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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD
TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

(covering its work during 1968)

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS (Afghanistan)

CHAPTERS XXVI-XXXI

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CHAPTER XXVI

ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,
ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent as a separate item and to refer it to Sub-Committee III for consideration and report.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 597th, 602nd, 616th, 617th, 628th and 646th meetings between 17 April and 31 October.

3. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, concerning twenty-six Territories, including Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, by operative paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".

4. During the consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territories.

5. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the following written petitions:

(a) Antigua

(i) Cable dated 18 March 1968 from Mr. Donald Halstead (A/AC.109/PET.916);

(ii) Letter dated 19 July 1968 from Mr. McChesney D.B. George, Parliamentary Representative for Barbuda, containing a request for hearing (A/AC.109/PET.1012);

(b) Dominica

Cable dated 6 July 1968 from the Dominica Amalgamated Workers Union and other organizations (A/AC.109/PET.1004);

(c) St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

- (i) Letter dated 8 May 1968 from Mr. Richard L. Caines, Secretary, People's Action Movement (PAM) of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, containing a request for hearing on behalf of Mr. William V. Herbert, Leader of the Opposition Party (PAM) (A/AC.109/PET.987);
- (ii) Letter dated 9 July 1968 from Mr. Ronald Webster (A/AC.109/PET.1011);

(d) St. Vincent

Eight letters dated 19 January, 29 March, 1, 9 and 11 April, 10 May, 4 June and 26 July 1968 and one cable dated 12 February 1968 from Mr. E.T. Joshua, Leader of the Opposition and President of the People's Political Party of St. Vincent (A/AC.109/PET.930 and Add.1-5), two of which (A/AC.109/PET.930/Add.1) contained a request for hearing.

6. At its 597th, 602nd and 623rd meetings, on 17 April, 16 May and 21 August respectively, the Special Committee, by adopting the 122nd, 124th and 131st reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.461, A/AC.109/L.467 and A/AC.109/L.493), decided to grant the requests for hearing contained in the petitions referred to in paragraph 4 above.

7. Following these decisions, Mr. E.T. Joshua and his adviser, Mr. Othniel Rudolph Sylvester, addressed the Special Committee at its 597th meeting, on 17 April, and replied to questions put to them by the representatives of Iran, the Ivory Coast and Syria (A/AC.109/SR.597). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connexion with statements made by the petitioners (A/AC.109/SR.597). Mr. William Herbert, President, People's Action Movement, addressed the Committee at its 602nd meeting, on 16 May, and replied to questions put to him by the representatives of Iran, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.602). Mr. McChesney D.B. George and Mr. Russell John, representative of the Barbadian people in New York, addressed the Committee at its 623rd meeting, on 21 August; Mr. George then replied to questions put to him by the representatives of Madagascar and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/SR.623).

8. At its 616th meeting, on 2 July, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.616), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (see annex II).

9. The Special Committee considered the report at its 617th meeting, on 3 July. Statements on the report were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Finland, Bulgaria and Venezuela (A/AC.109/SR.617).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee III concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. These conclusions and recommendations are set out in section II below.

11. On 23 July, the text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

12. At the 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Sub-Committee III containing general conclusions and recommendations on the Territories considered by that body, including Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. An account of the Committee's consideration of that report is set out in chapter I, section XI (d) of the present report (A/7200, Part I). The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to the chapter cited.

II. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 617th meeting on 3 July 1968

- (1) The Special Committee recalls and reaffirms its conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories, in particular those adopted at its 565th meeting on 6 October 1967, and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.
- (2) The Special Committee notes with regret the attitude of the administering Power, which has refused to co-operate with the Sub-Committee in its efforts to obtain more complete information concerning the developments in the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia.
- (3) The Special Committee reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territories.
- (4) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories to self-determination while emphasizing once again that the administering Power should ensure that the people of the Territories are informed of the various possibilities available to them in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
- (5) The Special Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power that it take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the peoples of the Territories, without any conditions and reservations.
- (6) The Special Committee requests the administering Power to promote the development of closer ties among these Territories through the building of a common political, economic and social infra-structure in accordance with the wishes of the population.
- (7) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, in particular its decision, contained in paragraph 6 of that resolution, according to which "the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status". It therefore reiterates its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination will be essential for the purpose of ensuring that the peoples of these Territories exercise their right of self-determination in full freedom and without any restrictions and in full knowledge of the various alternatives open to them.
- (8) The Special Committee regrets that the administering Power has not yet agreed to the sending of a visiting mission to the Territories, and reaffirms that such a visit will be useful and necessary. Therefore, it urges the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territories and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

ANNEX I*

ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,
ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.465 and Corr.1.

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have been considered by the Special Committee since 1964 and by the General Assembly since 1965. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories are set out in its reports to the General Assembly at its nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.^{1/} The General Assembly's decisions concerning the Territories are contained in resolutions 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.

2. The Special Committee considered these Territories between 21 February and 23 March 1967 in its plenary meetings. At the conclusion of its consideration, the Special Committee adopted its resolution on 23 March 1967, by which it reaffirmed that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions continue to apply to these Territories and requested its Sub-Committee III to examine, in the light of the recent constitutional developments, the situation in these Territories in all its aspects, including the possibility of sending a visiting mission, and to report to the Special Committee at an early date. On the basis of the report of Sub-Committee III, the Special Committee, in October 1967, adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning those Territories, by which it, inter alia, noted with regret the attitude of the administering Power, which had refused to co-operate with the Sub-Committee in its efforts to obtain more complete information concerning the recent constitutional and political developments in the Territories; noted that Sub-Committee III, deeming it necessary for the discharge of its task, granted hearings to individuals who provided it with information on the recent political and constitutional developments in Anguilla; took note of the constitutional developments that have taken place in these Territories, and considered that they represented a certain degree of advancement in the political field for the people

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XXV, paragraphs 308 to 321; A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII, paragraph 469; A/6700/Add.14 (part II), chapter XXIII, paragraph 1033.

concerned; further took note of the recent political developments that have taken place in the island of Anguilla; reaffirmed that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions continue to apply fully to these Territories; bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), reiterated that the small size and meagre resources of these Territories present peculiar problems which demanded special attention; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to exercise their right of self-determination in complete freedom and without any restriction, and requested the administering Power to ensure that the peoples of the Territories were informed of the various possibilities available to them in their achievement of the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV); requested the administering Power to promote the development of closer ties among these Territories through the building of a common political, economic and social infra-structure in accordance with the wishes of the population; recalling resolution 2232 (XXI), paragraph 6, which establishes "that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status", the Special Committee reiterated its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures connected with the process of self-determination would be essential in order to ensure that the peoples of the Territories were enabled to exercise their right in complete freedom, without any restriction and in full knowledge of the options available to them; and the Special Committee regretted that the administering Power had not agreed to the dispatch of a visiting mission to these Territories and affirmed that such a visit would be useful and desirable. Accordingly, it again requested the administering Power to allow the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territories and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

3. By resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, which concerned twenty-six Territories, including Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the General Assembly, noting the constitutional changes that were introduced in February and March 1967 in the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia, and that are envisaged for the Territory of St. Vincent, and noting further the decision taken by the Special Committee that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions continued to apply to these Territories, approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; called upon the administering Power to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES

A. THE TERRITORIES IN GENERAL

Status

4. As noted above, the Special Committee, in its conclusions and recommendations concerning these Territories, while noting the constitutional developments that had taken place, reaffirmed that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions continued to apply to the Territories. Further, the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, in the preambular paragraphs of resolution 2357 (XXII), noted the constitutional changes that had been introduced in February and March 1967 in the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and that were envisaged for St. Vincent and noted further the decision of the Special Committee that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) continued to apply to the Territories.

5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated at the 1752nd meeting of the Fourth Committee, on 15 December 1967, that the status of an Associated State incorporated as one of its major features what was called in the Charter "a full measure of self-government". It followed that the responsibilities of his Government under Chapter XI of the Charter were now fully and finally discharged and information concerning the Associated States would not be transmitted in future. He further stated that these Territories were therefore effectively decolonized.

Constitutional and political developments

6. The Constitutions that were introduced in five of the Territories in February and March 1967 remain in force. The new Constitution providing for association with the United Kingdom has not yet been introduced in St. Vincent (see paragraphs 137 to 142 below).

7. In accordance with the agreement reached at the series of constitutional conferences that preceded the introduction of the new constitutional arrangements and with the further agreements reached at the first meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Territories concerned in September 1966, an Order-in-Council establishing

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the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was issued and came into force on 23 February 1967. The order provides for a new Court of Appeal and High Court for Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Provision was also made for the court's jurisdiction to extend to Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. On 1 March 1967, it was announced that Mr. Allan Montgomery Lewis had been appointed Chief Justice. The new Chief Justice was born in St. Lucia.

8. The Council of Ministers of the Associated States, which was formed in September 1966 to replace the Regional Council of Ministers (see A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII, para. 149), has met at regular intervals to discuss matters of common concern. Matters considered at these meeting included regional free trade, assignment of industries amongst members, a regional defence force, a regional development agency, external representation for the Associated States, a tourist agency to represent the Associated States in London and regional transport arrangements.

Regional economic developments

9. General. During 1967 and 1968, the six Territories participated in regional discussions and conferences covering a wide range of economic subjects. Along with independent countries in the region, they took part in the preliminary discussions which preceded the recommendation by a United Nations Development Programme Mission for the establishment of a Caribbean development bank. They also took part in the meeting of heads of government held in Barbados in October 1967 which inter alia discussed this proposal. According to the proposal, the bank would have an initial capitalization of \$US50 million, 60 per cent of which would be subscribed by Caribbean members and 40 per cent by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America. St. Vincent has been proposed as the headquarters of the bank but, as yet, no decision has been taken.

10. The six Territories also took part in discussions aimed at the establishment of a regional free trade area. In 1965, as reported previously (A/6700/Add.14 (part II), chapter XXIII, paras. 160-161), one of the six Territories, Antigua, joined two other Territories (they have since become independent) in the region in forming the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA). All six Territories took part in

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the meeting of heads of government held in Barbados in October 1967 which, inter alia, discussed regional free trade. They have also taken part in subsequent discussions on this subject, most recently in February 1968. CARIFTA has not yet come into force.

11. Other regional discussions in which representatives of the six Territories have participated have dealt with such subjects as the development of a regional air carrier, joint external trade representation, and the co-ordination of regional marketing agencies. The six Territories were also represented at meetings of Commonwealth Caribbean Trade Ministers held in May and June 1967 which discussed the possible effects on their trade of the United Kingdom's joining the European Economic Community.

12. United Kingdom aid to the Caribbean. It was announced in London during August 1967 that over the two years 1968-70 the Associated States and the dependent Territories of the Commonwealth Caribbean would be provided with over \$EC22 million by the United Kingdom for development. The Caribbean Development Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development explained that \$EC2.4 million would be earmarked for scholarships and training and \$EC19.8 million would be allocated for individual government projects, as follows:

<u>Associated States</u>	<u>(million Eastern Caribbean dollars)</u>
Antigua	2.592
Dominica	2.496
Grenada	2.640
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	2.496
St. Lucia	2.640
 <u>Dependent Territories</u>	
British Virgin Islands	1.248
Cayman Islands	1.056
Montserrat	1.152
St. Vincent	2.640
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.864

13. These would be new funds and therefore additional to the \$EC12.5 million which are available to the Governments between April 1967 and March 1968, when the new funds become available. The \$EC12.5 million for 1967/68 is to be allocated as follows:

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<u>Associated States</u>	<u>(million Eastern Caribbean dollars)</u>
Antigua	1.474
Dominica	0.883
Grenada	2.112
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.994
St. Lucia	1.882
	<u>7.345</u>

<u>Dependent Territories</u>	<u>(million Eastern Caribbean dollars)</u>
British Virgin Islands	0.720
Cayman Islands	0.278
Montserrat	0.859
St. Vincent	1.661
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.653
	<u>4.171</u>

A further \$EC1 million will also be available mainly for scholarships and training schemes.

14. The grand total of nearly \$EC35 million over the three years 1967-70 represents direct United Kingdom aid for development. It is over and above the \$EC9 million per annum currently provided to enable certain island Governments to balance their annual budgets; and over and above the \$EC1.25 million per annum also provided currently under technical assistance to finance seconded British advisers, consultants, land surveys and training in the United Kingdom.

15. Canadian aid to the Caribbean. The first Canada-British Caribbean Trade and Economic Committee meeting was held at Castries, St. Lucia, from 31 January to 2 February 1967.

16. The meeting was a sequel to the discussions that took place in Ottawa in July 1966 which reached agreement on furthering economic co-operation. St. Lucia's Chief Minister, Mr. John Compton, who opened the meeting, was reported to have said that although the forces of independence had set the Caribbean islands on separate political paths, the need for economic co-operation grew more urgent with the passage of time.

17. It was reported that the conference deliberations centred mainly on trade and economic matters. Discussions of the sugar and banana industries and of air services between Canada and the West Indies were said to have been the main topics at the conference.

18. On 9 March 1967, the Canadian Minister for External Affairs announced a Canadian five-year economic aid plan of at least \$5 million (Canadian) annually for Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras. The Canadian plan, which would start in 1968, would consist largely of capital projects and technical aid in airport improvement, education, agriculture and water development. The plan was part of the increased assistance pledged by Canada at the July 1966 Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference.

19. In January 1968, the Canadian Government announced that \$5 million (Canadian) would be made available over a period of five years for air transport development in the Eastern Caribbean. It was reported that Canada's External Aid Office, assisted by a team from the Federal Department of Transport, had planned the development in co-operation with the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development. The scheme was based on the advice of a Canadian-British-United States tripartite economic survey of the Eastern Caribbean which identified the growth of the tourist industry as a major step forward in bolstering the Caribbean economy. Under the Canadian scheme, provision was made for the development of three airfields, the study of sites for two new airports, and general support in technical assistance. The largest allocation of \$2,110,000 (Canadian) was granted to St. Lucia, while Antigua received \$1,674,000 (Canadian). The other islandsto share were Nevis, Dominica, and Grenada, receiving \$220,000 (Canadian) each. The remainder was earmarked as reserve funds to be utilized for technical experts and for several other projects.

B. ANTIGUA

Introduction

20. Basic information on Antigua is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

21. In 1963 the population was 61,664, almost all of whom are of African or mixed descent.

Political developments

22. Move for secession by Barbuda. Barbuda is an island which lies twenty-five miles north of the island of Antigua. It is included within the boundaries of the Territory of Antigua. In a letter dated 11 December 1967 addressed to the Governor of Antigua, Mr. McChesney George, the elected representative for Barbuda, resigned as Minister without Portfolio. The letter reads in part: "I do not feel myself able to continue in the service of a government whose policy is to suppress the free expression of thoughts and views of the people because they happen to be a minority group". Mr. George, accompanied by a Barbudian delegation, met the Premier and the Governor at Government House on 12 December. Mr. George said he resented the Premier's dispatching to Barbuda twenty-five armed men with ammunition, tear gas and other equipment. The delegation requested immediate secession for the island.

23. On 5 March 1968, Mr. McChesney George presented a 22-point petition to the Warden of Barbuda, Mr. Albert Lewis, for transmission to Queen Elizabeth II on behalf of the people of Barbuda. The petition, which was handed over at the end of a demonstration in support of the move by Barbudians to secede from Antigua, listed twenty charges against the central Government of Antigua and asserted Barbuda's right to internal autonomy. It stated that Antigua was an under-developed Territory which required substantial outside finance to assist in its own development and was therefore unable to meet Barbuda's basic needs. The petition alleged that Barbudians had been neglected socially and economically by the Government of Antigua, both before and after being granted internal self-government.

24. On 9 March 1968, Mr. McChesney George left for New York to address Barbudians resident there on the local political situation. Mr. George was reported as saying that he had spoken to Antigua's Premier, appealed to Caribbean government leaders, and petitioned Queen Elizabeth on behalf of the people of Barbuda. He said that he had approached the United Kingdom Government first, but if this did not provide the desired result, he would have no other recourse but to approach the United Nations. He added that Barbuda was taking constitutional moves step by step to secede from Antigua which was an under-developed country unable to meet Barbuda's basic needs.

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25. Other developments. It was reported that, on 6 May 1967, three executives, including the General Secretary of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union, were dismissed. The Premier, Mr. Vere C. Bird, who has been president of the union for the past twenty-four years, accused the three executives of blocking a government attempt to obtain a bank loan for the Territory's sugar industry. On 17 May 1967, an investigator from the Caribbean Labour Congress and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) arrived in Antigua for talks with the Premier on the dismissals. On 19 May, the former General Secretary of the union announced at a public meeting that he would form a new union which would have no links with the Government. He appealed to the audience to use all constitutional means to remove government ministers and other members of Parliament from the executive of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union. On 31 May a new union, the Antigua Workers' Union, was registered with 1,800 members. Following a meeting held on 12 June 1967, the Antigua Trades and Labour Union decided to expel twenty-eight section leaders. On 30 June 1967, the president of the new union, Mr. Malcolm Daniel, was reported to have said that this action infringed the fundamental rights of citizens and thus violated the Constitution.

26. In October 1967, following the split in the Antigua labour movement, a new party - the Antigua Progressive Movement - was formed by the outgoing members of the Premier's union.

27. In a press release dated 31 January 1968, three organizations - the Antigua Workers' Union, the Antigua and Barbuda Democratic Party and the Antigua Progressive Movement - announced that they had decided to call an island-wide strike and mass demonstration in Antigua on 12 February 1968 as an expression of no-confidence in the Government.

28. In the release the organizations made fourteen charges against the Government, one of which was that the Government had threatened freedom of speech and freedom of assembly by the recent enactment of a Public Order Act which was passed in one sitting without prior publication or discussion by the people of Antigua. The organizations charged the Government with a general disregard for the rights of the people of Antigua and the affairs of the country, and a refusal to abide by the clauses guaranteeing human rights in the island's Constitution. They claimed that the actions of the Government were illegal, undemocratic and

unconstitutional. Reference was made to the deportation of British subjects and other residents of Antigua who had refused to join the "government-controlled" Antigua Trades and Labour Union, as well as of persons who expressed political opinions different from those of the Government. They also charged the Government with forcing government employees to be members of the government-controlled Antigua Trades and Labour Union and of illegally deducting union dues from the pay of such employees. They cited the refusal of the Government to allow other organizations to use school buildings while the government-controlled Antigua Trades and Labour Union had free access to the buildings with free use of electricity and other services. They complained that organizations with different views from those of the Government were denied the use of news facilities, advertisements and other forms of publicity over the government radio station, while the government-controlled Antigua Trades and Labour Union used this same means for its propaganda. The organizations also complained of the failure to publish the Constitution prior to its introduction and the continued neglect of the Government to make available to the public the Constitution under which the people were being governed. They accused the Government of the reckless arming of private individuals in disregard of the life and safety of all inhabitants of Antigua.

29. It was reported on 4 February 1968 that the Premier of Antigua, Mr. V.C. Bird, had stated that Britain had promised to send "troops and military assistance to Antigua if present labour unrest continues". He added that an assurance to this effect had been given to his Cabinet by Mr. Desmond Kerr, Deputy British Government Representative in the Associated States. A statement issued on 6 February in Castries, St. Lucia, on behalf of the United Kingdom reads in part as follows:

"The above statement as reported does not correctly reflect the position. Under the terms of the Antigua Agreement 1967, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Antigua, provision is made for the Government of Antigua to request military assistance from Britain in aid of the civil power should the need arise.

"This need has not yet arisen, a request for assistance has not yet been made and a request would be entertained only in circumstances where such violence had occurred in Antigua as to be beyond the control of the forces of law and order in that State."

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30. On 12 February 1968, a demonstration took place and marchers presented a petition calling for the resignation of the Premier and listing the fourteen charges against the Government referred to in paragraph 28 above.

31. On 27 February 1968 Premier Bird challenged the Vice-President of the Antigua Workers' Union, Mr. Donald Halstead, to prove an allegation that the Government had given arms to private citizens. A letter from the Premier made public that day referred to the last of fourteen charges levelled by the Antigua Workers' Union in a petition delivered to the Government two weeks before. The petition, calling for the Government's resignation, accused the Government of "reckless arming of private individuals in disregard of the life of our peaceful State". The Premier's letter stated: "The Government views the allegation with extreme concern and you may be called upon to establish proof of this in the very near future". Mr. Bird categorically denied all the fourteen charges.

32. On 3 March 1968, Antigua's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Edmund Lake, called on the people of Antigua and Barbuda to co-operate with the Government in its efforts to restore peace and a normal way of life to the islands. In a televised broadcast, the Minister said that Antigua's good name, stability and progress with limited resources, had been disturbed by joint forces "striving for political power". Mr. Lake warned the Antigua Workers' Union, the Antigua and Barbuda Democratic Movement and the Antigua Progressive Movement not to create a monster which would be beyond their control. He repeated the Premier's denial of an accusation by the Antigua Workers' Union that the Government was recklessly arming private individuals in disregard of life in the peaceful State. Mr. Lake stated that the security service, which was charged with the safety of the island, was doing a good job and he called on the public to support the men in their difficult duty. Meanwhile, a contingent of twenty policemen left Antigua on 3 March 1968 to replace other members of the police force stationed in Barbuda.

33. On 7 March 1968, a contingent of the State's Defence Force was called out to guard the Anchorage Hotel, when the Antigua Workers' Union called out workers on strike. The hotel, which caters for 142 guests, refused to recognize the union as the representative of the workers. Earlier, the island's Hotels' Association had decided not to recognize the union. It was understood that the association would hold an emergency meeting later to which Mr. George Walter,

the union's general secretary, had been invited. A delegation from the Hotels' Association also met Mr. Bird in the afternoon. Mr. Walter said at a public meeting that he would close down every hotel in the island if the association did not recognize the Workers' Union as the workers' representative. Mr. Walter said his union represented 80 per cent of the hotel workers and called on the association to make a count. Twenty-five hotels in Antigua are members of the Hotels' Association.

34. On 20 March 1968, it was reported that the rival groups had announced the settlement of their differences. The announcement ended what was described in the Press as "three days of rioting and sabotage in which at least one person was killed and two others were wounded by gunfire". The settlement announcement was made jointly by the Antigua Trades and Labour Union, the Antigua Workers' Union and the Government.

Economic conditions

35. General. The chief products continue to be sugar and cotton. Tourism is of increasing importance. Tourist arrivals in 1966 numbered 55,657, compared with 48,651 in 1965.

36. At the beginning of 1967, the Antigua Sugar Factory resumed operations under government ownership. A total of 4,800 tons of sugar was produced from the 1967 crop of 53,000 tons of cane. This was the smallest crop in the island's history. Next year's crop is expected to reach 7,000 tons.

37. Economic aid. It was announced in May 1967 that the Export-Import Bank of the United States had extended a \$US6 million credit loan to help finance a port improvement project in St. John's harbour in Antigua. The tripartite agreement was signed by the Premier of Antigua, Mr. Vere C. Bird, the United Kingdom Ambassador to the United States, Sir Patrick Dean, and bank president, Mr. Harold F. Linder. When completed in 1969, the project would permit large vessels to call at the port.

38. The \$US6 million was reported to be made up of \$US1.5 million being lent by the bank and \$US4.5 million owed to the United States by the United Kingdom which the United States had agreed might be diverted to Antigua.

39. In September 1967, the Antiguan Minister of Trade Production and Labour left for the United States to negotiate an \$US8 million loan. The Minister was expected to hold talks with Lehman Brothers, an international financing company, on a loan for the construction of a large hotel. He was also to hold discussions with Caribair which plans to build a 250-room hotel, and with officials of the Stanley Engineering Company, Iowa. The engineering company is responsible for the St. John's deep water harbour project which is due to be completed in 1968.

40. On 11 October, Premier Bird announced that Antigua had signed a contract with a New York finance corporation for a loan of \$US4 million to build a 200-room hotel at Wetherill. The Premier said that the corporation was willing to put up capital for establishment of other industries there. The hotel would be operated by Intercontinental Hotels, an affiliate of Pan-American Airways.

41. On the same day, the Premier announced an agreement with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) by which the latter would be able to import all equipment into Antigua duty-free and that American personnel working on the NASA project would be exempt from income tax. The Premier said that the United States, in turn, would reconstruct and widen a ten-mile roadway from Coolidge Airport to the Apollo tracking station at Dow Hill.

42. In November 1967, it was reported that the legislature had authorized the Premier to borrow \$EC831,000 for hotel and local housing development. The money would be used to buy thirty-two acres of land near St. John's to build a hotel and houses.

43. It was reported on 19 January 1968 that a team of Canadian experts was expected in St. John's, Antigua, to survey Coolidge Airport and determine how best its runway might be extended. The Minister of Public Works and Communications said that the proposed extension of 2,000 feet would bring Coolidge up to long-range jet standards. The survey followed a grant of \$1.6 million (Canadian), which the Canadian Government was making available for airport expansion in Antigua - part of a major \$5 million (Canadian) plan for the whole Eastern Caribbean (see paras. 18 and 19 above). At present the runway is 7,500 feet long, with a 200-foot over-run at each end.

44. New oil refinery. Antigua's new \$EC40 million oil refinery, operated by the West Indies Oil Company, came into operation in May 1967. It was reported

that the refinery was expected to supply nearly all of Guyana's oil requirements except for bunker oil, which would be retained in Antigua for bunkering ships calling there. The refinery would also supply Barbados with products not produced locally and might export to other West Indian islands. Output would be 11,000 barrels per day, and would include kerosene, gasoline, propane, butane, diesel fuel, industrial fuel and asphalt.

Social conditions

45. Labour. The formation of a new labour union, the Antigua Workers' Union, has been noted in paragraph 25 above.

46. At the beginning of February 1967, an amendment to the Trade Dispute Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council, providing for the establishment of a seven-member standing court to deal with all industrial labour disputes. The court will be comprised of a president to be named by the island's Administrator and three members each named by the Trades and Labour Union and the Employers' Association.

