

PREM 19/3220

SECRET

Confidential Filing.

Courtesy Call by Mr Tom Adams,

Prime Minister of Barbados. AND

MR E. SANDIFORD.

BARBADOS

April 1980.

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
See Relations							
23.4.80.							
20.7.81							
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c/Foreign Barbados



Ed

bc PC

SUBJECT
MASTER
~~**OPS**~~
FILED ON:

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

26 June 1991

**BARBADOS: VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER
SANDIFORD**

This is just to confirm that the Prime Minister did raise South African cricket with Mr. Sandiford on Saturday. The Prime Minister has told me that although Mr. Sandiford made reasonably positive noises, his body language spoke differently. The Prime Minister gained the distinct impression that Sandiford was uncomfortable and unlikely to help.

You have in hand messages from the Prime Minister to Caribbean leaders.

(J.S. WALL)

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

fl

PRIME MINISTER

cc: Detectives
Press Office

You have accepted an invitation from Cornhill Insurance to the 3rd day of the England -v- West Indies Test Match at Lords tomorrow. The Barbados Prime Minister will also be in the Cornhill Box (separate briefing below). NB: thank for painting of Parliament Buildings, Barbados, which arrived at No.10 from Prime Minister Sandiford today.

The programme is as follows:

c1025 Depart No.10

c1045 Arrive Lords: escorted to Cornhill Box

1100 Play commences

Lunch in the Cornhill Box (guest list attached)

1430 Barbadian Minister of Tourism and Sports, The Hon. WESLEY HALL will present you with a cricket bat inscribed by the Australian and West Indian Test sides. This will take place in the Cornhill Box. Mr. Hall will be accompanied by his Private Secretary, Edward Layne, and by PETER HOULDEN, Director of New Century Communications (whose associate company handle the Barbados Board of Tourism advertising account. Mr. Houlden is a good friend of Robert Atkins and a former Deputy Central Office Agent).

Associated Press Photographer, Bob Dear, will also be present at the presentation of the bat.

c1745 Depart Lords

c1915 Arrive The Finings to collect Mrs. Major, and depart for:

1940

Arrive for
Constituency Association Reception and Dinner at
Houghton Hill House (lounge suit)

GUEST LIST

Ray Treen, General Manager, Cornhill Insurance (host)
Mike Newnham, Assistant General Manager, Cornhill
Anthony Holdsworth, DAS
Ian Cairns, Beachcroft Stanleys
Peter Standish, Ernst & Young
Trevor Brown, Skinners
Peter Venn, Robinson Low Usherwood & Roods
Ronnie Yearsley, BIS Applied Systems Ltd
David Quick, Lloyds Bank plc
Winston Roddick, QC
Bill Benton
Clive Williams
Desmond Le Grys, Munich Reinsurance Company
Mark Burton, Dixons Financial Services
John Hawthorn, Rumbelows Ltd
Malcolm Mutkin, MI Group Ltd
Patrick Ridett, BSB Dorlands
Dr. Herbert Palmberger, Deutsche Krankenversicherungs (DKV)
Roy Hurley, AA Insurance Services
Robert White-Cooper, Sedgwick James Ltd
Brian Barwick, Sportsnight, BBC Television
Rt. Hon. Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister of Barbados
Dr. Angelita Sandiford, wife of Prime Minister of Barbados

SP

21 June 1991

mrm c:\wpdocs\diary\lords



all

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

13 June 1991

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen,

Barbados : Visit by Prime Minister Hon Erskine Sandiford

at hand
Thank you for your letter of 10 June telling us that the Prime Minister has invited the Prime Minister of Barbados and his wife, Dr Angelita Sandiford, to watch the Trooping of the Colour on 15 June from his stand. As Mr Sandiford is in Britain as the guest of HMG (and appears to have formed the impression that this means that he has been invited by the Prime Minister) it would be particularly helpful if the Prime Minister could make a point of having a special word with him.

Barbados has become one of the most developed countries within the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). It has a standard of living well above the rest of the Eastern Caribbean of which it is the natural leader. Nevertheless, because of its narrow economic base (primarily tourism and sugar) Barbados is vulnerable to external events and is experiencing a growing external debt problem. Mr Sandiford is accompanied on his visit by a financial team who hope to raise commercial funding in the City. The EC agreed in May, with British support, to freeze the sugar price and to a compensation package for ACP sugar producers. This should be welcome to the Barbadians. Mr Sandiford has complained in the past about the balance of trade in UK's favour but this has recently decreased.

