,587
Baliram Swaratsingh	P.N.M.	3,143	27.376	
Rejected Votes		1	0.009	
Total Votes Cast		11,481	100.0	
<b>COUVA</b>				
Simbhonath Capildeo	D.L.P.	8,239	69.026	4,544
Soondailal B. Ramoutar	P.N.M.	3,695	30.957	
Rejected Votes		2	0.017	
Total Votes Cast		11,936	100.0	
<b>CARONI EAST</b>				
Indar Persad	P.N.M.	4,624	40.579	2,143
Balgobin Ramdeen	D.L.P.	6,767	59.386	
Rejected Votes		4	0.035	
Total Votes Cast		11,395	100.0	
<b>POINTE-A-PIERRE</b>				
William H. Agimudi	P.N.M.	5,021	42.82	1,684
Peter G. Farquhar	D.L.P.	6,705	57.18	
Total Votes Cast		11,726	100.0	

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 4—Continued

Table showing votes cast for candidates, rejected votes, percentage of total votes cast and majority of first over second—Cont'd

Electoral District	Party Affiliations	Votes cast for Candi..	% of votes cast for	Majority of first over second
<b><u>NAPARIMA</u></b>				
Haniff Mohammed	P.N.M.	2,553	22.4	6,262
Lionel F. Seukeran	D.L.P.	8,815	77.4	
Rejected Votes		18	0.2	
Total Votes Cast		11,386	100.0	
<b><u>PRINCES TOWN</u></b>				
Stephen C. Maharaj	D.L.P.	7,986	65.78	3,835
Lloyd C. Phillips	P.N.M.	4,151	34.19	
Rejected Votes		4	0.03	
Total Votes Cast		12,141	100.0	
<b><u>FYZABAD</u></b>				
Muriel Donawa	P.N.M.	6,498	48.41	126
Vernon Jamadai	D.L.P.	6,624	49.35	
Dennis Nicholas	B.P.	210	1.57	
Benjamin Ramsaran	Ind.	90	0.67	
Total Votes Cast		13,422	100.0	
<b><u>LA BREA</u></b>				
Alexander C. Alexis	P.N.M.	7,924	76.47	6,108
Tubal Uriah Bus Butler	B.P.	617	5.95	
Lep Mitchell	D.L.P.	1,816	17.53	
Rejected Votes		5	0.05	
Total Votes Cast		10,362	100.0	
<b><u>POINT FORTIN</u></b>				
Robert Nathaniel Donaldson	D.L.P.	4,098	35.97	2,921
Cuthbert K. Johnson	P.N.M.	7,019	61.61	
Steadman Roberts	P.B.	274	2.40	
Rejected Votes		2	0.02	
Total Votes Cast		11,393	100.0	
<b><u>TOCO/MANZANILLA</u></b>				
Lionel M. Robinson	P.N.M.	6,072	66.85	3,062
Harold L. U. Rousseau	D.L.P.	3,010	33.14	
Rejected Votes		1	0.01	
Total Votes Cast		9,083	100.0	
<b><u>NARIYA</u></b>				
Montgomery A. Forrester	D.L.P.	6,927	60.7	2,445
S.R. Moonan	P.N.M.	4,482	39.3	
Total Votes Cast		11,409	100.0	
<b><u>ORTOIRE/MAYARO</u></b>				
Victor Lionel Campbell	P.N.M.	6,739	60.7	2,592
Cecil Carrabon	D.L.P.	4,147	37.4	
Babooram Nathai	B.P.	213	1.9	
Total Votes Cast		11,099	100.0	
<b><u>SPARIA</u></b>				
Saran Sampath	P.N.M.	4,030	34.998	3,453
Ashford S. Sinanan	D.L.P.	7,483	64.984	
Rejected Votes		2	0.018	
Total Votes Cast		11,515	100.0	
<b><u>TOBAGO: EAST</u></b>				
Alphonso P. T. James	D.L.P.	1,468	30.14	1,933
Arthur N. R. Robinson	P.N.M.	3,401	69.84	
Rejected Votes		1	0.02	
Total Votes Cast		4,870	100.0	
<b><u>TOBAGO: WEST</u></b>				
Duncan Esmond Guy	Ind.	1,412	19.94	3,395
Benjamin L. B. Pitt	P.N.M.	4,807	67.88	
Walter Henry Smith	D.L.P.	860	12.14	
Rejected Votes		3	0.04	
Total Votes Cast		7,082	100.0	

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961.

TABLE 5

Electoral District of Port of Spain North.

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Alfredo Bermudez	Louis G. Rostant	Rejected postal Votes	Total votes (including rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on list of Electors.
0385	Ministry of Education Building	122	242		364	404
0390	Hayes Street St. Clair	89	165		254	298
0395	Newtown Boys' R. C. School	187	246		433	496
0400	Newtown Boys' R.C. School	160	144		304	345
0405	A.M.E. School, Woodford St.	174	79		253	285
0410	A.M.E. School, Woodford St.	234	88		322	369
0445) 0460)	Tranquillity Boys' School Victoria Avenue	276	247		523	277) 331)
0455	Gov't. Training College, 105	127	184		311	351
0465	St. Vincent Street	272	82		354	437
0495	Gov't. Training College, 105 St. Vincent Street	158	82		240	296
0450	Princes Building, Queen's	157	141		298	339
0505	Park West	137	116		253	288
0500) 0510)	St. Roses Girls' Inter. School, 128 Henry St.	210	255		465	294) 252)
0775	Bruce Stephens Clinic Bel.	200	67		267	311
0780	Circular Road	316	120		436	529
0785	MacLachlan's Church Hall Archer St. Belmont	199	60		259	309
0825	St. Andrew Friendly Society	246	48		294	349
0830	Hall 31 Cadiz Road	204	83		287	338
0845	Belmont Boys' R.C. School	246	55		301	354
0850	119 Bel. Circular Road					196
	Carried forward .. ..	3,714	2,504		6,218	7,448

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961.

TABLE 5--Continued

Electoral District of Port of Spain North--Continued.

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Alfredo Bermudez	Louis G. Rostant	Rejected postal votes	Total votes (including rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on list of Electors.
	Brought forward ...	3,714	2,504		6,218	7,448
0855	Belmont Boys' R.C. School	392	75		467	346
0860	119, Bel. Circular Rd.	286	32		318	374
0815	St. Margaret Boys' E.C. Sch.					259)
0820	6, St. Margaret's Lane	343	83		426	263)
0865	Methodist School, 138 Bel.	244	67		311	364
0870	Circular Road	321	60		381	433
0875	Methodist School, 138 Bel. Circular Road	200	47		247	286
0805	New Secondary School, St.	353	63		416	511
0810	Francois Valley Road	208	78		286	349
0835	Girl Guides Hut, Bel. Cir. Rd.	251	73		324	364
0840	Girl Guides Hut, Bel. Cir. Rd.	265	51		316	364
0880	Girl Guides Hut, Bel. Cir. Rd.	269	89		358	434
	Postal Votes	6846 113	3222 8	2	10068 123	11795
	Total	6959	3230	2	10191	11795

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a statement of the poll showing of the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this 5th day of December declare Alfredo Bermudez elected.

ARTHUR R. JULUMSINGH  
Returning Officer,  
Port of Spain North.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE—Continued

Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, South

No.	POLLING STATION Address	VOTES CAST FOR				
		Reis, Carlton	Williams, Eric	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Postal Votes counted and those rejected)	Number of Names on List of Electors
0435)	Duke Street Boys' E.C. School, Duke Str.	277	216	-	-	323
0440)	Duke Street Boys' E.C. School, Duke Str.	-	-	-	493	288
0345	Teachers' Emergency College Wrightson Road	62	307	-	369	457
0430	Teachers' Emergency College Wrightson Road	44	197	-	241	281
0420	Art Centre, French Street, Woodbrook	58	219	-	277	328
0425	Art Centre, French Street, Woodbrook	50	195	-	245	300
0380	Central School, Cor. French & Baden Powell Streets	161	176	-	337	397
0490	Moulton Hall Methodist School, Abercromby Street	78	193	-	271	324
0485	St. John's Hall, Pembroke Street	51	191	-	242	306
0545	Old Eastern Boys' Government School Nelson Street	36	162	-	198	246
0560	Old Eastern Boys' Government School Nelson Street	78	256	-	334	400
0555	Old Eastern Boys' Government School Nelson Street	57	271	-	328	216
0565	Old Eastern Boys' Government School Nelson Street	-	-	-	-	187
0620	Muslim Hall, Queen Street	33	212	-	245	298
0615	Muslim Hall, Queen Street	37	266	-	303	334
0480	Old Fire Brigade Station, Abercromby Str.	60	143	-	203	295
0550	Government Boys' School, George Street	38	212	-	250	308
0540	Government Boys' School, George Street	79	280	-	359	277
0525	Government Boys' School, George Street	-	-	-	-	159
Carried forward ..		1,199	3,496	-	4,695	5,724

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 3-Continued

Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, South-Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Reis, Carlton	Williams, Eric	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Postal Votes counted and those rejected)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward ..	1,199	3,496	-	4,695	5,724
0475	Western Boys' R.C. School, Richmond Street	61	214	-	275	335
0575	St. Phillips' E.C. School, near Fly Over Bridge	40	302	-	342	443
0580	St. Phillips' E.C. School, near Fly Over Bridge			-		232
0585	St. Phillips' E.C. School, near Fly Over Bridge	76	404	-	480	329
0570	Marketing Board, South Quay	49	440	-	489	619
0530	Government Girls' School George Street	63	362	-	425	502
0535	Government Girls' School George Street	47	228	-	275	334
0515	Government Girls' School George Street	46	293	-	339	420
0605	Bethlehem R.C. School, Besson Street	16	274	-	290	336
0600	St. Paul's Community Centre, St. Paul Street	43	275	-	318	378
0610	St. Paul's Community Centre, St. Paul's Street	28	401	-	429	478
0595	Bethlehem R.C. School, Besson Str.	83	442	-	525	184
0470	Girls' E.C. School, Duke Street	60	165	-	225	282
0590	St. Paul's Community Centre, S St. Paul's Street			-		463
0520	Greyfriar's Hall, Frederick Street	24	133	-	157	201
0415	Woodbrook E.C. School	85	280	-	365	436
	Postal Votes ..	2	100	5	107	
		1,922	7,809	5	9,736	11,696

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Eric Williams elected.

B.W. CELESTIN  
Returning Officer

Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, South

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961.

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Port of Spain East.

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Alcantara- Norman Bernard	Broomes - John Michael	Teehan - Isabel Ursula	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes including Rejected Postal Vo- tes	Number of names on List of Electors
0625) 0630)	Piccadilly Street E.C. School, Piccadilly St.	39 -	26 -	410 -	- -	475 -	201 349
0635	Rose Hill R.C. School No.6 La Coulee St.	38	35	278	-	351	399
0640	Rose Hill R.C. School No.6 La Coulee St.	31	24	315	-	370	449
0645	Rose Hill R.C. School NO.6 La Coulee St.	31	12	261	-	324	376
0650	Piccadilly Street E.C. School	25	11	302	-	338	396
0655	Calvary Hill R.C. School	20	13	296	-	329	400
0660	Calvary Hill R.C. School	45	12	261	-	318	418
0665	Oxford St. Health Centre	34	23	254	-	311	369
0670) 0685)	Osmond Girls' High School Oxford St.	- 25	- 32	- 375	- -	- 432	292 261
0675	Osmond Girls' High School Oxford St.	16	10	261	-	287	342
0680	Oxford Street, Health Centre	23	16	286	-	325	388
0690	Quarry Street E.C. School	25	24	319	-	368	444
0695A	Escallier Lands E.C. School	42	36	396	-	474	-
0695B	Gonzales Lands	-	-	-	-	-	609
0700) 0705)	Escallier Lands E.C. School Gonzales Lands	40 -	18 -	375 -	- -	433 -	229 285
	Carried forward .. .	454	292	4,389	-	5,135	6,207

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961.

TABLE 3-Continued

Electoral District of Port of Spain East - *Continued.*

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Alcantara - Norman Bernard	Broomes - John Michael	Teshea - Isabel Ursula	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	454	292	4,389	-	5,135	6,207
0710)	Quarry Street E.C. School	34	24	456	-	514	323
0715)	Quarry Street E.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	282
0720	Oxford Street Health Centre	45	7	166	-	218	257
0725	Oxford Street Health Centre	48	14	259	-	321	398
0730	Moravian School, Gloster Lodge Rd.	28	11	220	-	259	329
0735	Moravian School, Gloster Lodge Rd.	17	16	251	-	284	339
0740)	Moravian School, Gloster	48	27	375	-	450	319
0745)	Lodge Rd.	-	-	-	-	-	234
0750	Escallier Lands E.C. School	54	16	307	-	377	452
0755	Belmont Orphanage Boys' sch.	46	14	230	-	290	353
0760	Belmont Orphanage Boys' Sch.	26	13	229	-	268	325
0765)	Belmont Orphanage Boys' sch.	61	18	370	-	449	235
0770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	308
0790	Hill Land Lane Society	104	17	325	-	446	282
0823	Hall, Norfolk Street	-	-	-	-	-	271
0795	Belmont Orphanage Boys' School	86	14	323	-	423	508
0800	Belmont Orphanage Boys' School	25	33	233	-	291	351
	Total	1,076	516	8,133	-	9,725	11,773
	Postal Votes	1	-	159	1	161	
	Grand Total	1,077	516	8,292	1	9,886	11,773

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate and on this fifth day of December, 1961, declare Isabel Ursula Teshea elected.

H.B. GOODING  
Returning Officer  
Port of Spain East

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5—Continued  
Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, West

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Gomes, Beryl	Sabga, Fred	Solomon, Dr. Patrick	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes Including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors
0235	House of Refuge, 112 W.M.Rd.	10	121	190	-	321	400
0240	House of Refuge, 112 W.M.Rd.	16	95	369	-	480	599
0245	House of Refuge, 112 W.M.Rd.	14	60	306	-	380	454
0250	House of Refuge, 112 W.M.Rd.	9	28	237	-	274	515
0255	Mucurapo Girls' R.C. Sch. W.M.Rd.	16	138	162	-	316	369
0260	Health Office, 12 Lazare Street	30	203	145	-	378	429
0265 a	Mucurapo Girls' R.C. School	23	205	276	-	504	595
0265 b							
0270	Mucurapo Boys' R.C. School 19 Cabral Street	4	91	199	-	294	379
0275	Mucurapo Boys' R.C. School 19 Cabral Street	17	102	195	-	314	369
0280	Nazarene Church Hall Mooneram Street, St. James	6	83	187	-	276	334
0285	Mucurapo Boys' R.C. School Cabral Street	21	112	153	-	286	363
0290	St. Agnes E.C. School Clarence Street, St. James	12	144	192	-	348	412
0295	St. Agnes E.C. School 18 Clarence Street, St. James	8	76	258	-	342	426
0300	Nazarene Church Hall, Mooneram Street, St. James	19	153	200	-	372	442
0305	St. Agnes E.C. School 18 Clarence Street, St. James	12	89	202	-	303	358
0310	St. Agnes E.C. School 18 Clarence Street, St. James	25	128	157	-	310	374
	Carried forward ..	242	1,828	3,428	-	5,498	6,818

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5-Continued

Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, West-Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Gomes, Beryl	Sabga, Fred	Solomon, Dr. Patrick	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward .. ..	242	1,828	3,428	-	5,498	6,818
0315	St. Agnes E.C. School 18 Clarence Street, St. James	7	115	157	-	279	352
0320 a 0320 b	Panka Street Central School	8	183	314	-	505	598
0325	Panka Street Central School	11	116	180	-	307	384
0330	Pres. School Cor. Tragarete Rd. & Pole Carew Street, Woodbrook	8	113	199	-	320	379
0335	St. Theresa R.C. School 60 De Verteuil Street, Woodbrook	12	167	176	-	355	416
0340	St. Crispin's E.C. School 101 Ariapita Avenue	2	150	189	-	341	384
0350	St. Theresa R.C. School 60 De Verteuil Street, Woodbrook	11	107	179	-	297	356
0355	St. Crispin's E.C. School 101 Ariapita Avenue	7	128	188	-	323	356
0360	Pres. School Cor. Tragarete Rd. & Pole Carew Street, Woodbrook	3	69	147	-	219	277
0365 a 0365 b	Woodbrook Office, Murray Street	6	131	256	-	393	469
0370	Woodbrook Office, Murray Street	10	148	196	-	354	420
0375	Anstey Guest House, Cor. Pitt & Baden Powell Street	6	178	120	-	304	356
	Postal Votes .. ..	1	5	124	1	131	
		334	3,438	5,853	1	9,626	11,565

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Dr. Patrick Solomon elected.