47. Public health. In 1966, there was one general hospital with 180 beds. Apart from the dispensaries maintained at the residence of each district medical officer, there were three health centres and sixteen dispensaries.

48. The expenditure on medical and allied services for 1966 was estimated at \$EC1,718,919, compared with \$EC1,391,291 in 1965.

Educational conditions

49. The Premier announced on 22 November 1967 that Antigua would use a United Kingdom grant of \$EC300,000 to build two schools. The money, he said, was the balance of a \$EC1.3 million grant from the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development which had to be used before March 1968.

50. Expenditure on education for 1966 was estimated at \$EC1,718,919, compared with \$EC983,565 in 1965.

C. DOMINICA

Introduction

51. Basic information on Dominica is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

52. The estimated population at the end of 1965 was 66,900, almost of of whom were of African or mixed descent.

Political developments

53. No political developments are reported.

Economic conditions

54. The main crops are bananas, limes, coconuts, grape-fruit, oranges, cocoa, vanilla, mangoes, avocado pears and various ground provisions for domestic use. The main products are raw and sweetened lime juice, lime oil, copra and rum. Tourism is of increasing importance. In 1966, 6,040 tourists visited the Territory, compared with 5,355 in 1965.

55. It was reported in June 1967 that the Dominica Agricultural Marketing Board had invited growers to supply christophines, jelly coconuts, guinea and Lisbon yams and fresh ginger for the United Kingdom market. It was noted that there was a great demand in the United Kingdom for these commodities and also for dry coconuts and pumpkins. The Board's market report revealed that 27,000 dry nuts were shipped to the United Kingdom and the United States, 2,190 pounds of pumpkins went to the United Kingdom and 7,650 gallons of refined coconut oil and 4,500 gallons of crude coconut oil were sent to Guyana in mid-April 1967.

56. Dominica's second power station near the hill village of Trafalgar was officially opened early in April 1967. The new plant would produce 490 kw of power from the tail waters of the island's first power station, which was opened in 1954.

57. A contract of \$EC1.5 million was signed with a Vancouver lumber company for construction of a sawmill. The mill would use local logs, partly for export. A veneer plant might be established with it.

58. In January 1968 (see paras. 18-19 above), the Canadian Government announced that Dominica would receive \$220,000 (Canadian) as its share of a \$5 million (Canadian) grant being made to Eastern Caribbean over five years for airport development.

59. According to 1968 budget estimates, education and health will absorb \$EC1,322,000 and \$EC1,165,000 respectively. The sum of \$EC2,502,930 will be spent on capital projects. Urgent repair and reconstruction work on the Melville Hall Airport will be undertaken and approximately \$EC500,000 will be spent on water project for the whole island. New schools will be built at Mahaut and Weirs in Marigot and Canada will provide \$EC600,000 for building the Grandbay school.

60. Figures concerning international trade and public revenue and expenditure for 1966 are not available.

Social conditions

61. Labour. No information is available.

62. Public health. There are six government hospitals with a total of 302 beds, and twenty-seven dispensaries distributed over the island.

63. In April 1967, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced that it had recommended an allocation of \$US70,000 for Dominica in connexion with health services for the period 1968-1972. Of this sum, \$US14,000 was recommended for allocation in 1968. The aim of this project was the establishment of integrated health services throughout the island, including maternal and child health services and environmental sanitation. The World Health Organization (WHO) would continue to assist the programme through the services of a sanitary engineer and two public health inspectors assigned to the Caribbean region. Within its budgetary possibilities, WHO would also provide fellowships for training of local personnel abroad. Matching costs to the Government for the five-year plan period were estimated at the equivalent of \$US100,000 (E/ICEF/P/L.952).

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Educational conditions

64. There is no university in the Territory. Discussion continued, however, during 1967, about the establishment of a university centre which, in addition to providing higher education, could provide teacher training. A site for the centre has been already selected by the Government; it is expected that Dominica, Canada, and the University of the West Indies would subscribe jointly to the project.

D. GRENADA

Introduction

65. Basic information on Grenada is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

66. General election. A general election was held on 24 August 1967. A total of 38,484 persons were registered to vote. As a result of the election, the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) led by Mr. Eric Gairy, won seven seats and the Grenada National Party, led by the former Premier, Mr. Herbert Blaize, won three.

67. On 26 August 1967, Mr. Gairy was sworn in as Premier of Grenada in succession to Mr. Blaize. In statements made after the election, Mr. Gairy said that his Government would place special emphasis on education, agriculture, tourism and industrial development. The former Premier, Mr. Blaize, gave assurance that the Grenada National Party (GNP) would perform its duties as the opposing party.

68. Premier's views on federation. Speaking on 24 November 1967, on his return from talks in Dominica with representatives of Governments of the Leeward and Windward Islands on a proposed free trade agreement, Mr. Gairy was reported as saying that he maintained that the answer to the future of the West Indies was in federation. He added that all the exercises which they were now undergoing was a clear indication of the need for the federation of the smaller Territories. Mr. Gairy said that the conference between the Associated States at Dominica "was interesting and fairly successful". But the more he participated in the

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discussions, the more he saw the need for a strong federation of the smaller Territories, in the first instance, with larger Territories coming in by way of confederation in the end. He added that the current arrangement by which five small Commonwealth States in the Eastern Caribbean gained associated status with the United Kingdom in March 1967, involved heavy costs of duplication of services and personnel; moreover, the States had no impact as a unit.

Economic conditions

69. Trade figures for 1966 are not yet available.

70. The number of tourists visiting the Territory in 1966 was 18,135, compared with 13,850 in 1965.

71. The 1967 budget presented by the former Chief Minister of Grenada, Mr. Blaize, indicated an increase in recurrent expenditure in 1967 by \$EC1.2 million to \$EC13.9 million. Revenue showed a decreased dependence on grants-in-aid; \$EC8.5 million was expected to be derived from current local revenue, \$ECO.3 million from Colonial Development and Welfare and other grants, and \$EC1.6 million from grants-in-aid. On the capital budget account, expenditure of \$EC3.6 million was to be met by \$EC1.6 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, \$EC1.1 million from loan funds and \$ECO.9 million from local revenue.

72. Commenting on the balance-of-payments deficit for 1966, the Chief Minister observed that the demand for construction material and equipment and consumer goods caused imports in 1966 to reach the record figure of \$EC21.8 million.. He singled out for criticism imports valued at \$EC640,000 for motor vehicles, \$EC218,000 for wheat flour and \$EC85,000 for refrigerators. There was a fall in exports to \$EC9.6 million, owing to a fall in nutmeg production and depressed world cocoa prices.

73. On 5 November, the Secretary of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association was reported as saying that the prospects for sale of nutmegs in the United States were "gloomy". This situation was likely to continue because of the large stocks of nutmegs and mace entering the United States from the Far East. According to the annual report of the Nutmeg Board, issued in December 1967, annual nutmeg production in Grenada was about half the level it reached prior to hurricane

"Janet" in 1955. The report estimated that it would take another six years at the present recovery rate for the previous level of nutmeg production to be attained.

74. In September 1967, Senator Derek Knight, Grenadian Minister without Portfolio, announced that the Canadian Government was interested in the construction of an international airport in Grenada and in the diversification of the island's agricultural programme which was the mainstay of its economy. He also said that the Canadian Government would soon conduct a survey of the supply of and demand for fish in Grenada with a view to exporting fish from the island to other countries. He gave an assurance that the rights and privileges of the people of Grenada would be protected by the present Government from foreign investors. No individual corporation or company would be given all they asked for simply because of their investments in the island. In January 1968 (see paras. 18 and 19 above), the Canadian Government announced that Grenada would receive \$220,000 (Canadian) as its share of a \$5 million (Canadian) grant being made to Eastern Caribbean over five years for airport development.

75. In September 1967, the Governor, in addressing the opening of the legislature, stated that establishment of the island's agriculture on a modern scientific basis, development of tourism and prompt air travel facilities would also be given urgent attention. He also informed the legislature that the Government had decided to apply for membership in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority, in line with its policy of West Indian unity.

Social conditions

76. No information is available.

Educational conditions

77. In his statement at the opening of the legislature in September 1967, the Governor announced that the Grenada Government would give top priority to education schemes, with free secondary education for all those able to benefit from it.

E. ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA^{2/}

Introduction

78. Basic information on St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

Political developments

79. Developments concerning Anguilla. As was noted in the Special Committee's last report, on 29 May 1967, the small police force was expelled from Anguilla and Mr. Peter Adams, Anguilla's sole representative in the House of Assembly, declared the secession of Anguilla from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. The events that took place following that action, up to the conference of Caribbean Commonwealth States held in Barbados on 30 July 1967, were also recounted in the Special Committee's last report. In that report (chapter XXIII, para. 305), it was stated that agreement had been reached at that conference and that Mr. Bradshaw of St. Kitts and Mr. Adams had signed the agreement which ended the secession of Anguilla from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

80. It was subsequently reported that the Anguillan delegation to the Barbados conference had consisted of ten persons and that only four had signed the conference report. It was subsequently pointed out in a statement issued by the Anguilla Council (see below), that the delegates to the conference had made it clear, at the outset, that any heads of agreement discussed or reached could not commit the people of Anguilla until they had had the opportunity to see them and agree to them. Those who had signed the report had believed that it contained the best terms that could be obtained from the conference and that they should be brought home for serious study by the people.

81. On 9 August, after the delegates had returned to Anguilla, the Anguilla Council issued a statement concerning the conference report. The statement said

^{2/} The information on St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla has been derived from published reports.

that the people of Anguilla had not yet seen the conference report, they had not agreed to it and it was not now binding on Anguilla; but the people had not rejected the report. They would study the report and, if necessary, make counter-proposals. The statement also disclosed that the Rev. Ronald Webster, who had been acting chairman during the absence of Mr. Peter Adams would continue as acting chairman.

82. On 9 and 25 August, Sub-Committee III of the Special Committee heard statements by Mr. J. Gumbs, an Anguillan, and Professor Roger Fisher, "Legal Adviser to the Provisional Government of Anguilla" (see A/6700/Add.14 (Part II), annex, paragraphs 183-284).

83. A further conference concerning Anguilla which was held by the Caribbean Commonwealth Ministers in Kingston (Jamaica) and also attended by Lord Shepherd representing the United Kingdom, ended on 20 August, without finding a solution to the problem. It was reported that the Commonwealth Ministers had made it clear that they would not condone an expeditionary force which would probably cause bloodshed.

84. In a statement issued in St. Kitts on 22 August, Lord Shepherd said that "further fragmentation of the Caribbean" would lead to "political instability throughout the area". He felt that the backward island of Anguilla would sink further because of a halt in aid channelled through St. Kitts, and would fall prey to exploitation and insecurity.

85. Mr. Bradshaw was reported as saying on 1 September, that Anguilla was in the control of "a group of gunmen financed by dirty money" allegedly paid by United States interests aiming to get control of strategically placed Caribbean islands like Anguilla for gambling and similar purposes, but possibly also for political reasons.

86. It was reported that further talks on Anguilla had taken place in Trinidad at the beginning of September. Trinidad and Tobago's Minister for West Indian Affairs had had discussions on the subject with the Guyana Attorney General, with the Chief Minister of St. Vincent and with one of the members of the Anguilla Council.

87. The Premier, Mr. Bradshaw, who went to London at the beginning of September, addressed a number of public meetings and held talks with officials at the

Commonwealth Office and with the Minister of State, Mr. George Thomas. In his public meetings, Mr. Bradshaw called for British military action against Anguilla. Mr. Bradshaw's talks at the Commonwealth Office are reported to be "inconclusive".

88. At the beginning of December 1967, a parliamentary delegation from the United Kingdom arrived in Anguilla to try to promote a reconciliation between the island and the central administration. The delegation was composed of two members of Parliament, Mr. Donald Chapman (Labour) and Mr. Nigel Fisher (Conservative).

89. On 8 December, Mr. Jeremiah Gumbs and Mr. Roger Fisher appeared as petitioners before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Mr. Gumbs, inter alia, informed the Committee that the Anguilla Council had submitted the following points to the United Kingdom delegation. First, that Anguilla should be an independent State within the Commonwealth; second, that during the interim period an arrangement guaranteeing Anguilla's status with the United Kingdom should be made until a satisfactory constitutional status had been worked out; third, that the period should not be longer than two years; fourth, that during that period the United Kingdom should be responsible for Anguilla's defence and foreign affairs; fifth, that administrative assistance should be provided for the interim period; sixth, that an administrator should be chosen from the United Kingdom; and last, that the United Kingdom should grant the United Nations permission to give the people of Anguilla direct assistance.

90. On 20 December, the United Kingdom parliamentary delegation announced that an interim solution to the problem had been agreed upon and that, subject to approval by the United Kingdom Government, a senior British civil servant would assist with the administration of Anguilla for a period of one year.

91. The official announcement of the result of the delegation's work was made in the House of Commons on 30 January 1968 by Mr. George Thomson, Secretary of State, in the following terms: "As a result of the parliamentary delegation's discussions with the Premier of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla on the one hand and leading representatives of the community in Anguilla on the other, Her Majesty's Government have made available a senior British civil servant to assist with the administration of Anguilla during an interim period of up to twelve months and with the object of working towards an agreed long-term solution. This has been done in response to invitations from the St. Kitts Government and the representatives of the

Anguillans, both of whom have confirmed their understanding that the people of each island would refrain from hostile actions against individuals or property of the other during the interim period, and that efforts would be made in good faith to restore friendship and harmony".

92. When asked for further clarifications, the Secretary of State replied as follows: "I think that we have made some progress towards finding a solution to this difficult problem. I think in some ways the less I say about some of the details the better, but the legal position remains as laid down by Parliament in the West Indies Act, 1967".

93. The request from the representatives of the Anguillans referred to in the Secretary of State's statement was contained in a letter dated 18 December 1967 addressed to the Secretary of State by the members of the Anguilla Council. It reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Minister,

"We would like to thank you for the Parliamentary Mission, accompanied by Senior Civil Servants, which has recently visited Anguilla. On behalf of the people of Anguilla, we hereby invite Her Majesty's Government to designate a Senior British Civil Servant to remain in Anguilla for an interim period of approximately twelve months, which period might be shortened or lengthened by mutual agreement.

"The Senior British Official would be paid by and report direct to Her Majesty's Government. He would be working under a general instruction to act at all times - as we assume that H.M.G. itself would act under this letter - in the best interests of Anguilla and its people. He would advise on the administration of the island, and on dealing with its immediate practical problems, including development; and he would help to work towards an agreed long-term solution for Anguilla. To these ends he would be invited to sit with the Council at its meetings, and would have access to all papers and documents. The Council would not act without seeking his advice.

"Acceptance of this interim arrangement, and the provision of the Senior British Official, would be without prejudice to the legal position of Her Majesty's Government. Nevertheless, during the interim period, H.M.G. would accept the validity of actions taken by the Council, which had the approval of the British Senior Official; and during the interim period, Anguilla would accept the responsibility of H.M.G. for the external affairs and defence of Anguilla. We request that through appropriate British Channels, the facilities of the specialized agencies of the United Nations may be made available to us. It is understood that during the interim period, the People of Anguilla will refrain from all hostile action against

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individuals or property on St. Kitts, and that efforts will be made in good faith by all to restore friendship and harmony. This letter is signed on behalf of the people of Anguilla by Members of the Council and also by some other leading citizens to indicate their support for this invitation.

"We hope that you will be able to accept it.

Yours sincerely,

Ronald Webster	Lucas Wilson
John Hodge	Emile Gumbs
Cambell Fleming	Collins Hodge
Hugo Rey	John Webster
Wallace Rey	Peter Adams
Atlin Harrigan	Walter Hodge."

94. The Secretary of State's reply, contained in a letter dated 16 January 1968, reads as follows:

"Thank you for your letter dated 18 December written on behalf of the people of Anguilla, in which you expressed thanks for the work of the parliamentary delegation composed of Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.P. and Mr. Donald Chapman, M.P., which has recently visited Anguilla.

"I have studied the contents of your letter, and am glad to make available a Senior British Civil Servant to assist with the administration of Anguilla during an interim period of up to twelve months, and with the object of working towards an agreed long-term solution for the island. I agree this period of service may be shortened or lengthened in the light of circumstances prevailing but must reserve the right to withdraw his services if at any time this appears advisable. I am happy to make Mr. A.C.W. Lee available to fulfil this function.

"The provision of Mr. Lee in no way prejudices Her Majesty's Government's legal position, and does not constitute any recognition by H.M.G. of any change in the status of the island as described by Parliament. H.M.G. will continue to have responsibility for foreign affairs and defence, and requests for facilities of specialized agencies of the United Nations will be dealt with in exercise of this responsibility.

"I welcome your understanding during the interim period that the people of Anguilla will refrain from all hostile action against individuals or property on St. Kitts, and that efforts will be made in good faith by all to restore friendship and harmony. I shall ask Mr. Lee to submit

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recommendations with this object in view, before the conclusion of his appointment, and have no doubt that his work will contribute to a final solution of the problem."

95. Developments in St. Kitts. The action taken by the Anguillans in May/June 1967 were supported by the opposition party in St. Kitts, the People's Action Movement (PAM), and by some labour leaders. On 10 June, armed attacks, later described by the Premier, Mr. Bradshaw, as an attempt to overthrow his Government by force, were carried out against police and defence headquarters in Basseterre. As a result, the police were reported to have arrested at least fifteen suspects, and troops took up positions. On 17 June, three persons were shot and injured in Basseterre, and a man from Anguilla was arrested on suspicion of illegally possessing arms. Those arrested included Dr. William Herbert, the PAM leader and Mr. Geoffrey Boon, a lawyer, both of whom were detained on charges of "armed rebellion" and incitement to "unlawful means of overthrowing the Government".
96. The detained men were released on 10 August after the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court of Appeal had ruled that their detention under the emergency powers was invalid. On 12 August, the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla House of Assembly passed a bill giving the Government new emergency powers. Under the new powers six men, including Dr. Herbert, were rearrested on 15 August. Among the persons arrested were a United Kingdom citizen, Mr. James Milnes-Gaskell and a United States citizen, Miss Diana Prior-Palmer. Both were subsequently deported.
97. In writs issued in London on 4 September against Mr. Bradshaw, who was then visiting the United Kingdom, Mr. Milnes-Gaskell asked for damages for alleged false imprisonment, and Miss Prior-Palmer, inter alia, claimed damages on similar grounds and also for alleged assault and unlawful detention of her diary.
98. On 16 October, a series of trials began in Basseterre, St. Kitts, in which twelve men, including Dr. Herbert, faced charges which included shooting with intent and conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. On 25 October, the first defendant, an Anguillan, was acquitted on a charge of shooting. On 14 November, five others, including three Anguillans, also charged with shooting with intent, were acquitted. The three Anguillans were immediately rearrested on charges of "stealing police arms".
99. During the second trial, the judge announced that two jury members had received threatening letters and that he had instructed the Chief of Police to

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give added protection to the jury. On 14 November, following the announcement of the verdict in the second trial, an emergency meeting of the Assembly was called. The Minister without Portfolio in the St. Kitts Government, Dr. J.N. France, introduced a motion calling on the Assembly to express lack of confidence in the administration of justice in St. Kitts and to express support for any moves the Government might take in setting up an inquiry. The Assembly adopted the motion on the same day.

100. On 15 November, the trial judge in the cases, Judge Ian St. Bernard of Grenada, left St. Kitts. This was interpreted as a protest against the inquiry ordered by the Assembly. It was consequently stated in a publication issued by the Government that the judge had been asked to adjourn the remaining trials until next year but that he had refused. On the same day, Mr. John Kelsick, one of the defence attorneys, was deported from St. Kitts. Mr. Kelsick was born in Montserrat but had been a resident of St. Kitts for the past five years. No reason was given for Mr. Kelsick's deportation.

101. Following a meeting of the Justices of the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court at Castries, St. Lucia, the Chief Justice of the Court, on 20 November 1967, issued a statement on the developments in St. Kitts with regard to the trials. This statement was made with the approval of "all the Judges of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal". In the statement the Chief Justice referred to the resolution adopted by the House of Assembly and said that the Court deplored the fact that Government had introduced this resolution in the House in the midst of a series of trials of persons accused upon charges alleged to be concerned with an attempt to overthrow the existing Government and immediately before the commencement of the trial of the most important of those charges. He further said that the Court deprecated the fact that in these circumstances the debate had been used by ministers of Government for the purpose of criticizing the conduct of the two trials by the trial judge and of impeaching his integrity. Finally, the Chief Justice said that the Court had taken note of the fact that during the debate statements relating to the subject matter of the pending conspiracy charges had been read out. This conduct tended to prejudice the fair trial of the accused and constituted a contempt of court.

102. On 21 November, the trial of Dr. Herbert and six others began in Basseterre under a new judge, Mr. Eric Bishop. At the opening of the trial, it was announced by one of the defence counsels that a leading counsel from Barbados, Mr. J. Dear, who had been engaged as one of the defence counsels, had been declared an undesirable visitor to St. Kitts and hence was unable to come to St. Kitts to take part in the trial.

103. On 27 November, after the prosecuting counsel had announced that no further evidence would be brought before the court, the jury was directed to bring in a formal verdict of not guilty. Dr. Herbert and the six other defendants were then acquitted.

104. On 27 November, the ruling Labour Party issued a statement concerning the trials which read, in part, as follows:

"WHY GOVERNMENT HAS STOPPED TRIALS

"The trials of those persons who were charged in connexion with the shooting attacks on the police headquarters, the defence force headquarters and other places started on Monday, 16 October 1967.

"There is evidence that before the trials started and during the six weeks of the trials a lot of money was being spent and many things were being done to influence the trials and to pervert the course of justice in favour of those who had been charged and were being tried.

"At the end of the first case there was widespread public dissatisfaction with what happened in the High Court.

"INQUIRY

"At the end of the second case, the House of Assembly of the State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla met on 14 November and unanimously passed a resolution expressing no confidence in the administration of justice and supporting the Government in setting up an inquiry.

"During this meeting many points were raised and it was clearly established that something is wrong.

"The Chief Justice was asked to adjourn the remaining trials till next year but this request was not granted.

"COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

"Yesterday, Sunday, 26 November, at 6.00 p.m. the Premier, the Hon. R.L. Bradshaw, announced over Radio Station ZIZ that Government had decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry into the events of 10 June 1967, and he asked for the full cooperation and support of all the people.

"And so, today, the Government stopped the trials. The prosecution told the court that it was offering no more evidence in the conspiracy case and no evidence in the other two cases.

"THE GOVERNMENT STOPPED THE TRIALS BECAUSE IT IS CLEAR THAT THE JURY WILL NOT FIND ANY OF THOSE WHO ARE CHARGED GUILTY OF ANY OFFENCE.

"The Government stopped the trials because they are being used for political propaganda.

"The Chief Justice called them 'political trials' and outside lawyers have come and used the court to launch vicious, political attacks on the Government.

"What next?

"Let us look forward to the Commission of Inquiry which should soon start its work.

"Meanwhile the Government will push forward with its programme of work and will take suitable measures to eliminate oppression, poverty and hardship from our State."

105. In a statement made on behalf of the Premier on 28 November, the Government Public Relations Officer said that the Government's action in declaring Barbadian barrister, Mr. Jack Dear, an undesirable visitor to the State had been taken after due deliberation and with due regard to its seriousness. The Government had taken the decision because it considered that Mr. Dear had not only published statements calculated to disparage the Government, but was attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of the State. The Government noted that the Barbados Bar Association had passed a resolution calling on the Government to re-establish the rule of law, to desist from interfering in the trial of seven accused persons and to permit the administration of justice to take place in an atmosphere free from political interference. The Government denied that it had contributed to the breakdown of the rule of law, or that it had interfered in the trial of any accused person. The Government wished to state categorically that it had not intervened politically in any trial. While the Government did not wish to interfere in the trial of any accused person, any person who tried to interfere in the internal affairs of the State would be unwelcome in St. Kitts.

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106. On 30 November 1967, the Premier made a statement in the House of Assembly in reply to the statement made by the Chief Justice. In his reply, the Premier said, inter alia, that it was a matter for regret that the Chief Justice had chosen to enter the arena of politics. He pointed out that the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court had been established by law and that there could be no question as to the paramountcy of Parliament as the law-making body. It should be clearly understood, the statement continued, that the House of Assembly "very properly" passed the resolution in question and stood by it. Had the Chief Justice understood that the conduct of judges was not above the notice of Parliament, he would not have made the mistake of saying that ministers had no right to criticize the conduct of the trials by the trial judge. With regard to the statements made in the House of Assembly relating to the pending conspiracy charge, which the Chief Justice had criticized, the Premier said that the Chief Justice had conveniently ignored a newspaper article which was reproduced during the second trial in clear contempt of court, and which had falsely accused the prosecution attorneys of unlawfully obtaining certain statements. The House, the statement continued, therefore had an obligation to clear the names of the government attorneys by letting the truth be known. The statement also said that the demonstrations that had occurred during the first trial were "spontaneous demonstrations by the populace, outraged at the directions by the trial judge ... to the jury ... which had resulted in an acquittal". The statement continued: "When despite the complaints aforementioned the trial judge proceeded to perform in the second trial more or less as he had done in the first, and with the same result, the Premier was left with no alternative but to demand his recall in order that the more highly outraged public could be prevented from demonstrating again".

107. On 1 December, the Premier, Mr. Bradshaw extended the state of emergency for a further six months. The state of emergency had originally been declared on 30 May. Mr. Bradshaw told the House that arms were smuggled into the country and used in an alleged attempt to overthrow the Government in a series of armed attacks on 10 June. He said that a few of these weapons had been recovered by the police and that as long as the arms remained in the hands of people who had no right to have them, it would remain right for a state of emergency to exist. The Premier

also criticized the statement by the Chief Justice of the West Indies Associated States, which attacked a House of Assembly resolution expressing lack of confidence in the administration of justice in the States.