British relations with Barbados are traditionally close and friendly. Barbadian goodwill has been useful to us in international matters, particularly the United Nations, when they have almost always taken a positive and helpful line. Britain's negotiations with the Eastern Caribbean governments for an Air Services Agreement are, however, held up because Barbados alone cannot to agree to some of the proposed clauses.

/Barbados



Barbados plays a leading part in the Eastern Caribbean's Regional Security System. Mr Sandiford is staunchly committed to the fight against drugs trafficking. The UK/Barbados agreement, signed by Mr Lennox-Boyd in April, providing powers to trace, freeze and confiscate the assets of drug trafficking, is a model for the region.

Mr Sandiford has been granted an audience with HM The Queen on 18 June. His programme also includes various calls on Ministers (including the Foreign Secretary) at which Barbadian concerns over air services, drugs trafficking and addiction, education and health will be discussed.

/ I enclose a personality note on Mr Sandiford.

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq CMG LVO
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL

SANDIFORD, HON LLOYD ERSKINE MP

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Information and Economic Planning since June 1987. Member for St Michael South. (Minister of Finance since September 1987).

Born 24 March 1937 in Barbados. Educated Coleridge and Parry School and Harrison College; Barbados Scholar 1956; BA (Hons English) from UWI Mona 1960; MA (Econ) from Manchester University UK 1963 (thesis on comparisons between East Africa and the West Indies in organisation of common services).

Started out in 1956 as assistant master at Modern High School, then taught at Kingston College, Jamaica and Harrison College. Entered politics 1966 as personal adviser to PM Barrow. Appointed Senator and Minister of 1967. Captured the St Michael South seat for DLP at the 1971 elections (which constituency he has since held continuously). Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Development and Sport 1971-75; Minister of Health and Welfare 1975-76. Lecturer at Barbados Community College while DLP were in opposition (1976-86).

Elected first Vice-President of DLP 1972 and 1973; President in 1974. Deputy PM and Minister of Education on the DLP's return to Government in June 1986. Known for some years to be Barrow's own choice as his eventual successor and generally acknowledged to be the man most likely to hold the DLP together. He quite naturally therefore took the reins immediately after Barrow's sudden death on 1 June 1987. Barbados' fourth Prime Minister (and first non-lawyer) since Independence.

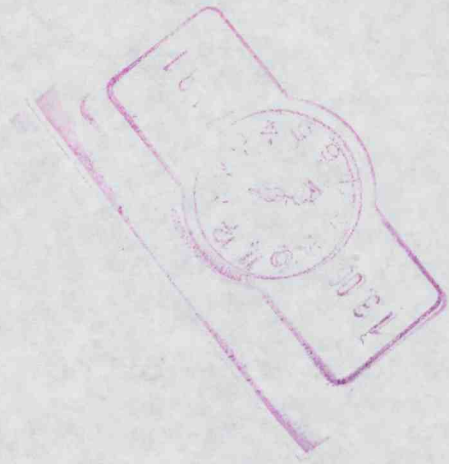
Calm and collected, but rather stolid. Intelligent, he has left his mark on the educational scene. Tends to be boring and wooden speaker though well informed. Respected for his integrity and a nice man, but has shown little drive since becoming Prime Minister and doubts exist about his powers of leadership.

Married to a Jamaican (Angelita) who recently gained a doctorate and who ably supports his political career. Three children.

CONFIDENTIAL

LP2AAY

BARBADOES; visit of
Sandford
1 April 80



File KK

a: Foreign Barbados



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

10 June 1991

TROOPING THE COLOUR: 15 JUNE

The Prime Minister of Barbados and Mrs. Sandiford will be in London on Saturday 15 June and will be watching the Trooping from the Prime Minister's stand.

Could you very kindly let me have, by Friday 14 June, a short brief and personality note on the same lines as the one already commissioned for the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent.

(J. S. WALL)

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

MBM



KW
a/Barbados

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

29 May 1991

BARBADOS: VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER HON ERSKINE SANDIFORD

Thank you for your letter of 23 May.

I am afraid the Prime Minister will not be able to see the Prime Minister of Barbados during his visit here in June. He would, however, be happy to send Mr Sandiford a letter and I should be grateful for a draft.

not needed now - see JSW's letter of 10 June.