R.G. ARCHIBALD

Returning Officer

Electoral District of Port-of-Spain, West.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5—Continued

Electoral District of San Fernando, East

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Montano, Gerard	Muradali, Nazim Franklin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes Including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors
3880	New Lic. Offices, East of Cipero Road, San Fernando Bye-Pass	350	99	-	449	
3880 a	New Lic. Offices, East of Cipero Road, San Fernando Bye-Pass	155	108	-	263	779
3885	Mon Repos R.C. School, Torrance Street, (Down Stairs)	334	57	-	391	
3885 a	Mon Repos R.C. School, Torrance Street, (Down Stairs)	230	109	-	339	847
3890	Ste. Madeleine Government School	140	57	-	197	224
3895	Be of Good Cheer Friendly Society Hall opp. Police Station, Ste. Madeleine	146	218	-	364	376
3900	Ste. Madeleine Government School	281	104	-	385	419
3910	Ste. Madeleine Government	327	94	-	421	470
3915 & 3920	Be of Good Cheer Friendly Society Hall opp. Police Station, Ste. Madeleine	238	163	-	401	457
3970	Mutual United Friendly Society Hall, Prevatt Street, Marabella	290	130	-	420	478
3975	Mutual United Friendly Society Hall, Prevatt Street, Marabella	222	102	-	324	
3975 a	Mutual United Friendly Society Hall, Prevatt Street, Marabella	138	116	-	254	655
3990	Mutual United Friendly Society Hall, Prevatt Street, Marabella	197	137	-	334	368
3991	Marabella Boys' E.C. School, Main Rd.	155	107	-	262	287
3995	Marabella Girls' E.C. School	263	62	-	325	381
4000	Marabella Girls' E.C. School	231	72	-	303	337
4005	Marabella Boys' E.C. School, Main Rd.	189	250	-	439	496
	Carried forward .. ..	3,886	1,985	-	5,871	6,574

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 3- Continued

Electoral District of San Fernando, East-Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Montano, Gerard	Muradali, Nazim Franklin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	3,886	1,985	-	5,871	6,574
4015	Mon Repos R.C. School, Torrance Street (Down Stairs)	428	76	-	504	618
4020	Mon Repos R.C. School, Torrance Street (Down Stairs)	354	40	-	394	437
4025	M.O.H.'s Office, Malaria Division, London Street, San Fernando	164	202	-	366	437
4030 a	Community Centre, Central Street, San Fernando	243	83	-	326	851
4030	Community Centre, Central Street, San Fernando	332	101	-	433	
4035	Cane Street Pres. School, Pointe-a-Pierre	300	145	-	445	
4035 a	Cane Street Pres. School, Pointe-a-Pierre	195	131	-	326	
4040	Planning & Housing Office, McGillivray Street, Mon Repos	474	82	-	556	622
4045	Mon Repos R.C. School (Upstairs)	239	107	-	346	705
4045 a	Mon Repos R.C. School (Upstairs)	209	61	-	270	
4050	Health Centre, Newbold Street	379	114	-	493	1210
4050 a	Health Centre, Newbold Street	379	127	-	506	
4055	Mon Repos R.C. School (Upstairs)	340	91	-	431	663
4055 a	Mon Repos R.C. School (Upstairs)	114	23	-	137	
4060	E.C. Boys' School, Cooper Street	427	100	-	527	605
4065	E.C. Boys' School, Cooper Street	351	74	-	425	481
	Postal Votes .. ..	207	14	2	223	
		9,021	3,556	2	12,579	14,066

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate and on this 11th day of December, 1961 declare Gerard Montano elected.

A. INNISS  
Returning Officer  
San Fernando, East.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of San Fernando West

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Lequay, Alloy	Mohammed, Saied	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including both rejected and those rejected)	Number of names on List of Electors.
3875	Site Office, Dumfries Bay Rd. (Water Dept.)	230	257	-	487	518
4070	Gov't Girls School, Rushworth St.	108	231	-	339	404
4075	Gov't Girls School, Rushworth St.	171	288	-	459	521
4080)	Engineers Quarters, Garib St.	178)	287)	-	465	281
4085)	Engineers Quarters, Garib St.	)	)	-		247
4090)	Health Clinic, Roy Joseph St.	128)	214)	-	342	212)
4095)	Health Clinic, Roy Joseph St.	)	)	-		175)
4100	Engineers Quarters, Garib St.	97	264	-	361	405
4105	San Fernando Pres. School, cor. Coffee & Carib Sts.	217	256	-	473	534
4110	Methodist School, cor. Mount Moriah & Mon Chagrin Streets	208	353	-	561	642
4110a						
4115	Gov't. Quarters, No. 7 Archibald St., Vistabella	191	213	-	404	448
4120	Gov't. Quarters, No. 7 Archibald St., Vistabella	203	182	-	385	427
4125	Gov't. Office Building, Rodriguez St., Kings Wharf	115	304	-	419	476
4130	Social Assistance Dept., St. James St., San Fernando	99	219	-	318	363
4135	Social Assistance Dept., St. James St., San Fernando	135	281	-	416	495
4140	Gov't. Office Building, Rodriguez St., King's Wharf	122	229	-	351	410
4145	Town Hall	128	101	-	229	297
4150 & 4150a	Works Department, Rushworth St.	213	333	-	546	619
4155	St. John's College, Broadway	180	235	-	415	421
4160	St. Gabriel's Girls R.C. School	253	220	-	473	562
4165	Health Clinic, Roy Joseph St.	172	163	-	335	410
4170	Mosque, Prince Albert St.	231	241	-	472	530
	Carried forward .. ..	3,379	4,871	-	8,250	9,397

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of San Fernando West - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Lequay, Alloy	Mohammed, Saied	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including both Postal Votes and those rejected)	Number of names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	3,379	4,871	-	8,250	9,397
4175	St. John's College, Broadway	209	222	-	431	528
4180	Anglican School, Harris St. Prolongation	206	217	-	423	977
4180a	Anglican School, Harris St. Prolongation	206	249	-	455	
4185	Muslim School, Park Street	358	246	-	604	671
4185a	"					
4190	Gov't. Boys' School, Critchlow St.	127	247	-	374	840
4190a	Gov't. Boys' School, Critchlow St.	173	179	-	352	
4195	Gov't. Boys' School, Critchlow St.	102	106	-	208	247
	TOTAL	4,760	6,337	-	11,097	
	Postal Votes	19	104	31	154	-
		4,779	6,441	31	11,251	12,660

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this 5th day of December declare Saied Mohammed elected.

JOHN NUN E'Z  
Returning Officer  
San Fernando West.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5.—Continued

Electoral District of Diego Martin

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Lai Fook, Joseph E.	Lopez, Johnson	O'Halloran, John H.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
0001	Chacachacare	40	10	105	-	155	195
0005	J.L.M. Perez, Gasparee	13	4	95	-	112	128
0010	Health Office, Carenage	49	13	382	-	444	503
0015	Health Office, Carenage	19	8	275	-	302	363
0020	Carenage Government School	11	27	320	-	358	417
0025	Carenage Government School	46	14	399	-	459	552
0030	Pt. Cumana R.C. School	28	41	333	-	402	349
0030 a	Pt. Cumana R.C. School	16	12	121	-	149	313
0035	Pt. Cumana R.C. School	54	37	296	-	387	467
0040	Pt. Cumana New School	205	17	181	-	403	485
0040 a	Pt. Cumana New School	61	14	121	-	196	247
0045	Pt. Cumana New School	143	10	76	-	229	284
0050	Four Roads Fire Station	105	18	237	-	360	438
0055	Four Roads Government School	56	36	287	-	379	488
0060	Four Roads Government School	85	30	328	-	443	534
0065	Crystal Stream Govt. School	164	12	215	-	391	390
0065 a	Crystal Stream Govt. School	149	6	132	-	287	462
0070	Four Roads Government School	39	32	273	-	344	402
0070 a	Four Roads Government School	67	14	258	-	339	401
0075	Crystal Stream Govt. School	87	44	369	-	500	620
0080	Boys' Industrial School	76	30	236	-	342	397
0080 a	Boys' Industrial School	79	17	222	-	318	355
	Carried forward .. ..	1,392	446	5,261	-	7,299	8,790

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 3-Continued  
Electoral District of Maraval

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Alexander, Cecil William	De Freitas, Mc Vornan	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
0925	Health Office, Saddle Road, Santa Cruz	208	150	-	358	421
0920	Community Centre, Cantaro Village	511	62	-	573	646
0170	La Seiva R.C. School, Maraval	261	142	-	403	473
0180	Maraval Girls' R.C. School, Maraval	178	135	-	313	374
0220	Malaria Division, Long Circular Road	366	27	1	394	451
0145	Warden's Office, Maraval	98	139	-	237	277
0895	Community Centre, St. Anns	123	149	-	272	318
0915	Community Centre, St. Anns	320	79	-	399	468
0960	Deaf and Dumb School, Cascade	180	147	-	327	413
0885 a	Boy Scout Headquarters, St. Anns	165	265	-	430	523
0890	Deaf and Dumb School, Cascade	319	99	-	418	477
0910	Deaf and Dumb School, Cascade	249	123	-	372	435
0940	Community Centre, Cantaro Village	155	24	-	179	207
0207	La Seiva R.C. School, Maraval	131	210	-	341	430
0165	La Seiva R.C. School, Maraval	115	216	-	331	368
0190	Boissiere R.C. School	157	210	-	367	
0190 a	Boissiere R.C. School	80	133	-	213	673
0210	Ascension E.C. School, Debe Rd., Long Circular Road	293	166	-	459	532
0900 a	Community Centre, St. Anns	288	65	-	353	
0900		96	91	-	187	648
0175	Maraval Boys' R.C. School, Maraval	180	144	1	325	365
0140	Paramin R.C. School, Maraval	81	193	-	274	335
0150	Paramin R. C. School, Maraval	253	205	-	458	518
	Carried forward .. ..					
		4,807	3,174	2	7,983	9,352

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 3-Continued

Electoral District of Maraval-Continued.

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Alexander, Cecil William	De Freitas, Mc Vornan	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	4,807	174	2	7,983	9,352
0219	C.S.A. Building, Long Cir. Rd.	403	74	-	477	550
0230	Health Office, Cocorite	401	75	-	476	1215
0230a	-	433	70	-	503	
0215a	C.S.A. Building, Long Cir. Road	251	27	-	278	
0215		268	27	-	295	648
0200	C.S.A. Building, Long Cir. Road	221	199	12	432	613
0225a	Malaga Division, Long Cir. Road	299	35	-	334	
0225		179	27	-	206	653
0205	Boissiere R.C. School	178	163	-	341	407
0195		225	154	-	379	451
0185	Boissiere R.C. School	362	66	-	428	489
0945	Community Centre, Cantaro Village					
	Postal Votes ..	134	11	3	148	
		8,161	4,102	17	12,280	14,378

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Cecial William Alexander elected.

H.B. JACKSON,  
Returning Officer  
Electoral District of Maraval.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Laventille

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Granado C. Donald	Mc Lean, W. Pope	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
0965	Belmont Methodist School	543	78	-	621	782
0965a	Belmont Methodist School					
0970	Maryland R.C. School	300	13	-	313	373
0975	Belmont Methodist School	278	44	-	322	394
0980	New Government Central School, St. Francois Valley Rd.	260	17	-	277	329
0985	New Government Central School, St. Francois Valley Rd.	331	20	-	351	407
0985a	New Government Central School, St. Francois Valley Rd.	172	09	-	181	224
0990	St. Barb's Community Centre, Lav. Rd.	230	10	-	240	270
1190	Success R.C. School, Church St.	426	28	-	454	577
1215	Government Primary School, Success Village	328	20	-	348	431
1220	Government Primary School, Success Village	420	20	-	440	553
1225	Government Primary School, Success Village	257	22	-	279	330
1225a	Government Primary School, Success Village	256	13	-	269	341
*1230	Government Primary School, Success Village					641
1235	R.C. School, Picton Rd.	205	05	-	210	290
1240	R.C. School, Picton Rd.	296	15	-	311	430
1240a	R.C. School, Picton Rd.	351	08	-	359	451
1245	Belmont Orphanage Girls' School, Belle Eau Rd.	244	14	-	258	326
1245a	Belmont Orphanage Girls' School, Belle Eau Rd.	369	23	-	392	474
1250	R.C. School, Picton Rd.	308	24	-	332	439
1255	Fatima Sub-Post Office	224	06	-	230	276
1260	Quarry Manager's Office, Eastern Quarry	386	26	-	412	514
	Carried forward .. ..	6,184	415	-	6,599	8,852

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Laventille - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Granado, C. Donald	Mc Lean, W. Pope	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Elec- tors
	Brought forward .. ..	6,184	415	-	6,599	8,852
1265	Quarry Manager's Office, Eastern Quarry	413	15	-	428	372
1270	Labour Bureau, Picton Rd.					
1270a	Labour Bureau, Picton Rd.	504	22	-	526	615
1275	Fatima Sub-Post Office	401	12	-	413	509
1280	Labour Bureau, Picton Rd.	394	20	-	414	480
1280a	Labour Bureau, Picton Rd.	171	08	-	179	204
1285	Labour Bureau, Picton Rd.	483	20	-	503	554
*1295	Government Primary School, Success Village	260	18	-	278	230
*1300	Government Primary School, Success Village	611	39	-	650	328
1305	Success R.C. School, Church St.	320	33	-	353	438
1310	Success R.C. School, Church St.	269	42	-	311	425
1315	Success R.C. School, Church St.	344	78	-	422	522
	Postal Votes	140	03	12	155	-
	Total	10,494	725	12	11,231	13,729

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Donald Casimir Granado elected.

G.E. PATRICK,  
Returning Officer,  
Laventille.

\*Votes cast at stations 1230, 1295 and 1300 are recorded against 1295 and 1300.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5-Continued

Electoral District of San Juan

No.	POLLING STATION Address	VOTES CAST FOR				
		Khan, Mohammed A.	Wallace, Robert E.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
0930	Tourist Pavillion, Maracas Bay	28	59	-	87	107
0935	La Pastora Government School	91	161	-	252	287
0950	School for the Blind	162	333	-	495	636
0955	Chinapoo Government School	31	364	-	395	479
0995	Chinapoo Government School	41	323	-	364	455
1000	Morvant E.C. School, Morvant	25	249	-	274	705
1000 a	Morvant E.C. School, Morvant	34	296	-	330	
1005	Morvant E.C. School, Morvant	55	275	-	330	419
1010	Febeau Village Primary School	62	423	-	485	560
1095	Febeau Village Primary School	84	291	-	375	451
1100	Febeau Village Primary School	81	177	-	258	306
1115	San Juan Girls' Government School 2nd Street, Barataria	130	195	-	325	388
1110	San Juan Girls' Government School 2nd Street, Barataria	96	144	-	240	301
1120	San Juan Boys' Government School 2nd Street, Barataria	79	211	-	290	353
1125	San Juan Pres. School, Cor. Mission & Saddle Roads, San Juan	100	236	-	336	394
1105	San Juan Pres. School, Cor. Mission & Saddle Roads, San Juan	68	198	-	266	
1105 a	San Juan Pres. School, Cor. Mission & Saddle Roads, San Juan	89	190	-	279	634
1130	Himalaya Club, Prizgar Road, San Juan	52	247	-	299	337
1135	Himalaya Club, Prizgar Road, San Juan	29	231	-	260	
1135 a	Himalaya Club, Prizgar Road, San Juan	72	253	-	325	689
1140	Febeau Village Primary School	61	442	-	503	593
	Carried forward .. ..	1,470	5,298	-	6,768	8,094

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of San Juan - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Khan, Mohammed A.	Wallace, Robert E.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. .	1,470	5,298	-	6,768	8,094
1145	R.C. School, Malick & St Theresa Girls'	137	147	-	284	
1150	R.C. School, Malick & St Theresa Girls'					690
1150a	R.C. School, Malick & St Theresa Girls'	57	251	-	308	
1155	R.C. School, Malick & St Theresa Girls'					620
1155a	R.C. School, Malick & St Theresa Girls'	176	331	-	507	
1160	Convent Malick	56	400	-	456	538
1175	Community Centre, Morvant					542
1180	Community Centre, Morvant	83	398	-	481	
1165	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)	46	368	-	414	
1165a	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)					1,509
1170a	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)	77	369	-	446	
1170	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)	68	326	-	394	
1185	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)	72	391	-	463	530
1195	Lower Morvant Gov't. School (Malick)	60	390	-	450	553
1205	Chinapoo Gov't. School	59	405	-	464	560
1200	Chinapoo Gov't. School					629
1200a	Chinapoo Gov't. School	92	452	-	544	
1210	Horquette Baptist School, Pashley St.	50	300	-	350	842
1210a	Horquette Baptist School, Pashley St.	45	314	-	359	
	Postal Votes	1	190	3	194	
		2,549	10,330	3	12,882	15,107

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this ..... day of December, 1961 declare Robert E. Wallace elected.