108. On 17 December 1967, a meeting of members of the bar associations of eleven Commonwealth Caribbean countries held in Barbados, passed a resolution deploring and condemning the actions of the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla as being contrary to the principles of the rule of law. The resolution also affirmed the principle that an independent judiciary and legal profession were essential to the maintenance of the rule of law and to the proper administration of justice. The resolution further stated that judges should be guided by the rule of law and resist any encroachments by Governments or political parties on their independence as judges.

109. Local council elections in Nevis. Elections were held in Nevis on 16 December 1967 for the six elective seats on the local council. As a result of the election, five People's Action Movement (PAM) candidates were successful. The sixth elective seat was filled by a United National Movement (UNM) candidate who was returned unopposed. The remaining three seats will be filled by persons nominated by the Government.

Economic conditions

110. In May 1967, the United Kingdom Government made a grant of \$EC120,000 to the Territory for a survey of the airfield on St. Kitts. In December 1967, the United Kingdom Government announced that a further grant of \$EC45,000 had been made to enable investigations to be made into the feasibility of extensions to the airfield. In addition, it was announced that a further sum of \$EC30,000 was being provided for assisting in the construction of a new terminal building.

111. An interim report by the chairman of the St. Kitts Sugar Factory Ltd. stated that, for the crop period ending on 28 July 1967, 327,752 tons of cane had been harvested yielding 38,526 tons of sugar, compared with 37,926 tons in 1966.

112. It was reported in February 1968 that the Government had made an application to the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development for a grant of \$EC72,000 to finance a survey of sugar plantations in St. Kitts, with a view to their amalgamation.

113. It was announced in January 1968 that the United Kingdom had made a grant of \$EC120,000 for the improvement of roads on Nevis. The work was expected to be completed by the end of March 1968. In January 1968 (see paras. 18 and 19, above), the Canadian Government announced that Nevis would receive \$220,000 (Canadian) as its share of a \$5 million (Canadian) grant being made to the Eastern Caribbean over five years for airport development.

114. A six-man development mission, co-ordinated by the British Development Division in the Caribbean and agreed to by Premier Robert Bradshaw, left Barbados on 6 February 1968 for Anguilla. The mission's purpose was to restart the development projects which came to a halt last year, and to start essential planning for further development in the immediate future.

115. The three engineers included in the mission would be primarily concerned with restarting work on the uncompleted airstrip; launching the road programme announced by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, then Minister of Overseas Development, in early 1967, but never started; and completing a cold store project. The other members of the mission included a United Nations official from Barbados who was to draw up a physical plan for the island, to assist in its ordered development; and an expert, who at the express invitation of the Development Division and with the agreement of Premier Bradshaw was to examine ways and means of completing the installation of the island's telephone system.

116. The head of the British Development Division in the Caribbean, said that this mission marked the real beginning of the launching of a British-financed development programme for Anguilla.

117. In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 14 March 1968, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs said that it was expected that £30,000 currently being made available under Development and Welfare allocations would be spent by 31 March on school buildings, the improvement of the airfield, hospital equipment and a cold store.

118. Figures concerning international trade, public revenue and expenditure are not available.

Social development

119. Labour. No developments have been reported.

120. Public health. In December 1967, the Premier dedicated a new hospital which had cost \$EC2.2 million. The hospital was built with aid from the United Kingdom Government and with funds derived from the profits of the sugar industry. /...

F. ST. LUCIA^{3/}

Introduction

121. Basic information on St. Lucia is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

122. In 1965, the population was estimated at 100,000, almost all of whom were of African or mixed descent. The birth-rate in 1967 was reported to be 44.8 per thousand, which was above the average in the area. According to the first report of the Regional Man-power Survey, published in June 1967, which was undertaken by the Institute of Social and Economic Research for the Eastern Caribbean of the University of the West Indies, it is expected that the population of St. Lucia will increase to about 114,800 by 1975.

Political developments

123. No political developments have been reported.

Economic conditions

124. In January 1968, the Premier, Mr. John Compton, informed the House of Assembly that St. Lucia's banana exports for 1967 amounted to £155 million, and were valued at \$EC8,453,000. Damage to the plantations caused by hurricane "Beulah" in September 1967 had caused a shortfall estimated at £20 million in the year's production, and a consequent loss of around \$EC1 million. Banana production in 1966 was £175 million, valued at \$EC9,431,330.

125. The new automatic telephone system of Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Limited was officially opened in Castries, St. Lucia in January 1967.

126. Figures concerning trade, public revenue and expenditure for 1966 are not available.

127. The number of tourists visiting the Territory in 1966 was 14,512, compared with 12,908 in 1965.

^{3/} The information on St. Lucia has been derived from published reports.

Social conditions

128. Public health. At the beginning of 1967, a \$ECl million research centre was opened in St. Lucia to test means of controlling schistosomiasis, the most serious parasitic disease of the area.

129. Labour. The per capita income in the Territory amounts to \$307. According to the report published in June 1967 in the Regional Man-power Survey referred to above, St. Lucia's labour force is expected to increase during the period 1965-75 from 31,200 to 39,500, and unless job and migration opportunities expand, unemployment is likely to increase from the present 2,400 to 4,500.

Educational conditions

130. It was announced in April 1967 that the Executive Director of UNICEF had recommended an allocation of \$US26,000 in connexion with education in St. Lucia. The purpose of the project is to improve the quality of primary education through increasing the number of adequately trained teachers.

131. At present there are sixty-two primary schools in St. Lucia with a total enrolment of 24,000 children. Approximately 2,000 children enter primary school each year. At January 1966, the teaching staff consisted of 718 teachers, of whom 71 per cent lacked the proper qualifications for teaching. In order to rectify this situation, the Government embarked upon a programme of teacher training as follows:

(a) All student teachers receive instruction in academic subjects until they have reached a level equivalent to the completion of secondary school. This instruction is provided by teacher trainers attached to the Ministry of Education.

(b) Students who complete the above-mentioned course take the one-year course offered at the Institute of Education of the University of the West Indies. This is a professional course and the training is provided by teacher trainers from the Ministry and tutors from St. Lucia's Teachers' College.

(c) Pre-service teachers (i.e., students who have completed secondary school) and in-service teachers who have completed the Institute of Education course take a two-year course at the Teachers' College. This college is run by a principal made available under the technical assistance programme of the Canadian Government. The majority of the members of the faculty, full-time as well as part-time, are St. Lucians.

132. A survey conducted by the Institute of Education showed that by 1970 only 302 of the 748 teachers needed to meet the expanding school population would have been trained. Facilities at the Teachers' College are therefore being expanded to accommodate more students, and teachers in service are being encouraged to take the regular two-year training course. The Government requested assistance from UNICEF to help meet the additional financial burden of replacing these teachers and providing stipends for their training. UNICEF will provide the following for the two-year period:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
(a) Teaching and demonstration materials for the Teachers' College	\$ 6,100
(b) Transport	3,900
(c) Stipends for twenty trainees per year in the two-year course	<u>16,000</u>
Total recommended allocation	<u>\$26,000</u>

133. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will provide technical advice and guidance through periodic visits of its consultants assigned to the West Indies. The Canadian Government will continue to provide the services of a principal for the Teachers' College.

134. The cost to the Government for the development of this project during the two-year period was estimated at the equivalent of \$US160,000 (E/ICEF/P/L.916).

G. ST. VINCENT^{4/}

Introduction

135. Basic information on St. Vincent is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

^{4/} The information on St. Vincent has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 16 October 1967, for the year ending 31 December 1966.

General

136. In mid-1966, the population was estimated at 89,600, almost all of whom were of African and mixed descent.

Political developments

137. As was noted in the Special Committee's previous report, the coming into force of the new Constitution and the achievement of associated statehood in St. Vincent, which had been fixed for a date not later than 1 June 1967, had been postponed. New elections held on 19 May 1967 had resulted in a victory for the Labour Party, which won six seats, over the People's Political Party (PPP), which won three seats. Mr. R.M. Cato, former Opposition Leader, was sworn in as Chief Minister on 22 May, and Mr. E. Joshua, former Chief Minister, became Opposition Leader.

138. Before the election took place, the then Chief Minister, Mr. E. Joshua, addressed a petition to the United Nations charging that the Administrator was aiding the Opposition in the election campaign and requesting the United Nations to send two observers to observe the elections (A/AC.109/PET.584/Add.1). In two further petitions, Mr. Joshua charged that the elections had "bristled with irregularities, corruption, personation, bribery and vote-trading", and requested an investigation (A/AC.109/PET.584/Add.2 and 3). He also charged that the new Government was victimizing the PPP. In a further petition, he complained that the lawful and duly elected chairman of the Bequia District Council had been illegally, unlawfully and unconstitutionally ousted on 26 July 1967 by certain disruptive elements in the community. This was now the subject matter of action in the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court, St. Vincent Circuit (A/AC.109/PET.584/Add.4).

139. In a further communication, the PPP forwarded to the Special Committee a copy of a resolution adopted by the party in June 1967 which called for the recall of the Administrator and an investigation into the affairs of St. Vincent from May 1966 to date by "an independent agency such as the United Nations" (A/AC.109/PET.713). The party also forwarded another resolution calling for the immediate announcement of a date for statehood and for an election under the new Constitution not later than December 1968 (A/AC.109/PET.713).

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140. In a statement made on 15 October 1967, Mr. Joshua, Opposition Leader in St. Vincent, was reported as saying that delay in implementing a date for associated statehood with the United Kingdom was due to the desire of certain elements to carry St. Vincent back to a type of colonial rule which would make the Administrator the supreme head of State. The situation in St. Vincent was very explosive, and the people were waiting on the Government to set a date for statehood. Mr. Joshua alleged that the present Chief Minister had, in fact, indicated to the people of St. Vincent that the Territory was too bankrupt to sustain statehood.

141. Mr. Milton Cato, the Chief Minister, denied these charges in a statement made on 22 October. Mr. Cato was reported to have said that immediately after the last general election his Government had started to work on preliminary arrangements for associated status but had met with delays which were natural whenever there was a marked constitutional change. He looked for attainment of associated statehood with the United Kingdom at the earliest possible date and added that the people of St. Vincent had expressed complete satisfaction with the Government.

142. Constitutional talks began in London on 1 April 1968. The talks were presided over by Lord Shepherd, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs and were attended by the Premier, Mr. Cato, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Joshua and the Administrator, Mr. Hywell George.

Economic conditions

143. Banana production showed a further slight increase during the period under review. During 1966, 2,502,095 stems or 33,510 short tons were exported, as against 2,365,302 stems or 31,797 short tons in 1965. The respective values were \$EC3,465,451 and \$EC3,148,400.

144. Arrowroot production in 1966 declined further to 23,160 barrels, as against 33,856 barrels in 1965. This decline was deliberate as it was felt that if production could be kept down to about the level of 20,000 barrels, the chances of disposing of the large stocks would be better. Market prospects, however, were still reported to be poor.

145. Interest in sea island cotton continued to wane during 1966, most growers having given up this crop completely. About 200 acres were planted in 1966 as against 600 acres in 1965. The administering Power reported that the future for sea island cotton seemed even bleaker than for arrowroot. All efforts at staying the decline and encouraging greater production had failed. Carefully promoted marketing of pure sea island fabrics in the Caribbean as a high priced tourist article appeared the only hope for survival.

146. Only seven acres of cocoa were planted during 1966. The prevailing prices were reported to have dampened interest and exports dropped from 821 hundredweight in 1965 to 398 hundredweight in 1966.

147. The administering Power reported that interest in nutmegs and mace crops remained high and growers had increased their plantings considerably. Modest progress was made with Robusta coffee, black pepper, passion fruit and vanilla.

148. Copra and coconut production remained much the same during 1966. Exports were 2,306 long tons in 1966 as against 2,428 long tons in 1965 and 2,454 long tons in 1964. Exports of dry coconuts were 502,053 in 1966 as against 461,505 in 1965.

149. In November 1967, the British Development Division in the Caribbean announced that an additional grant of \$EC53,000 was being given to St. Vincent for further development of water supplies, to provide a 400,000 gallon storage reservoir and piped supplies. In 1965 the United Kingdom Government made a grant of \$EC360,000 for improvement of water supplies in St. Vincent.

150. In 1966, internal recurrent revenue amounted to \$EC5.6 million, compared with \$EC4.9 million in 1965. In addition, the Territory received United Kingdom aid totalling \$EC1.9 million, compared with \$EC1.28 million in 1965. Recurrent expenditure in 1966 amounted to \$EC7.3 million.

Social conditions

151. Labour. In agriculture, there is unemployment in out-of-crop periods and under-employment even in peak periods. Employment in local agriculture is seasonal. In 1966, 203 workers were recruited for temporary employment abroad as cane cutters, 66 in the United States and 137 in the United States Virgin Islands. The United Kingdom Government permitted the entry of 74 persons as emigrants for permanent employment. The Government of Canada allowed entry to 32 females as household service workers.

152. Public health. The vacant post of full-time anaesthetist, created in 1965, was filled in 1966. All district medical officers' posts were filled. There were fourteen registered government physicians in the Territory in 1966. In 1965, there were twelve government physicians and one private physician.

153. In 1966, there was one general hospital with 208 beds, 3 cottage hospitals with 28 beds and 25 dispensaries and child welfare centres. In addition, there was a mental institution with 100 beds, a leprosarium with 20 beds and a pauper home with 125 beds.

154. The birth-rate in 1966 was 42.0 per thousand (40.5 in 1965). The death-rate was 9.28 per thousand (8.9 in 1965), while the infant mortality rate was 73.7 per thousand (73.4 in 1965).

155. Recurrent expenditure on public health amounted to \$EC1,153,028, compared with \$EC897,400 in 1965. Capital expenditure amounted to \$EC8,368 in 1966. This represented 15.8 per cent (recurrent and capital) of the total expenditure for the Territory.

Educational conditions

156. Primary education which is free but not compulsory is provided for children from five to fifteen years of age. In 1966, there were fifty-six government primary schools with 26,262 pupils (25,541 in 1965). There were two government secondary schools (three in 1965) and seven private secondary schools with 671 and 2,182 pupils respectively (624 and 1,876 in 1965). There is also a government teacher-training institution which had 150 students in 1966 (299 in 1965). In addition, forty-six students in 1966 (47 in 1965) were pursuing higher education overseas.

157. The administering Power reports that the 1965/66 school building programme financed by the Commonwealth Development and Welfare funds included the building of three new elementary schools and extensions to seven elementary and one secondary school.

158. Recurrent expenditure on education amounted to \$EC1,450,168 compared with \$EC1,164,400 in 1965. Capital expenditure amounted to \$EC160,954 in 1966. This represented 20 per cent of total recurrent public expenditure.

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ANNEX II*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,
ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Sub-Committee considered the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent at its 113th to 117th meetings between 19 and 28 June 1968.
2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.465 and Corr.1).
3. In accordance with established procedure, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as administering Power, was invited by the Chairman to participate in the work of the Sub-Committee. However, he confined his participation and statements to the Territory of St. Vincent only.

B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

4. Having considered the situation in the Territories, the Sub-Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations on the Territories at its 117th meeting on 28 June 1968, subject to the following reservations:

(a) The representatives of Italy and Finland made general reservations concerning the text of the conclusions and recommendations.

(b) Concerning sub-paragraph 7 of the conclusions and recommendations, the representative of Bulgaria stated that he did not disagree with the idea of a United Nations presence, since it was right that the United Nations should be deeply involved and play an active part in the process of decolonization. In the present conditions prevailing in Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, such a presence, however, should be first of all in the form of a visiting mission which could report on the situation. Consideration could then be given to some other form of United Nations presence.

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee III for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without any modification. They are reproduced in section II of the present chapter.7

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.481.

CHAPTER XXVII

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up the United States Virgin Islands as a separate item and to refer it to Sub-Committee III for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 611th to 613th and 646th meetings, between 20 June and 31 October.
3. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, concerning twenty-six Territories, including the United States Virgin Islands, by operative paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".
4. During the consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.
5. At its 611th meeting, on 20 June, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.611), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee concerning the United States Virgin Islands (see annex II).
6. At the 612th meeting, on 24 June, statements on the report were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.612), and, at the 613th meeting, on 25 June, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria and Venezuela (A/AC.109/SR.613).
7. At the 613th meeting, on 25 July, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee III concerning the United States Virgin Islands, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the records of the meeting. These conclusions and recommendations are set out in section II below.
8. On 23 July, the text of these conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.
9. At the 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Sub-Committee containing general conclusions and recommendations on

the Territories considered by that body, including the United States Virgin Islands. An account of the Committee's consideration of this report is set out in chapter I, section XI (d) of the present report (A/7200, Part I). The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to the chapter cited.

II. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 613th meeting on 25 June 1968

- (1) The Special Committee recalls and reaffirms its previous conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory, in particular those approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.
- (2) The Special Committee reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territory.
- (3) The Special Committee recognizes that the small size and population of the Territory present peculiar problems which demand special attention.
- (4) The Special Committee notes with regret that no constitutional progress has taken place in the Territory since the item was last examined by the Special Committee in September and October 1967 and by the General Assembly.
- (5) The Special Committee expressed its regret that the administering Power has failed further to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly with respect to the Territory.
- (6) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence, while emphasizing once again that the administering Power should enable the people to express their wishes concerning the future status of the Territory in full freedom and without any restrictions.
- (7) The Special Committee invites the administering Power to encourage open, free and public discussion on the various alternatives open to the people of the Territory in their achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to ensure that the people of the Territory shall exercise their right of self-determination in full knowledge of these alternatives.
- (8) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, in particular its decision, contained in paragraph 6 of that resolution, according to which "the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status". It reiterates its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination will be essential for the purpose of ensuring that the people of the Territory exercise their right of self-determination in full freedom and without any restrictions, in full knowledge of the various alternatives open to them.

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(9) The Special Committee urges once again the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

ANNEX I*

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territory of the United States Virgin Islands has been considered by the Special Committee since 1964 and by the General Assembly since 1965. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory are set out in its reports to the General Assembly at its nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.^{1/} The General Assembly's decisions concerning the Territory are contained in resolutions 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.
2. In its conclusions and recommendations adopted in September and October 1967, the Special Committee inter alia noted that no significant constitutional progress had taken place in the Territory since the item was last examined by the Special Committee; regretted, that, despite advancement in the political field, the administering Power had failed further to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly with respect to the Territory; invited the administering Power to encourage open, free and public discussion of the various alternatives open to them in their achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and to ensure that the people of the Territory exercised their right of self-determination in full knowledge of these alternatives; reiterated its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination would be essential in order to ensure that the people exercised their right of self-determination in full freedom and without any restrictions, in full knowledge of the various alternatives open to them; and urged the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.
3. By resolution 2357 (XXII), which concerned twenty-six Territories, including the United States Virgin Islands, the General Assembly approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XXV, paragraphs 308 to 321; A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII, paragraph 469; A/6700/Add.14 (part II), chapter XXIII, paragraph 1033.

inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; called upon the administering Power to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY^{2/}

Introduction

4. Basic information on the Territory is contained in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

5. In 1966, the resident population was estimated at 56,000, including alien workers and part-time residents, compared with 32,099, at the time of the last census in 1960. The estimated population at the beginning of 1967 was 60,300.

^{2/} The information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United States of America under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 13 September 1967.

Political and constitutional developments

6. Constitution. The constitutional arrangements in the Territory remain unchanged. In brief, executive power is exercised by a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, while the legislative power rests with a Legislature, which is unicameral, and consists of fifteen representatives elected by universal adult suffrage.
7. Elective Governor Bill. As noted in last year's report, following the recommendation for an elective Governor made by the Constitutional Convention held in 1964/65, a bill amending the Organic Act of 1954 providing for an elective Governor was passed by both houses of the United States Congress in 1966 (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), chapter XXIII). However, as there was no time to reconcile the differences between the bill passed by the House of Representatives and that passed by the Senate, the 89th Congress adjourned at the end of 1966 without taking final action.
8. In accordance with congressional practice, when the 90th Congress met at the beginning of 1967 it was necessary to introduce a new bill. Such a bill was introduced into the Senate in January 1967 and into the House of Representatives in March 1967. The Senate Sub-Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs reported on the senate bill on 24 February 1967. The full Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs completed its consideration of the bill at the end of April 1967.
9. The bill recommended by the Senate Committee provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor jointly for a four-year term. It also provided that a Governor could serve for two successive terms but could not present himself for election again until after another term had elapsed. The first election was fixed for November 1970. The bill also provided a method of recall of the Governor by which the Governor could be removed from office if $66 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the voters voted in a referendum and a majority of those voting favoured his recall. A referendum could be initiated by the Legislature if two-thirds of the members of the Legislature voted for it, or if 25 per cent of the registered voters petitioned for a referendum. The bill further provided for the elimination of the presidential veto and provided that the Governor's veto

could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Legislature. The bill also made provision for a comptroller who would be under the supervision of the United States Secretary of the Interior. It was emphasized that the comptroller's function would be that of an auditor; he would not be a policy maker and would in no way interfere with the administration of the executive branch of the Government of the Virgin Islands.

10. During the Senate Committee's consideration of the bill, the Administration requested an amendment whereby the President of the United States would not only retain his existing power to veto local legislation referred to him by the Governor after such legislation had been passed by the Legislature over the Governor's veto, but his power to veto would be extended to cover other legislation passed by the Virgin Islands Legislature. The Administration further requested an amendment giving the President power to remove the Governor. The Administration explained that these powers would be used only in circumstances where such action was necessary to protect the security, foreign relations, or property interests of the United States. The Administration further explained that these amendments were necessary because the Governor would cease to be subject to presidential control when his office became elective, although the Territory would continue to be the responsibility of the Federal Government, which in turn would continue to be responsible to the United Nations for the protection and welfare of the inhabitants. The Administration believed, therefore, that the President's capability to discharge effectively his responsibility within the Territory should be retained.

11. The amendments requested by the Administration were opposed in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. One committee member described the amendments as a new form of colonialism. The Committee, explaining its rejection of these amendments in its report, said that to adopt the amendments would amount to nothing less than a step backward towards colonialism. It added that, in the unlikely event that a situation should arise in the Virgin Islands requiring prompt Federal Government action, it was convinced that the President had sufficient authority to cope with it and that, if not, Congress would immediately provide him with the necessary legislative measures. It pointed out that the elected Governor would be required faithfully to execute all laws of the

United States and that the Federal District Court and the United States Attorney in the Virgin Islands were there to protect federal interests. Moreover, in the final analysis, the Committee pointed out, Congress had, under the Constitution, plenary authority to annul any act of the Virgin Islands Legislature which might adversely affect federal interests in the Islands.

12. One member of the Senate Committee, Senator Allott (Republican), dissociated himself from the majority recommendation, stating that, before an elective Governor bill was enacted, Congress must initiate an investigation into the political affairs of the Virgin Islands. Such an investigation was necessary, he said, because of allegations of voting irregularities at the 1966 elections; of violations of the Hatch Act (which regulates the participation of civil servants in politics); and of manipulation of the electoral laws by the Governor and "his Mortar and Pestle Party".

13. The bill was approved by the Senate Committee in April 1967, but was not taken up by the Senate until the middle of July (see paragraph 22 below). In the meantime, a bill on the same subject was introduced in the United States House of Representatives.

14. The bill before the House of Representatives, which was introduced in March 1967, was similar to that passed by the House in 1966. It differed from the senate bill in that it provided, inter alia, for the first election for Governor to take place in November 1968 (instead of 1970), for impeachment (rather than recall) as a means of removing a Governor and for a two-year term (instead of four). Furthermore, the house bill did not limit the number of terms a Governor could serve, nor did it make provision for placing the Office of Comptroller under the Department of the Interior.

15. In May 1967, the Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs announced that a group of the House Sub-Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs would visit the Territory from 17 to 19 June to hold public hearings on the elective Governor bill. The purpose, as stated by the Chairman, was "to obtain from the people of the Virgin Islands their views and sentiments on three specific points, namely: (1) a bill pending before the Congress of the United States to provide for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Virgin Islands; (2) the general economic condition of the Virgin Islands; and (3) the 1966 election procedures or irregularities". Persons reporting

an alleged "irregularity in election procedure" were advised that they would be expected to document the allegation, "if necessary under oath".

16. The House Sub-Committee group held hearings in St. Croix on 17 June and in St. Thomas on 19 June. It completed its hearings in Washington, D.C. between 20 and 24 July.

17. During the hearings, the House Sub-Committee group heard about fifty witnesses, almost all of whom expressed themselves in favour of the proposal for an elected Governor. Some were critical of the state of the economy and drew attention to the apparently high level of public expenditure of over \$50 million in a Territory with a population of some 50,000 persons. In the main, the hearings concerned the state of political life in the Territory and, in particular, the elections held in 1966.

18. Describing the political scene in the Territory, witnesses said that there were approximately 14,500 registered voters. Of these, about 300 were registered as Republicans, while almost all of the others were registered as Democrats. However, there were two factions in the Democratic Party, the Mortar and Pestle Democrats (who were supported by the Governor and held the majority of seats in the Legislature) and the Donkey Democrats (who held the remainder of the seats in the Legislature). Supporters of the minority group expressed strong criticism of the Territory's election code and of the elections held in 1966. The code provided for a Supervisor of Elections, appointed and paid by the Legislature, thus rendering the holder of that office susceptible to influence by the majority in the Legislature. They called for amendments to the election code to provide for an independent and impartial supervisor to guarantee the fair and impartial conduct of elections. They contended that in the 1966 elections the majority group had been assisted to victory (which was achieved by a narrow margin) through the actions of the Supervisor of Elections and of other electoral officials sympathetic to the majority party; by the active support of the Governor; and by civil servants who had actively worked for their party during working hours. They pointed out that although the Governor was permitted to campaign in the elections, the actions of other civil servants were contrary to the Hatch Act which regulated the political activities of civil servants. They also claimed that almost one-third of the registered voters (5,000 out of 14,500) were civil servants and that 700 to 800 of these were political appointees of the Governor. This, they claimed, rendered a large portion of the electorate open to political pressure by the Governor and the majority party. /...