J S WALL

Simon Gass Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

JK



cell

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

23 May 1991

Correct. /

Prime Minister ①

Dear Stephen,

May I take it you will not want to see him?

Stephen 23/5

Barbados : Visit by Prime Minister Hon Erskine Sandiford

Mr Sandiford is visiting Britain between 15 and 23 June as a sponsored visitor. He has asked to call on the Prime Minister.

Mr Sandiford has been Prime Minister since 1987. He called at No. 10 during a private visit to the UK shortly after first taking office. Since then he has visited Britain privately several times without seeing the Prime Minister. This will be his first visit since his reelection in January of this year.

Barbados is important in the Caribbean, particularly within CARICOM and the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System (RSS). It is one of the most developed of the English speaking islands in economic terms and has a long tradition of Parliamentary democracy. Links with Britain are strong and there is a large Barbadian community in the UK.

A call by Mr Sandiford would reinforce the message that HMG remains committed to the Caribbean region and will provide an excellent opportunity to reemphasise our intention to work for Caribbean interests post-1992. It will also be a further chance to underline the need for the Eastern Caribbean countries to improve regional integration, diversify their economies and to strengthen collective security.

The Foreign Secretary is conscious, however, that so soon after the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review (10 - 12 June), the Prime Minister may feel that he has done his bit for the Commonwealth. We would not, therefore, want to press this request. If the

/Prime Minister



Prime Minister decides against, it would be helpful if we could give Mr Sandiford a note from the Prime Minister looking forward to a meeting next time Mr Sandiford is in London. We would be glad to produce a draft.

The only other FCO bid for a call on the Prime Minister in this period is on behalf of Dr Banda at 1700 on 17 June.

S L Gass
S L Gass
(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq
10 Downing Street



FROM: J M G TAYLOR

DATE: 18 November 1987

MS LIFE

cc PS/Economic Secretary
Sir G Littler
Mr Evans
Mr P Davis
Mr Walsh
Mr Chisnall
Mrs Lester

edp
B/k

COURTESY CALL BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

The Chancellor met the Prime Minister of Barbados this morning. Mr Sandiford was accompanied by Mr Brazane Babb, his Permanent Secretary. Sir Geoffrey Littler was also present.

2. The Chancellor congratulated Mr Sandiford on a well organised Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. He had also welcomed the realistic tone of the discussions. Mr Sandiford said the Chancellor's contribution to the Conference had been very much appreciated.

3. Mr Sandiford said he had had some useful meetings in London. He was seeking to establish a better environment in which Anglo-Barbadian trade could take place. He was concerned that UK trade and investment in Barbados had declined since Barbados' independence in 1966. There was a fund of goodwill between Barbados and the United Kingdom, which should be built on. There was scope for further development of trade, to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

4. The Chancellor agreed that there was a close and special relationship between the United Kingdom and Barbados. He hoped this would be reflected in more trade and investment, although it

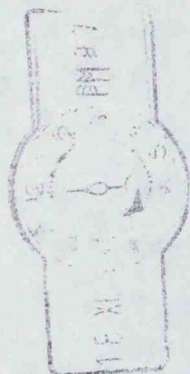


was for individual companies to take the necessary decisions. Governments could help to create the right environment, however, by guarding against protectionism. Mr Sandiford agreed.

5. Mr Sandiford said it was important to Barbados that the economies of the industrialised countries functioned properly, and that they were well co-ordinated. The Chancellor agreed. Mr Sandiford asked for the Chancellor's views on the reasons for the recent stock market collapse. The Chancellor pointed to the US deficit, international trade imbalances, fluctuations in the US dollar, the excessive rise in stock markets, and the loss of confidence in the markets in the capacity of the United States to deal with its problems. The Chancellor said that the situation called for considerable international co-operation. There were difficulties to overcome, but all the signs were that these were now being addressed. World economic growth over the next twelve months would be less rapid than over the previous twelve, but he thought a recession would be avoided.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J M G TAYLOR'.

J M G TAYLOR



file DSA DY



bc: PC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

17 November 1987

Dear Robert,

MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

You sent me yesterday some voluminous briefing for the Prime Minister's meeting with the Prime Minister of Barbados. The briefing ran to some thirty-one pages in all.