E. HUNTE  
Returning Officer  
San Juan

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Barataria

POLLING STATIONS		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	J. A. R. Kelly	K. Mohammed	Postal Votes Rejected	Total Votes In- cluding Rejected Postal Votes.	Number of Names on List of Elec- tors
1290	Manager's Office, Abattoir, Sea Lots	118	389	-	507	574
1294	Manager's Office, Abattoir, Sea Lots	46	258	-	304	299
1320	Health Centre, 7th. St., Barataria	121	353	-	474	571
1345	Health Centre, 7th. St., Barataria	107	236	-	343	383
1325	St. George's College, Barataria	124	269	-	393	490
1330	St. George's College, Barataria	118	260	-	378	448
1335	St. George's College, Barataria	237	202	-	439	490
1340	St. George's College, Barataria	216	141	-	357	399
1365	St. George's College, Barataria	137	319	-	456	531
1350	Osmond High School	80	200	-	280	325
1355	Osmond High School	74	202	-	276	336
1360	Osmond High School	137	320	-	457	539
1375	Osmond High School	75	287	-	362	398
1380	Fire Brigade Station San Juan	48	188	-	236	269
1385	El Socorro Islamic School	100	185	-	285	324
1370	El Socorro Islamic School	109	288	-	397	433
1390	El Socorro Islamic School	93	259	-	352	394
1395	El Socorro Islamic School	94	203	-	297	338
1400	New Primary School El Socorro	229	254	-	483	525
1405	New Primary School El Socorro	145	124	-	269	750)
1405a	New Primary School El Socorro	223	163	-	386	)
1410	New Primary School El Socorro	182	215	-	397	459
	Carried forward .. ..	2,813	5,315	-	8,128	9,275

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

## TABLE - Continued

## Electoral District of Barataria - Continued

POLLING STATIONS		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	J.A.R. Kelly	K. Mohammed	Postal Votes Rejected	Total Votes including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward . . .	2,813	5,315	-	8,128	9,275
1440	El Socorro Gov't. School Lootoo St.	286	133	-	419	487
1435a	El Socorro Gov't. School Lootoo St.	73	112	-	185	961)
1435	El Socorro Gov't. School Lootoo St.	288	381	-	669	
1430 & 1445	El Socorro Gov't. School Lootoo St.	215	247	-	462	532
1415	Health Office, El Socorro	349	164	-	513	589
1420	Health Office, El Socorro	162	250	-	412	460
1425 & 1470	Gov't. School, El Socorro Extension	326	73	-	399	89 421
1425 & 1465	Gov't. School, El Socorro Extension	248	72	-	320	726
1425 & 1465	Gov't. School, El Socorro Extension	177	159	-	336	
1450	Vedic School, Aranguez	178	188	-	366	415
1455	Vedic School, Aranguez	450	189	-	639	681
1460 & 1475	Vedic School Aranguez	265	75	-	340	380
	Postal Votes	5	155	3	163	
		5,835	7,513	3	13,351	15,016

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll Showing the number of Votes polled for each Candidate, and on this 5th day of December 1961, declare Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed elected.

D.V. SEALY  
Returning Officer  
Barataria.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 3 - Continued

Electoral District of St. Joseph - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Achong, P. Claire	Ramcharan, Matthew	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	2,490	863	-	8,353	9,092
1515	Government School, St. Joseph	157	182	-	339	361
1520	Government School, St. Joseph	126	218	-	344	389
1525	Girls' R.C. School St. Joseph	115	278	-	393	428
1530	Girls' R.C. School St. Joseph	110	204	-	314	360
1535	Riverside Hindu School, Narine Trace Curepe	286	219	-	505	554
1536	Riverside Hindu School, Narine Trace Curepe	222	118	-	340	382
1540	La Selva Community Centre, Maracas St. Joseph	116	199	-	315	348
1615	Riverside Hindu School, Narine Trace Curepe	141	113	-	254	289
1885	Chan's Hall, Maracas Royal Rd.	136	215	-	351	431
1890)	Maracas R.C. School Royal Rd. Maracas	202	331	-	533	273
1895)	Maracas R.C. School Royal Rd. Maracas					335
1905	Community Centre, Las Cuevas	9	75	-	84	98
	Postal Votes	6	169	5	180	
	TOTAL VOTES	4,116	8,184	5	12,305	14,157

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Matthew Ramcharan elected.

FITZ R. SOLOMON  
Returning Officer  
St. Joseph.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5-Continued

Electoral District of Tunapuna

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Bholai, A.	Thompson, A.A.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
1845	Five Rivers Hindu School, First Street Five Rivers.	92	166	-	258	299
1850	Five Rivers Hindu School, First Street Five Rivers.	196	297	-	493	579
1820	Arouca Health Office, E.M.Rd. Arouca	83	278	-	361	399
1840	Arouca Health Office, E.M.Rd. Arouca	64	233	-	297	321
1810 & 1860	Arouca Girls' R.C. School, Arouca	309	221	-	530	594
1855 & 1865	Special Reserve Police Hut, Warner & Warren Streets, St. Augustine	174	172	-	346	396
1610	Special Reserve Police Hut, Warner & Warren Streets, St. Augustine.	160	161	-	321	275
1620	U.C.W.I. Cor. Bates Tr. & Gordon Street St. Augustine.	173	93	-	266	293
1625	St. Benedict's C.Y.O. Hall, St. John Rd. Tunapuna	178	380	-	558	620
1880	Maracas C.M. School, Accono Road, Maracas	110	132	-	242	278
1870	Lopinot R.C. School, Land Settlement Lopinot	81	114	-	195	247
1780	Arouca Girls' R.C. School	323	211	-	534	580
1770 & 1775	Arouca Girls' R.C. School	117	192	-	309	361
1635	Tunapuna Presbyterian School Sheriff Street, Tunapuna	85	257	-	342	374
1685	Tunapuna Presbyterian School Sheriff Street, Tunapuna	78	200	-	278	316
1630	Tunapuna Presbyterian School Sheriff Street, Tunapuna	231	181	-	412	448
	Carried forward .. ..	2,454	3,288		5,742	6,480

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5-Continued

Electoral District of Tunapuna-Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Bhoolai, A.	A.A. Thompson	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	2,454	3,288	-	5,742	6,480
1670	Tunapuna E.C. School, Morton Street Tunapuna	137	255	-	412	467
1675	Tunapuna E.C. School, Morton Street Tunapuna	107	188	-	295	328
1680	Tunapuna E.C. School, Morton Street Tunapuna	74	211	-	285	317
1715	St. Charles Boys' R.C. School, E.M.Rd. Tunapuna	85	254	-	339	393
1710	St. Charles Boys' R.C. School, E.M.Rd. Tunapuna	83	287	-	370	423
1690	St. Charles Boys' R.C. School, E.M.Rd. Tunapuna	51	251	-	302	328
1700	Naparima College, El Dorado Road, Tunapuna	173	268	-	441	461
1695	Naparima College, El Dorado Road, Tunapuna	49	144	-	193	202
1640	Old C.M. School, Sheriff Street, T'puna.	101	344	-	445	503
1645	Old C.M. School, Sheriff Street, T'puna	90	237	-	327	363
1705	Health Clinic, El Dorado Road, T'puna	141	174	-	315	334
1750	Health Clinic, El Dorado Road, T'puna	213	80	-	293	315
1760	Tacarigua Orphanage, Eastern Main Rd. Tacarigua	129	183	-	312	340
1755 1875 &	Caura Sanatorium	370	92	-	462	546
1835	Railway Station, Arouca	222	188	-	410	441
1765	Tacarigua Orphanage, Eastern Main Rd.	395	128	-	523	585
	Postal Votes .. ..	7	118	2	127	
		4,901	6,690	2	11,593	12,826

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of Poll showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate and on this 12th day of December, 1961, declare Mr. A.A. Thompson elected.

HERBERT E. NELSON  
Returning Officer  
Electoral District of Tunapuna

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued  
Electoral District of Arima

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	U.M.C. Bleasdel	C.A. Thomas	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
1910	La Fillette R.C. School, Paria Main Rd.	9	75	-	84	94
1915	Blanchisseuse Gov't. School, Lower Vge. Blanchisseuse	22	101	-	123	150
1920)	Works Dept. Office, Blanchisseuse	57	245	-	302	362
1925)	Works Dept. Office, Blanchisseuse			-		
1930	Brasso Seco R.C. Sch., Brasso Seco Village	108	148	-	256	319
1935)	Arima Girls' Gov't. Sch. cor. King and Church Sts. Arima, (New Sch.)	102	178	-		
1935a)	Arima Girls' Gov't. Sch. cor. King and Church Sts. Arima, (New Sch.)	120	252	-	652	802
1940	D'Abadie Gov't. Sch, Eastern Main Rd., D'Abadie	134	243	-	377	440
1945	Community Centre, Arima Old Rd. Mausica	43	198	-	241	272
1950	Lily Friendly Society Hall, Eastern Main Rd. Arima, D'Abadie	80	199	-	279	308
1955	Lily Friendly Society Hall, Eastern Main Rd. Arima, D'Abadie	106	230	-	336	363
1960	Works Dept. Transport Yard, Arima	216	244	-	460	496
1965	R.C. Sch., Coon Coon Trace, Arima	122	92	-	214	241
1970	R.C. Sch., Coon Coon Trace, Arima	197	116	-	313	375
1975	Arima Central School	222	330	-	552	619
1980	Works Dept. Transport Yard, Arima	137	142	-	279	308
1985	Health Centre, Arima	139	214	-	353	409
1990	Arima Community Centre, Anglican St.	123	269	-	392	472
1995	Arima Girls' Gov't. School, King St. (Old School)	147	205	-	352	377
2000	Arima Girls' Gov't. School, King St. (Old School)	128	212	-	340	410
2005	Town Hall, Arima	95	203	-	298	344
	Carried forward .. ..	2,307	3,896	-	6,203	7,161

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Arima - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	U.M.C. Bleasdel	C.A. Thomasos	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward . . .	2,307	3,896	-	6,203	7,161
2010	Town Hall	94	163	-	257	294
2015)	Warden's Office	201	277	-	478	596
2030)	Warden's Office			-		
2020	Arima Boys' Gov't. Sch. King St.	119	192	-	311	357
2025	Arima Race Stand, Hollis Ave. Arima	144	215	-	359	426
2035)	Arima Hindu School	120	224	-	344	422
2095)	Arima Hindu School			-		
2040	New Arima Gov't Sch. Tunapuna Rd. Arima	145	291	-	436	503
2045)	Arima Presbyterian School, Tunapuna Rd. Arima	189	193	-	382	430
2085)	Arima Presbyterian School, Tunapuna Rd. Arima			-		
2050	Carapo R.C. School, Caparo Village	178	123	-	301	331
2055	San Rafael R.C. School, San Rafael	211	132	-	343	384
2060)	Talparo R.C. School, Talparo	175	249	-	424	479
2070)	Talparo R.C. School, Talparo			-		
2065	Mundo Nuevo R.C. School, Mundo Nuevo	118	90	-	208	228
2075	Four Rds. R.C. School	24	73	-	97	119
2080	Health Centre, San Rafael	141	158	-	299	342
2090	Arima Hindu School	148	322	-	470	520
	Postal Votes	6	121	1	128	
	TOTAL	4,320	6,719	1	11,040	12,592

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll, showing the number of votes cast for each Candidate and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Clytus Arnda Thomasos elected.

HUGH R. SEEPERSAD,  
Returning Officer,  
Arima.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE - 5 Continued

Electoral District of St. Augustine

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Dr. Rudranath Capildeo	Thomas, Hugh	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including rejected postal votes)	Number of names on List of Electors
1740	Tacarigua C.M. School	191	50	-	241	256
1745	Tacarigua C.M. School	316	24	-	340	366
1785)	Tacarigua E.C. School	275	157	-	432	424
1790)	Tacarigua E.C. School					43
1805	Arouca E.C. School, Arouca	158	273	-	431	477
1815	Arouca E.C. School, Arouca	156	297	-	453	525
1665	Tunapuna Gov't. School, Tunapuna	351	102	-	453	491
1720	Tunapuna Gov't. School Tunapuna	165	200	-	365	417
1725	Tunapuna Gov't. School Tunapuna	268	160	-	428	475
1655	Child Welfare Clinic, St. Augustine Cir. Tunapuna	108	185	-	293	682
1655a	Child Welfare Clinic St. Augustine Cir. Tunapuna	150	158	-	308	
1660	Child Welfare Clinic, St. Augustine Cir. Tunapuna	359	119	-	478	535
1550	Curepe E.C. School, Belle Smythe St.	56	232	-	238	334
1560	Curepe E.C. School, Belle Smythe St.	187	202	-	389	437
1565	Curepe E.C. School, Belle Smythe St.	305	133	-	438	481
1545	Curepe Vedic School, Mc Donnell St. Curepe	176	177	-	353	403
1555	Curepe Vedic School, Mc Donnell St. Curepe	250	222	-	472	512
1570	Presbyterian School, Lyndon St., Curepe	225	142	-	367	410
1575	Presbyterian School, Lyndon St., Curepe	285	180	-	465	532
1580	Presbyterian School, Lyndon St. Curepe	238	83	-	321	337
1735	El Dorado Hindu School, St. Clement St. El Dorado	240	111	-	351	379
1730	El Dorado Hindu School, St. Clement St. El Dorado	145	167	-	312	353
1796	R.C. School, Kelly Village, Caroni	252	95	-	347	378
	Carried forward .. ..	4,856	3,469	-	8,325	9,247

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of St. Augustine - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Dr. Rudranath Capildeo	Thomas, Hugh	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including rejected postal votes)	Number of names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	4,856	3,469	-	8,325	9,247
1791	R.C. School Kelly Village, Caroni	305	66	-	371	407
1825)	Arouca Gov't. School, E.M. Rd.	319	235	-	554	270
1830)	Arouca Gov't. School, E.M. Rd.					357
1596	School near Police Station Caroni Rd. (Sagan Hindu)	315	32	-	347	364
1585	School near Police Station Caroni Rd. (Sagan Hindu)	335	14	-	349	370
1590	School near Police Station Caroni Rd. (Sagan Hindu)	334	39	-	373	399
1605)	Imperial College	162	146	-	308	276
1650)	Imperial College					99
1630	Imperial College	271	11	-	282	292
1795)	Airport Terminal, Piarco	338	74	-	412	309
1803)						138
1593	Presbyterian School, Bamboo Grove	172	37	-	179	200
1505	C.W.D.A. St. Augustine	198	160	-	358	795
1505a	C.W.D.A. St. Augustine	314	42	-	356	
	Postal Votes	08	66	18	92	
		7,927	4,361	18	12,306	13,523

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the Poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate and on this ..... day of December 1961 declare Rudranath Capildeo elected.

FITZ MAYNARD  
Returning Officer,  
St. Augustine.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Chaguanas

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No	Address	Hosein, Tajmool	Swaratsingh, Baliram	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
2720) 2725)	Warrenville Islamic School	220	50	-	270	294
2730) 2735)	Monroe Rd. Government School	434	13	-	447	493
2740) 2765)	Monroe Rd. Government School	435	29	-	464	496
2745	Pres. Sch. Frederick Sett. S.M.Rd. Caroni	406	80	-	486	560
2935) 2750)	Mahasabha Sch. Felicity, Chaguanas	420	27	-	447	479
2755) 2865)	Charlieville Pres. Sch. Caroni Savannah Rd.	449	44	-	493	556
2760	Charlieville Pres. Sch. Caroni Savannah Rd.	294	07	-	301	317
2870	Charlieville Pres. Sch. Caroni Savannah Rd.	328	09	-	337	355
2772) 2815)	Jer./Junc. Railway Station Waiting Room	198	173	-	371	382
2820	Community Centre, Enterprise	139	231	-	370	440
3058	Community Centre, Enterprise	74	157	-	231	270
2770	Works Department, Cunupia	273	166	-	439	502
2850	Transport Train, Chaguanas	114	181	-	295	344
2890	Transport Train, Chaguanas	209	143	-	352	404
2880	Transport Train, Chaguanas	209	137	-	346	384
2855) 2860)	Hindu Sch., Rodney Rd. Endeavour	344	26	-	370	395
2885) 2875)	C.C. Office, Taitt & Cumberbatch Strs., Chaguanas	341	225	-	566	640
2905	Montrose Vedic Sch., Chaguanas	271	184	-	455	512
2970	Montrose Vedic Sch., Chaguanas	206	53	-	259	285
	Carried forward .. ..	5,364	1,935	-	7,299	8,108



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Chaguanas - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Hosein, Tajmool	Swaratsingh, Baliram	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward	5,364	1,935	-	7,299	8,108
2910) 2915)	Chag, Gov't. Sch., St. Thomas V'ge.	206	245	-	451	507
2925	Felicity Pres. Sch., Cascurder Rd.	417	102	-	519	560
2930	Felicity Mahasabha School	299	08	-	307	318
2920) 2940)	Felicity Pres. Sch., Cascurder Rd.	172	86	-	258	307
2945) 2950)	Waterloo Cultivation Office Waterloo Rd.	410	38	-	448	487
2955	Pres. School, Waterloo Rd.	178	159	-	337	376
2960	Pres. School, Waterloo Rd.	214	148	-	362	384
2965) 2995)	Hindu Sch., Orange Field Rd.	304	33	-	337	379
2985	Hindu Sch., Orange Field Rd.	162	108	-	270	302
2990	Hindu Sch., Orange Field Rd.	263	109	-	372	399
2975) 2980)	Kabir Pant Sch. Agostini Settlement	344	114	-	458	488
	Postal Votes	4	58	1	63	
	Total	8,337	3,143	1	11,481	12,615

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961, declare Tajmool Hosein elected.