19. These charges were answered during the hearings by the Governor and members of the majority party. It was stated that a two-party system existed in the Territory, there being a majority group and an active opposition. Any doubts as to the validity of this claim could be resolved by reference to the vigorous election campaign waged between the two groups in 1966. In reference to the charges of irregularities during the 1966 elections, it was pointed out that there were adequate procedures for complaints to be received and investigated. However, no such complaints had been lodged until "many months" after the elections. These complaints were currently being investigated by the United States Attorney in the Territory (see paragraphs 24-27 below). The allegations as to the partiality of the Supervisor of Elections were completely rejected; however, to remove any possibility of criticism, it was pointed out that the Virgin Islands Legislature had approved legislation on 17 July 1967 making the Office of the Supervisor completely independent of the Legislature. The Governor's participation in the campaign had been completely proper and participation by civil servants had been outside office hours.

20. In the course of the hearings, a number of witnesses expressed support for the idea that other executive offices in the Territory, including those in the towns and cities, should also be made elective.

21. Questioned by reporters on his return to Washington, D.C., the Chairman of the House Sub-Committee was reported to have said that there was a wide basis of support for an elective Governor in the Islands. He noted that there was intense political rivalry and thought it curious that charges of election irregularities were being resurrected just at the time the bill for an elected Governor was under consideration. Another member of the House Sub-Committee was reported as saying that the political situation in the Islands showed "the normal give and take of partisan politics anywhere". Two Republican members of the Sub-Committee were reported as saying that they had heard enough evidence to support charges of voting irregularities at the 1966 elections. The third Republican member did not think that the Sub-Committee had uncovered anything "startling" with regard to charges of election fraud. A Democratic member said he did not think that a case had been made against the administration of the Islands; no one had come forward with any "hard evidence" that there had been abuse of political power. He pointed out that

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no complaints had been made to the election board, although some had been made to the United States Attorney. He added that he did not think that the fact that the head of the election board was an employee of the Legislature was necessarily bad, but thought that alternative arrangements should be examined.

22. On 18 July 1967, the senate bill, as amended by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was debated in the Senate. At the beginning of the debate, Senator Allott (Republican) moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee with the following instructions: "first, to resolve the question of the allegations of voting irregularities in the 1966 Virgin Islands elections and to submit a report thereon; and, second, to conduct a thorough and comprehensive examination of the political and economic structure of the Virgin Islands, with a view toward amending the Organic Act of 1954 to permit the citizens of the Islands greater participation in the selection of their executive officers, in addition to the Governor, as well as the officials of the towns and cities, by the elective process". After debate, this motion was defeated by 51 votes to 40. The voting was mainly along party lines with Republican Senators along with six Democrats voting for recommitment and the majority of Democrats voting against. The bill was then passed by the Senate without a formal vote. The Senate thus completed its consideration of the bill.

23. The House Sub-Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs finally reported on the house bill on 24 August after amending it to provide for an elected attorney general, an elected school board and an elected board of election supervisors. As passed by the Sub-Committee, the bill maintained 1968 as the date for the first elections for Governor. The bill was thus sent on to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs but was not considered by that body before the end of the year. The bill is expected to be taken up by the House Committee early in 1968. Should there be any differences between the house bill and the senate bill, these would have to be resolved at a joint conference before the bill could be passed by Congress and presented to the President for enactment into law.

24. Investigations into allegations of irregularities during the 1966 elections. Charges that irregularities occurred during the elections held in November 1966 were made in the Press immediately following the elections by members and supporters

of the defeated group. These persons also made charges about the conduct of members of the civil service during the elections. As noted above, both these charges were aired during the consideration of the elective Governor bill by the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

25. In May 1967, the United States Attorney in the Virgin Islands announced that an investigation was being made into the charges. He was reported as saying that the investigation had not been made sooner because no complaints had been lodged with his office until recently.

26. On 16 June 1967, the day before the House Sub-Committee group began its hearings in the Territory, the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands began its own investigation to determine whether there was any basis for the allegations. The Judiciary Committee began its work by calling before it the two Virgin Islands officials who were carrying out the investigation on behalf of the United States Attorney. Before the hearing was completed, the two officials were ordered by the United States Attorney not to reveal to the Judiciary Committee any information about the investigation they had been conducting. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was reported to have said later that the Committee had heard enough before the two officials were prevented from giving further testimony to gain the definite impression that there was a "sharp variance between the allegations of election irregularities and the proof of those allegations". Following the Judiciary Committee's hearings, conferences between the Chairman of that Committee and the United States Attorney were held. At these conferences, the United States Attorney expressed the view that the Judiciary Committee might defer further investigation until he had determined whether any crimes had been committed. The Committee agreed to defer that aspect of its investigation. The Judiciary Committee subsequently expressed the view that it should have formal authorization from the Legislature to pursue the matter at its own discretion. Such authority was granted by the Legislature in a resolution passed on 27 June 1967. Since that date, the Judiciary Committee has met once, on 27 October 1967. It met in closed session, and heard two witnesses after which it recessed.

27. In a letter dated 23 August 1967, the United States Department of Justice forwarded to the Chairman of the House Sub-Committee a copy of the report of the investigation into allegations of election law violations in the 1966 elections

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in the Virgin Islands. In a further letter dated 15 September 1967, the Department informed the Chairman that the investigation into allegations of election law violations had disclosed no violation of federal law. On possible violations of the Virgin Islands Code, the United States Attorney advised that, in his opinion, the matter did not warrant further investigation or prosecution. A copy of the report had been forwarded to the Chairman of the Virgin Islands Judiciary Committee.

28. Civil service. As noted above (see paragraph 18) charges were made in the Press and in Congress concerning the number of political appointees in the civil service. Charges were also made that civil servants had violated the Hatch Act by participating in the 1966 election campaign. Speaking on the first charge to the House Sub-Committee, the Governor said that there were two reasons for the relatively large number of "unclassified" civil servants. First, included in this category were the employees of the Virgin Islands Corporation, a former federal agency, who had been placed under the jurisdiction of the territorial Government in 1966. It also included the staffs of newly created departments. Secondly, since in many cases it had been impossible to attract persons with the necessary qualifications to work in the Virgin Islands on the regular civil service pay scales, it had been necessary to make use of the more flexible arrangements possible under the "unclassified" system. During the last week in June, legislation was passed by the Virgin Islands Legislature which authorized the Director of Personnel gradually to transfer "unclassified" employees to "classified" positions, and set out the methods by which this could be done.

29. With regard to charges of violations of the Hatch Act, the Governor pointed out to the House Sub-Committee group that the Hatch Act applied only to employees on projects involving federal funds and that it was not until January 1967, some months after the 1966 elections, that the United States Civil Service Commission had informed him that the Hatch Act applied to all Virgin Islands civil servants. Such an assertion relied on particular legal interpretations which were currently being challenged.

30. In July 1967, it was reported that the United States Civil Service Commission had begun an inquiry in the Territory into allegations that civil service employees had violated the Hatch Act during the 1966 elections. The general

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counsel for the Commission was reported as saying, on 19 December 1967, that the investigation was still under way. The delay in the report was due, counsel said, to legal issues involving the interpretation of the Hatch Act as it applied to the Territory. As at 1 February 1968, the Commission had not submitted its report.

31. Future of the Territory. In February 1967, the Governor of the Virgin Islands was reported as having predicted that the Territory might one day ask to become a State of the United States. He added, however, that at present the Territory was not well enough developed. He pointed out that at least 50 per cent of federal taxes collected in the States were returned to them in various ways and said that when the Territory could spare as much as 25 per cent of its budget for payment to the Federal Government, it would be eligible for statehood.

32. United Nations and the Territory. The United Nations was referred to by several witnesses from the Virgin Islands who appeared before the House Sub-Committee group. One witness said that he felt it was a mistake on the part of the United States representative at the United Nations to say that a visit by a United Nations team was not necessary. If the Virgin Islands was indeed the "showcase of democracy", he said, then a visiting team should have been welcomed so that its members could see for themselves. Referring to the United States representative, the Chairman of the group said that, in a sense, he was preserving the sovereignty and integrity of the United States. It was one thing for a visiting mission to go to a Trust Territory of the United States but the Virgin Islands was a part of the United States. A visiting mission to the Virgin Islands for the purpose of investigation or for overseeing elections would be as unwelcome to the people of the Islands as it might be if the United Nations were to visit one of the States of the United States. Another witness, arguing for the right of the Virgin Islanders to elect their Governor, said that if Congress denied them this right, the people might as well look elsewhere to secure that right. Asked to clarify this statement, the witness said that he was referring to the United Nations. The Chairman said that the witness probably had in mind the possibility of the Virgin Islanders availing themselves of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the United States was a signatory. He hoped, however, that Congress would be able to respond to the Virgin Islanders' needs without their having to go to the United Nations.

33. Reapportionment. By the terms of the Reapportionment Act passed by the United States Congress in 1966, the membership of the Virgin Islands Legislature was raised from eleven to fifteen, five each from St. Thomas and St. Croix, one from St. John and four elected by the electorate at large. This formula was to remain in effect until the Territory established its own formula in conformity with the decision of the United States Supreme Court calling for the application of the principle of "one man, one vote" in the various legislatures throughout the United States. Accordingly, on 6 February 1967, the Virgin Islands Legislature established a Reapportionment Commission charged with this task. The Commission was to conduct a population study, a study of the number of United States citizens legally resident in the Islands, and the number of registered voters.
34. In April 1967, the Commission began arranging for an accurate enumeration of the population. The work continued throughout the year. The Commission also held public hearings which were only completed in January 1968. The Commission is required to report to the Legislature by 26 March 1968.

Economic conditions

35. Tourism continued to be the Territory's most important industry. Previously established manufacturing industries continued to expand during the period under review and new industries were introduced.
36. It is estimated that, in 1966, 718,000 tourists visited the Territory (631,000 in 1965) and spent \$65 million (\$54 million in 1965). Of this total, 500,000 persons arrived by air (437,000 in 1965), 258 by ship (238 in 1965) and 218,000 were cruise ship passengers (194,000 in 1965). Preliminary estimates for 1967 indicate that 750,000 tourists visited the Territory and spent \$75 million.
37. The value of exports in the year 1966/67 totalled \$56.15 million compared with \$44 million in 1965/66. The value of goods exported to the United States in 1966/67 was \$52.9 million, an increase of 52 per cent over the previous year. Exports to other countries rose by 120 per cent to \$3.2 million. The chief exports in 1966/67 in order of value, were: watches and watch movements, \$28.2 million; woollen and worsted products, \$6.1 million; and rum, \$1.9 million.
38. Imports also continued to rise. The value of goods imported from all sources in the year 1966/67 was \$137.7 million, compared with \$125 million in 1965/66. In the

same period the value of imports from the United States rose from \$74 million to \$94.6 million. The principal imports in terms of value were building materials, non-metallic minerals and electrical equipment.

39. The Territory's two newest industries, aluminium production and oil refining, began operations during 1967. The aluminium plant (Harvey Aluminum Corporation) which is situated on St. Croix, converts bauxite into aluminium. It is reported that the company has already invested about \$60 million in the plant and will invest a further \$35 million over the next two years. The present production of 800 tons of aluminium daily is reported to be worth \$23 million annually and is expected to rise to nearly \$60 million when the enlarged plant comes fully into operation. The plant **currently** employs from between 375 to 450 persons. The enlarged plant is expected to provide employment for an additional 200 persons and add about \$1 million to the company's present annual pay-roll of \$2.5 million.

40. The Hess Oil Corporation, whose plant is also situated on St. Croix, began exporting oil products in 1966/67. The company, which has invested some \$30 million in the plant, was, until late 1967, not able to sell its oil in the United States. However, as noted in the Special Committee's last report, in September 1966 the Hess Oil Corporation of the Virgin Islands, which has a refinery on St. Croix, entered into an agreement with the Virgin Islands Government, according to which it would expand its facilities, and, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, would ship 25,000 barrels per day of petroleum products to the United States duty free (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chap. XXIII, para. 48). Royalties to the Virgin Islands Government would amount to approximately \$12,500 per day for a period of sixteen years. Accordingly, application was made for the necessary import quota and for the duty exemption. On 23 February 1967, Hess Oil Corporation informed the Legislature of the Virgin Islands that it was no longer seeking duty exemption and asked the Legislature to amend the agreement, which it did unanimously. According to reports, this action by the corporation was designed to increase its chances of receiving the daily quota of 25,000 barrels.

41. On 3 November 1967, the United States Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stewart Udall, announced that he had approved a daily quota for the Hess Oil Corporation of 15,000 barrels, three-fifths of the quota requested. It was reported that Mr. Udall had acted against the advice of his oil advisers and in opposition to

the oil industry in the United States. Under the approved arrangement, the Virgin Islands will receive about \$2.7 million a year. This money is to be used to create a special conservation fund which will be jointly supervised by the United States Department of the Interior and the Virgin Islands Government. The fund will be used to fight air and water pollution, assist urban beautification and carry out other conservation projects. In making the announcement, Mr. Udall said that he would reject all future applications for additional refineries or **petrochemical plants** in the Islands. This decision was said to have given the Hess Corporation a monopoly.

42. The agreement between the Corporation and the United States Government, details of which were worked out during November 1967, was signed by the Secretary of the Interior at the beginning of December and approved by the Virgin Islands Legislature on 19 December 1967. The agreement is expected to be approved by the President of the United States and to come into operation early in 1968. Under the terms of the agreement, legal residents of the Virgin Islands must constitute 75 per cent of the employees for the first two years of operations, 80 per cent by the third year, 85 per cent by the fourth year and 90 per cent thereafter. Within one year, at least 400 persons must be in permanent employment and within three years at least 500. Also within twelve months, funds must be expended or obligated to insure a total investment of not less than \$70 million in refining, petrochemical and related facilities. These will include a vacuum gas oil sulphurization plant with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day and benzine, toluene and exylene plant with a capacity of 18,000 barrels a day. In addition, a further \$30 million will be expended on the plant or obligated within a period of three years.

43. The expansion of the Hess facilities at St. Croix is expected to attract new industrial plants using by-products of the petrochemical complex. It is estimated that between \$250 million and \$300 million will be invested in companies producing plastics, fertilizers, insecticides, synthetic rubber, fabrics and various consumer goods. The new industries are expected to provide 3,000 jobs and \$18 million annually in wages.

44. In its annual report for 1966/67, the Division of Trade and Industry of the Department of Commerce in the Virgin Islands drew particular attention to the need to stimulate small business in the Territory. It also recommended, inter alia, that a consumer price index to measure accurately changes in the prices of housing and food

be established; that a cost-of-living study to arrive at a cost-of-living index be established, to evaluate the economic significance of wage and salary levels and living conditions; and that an inter-Caribbean trade conference be held in the Territory to explore possibilities of increased trade with other Caribbean countries.

45. One of the main problems faced in the Virgin Islands has been the provision of adequate supplies of water and power. For many years water has had to be brought in by barge from Puerto Rico, and the expansion of industry has created an increased demand for power. Until 1965, responsibility for water and power rested with the federally owned Virgin Islands Corporation; however, in that year, those responsibilities were handed over to the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority. Since 1965, water production from the desalinization plant at St. Thomas has risen from 76 million gallons per annum to 311 million gallons per annum in 1967. In the same period, power generated at St. Thomas has risen from 55 million kwh to 90.7 million kwh and at St. Croix from 30.8 million kwh to 56.6 million kwh. Further expansion of water and power producing facilities is planned.

46. Total public revenue for the fiscal year 1965/66 amounted to \$45.9 million, compared with \$40.6 million in the previous year. This amount included contributions of \$15.6 million from the United States in matching funds and other grants. Estimated total revenue for 1966/67 was \$51.2 million and for 1967/68, \$56.8 million. Of these amounts, matching funds and United States grants totalled \$17.6 million in 1966/67 and \$18.1 million in 1967/68. In the budget for 1967/68 presented by the Governor in January 1968, total revenue was estimated at \$62.5 million.

47. Revenue collected from all sources is paid into separate accounts, viz., a general fund which is available for all kinds of governmental expenditure, a matching fund and an essential projects fund which can be used only for capital expenditure, and a number of other special funds which can be used only for specific purposes. In 1965/66, the latest year for which figures are available, \$27.1 million was paid into the general fund, \$10.5 million into the matching fund and essential projects fund and \$8.3 million into special and other funds.

48. Per capita income for the year 1965/66 was estimated to be \$2,100.

Social conditions

49. Labour. The employment requirements of the Virgin Islands' expanding economy continue to exceed the local labour supply, and it is still necessary to supplement the labour force from neighbouring islands and other areas. Skilled workers come mainly from the United States and unskilled labour from neighbouring islands. In 1965/66, about 10,000 alien labourers were registered for employment in the Territory. No figures are available as to the number of persons from Puerto Rico who are in employment. However, a labour union leader, who testified before the House Sub-Committee of the United States Congress in June 1967, estimated that about 10 per cent of the population of the Territory had migrated from Puerto Rico. Since 1965, the Virgin Islands Department of Labor has conducted a programme designed to recruit Virgin Islanders residing in the United States for positions available in the Territory. By July 1966, four families had returned from New York and had been placed in employment in the Territory.

50. According to the same witness, there are two labour unions in the Territory, the St. Croix Labor Union with a membership of 500 and the Virgin Islands Labor Union with a membership of about 1,500. This witness also stated that no alien labourers belonged to his union, the St. Croix Labor Union.

51. As noted above (see para. 44), the establishment of a cost-of-living index has only just been recommended and has not yet been put into effect. There are, therefore, no accurate figures on this subject. However, it was pointed out by the Department of the Interior in 1965 that federal employees serving in the Territory received a 15 per cent cost-of-living allowance to compensate them for the higher cost-of-living compared with that in Washington, D.C. Furthermore, a limited survey carried out in 1966 showed that prices in Puerto Rico, New York and Washington, D.C. were much lower for almost all commodities (see A/6700/Add.14 (part I), para. 54). The high cost of living in the Territory has been a matter of concern to the local administration.

52. In 1965, the United States Department of the Interior drew the attention of the Governor to the low wages paid to Virgin Islanders in the construction and service industries and to alien labourers who at that time were said to make up between one-third and one-half of the total labour force. These wages it was said, were "pitiful" when compared with the cost of living. The low wages and the poor living

conditions of alien labourers were also commented on unfavourably by a number of witnesses who appeared before the House Sub-Committee.

53. Public health. There are two general hospitals and one clinic in the Territory. The second phase in the planning of two new health centres was completed in 1966. The last phase is expected to proceed on schedule and actual construction will commence early in 1968. Each centre will consist of a 250-bed general hospital, a 70-bed long-term facility, a public health centre and an out-patient clinic. The present cost estimate for each centre is \$20 million. The administering Power reports that the continued growth of the population, as well as the increasing number of non-residents, both tourists and immigrant labourers, preclude any reduction in the scope of this project.

54. Public health programmes were expanded during 1966. Additional staff and services were provided.

55. A record number of births, 1,999, was registered in 1965, an increase of 237 over the previous year. The birth-rate, however, fell from 42.0 per thousand in 1964 to 40.2 per thousand in 1965. The infant mortality rate fell from 31.8 per thousand live births in 1964 to 30.0 per thousand in 1965. The death-rate rose slightly from 8.2 per thousand in 1964 to 8.4 per thousand in 1965.

56. Expenditure on public health in the fiscal year 1965/66 was \$6,447,000 (\$5,384,000 in the previous year) or 15.8 per cent of total budgetary expenditure.

Educational conditions

57. In 1965/66 the number of pupils in the public schools was 10,254, compared with 9,399 in 1964/65. Additional classrooms were constructed to accommodate the increased number of pupils. A new senior high school on St. Croix, and a junior high school and an elementary school on St. Thomas were opened in 1967.

58. The College of the Virgin Islands, which provides two-year courses, held its second graduation ceremony in 1966. Diplomas were awarded to thirty-three students as opposed to eleven in the previous year. Enrolments in 1965/66 rose to 128 full-time and 600 part-time students. Four-year programmes in liberal arts and teacher education began in 1966, as the first of the college's programmes leading to a bachelor's degree.

59. Expenditure on education in the fiscal year 1965/66 was \$7,261,000 or 17.6 per cent of total budgetary expenditure.

ANNEX II*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Sub-Committee considered the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands at its 101st to 104th and 109th to 112th meetings between 22 April and 17 June 1968.
2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.449).
3. In accordance with established procedure, the representative of the United States of America, as administering Power, participated in the work of the Sub-Committee at the invitation of the Chairman.

B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

4. Having considered the situation in the Territory, and having heard statements by the representative of the administering Power, the Sub-Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations on the Territory at its 111th meeting on 5 June, subject to the following reservations:

(a) The representative of Madagascar preferred to use the term "fully" instead of "further" in sub-paragraph 5 of the conclusions and recommendations.

(b) Concerning sub-paragraph 8 of the conclusions and recommendations, the representative of Bulgaria stated that he did not disagree with the idea of a United Nations presence, since it was right that the United Nations should be deeply involved and play an active part in the process of decolonization. In the present conditions prevailing in the United States Virgin Islands, such a presence, however, should be in the form of a visiting mission which could report on the situation. Consideration could then be given to some other form of United Nations presence.

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee III for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without any modification. They are reproduced in section II of the present chapter.

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.474.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BERMUDA, BAHAMAS, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS,
CAYMAN ISLANDS AND MONTSERRAT

I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat as a separate item and to refer it to Sub-Committee III for consideration and report.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 600th to 603rd, 611th to 613th and 646th meetings, between 30 April and 31 October 1968.

3. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, concerning twenty-six Territories, including Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, by operative paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".

4. During the consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territories.

5. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the following written petitions concerning Bermuda:

(a) Letter dated 23 December 1967 from Mrs. Dorothy F. Thompson, Member of the Colonial Parliament (A/AC.109/PET.917);

(b) Communication dated 9 February 1968 from Mr. W.G. Brown, General Secretary, Bermuda Constitutional Conference (A/AC.109/PET.918);

(c) Letter dated 2 May 1968 from Miss Elvira Warner, Secretary, and Mr. Roosevelt Brown, Organizer, Bermuda Progressive Labour Party, containing a request for hearing (A/AC.109/PET.966) and a letter dated 27 May 1968 from Miss Elvira Warner (A/AC.109/PET.966/Add.1).

6. At the 600th meeting, on 30 April, statements concerning the situation in Bermuda were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, the Ivory Coast and Iran and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.600).

7. At its 601st meeting, on 8 May, the Special Committee by adopting the 123rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.466), decided to grant the request for hearing referred to above.
8. At the same meeting, Mr. Roosevelt Brown made a statement and, together with Miss Elvira Warner, replied to questions put to them by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, India, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Mali (A/AC.109/SR.601).
9. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Iran, Chile and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/SR.601), the Committee agreed that the petitioners might appear before Sub-Committee III, if necessary, in order to furnish such clarifications as may be desired by that Sub-Committee, it being understood that this procedure would not constitute a precedent.
10. The representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria made statements (A/AC.109/SR.601).
11. At its 602nd meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.602), introduced a report of that Sub-Committee concerning Bermuda (see annex II).
12. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania submitted an oral amendment to the conclusions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report, by which, in paragraph 6, the words "may act in a free and democratic way" would be replaced by the words "may exercise their right to vote".
13. At the 603rd meeting, on 17 May, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.603), the Special Committee accepted, without objection, the oral amendment by the United Republic of Tanzania.
14. The Special Committee then adopted, without objection, the report of Sub-Committee III relating to Bermuda, as amended, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. These conclusions and recommendations are set out in section II A below.
15. On 17 May, the text of these conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom for the attention of his Government.
16. At its 611th meeting, on 20 June, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.611), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee concerning Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (see annex III).
17. The Special Committee considered the report at its 612th and 613th meetings, on 24 and 25 June. At the 612th meeting, statements were made by the

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representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Finland, Venezuela, Italy, Australia and Chile (A/AC.109/SR.612). At the 613th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/SR.613).

18. At the 613th meeting, on 25 June, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran (A/AC.109/SR.613), the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee III concerning Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the records of the meeting. These conclusions and recommendations are set out in section II B below.

19. On 23 July, the text of these conclusions and recommendations concerning the above-mentioned Territories, was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

20. At the 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Sub-Committee III containing general conclusions and recommendations on the Territories considered by that body, including Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat. An account of the Committee's consideration of the report is set out in chapter I, section XI (d) of the present report (A/7200, part I). The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to the chapter cited.

II. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda adopted by the Special Committee at its 603rd meeting on 17 May 1968

(1) The Special Committee recalls its conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory which were adopted by the General Assembly. In particular, it reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territory.

(2) The Special Committee expresses concern over the recent developments in the Territory and the action taken by the administering Power in declaring a state of emergency and in sending troops to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee takes note of the information provided by the administering Power that the state of emergency was lifted on 8 May 1968. It requests the administering Power to withdraw speedily the troops it has sent to the Territory as a result of recent developments.

(4) The Special Committee requests the administering Power to defer the elections scheduled for 22 May 1968 until conditions in the Territory are completely brought back to normal.

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to ensure the necessary conditions in which the people of the Territory may express their views in full freedom and without any restrictions.

(6) The Special Committee reiterates its belief that a United Nations presence during the holding of elections is desirable for the purpose of ensuring that the people of the Territory may exercise their right to vote without any restrictions. Consequently it urges the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a special mission to the Territory and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

B. Conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat adopted by the Special Committee at its 613th meeting on 25 June 1968

(1) The Special Committee recalls and reaffirms its conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, in particular those adopted at its 564th and 565th meetings on 27 September and 6 October 1967, and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

(2) The Special Committee also recalls its conclusions and recommendations concerning the situation in the Territory of Bermuda, as approved at its 603rd meeting on 17 May 1968. The Special Committee regrets that the administering Power did not respond positively to the request by the Committee "to defer the elections scheduled for 22 May 1968 until conditions in the Territory are completely brought back to normal" and "to ensure the necessary conditions in which the people of the Territory may express their views in full freedom and without any restrictions".

(3) The Special Committee reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to these Territories.