I can well understand that, when a visiting Head of Government is to see several Ministers as well as the Prime Minister, it is simpler to prepare a single set of briefing. I also know how stretched departments are. Nonetheless, you will want to bear in mind that there is another side to the coin. The briefing reached Number 10 mid-afternoon yesterday. The Prime Minister addressed the Lord Mayor's Banquet last night, an engagement from which she returned shortly after midnight. She then had a lot to read for a number of important meetings today, including intricate discussions on the arrangements for introducing the Community Charge and our future nuclear weapons policy. The chances that she would be able to wade through thirty-one pages on Barbados, even with her appetite for absorbing material, were never very high. In this case, moreover, the ratio of substance to length was very small indeed. In future, for this sort of bilateral lasting half an hour with the Head of Government of a relatively small country, it would be better to compress the briefing into a letter setting out the main points as crisply as possible.

I attach a copy of the note which the Prime Minister did have time to read. I do not suggest that you regard it as a model but simply as an indication of the way in which the main items which are likely to come up in the discussion with the Prime Minister can be dealt with in reasonably summary form.

Yours sincerely,
C D Powell
C D POWELL

DS

Robert Culshaw, Esq., M.V.O.
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Recd



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

17 November 1987

CDD
17/11

Dear Charles

Prime Minister's meeting with Prime Minister of Barbados
on 17 November at 5.00pm : BAE/LIAT

I wrote yesterday enclosing briefs for today's meeting.

Because of developments over the weekend we and the Department of Trade believe it would be helpful if the Prime Minister could raise the question of BAE's negotiations with the Eastern Caribbean airline LIAT for a US\$40 million contract for replacement aircraft. BAE's main rival is the Canadian de Havilland. The LIAT Board recommended at their meeting last month in favour of BAE by a substantial majority. This decision was expected to be endorsed at a subsequent government shareholders' meeting. However, the governments concerned failed to agree. This was almost certainly due to the consistent efforts of Prime Minister Mitchell of St Vincent who is a long-standing opponent of the ATP. His latest tactic has been to argue that in view of the UK's South African policies, it would be wrong to award the contract to BAE.

BAE have hitherto been reluctant for us to intervene at ministerial level. Mr Eggar however raised the question in general terms at his meeting with Mr Sandiford on 13 November. Since then it appears that Mitchell has succeeded in persuading more of his LIAT shareholder colleagues to vote against BAE when shareholders return voting papers in December. Intervention by the Prime Minister at this stage might help to prevent further defections, and support by Barbados which has a 15 per cent shareholding could swing the vote in BAE's favour.

We regard Mr Mitchell's actions as ill advised. The UK does a great deal for the Caribbean. UK aid per caput to the commonwealth Caribbean is the highest in the world and we spend a great deal of effort in fighting the Caribbean and ACP corner in the Community over maintenance of the preferential sugar and banana arrangements. We also do a great deal over military training, higher education, etc. We get very little in return and believe it would be appropriate to remind the Barbadian Prime Minister that we expect some reciprocity in our efforts to maintain good relations with the Anglophone Caribbean. I enclose the necessary briefing.

Yours truly

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/No 10 Downing Street



CALL ON THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE HON ERSKINE SANDIFORD MP, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND INFORMATION OF BARBADOS ON TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 1987 AT 5.00 PM.

LIAT: BRITISH AEROSPACE

OUR OBJECTIVE

- a) To persuade Barbados to vote for BAe ATP aircraft for LIAT airline.

ARGUMENTS TO USE

- a) BAe ATP only aircraft to meet LIAT's full operational requirements.
- b) Understand LIAT Board recommended it by large majority.
- c) Concerned at delay in ratification by shareholder governments.
- d) Essential that the decision should not depend on extraneous political arguments.

TACTICAL ARGUMENTS

- a) The UK would regard a decision against BAe with considerable disfavour.
- b) On technical grounds BAe is the only contender to meet all LIAT specifications.



- c) Attempts by shareholder governments to reverse the LIAT Board recommendation would appear to be taken for extraneous political reasons.
- d) This would be against LIAT and shareholder government interests in the longer term.
- e) Cannot pretend that an adverse decision would not be seen here as a blow to UK/Caribbean relationship.

HIS OBJECTIVES

- a) To avoid commitment.

OUR RESPONSE

- a) Cannot over-emphasise seriousness with which we would view it, if UK firm - with only aircraft meeting operating specifications - did not win open competitions.
- b) Hope LIAT shareholders decision will be favourable and soon.