JOS. U. BEST,  
Returning Officer,  
Chaguanas.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued  
Electoral District of Couva

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Capildeo, Simbhonath	Ramoutar, Soondarlal B.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of names on List of Electors.
3050	St. Mary's R.C. School	268	65	-	333	352
3056	St. Mary's R.C. School	181	96	-	277	298
3060	Upper Carapichaima Pres., Sch., Freeport Mission Rd.	325	57	-	382	422
3065	Preysal Gov't Sch., Freeport Mission Rd.	299	52	-	351	375
3070	Preysal Gov't Sch., Freeport Mission Rd.	293	55	-	348	371
3080	Tortuga R.C. School, Mayo Rd.	148	66	-	214	259
3085	Balmain Pres. Sch. Balmain Gran Couva Rd.	291	155	-	446	478
3090	Balmain Pres. Sch. Balmain Gran Couva Rd.	277	64	-	341	382
3091		335	56	-	391	451
3094	Mc Bean Pres. Sch., Calcutta Rd. No. 1	311	82	-	393	412
3095	Mc Bean Hindu School, Southern Main Rd., Mc Bean	314	179	-	493	524
3100	St. Mary's R.C. School	227	140	-	367	398
3105	Carapichaima E.C. School, Waterloo Rd.	206	99	-	305	334
3110	Carapichaima E.C. School, Waterloo Rd.	199	143	-	342	379
3115	Exchange Pres. School, Couva	175	94	-	269	288
3120	Exchange Pres. School, Couva	197	204	-	401	470
3125	Exchange R.C. School, Couva	224	184	-	408	441
3130	Couva E.C. School	249	124	-	373	409
3135)	Perseverance Est. Office Caroni Ltd.	258	84	-	342	232
3140)	Perseverance Est. Office Caroni Ltd.	-	-	-	-	144
3145	Couva E.C. School	206	84	-	290	316
3150	Couva E.C. School	226	139	-	365	402
3155)	California Gov't School, Southern Main Rd.	393	156	-	549	288
3160)	California Govt. School, Southern Main Rd.	-	-	-	-	305
	Carried forward .. ..	5,602	2,378	-	7,980	8,730

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Couva - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Capildeo, Simphonath	Ramoutar, Soondarlal B.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of names on List of Electors
	Brought forward .. ..	5,602	2,378	-	7,980	8,730
3165)	California Gov't Sch., S.M. Rd.	287	202	-	489	193
3175)	California Gov't Sch., S.M. Rd.			-		334
3170	California Gov't Sch., S.M. Rd.	206	220	-	426	194
3180	California Gov't Sch., S.M. Rd.			-		277
3185	Esperanza C.M. School, Dow Village	283	127	-	410	426
3190	Esperanza C.M. School, Dow Village	532	55	-	587	219
3195	Esperanza C.M. School, Dow Village			-		397
3200	Milton C.M. School, Rivulet Rd.	264	159	-	423	459
3205	Springvale Hindu School, Milton	206	83	-	289	323
3210	Forres Park Estate Office, Forres Park	153	123	-	276	293
3215	Phoenix Park Gov't Sch., Cottage	355	58	-	413	430
3220)	Claxton Bay Infant E.C. School,			-		
3225)	Claxton Bay Infant E.C. School,	338	227	-	565	278
	Claxton Bay			-		337
	Postal Votes	13	63	2	78	
	TOTAL	8,239	3,695	2	11,936	12,890

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and on this 12th day of December, 1961, declare Simphonath Capildeo elected.

PRINCE A. WESTON,  
Returning Officer,  
Couva.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Caroni East

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Persad, Indar	Ramdeen, Balgobin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
2641	Warden's Office, Tabaquite	119	137	-	256	297
2645	Warden's Office, Tabaquite	176	126	-	302	357
2650	R.C. School, Tabaquite	153	129	-	282	353
3025	R.C. School, Brasso	81	113	-	194	231
2655	R.C. School, Brasso	29	34	-	63	77
2660)	R.C. School, Mamoral			-		205
2665)	R.C. School, Mamoral	271	122	-	393	265
2670	R.C. School, Todds Rd.	234	120	-	354	387
2785	R.C. School, Todds Rd.	146	199	-	345	371
2675	R.C. School, Las Lomas	142	239	-	381	480
2680	Gov't. School, Las Lomas	74	313	-	387	433
2685	Hindu School, St. Helena	17	305	-	322	354
2705	Hindu School, St. Helena	142	213	-	355	398
2710)	Presbyterian School, Warrenville			-		445
2700)	Presbyterian School, Warrenville	125	404	-	529	134
2695	Warden's Office, Chin Chin	90	206	-	296	313
2780	Warden's Office, Chin Chin	68	157	-	225	257
2690	Warden's Office, Chin Chin	87	68	-	155	178
2715)				-		313
2775)	Government School, Cunupia	89	313	-	402	176
2800	Government School, Longdenville	137	206	-	343	374
2805	Government School, Longdenville	55	165	-	220	234
2790	Railway Station, Caparo	115	177	-	292	326
2795	Railway Station, Longdenville	95	244	-	339	382
2825	Hindu School, Enterprise	307	146	-	453	575
2810	Hindu School, Enterprise	108	85	-	193	260
2830	Presbyterian School, Longdenville	176	198	-	374	419
2835	Presbyterian School, Longdenville	155	134	-	289	324
	Carried forward	3,191	4,553	-	7,744	8,918

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Caroni East - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Persad, Indar	Ramdeen, Balgobin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	3,191	4,553	-	7,744	8,918
2840)	Presbyterian School, Chandanagore	126	263	-	389	218
3001)	Presbyterian School, Chandanagore			-		277
3020	Warden's Office, Flanagan Town	215	175	-	390	439
3015	R.C. School, Caparo	69	210	-	279	301
3030	R.C. School, Gran Couva	101	80	-	181	197
3040)	R.C. School, Chickland	143	390	-	533	374
3045)				-		233
3035)	Court House, Gran Couva	179	244	-	423	259
3075)				-		224
2845	Seereeram Memorial School	181	177	-	358	431
2900	Seereeram Memorial School	82	196	-	278	328
3000	Freeport Presbyterian School	178	179	-	357	427
3005	Freeport Presbyterian School	55	130	-	185	206
3010	Freeport Presbyterian School	61	162	-	223	248
	Postal Votes	43	8	4	55	
	Total	4,624	6,767	4	11,395	13,080

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Balgobin Ramdeen elected.

J.A. ROLLOCK,  
Returning Officer,  
Caroni East.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Pointe-A-Pierre

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Agimudie, William H.	Farquhar, Peter G.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
3965	Health Centre, opp. Market Marabella	350	121	-	471	528
3980	Health Centre, opp. Market Marabella	80	128	-	208	231
3320	Regent Community Centre S.M. Rd.	206	229	-	435	229
3325	Regent Community Centre S.M. Rd.			-		305
3295	Union Presbyterian Sch., Hermitage Rd.	141	326	-	467	480
3300	Union Presbyterian Sch., Hermitage Rd.	100	195	-	295	304
3305	St. Margaret's Primary School	249	98	-	347	386
3310	St. Margaret's Primary School	145	115	-	260	276
3315	St. Margaret's Primary School	189	172	-	361	385
3330	Regent Community Centre, S.M. Rd.	232	164	-	396	474
3230	Claxton Bay E.C. School, Cedar Hill Rd. (Sch. Tr.)	198	145	-	343	359
3235	Mt. Pleasant Gov't. Sch., Soledad Rd.	114	255	-	369	380
3240	Mt. Pleasant Gov't. Sch., Soledad Rd.	72	350	-	422	211
3245	Mt. Pleasant Gov't. Sch., Soledad Rd.					264
3250	Mt. Pleasant Gov't. Sch., Soledad Rd.	131	228	-	359	422
3270	New Community Centre, Whiteland Junction	128	238	-	366	398
3255	Riverside Presbyterian School	126	266	-	392	432
3365	Riverside Presbyterian School	171	280	-	451	479
3255	G/Cara Muslim Sch., G/Cara Junction near Station	64	179	-	243	262
3260	Piparo Pres. School, Piparo Village	65	397	-	462	501
3285	Caratal R.C. School, Caratal	80	259	-	339	360
	Carried forward.. ..	2,841	4,145	-	6,986	7,666

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Pointe-A-Pierre-Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Agimudie, William H.	Farquhar, Peter G.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward . . .	2,841	4,145	-	6,986	7,666
3275	Bonne Aventure Pres. Sch., B/Aven..	56	189	-	245	320
3280	Bonne Aventure Pres. Sch., B/Aven..	121	143	-	264	285
3360	Bonne Aventure Pres. Sch., B/Aven..	90	282	-	372	394
3355	Gasparillo Gov't. School	202	233	-	435	463
3350	Gasparillo Gov't. School	165	261	-	426	452
3351	Gasparillo Gov't. School	166	129	-	295	320
3290	Gasparillo Gov't. School	135	27	-	162	183
3335	Gasparillo Gov't. School	197	186	-	383	417
3340	Vos Government School, Guaracara Tabaquite	197	254	-	451	498
3345	Vos Government School, Guaracara Tabaquite	98	229	-	327	357
3950	Reform Hindu Sch., G/Cara, Tab. Rd. Reform Junction	165	306	-	471	191
3955	Reform Hindu Sch., G/Cara, Tab. Rd. Reform Junction			-		334
3960	Harmony Hall Pres. Sch., Union V'ge. C/Cara Tab. Rd., Im.m.	237	74	-	311	330
3961	Harmony Hall Pres. Sch., Union V'ge. C/Cara Tab. Rd., Im.m.	279	237	-	516	575
	Postal Votes	72	10	-	82	
		5,021	6,705	-	11,726	12,785

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Peter Geoffrey Farquhar elected.

G. COLLYMORE,  
Returning Officer,  
Pointe-A-Pierre.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Napatima

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Haniff Mohammed	Lionel F. Seueran	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors.
3690	Lengua Pres. School, Papourie Rd. Lengua	68	276	-	344	361
3695)	Inverness Pres. School, Papourie	77	430	-	306	326)
3705)	Inverness Pres. School, Papourie			-	201	227)
3700	Inverness Pres. School, Papourie	111	330	-	441	511
3710	Mohess Trace Mahasabha School, Debe	16	371	-	387	402
3715	Monkey Town Gov't. Sch., Papourie Rd.			-	345	357)
3935	Monkey Town Gov't. Sch., Papourie Rd.	88	508	-	251	256)
3725	Ramai Trace Hindu School, corner Ramai & Lal Beharry, Opp. S.S. Erin Rd.	15	420	1	436	483
3720	Ramai Trace Hindu School, corner Ramai & Lal Beharry, Opp. S.S. Erin Rd.	1	219	1	221	360
3730	Debe Hindu School formerly Debe Market	20	299	-	319	332
3736	Debe Hindu School formerly Debe Market	20	307	2	329	401
3740)	Debe Hindu Sch., S.S. Erin Rd., Debe	24	329	-	353	194)
3735)	Debe Hindu Sch., S.S. Erin Rd., Debe			-		180)
3755	Hermitage Pres. School, Dumfries Rd.	20	231	-	251	277
3805	Hermitage Pres. School, Dumfries Rd.	16	373	-	389	405
3795)	Cannan Pres. Sch. cor S.S. Erin & Papourie	220	306	-	305	358)
3800)	Cannan Pres. Sch. cor S.S. Erin & Papourie			-	221	259)
3870	Cannan Pres. Sch. cor S.S. Erin & Papourie	160	360	1	521	606
3810)	Picton Pres. Sch. Papourie Rd.	235	591	-	826	)
3815)	Picton Pres. Sch. Papourie Rd.			-		1,125)
3820)	Picton Pres. Sch. Papourie Rd.	71	159	-	230	)
	Carried forward .. ..	1162	5,509	5	6,676	7,420

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Naparima - Continued

POLLING STATIONS		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Haniff Mohammed	Lionel F. Seukeran	Rejected Postal	Total Votes including Rejected Postal Votes	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward .. ..	1,162	5,509	-	6,676	7,420
3825	St. John's Friendly Society Hall, cor. Cottage & Cipero Rds.	85	289	--	374	401
3840	Lengua Health Centre, Cipero Rd., Lengua	71	300	2	373	406
3845)	Jordan Hill Pres. Sch., Manahambre Rd.	126	311	--	437	487)
3835)	Jordan Hill Pres. Sch., Manahambre Rd.	36	266	--	302	324
3850	Jordan Hill Pres. Sch., Manahambre Rd.	155	243	--	398	441)
3830)	St. John's E.C. Sch., St Charles & Cipero Rds.	133	221	--	354	396
3855)	St. John's E.C. Sch., St Charles & Cipero Rds.	133	420	1	554	208)
3925	Astral Friendly Society Hall, Chuckoo Vill., Manahambre Rd.	87	365	--	452	501
3930	Astral Friendly Society Hall, Chuckoo Village, Manahambre Rd.	224	272	--	496	558
3940	Iere Gov't School Nap./Mayaro Rd.	121	382	--	264	274)
3985)	Old Petit Morne Office, Ste Madeline	168	222	--	390	244
3905)	St Clements Vedic Sch., Manahambre & Naparima Mayaro Rd.	52	15	10	77	486
4010	Postal Votes .. ..	2,553	8,815	18	11,386	12,547
	TOTAL					
	Percentage .. ..			90.75%		

I hereby certify that the member elected for the electoral district of Naparima in pursuance of the within writ as having received most votes lawfully given is Lionel Frank Seukeran. Dated at Education Office, San Fernando this 6th day of December 1961.

H.M. TELEMAQUE  
Returning Officer  
Electoral District of Naparima

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Princes Town

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Maharaj, Stephen	Phillips, Lloyd C.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
3640	Warden's Office Princes Town	153	170	-	323	375
3605)	New Grant E.C. School			-		401
3610)	New Grant E.C. School	457	192	-	649	287
3555)	Realize Rd. Muslim Sch., Lengua			-		254
3575)	Realize Rd. Muslim Sch., Lengua	248	136	-	384	150
3645)	Domestic Science Centre, King St. Princes Town			-		337
3665)	Domestic Science Centre, King St. Princes Town	242	372	-	614	334
3550)	5th Comp. Baptist Sch., Moruga Rd.			-		300
3585)	5th Comp. Baptist Sch., Moruga Rd.	169	258	-	427	161
3380)	Eckel Village E.C. School			-		309
3390)	Eckel Village E.C. School	428	168	-	596	337
3580)	Realize Rd. Muslim Sch., Lengua	225	113	-	338	365
3655)	St. Michael's E.C. Sch., Craignish	269	155	-	424	455
3675)	Health Centre, Princes Town	261	200	-	461	499
3670)	Health Centre, Princes Town	133	168	-	301	329
3395)	Hardbargain Government School	241	156	-	397	426
3400)	Hardbargain Government School	222	80	-	302	315
3615)	St. Michael's E.C. Sch., Craignish	287	81	-	368	379
3590)	Indian Walk Friendly Society Hall	106	171	-	277	304
3595)	Indian Walk Friendly Society Hall	271	105	-	376	400
3570)	Barrackpore Muslim School	295	23	-	318	342
3495)	St. Mary's Friendly Society Hall, St. Mary's Village, Moruga Rd.			-	319	299
3490)	St. Mary's Friendly Society Hall, St. Mary's Village, Moruga Rd.	296	253	-	230	287
3385)	Brother's Garch Comm. Centre, Garth Rd.	245	7	-	252	281
3680)	Lengua Health Office			-		374
3685)	Lengua Health Office	348	165	-	513	214
3630)	Princes Town Presbyterian Sch.			-		384
	Carried forward .. ..	4,896	2,973	-	7,869	8,898

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Princes Town - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Maharaj, Stephen	Phillips, Lloyd C.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	4,896	2,973	-	7,869	8,898
3635	Princes Town Presbyterian Sch.	211	295	-	506	185
3410)	Sisters Rd. E.C. Sch., Sisters Rd.			-		361
3405)	Sisters Rd. E.C. Sch., Sisters Rd.	344	160	-	504	194
3660)	Princes Town Comm. Centre, Knolly's St.			-		374
3650)	Princes Town Comm. Centre, Knolly's St.	284	314	-	598	283
3560)	Barrackpore Vedic School, Oropouche River Rd.	339	28	-	367	376
3565)	Barrackpore Vedic School, Oropouche River Rd.	302	37	-	339	369
3620	Princes Town R.C. School	339	46	-	435	463
3374)	Iere Village Government School, Nariva/Mayaro Rd.			-		187
3625)	Iere Village Government School, Nariva/Mayaro Rd.	383	85	-	468	394
3366)	Reform Presbyterian School, Guaracara Tabaquite Rd.	225	16	-	241	289
3375)	Reform Presbyterian School, Guaracara Tabaquite Rd.			-		327
3370)	Reform Presbyterian School, Guaracara Tabaquite Rd.	400	50	-	450	157
3600	Indian Walk Friendly Society Hall, Moruga Rd.	203	105	-	308	310
	Postal Votes	10	42	4	56	
	Total	7,986	4,151	4	12,141	13,167

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and on this 5th day of December, 1961 declare Stephen Carpoondeo Maharaj elected.