(4) The Special Committee notes with regret that the administering Power has not taken further measures necessary to implement the Declaration with respect to these Territories and urges it to do so without further delay.

(5) The Special Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power that it take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the people of these Territories, without any conditions and reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence.

(6) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, in particular its decision, contained in paragraph 6 of that resolution, according to which "the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status". It therefore reiterates its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination will be essential for the purpose of ensuring that the people of the Territory exercise their right of self-determination in full freedom and without any restrictions, in full knowledge of the various alternatives open to them.

(7) The Special Committee urges once again the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

ANNEX I*

BERMUDA, BAHAMAS, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS,
CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.464 and Add.1

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territories of Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat have been considered by the Special Committee since 1964 and by the General Assembly since 1965. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning these Territories are set out in its reports to the General Assembly at its nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.^{1/} The General Assembly's decisions concerning the Territories are contained in resolutions 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.
2. In its conclusions and recommendations adopted in 1967, the Special Committee, inter alia, reaffirmed that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applied fully to these Territories; regretted that the administering Power had not yet taken effective measures to implement the Declaration in these Territories and urged it to do so without further delay; noted that financial interests unrelated to the political, economic and social development of these Territories might constitute an obstacle to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territory of the Bahamas; considered that, in view of the lack of sufficient information on some of these Territories, the administering Power should make it possible for the United Nations to dispatch a visiting mission to the Territories as soon as possible; considered that the administering Power should take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the peoples of these Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence; and reiterated its belief that, particularly in the case of small Territories, the United Nations should take appropriate steps to ensure that the peoples of these Territories were enabled to express themselves freely on their future status, in full knowledge of the options available to them.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XXIV, paragraphs 133 to 134, chapter XXV, paragraphs 308 to 312 and 322 to 330; A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII, paragraph 469; A/6700/Add.14 (Part II), chapter XXIII, paragraph 1033.

3. By resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, which concerned twenty-six Territories, including Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat, the General Assembly approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; called upon the administering Power to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES

A. BERMUDA^{2/}

Introduction

4. Basic information on Bermuda is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), Chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

5. At June 1966, according to the administering Power, the estimated total resident civil population was 49,092 (17,624 white and 31,468 coloured), compared with 48,383 (17,411 and 30,972) a year earlier. According to approximate figures released on 2 February 1968 by the Registrar General's office, Bermuda's population topped the 50,000 mark for the first time in 1967. In that year, there was a drop in the birth-rate, which has been a feature of recent years. Births in 1967 numbered 963 compared with 1,004 in 1966, while deaths totalled 336 compared with 355 in 1965. This brought Bermuda's population at the end of 1967 to about 50,075.

Political and constitutional developments

6. Constitution. Bermuda's present Constitution is an unwritten one built up over the last 300 years. A new Constitution will come into effect during 1968 after general elections are held. The date for the general elections has not yet been set.

7. The Territory's new Constitution was agreed upon at a constitutional conference held in London in November 1966. It will be recalled that the report consisted of a majority report and two minority reports (see A/6700/Add.14 (Part I, Chapter XXIII, paras. 444 to 467)). The majority report was adopted by the Bermuda Legislative Council on 7 February 1967.

^{2/} The information on Bermuda has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter on 23 November 1967, for the year ended 31 December 1966.

8. Briefly, the new Constitution will give increased powers to the Executive Council which will consist of the Government Leader and of elected members of the legislature appointed on the advice of the Government Leader. It also provides for a bi-cameral legislature and lays down the basis for the division of the Territory into electoral constituencies.
9. On 27 July 1967, a bill providing for a new Constitution in Bermuda became law. During the debate on the bill, the Government Information Officer stated that the executive branch of the Government was conducting exhaustive studies for the reorganization of the Government "which must be implemented on the day when the new Constitution comes into force, immediately following the general elections in 1968".
10. On 20 November 1967, talks on the Territory's new Constitution took place between representatives of the Bermuda Government and the Government of the United Kingdom. The talks were deemed by both sides to be most successful.
11. On 22 January 1968, the Attorney-General of Bermuda announced that the Territory's new Constitution, in its final form, should be ready to go before Her Majesty's Privy Council in London "within the new few weeks".
12. Establishment of constituency boundaries. As noted in the Special Committee's previous report, the Constitutional Conference agreed that a Boundaries Commission should be established and that the next general election, which was due at the latest in mid-1968, should be held on the basis of the new arrangements agreed upon concerning the constituencies.
13. On 3 March 1967, the Legislative Council passed the Boundaries Commission Act, which provided for the establishment of a Commission, with former Chief Justice Sir Newnham Worly as Chairman. Three of the other commissioners were nominated by the United Bermuda Party (UBP) and one by the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). According to the provisions of the Act, the Commission shall "so far as practicable, ensure that within each parish the electoral districts shall contain equal numbers of adult persons determined on the basis of the latest census report". Regard should be taken as to the natural boundaries within a parish. The Act would expire after the next general election.
14. On 31 March 1967, the House adopted the majority report of the Boundaries Commission by 21 votes to 9. According to the new system, the number of

constituencies is to be increased from eighteen to twenty, and each constituency will elect two members to the Assembly. The increase in the number of constituencies came through division of Pembroke parish, the largest parish, into four constituencies. This, however, had been agreed upon at the London Constitutional Conference and was not a recommendation of the Boundaries Commission. The House did not accept a recommendation contained in the minority report issued by the Leader of the Opposition (PLP), that the present division of the Devonshire parish be realigned to mix white and coloured voters. He stated that the present division of the parish was made on a racial basis.

15. Voter registration. In accordance with a decision taken by the Constitutional Conference a parliamentary registration expert was brought to the Territory in March 1967 to see what improvements could be made to the existing system of voter registration.

16. On 1 April 1967, the expert submitted his findings and suggestions for improvement of the registration system. This report stated that there was nothing radically wrong with the present system. It recommended that the registration period be confined to one month - March - every year, provided that publicity was intensified. Postal registration should be permitted. However, some check should be made on people submitting postal applications, because a few unqualified voters could make a big difference in such a small electorate.

17. On 10 November 1967, an amending bill to the Parliamentary Election Act of 1963 was given its first reading in the House of Assembly. The bill reflected the changes in the electoral boundaries effected by the Boundaries Commission Order 1967, and some of the recommendations concerning registrations.

18. During the debate in the House of Assembly, the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) and the Bermuda Democratic Party (BDP) united in pressing for compulsory registration, which was rejected by the United Bermuda Party (UBP) and several independents. The PLP members were against registration by mail, claiming this could lead to fraud, impersonation and corrupt practices in the matter of postal returns. The amending bill was passed on 1 December 1967. The bill, among other things, provides for the re-registration of all eligible voters over the age of 21 during January and February 1968 because of changes in constituency boundaries. The bill also permits registration by post.

19. Political parties and general elections. The last general election was held on 16 May 1963, when the Progressive Labour Party (PLP), the first political party to emerge in Bermuda, was successful in having six of its nine candidates elected. In August 1964, the United Bermuda Party (UBP) was formed by twenty-five of the thirty independent members elected to the House of Assembly in 1963, and now commands a majority in the House.

20. Since 1964, there have been a number of resignations from the two parties. In March 1967, a new political party, the Bermuda Democratic Party (BDP), was formed by three former PLP members expelled from the party in September 1965. According to the administering Power, the composition of the House of Assembly in December 1967 was as follows: UBP, twenty-three seats; Independents, eight seats; BDP, three seats; and PLP, two seats.

21. The positions of the UBP and the PLP with regard to constitutional development were outlined in the Special Committee's previous report (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), paragraphs 431-443). The BDP reportedly agrees basically with the UBP formula for internal self-government, but feels that the police should be transferred later from the Governor's control to Bermudian control. The BDP believes that the composition of the Legislative Council, which has delaying powers, may have to be changed. It advocates single-seat constituencies of equal population.

22. Early in 1967, Bermuda's three political parties - the United Bermuda Party (UBP), the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) and the Bermuda Democratic Party (BDP) - began campaigning for the 1968 general election. The Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU) also began campaigning.

23. In April 1967, the PLP made known the following measures it would immediately introduce should it form a government:

"(1) Rejection of Bahamas type constitution:

- (a) Equality among voters;
- (b) Compulsory registration;
- (c) Half day paid holiday on election day so that everyone may be able to vote.

"(2) Fair and just grocery prices maintained by regular and serious inspection and control of profit margins.

- "(3) Cancellation of hospital debts for families whose income is below a specific amount.
- "(4) A complete system of national accounts.
- "(5) Adoption of an inheritance tax.
- "(6) Adoption of recommendations of Deutch Report for the removal of import duties.
- "(7) Establishment of a Bermuda Arts Council by means of a government grant.
- "(8) The provision of government operated nursery schools.
- "(9) An adult education scheme which makes use of subsidized television programmes.
- "(10) Re-training programme for teachers and unstreaming of schools.
- "(11) A pilot comprehensive school programme for the East End.
- "(12) Government amortized mortgage schemes for persons trying to own their own homes.
- "(13) Adoption of an area development programme for the Pond Hill-Smith's Hill Area.
- "(14) Re-examination of patent laws to prevent monopolies which result in high prices.
- "(15) Comprehensive youth programme."

24. A special general conference of the PLP held in January 1967, also produced the over-all objectives which were as follows: law reform: a complete review of all Bermuda's laws, many of which date back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century, with a view to bringing them up to date; taxation: a form of taxation which would be both simple and progressive; education: a system of comprehensive education, that every child might be provided with an equal educational opportunity; economy: a low, stable cost of living, equality in business opportunity for every Bermudian by the enactment of anti-monopoly laws and their strict enforcement; housing: a well-planned, island-wide housing programme which would ensure both low cost and maximum facilities for the social well-being of the family; social security: a complete social security scheme which would include a free health plan, unemployment benefits and old age pensions;

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constitutional: independence - that is, Bermuda should be run exclusively by Bermudians, each of whom should have equal say in the affairs of his country.

25. The BDP, in a series of radio broadcasts in August and October promised, if successful in the next election, among the other measures, to put an embargo on some expatriates entering the Territory in a bid to create more jobs for local people; to give education top priority and spend as much money as necessary to have a first class education system in the Territory; to encourage more people to own homes through a special government-sponsored scheme; to set up secondary industry in Bermuda including the forming of an Industrial Development Board, the introduction of an Industrial Incentives Act and the examination of import duties on industrial raw materials.

26. In April 1967, it was announced that the governing party, the UBP, had appointed a campaign committee with the following terms of reference: (a) to assist in creating the branch campaign organization required to contest the next election successfully, and (b) to provide branches with whatever information and advice they may need for selecting candidates capable of winning enough seats for the UBP to give the party a working majority in the next house.

27. The EIU proposed to give very serious thought to the feasibility of pegging immigration to emigration, as far as was practicable, and called for voting "Labour" in the 1968 election.

28. On 7 February 1968, the Registrar General estimated that barely 20,000 of the eligible 28,000 voters in the Territory would be registered by the end of the month deadline. By 8 February 1968, a total of 13,071 people had registered since 2 January when the campaign began.

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29. Electoral campaign. On 21 March 1968, Mr. Walter Robinson, Parliamentary Leader of the Progressive Labour Party, described Bermuda's new Constitution as "a shoddy, shop-soiled, shameful document". Speaking at a PLP meeting, he said that Bermuda was being "fobbed off" with the same Constitution which was given to the Bahamas some years ago. "You can have all the universal adult suffrage you like", he stated, "but Britain is still going to run the place". "Government has always been a Government of the United Kingdom first and consideration of requests of people in the Commonwealth were purely secondary", he added.

30. On 27 March 1968, an attack on the housing situation in Bermuda was made by Mr. Frederick Wade, a member of the Central Committee of the PLP. Speaking at a PLP meeting, Mr. Wade said that housing was the number one problem in Bermuda. "Unless we get together as black people and attempt to solve this problem, Bermuda is going to be in trouble." He spoke of cramped, over-priced housing conditions and blamed poor housing as one of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency.

31. On 7 March 1968, the officials of the Bermuda Industrial Union urged the workers of Bermuda "to grab the golden opportunity which is coming to them in the general election and change the many inequalities still existing in the Colony."

32. On 23 and 30 March 1968, the election platform of the Bermuda Democratic Party (BDP) was made public. The other two parties - the United Bermuda Party and the Progressive Labour Party - said they did not wish to reveal their election platforms yet.

33. The platform of the BDP states that the party supports and would encourage individual enterprise and initiative in all areas. It would not, however, hesitate, should circumstances dictate, to intervene in the control and direction of the economy to ensure that the general welfare is protected or enhanced, in the same way that the United States or Canadian Governments do in their economic life. It believes that decisions affecting the general economic life must, in the final analysis, rest with the Government and not be left to the private decisions of any one group. Income tax is not necessary at present, but the party would not hesitate to introduce it if circumstances demand; the present land tax should be repealed. An Industrial Development Board with adequate financing and powers to provide incentives for light industries should be set up in Bermuda. Immigration

should be more strictly controlled; the party maintains that it is too easy for certain people to enter the country and obtain employment. This is due to three main causes: (a) a predisposition of some employers to using certain outside personnel; (b) the absence of easily available information concerning the availability of suitable Bermudian employees, and (c) the absence of qualified Bermudians. All employees and persons entering the labour market should be registered with a labour department to be established. Measures should be taken to assist people in the Territory in acquiring the necessary qualifications. The party strongly favours a comprehensive system of education, which means that it is "totally against any rigid form of streaming in which groups of pupils are segregated from one another on the basis of their abilities as shown by their performance on various kinds of tests". The party envisages that "as Bermudians gain experience of responsible government, the issue of independence may be brought more into focus". The party proposed government amortized mortgages to cover the cost of building. It suggested that money for mortgages be derived from the sale of the Crown Lands and from the sale of non-earning government investments abroad. The platform of the BDP expressed support of the basic principles of political, economic and social democracy as well as the support of the basic freedoms (Press, speech, religion, association, choice and opportunity).

34. On 29 April 1968, the Governor announced the dissolution of Bermuda's Parliament. He also announced that the elections under the new Constitution would be held on 22 May 1968.

35. Latest developments. On 25 April 1968, unrest and what has been termed by the Press "disturbances and riots" began almost spontaneously in Hamilton, Bermuda. It has been reported that the events have since taken on political and racial overtones.

36. According to reports, the events of 25 and 26 April resulted in 31 arrests, injury to 12 persons and damage estimated at \$US350,000. On 26 April, two stores in Hamilton were destroyed and other buildings suffered fire damage. On 27 April, 50 more people were arrested and 5 injured after clashes with the police.

37. On 26 April, the Executive Council held an emergency meeting and ordered the Bermuda Regiment - a force of 300 - and the Reserve Police, to come to the aid of the Bermuda Police Force of 250. The Governor, Lord Martonmere, declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew.

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38. On 27 April, the Governor announced that a Commission would be appointed to inquire into the causes of the disturbances.

39. On 28 April, about 150 men from the 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, were flown out from the United Kingdom to Bermuda to assist the local authorities in dealing with the situation in the Territory. The Ministry of Defence stated on the same day that these troops would be provided with a small number of support troops from the Strategic Command. In addition, the Frigate Leopard, with 15 officers and 230 men aboard was diverted while on the way from Norfolk, Virginia, to the Bahamas, and arrived in Hamilton on 28 April 1968. The troops and the frigate were sent at the request of the Governor.

40. During these events the United Bermuda Party was reported to have accused the Progressive Labour Party of making what it called inflammatory statements. In a counter-exchange, the United Bermuda Party and the Police Force were accused of racism.

41. It was reported on 28 April that the situation had been brought under control by the Government. According to the statement by the Governor, the curfew would be maintained "as long as the interest of public safety allow".

Economic conditions

42. The economy of the Territory continues to depend primarily on the tourist industry and most of the local inhabitants participate directly or indirectly in some aspect of it. The total number of tourists visiting Bermuda in 1966 was 256,772, compared with 237,782 in 1965. The pattern of tourist origins in 1966 remained steady during the year under review with about 85 per cent of the visitors arriving from the United States of America. Tourists from both Canada and the United Kingdom showed increases, however. The tourist industry had an estimated value to Bermuda of £14,477,000 in 1966 compared with £13,750,000 in 1965.

43. In 1967, a total of 281,167 tourists came to Bermuda. The great majority of tourists were again from the United States - 195,083, as against 174,640 in 1966 - an increase of 11.7 per cent. Visitors from the United Kingdom were up by 4,110 over the number in 1966. There were 1,977 visitors from Europe and 23,686 from Canada.

44. Bananas, citrus fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat are produced for local consumption. The cultivation of Easter lilies is undertaken for export to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. However, owing to high labour costs and the shortage of suitable land, it is extremely doubtful whether the cultivation of Easter lilies, despite the keen demand for them at Easter time, will be expanded beyond the present five to six acres.

45. The continued increase in the population and corresponding increase in housing and the need for more playing fields further encroached on the land available for agriculture, of which in 1966 there remained a total of about 930 acres (945 acres in 1965).

46. There is a small fishing industry in Bermuda. It is estimated that the annual catch of fish and spiny lobsters is valued at about £300,000.

Bermuda has neither forests nor mines.

Bermuda has three ports, Hamilton, St. George's and Freeport.

47. There are 132 miles of roads. The number of mechanized vehicles was 24,362 in 1965 and 26,314 in 1966.

48. The only airfield is at the United States Air Force Base, Kindley Field, which was constructed during the last war solely for military purposes. In 1948, this base was opened to civil aircraft in accordance with the provisions of a treaty agreement between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

49. A retail price index was established in January 1961 and is computed quarterly. Taking January 1961 as 100, by October 1966 the index stood at 108.5 compared with 105.7 in October 1965.

50. On 28 April 1967, the new government retail price index was published. The biggest advance in prices was in household and personal expenses (5.2 per cent between April 1966 and April 1967). The over-all cost of living had increased 0.5 per cent since the beginning of the year, and 2.7 per cent since April 1966.

51. In 1966, imports into the Territory were valued at £38,249,478, including those into Ireland Island Freeport, compared with £36,366,901 in 1965. Local exports were valued at £723,680 in 1966, compared with £945,723 in 1965. Re-exports were valued at £18,464,272 in 1966 as against £18,505,657 in 1965. Although the visible balance of trade continued adverse, there was substantial and fully compensating revenue from invisible items, including the tourist business; repairs to shipping sustaining damage; accommodation, goods and services supplied to the United States bases in Bermuda; considerable investments at generally low rates of interest of United Kingdom capital in Bermudian enterprises; the continued establishment in large numbers in Bermuda of international companies which, in addition to paying a government fee of £200 each per annum, involved substantial legal, banking and accountants' fees and other expenses locally. The operation of the Ireland Island Freeport also earned revenue for the Territory from such sources as rent and services, so that the over-all balance of trade was favourable. The United States is Bermuda's principal trading partner, providing almost half of the Territory's imports in 1966.

52. Revenue and expenditure for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 were as follows:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Revenue	£6,554,063	£6,659,883	£7,643,518
Expenditure	£6,384,975	£6,872,519	£7,250,439

53. It was reported in October 1967 that in 1968 Bermuda would have a record budget. Expenditure for 1968 was estimated at £8,245,780, while revenue was estimated at £8,342,816. Capital expenditure was estimated at £1,288,290. The anticipated deficit in 1968 was therefore expected to be £1,042,170 as against £1,250,916 in 1967.

54. A land tax (Land Valuation Act) mentioned in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), paragraph 476), was adopted by the House of Assembly on 19 July 1967 by 17 votes to 4. It has been decided that the Land Valuation Act, imposing taxation on buildings at the rate of two shillings a year on every pound sterling of the assessed annual rental value, should yield about £600,000 per annum.

55. Bermuda has no income tax and attracts the registration of many international companies. It is reported that at the end of 1967 there were 758 registered

foreign companies in Bermuda. It is estimated that about 100 such companies are formed in the Territory every year.

56. On 17 January 1968, the debate on a new bill, designed to encourage the new investments to Bermuda was opened in the House of Assembly. A joint select committee which had considered the question presented a report in which it recommended that three concessions be granted in order to promote the economic development in the Territory: the possible deferment of customs duties; the relaxation of provisions concerning immigration; and the granting of privileges to foreign corporations to enable them to take up a lease for ninety-nine years, instead of 21 years, according to the existing legislation. The report was unanimously adopted and the bill - the Industrial Development Act - was passed.

57. The Pension Trust Funds Act was passed by the Legislature in 1966. This Act establishes conditions which are likely to encourage international undertakings to make Bermuda a base for the management of pension trust funds. It provides that the rule against perpetuities shall not apply to registered pension trust funds and accords tax advantages to such funds and related locally incorporated companies managing pension trust funds.

58. Monetary talks. Talks between representatives of the Bermuda and the United Kingdom Governments to maintain the stability of the Bermuda economy in the light of developments in the world monetary system began on 25 March 1968 in London. It was reported that the main points of the agreements were as follows: "Bermuda is to be allowed to hold some reserves in dollars instead of all in sterling; early adoption of a decimal currency system which will include special Bermuda coins; and the establishment of a Central Bank in Bermuda to maintain the internal and external value of the Colony's currency."

Social conditions

59. Racial discrimination. On 10 November 1967, a bill to abolish discrimination in legal instruments was adopted by the House of Assembly. Two independent members objected to the bill. The Deputy Leader of the UBP, who was in charge of the debate on the bill in the House said that it was designed to prevent discrimination in the disposition of property or anything in the way of racial matters being contained in legal instruments. The gist of the bill was that if race was mentioned in any legal document it was to be treated by the Courts as if there had been no mention of race.

60. Social services. Social services are provided mainly by the local authorities and by charitable organizations. A government board provides financial assistance and co-ordinates activities.

61. On 25 October 1967, the Governor, in his message opening the new session of Parliament, referred to the contributory pensions scheme for elderly people and the hospital insurance scheme which committees of the Legislature had been dealing.

with for several years and expressed hope that they would be given final legislative approval before the end of life of the present Parliament.

62. Most substantial private undertakings and public utilities have health schemes by arrangements with insurance companies, and the cost of the premiums is mutually shared by employers and workers. Some employers in private enterprise have arrangements for retirement pensions for their staff.

63. Labour. There is no department of labour as such but there is a Labour Relations Officer who mediates in labour disputes when required to do so and advises employers, including the Government, who seek his advice on matters concerning labour generally. He is an officer on the staff of the Colonial Secretary.

64. The Labour Relations Advisory Committee continued to meet at quarterly intervals during the period under review. Early in 1966, the Labour Relations Advisory Committee agreed upon a memorandum containing certain fundamental principles for the promotion of good labour relations in Bermuda. The memorandum was transmitted to the House of Assembly with a message from the Governor. It is regarded as a code for industrial relations in Bermuda.

65. There were seven employees' unions registered in the Territory in 1966, namely, the Bermuda Industrial Union, the Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers, the Bermuda Dockworkers' Union, the Bermuda Civil Service Association, the Bermuda Federation of Variety Artists, the Electricity Supply Trade Union and the Union of Government Industrial Employees. There is one employers' organization, the Bermuda Employers' Council.

66. During 1966, 2,325 non-Bermudians were allowed by immigration authorities to accept employment in Bermuda. Of these, 1,230 came for employment in hotels or restaurants. In the same period 1,114 hotel personnel left the Territory. The following is the nationality breakdown of those allowed into Bermuda: British (United Kingdom, Canada and West Indies), 1,173; United States, 474; Portuguese, 182; Italian, 130; Swiss, 46; German and Austrian, 211; French, 56; others, 53.

67. Public health. There are four hospitals in the Territory: King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, which is the general hospital, and Prospect Hospital, a geriatric unit (both are run by a Board of Trustees); St. Brendan's Hospital, for

mental disorders, and Lefroy House, for geriatric cases (both are run by the Medical and Health Department). They are supported by fees charged to patients, voluntary contributions and government grants.

68. In 1966, the birth-rate was 20.49 and the death-rate was 7.05. The infant mortality rate was 29.82.

Educational conditions

69. The Schools Act, 1954, Amendment Act, 1965, established the right of all children of compulsory school age (5 to 14 in 1965, 5 to 15 in 1967 and 5 to 16 in 1969) to receive free primary and secondary education. Fees for children within the statutory school ages are therefore only charged for "B" stream pupils in the three secondary academic schools. Private schools continue to charge fees.

70. Schools are classified as "aided" and "maintained". Management of the former is vested in local committees or governing bodies, to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The non-vested ("maintained") schools are directly administered by the Board of Education. In 1966, there were seven "aided" and thirty "maintained" schools (including a school for handicapped children). The two denominational schools in Bermuda are both private, and receive no government aid.

71. Ten schools under the Board and one other provide secondary education up to "O" level G.C.E. examinations, and at three of these schools pupils are prepared for "A" level G.C.E. examinations. Commercial courses are provided at six schools and hotel training at one school. There is no university in Bermuda.

72. In 1966, the average enrolment in aided and maintained schools was 10,729, and average attendance was 10,269 (95.72 per cent). These numbers include pupils who were receiving secondary education.

73. In 1966, total government expenditure on education was £1,155,733, compared with £1,235,208 in 1965.

B. BAHAMAS^{3/}

Introduction

74. Basic information on the Territory is contained in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

75. The total estimated population of the Territory in 1965 was 138,107, of which 80,907 were estimated to be in New Providence (including Nassau, the capital).

Political and constitutional developments

76. Constitution. Under the present Constitution, which came into force on 7 January 1964, executive authority is exercised by the Governor, who is appointed by the Queen. Except in certain cases which are specified in the Constitution, he is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. The legislature is bicameral and consists of an appointed Senate and an elected House of Assembly.

77. General election, January 1967. The first general election for the House of Assembly under the new Constitution was held on 10 January 1967. The Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), led by Mr. Lynden O. Pindling, the present Premier, and the United Bahamian Party (UBP) - the two major parties in the Territory - each won eighteen seats in the thirty-eight-member House of Assembly with one seat going to a Labour Party member and one to an independent. Mr. Pindling, the leader of the PLP, formed a government after he had gained the support of the Labour Party member.