LIAT: BRITISH AEROSPACE

BACKGROUND

1. British Aerospace (BAe) have devoted considerable effort and resources over many months to promote the sale of their advanced turboprop (ATP) aircraft to the Caribbean airline, LIAT. Diplomatic posts in the region have given much support. BAe saw off strong



French and Canadian competition and were confident of winning the LIAT contract, which is worth US \$40 million for the sale of four aircraft.

2. BAe's ATP is the only aircraft offered which meets all LIAT's operational requirements. The main rival is the Canadian De Havilland.

3. At a recent meeting, the Board of LIAT recommended the ATP to shareholder governments for ratification of a proposed purchase contract, by a 9-3 margin. But we have learnt in confidence that at the subsequent shareholder's meeting in November, there was confusion when Prime Minister Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines persuaded other Caribbean governments to vote against the BAe offer. The meeting failed to reach agreement and it was left that papers would circulate on 15 November for Governments to decide on the contract by 10 December.

4. Mr Mitchell has been a consistent opponent of the BAe ATP. His latest move is said to have arisen from the need, as he sees it for Caribbean governments to teach Britain a lesson because of its policies towards South Africa and the position adopted by the Prime Minister at CHOGM.

5. Shareholder governments in LIAT are: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados has a 15 per cent, shareholding and its support for BAe could swing the balance of known support to ensure the contract is awarded to Britain.

WEST INDIAN & ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT

16 NOVEMBER 1987

CCPC

Private Secretary

Mr. Pomeroy

Omitted in error
from the bill
for Sandiford

(I can explain over
the phone)

Adrian (17)
12



PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS: 17 NOVEMBER

COUNTER-TERRORISM

PS

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OUR OBJECTIVES

1. To persuade the Prime Minister:

a) to agree to host a British counter-terrorist exercise in Barbados at the end of October 1988.

ARGUMENTS:

a) The UK attaches great importance to maintaining a sharp edge to our counter-terrorist response by means of regular exercises. We exercise frequently in the UK (5 or 6 times a year). But we consider our biannual overseas exercise as particularly important in practicing our long range response; *(next one due in 88)*

b) Understand you have already given a favourable indication in principle that Barbados is prepared to host "Exercise Augustus".

TACTICAL ARGUMENTS

1. It is not normal practice to announce these exercises. We accept that complete security may prove impossible in Barbados (as it sometimes does in the UK). If the Barbadian authorities are concerned about the effect of any publicity on their tourist trade, hosting such an exercise would demonstrate their serious approach to the terrorist threat and may well act as a deterrent to potential terrorists.

**HIS OBJECTIVES:**

- a) To determine the exact nature of the exercise and the commitment that Barbados would have to make.

YOUR RESPONSE:

- a) Suggest that officials discuss details with Mr Babb.

BACKGROUND

1. British High Commissioner in Bridgetown spoke to Sir James Tudor (Foreign Minister) in August giving him a broader outline of what would be involved.
2. His reaction was non-committal but certainly not negative, saying it was a matter for his Cabinet colleagues.
3. During Mr Eggar's talks with Barbadian Ministers (on 16 September), the Foreign Minister told our High Commissioner that the Barbadian Government agreed in principle with the proposal for Exercise Augustus.
4. Foreign Minister proposed that experts should discuss. Officials are arranging this.

Security Coordination Department

3 November 1987

①

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS: PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT

There is an additional point which you ought to raise with Mr Sandiford this afternoon.

The Eastern Caribbean airline, LIAT, is buying new aircraft. The Board of LIAT recommended by a large majority a purchase of the British Aerospace Advanced Turbo Prop aircraft, and rejected a bid from de Havilland of Canada.

But at a subsequent Government shareholders meeting, Mr Mitchell of St Vincent argued that it would be wrong to award the contract to British Aerospace, in view of the United Kingdom South Africa policies. He seems to have got a fair amount of support for this.

However, it is not too late to save the situation. Barbados has a 15 per cent shareholding and could swing the decision in British Aerospace's favour. Britain does a very great deal for the Commonwealth Caribbean. Our aid to them per capita is the highest in the world; we fight for them in the community over arrangements for sugar and bananas; we help with military training and higher education. You might remind Mr Sandiford that we expect some reciprocity.