ROY L. CUDJOE,  
Returning Officer,  
Princes Town.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Fyzabad

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR						
No.	Address	Donawa, Muriel	Jamadh. r. Vernon	Nicholas, Dennis	Ramsaran, Benjamin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
3776) 3786)	La Romain R.C. Primary Sch. S.M. Rd.	363	148	4	4	-	519	563
3775	La Romain R.C. Primary Sch. S.M. Rd.	146	210	7	0	-	363	391
4620	Brighton E.C. School, La Brea	117	108	20	4	-	249	268
4515	Intermediate E.C. Sch., Apex Fyzabad	152	55	2	1	-	210	230
4510	Intermediate E.C. Sch., Apex Fyzabad	353	170	8	0	-	531	572
4395	R.C. Sch, Oropouche	283	235	8	3	-	529	570
4430	Presbyterian Sch., Fyzabad	227	165	4	0	-	396	427
4505	Health Office, Fyzabad	137	292	8	2	-	439	488
3765	Ben Venue Presbyterian Sch., La Plaisance Rd.	189	173	6	5	-	373	392
3770	Ben Venue Presbyterian Sch., La Plaisance Rd.	209	223	8	3	-	443	475
3760	Ben Venue Presbyterian Sch., La Plaisance Rd.	20	249	5	1	-	275	290
4635	Provision Market, La Brea	359	36	8	9	-	412	444
4390	Siparia Old Rd. Presbyterian School	14	330	7	0	-	351	359
4435	Siparia Old Rd. Presbyterian School	222	137	3	4	-	366	400
4410	Vedic School, Avocat	154	120	4	1	-	279	298
4415) 4420)	Vedic School, Avocat	194	275	5	0	-	474	498
4205) 4210)	Presbyterian School, San Francique	75	499	9	5	-	588	611
4200	Vedic School, Avocat	104	318	2	3	-	427	446
4400	Government Sch., Oropouche	259	119	7	4	-	389	430
	Carried forward	3577	3,862	125	49	-	7,613	8,152

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - *Continued*Electoral District of Fyzabad - *Continued*

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR						
No.	Address	Donaga, Muriel	Jamadhar, Vernon	Nicholas, Dennis	Ramsaran, Benjamin	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	3,577	3,862	125	49	-	7,613	8,152
4405a 4405b	Government School, Oropouche	271	289	7	4	-	571	606
4605	Hindu Sch., Grant's Rd.	13	301	4	2	-	320	342
4610	Hindu Sch., Grant's Rd.	125	270	15	7	-	417	451
4655	Forresters Lodge, La Brea	374	21	9	6	-	410	454
4615	Presbyterian School, Rousillac	96	266	9	3	-	374	399
3750	Woodland Hindu Sch., La Fortune Pluck Rd.	11	256	2	0	-	269	273
3745	Presbyterian School, Hermitage	6	111	2	1	-	120	122
3790	Cipero R.C. School, Rambert Village	133	310	6	0	-	449	492
4495	Presbyterian School, Fyzabad	283	120	7	2	-	412	427
4425	Health Office, Fyzabad	289	111	2	2	-	404	437
4500	Health Office, Fyzabad	263	175	5	0	-	443	473
4490	Presbyterian School, Fyzabad	130	89	3	2	-	224	238
3780	La Romain R.C. Primary School, S.M. Rd.	273	183	3	4	-	463	522
3785	La Romain R.C. Primary	207	142	1	0	-	350	396
4630	R.C. Sch., La Brea	357	107	10	7	-	481	555
	Postal Votes	90	11	0	1	-	102	
	Total	6,498	6,624	210	90	-	13,422	14,339

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Vernon Jamadhar elected.

C.L.V. APPLETON,  
Returning Officer,  
Fyzabad

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of La Brea

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Alexis, Alexander C.	Butler, Tubal U.B.	Mitchell, Leo	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
4600	Community Centre, Parrylands	123	39	3	-	165	188
4695)	Government School, Guapo	451	66	46	-	563	634
4695a)	Government School, Guapo				-		
4680	Health Centre, Hubertstown	364	42	24	-	430	466
4685	Health Centre, Hubertstown	279	39	19	-	337	382
4690	Health Centre, Hubertstown	177	10	12	-	199	226
4670)	La Brea R.C. Sch., Vance River	422	25	66	-	513	598
4675)	La Brea R.C. Sch., Vance River				-		
4665	Vessigny Community Centre	280	25	60	-	365	411
4625	Vessigny Community Centre	324	64	14	-	402	455
4640	R.C. School, La Brea	321	43	16	-	380	413
4645)	R.C. School, La Brea	402	29	26	-	457	573
4650)	R.C. School, La Brea				-		
4660	Heart & Hand Lodge Lagoon, D'or St., La Brea. (New Hall)	281	22	41	-	344	417
4520)	Market, Forest Reserve	386	20	92	-	505	582
4525)	Market, Forest Reserve				-		
4530	E.C. School, Forest Reserve	83	5	85	-	173	203
4485	Apex Community Centre	138	10	91	-	239	272
4440	Kabir Panth Hindu Sch., Siparia	185	17	185	-	387	417
4550	Public Market, Palo Seco	227	7	67	-	301	368
4560)	New Health Office, Palo Seco	448	23	53	-	524	584
4570)	New Health Office, Palo Seco				-		
4540	Public Market, Palo Seco	317	13	53	-	383	429
4555	Public Market, Palo Seco	447	15	29	-	491	544
4535	Government Sch., Santa Flora	250	10	45	-	305	341
4545	Government Sch., Santa Flora	391	10	39	-	440	499
	Carried forward .. ..	6,296	534	1,073	-	7,903	9,002

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of La Brea - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Alexis, Alexander C.	Butler, Tubal U.B.	Mitchell, Leo	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward ..	6,296	534	1,073	-	7,903	9,002
4475	Presbyterian School, Erin Rd., Quarry	127	3	94	-	224	245
4480	Presbyterian School, Erin Rd., Quarry	181	15	223	-	419	453
4470	Hindu School, Quarry	282	23	169	-	474	516
4450	Market, Siparia	39	0	5	-	44	361
4465	St. Bridges Girls' R.C. Sch..	429	22	113	-	564	338
4445	Market, Siparia	169	14	100	-	283	311
4445a	Market, Siparia	255	5	38	-	298	322
	Postal Votes	146	1	1	5	153	
	TOTAL	7,924	617	1,816	5	10,362	11,548

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes polled for each candidate, and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Alexander Chamberlain Alexis, elected

V.J. LEWIS,  
Returning Officer,  
La Brea.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 -Continued

Electoral District of Point Fortin

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Donaldson, J.N.	Johnson, C.K.	Roberts, S.	Rejected Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
4565	Government School, Palo Seco	87	235	8	-	330	351
4575	Rancho Credit Union Hall Chatham	138	266	9	-	413	496
4580	R.C. School, Erin	70	181	12	-	263	303
4585	R.C. School Erin	66	158	22	-	246	278
4590	Government School Cap-de-Ville	330	122	11	-	463	525
4595	Pt. Fortin Secondary School, Pt. Fortin Main Rd.	87	220	5	-	312	341
4700	Community Centre Techier Rd. Pt. Fortin	76	389	2	-	467	184
4720	Community Centre Techier Rd. Pt. Fortin				-		339
4705	Egypt Vill., Girl Guides Headquarters Pt. Fortin	99	278	22	-	399	461
4710	Health Office Techier Rd. Pt. Fortin	71	266	13	-	350	397
4715	Egypt Village Gov't School	29	219	0	-	248	279
4725	Pt. Fortin Technical Sch., Mahaica	61	278	8	-	347	418
4730	Intermediate R.C. School Pt. Fortin	101	373	9	-	483	264
4735	Intermediate R.C. School Pt. Fortin				-		297
4740	Pt. Fortin Technical Sch., Mahaica	79	86	2	-	167	231
4745	Central Library Pt. Fortin	48	188	5	-	241	274
4750	Pt. Fortin E.C. School	49	373	4	-	426	482
4755	Pt. Fortin E.C. School	69	299	3	-	371	381
4755a	Pt. Fortin E.C. School	79	234	1	-	314	416
4760	Egypt Village Gov't. Sch.	70	236	50	-	356	386
	Carried forward .. ..	1,609	4,401	186	-	6,196	7,103

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Point Fortin - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Donaldson, J.N.	Johnson, C.K.	Roberts, S.	Rejected Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward . . . .	1,609	4,401	186	-	6,196	7,103
4765	New Muslim Sch. Bryce Rd., Pt. Fortin	114	291	12	-	417	463
4770	New Muslim Sch. Bryce Rd., Pt. Fortin	67	259	13	-	339	378
4775	Recreation Club Fanny Village Pt. Fortin	126	230	9	-	365	425
4780	Government School Cap-de-Ville	111	335	7	-	453	519
4785	Gov't. School Cap-de-Ville	87	141	7	-	235	260
4790	Gov't. School Cap-de-Ville	162	282	1	-	448	519
4795	Gov't. School, Chatham	209	272	11	-	492	233
4800	Gov't. School, Chatham				-		299
4805	R.C. School Granville	220	32	3	-	255	279
4810	Southern Central E.C. Sch., Southern Main Rd.	375	57	5	-	437	459
4815	E.C. School, Cedros	219	144	6	-	369	399
4820	E.C. School, Cedros	188	98	6	-	292	322
4825	Lochmabeu R.C. Sch. Fullerton	152	108	2	-	262	281
4830	Lochmabeu R.C. Sch. " "	238	109	1	-	348	368
4835	Gov't. School, Icacos	217	177	2	-	396	118
4840	Gov't. School, Icacos				-		334
	Postal Votes	4	83	0	2	89	
	Total	4,098	7,019	274	2	11,393	12,759

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare C.K. Johnson elected.

URBAN A. SYLVAN  
Returning Officer,  
Point Fortin

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Siparia

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Sampath, Saran	Sinanani, Ashford	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
4280a	St. Dominique's Hall, Penal Rock Rd.	227	133	-	360	244
4280b						186
4380	Siparia Rd., Presbyterian School	47	182	-	229	239
4285	St. Dominique's Hall, Penal Rock Rd.	-	-	-	-	230
4290	St. Dominique's Hall, Penal Rock Rd.	187	338	-	525	354
4255	Penal Rock Rd. R.C. School	179	167	-	346	381
4325	Penal Market	-	-	-	-	298
4320	Penal Market	281	210	-	491	255
4235a	Clarke Rd. Hindu School, Penal	76	368	-	444	210
4235b						273
4240	Clarke Rd. Hindu School, Penal	19	228	-	247	271
4230	Abdool Village Government School	17	305	-	322	356
4215a	Abdool Village Government School	19	353	-	372	209
4215b						203
4375a	Presbyterian School, Siparia	303	71	-	374	216
4375b						209
4455	R.C. School, Siparia	184	39	-	223	262
4370a	E.C. School, Siparia	280	134	-	414	190
4370b						278
4330	Presbyterian School, Penal	86	190	-	276	314
4225	Presbyterian School, Penal	30	277	-	367	345
4220	Presbyterian School, Penal	16	306	-	322	346
4260	Penal Rock Rd., R.C. School	42	290	-	332	364
4345a	Penal Market	63	93	-	156	165
4345b						298
4385a	Siparia Rd. Presbyterian School	100	353	-	453	279
4385b						219
4300	Presbyterian School, Penal Rock Rd.	208	319	-	527	279
4315	Presbyterian School, Penal Rock Rd.					289
Carried forward		2,404	4,390	-	6,994	7,762

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Siparia - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Sampath, Saran	Sinanan, Ashford	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors.
	Brought forward	2,404	4,590	-	6,994	7,762
4360a	E.C. School, Siparia	227	171	-	398	170
4360b						268
4350	T.&T. E.C. Club Penal	192	167	-	359	416
4365	T.&T.E.C. Club Penal	112	103	-	215	232
4355a	Penal Quinam Government School	162	224	-	386	212
4355b						208
4270	Clarke Rochard Government School	69	217	-	286	320
4305	R.C. School, Morne Diablo			-		215
4310	R.C. School, Morne Diablo	274	154	-	428	248
4245a	Clarke Rochard Government School	74	343	-	417	249
4245b						200
4295	Presbyterian School, Penal Rock Rd.			-		263
4265	Presbyterian School, Penal Rock Rd.	88	436	-	524	311
4460	R.C. School, Siparia	214	91	-	305	348
4335	Hindu School, Tilsa Trace			-		178
4340	Hindu School, Tulsa Trace	26	436	-	462	305
4250a	Clarke Rochard Government School	137	270	-	407	261
4250b						179
4275	Clarke Rd., Hindu School, Penal	11	278	-	289	309
	Postal Votes	40	3	2	45	
	Total	4,030	7,483	2	11,515	12,654

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Ashford Sinanan elected.

I. STOUTE,  
Returning Officer,  
Siparia

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Toco/Manzanilla

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Robinson, Lionel M.	Rousseau, Harold L. N.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
2100	Health Office, Valencia	220	74	-	294	345
2105	Cumaca R.C. School	112	31	-	143	184
2110	Warden's Office, Matelot	210	60	-	270	346
2115	A.R.O. Quarter's, Grand Riviere (Gr. Floor)	223	17	-	240	280
2120	Community Centre, Monte Video	75	26	-	101	119
2125	Seven Day Adv. Sch, An glais Rd. Cumana	153	82	-	235	310
2130	Health Centre, Sans Souci	249	82	-	331	422
2135	L'anse Noir Moravian School	182	83	-	265	332
2140	Court House, Toco	234	31	-	265	324
2145	Work's Office, Toco	195	31	-	226	260
2150	Health Centre, Cumana	253	100	-	353	460
2155	Rampanalga R.C. School	79	71	-	150	179
2160	Salibia Government School	65	25	-	90	100
2165	Matura Government School	12	13	-	25	245
2170	Matura Government School	207	121	-	328	206
2175	R.C. School, Vega De Oropouche	130	185	-	315	388
2180	Health Office, Sangre Grande	111	76	-	187	198
2185	Health Office, Valencia	144	63	-	207	238
2205	Guaico Presbyterian Sch., Guaico	190	76	-	266	299
2210	Guaico Presbyterian Sch., Guaico	222	168	-	390	447
2215	Hindu Sch., Corner Ojo Rd. & Sangre Grande	255	113	-	368	420
2220	St. Francis R.C. Sch., Sangre Grande	199	119	-	318	373
2225	St. Francis R.C. Sch., Sangre Grande	208	101	-	309	349
2230 & 2235	Civic Centre Brierly St., S/Grande	321	176	-	497	566
2240	Hindu Sch., corner OJoe Rd. & S/Grande	148	106	-	254	277
	Carried forward	4,397	2,030	-	6,427	7,667

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Toco/Manzanilla - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Robinson, Lionel M.	Rousseau, Harold L. V.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	4,397	2,030	-	6,427	7,667
2245	Health Office, Sangre Grande	287	172	-	459	518
2250	Government Sch., Sangre Grande	179	118	-	297	340
2255	Land Sett. Office, Gordon Miller Farm	117	128	-	245	255
2260	Fishing Pond Presbyterian School	107	142	-	249	281
2265	Cajucal R.C. School	86	52	-	138	163
2270						
2275	Sangre Chiquito Presbyterian School	184	165	-	349	426
2280	Girls' Hindu Sch., Bravo Hill	242	71	-	313	357
2330	Government School, Manzanilla	119	50	-	169	210
2335	Government School, Manzanilla	100	29	-	129	148
2340	C.O. Quarters, Manzanilla Vacant	215	49	-	264	297
	Machine Total	6,033	3,006	-	9,039	10,656
	Postal Votes	39	1	1	44	
	Total	6,072	3,010	1	9,083	10,656

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and on this 7th day of December, 1961 declare Lionel Marconi Robinson elected.