78. Proposals for constitutional advance. On 20 December 1967, the House of Assembly adopted a motion which called for the establishment of a committee to consider the question of "constitutional advance for the Bahamas". Appointed to the Committee were the Premier, two other PLP members, three UBP members and an independent member.

^{3/} The information on the Bahamas has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter on 11 September 1967, for the year ended 31 December 1966. /...

79. In moving the motion, the Premier was reported as saying ~~that~~ the constitutional advance to which he referred was not independence. It was not the intention of the Government to proceed with independence at this time; the Government would have first to consult the people of the Bahamas and seek a mandate in this respect. He explained that the Government would not seek such a mandate at the next general election.

80. The Premier informed the members that in a letter of 13 November 1967 to the Secretary of State, he had asked him to convene a constitutional and financial conference on 18 March 1968, "to settle the terms of the advance of the Bahamas Islands to full internal self-government, and to determine the role British capital might play in the development of the Islands". The Secretary of State, in a letter dated 28 November 1967, had said, inter alia, that he was willing in principle that such discussions be held in 1968, but suggested that before a date was agreed it would be useful if Lord Shepherd, the Minister of State who would be in the Caribbean area next January or February, were to visit the Bahamas for preliminary talks with the Premier.

81. The Premier said further that the course of action which his Government intended to follow was threefold: (a) to give notice to both houses of the legislature of the changes that it wished to propose; (b) to consult with Lord Shepherd when he came to the Caribbean area early in 1968; and (c) to set a date in the first half of 1968 for a constitutional conference.

82. Speaking during the debate, the member of the Labour Party, the Honourable R. Fawkes, said the Bahamas should set a target date for independence and tell the people to prepare themselves for this eventuality. Opposition members said that the Territory was struggling to regain the confidence of the outside world and that this was not the time to seek further constitutional advance.

83. On 11 January 1968, the Government's proposals for constitutional advance were presented to the House of Assembly, based on the majority report of the Committee on Constitutional Advance.

84. The main features of the majority report were as follows:

(a) Fundamental rights

85. The existing Constitution adequately provided for the fundamental rights and freedom of the individual; any further protection considered necessary could be achieved by local legislation.

/...

(b) Governor

86. The Premier should be consulted in respect to the appointment of the Governor. Those internal matters over which the Governor still exercised control should be transferred to some properly constituted Bahamian authority which would tender the appropriate advice to the Governor. In particular, it was recommended that:

- (a) the functions of the Advisory Committee on the prerogative of mercy be transferred to the Cabinet and the prerogative be exercised by the Governor as advised by the responsible Minister;
- (b) internal security and police be a general responsibility of the Government acting through a responsible Minister;
- (c) external affairs and defence continue to be the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, but that some aspects of these functions be delegated to the Bahamian Government;
- (d) in the conduct of Bahamian external affairs and defence matters, the Bahamas Government be consulted in advance and kept informed of all matters;
- (e) any decision which might be taken by the United Kingdom Government in which the Bahamas Government might not concur, be communicated to the Bahamas Government with full reasons for the decision;
- (f) the public service commissions be executive bodies.

(c) Legislature

87. The Legislature should consist of Her Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly. Ten members of the Senate should be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier, and five on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The Constitution should provide for single-member constituencies and the fixed minimum and maximum representation for New Providence and the Out Islands should be abolished.

(d) Executive

88. The Governor should continue to have the power to reserve for the approval of a Secretary of State any bill that was: (a) inconsistent with Her Majesty's treaty obligations; (b) likely to prejudice the Royal prerogative; (c) repugnant to the Constitution; (d) in breach of public faith; (e) concerned with external affairs and defence; (f) prejudicial to the holders of Government stock.

(e) Public, Judicial and Police Service Commissions

89. The Service Commissions should become fully executive as far as the appointment, removal and disciplinary control of officers in the public service were concerned; this means that the Governor would make appointments on the advice of the Service Commissions. The appointments to head and deputy head of department, and permanent secretary should be made by the Governor acting on the advice of the Service Commissions tendered after consultation with the Premier.

A public service board of appeal should be provided to hear appeals against disciplinary action or dismissal taken by a commission. The board should be composed of a judge as chairman and two other members, one of whom was to be nominated by the Government and the other by the Public Services Union.

90. Lord Shepherd, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, visited the Territory from 15 to 19 January 1968. Lord Shepherd told a press conference before his departure that he preferred constitutional matters to be decided by elected parliamentary representatives and saw no need for a referendum. He considered the above constitutional proposals "the basis of a solution". However, he disagreed with a government proposal that responsibility for internal security be transferred from the British Governor to the Bahamian Government.

91. Electoral arrangements. On 13 November 1967, the House of Assembly passed the Representation of the People Bill, 1967, which was designed to revise and simplify the procedure for registration and voting and to reduce the age of persons eligible to vote from twenty-one years to eighteen years and to increase the residency qualification from six months to five years. On 23 November 1967, however, the Senate rejected the bill by a vote of eight to seven. It is reported that this means, under the Constitution, that the earliest possible date of the enactment of the legislation would be February 1969.

92. On 4 December 1967, the House of Assembly ratified the new constituency boundaries for the Bahamas recommended by the report of the Boundaries Commission. According to the new arrangements, the number of constituencies in New Providence would be increased from seventeen to twenty and the number of Out Islands representatives reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. The minority report submitted by the only Opposition member of the Commission agreed with the majority report in so far as it recommended that all constituencies be single-member constituencies. It disagreed with the recommendation that New Providence should consist of twenty constituencies and the rest of the Bahamas eighteen. /...

93. General elections, April 1968. On 28 February 1968, the Premier announced that he had advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament and hold general elections on 10 April 1968. This announcement followed the death of one of the governing party's supporters in the House of Assembly on 18 February, which left the Government without a majority in the House.

94. The elections, which were held on the basis of the new arrangements for constituencies recently approved by the House, were contested by the two main political parties, the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) and the United Bahamian Party (UBP). The National Democratic Party (NDP) announced on 1 March 1968 that it would not contest the elections so as to give the electorate an unhampered opportunity to give a clear mandate to the Government, if it so wished.

95. At the elections, the PLP won twenty-nine seats, the UBP seven seats, the Labour Party won one seat and the remaining seat went to an independent.

96. Inquiry into the establishment and operation of casinos in the Territory. Prior to the general elections of January 1967, the Government had approved the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate charges that had been made about the establishment and operation of gambling casinos in the Territory. The new Government that took office following the elections supported the proposal for a commission of inquiry and, on 4 March 1967, a three-man Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Government. A fourth member was added on 9 March and a fifth on 10 August 1967. The Commission was presided over by Sir Ranulph Bacon, a former Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard.

97. The Commission was instructed to investigate the business of casinos operated in Freeport by Bahamas Amusements, Limited and in Nassau by Paradise Enterprises, Limited under certificates of exemption, with special reference to:

"(a) the suitability of persons employed in or in connexion with that business and the connexions, if any, of any such persons with undesirable associates within the Colony or elsewhere;

"(b) whether the legislation regarding casino gambling in the Colony and the administration thereof are adequate and in particular whether there is reason to believe that persons within the Colony or elsewhere have been able or would be likely to be able to obtain improper benefit from the profits of casino gambling;

/...

"(c) whether any former or present member of the Government or of the Legislature at any time since 1962 received or agreed to receive any direct pecuniary benefit from the operation of casinos in the country or the introduction or maintenance thereof;

"(d) the accounts of the companies and the methods of calculating and distributing profits and the recipients of those profits;

"(e) any payments not disclosed in the accounts made by the companies or either of them or any person employed by them or either of them to any other company or person."

The Commission was also asked to make "such recommendations as they may deem expedient for the proper control of the business of casinos in the Bahamas".

98. The Commission ended its hearings on 8 September 1967, after taking evidence from fifty-four witnesses. With regard to its inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the granting of a certificate of exemption to Bahamas Amusements, Limited on 1 April 1963, the Commission found that: "At the time when the application came before the Executive Council on 27 March 1963, five of six non-official members had received or were about to receive some financial benefit either from the Port Authority or the Development Company, as also were a member of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of the House of Assembly".

99. One of the members of the Executive Council referred to by the Commission, the former Minister of Finance, had received a fee of £200,000 for his work in obtaining the certificate of exemption. The Commission's finding on this transaction was as follows: "The enormity of the fee demanded and the speed and manner with which payment was affected, coupled with every circumstances of his handling of this application, leave us in no doubt that he was selling his services primarily as an influential member of the Executive Council and not as a lawyer. The acquiescence of his clients to the enormous financial demands which he made upon them was, in our view, solely because they were anxious to acquire and keep the benefit of his services in that governmental capacity".

100. The other members of the Executive Council and the Legislature referred to by the Commission had entered into agreements with the firms connected with the casino to serve as consultants for fees which varied from £500 per annum to £6,000 per annum. In the view of the Commission, the sole motive of the casino

interests in negotiating the consultancy agreements was to ensure the success of their application for a certificate of exemption. The Commission took note of the timing of the agreements, the common political affiliation of the consultants and the failure of the firms concerned to call upon the services of any of the consultants.

101. The Commission considered the legislation relating to gambling in the Territory to be inadequate, and recommended the introduction of a Gaming Act to replace the existing law on the subject. In particular, the Act should contain provisions regulating the importation and use of gaming machines and their component parts. The Commission also recommended that the Act should set up a Gambling Commission to control all forms of gambling in the Bahamas. This governing body should be limited in size, and the Commission had a preference for a tribunal with a judge or former judge as chairman and two other prominent citizens of the Bahamas who were not personally concerned in any way with the political scene or did not have business interests which might directly or indirectly be affected by the extent of casino gambling in the Territory. The Commission felt that it was vitally important that the Commission should be lifted completely out of the political arena, and be assisted by an adequately trained staff.

102. The Commission further recommended that citizens and former residents of the United States of America should not be employed in any capacity directly involved with the gambling operation, and that those already in posts should have their services terminated as soon as possible. It also proposed that the Government should enact its revenue as a fixed percentage of the profits from casino gambling; it was opposed to any form of flat-rate tax as applied hitherto, since it felt that this must tend to sap the interest of the Government and the proposed Gambling Commission in casino operations and accounts.

103. Prior to the publication of the report, in June 1967, the Bahamas Government announced that it would tax each casino in the Territory at the rate of \$B1 million (see para. 111 below) annually with effect from January 1967. However, in December 1967, after the Government had studied the Gambling Commission Report, it introduced a bill in the House of Assembly to amend the Casino Tax Act. In a policy statement made by the Premier on that occasion, Mr. Pindling said, inter alia, that, "having regard to all the circumstances, particularly the need to

guarantee the Government a minimum revenue, and, in order to give time for the proposed machinery to be set up, it has been decided that, until otherwise determined, each casino opening in the course of a year will pay a minimum tax (or licence fee) of \$B500,000 in respect of the year. Gross profits up to and including \$B5 million in any one year will be free of further tax, and gross profits over and above \$B5 million in any one year will be taxed as follows: \$B5,000,001 to \$B8 million at 10 per cent; \$B8,000,001 to \$B10 million at 15 per cent and over \$B10 million at 20 per cent".

104. Mr. Pindling also stated the Government's intention to limit the number of casinos which could be operated in Grand Bahama by Bahama Amusements, Limited; its decision to continue the present restrictions prohibiting adult Bahamians and other residents in the Bahamas from playing at the casinos; and its acceptance in principle that the training of croupiers and dealers should be undertaken within the Bahamas.

105. The Premier said that, as a matter of general principle, the Government would adhere to the basic undertakings given in the certificates of exemption granted by the former Government. He also announced that the Government had accepted the recommendation for a gambling commission, and said that details of its duties and its composition would be made public when a bill for an act setting up the commission and making provision for comprehensive gaming legislation was put before the Legislature in the near future.

106. Appointment of a Government Administrative Officer at Freeport. On 3 April 1967, the Premier defined the duties and functions of the newly appointed Government Administrative Officer at Freeport. He said that the person holding this post would represent the views of Government to the Port Authority and communicate the views of the Port Authority to Government. In addition, all government departmental heads in Grand Bahama would now channel their communications through the Government Administrative Officer.

Economic conditions

107. Tourism. The economy of the Territory continues to depend on the tourist industry. In 1966, tourism accounted for 90 per cent of the gross national product of the Bahamas and an estimated 27 per cent of the total labour force was engaged directly in providing tourist services.

108. On 15 January 1968, the Ministry of Tourism announced that the number of persons visiting the Territory in 1967 had reached 915,273. This represented an increase of 11.3 per cent over the 822,317 who came in 1966.
109. Expenditure by the Ministry of Tourism in 1966 was \$B4,992,490 out of a total expenditure of \$B44,741,720.
110. The administering Power estimates that about 30 per cent of tourist spending goes into the Public Treasury, in the form of customs duties and departure taxes. It constitutes one of the main sources of government revenue. In February 1967, the Premier stated that in 1966, United States tourists in the Bahamas had spent \$55.6 million.
111. Agriculture. In 1965, arable land under cultivation in the Bahamas was estimated at 35,000 acres. In October 1966, the rainfall from hurricane "Inez" did considerable damage to a large broiler poultry operation. Storm force salt bearing winds associated with "Inez" caused damage to bananas, particularly on Long Island.
112. In January 1967, a new \$B271,000 produce depot was opened at Potter's Cay. All bulk buying, sorting and distribution of produce to the various exchanges is being done at the new building. It is the first step in a long-range programme intended to improve the growing, receiving, handling, packaging and distribution of farm produce in the Territory.
113. Fishing. The traditional vocation of fishing continued to be an important source of food and income for many Bahamians. However, increasing opportunities for fuller and more comfortable employment in the tourist and construction industries have led to a reduction in full-time fishing efforts, particularly amongst the smaller operators, in certain parts of the Bahamas. In 1966, only 3,741 hundred-weight of crawfish, valued at \$B535,755, were exported, which represents a drop of about 50 per cent in weight and value compared with the previous year. The catch of scalefish in 1966 was 2,852,920 pounds, a 40 per cent increase over that for 1965. The wholesale value of the 1966 scalefish catch was \$B1,347,092. Landings of edible conch amounted to 1,258,195 pounds, valued at approximately \$B200,000 which represents a 20 per cent increase over the previous year's landings.

114. Forestry. The Western Bahama Islands are estimated to have 800,000 acres of forests. Most of the forests in the Territory are still the property of the Crown. Control over the exploitation of Crown forests is governed by the terms of certain licences issued more than half a century ago.

115. The three areas having exploitable timber are the Islands of Grand Bahama, Great Abaco and Andros. Of the lumber produced, 98 per cent was marketed locally and 2 per cent was marketed in the Caribbean area. Lumber production for 1966 showed a decrease of 173,000 broad feet against the output for 1965. All pulpwood produced by the concessionaires was shipped to their own processing plant in Florida (United States). No data on prices paid to the producers are available.

116. Mining. In 1966, there were six companies holding a total of sixteen concessions to explore for oil. As yet no oil has been found in the Bahamas. Licences and leases for oil exploitation, prospecting and mining are granted by the Governor, on the advice of the Cabinet.

117. Industry. There are a number of canneries processing tomatoes, pineapples and pigeon peas. Other manufacturing and processing industries include a cement factory, salt extraction operations, a rum distillery and a plastic pipe factory.

118. At Freeport, Grand Bahama, where some 50,000 acres are being developed under a special agreement as an industrial, commercial and residential area, a number of light industries have been established. The industries include those concerned with the production of chemical preparations, non-alcoholic beverages, milk products and handicrafts.

119. Straw work is produced as a cottage industry. In 1966, visitors spent an estimated \$B1 million on straw souvenirs.

120. The Ministry of Electricity has the responsibility for all public electricity supply systems in the Territory. New Providence and Paradise Island are served by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation, a public body set up in 1956. At 31 December 1966, the corporation controlled generating plant with a total capacity of 37,540 kw. The annual outputs for the years 1965 and 1966 were 137,437,845 kWh and 159,725,825 kwh respectively.

121. Statistics of industrial production are not available.

122. Transport. At the end of 1966, 21,056 motor cars and 7,443 other vehicles were registered in the Territory. There are no railways in the Territory.

Air freight deliveries and pick ups amounted to 3,545,503 kilos; the number of

air passengers totalled 648,454 persons. These figures exclude domestic and military freight and passengers.

123. A new construction project involving more than \$B250,000, to enlarge passenger handling facilities at Freeport International Airport was approved by the Port Authority in September 1967. The new construction follows the large-scale terminal expansion project begun in August 1967 and the building of a \$B250,000 restaurant and flight-catering facility, started in June 1967.

124. The number of vessels which entered the Territory in 1966 was 6,860 (tonnage, 6,458,532); the number of vessels cleared was 3,993 (tonnage, 5,821,532).

125. Currency and banking. Until May 1966, British sterling currency was in use. In May, the Bahamian dollar replaced sterling. The Bahamian dollar is divided into 100 cents and is the equivalent of 8/2d.

126. There are twelve major banks in the Territory.

127. In December 1967, the Honourable R. Fawkes, Minister for Labour and Commerce, stated that in the months ahead the Bahamian Government should be working towards the creation of a Central Bank of the Bahamas; such a bank would issue its own currency and "would be the first step towards economic independence".

128. Trade. In 1966 exports were valued at \$B16,665,934, compared with £4,520,797 in 1965, and were mostly to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Denmark, Netherlands and Finland. The major export was cement (\$B6,519,728). The value of imports during 1966 amounted to \$B142,634,703, compared with £37,431,173 in 1965, and were chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Aruba, the Federal Republic of Germany and Jamaica.

129. Public finance. The total estimated revenue of the Colony amounted to \$B52,654,753, in 1966, compared with £14,953,369 in 1965. Customs duties (\$B28,788,840) were the main sources of revenue. Total estimated expenditure amounted to \$B44,741,720, compared with £12,687,189 in 1965.

130. Economic programmes. At the opening of the new Legislature on 9 February 1967, the Governor of the Territory, setting out the Government's programme for 1967 in the speech from the throne, said, inter alia, that the Government intended to prepare and adopt a comprehensive development plan designed to expand the economy and to develop social services so as to bring the maximum benefit to all sections of the community. It had also recognized a need to re-examine the whole basis

of the economy with a view to determining whether there was any scope for diversification and, if so, in what direction. Emphasizing that tourism must continue to be the main direction of the colony's efforts, the Governor said that secondary industries should also be encouraged. A professional survey to this end was to be made by Government to make recommendations on practical ways in which the economy might be diversified, with particular reference to the potentialities of agriculture, fisheries and light industries.

131. On 13 July 1967, the Cabinet announced a number of steps in government plans to develop the economy of the Territory. They were, the establishment of a Department of Social and Economic Development; the appointment of a firm of industrial consultants to lay the foundations of the new department by giving directional guidance and advice; the arrival of a United Nations team to advise the Government on drawing up a formal request for assistance under the United Nations Development Programme; the announcement that a review of the tax structure would be carried out by Harvard University Professor Richard A. Musgrave; and the announcement that an Economic Advisory Council was to be set up by the Government. At the same time, it was announced that the Economic Advisory Council would consist of nine members drawn from business, finance, trade unions and other economic bodies. Economic and fiscal matters of general interest to the community would be referred to the Council for its views and advice, and the Council would work in close association with the firm of consultants and with Professor Musgrave.

132. Regional economic development. A delegation from the Bahamas, led by Mr. Hanna, Minister for Education, participated in the Conference of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries which began on 22 October 1967 in Barbados.

133. The Conference was called to consider, among other matters, the establishment of a free trade area and a regional development bank which had been proposed by a mission from the United Nations Development Programme.

134. With regard to the establishment of a free trade area, Mr. Hanna was reported to have said that as the Bahamas was largely an importing country, its trade with the Caribbean area would be principally a one-way affair. It would therefore be unable to participate in such an arrangement. However, he asked the Conference to leave the door open for the Bahamas to participate at some later date.

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135. The delegation was reported to have expressed keen interest in establishing a regional development bank.

Social conditions

136. Prices and cost of living. Prices in general continued to be high, especially as local food production was limited. The cost of living index at the beginning of 1965 was 190, compared with 100 in 1949.

137. In January 1966, on the advice of an expert from the United Kingdom, it was decided to abandon the cost of living index and to introduce an index of retail prices. By 31 December 1966, the retail price index had reached 106.92, and for the January-March 1967 quarter rose to 107.5 (January-March, 1966 = 100).

138. National income statistics are not available.

139. In September 1967, the President of the Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions, was reported as having said that the Federation intended to request the Government to adopt a minimum pay rate of \$B1.50 an hour. He said that the rate would include all categories of workers and would be a basis from which negotiations could begin. The figure of \$B1.50 was based on a survey conducted two years previously by Mr. J.B. Wilmhurst, an economic expert from the Ministry of Overseas Development, in which he had stated that a worker required a minimum of \$B60 for a forty-four-hour week to live adequately. The President said that waitresses earned \$B7 a week or 15 cents an hour, and that maids in major hotels made \$B15 a week.

140. On 8 November 1967, the Premier submitted to the House of Assembly a report of the Salaries Commission which was appointed in May 1967 to review the salary structure of the public service. The Premier informed the House that the Government had approved the report. He said that principal recommendations in the report included the division of the public service into four main groups; the strengthening of the "middle grades"; closer interrelation of basic starting salaries; and common entry points for similar academic qualifications. The report also recommended that all established posts should become pensionable, and agreed in principle that public servants should receive free medical attention.

141. Labour. In 1965, there were fifteen trade unions and six employers' associations registered in the Bahamas. In March 1967, a new union - The Bahamas Commercial, Clerical and Allied Workers Union - was founded. In the same month,

a merger between the Bahamas Trade Union Congress and the Bahamas Federation of Labour (BTUC/BFL) took place. The new organization (BTUC/BFL), which has 7,000 members, is a confederation of thirteen unions and its objectives are to advise and render technical assistance to trade unions. It will also serve as a liaison body between the Bahamas and international trade unions and social organizations, including the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Caribbean Congress of Labour.

142. On 15 April 1967, the Ministry of Labour issued an "Industrial Relations Charter" setting out the reciprocal obligations and responsibilities of employers and trade unions in the settlement of labour disputes, and in having recourse to machinery for negotiations, conciliation and arbitration. It also emphasizes the role and the terms of reference of joint industrial councils and enumerates various principles relating to employment policy and the training of Bahamians on job sites. The statement indicated that the BTUC/BFL had voted unanimously in favour of the charter on 21 March 1967, and on 7 April, the Grand Bahama Port Authority Limited had accepted it as spelling out the basic principles that should govern future employee-employer relations.

143. Public health. There are four main government hospitals, with more than 300 beds. In addition, there are several non-government medical institutions. In 1966, public medical and health staff consisted of 1,013 persons, including fourteen medical specialists, twenty-four medical officers, thirty-seven nursing sisters and 121 qualified nurses. There were also thirty-eight private medical practitioners, twelve dental practitioners and forty nurses.

144. Total recurrent expenditure on health services was \$B4,947,848 in 1966, (£1,446,092 in 1965). This represented 10.61 per cent of total recurrent expenditure.

145. Racial discrimination. On 16 December 1967, it was reported that the Bahamas House of Assembly had appointed a Select Committee to consider legislation against racial discrimination in public places.

Educational conditions

146. Education is free and compulsory between the ages five and fourteen years of age in government schools. The number of schools as at July 1966 was as follows:

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Schools

Schools	Post-secondary	Secondary and post-primary	Primary	Total
Government schools	2	7	156 ^{a/}	165
Aided	-	6	11	17
Unaided	-	6	36	42
TOTAL	2	19 ^{b/}	203	224

a/ Includes 116 all-age schools.

b/ Nine of these have their own primary departments.

Pupils

	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Secondary</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Government schools	10,103	11,070	2,975	3,509
Aided	1,692	1,871	1,095	1,099
Unaided	2,181	2,451	572	751
TOTAL	13,976	15,392	4,642	5,359

147. The Technical College, established in 1962, provides full-time, and part-time and evening courses in technical and commercial subjects, in crafts and in the hotel trade. The Bahamas Teachers College provides one and two-year full-time teacher training.

148. There are no institutions of higher learning in the Territory but the Bahamas have a special relationship with the University of the West Indies to which

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Bahamian students are admitted. A number of Bahamians enter universities in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The Government provides scholarships to the University of the West Indies and other institutions abroad.

149. On 15 November 1967, it was announced that the first institution of higher education in the Bahamas, which was to be established by the American Lutheran Church at Freeport, was scheduled to open in September 1969. Envisaged is a modern, international Christian University to serve students from the United States and other countries as well as the Bahamas and nearby islands. The Grand Bahama Port Authority has granted a licence for a University of the Bahamas at Freeport.

150. On 4 January 1968, it was reported that three consultants from the United Kingdom and Canada had arrived in the Bahamas to prepare a report on behalf of the University of the West Indies for submission to the Bahamas Government on the development of a Bahamas college. The College would provide education to sixth-form level combined with further work in teacher-training, technical education and extra-mural studies. The College was planned to be closely related to the special needs of the Bahamas, as well as closely linked to the University of the West Indies.

151. Estimated recurrent expenditure on education in 1966 was \$B4,876,319 (a little over 10 per cent of total recurrent expenditure); capital expenditure was \$B2,112,205.

152. There are two daily and four weekly newspapers in the Bahama Islands (in English only).

153. It is estimated that there were 35,000 radio receivers and 7,000 television sets in the Territory in 1966.

C. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS^{4/}

Introduction

154. Basic information on the Turks and Caicos Islands is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (Part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

155. The Turks and Caicos Islands are geographically part of the Bahama Islands. The land area is estimated at 169 square miles (430 square kilometres).

156. The estimated population in 1964 was 6,770.

Political and constitutional developments

157. The present Constitution which came into effect on 5 November 1965, remained in force during the period under review. The main provisions of the Constitution were set out in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

158. Briefly, there is an Administrator at the head of the administration in the Territory who is responsible to the United Kingdom Government, through the Governor. The Governor of the Territory is also the Governor of the Bahamas. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council with a majority of official and nominated members. He is assisted by a Legislative Assembly with a majority of elected members.