T.V. MITCHELL,  
Returning Officer,  
Toco/Manzanilla

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued  
Electoral District of Nariva

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Forrester, M.A.	Moontan, S.R.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
2190	Cumuto R.C. School, Cumuto	226	264	-	490	337
2195	Cumuto R.C. School, Cumuto			-		206
2200	Cunaripo Presbyterian School	133	27	-	160	167
2285	Sangre Grande R.C. Sch., Bravo Hill	136	190	-	326	366
2290	Works Office, Guaico	164	100	-	264	312
2201)	Works Office, Guaico	253	238	-	491	306
2295)	Works Office, Guaico			-		242
2310)	Grosvenor Presbyterian School	327	228	-	555	472
2300)	Goosvenor Presbyterian School			-		168
2305	Works Office, Guaico	205	94	-	299	349
2315	Sangre Grande R.C. Sch., Brave Hill	116	129	-	245	299
2320	Sangre Chiquito Presbyterian Sch.	229	81	-	310	360
2325	Ward Officer's Quarters, Manzanilla	89	55	-	144	164
2350	Plum Mitan C.M. Sch. by St. Isidore Junct. Plum Mitan Rd.	179	150	-	329	387
2345)	Nariva Government Sch., Main Rd.	292	169	-	461	287
2355)	Nariva Government Sch., Main Rd.			-		230
2410	Mitam C.M. Sch., Plum Mitan Rd.	419	113	-	532	274
2360	Mitam C.M. Sch., Plum Mitan Rd.			-		304
2370	Nestor R.C. Sch., Nestor Vge. via Cunaripo Rd.	113	49	-	162	185
2375	Warden's Office, Coryal	242	88	-	330	351
2380	Cumuto Presbyterian Sch., Caratal	232	42	-	274	313
2385	Coryal R.C. Sch., Tamana Hill Rd.	78	86	-	164	184
2390	Four Roads Tamana Hill Rd.	62	108	-	170	226
2395	Health Centre, Coryal	93	114	-	207	232
2365)	Community Centre La Tosca Valasquez Rd. off Guaico Tamana Rd. 1 mile from Balato	71	94	-	165	94
	Carried forward ..	3,659	2,419	-	6,078	6,815

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Nariva - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	Forrester, M.A.	Monan, S.R.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	3,659	2,419	-	6,078	6,815
2400)	Community Centre La Tosca Valasquez Rd. off Guaico Tamana Rd. 1 mile from Balata			-		100
2405	Presbyterian School, Guaico Tamana Rd.	115	84	-	199	242
2415	Mayaro Government School	180	180	-	360	422
2525	Forest Rangers Quarters, Naprima Mayaro Rd. 3 3/4 m.m.	76	29	-	105	115
2620)	Government Primary Sch., Cushe	171	184	-	355	189
2540)	Government Primary Sch., Cushe			-		206
2555)	Muslim School, Rio Claro	368	125	-	493	293
2550)	Muslim School, Rio Claro			-		264
2565	Muslim School, Rio Claro	203	227	-	430	502
2590)	S/Rita R.C. Sch., Tabaquite Rio Claro Rd. San Pedro	189	91	-	280	287
2595)	S/Rita R.C. Sch. Tabaquite Rio Claro Rd. San Pedro	196	131	-	327	347
2600	Vedic Sch. near Charuma Junction Trace Tab./Rio Claro Rd. 28 1/4 m.m.	190	128	-	318	337
2605	Muslim Sch. Rio Claro Tab. Rio Claro	152	227	-	379	421
2610	Hamilton Vge. Comm. Centre, corner Cunapo Southern Rd. & Charuma Junt. Trace	208	44	-	252	256
2545)	C.M. Sch. Navet Cunapo S.M. Rd.	324	120	-	444	208
2615)	C.M. Sch. Navet Cunapo S.M. Rd.			-		268
2535)	Biche Presbyterian School 16 1/2 m.m.	224	129	-	353	185
2625)	Biche Presbyterian School 16 1/2 m.m.			-		197
2530)	Health Office, Biche	349	181	-	530	355
2630)	Health Office, Biche			-		229
2635)	Health Office Brothers Rd.	316	165	-	481	224
2640)	Health Office Brothers Rd.			-		287
	Postal Votes	7	18	-	25	
	Total	6,927	4,482	-	11,409	12,749

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare M.A. Forrester elected.

A. HOWARD,  
Returning Officer,  
Nariva.



## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Ortoire/Mayaro

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Campbell, Lionel V.	Caraton, Cecil	Nathai, Baboaram	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
2420	Ortoire Community Centre, Ortoire Village	149	47	2	-	198	224
2425)	Mayaro Government School	398	97	16	-	511	273)
2435)	Mayaro Government School						303)
2430)	Mayaro Government School	366	80	8	-	454	353)
2440)	Mayaro Government School						135)
2445	St. Ann's R.C. Sch., Mayaro	282	58	7	-	347	380
2450	Grand Lagoon, Guayaguayare Rd. (Vacant) - Nora Lee Yew's Beach House Eccles' Junct.	139	46	2	-	187	213
2455	R.C. Sch., Guayaguayare	229	23	2	-	254	284
2500)	Forest Rangers' Quarters Union Village	94	61	9	-	164	177
2500a)	Forest Rangers' Quarters Union Village	317	34	6	-		162
2505)	Dist. Administration Building Guayaguayare					357	305)
2510)	Texaco (Guayaguayare No. 2) Sports Club	199	42	2	-		135)
2516)	Texaco (Guayaguayare No. 2) Sports Club					243	156)
2515)	Presbyterian School, Rio Claro Guayaguayare Rd.	220	190	3	-	413	20
2570)	Presbyterian School, Rio Claro Guayaguayare Rd.						422
2520	R.C. School, Guayaguayare	53	4	1	-	58	64
2560	Community Centre Deep Ravine, Naparima	38	119	2	-	159	167
2575	Court House, Rio Claro	247	216	7	-	470	504
2580	Muslim League Sch. 24m. m. N/Mayaro Rd. R/Claro	146	202	7	-	355	379
2585	Pool River Pres. Sch. Nariva Mayaro Rd. Rio Claro	48	143	4	-	195	211
3415	Whatt's Rd. Community Centre	109	151	3	-	263	292
3420)	Elswick C.M. Sch., Tableland	249	275	11	-		349)
3520)	Elswick C.M. Sch., Tableland					535	260)
3425)	Health Office, Tableland	121	284	6	-	411	184)
3515)	Health Office, Tableland						298)
3430)	St. Mary's Gov't. Sch., 7m.m. Moruga Rd.	284	228	8	-	520	257)
3500)	St. Mary's Gov't. Sch., 7m.m. Moruga Rd.						286)
	Carried forward	3,688	2,300	106	-	6,094	6,795

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Ortoire/Mayaro - Continued

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Campbell, Lionel V.	Carabon, Cecil	Nathai, Babooran	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
	Brought forward	3,688	2,300	106	-	6,094	6,795
3435	Rock River R.C. Sch., Moruga Rd.	202	95	17	-	314	370
3440	Basse Terre R.C. Sch. Moruga Rd.	278	52	2	-	332	373
3445)	Basse Terre R.C. Sch. Moruga Rd.	222	53	5	-	-	172)
3470)	Basse Terre R.C. Sch. Moruga Rd.	-	-	-	-	280	205)
3450	Health Centre Grand Chemin Moruga	182	103	19	-	304	408
3455	La Lune R.C. Sch., La Lune Rd.	261	26	-	-	287	331
3460	Marac Baptist Sch. Moreau and Marac Rds.	238	47	5	-	290	324
3465	Forest Rangers' Qrts. Bois Jeunes Jeuns Vge.	146	102	6	-	254	294
3475	Forest Dept. Plantatio oPay Station, Mora Rd. Marac	92	41	3	-	136	175
3480	Kanhai C.M. Sch., Kanhai Rd. off Rochard Douglas Rd.	18	359	8	-	385	398
3485	Warden's Sub-Office Rochard Douglas Rd.	42	157	2	-	201	214
3505	Hindusran Baptist Sch., Hindustan Rd. off Nap./Mayaro Rd.	122	179	5	-	306	331
3510	Nipaul Pres. Sch., Pooran Rd. off William Smith Rd. Naparima	47	210	7	-	264	279
3525	Eastern Loan Hall, New Grant	208	117	9	-	334	365
3530	Eastern Loan Hall, New Grant	256	127	8	-	391	425
3535	New Grant Gov't. Sch. N/Mayaro Rd. 1 1/2 m.m.	279	99	3	-	381	410
3540)	Indian Walk Gov't. Sch. Moruga Rd. 2m.m.	458	80	8	-	546	282)
3545)	Indian Walk Gov't. Sch. Moruga Rd. 2m.m.	-	-	-	-	-	310)
	Totals	6,739	4,147	213	-	11,099	12,461

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 6th day of December, 1961 declare Victor Lionel Campbell elected.

J.M. DUKE,  
Returning Officer,  
Ortoire/Mayaro.

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Tobago East

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR				
No.	Address	James, A.P.T.	Robinson, A.N.R.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (Including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
4925	Barber George Office, Mt. St. George	84	110	-	194	215
4930	Methodist Sch., Mt. St. George	101	119	-	220	260
4935	Methodist Sch., Mt. St. George	132	138	-	270	330
4940	Government Sch., Mason Hall	104	143	-	247	291
4945	Government Sch., Mason Hall	125	191	-	316	384
4990	E.C. School, Parlatuvier	15	142	-	157	171
4995a	Steamer's Depot, Bloody Bay	14	45	-	59	66
4995b	Steamer's Depot, Bloody Bay	28	34	-	62	72
5000)						
5005)	Methodist School, Anse Fourn	125	368	-	493	623
5010	Works Office, Spey Side	33	361	-	394	441
5020	King's Bay, Cocoa Fomentary	54	148	-	202	234
5025	R.C. School, Delaford	115	187	-	302	329
5035	Ebenezer Methodist School, Roxborough	62	338	-	400	478
5040	Roxborough Court House	90	234	-	324	402
5045	E.C. School, Belle Garden	77	152	-	229	262
5050	E.C. School, Belle Garden	39	152	-	191	206
5055	Seventh Day Adventist School, Glamorgan	77	144	-	221	251
5060	E.C. School, Pembroke	96	173	-	269	318
5065	Methodist School, Goodwood	97	184	-	281	311
	Postal Votes		38	1	39	
	Total	1,468	3,401	1	4,870	5,644

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 7th day of December, 1961 declare A.N.R. Robinson elected.

E. CUMBERBATCH,  
Returning Officer,  
Tobago East

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

TABLE 5 - Continued

Electoral District of Tobago West

POLLING STATION		VOTES CAST FOR					
No.	Address	Guy, Duncan E.	Pitt, Benjamin L.	Stewart, W.H.	Rejected Postal Votes	Total Votes (including Rejected Postal Votes)	Number of Names on List of Electors
4845	Gov't. School, Bon Accord	90	272	16	-	378	435
4850	Canaan Health Office	68	259	26	-	353	395
4855	E.C. School, Mt. Pleasant	74	231	21	-	326	408
4860	Old Grange Police Station	40	86	05	-	131	146
4865	Montgomery Government School	68	133	109	-	310	372
4870	Black Rock Government School	71	171	27	-	269	316
4875	Montgomery Government School	44	138	37	-	219	271
4880	R.C. Sch., Patience Hill(annexe)	109	227	36	-	372	440
4885	E.C. School, Lambeau	56	346	33	-	435	518
4890	Bishop High Sch., Mr. Marie Rd.	64	225	46	-	335	432
4895	E.C. School, Whim	51	173	20	-	244	312
4900	T & T.E.C. Rec. Room, Darrel Spring	67	247	35	-	349	417
4905	Servants Qrts., G.H. Grounds	52	209	28	-	289	338
4910	Agricultural Office Botanic Gardens	37	151	13	-	201	257
4915	Public Assis. Dept., S/borough	44	264	34	-	342	414
4920	St. Elizabeth's College, Calder Hall Rd.	74	322	26	-	422	527
4950	E.C. School, Whim	28	75	10	-	113	148
4955	Plymouth Health Office	46	177	17	-	240	313
4960	Bethesda Gov't. School	83	181	48	-	312	390
4965	Rec. Room Police Station	94	134	50	-	278	322
4970	Rec. Room Police Station	74	173	33	-	280	365
4975	Community Centre Golden Lane	40	252	82	-	374	469
4980	Community Centre Golden Lane	17	110	95	-	222	254
4985	Castara Health Office	20	156	08	-	184	201
	Postal Votes	1	95	05	3	104	
	Total	1,412	4,807	860	3	7,082	8,460

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a Statement of the poll showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and on this 5th day of December, 1961, declare Benjamin L.B. Pitt elected.

A.A. QUINN,  
Returning Officer,  
Tobago West.

**ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961**  
Number of Polling Divisions, Number of Electors and Number Voted

According to Registration Areas

**TABLE 6**

Registration Areas	No. of Polling Divisions	No. of Electors	No. Voted
PORT OF SPAIN	0235 - 0880 - 131	46,829	39,439
SAN FERNANDO	4025 - 4195 - 35	18,579	16,574
ARIMA	1905 - 2095 - 39	12,690	11,124
DIEGO MARTIN/ TACARIGUA	0001 - 0230 - 130 1505 - 1895)	55,175	48,627
ST. ANN'S	0885 - 1500 - 125	58,737	50,192
CARONI	2641 - 3225 - 124	38,585	34,812
VICTORIA	3230 - 4020 - 166	58,154	52,867
ST. PATRICK	4200 - 4840 - 129	47,384	43,068
ST. ANDREW/ ST. DAVID	2100 - 2410 - 64	17,813	15,360
NARIVA/ MAYARO	2415 - 2455 - 39 2500 - 2640)	10,461	9,497
TOBAGO	4845 - 4925 - 43	14,104	11,952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>378,511</b>	<b>333,512</b>

**TABLE 7**  
**VOTES CAST FOR PARTIES AND PERCENTAGES OF VOTES FOR EACH PARTY**

ELECTORAL DISTRICT	P.N.M.	D.L.P.	A.N.C.	IND.	B.P.	REJECTED
Port-of-Spain, North ..	6,959	3,230	-	-	-	2
Port-of-Spain, South ..	7,809	1,922	-	-	-	5
Port-of-Spain, East ..	8,292	1,077	516	-	-	1
Port-of-Spain, West ..	5,853	3,438	334	-	-	1
San Fernando, East ..	9,021	3,556	-	-	-	2
San Fernando, West ..	6,441	4,779	-	-	-	31
Diego Martin ..	9,017	3,151	784	-	-	3
Maraval ..	8,161	4,102	-	-	-	17
Laventille ..	10,494	725	-	-	-	12
San Juan ..	10,330	2,549	-	-	-	3
Barataria ..	7,513	5,835	-	-	-	3
St. Joseph ..	8,184	4,116	-	-	-	5
Tunapuna ..	6,690	4,901	-	-	-	2
St. Augustine ..	4,361	7,927	-	-	-	18
Arima ..	6,719	4,320	-	-	-	1
Chaguanas ..	3,143	8,337	-	-	-	1
Couva ..	3,695	8,239	-	-	-	2
Caroni East ..	4,624	6,767	-	-	-	4
Pointe-A-Pierre ..	5,021	6,705	-	-	-	-
Naparima ..	2,553	8,815	-	-	-	18
Princes Town ..	4,151	7,986	-	-	-	4
Fyzabad ..	6,498	6,624	-	90	210	-
La Brea ..	7,924	1,816	-	-	617	5
Point Fortin ..	7,019	4,098	-	-	274	2
Toco/Manzanilla ..	6,072	3,010	-	-	-	1
Nariva ..	4,482	6,927	-	-	-	-
Ortoire/Mayaro ..	6,739	4,147	-	-	213	-
Siparia ..	4,030	7,483	-	-	-	2
Tobago, East ..	3,401	1,468	-	-	-	1
Tobago, West ..	4,807	860	-	1,412	-	3
<b>TOTAL :</b> ..	<b>190,003</b>	<b>138,910</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Percentages</b> ..	<b>56.97%</b>	<b>41.66%</b>	<b>.49%</b>	<b>.45%</b>	<b>.39%</b>	<b>.04%</b>

# APPENDIX I

Names, Addresses, Occupations and Party Affiliations of Candidates by Electoral District.  
(In column headed "Party Affiliations" the abbreviations have the following meanings:  
A.N.C. - African National Congress; B.P. - Butler Party; D.L.P. - Democratic Labour  
Party; P.N.M. - People's National Movement; and Ind. - Independent.)

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	PARTY AFFILIATIONS
<u>PORT OF SPAIN NORTH</u>			
Alfredo Bermudez	9 Mary Street, Port of Spain	Industrialist	P.N.M.
Louis Gerald Rostant	89 Picton Street, Port of Spain	Company Director	D.L.P.
<u>PORT OF SPAIN SOUTH</u>			
Carlton Reis	47 Henry Street	Sales Manager	D.L.P.
Eric Williams	11 Mary Street	University Lecturer and Author	P.N.M.
<u>PORT OF SPAIN WEST</u>			
Beryl Gomes	Red Hill, D'Abadie	Social Worker	A.N.C.
Fred Ayoub Sabga	Dundonald Hill, Belle Vue	Dry Goods Merchant	D.L.P.
Dr. Patrick V.J. Solomon	90 Maraval Road	Medical Practitioner	P.N.M.
<u>PORT OF SPAIN EAST</u>			
Isabel Ursula Teshea	30 La Puerta Rd., via Manning St., D/Martin	Stock Control Clerk	P.N.M.
Norman Bernard Alcantara	7 Alcantara Terrace	Travel and Shipping Agent	D.L.P.
John Michael Broomes	1 Mosely Place	Structural Engineer	A.N.C.
<u>SAN FERNANDO EAST</u>			
Gerald Montano	43/45 Montano St., San Fernando	Company Director	P.N.M.
Franklin Nazim Muradali	14 Gomez St.(North) San Fernando	Insurance Underwriter	D.L.P.
<u>SAN FERNANDO WEST</u>			
Saied Mohammed	45 Alberto St., Port of Spain	Accountant	P.N.M.
Alloy Lequay	63 Hubert Rance St. Vistabella S/F'do.	Branch Manager	D.L.P.