159. At the end of March 1967, Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, paid a visit to the Bahamas. During a press conference on 23 March 1967, she was reported to have said that she had mentioned to the Premier of the Bahamas some of the views expressed by the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands during her visit there concerning the linking-up of

^{4/} The information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter on 15 January 1968, for the year ended 31 December 1965.

those Islands with the Bahamas. "They see the eventual possibility of a link", she said, "but they would have to decide themselves whether it would be with Jamaica or the Bahamas. This was something which might be considered some time in the future."

160. At the end of January 1968, the Administrator of the Territory, Mr. R. E. Wainwright, and four members of the Legislative Assembly visited Nassau (the Bahamas), where they presented their request for constitutional reform to Lord Shepherd, British Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs. The basic change proposed would be in the Executive Council; a single Council would be created with executive and legislative functions which would include all of the nine elected members of the Assembly; the Administrator would be bound in executive matters by the conclusions of the Council and if he wished to act contrary to them he would have to seek the approval of the Secretary of State. The Administrator would continue to be responsible in his discretion, for the public service and for internal security and external affairs.

Economic conditions

161. The production of salt by solar evaporation from sea water, once the basic industry of the Islands, continued to decline. Production is still carried on at Salt Cay, although it ceased in Grand Turk and South Caicos at the end of 1964. At the end of 1966 discussions were proceeding with a large chemical company in Jamaica with a view to increasing production to 15,000 tons per annum and resuscitating the industry. In 1966, a total of 5,500 tons of salt were shipped at the value of £9,732 (6,773 tons and £10,000 in 1965).

162. Fisheries continue to be of great economic importance and the spiny lobster (crawfish) has become the chief export of the Islands. In 1967, 140,020 pounds of crawfish were exported with a return of £65,190 (£30,000 in 1966). A Fisheries Officer was appointed to the Islands in 1966.

163. There is practically no agriculture carried out in the salt islands, but in the Caicos, corn, beans and other crops are grown in quantity to satisfy local needs. It has been shown by experiment that excellent crops could be grown under irrigation.

164. The oil exploration licence granted to the Bahama California Oil Company in 1955 was reissued in 1965 and renewed in 1966. The results so far have been negative.

165. During the period under review, there was active interest in the tourist potential of the islands, and by the end of 1966 considerable progress had been made. In that period, the leasing of 4,000 acres in Providenciales to Provident Ltd., was agreed, and the company was given an option to outright purchase on completion of certain development projects which had been approved by the Executive Council. The Council also negotiated with other prospective investors for the development of all the islands of West and East Caicos, and Pine Cay.

166. In 1967, imports were valued at £356,943 and exports at £50,692, compared with £422,795 and £44,953 in 1966. The principal imports are food, beverages and manufactured articles, and the main exports are salt, crawfish and

167. The grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom amounted to £150,262 in 1967, compared with £186,397 in 1966. The principal sources of revenue are from customs dues and the sale of stamps, which amounted to £69,508 and £54,238 respectively, in 1967.

168. It was reported in September 1967 that the Turks and Caicos Islands were among eleven Caribbean Territories which would benefit from a £3 million grant and loan scheme approved by the United Kingdom Government under its Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Under the scheme a number of engineering projects such as the provision of airstrips, roads, jetties, water supplies, navigational lights and sea defences, are being undertaken.

169. There are three ports in use: Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour. During 1965-66 the main roads in Grand Turk were resurfaced with the assistance of the contractors from the United States Air Force Base.

170. In January 1968, it was reported that the Caribbean Development Division of the United Kingdom Ministry had recently announced a grant of nearly \$EC400,000 for the resurfacing of the South Caicos Airfield. The resurfacing of the runway with bitumen would enable planes such as the Avro 748 turbo-jet to land there safely. It was expected that the work would be completed in about June 1968.

Social conditions

171. Prices. The prices of basic foods have remained reasonably stable; all others, particularly imported tinned goods, are disproportionately expensive. In addition, because of the acute shortage of suitable housing on Grand Turk, and the increased demand brought by the families of personnel serving on the United States Air Force Base, rents have remained high.

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172. Labour. An average of fifty-five persons were employed in salt production at Salt Cay. The Government continued to try to place those seeking work overseas in various shipping lines (thirty-five men from the Islands were employed aboard vessels belonging to National Bulk Carriers, Inc., and a further twelve men were employed on ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company at the end of 1966). A total of eighty-two Islanders were employed in the two United States bases in 1966.

173. Owing to the low level of wages paid in the Islands, increasing numbers of the population were migrating to the Bahamas for employment and no school leavers were seeking work in Grand Turk.

174. There is only one registered trade union in the Territory - the St. George's Trade Union in Cockburn Harbour.

175. Public health. Out-patient clinics were held in Grand Turk and Cockburn Harbour a few days a week, in addition to weekly ante- and post-natal clinics. In Grand Turk there is a twenty-bed hospital and there are small clinics at Cockburn Harbour and Bottle Creek. Construction of the new clinic in Grand Turk started in 1966 and the construction of the clinic at Bottle Creek was almost completed. The staff at Grand Turk Hospital consisted of a matron, four staff nurses and six probationer nurses, and a trained midwife for dispensary and district ante- and post-natal work. There is also a Public Health Inspector and a staff of two for preventive work.

176. The birth rate is far in excess of the death-rate. In 1966, the number of births was 199, and of deaths were 63. The public health of the Islands continued to be satisfactory. Gastro-intestinal diseases continued to be the most common in the Islands, owing to the difficulty of ensuring the purity of the water supply, which is mainly rain water collected in tanks.

177. Government expenditure on the medical service was £27,734 in 1966, compared with £26,639 in 1965.

Educational conditions

178. The education system of the Territory is under the control of the Board of Education appointed by the Administrator. Thirteen elementary schools served the six inhabited islands. There is one secondary school which is situated in

Grand Turk, where the children are prepared for the Cambridge General Certificate of Education, the London General Certificate of Education and the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. A commercial class, in which instruction in typing, shorthand and bookkeeping is given, was formed in 1966. In 1966, the total number of children enrolled was 1,688.

179. Expenditure on education totalled £35,113 in 1966, compared with £31,722 in 1965.

180. Three assistant teachers were given bursaries during 1966 to facilitate graduate studies at universities in the United Kingdom and the University of the West Indies.

181. There are no newspapers or periodicals in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

D. CAYMAN ISLANDS^{5/}

Introduction

132. Basic information on the Cayman Islands is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14, (Part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

133. In 1966, the estimated population was nearly 10,000.

Political and constitutional developments

134. The constitutional arrangements as described in the previous report remain unchanged. Briefly, there is an Administrator who is advised by an Executive Council with a majority of official and nominated members. He is assisted by a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

135. On 13 January 1967 the following private members' motion was introduced in the Legislative Assembly:

"Whereas a few months ago, a Committee was set up to examine and make recommendations for changes in our present Constitution,

"And whereas no definite proposals were agreed upon,

"And whereas it is becoming more evident that some changes are necessary to bring political status of the Cayman Islands in line with other developments,

"Be it resolved that this Honourable House appoints a Committee composed of all members of the Legislative Assembly to consider the matter of constitutional advancement, and after consultation with their constituents, to frame proposals for submission to Her Majesty's Government for an advanced constitution for the Cayman Islands, if that is the desire of the majority of the electors."

^{5/} The information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this paper is the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter on 21 August 1967, for the year ended 31 December 1966.

186. This motion was accepted unanimously by the House. Accordingly, a Committee of the whole House met on 19 and 26 January and on 2 and 16 February 1967 to discuss the following subjects: (a) amendments to the present Constitution; (b) internal self-government; and (c) partial internal self-government. After the discussions, a memorandum of proposed constitutional changes and amendments was agreed on by a majority of members.

187. According to the proposed changes, the Legislative Assembly would no longer have any nominated members. There would still be three official members (at present the Assistant Administrator, the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Treasurer), although it was proposed to replace the Stipendiary Magistrate by the Attorney-General. The Assistant Administrator would be the Leader of Government Business in the Legislature.

188. It was proposed also to relieve the Administrator of his duties as President of the Legislative Assembly and to replace him with an independent Speaker chosen from outside the legislature.

189. It was proposed that the Executive Council should be composed of the Administrator as a chairman of the Council, three official members, the Assistant Administrator, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General, and five elected members appointed by the Legislative Assembly. These members should now be given executive authority and would have portfolios.

190. The Committee's report contained the following conclusions: (a) the effect of these proposed changes would give a greater degree of responsibility for the affairs of the Cayman Islands to the elected representatives of the Caymanian people; (b) the Administrator's reserve power would remain unchanged together with his executive and co-ordinating duties except for the authority delegated to the elected members of the Executive Council; and (c) the cost of the proposed changes was negligible and the Cayman Islands could easily afford it.

191. The Committee reported that the proposals had been discussed by the elected representatives with their constituents at meetings throughout the Territory and in all but two of the constituencies the proposals had been opposed on the grounds that a substantial majority of people did not wish for any change at present in the existing constitutional arrangements. The Committee therefore concluded that there was no mandate from the people for the proposed changes, despite the fact that they were supported by the majority of elected representatives. The Committee,

therefore, recommended no change, except that the Stipendiary Magistrate should be replaced by the Attorney-General on the Legislative Council in 1968.

192. It was reported that for the first time in history, from 12 to 16 June 1967, the Court of Appeal of Jamaica sat in the Cayman Islands to hear Cayman Islands appeals (under arrangement with the Government of Jamaica, appeals from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands go to the Jamaican Court of Appeal).

193. The Jamaican Court of Appeal has announced its intention to hold regular annual sessions in the Cayman Islands to consider Cayman Islands appeals.

Economic conditions

194. The economy of the Territory continues to depend to a very great extent on the wages earned by Cayman Islands seamen employed on United States owned ships. At any one time upwards of 1,000 seamen are so employed.

195. Another significant factor in the Islands' economic development is the expansion of the tourist trade. There are fifteen hotels or residential clubs in the Islands catering for tourists, in addition to guest houses and private cottages for rent. An estimated 5,926 tourists visited the Islands in 1966, compared with 4,437 in the previous year.

196. Other industries include the manufacture of thatch rope, and turtle and shark fishing.

197. In 1966, an agricultural expert from the United Nations visited the Territory to report on the agricultural potential of the Islands. During 1966, the Government established an Agricultural Department. There is very little agricultural activity in the Islands, owing largely to the lack of good quality soil and to a shortage of labour.

198. Until 1960, there was no proper system of land registration. In that year, a law came into operation making the registration of all land transactions compulsory. Land owners were encouraged to register their titles, unchallenged registration for five years giving a good title. Beach land is at a premium, and all land suitable for building has greatly increased in price in recent years.

199. Mining. There is no mining in the Territory.

200. The principal forest products are mahogany and thatch palm.

201. Georgetown is a port of registry with forty-four vessels totalling 19,300 gross tons on the register. There are ninety-six miles of motorable roads in Grand Cayman and twenty-five in Cayman Brac. The Islands are served by two overseas airlines. There is also one domestic airline.

202. The value of imports amounted to £1,490,914 in 1966, compared with £1,157,156 in 1965. Exports were valued at £23,717, compared with £21,438 in 1965. The principal items of import are foodstuffs, textiles and fuel oil. The principal exports are turtles and turtle products, rope and shark skins.

203. Approximately two-thirds of the trade of the Territory is with the United States, and most imports are from this source. The other principal trading partner is Jamaica from which sugar, coffee, cement, liquor, kerosene and condensed milk are imported.

204. The principal sources of government revenue derive from the sale of postage stamps and import duties. These together represent over 70 per cent of the Government's annual ordinary revenue. In 1966, the estimated revenue was £390,000 and expenditure £363,403, compared with £342,849 and £319,176 respectively, in 1965.

205. In 1966, the index of retail prices in George Town, Grand Cayman, was 123, taking the figure for 1959 as 100. A limited range of various standard commodities was used for the comparison.

Social conditions

206. Labour. One trade union is registered in the Cayman Islands, the Global Seamen's Union, with a registered office in George Town. Membership is not restricted to Cayman Islands seamen, but almost all Caymanians serving on United States ships are members. Total membership is some 6,100, of whom about one-third are Cayman Islanders.

207. Public health. The medical services in the Cayman Islands are under the control of government medical officers, one stationed in Grand Cayman, and one in Cayman Brac. The average death-rate in the Islands is 7.7 per thousand. The principal causes of death are hypertension, respiratory diseases, senility and diseases of early infancy. The highest death-rate (25.9 per thousand live births) is found in infants of one year of age and under. A mosquito control and research

unit was established during 1966 to study the mosquito problem. Government expenditure on medical and public health in 1966 was £36,987 (12.3 per cent of total government expenditure), compared with £41,947 (14.2 per cent) in 1965.

Educational conditions

208. The educational system of the Territory is under the control of the Board of Education, of which the Administrator is Chairman. Primary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years of age.

209. During the year under review, there were nine government primary schools, two secondary modern schools and one secondary grammar school in operation. In addition, there are a number of Church-sponsored schools. Many of the teachers in the Cayman Islands are recruited from Jamaica. The recurrent expenditure on education in 1966 was £56,437 (18.8 per cent of government recurrent expenditure), compared with £47,553 (16.0 per cent) in 1965.

E. MONTSERRAT^{6/}

Introduction

210. Basic information on Montserrat is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14, (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

211. In 1966, the population was estimated at 14,464, almost all of whom were of African or mixed descent.

Political and constitutional developments

212. The constitutional arrangements as described in the previous report remain unchanged.

213. On 15 December 1967, the representative of the United Kingdom stated in the Fourth Committee that his Government was prepared to convene a conference to consider constitutional changes in the Territory, whenever the local political parties indicated that they were ready (A/C.4/SR.1751).

Public service

214. In 1966, there were no pensionable officers among the eight expatriate officers, compared with one pensionable and nine on contract in 1965. There were 45 local officers holding senior posts in a service of 394, compared with 42 out of 370 in 1965. Twenty-three officers were on study-leave courses overseas, compared with 25 in 1965. There were also in-service training schemes for teachers.

Economic conditions

215. The administering Power reports that the accelerated economic growth of the three previous years was maintained during 1966. The Territory's tourist

^{6/} The information on Montserrat has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 12 December 1967, for the year ending 31 December 1966.

facilities and associated real estate development projects continued to be the main stimuli, but agricultural development also played its part.

216. The administering Power also reports that the Government has drawn up a development plan for the public sector for the period 1966-70 and has adopted a draft Physical Development Plan which is to be implemented over the next two development plan periods. In order to carry out the necessary project preparation and to advise the Government on the implementation of the plan, a Development Planning Committee has been constituted. The plan, which calls for an expenditure of \$EC13.5^{7/} million over the five-year period, envisages development in two main fields: first, in the development of a tourist industry on as broad a base as possible; and secondly, in the promotion of an agricultural revolution in order to replace uneconomic peasant subsistence farming with viable mixed farms and, in the exploitation of the island's water resources, climate, geographical position and tradition of horticulture with a view to obtaining greatly increased yields and profits for vegetable growers.

217. The administering Power further reports that the Territory will also benefit from the setting up of the Caribbean Development Division of the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development. This new Division provides expert advice to the Government on all aspects of development and also advises the British Government on the scope and content of development programmes for the Territory. Considerable assistance in maintaining economic growth is also obtained from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

218. During 1966, Administration and Colonial Development and Welfare grants from the United Kingdom totalling \$EC1,537,406 together with remittances from abroad helped to maintain the economy of the Island. The Canadian Government, in addition to providing teacher-training assistance, has allocated \$340,000 (Canadian) for the improvement of water supplies. The Royal Bank of Canada provided a loan of

^{7/} The local currency in Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent was the West Indian dollar (\$WI) which equalled 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833. A new currency board, the East Caribbean Currency Authority, was established in 1965 under the provisions of the East Caribbean Currency Agreement made on 18 January 1965 between the Governments of the above-mentioned Territories. The new unit of currency is the East Caribbean dollar (\$EC); its rate of exchange is the same as that of the West Indian dollar it replaced, namely, 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

\$1,056,000 (Canadian) for a new power station and an island-wide electricity distribution system. It is estimated that over \$EC4 million were invested by real estate developers, a commercial radio station and other private interests, mostly in house construction.

219. Figures on the Territory's international trade for 1966 are not yet available. In past years, however, there has been a heavy imbalance of imports over exports. The most important exports were cotton, vegetable and tomatoes.

220. The 1965-66 cotton crop was a particularly good one, as is indicated in the table below. At the time of the planting of the 1966-67 cotton crop, early rains were favourable and an excellent crop was established. Unfortunately, hurricane "Inez", which passed south of the Island on 28 September 1966, destroyed some 170 acres and damaged a further 500 acres. The following acreages were cultivated in cotton over the past three years:

<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>
912	1,180	1,250

The yields over the last three years are set out in the table below.

	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
Total clean lint (lb.)	150,000	140,760	186,343
Clean lint per acre	130	154	518
Stained lint: per cent of total crop	1.0	1.2	1.8
Total value of crop	\$WI 195,000	\$EC175,708	\$EC241,800

221. Exports of vegetables increased, rising from \$EC14,371 in 1965 to \$EC24,850 in 1966. This increase was stimulated by the ready market available in Canada and Bermuda.

222. The banana industry suffered reverses during 1966. The value of exports fell from \$EC15,523.87 in 1965 to \$EC4,937.71 in 1966, owing to unfavourable prices at the beginning of the year and the lack of crop insurance. Growers therefore turned their attention to the local market in preference to exporting, with the result

that by the end of June exports were discontinued altogether. The industry was severely hampered by hurricane "Inez", which destroyed about 80 per cent of all standing bananas. The Banana Growers' Association sought affiliation with the Windward Islands Banana Association in 1965, but was not accepted as a member. Efforts to establish bananas as a major export crop are therefore to be abandoned. About 200 acres are under bananas.

223. The sugar cane crop continued to decline and it was estimated that only 150 acres were harvested in 1966. The government mill processed the crop from peasant farmers, but the out-turn was poor, with the result that only 6,873 gallons of syrup valued at \$EC5,513 were extracted, compared with 8,920 gallons valued at \$EC7,825 in 1965.

224. The export of tomatoes amounted to an estimated 60,000 pounds of fruit for a value of approximately \$EC9,000. At the end of 1966 it was estimated that there were about forty-five acres in tomato cultivation.

225. The number of tourists visiting the Territory fell slightly, from 7,412 in 1965 to 7,314 in 1966. No estimate of expenditure by tourists is available.

226. Gross revenue and expenditure for the last three years were as follows:

	<u>1964</u> (\$WI)	<u>1965</u> (\$EC)	<u>1966</u> (\$EC)
Revenue	2,718,000	3,057,000	4,024,000
Expenditure	2,741,000	3,186,000	4,268,000

227. In the recurrent budget for 1966, local revenue totalled \$EC1,720,000; there was a grant-in-aid of \$EC690,000; and other grants, including Colonial Development and Welfare grants, amounted to \$EC111,000. Revenue under the capital budget amounted to \$EC1,503,000, which included a grant-in-aid of \$EC130,000, Colonial Development and Welfare grants of \$EC606,000 and a loan for electricity of \$EC744,000. Expenditure in 1966 amounted to \$EC2,651,000 under the recurrent budget and \$EC1,616,000 under the capital budget.

228. It was reported in April 1967 that a grant of \$500,000 (Canadian) had been made to Montserrat under the Canadian External Aid Programme to construct a new airport building and to provide navigational aids.

229. It was also reported that in April 1967 the development of a resort area was progressing satisfactorily along the western area of Montserrat and that an average

of 100 houses a year were being constructed. It was further reported that there were plans for the construction of two new hotels as well as a new supermarket in the area.

230. In November 1967, it was announced that the Caribbean Development Division of the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development had announced a further grant of \$EC60,000 to the Montserrat Government for the completion of new workshops and stores for the Public Works Department. This was additional to an earlier grant of \$EC150,000.

Social conditions

231. Labour. There were three registered trade unions of employees under the Trade Union Act, with a total membership of 500. Local employment increased considerably in construction services because of real estate development and as a consequence there was little, if any, unemployment. The main occupations continued to be agriculture, construction, repair and maintenance, professional and public services.

232. Public health. In 1966, there were three government-registered physicians (two in 1965), and two private physicians (one in 1965). There was one general hospital with sixty-nine beds (the same as in 1965), and three health centres and seven outpost dispensaries (eight in 1965), which provide for the examination and treatment of patients suffering from general and minor surgical conditions, as well as for pre-natal and infant welfare clinics.

233. The birth-rate was 23.7 per thousand (27.3 per thousand in 1965), and the death-rate 10.5 per thousand (8.5 per thousand in 1965). In 1966, the recurrent expenditure on medical and health services amounted to \$EC260,435, compared with \$EC266,589 in 1965.

Educational conditions

234. In 1966, enrolment in the secondary school was 275, compared with 271 in 1965. Other educational statistics are not yet available.

235. Recurrent expenditure on primary education in 1966 was \$EC232,388, while that on secondary education was \$EC81,344, compared with \$EC265,200 and \$EC77,825 respectively in 1965. Capital expenditure in 1966 amounted to \$EC75,464, compared with \$EC4,084 in 1965. Recurrent expenditure on education was 11.83 per cent of the recurrent expenditure of the Territory.

236. The Canadian Government also provided teacher-training assistance.

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ANNEX II*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Sub-Committee considered the Territory of Bermuda at its 104th to 108th meetings, between 7 and 16 May 1968.
2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working papers prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.464 and Add.1).
3. In accordance with the established procedure, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as administering Power, participated in the work of the Sub-Committee at the invitation of the Chairman.
4. The Sub-Committee, having taken into account the statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee made at the 600th and 601st meetings, on 30 April and 8 May, decided at its 103rd and 105th meetings, on 3 and 10 May: (a) to change the order of priorities it had established earlier with regard to the items on its agenda and to give urgent consideration to the question of Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat; accordingly, it suspended its consideration of the question of the United States Virgin Islands; and (b) to hear Mr. Roosevelt Brown and Miss Elvira Warner, petitioners concerning Bermuda; the petitioners appeared before the Sub-Committee at its 105th meeting, on 10 May, and replied to questions.

B. ADOPTION OF THE INTERIM REPORT

5. Having considered the recent developments in the Territory of Bermuda, and having heard statements by the representative of the administering Power as well as by the petitioners, the Sub-Committee unanimously adopted its conclusions and recommendations at its 107th and 108th meetings, on 16 May.

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee III for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body with the oral amendment referred to in paragraph 12 of the present chapter. These conclusions and recommendations, as revised, are set out in section II.A. of the chapter,⁷

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.468.

ANNEX III*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

BERMUDA, BAHAMAS, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS,
CAYMAN ISLANDS AND MONTSERRAT

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Sub-Committee considered the Territories of Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat at its 104th to 110th, 112th and 113th meetings, between 7 May and 19 June 1968.
2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.464 and Add.1).
3. In accordance with established procedure, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as administering Power, participated in the work of the Sub-Committee at the invitation of the Chairman.
4. The Sub-Committee, having taken into account the statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee made at the 600th and 601st meetings, on 30 April and 8 May, decided at its 103rd and 105th meetings, on 3 and 10 May: (a) to change the order of priorities it had established earlier with regard to the items on its agenda and to give urgent consideration to the question of Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat; accordingly, it suspended its consideration of the question of the United States Virgin Islands; and (b) to hear Mr. Roosevelt Brown and Miss Elvira Warner, petitioners concerning Bermuda; the petitioners appeared before the Sub-Committee at its 105th meeting, on 10 May and replied to questions.
5. At its 108th meeting, on 16 May, the Sub-Committee approved its report to the Special Committee concerning the situation in the Territory of Bermuda (see Annex II). That report was considered and adopted by the Special Committee, with an oral amendment concerning paragraph 6 of the conclusions and recommendations, at its 603rd meeting, on 17 May.

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.476.

B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

6. Having considered the situation in the Territories, and having heard statements by the representative of the administering Power as well as by the petitioners, the Sub-Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations on the Territories at its 112th and 113th meetings, on 17 and 19 June, subject to the following reservations:

(a) The representatives of Italy and Finland expressed their reservations with respect to the last part of paragraph 2 of the conclusions and recommendations, concerning the elections in the Territory of Bermuda.

(b) The representative of Bulgaria expressed reservation concerning sub-paragraph 6 of the conclusions and recommendations and stated that he did not disagree with the idea of a United Nations presence, since it was right that the United Nations should be deeply involved and play an active part in the process of decolonization. In the present conditions prevailing in Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, such a presence, however, should be first of all in the form of a visiting mission which could report on the situation. Consideration could then be given to some other form of United Nations presence.

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

[The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee II for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without any modification. They are reproduced in Section II of the present chapter.]

CHAPTER XXIX

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up British Virgin Islands as a separate item and to refer it to Sub-Committee III for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 646th meeting, on 31 October.
3. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, concerning twenty-six Territories, including British Virgin Islands, by operative paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee as well as by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.
5. The Special Committee also had before it the report of Sub-Committee III entitled: "Review of Work (1968)",^{1/} paragraph 8 of which read as follows:

"8. Owing to certain circumstances and lack of time, the Sub-Committee decided to defer consideration of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands."
6. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee, following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), decided to note the above-quoted decision of the Sub-Committee and to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the Fourth Committee's consideration of the Territory. It further decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to the Territory at its next session.

^{1/} A/7200, chapter I, annex IV.