APPENDIX I - Continued

Names, Addresses, Occupations and Party Affiliations of Candidates by Electoral District - Continued  
(In column headed "Party Affiliations" the abbreviations have the following meanings: A.N.C. - African National Congress; B.P. - Butler Party; D.L.P. - Democratic Labour Party; P.N.M. - People's National Movement, and Ind. - Independent.)

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	PARTY AFFILIATIONS
<u>DIEGO MARTIN</u>			
Joseph Edward Lai Fook Johnson Lopez John Harold O'Halloran	Flambouyant Avenue, Diego Martin 93 Eight Street, Barataria 40 Murray Street	Company Director Baker Proprietor Solicitor	D.L.P. A.N.C. P.N.M.
<u>MARAVALL</u>			
Cecil William Alexander Mc Vorrán De Freitas	117 Cascade Rd., St. Ann's Moraldo St., Maraval	Solicitor and Conveyancer Proprietor	P.N.M. D.L.P.
<u>LAVENTILLE</u>			
Donald Casimir Granado Pope Wilberforce Mc Lean	64 Seventh St. 244 Paris Boulevard, Laventille	Trade Union Official Clerk	P.N.M. D.L.P.
<u>SAN JUAN</u>			
Mohammed Abraham Khan Robert Edward Wallace	22 Hilltop Drive 23 Sixth Avenue, Barataria	Insurance Agent Druggist	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>BARATARIA</u>			
James Rupert A. Kelly Kamaluddin Mohammed	66 Norfolk Street Fazal Ave., El Socorro Rd. San Juan	Solicitor and Conveyancer Proprietor	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>ST. JOSEPH</u>			
Gabrielle Phyllis C. Ackong Matthew Ramcharan	Gypsum Drive, Champs Fleurs 2 Queen Street, Arima	Cashier Barrister at Law	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>TUNAPUNA</u>			
Rampersad Bheolai Alfred Anasthas Thompson	Rydal Hall, Sangre Grande 97 Abercromby Street	Proprietor and Agriculturalist Barrister at Law	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>ST. AUGUSTINE</u>			
Rudranath Capildeo Hugh Omsby Thomas	65 Carlos Street Eastern Main Rd., Arima	University Teacher and Barrister at Law Valuer	D.L.P. P.N.M.



APPENDIX I - Continued

Names, Addresses, Occupations and Party Affiliations of Candidates by Electoral District - Continued  
(In column headed "Party Affiliations" the abbreviations have the following meanings: A.N.C. - African National Congress; B.P. - Butler Party; D.L.P. - Democratic Labour Party; P.N.M. - People's National Movement, and Ind. - Independent.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PARTY AFFILIATIONS</u>
<u>ARIMA</u>			
Ursula Ratie-Crescence Bleasdel Clytus Arnold Thomasos	47 Green Street, Arima 11 Sanchez Street, Arima	Confidential Secretary Pensioner	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>CHAGUANAS</u>			
Tajmool Hosein Baliram Swaratsingh	25 Coblenz Gardens, St. Ann's Grant Street, Couva	Barrister at Law Accounts Clerk	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>COUVA</u>			
Simbhoonath Capildeo Soondarlal Bachoo Ramoutar	17 Lewis Street, Woodbrook Southern Main Rd., Couva	Solicitor and Conveyancer Proprietor	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>CARONI EAST</u>			
Inder Persad Balgobin Ramdeen	Montrose, Chaguanas 34 Eleanor St., Chaguanas	Barrister at Law Journalist	P.N.M. D.L.P.
<u>POINTE-A-PIERRE</u>			
William Herbert Agimudie Peter Geoffrey Farquhar	70 Leotaud St., San Fernando 5 Ninth St., Mount Lambert	Barrister at Law Accountant	P.N.M. D.L.P.
<u>NAPARIMA</u>			
Haniff Mohammed Lionel Frank Seukera	Picton St., Diamond P.O. 4 Ruth's Avenue, Les Efforts W., San Fernando	Construction Foreman Proprietor	P.N.M. D.L.P.
<u>PRINCES TOWN</u>			
Stephen Carpoondeo Maharaj Lloyd Christopher Phillips	King Street, Princes Town New Grant, Princes Town	Chemist & Druggist Peasant - Farmer	D.L.P. P.N.M.
<u>FYZABAD</u>			
Muriel O. Donawa Vernon Alexander Jamadar Dennis Luckie Nicholas Benjamin Ramsaran	28 Newbold St., San Fernando 10 Archibald St., Vistabella South Oropouche 23 Christian St., S/F'do.	Insurance Underwriter Barrister at Law Turner Draughtsman	P.N.M. D.L.P. B.P. Ind.

Names, Addresses, Occupations and Party Affiliations of Candidates by Electoral District - Continued  
(In column headed "Party Affiliations" the abbreviations have the following meanings: A.N.C. - African National Congress; B.P. - Butler Party; D.L.P. - Democratic Labour Party; P.N.M. - People's National Movement, and Ind. - Independent.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PARTY AFFILIATIONS</u>
<u>LA BREA</u>			
Alexander Chamberlain Alexis	George St., Siparia	Book-keeper & Business Manager	P.N.M.
Tubal Uriah Buzz Butler	37 Canaan Rd., Pt. Fortin	Trade Union Leader	B.P.
Charles Leo Mitchell	Railway Rd., Siparia	Contractor	D.L.P.
<u>PT. FORTIN</u>			
Robert Nathaniel Donaldson	23-25 Seukeran St., San/F'do.	Accountant, Teacher, Journalist	D.L.P.
Cuthbert Kenrick Johnson	16 Americana Ave., Glencoe	Grocery Manager	P.N.M.
Steadman Roberts	Cockrane Village, Guapo	Builder	B.P.
<u>TOCO/MANZANILLA</u>			
Lionel Marconi Robinson	Sellier St., St. Augustine	Retired Civil Servant	P.N.M.
Harold Leonard V. Rousseau	12 Railway St., Arouca	Proprietor	D.L.P.
<u>NARIVA</u>			
Montgomery Alvin Forrester	Austin St., St. Augustine	Medical Practitioner	D.L.P.
Sundarlal R.R. Moonan	Rio Claro	Proprietor	P.N.M.
<u>ORTOIRE/MAYARO</u>			
Victor Lionel Campbell	New Lands Village, Guayaguayare	Contractor	P.N.M.
Cecil Carrabon	5 Edinburgh Crescent, Cocoyea	Trade Unionist	D.L.P.
Babooram Nathai	Fourrose Village	Businessman	B.P.
<u>TOBAGO EAST</u>			
Alphonso P.T. James	Young St. Scarborough, Tobago	Proprietor	D.L.P.
Arthur N.R. Robinson	Robinson St., Scarborough	Barrister at Law	P.N.M.
<u>TOBAGO WEST</u>			
Duncan Esmond Guy	Rocky Vale, Scarborough, T'bgo.	Retired Civil Servant	Ind.
Benjamin L. Basil Pitt	Lambeau, Tobago	Barrister at Law	P.N.M.
Walter Henry Stewart	Bacolet St., Scarborough, T'bgo.	Retired School Master	D.L.P.
<u>SIPARIA</u>			
Saran Sampath	Penal Rock Road	Company Director	P.N.M.
Ashford Sastri Sinanan	105-107 Pointe-A-Pierre Rd. San Fernando	Solicitor & Conveyancer	D.L.P.

APPENDIX II  
List of Registration Officers

Registration Area	Name	Occupation	Official Address
PORT OF SPAIN	H.W. Farrell	Town Clerk	Town Hall, Port of Spain
SAN FERNANDO	E. Holder	Town Clerk	Town Hall, San Fernando
ARIMA	H. Seepersad	Town Clerk	Town Hall, Arima
DIEGO MARTIN/ TACARIGUA	C.E. Blaize	Asst. Accountant	C.W.D.A., St. Joseph
ST. ANN'S	R.J. D'Abadie	Senior Warden	Warden's Office, P.O.S.
CARONI	E.J. Rousseau	Ag. Warden	Warden's Office, Couva
VICTORIA	V. Knowles	Ag. Warden	Warden's Office, San Fernando
ST. PATRICK	G. Lalla 30/10/60 - 30/9/61	C.E.O.	Siparia
	I. Stoute 1/10/61 - 8/2/62	Ag. C.E.O.	County Council Office, Siparia
ST. ANDREW/ ST. DAVID	E. Deane	Warden	Warden's Office, Sangre/Grande
NARIVA/MAYARO	A.C. Francis-Lau	Warden	Warden's Office, Rio Claro
TOBAGO	P. Remy	Supervisor Inland Revenue	Inland Revenue Department Tobago

ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

APPENDIX III  
LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND ELECTION CLERKS

Electoral Districts	Names of Returning Officers	Occupation	Names of Election Clerks	Occupation	Official Address
Port of Spain-North	A.B. Julumsingh	Ret. Civil Servant	Eric A. Robinson	Administrative Assistant	Princes Building, P.O.S.
Port of Spain-South	B.W. Celestain	Barrister at Law	David Sai Sang Chin	Barrister at Law	29, St. Vincent St., P.O.S.
Port of Spain-East	H.D. Gooding	Deputy City Assessor	S. Cremona Simmons	Valuation Assn.	Princes Building, P.O.S.
Port of Spain-West	R.G. Archibald	Ret. Civil Servant	Donald Little	Ward Officer	House of Refuge, W.M.Rd.
San Fernando-East	A. Inness	Town Clerk	Elton Dyer	Works' Supervisor	Town Hall, San Fernando
San Fernando-West	J.L. Nunez	Hospital Manager	G. de Gourville	Ag. Principal Off.	General Hospital, San Fernando
Diego Martin	Phillip B. Newallo	Ass. Secretary	Setu Baldeo	Administrative Assistant	Ministry of Agriculture Lands and Fisheries, St. Clair, P.O.S.
Maraval	Henry Jackson	Head Master	Harvey Lewis	School Teacher	Boissiere Village R.C. School
Laventille	George E. Patrick	Civil Servant	Mavis Lawrence	Senior Clerical Off.	Ministry of Education, Hayes St.
San Juan	Errol A.C. Hunte	Ag. Director of Social Services & Community Dev.	Neville Clarke	Principal Officer	Warden's Office, Hart St. P.O.S.
St. Joseph	Fitzroy Solomon	Ret. Hd. Teacher	Oscar L. Mills	Customs Clerk	Gov't. School, Abercromby St. St. Joseph
Barataria	D.V. Sealey	Ret. Civil Servant	A. Whiteman	Ret. Civil Servant	St. George's College, Sixth St. Barataria
Tunapuna	Herbert Nelson	Snr. Asst. Secretary, Min. of Fin.	Vernon Foster	Civil Servant	Warden's Office, E.M.Rd., Tunapuna
St. Augustine	Fitzgerald Maynard	Ret. Hd. Teacher	Olga Maynard	Ret. Teacher	Central Library Branch, Tunapuna
Arima	Hugh R. Seepersad	Town Clerk	Geraldine Walker	Stenotypist	Town Hall, Arima
Chaguana	J.N. Best	Head Teacher	W.E. John	Civil Servant	Warden's Office, Chaguana
Couva	P. Weston	Ret. Police Supervisor	H. Andrews	Ag. Principal Ward Officer	Warden's Office, Couva
Caroni East	John A. Rollock	Road Officer	Ivan Lezama	Temp. Clerk C. Electoral Office	County Hall, Tunapuna
Pointe-A-Pierre	George Collymore	Magistrate	Ramberan Ramkhalawan	Ag. Clerk of Peace	Magistracy, San Fernando

APPENDIX III - Continued  
LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND ELECTION CLERKS - Continued

Electoral Districts	Names of Returning Officers	Occupation	Names of Election Clerks	Occupation	Official Address
Naparima	H. Telemaque	Inspector of Schs.	Kamrall Khan	Proprietor	Warden's Office, San F'do.
Princes Town	R.L. Cudjoe	District Officer	Winford C. Harris	Civil Servant	Works Dept. Princes Town
Fyzabad	C.L.V. Appleton	Ag. Warden, St. Patrick	Carlton Small, B.P. Fyzabad	Accountant, B.P. Fyzabad	Warden's, Siparia
Point Fortin	Urban A. Sylvan	Area Inspector (Elec.)	W. Jackman	Forest Ranger	Community Centre, Point Fortin
La Brea	Vincent J. Lewis	District Officer	Ainsley Nichols	Ag. Principal Off.	Workd Dept. Office, La Brea
Siparia	Irwyn J. Stoute	Ag. Chief Executive Officer, St. Patrick	Michael Carrington	Clerk B.P. T'dad. Ltd.	County Hall, Siparia
Ortoire/Mayaro	J.M. Dube	Medical Practitioner	Zainool Niamath	Public Health Off.	Warden's Office, Princes Town
Nariva	James A. Howard	District Officer	Placide J. Mendez	Principal Officer	Works Department, Rio Claro
Toco/Manzanilla	T.V. Mitchell	Inspector of Schs.	R. Rosales	Ag. Prin. Officer	Warden's Office, Sangre Grande
Tobago East	Edward R. Cumberbatch	Ag. Senior Agricultural Officer	T.A. Arnold	Ag. Principal Off.	Warden's Office, Roxborough, Tobago
Tobago West	Ambrose A. Quinn	Ag. Chief Engineer	A.D. Elder	Clerical Officer	Work's Department, Scarborough, Tobago

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

## APPENDIX IV

Centres at which Registration took place During the Period of Electoral Registration2nd. - 11th. October, 1961

<u>Registration Area</u>	<u>Centres</u>
1. Port of Spain	Temporary Town Hall Old Fire Brigade Headquarters, Hart St.
2. San Fernando	Town Hall
3. Arima	Town Hall Warden's Office, Blanchisseuse Talparo Community Centre
4. Diego Martin/Tacarigua	C.W.D.A. St. Joseph Government School, Four Rds. Warden's Office, Maraval
5. St. Ann's	Community Centre, Cantaro Village Febeau Government School, Saddle Rd. San Juan. St. Georges College, Seventh Ave., Barataria Warden's Office, Hart St., Port of Spain Health Centre, Moryant Land Settlement Health Office, Espinet St., Laventille
6. Caroni	Warden's Office, Couva Chaguanas Warden's Office Warden's Office, Flanagan Town
7. Victoria	Health Centre, Gran Chemin Police Station Tableland Mobile Van fixed at Cumuto Recreation Grounds. Warden's Office Princes Town Williamsville Post Office  Health Centre, Marabella Old Railway Goods Shed, Debe La Romain R.C. School
8. St. Patrick	Warden's Office Siparia Old Police Station Building, Fyzabad Public Library, La Brea Palo Seco Government School Rest House, Cedros Public Library, Point Fortin
9. St. Andrew/St. David	Chief Overseers Qtrs., Manzanilla Sangre Grande Warden's Office Coryal Warden's Office Toco Warden's Office
10. Nariva/Mayaro	Health office, Biche Forest Office, Brickfield County Council Office, Rio Claro Chief Overseers Qtrs. Mayaro Health Office, District Administration Building, Guayaguayare Trinity Government School
11. Tobago	Telephone Co., Scarborough Warden's Office, Roxborough Police North Police South.

## 1961 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

## STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRES

## APPENDIX V

REGISTRATION AREA	CAMERA SITES	
	Building	Location
1. PORT OF SPAIN	Old Town Hall	Princes Building
	Secondary Modern School	Panka St., St. James
	Nelson Street School	Nelson St., P.O.S.
	Health Office	Woodbrook
	St. Margarets Girls' Sch.	Belmont
	Community Centre	St. Paul Street
	Old Fire Brigade H'qrs.	Hart Street
	Nazarene Hall	St. James
	Stephens & Todd	Frederick Street
	Fire Brigade Station	Wrightson Road
	Commonwealth Exhibition	Wrightson Road
2. SAN FERNANDO	Town Hall	Harris Promenade
	Woodwork Centre	Rushworth Street
	Community Centre	Mon Repos
	Hospital	San Fernando
3. ARIMA	Old Race Stand	Arima
	Court House	San Raphael
	Morne La Croix Village	Talparo
	Friendly Society Hall	D'Abadie
	Mobile Unit	
4. DIEGO MARTIN/ TACARIGUA	R.C. School	Boissiere
	Warden's Office	Maraval
	Four Rds. Gov't School	Union Road
	Carenage Health Centre	Western Main Rd.