ANNEX I*

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	1 - 3
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* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.475

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territory of the British Virgin Islands has been considered by the Special Committee since 1964 and by the General Assembly since 1965. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory are set out in its reports to the General Assembly at its nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.^{1/} The General Assembly's decisions concerning the Territory are contained in resolutions 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.
2. In its conclusions and recommendations adopted in September and October 1967,^{2/} the Special Committee inter alia reaffirmed that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to apply fully to the Territory; took note of the result of the constitutional conference of October 1966, and also of the elections which were held in the Territory on 14 April 1967; regretted that, despite the political and constitutional progress made in the Territory, the administering Power had failed further to implement the provisions of the Declaration and other General Assembly resolutions relating to the Territory; reiterated the view that it should be possible for the Territory to unite with other Territories in the area in order to form an economically and administratively viable state; invited the administering Power to encourage open, free and public discussions of the possible options from which the people could make its choice in its efforts to attain the objectives of the Declaration and other resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Territory, and to ensure that the people of the Territory exercised its right of self-determination in full knowledge of the options open to it; and urged the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory and to extend to it full co-operation and assistance.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XXV, paragraphs 308 to 312, 322 to 326 and 332, 333; A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII, paragraph 469; A/6700/Add.14 (part II).

^{2/} A/6700/Add.14 (part II), paragraph 1033 B.

3. By resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, which concerned twenty-six Territories, including the British Virgin Islands, the General Assembly approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; called upon the administering Power to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY^{3/}

Introduction

4. Basic information on the Territory is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

5. In 1965 the estimated population was 8,619.

^{3/} The information contained in this section has been derived from published reports. Information on the Territory as called for under Article 73 e of the Charter for the year 1966 has not yet been received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Constitutional and political developments

6. The constitutional arrangements remained unchanged. The Territory's new Constitution, which came into operation on 18 April 1967, was described in the Special Committee's last report.

7. It is reported that during the first half of April 1968, demonstrations took place in the Territory. Details concerning these events are not available.

Judiciary

8. Justice was formerly administered in the Territory by the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court. A puisne judge of the Supreme Court visited the islands twice a year. By an Order-in-Council which came into operation on 27 February 1967, provision was made for the jurisdiction of the new West Indies Associated States Supreme Court to be extended to the British Virgin Islands.

Economic conditions

9. In October 1967, the Chief Minister, Mr. L. Stoutt, visited London for talks on economic matters. According to reports, the Chief Minister said at a press conference on his arrival in London that the Government did not intend to take any further constitutional steps until it had put its finances in order. Basic infra-structure projects were needed in order to get things moving so as to bring more money to the Territory. One of its great needs was for a deep-water berth which would enable freighters to call there; at present all supplies had to be brought by schooner which was costly. The Territory was also in urgent need of developing light industry.

10. In March 1968, it was announced by the Government that the extension work to the existing airstrip at Beef Island would be carried out by a group of army engineers from the United Kingdom. Work on the extension began later in the month and it was expected that the first stage would be completed by the end of June 1968.

11. The value of the Territory's imports has risen from \$US2.2 million in 1963 to \$US3.8 million in 1968, of which the British share has risen from 13 per cent to 20 per cent.

Social conditions

12. Labour. In July 1967 the People's Own Party announced the establishment of the People's Own Workers Union. Mr. Zagoul Butler, General Secretary of the party, pointed out that the People's Own Workers Union has been established to negotiate grievances as to wages and conditions of work.

13. Human rights. In December 1967, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs announced that the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms had, through the agency of the United Kingdom, been extended to this Territory and others.

14. Public health. In April 1968, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced that he had recommended an allocation of \$US15,000 for the British Virgin Islands in connexion with health services for the period 1969-70. This allocation would be used to assist the Territory in the implementation of its six-year National Development Plan (1966-1970). Under this plan the Government intends to reorganize and improve the health services, with emphasis on the development of maternal and child health services and environmental sanitation activities. UNICEF would provide supplies and equipment for health centres, maternity and paediatric wards, laboratory, environmental sanitation and training, DPT vaccine and two vehicles. The World Health Organization (WHO) would also assist by providing advice and guidance, and, subject to the availability of funds, fellowships to enable qualified staff to receive training abroad. The Government of Canada would provide personnel, equipment and drugs. The Territory's expenditures on public health for this two-year period would be the equivalent of \$US300,000.^{4/}

Educational conditions

15. It was reported in February 1968 that work was progressing on the construction of the comprehensive school, which had been started in September 1967. The project is expected to be completed by July 1968. Total cost of the scheme is expected to be \$US264,282, which is being financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom.

16. At present, there are 2,350 pupils enrolled. According to reports, the ratio of untrained to trained teachers is more than 2 to 1 in a total of 100 teachers.

CHAPTER XXX

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

1. At its 59⁴th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 64⁶th meeting, on 31 October.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the consensus adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1967, in which the Assembly inter alia urged "the parties, bearing particularly in mind resolution 2065 (XX) and the consensus of 20 December 1966,^{1/} to keep the Special Committee and the Assembly duly informed during the coming year about the development of the negotiations on this colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations within the context of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee as well as by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.
5. Further the Special Committee had before it the following communications (see annex II A and B) concerning the item:
 - (a) Letter dated 26 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/302);
 - (b) Letter dated 26 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/303).

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly Twenty-second Session, Annexes,
agenda item 23 (A/7013), para. 40.

6. Also placed before the Committee were the following written petitions:
- (a) Undated letter from Mr. Juan J. Barjam (A/AC.109/PET.997);
 - (b) Letter dated 26 July from Mr. Alfredo V. Martin, Secretary, Sociedad Cuyana de Estudios Internacionales (A/AC.109/PET.1015);
 - (c) Letter dated 15 August 1968 from Mr. Jorge Mackern (A/AC.109/PET.1016);
 - (d) Letter dated 20 August 1968 from Mr. Ismael Moya, President, and eighteen other members of the Comisión pro monumento al héroe Antonio Rivero y Restitución de las Islas Malvinas (A/AC.109/PET.1020);
 - (e) Letter dated 29 August 1968 from Messrs. Alfredo Diaz de Molina, President, and Carlos Barreiro Ortiz, Secretary-General, Instituto de las Islas Malvinas y Tierras Australes Argentinas (A/AC.109/PET.1021);
 - (f) Letter dated 4 October 1968 from Messrs. Juan José Tártara, General Secretary, and Angel Ruben Quinteros, Press Secretary, National Board, People's Party of Argentina (A/AC.109/PET.1022).
7. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Special Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item, and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to the item at its next session.

ANNEX I*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territory of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) has been considered by the Special Committee since 1964 and by the General Assembly since 1965. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations and statements of consensus concerning the Territory are set out in its report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.^{1/} The General Assembly's decisions are contained in resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and in the statements of consensus approved on 20 December 1966^{2/} and 19 December 1967.^{3/}
2. By resolution 2065 (XX) adopted on 16 December 1965, the General Assembly after noting the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty over the Territory, invited the Governments of Argentina and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to proceed without delay with the negotiations recommended by the Special Committee with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem of the

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.494.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No.8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XXIII, paragraph 59; *ibid.*, Twenty-first Session (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter XXII, paragraph 469 (d); A/6700/Add.14 (part II), chapter XXIII, paragraph 1033 E.

2/ A/6628, paragraphs 12-13.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6716), item 23, page 57.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas), bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the interests of the population of the Territory. The Assembly also requested the two Governments to report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly on the results of the negotiations.

3. In accordance with this resolution, the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted reports to the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (A/6261 and Add.1, A/6262 and Add.1, A/C.4/682, 683, 703 and 704).

4. On 6 October 1967, the Special Committee, at its 565th meeting adopted the following conclusion with respect to the Territory:

"Considering that bilateral negotiations are the best way of solving the problem of the decolonization of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), but having no information on the progress made in this direction since the approval of the consensus of 20 December 1966, the Special Committee recommends that the attention of the parties should again be drawn to resolution 2065 (XX) and the consensus of 20 December 1966, with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem as soon as possible, due regard being paid to the recommendation at the end of the consensus that the Special Committee and the General Assembly should be kept informed about the development of the negotiations on this colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations, within the context of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960." 1/

5. On 14 December 1967, the Permanent Representative of Argentina and the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom transmitted letters to the Secretary-General (A/C.4/703 and A/C.4/704), informing him that their Governments had continued negotiations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and with the consensus approved on 20 December 1966, for the purpose of reaching a solution to the problem of the dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). They further informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"As a result, progress has been made towards narrowing the area of divergence between the two Governments. Both Governments are proceeding with the talks with a view to reaching a peaceful solution as soon as possible, as recommended by the United Nations."

4/ A/6700/Add.14 (part II), paragraph 1033 E.

Both Governments expressed the hope that they would report to the Secretary-General on the subject during the course of the next year.

6. At its 1641st plenary meeting on 19 December 1967, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,^{5/} adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having regard to its resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and to the consensus approved by the General Assembly on 20 December 1966 concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), takes note of the communications dated 14 December 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General ^{6/} and, in this connexion and bearing in mind the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, ^{7/} approves a consensus in favour of urging both parties to continue the negotiations so as to find a peaceful solution to the problem as soon as possible. It likewise urges the parties, bearing particularly in mind resolution 2065 (XX) and the consensus of 20 December 1966, to keep the Special Committee and the Assembly duly informed during the coming year about the development of the negotiations on this colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations within the context of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960."

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY^{8/}

General

7. The population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) excluding the Dependencies was 2,122 at 31 December 1967. The population of the Dependencies fluctuates with the sealing and whaling seasons.

^{5/} A/7013, paragraph 40.

^{6/} A/C.4/703 and A/C.4/704.

^{7/} A/6700/Add.14 (part II) chapter XXIII.

^{8/} The information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 28 August 1967, for the year ended 31 December 1966.

Constitution

8. The present Constitution of the Territory was introduced in 1949 and was amended in 1951, 1955 and 1964. It was set out in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.^{2/} Briefly, there is a Governor, the Queen's representative, who is the head of the administration of the Territory, and is advised by the Executive Council in the exercise of his powers. He may act against this advice only in certain specific circumstances. The Executive Council is composed of two unofficial members appointed by the Governor, two elected members from the Legislative Council and two ex-officio members. The Legislative Council, which is presided over by the Governor, is composed of eight members four of whom are elected.

Judiciary

9. The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the former presided over by the Colonial Secretary and the latter by a bench of magistrates composed of two or more justices of the peace. On 1 July 1965 a Court of Appeal was set up for the Territory, sitting in the United Kingdom.

Political parties

10. The only political party in the Territory, the Falkland Islands National Progressive Party, was formed in August 1964.

Economic conditions

11. The economy of the Territory continues to depend almost entirely on the wool industry. Practically all revenue is derived indirectly from sheep farming.

12. There is no industrial production in respect of food processing, metals, textiles, and chemicals; there are no industrial plants and no development plans for industrial production in the Territory.

^{2/} A/6700/Add.14 (part I), paras. 607-612.

13. The external trade figures over the last years were as follows:

(Value in thousand pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total exports</u>	<u>Wool exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
1962	940	913	413
1963	1,205	1,181	503
1964	1,187	1,151	545
1965	990	968	514
1966	1,038	998	697
1967 (estimated)	812	768	739

The United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries absorb almost all of the Territory's exports and provide most of its imports (82.5 per cent in 1966).

14. Public revenue is derived mainly from company taxes, income tax, customs duties and the sale of postage stamps. The following table gives revenue and expenditure over the past few years for the Territory (excluding the Dependencies):

(Value in thousand pounds)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1962-1963	294	337
1963-1964	287	350
1964-1965	413	387
1965-1966	426	383
1966-1967	415	511

15. Expenditure by the Territory from Colonial Development and Welfare funds amounted to £82,764 in 1966-67 compared with £5,797 in 1965-66. For the period 1966-68, an additional £80,000 has been made available.

Social conditions

1. Labour. Although it has no legal status, the Sheepowners' Association is recognised both by the Government and the employers as an authoritative body. The Falkland Islands General Employees Union is registered under the Trade Unions and Disputes Ordinance.

17. Public health. The Government Medical Department employs one senior medical officer, three medical officers, two dental officers and eight nurses. There is a 32-bed general hospital in Stanley. Total expenditure in 1966-67 was £41,774, compared with £43,880 in 1965-66. Recurrent medical expenditure in 1966-67 represented 10.7 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure of the Territory, compared with 12 per cent in 1965-66.

Educational conditions

18. Education in the Territory is compulsory and free between the ages of five and fourteen. In June 1967 the number of children receiving education in the Territory was 342 compared with 330 in December 1966. In 1966, the number of schools was five and the number of teachers (including itinerant teachers) was thirty-four. There is no system of higher education and no advanced secondary education.

19. The Territory awards scholarships annually to boarding schools in the United Kingdom. In 1966-67 eight students from the Territory attended schools in the United Kingdom under this scheme, and nineteen other children were receiving education overseas, aided by grants from the Falkland Islands Government.

20. Recurrent expenditure on education in 1966-67 was £52,447, representing 13.4 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure, compared with £49,568, or 13.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1965-66.

CHAPTER XXXI

BRITISH HONDURAS

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up British Honduras as a separate item and consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 646th meeting, on 31 October.
3. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly Resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, concerning twenty-six Territories, including British Honduras, by operative paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex I) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee as well as by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.
5. The Special Committee also had before it the following written petitions:
 - (a) Letter dated 23 April 1968 from Mr. Sabino S. Savery, Secretary, and cable dated 6 May 1968 from Mr. Ernest Cain, Chairman, CIVIC Committee of British Honduras (Citizens Integrated to Voice Interest in Country) (A/AC.109/PET.988);
 - (b) Letter dated 1 May 1968 from Mr. Compton Fairweather, Chairman, British Honduras Freedom Committee of New York (A/AC.109/PET.989);
 - (c) Letter dated 17 May 1968 from Mr. John Gollan, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain (A/AC.109/PET.996).
6. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Special Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to the Territory at its next session.

ANNEX I*

BRITISH HONDURAS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. At its 488th meeting on 20 February 1967, the Special Committee decided to refer the question of British Honduras to Sub-Committee III for consideration and report. However, owing to lack of time, the Sub-Committee decided "to defer consideration of the Territory of British Honduras".^{1/}
2. By adopting the 110th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.421), the Special Committee at its 545th meeting decided to grant a hearing concerning British Honduras to Mr. Philip Goldson, a member of the House of Representatives and the Leader of the Opposition in British Honduras. The petitioner was heard at the 548th meeting of the Special Committee on 30 August 1967.
3. In a letter dated 30 August 1967 (A/AC.109/263), the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations requested permission to participate in the Special Committee's discussion of the question of British Honduras. At its 548th meeting, held on 30 August 1967, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to accede to this request and the representative of Guatemala participated in the meeting.

* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.479.

^{1/} A/6700/Add.14 (part II), annex, paragraph 7.

4. During the twenty-second session of the General Assembly two petitioners were granted hearings by the Fourth Committee. Mr. Philip S.W. Goldson, Leader of the Opposition, addressed the Committee at its 1719th meeting on 15 November 1967, and Mr. C. Lindbergh Rogers made a statement on behalf of the People's United Party (PUP) at the 1737th meeting.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY^{2/}

5. Basic information on the Territory is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII, paras. 622 to 651). Supplementary information is set out below.

General

6. The estimated population in 1966 was 109,000.

Political and constitutional developments

7. The present Constitution, which came into force on 6 January 1964, remained in effect during the period under review. A summary of that Constitution was set out in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII, paras. 625-636). Briefly,

^{2/} The information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 15 September 1967, for the year ended 31 December 1966.

the Governor is appointed by the Queen and acts in accordance with the advice of ministers. Special responsibilities are reserved to him under the Constitution, namely, defence, external affairs, internal security and the public service. The Cabinet consists of a Premier and other ministers who are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Constitution provides also for a Security Council and a Consultative Committee on External Affairs. The Legislature, called the National Assembly, is bicameral and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

8. There are two political parties in the Territory: the People's United Party (PUP) and the National Independence Party (NIP). The PUP, with Mr. George Price, the Premier, as its leader, has been active in the Territory since shortly after the Second World War. The NIP, led by Mr. Philip Goldson, came into being in 1958 as the result of a merger between the Honduran Independence Party and the National Party.

9. In June 1965, the United Kingdom, in agreement with British Honduras and Guatemala, agreed to submit the dispute concerning the Territory of British Honduras,^{3/} to mediation. This led to the appointment in November 1965 by the President of the United States of America of Mr. Bethuel Matthew Webster, a United States lawyer, as mediator.

10. The mediator held a series of talks with the parties in the dispute. On 18 April 1968 he communicated his findings to the Governments concerned; the mediator's report was made public on 29 April 1968.

11. According to the mediator's report, the Government of the United Kingdom would grant independence to British Honduras under the name of Belize not later than 31 December 1970. The report also provided for close co-operation between Belize and Guatemala in foreign affairs, defence, communications and economic development.

12. The mediator's proposals were presented in the form of a draft treaty between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Guatemala, which would provide, inter alia, for the following:

^{3/} A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII, paras. 308-309.

Movement of goods free of taxes and restrictions between Belize and Guatemala along defined transit routes, including the tax-free transit of imported and exported goods;

Establishment of duty-free ports for the use of Guatemala in Belize and vice versa;

Unrestricted travel of Belizeans and Guatemalans in each others' countries and their equality of rights in each others' courts;

Improvement of communications between the two countries, including the construction of a road, providing an effective link;

Mutual recognition of educational qualifications;

Exchange of scientific and technical knowledge;

Mutual admission of all types of vehicles, except military vehicles or vehicles operating scheduled services for remuneration or hire;

Establishment by the Governments of Belize and Guatemala of an authority with suitable powers to establish the measures so far mentioned;

Mutual acceptance of legal documents;

Co-operation in police matters and internal security;

Co-operation in defence;

Co-operation in the formulation and conduct of foreign policy, including the readiness of Guatemala, on request, to represent Belizean interests abroad and to support the entry of Belize into the Central American community;

The British Government to undertake studies on the participation of Belize in the institutions and treaties of the Central American economic community and make grants totalling up to the sterling equivalent of \$1 million to Belize to help it meet any financial obligations incurred before independence by joining one of their institutions before the appointed independence date;

The British Government to grant the balance of this equivalent of \$1 million plus the equivalent of \$4 million to the authority established to operate the treaty in instalments not to exceed the equivalent of \$1.2 million in any one year;

The authority to consist of six persons of ministerial rank, three appointed by the Belizean and three by the Guatemalan Government, plus a chairman, being a person of international repute appointed by these six or, should they fail to find a suitable person within forty-five days of their appointment, by the United States Government;

The parties to the treaty to be relieved of all obligations under it, if Britain fails to secure the accession to it of Belize.

13. Reporting to the House of Commons on 29 April 1968, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, Mr. Michael Stewart, stated with reference to the above report: "These proposals envisage independence for

British Honduras and a settlement of the dispute between the United Kingdom and Guatemala. We shall now study them in consultation with the Government of British Honduras... Her Majesty's Government will, of course, give them very serious consideration."^{4/}

14. It was reported that the Leader of the Opposition party (NIP), Mr. Philip Goldson, announced the rejection of the proposals shortly after they were made public.

15. On 3 May 1968, it was reported that the ruling party (PUP) had rejected the mediator's report. The Premier, Mr. George Price, stated that he would ask the United Kingdom Government to arrange for an independence conference next June in an attempt to settle the colony's future.

16. It was also reported that, as a result of this opposition to the mediator's proposals, there were some street incidents and demonstrations in Belize.

17. On 20 May 1968, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Michael Stewart, announced in the House of Commons the abandonment of the mediator's plan in the following terms:

"In my statement to the House on 29 April, I said that we would study the mediator's proposals in consultation with the Government of British Honduras. That Government has now asked Her Majesty's Government not to accede to the proposed treaty, and this request has been unanimously endorsed by the House of Representatives. We have consistently made clear that the dispute with Guatemala would not be settled on a basis which was not in accordance with the wishes of British Honduras."^{5/}

18. Continuing he said: "... since the draft treaty is not acceptable to British Honduras, it is not acceptable to the British Government either."^{6/}

19. On 18 August 1967, 2,000 supporters of the Opposition (NIP) demonstrated through the streets of Belize to press their demands for a referendum on the future of the Territory.

^{4/} Parliamentary Debates - House of Commons, 29 April 1968, p. 798.

^{5/} Parliamentary Debates, Official Report, 20 May 1968, p. 18.

^{6/} Ibid., p. 19.

Economic conditions

20. Forests and low scrub cover almost 90 per cent of the total land area of the Territory and up to the later 1940's the economy was based primarily on forest products. Since the 1940's, agriculture has increasingly taken over from forestry as the mainstay of the economy, mainly through the expansion of citrus, sugar and rice production.
21. The Territory was devastated by hurricane "Hattie" at the end of October 1961. Extensive damage was done to buildings in the main areas at Belize City and Stann Creek Town as well as to agriculture. By 1966, reconstruction and rehabilitation after the hurricane damage had virtually been completed.
22. Sugar and citrus are the two most important export crops. Sugar production was 58,300 tons in 1967, compared with 43,453 tons in 1966 and 37,000 tons in 1965. Belize Sugar Industries, Ltd., a subsidiary of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., now operates the old sugar factory at Libertad as well as a new factory at Bound to Shine in the Tower Hill area which was officially opened in 1966. The total sugar-producing capacity of both factories is 150,000 tons. The total value of unrefined sugar exports in 1966 was \$BH6,492,014.^{7/}
23. The citrus industry has now recovered from the effects of hurricane "Hattie". In 1966, the total area under citrus was 8,600 acres (6,600 under oranges and 2,000 under grapefruit). The total value of all citrus exports in 1966 was \$BH4.66 million.
24. Prospects for the production of rice are reported to be encouraging. In 1966, production was 5.2 million pounds, compared with 4.5 million pounds in 1965 and 2.7 million pounds in 1963. The value of timber products exported during 1966 was \$BH2.13 million.
25. The production of lobsters and scale fish for export has developed rapidly. The value of fish exports in 1966 (largely lobster tails) was over \$BH650,000, compared with \$BH351,000 in 1963.
26. Preliminary constructional work on the new capital city at Roaring Creek, about fifty miles inland from Belize City, commenced in 1966. The main contract

^{7/} The unit of currency is the British Honduras dollar, which is equivalent to five shillings sterling or \$US.70.

for the project was awarded in 1967 to the British firm, Pauling and Company, and the work, which has already started, is expected to last at least three years. Funds for the project are being provided by the United Kingdom.

27. Funds for implementing the Government's seven-year development plan already noted previously were not forthcoming as expected and some of its targets have not been achieved (see A/6700/Add.14 (part I), chapter XXIII, para. 643). The plan is currently being revised to take account of this factor as well as changes in economic circumstances since 1963 and recommendations in the report of the Tripartite Economic Survey Mission 1966, which was sponsored by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada (*ibid.*, para. 646).

28. The total revenue (recurrent and capital) in 1966 was \$BH13,920,000, as compared with \$BH13,509,000 in 1965. The main items of national revenue were import duties and internal taxation. The Territory ceased to receive grants-in-aid after 1966, in which year the grant was \$BH300,000. Total expenditure in 1966 was \$BH15,662,000, compared with \$BH13,508,000 in 1965. Capital expenditure (\$BH2,385,000 in 1966 and \$BH1,758,000 in 1965) is financed almost entirely by Colonial Development and Welfare and other United Kingdom grants and loans, in some cases by locally raised loans and by capital revenue.

29. Imports in 1966 totalled \$BH38,761,885, which exceeded the value of its domestic exports of \$BH15,918,256 by \$BH22,843,629 and value of its total exports of \$BH19,238,687 by \$BH19,523,198. Imports include virtually all capital goods, fuel and all manufactured consumption goods. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1966 were 38.3 per cent of the total; from the United States it was 33.5 per cent and from other Commonwealth countries it was 18.4 per cent. On the other hand, 46.8 per cent of all exports went to the United Kingdom, 23.6 per cent to the United States and 18.4 per cent to other Commonwealth countries.

Social conditions

30. Labour. Unemployment exists only in Belize City, San Ignacio and Punta Garda and some of this is chronic. There are no up-to-date figures on the number of unemployed; the 1960 census reported a labour force of 27,000 of whom 2,500 were unemployed. There is considerable under-employment, particularly among waterfront workers, mainly in Belize City and Stann Creek Town.

31. Six collective agreements covering workers in agriculture, transport, electricity and sugar manufacture were reached by employers and three trade unions. A strike of short duration was called by the General Workers Development Union shortly after an agreement had been reached. For the first time a strike of "white collar" government workers was called by the Public Officers' Union. This strike was called because of the Union's dissatisfaction over the Government's handling of information of the Anglo-Guatemalan talks concerning the dispute over the Territory of British Honduras. During these two strikes, which involved 1,050 workers, a total of 1,850 man-days was lost. There were eight registered trade unions in the Territory in 1966 with a reported membership of 6,189.

32. Public health. There are two general hospitals in the Territory with 177 beds (one of them is private with 15 all-purpose beds), 5 cottage hospitals with 151 beds and 22 dispensaries. Medical services in rural areas are provided by 16 rural health centres. In 1966 there were 31 registered physicians (21 government employed), 4 nurses of senior training (3 government), 80 certified nurses (73 government), 3 midwives of senior training (2 government), 110 certified midwives (81 government), etc.

33. In 1966, the infant mortality-rate per 1,000 live births was 50.03 and the death-rate per 1,000 population was 7.1.

34. The recurrent expenditure for public health in 1966 was \$BH\$2,911.

Educational conditions

35. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years. In 1966, there were 26,592 pupils enrolled in primary schools, compared with 26,723 in 1965. With only two exceptions, all primary schools are managed by the churches. They are mostly grant-aided schools, financed through public funds provided in the Government's annual budget. All secondary schools are fee-paying denominational schools conducted by the churches. The Belize Technical College, a government institution, provides free secondary technical education. There is no university in the country and students desirous of taking post-secondary and university education must go abroad.

36. The Government is progressively increasing the number of scholarships which it awards annually. Out of 2,527 pupils enrolled in the four-year course in 1966, there were 224 holding scholarships, and of the 87 students taking VIth Form studies, there were 50 government scholars.

37. The recurrent expenditure on education in 1966 was \$BHL,654,968, compared with \$BHL,366,767 in 1965.

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