## 1961 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

## STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRES

## APPENDIX V (Continued)

REGISTRATION AREA	CAMERA SITES	
	Building	Location
	Government School	Tunapuna
	Vedic School	Curepe
	Home Economic Centre	Arouca
	Government School	St. Joseph
	R.C. School	Maracas
	R.C. School	Petit Valley
	Government School	Diego Martin
	R.C. School	Pt. Cumana
	Ascension School	Debe
	Ocono Rd.	
	R.C. School	La Seiva
	Roving Camera Mobile	
	Unit (2)	Golden Grove
5. ST. ANN'S	Community Workshop	St. Ann's
	Deaf & Dumb School	Cascade
	Health Centre	Morvant
	Post Office	San Juan
	Laventille Hills Health	
	Centre	Success Village
	Government School	El Socorro
	R.C. School	Mt. Lambert
	Health Office	Aranguez
	St. George's College	
	Mobile Unit	Barataria
6. CARONI	Government School	Cunupia
	Warden's Office	Couva
	Warden's Office	Chaguanas
	Mobile Unit	



1961 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS  
STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRES  
APPENDIX V (Continued)

REGISTRATION AREA	CAMERA SITES	
	Building	Location
7. VICTORIA	Government School Railway Goods Shed R.C. School Domestic Science Centre Claxton Bay - Mobile Unit Health Centre E.C. School Government School Government School Inverness Presbyterian School Two (2) Mobile Units	St. Mary's Debe La Romain  Princes Town Marabella New Grant Gasparillo Monkey Town  Barrackpore
8. ST. PATRICK	Siparia Warden's Office Credit Union Hall Library Apex Community Centre Old Police Station Government School Library Three (3) Mobile Units	Siparia Los Bajos Pt. Fortin Fyzabad Fyzabad Palo Seco La Brea
9. ST. ANDREW/ST. DAVID	Community Centre Warden's Office Mobile Unit	Sangre Grande Toco
10. NARIVA/MAYARO	County Council Hall Chief Overseer's Qtrs. Brickfield Forest Office Government School	Rio Claro Mayaro Brothers Road Guayaguayare
11. TOBAGO	Community Centre Health Centre Government School Mobile Unit	Scarborough Plymouth Bon Accord

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION FROM THE BEGINNING TO 20th JUNE.

APPENDIX VI

Registration Area	From Starting date to 20th February.	21st February to 2nd March.	3rd - 9th March	10th - 14th March	15th - 21st March	22nd - 28th March	29th March to 4th April	5th - 11th April	12th - 18th April	19th - 24th April	25th April to 2nd May	3rd - 9th May	10th - 16th May	17th - 23rd May	24th - 30th May	31st May to 6th June	7th - 13th June	14th - 20th June	Last Reports	TOTAL
PORT OF SPAIN	11,010	7,848	7,272	6,192	7,490	7,657	4,142	4,737	5,496	3,547	2,913	3,814	3,123	1,600	2,304	1,423	1,530	490	2,834	85,426
SAN FERNANDO	-	-	-	1,602	2,368	2,697	3,356	3,123	3,579	2,595	3,654	3,776	2,046	2,246	1,697	1,546	1,179	795	139	36,428
ARIMA	2,896	3,455	2,861	2,430	2,663	2,789	1,616	1,337	702	519	161	175	25	71	92	174	60	135	5,314	27,479
DIEGO MARTIN TACARIGUA	8,002	11,818	12,339	8,837	10,496	9,979	6,861	11,143	9,227	7,994	6,099	3,608	1,823	2,991	1,462	517	1,298	694	2,977	118,165
ST. ANNS	15,273	4,520	5,493	7,073	8,293	7,557	711	13,841	7,799	4,913	5,544	44,281	1,905	4,811	1,271	-	1,020	1,240	1,248	109,795
CARONI	-	-	2,605	4,712	5,038	8,452	11,892	11,203	12,388	9,911	9,623	5,013	3,146	1,560	839	461	97	378	25	87,493
VICTORIA	-	-	1,874	2,067	8,897	14,794	18,052	17,993	15,955	11,322	11,584	7,500	6,153	4,635	3,599	3,812	2,151	1,869	1,816	134,673
ST. PATRICK	-	-	-	-	1,179	4,575	10,861	17,735	16,019	15,005	15,554	12,482	7,122	1,636	790	728	772	883	535	104,804
ST. ANDREW/ST. DAVID	-	-	4,048	4,563	6,607	5,641	3,924	5,698	1,642	4,075	1,992	940	330	90	305	233	210	295	14	40,617
NARIVA/MAYARO	-	-	-	1,996	3,149	3,573	3,047	3,576	2,642	1,906	1,458	894	235	216	159	118	160	241	5	23,373
TOBAGO	-	-	1,677	3,904	2,722	3,016	2,703	4,078	2,905	3,011	2,221	2,142	963	636	414	525	624	299	215	32,049
POLICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,687	362	99	3,142
INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	1,093	1,807
TOTAL	37,183	27,641	38,171	43,380	56,902	70,728	80,165	94,492	78,354	65,596	61,003	44,633	26,875	20,492	12,932	9,539	11,788	8,335	15,164	805,251

STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WEEKLY BY CENTRES  
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO 20th JUNE '61.

APPENDIX VII

REGISTRATION AREAS AND CENTRE	31/1	7/2	14/2	21/2	28/2	7/3	14/3	21/3	28/3	4/4	11/4	18/4	25/4	2/5	9/5	16/5	23/5	30/5	6/6	13/6	20/6	TOTAL
<b>1. PORT OF SPAIN</b>																						
Town Hall	119	302	200	797	831	1,455	1,446	1,389	1,078	641	1,017	858	928	534	679	350	268	366	567	1,134	2,001	17,560
Secondary Modern School	-	-	-	142	269	505	719	961	978	556	792	671	560	393	429	273	258	454	657	712	1,160	10,689
Nelson Street School	-	-	-	142	494	1,046	1,450	1,435	1,389	983	1,485	1,350	1,400	1,069	1,258	738	421	440	709	1,133	2,115	19,857
Woodbrook Health Office	-	-	-	-	-	56	372	541	475	395	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,461
St. Margaret's Girls High School	-	-	-	-	-	140	967	910	818	659	848	860	629	484	484	311	231	365	316	483	1,110	9,615
Community Centre, St. Paul Street	-	-	-	-	-	25	219	340	324	370	494	387	292	207	320	128	66	167	61	-	-	3,400
Old Fire Brigade H'qrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	552	750	873	546	827	568	581	486	1,100	2,099	3,613	12,193
Nazarene Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	340	276	267	178	-	-	-	-	-	1,277
Stephens & Todd Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	393	805	576	129	182	47	-	-	2,154
Fire Brigade Station, Wrightson Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	28	-	-	-	267
Commonwealth Exhibition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	78
<b>2. SAN FERNANDO</b>																						
Town Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	288	693	530	756	1,912	2,413	1,814	2,776	2,468	1,945	1,917	3,644	4,210	5,420	30,861
Woodwork Centre, Rushworth Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	20	231	215	611	755	1,054	791	1,351	779	563	585	899	1,034	1,281	10,215
Non Repos Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	823	902
<b>3. ARIMA</b>																						
Arima Race Stand	-	-	65	329	364	721	1,034	1,142	947	712	1,040	750	755	658	605	344	277	210	308	497	856	11,614
D'Abadie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516
San Raphael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	92	38	40	-	-	-	-	763
Morne La Croix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	907	71	-	55	-	1,817
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	105

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STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WEEKLY BY CENTRES  
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO 20th JUNE '61.  
APPENDIX VII (Continued)

REGISTRATION AREAS AND CENTRES	31/1	7/2	14/2	21/2	28/2	7/3	14/3	21/3	28/3	4/4	11/4	18/4	25/4	2/5	9/5	16/5	23/5	30/5	6/6	13/6	20/6	TOTAL
<b>4. DIEGO MARTIN/TACARIGUA</b>																						
Belasiera R.C. School	-	-	-	44	204	173	234	320	288	223	341	636	-	-	436	244	-	-	-	-	-	3,163
La Selva R.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524
Moravia Varden's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	520	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
Four Rds. Gov't. School	-	-	-	166	126	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290	418	381	207	160	209	315	442	1,013
Careage Health Centre	-	-	-	-	-	107	688	556	495	208	409	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,468
Tuapasa Gov't. School	-	-	-	98	591	1,995	1,640	1,643	1,610	1,065	1,325	1,051	899	538	555	299	222	215	398	626	1,225	15,801
Vedic School, Careage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	726	671	-	698	191	188	173	316	378	735	4,783
Arouca Home Economics Centre	-	-	-	102	544	310	683	590	524	508	689	908	564	510	474	203	109	139	58	-	-	6,915
St. Joseph Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	106	675	608	545	310	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,704
Maracas R.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	883
Roving Caneers, Golden Grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	410
Ocean Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	335
Petit Valley School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022	230	-	-	-	-	11,232
Diego Martin Gov't. Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,404	773	661	-	-	-	176	228	72	-	3,514
Pt. Canass R.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	121	-	-	191
Ascension School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	80	-	-	-	20	-	434
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,169	433	583	-	-	402	292	2,879
Amara Elev. Van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	399	
<b>5. ST. ANNS</b>																						
Morvant Health Centre	2	5	71	196	326	526	642	623	562	579	643	417	505	518	421	181	90	223	52	-	-	6,582
Sea Juna Post Office	-	17	101	472	806	1,494	2,238	3,079	2,605	2,010	2,859	2,449	2,013	2,793	2,370	1,119	773	711	1,016	1,485	2,776	32,216
Community Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	35	245	301	238	175	507	-	-	-	-	73	63	69	-	-	-	1,724
El Socorro Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515
Leventille Mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	143	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	520	283	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,735
Deaf & Dumb School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	89	63	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	516
Success Vill. Health Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	362	351	129	101	101	143	227	431	2,339

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STATES  
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO 20th JUNE '61  
APPENDIX VII (Continued)

REGISTRATION AREAS AND CENTRES	31/1	7/2	14/2	21/2	28/2	7/3	14/3	21/3	28/3	4/4	11/4	18/4	25/4	2/5	9/5	16/5	23/5	30/5	6/6	13/6	20/6	TOTAL
<b>5. ST. ANNE'S (continued)</b>																						
Amaguez Health Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	480
St. George's College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614
Mt. Lambert R.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	262	173	69	-	-	827
<b>6. CARONI</b>																						
Chaguas Warden's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	302	378	520	967	1,244	1,743	2,728	3,393	1,321	1,032	734	742	893	1,207	17,560
Couva Warden's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	130	308	481	901	1,178	1,384	1,671	2,633	1,626	755	517	471	596	1,014	13,790
Cuapia Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258	503	431	358	109	172	332	3,063
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	1,786	1,604	1,840	1,183	450	348	7,456
<b>7. VICTORIA</b>																						
Domestic Science Centre, Princes Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	163	358	338	658	1,030	11,120	1,347	1,754	1,299	1,493	1,379	1,342	1,628	1,692	15,410
Marabella Health Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	636	911	-	700	1,641	1,650	1,359	384	1,077	509	501	-	448	-	9,906
Gospatillo Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	925	1,033	-	-	-	1,080	-	469	88	765	-	734	5,313
Railway Goods Shed, Debi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	1,287	855	204	-	-	-	2,458
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	1,761	814	907	-	91	241	3,975
Inverness Presbyterian Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242
La Romana R.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,842	729	582	3,153
Claxton Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	965	-	1,627
New Grant E.C. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-	191
Monkey Town Gov't. Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	113	248
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	412	1,324
St. Mary's Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345	433	1,778
<b>8. ST. PATRICK</b>																						
Siparia Warden's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	760	891	942	1,115	1,786	1,154	570	381	470	814	987	10,005
Liberty Pt. Forda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,147	1,438	2,017	1,468	650	1,116	1,515	1,153	1,006	11,780
Apex Community Centre, Fynabed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,126	2,716	1,460	726	955	-	-	6,983

STATEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WEEKLY BY CENTRES  
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO 20th JUNE '61  
APPENDIX VII (Continued)

REGISTRATION AREAS AND CENTRES	31/1	7/2	14/2	21/2	28/2	7/3	14/3	21/3	28/3	4/4	11/4	18/4	25/4	2/5	9/5	16/5	23/5	30/5	6/6	13/6	20/6	TOTAL
<b>ST. PATRICK (CONTINUED)</b>																						
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,094	3,016	2,056	1,473	815	163	9,619
Library, Le Brea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	1,598	1,782	668	423	5,114
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	1,408	1,307	-	2,824
Credit Union, Les Bajos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626	-	-	1,626
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,861	463	3,362
Palo Seco Gov't. School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	179	659
Old Police Station, Fyzabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	377	794
<b>ST. ANDREW/ST. DAVID</b>																						
Sagre Grade Commu- nity Centre	-	-	-	-	-	83	470	960	1,124	935	1,344	1,335	1,197	867	917	835	407	356	376	612	876	12,694
Toco Warden's Office	-	-	-	-	-	17	209	201	194	106	128	466	201	686	692	25	22	15	336	107	44	3,153
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	2,087	821	484	284	-	-	4,616
<b>St. NARIVA/MAYARO</b>																						
County Council Hall, R/o Clao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	616	732	871	944	652	332	327	238	193	301	411	5,826
Chief Overseer's Q'rs. Mayaro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	437	299	271	201	-	-	-	-	1,826
Brickfield Forest Office Buckers Rd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	261	399	265	769	173	680	3,168
Quiquayare Govern- ment School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	84	-	-	397
<b>St. TOBAGO</b>																						
Scottham Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	100	79	137	398	650	568	630	545	303	366	36	540	1,040	5,474
Plymouth Health Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	21	-	197	248	251	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	958
Mobile Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	778	1,051	755	542	1,847	1,097	351	5,330
St. Accord Gov't Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	137	-	2,207	121	2,679
<b>TOTALS:</b>																						
Weekly - All Areas	121	324	437	2,488	4,559	9,260	14,409	17,295	17,233	14,525	24,143	28,563	30,321	28,499	39,067	34,367	36,786	22,986	31,067	35,815	41,648	-
To Date -	121	495	882	3,370	7,925	17,185	31,594	48,889	66,122	80,447	104,590	133,153	163,474	191,973	231,940	266,308	293,294	316,280	348,347	384,062	425,860	66 13 00

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

## APPENDIX VIII

## EXPENDITURE

## PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT :

Voting Machines .. .. .	2,324,375	
Addressograph Equipment .. .. .	570,011	
Photographic .. .. .	226,922	
Xerox .. .. .	13,204	
Registration Cards (Buff Carding Etc.) ..	95,832	
Filing Cabinets .. .. .	16,273	
Miscellaneous Equipment .. .. .	<u>11,250</u>	3,257,867

## HEAD OFFICE STAFF

Temporary Clerical Assistants .. .. .	<u>487,074</u>	487,074
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## OUT OFFICE STAFF

Registration Officers .. .. .	3,960	
Assistant Registration Officers .. .. .	3,153	
Area Inspectors .. .. .	8,883	
Temp. Asst. Registration Officers (period of Electoral Registration) .. .. .	4,710	
Clerks to Registration Officers .. .. .	1,940	
Temporary Clerical Assistants .. .. .	39,326	
Messengers to Registration Officers .. .. .	<u>1,421</u>	63,393

FIELD STAFF (Initial Registration)  
&  
Delivery of I.D. Cards.

## INITIAL REGISTRATION:

I.A.R.Os .. .. .	179,440
Scrutineers .. .. .	103,913
Temporary Area Inspectors .. .. .	18,989
Photographers .. .. .	17,665

## DELIVERY OF I.D. CARDS:

I.A.R.Os .. .. .	60,398	
Scrutineers .. .. .	<u>58,411</u>	438,816
Carried Forward;		4,247,150

## ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1961

## APPENDIX VIII (Continued)

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

	Brought Forward:	4,247,150
Travelling and Subsistence .. ..	83,113	
Copies of Registrars Births and Deaths Records ..	278	
Drivers of Motor Vehicles .. ..	2,178	
Education of Electorate in Voting Procedure ..	51,041	
Re-Issue of New Certificates of Registration ..	4,855	
Returning Officers .. ..	5,941	
Election Clerks .. ..	4,632	
Presiding Officers .. ..	28,887	
Poll Clerks .. ..	12,310	
Machine Attendants .. ..	9,403	
Messengers to Returning Officers .. ..	643	
Election Day Messengers .. ..	376	
Rental of Polling Stations .. ..	5,947	
Telephones Extraordinary .. ..	5,898	
Security Arrangements (Police Salaries, Travelling and Emergency Feeding) .. ..	78,988	
Electoral Ink .. ..	1,336	
Publicity and Advertisement .. ..	42,661	
Storage and Rental of Hand Trucks .. ..	1,068	
Shipping of Voting Machines to Tobago .. ..	1,239	
Rental of Lifting Equipment for Distribution of Voting Machines .. ..	1,071	
Cables .. ..	119	
Rental of Chairs .. ..	3,128	
Printing and Stationery .. ..	82,088	
Purchase of Maps and Ward Sheets .. ..	919	
Type Blocks for Party Symbols .. ..	328	
Expenses of visits to U.S.A. in connection with the purchase of Voting Machines and processing of Photo- graph of Electorate .. ..	4,732	
Ramps for removal of Voting Machines .. ..	2,243	
		435,422
TOTAL:		<u>\$4,682,572</u>