C D P

C D POWELL

17 November 1987

DASADX

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

MEEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

You have a meeting with the Prime Minister of Barbados tomorrow afternoon. He is Mr Sandiford: you met him at CHOGM (he was sitting just round the corner of the table from you). He took over after Mr Barrow died suddenly in June.

The purpose of his visit is mostly to boost his standing at home. His programme includes attendance at a memorial service for his predecessor in Westminster Abbey (last Friday), a visit to the Barbadian community in Manchester, a day with the West India Committee, and a day in the City. He will have seen the Foreign Secretary before coming to you, and will meet the Chancellor on Wednesday.

There are few items of substance which you need raise. The main one is Falklands. Barbados voted for the Argentinian resolution since 1984. This year's vote takes place in New York tomorrow. Your aim should be to propel Mr Sandiford directly from No.10 to the nearest telephone, to ring New York to instruct his Permanent Representative to abstain. !!

You will want to ask him about the Barbados economy and give him your analysis of the world economy (he is also Finance Minister). You might also have a retrospective on CHOGM.

If he complains about sugar, you should remind him that the ACP countries are already paid three times the world price for their sugar. Cane sugar has got to remain competitive, or Tate & Lyle will cease to take it.

He may ask for support for Dame Nita Barrow as next President of the UN General Assembly. The first step is for the Barbadians to get the support of the Latin American and Caribbean Group.

The FCO have thoughtfully provided you with thirty-two pages of briefing which I doubt you want. I attach the essentials.

EST

Charles Powell

16 November 1987

SANDIFORD, HON L ERSKINE MP

Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Economic-Planning and Information ~~Member for Michael South~~ Member for Michael South.

Born 1937 in Barbados. Educated Coleridge and Parry School and Harrison College; Barbados Scholar 1956; BA (Hons English) from UWI Mona 1960; MA (Econ) from Manchester University UK 1963 (thesis on comparisons between East Africa and the West Indies in organisation of common services).

Started out in 1963 as a teacher at Harrison College. Entered politics 1966 as personal adviser to PM Barrow. Appointed Senator and Minister of Education 1967. Captured the St Michael South seat for DLP at the 1971 elections (which constituency he has since held continuously). Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Development and Sport 1971-75; Minister of Health and Welfare 1975-76. Lecturer at Barbados Community College while DLP were in opposition (1976-86).

Elected first Vice-President of DLP 1972 and 1973; President in 1974. Deputy PM and Minister of Education on the DLP's return to Government in June 1986. Known for some years to be Barrow's own choice as his eventual successor and generally acknowledged to be the man most likely to hold the DLP together. He quite naturally therefore took the reins immediately after Barrow's sudden death on 1 June 1987. Barbados' fourth Prime Minister (and first non-lawyer) since Independence.

Calm and collected, but rather stolid. Intelligent, he has left his mark on the educational scene. An able and decisive departmental administrator. No mean speaker on the political platform, with a ready grasp of Barbadian, Caribbean and world affairs.

Married to a Jamaican (Angelina) who ably supports his political career. She runs a restaurant specialising in Chinese food.

CONFIDENTIAL

BARBADOS

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Most easterly and densely populated of the West Indian islands. One-third of the 250,000 population live in and around the capital. Some 90% are of African stock and the remainder of European, mixed European/African and Indian descent.

Political

1. The Democratic Labour Party (DLP) swept back into office in May 1986 after 10 years in opposition winning 24 of the 27 seats in the House of Assembly. Mr Erskine Sandiford became Prime Minister in June 1987 following the sudden death of Mr Errol Barrow. In opposition, the Barbados Labour Party is led by Mr Henry Forde. There is little ideological difference between the parties.

Economy

3. Barbados is one of the more developed CARICOM countries but its problems are typical of the region - small size, limited resource base, open economy largely dependent on tourism, sugar and light industry, and high imports. The fiscal position was substantially weakened by a tax-cutting budget in 1986, which also shifted the tax burden towards indirect taxes. A growing fiscal deficit forced the Government to tighten its fiscal

CONFIDENTIAL

stance, with the 1987 budget clawing back some revenue losses. Even so, the level of external debt has risen with the debt service ration approaching 20%. Unemployment remains a prime concern. Further belt-tightening seems unavoidable. Much hope is now invested in a good winter tourist season. There are some signs of disillusionment among voters, but the government has moved cautiously. The unions appear willing to be moderate over wage negotiations.

Trade

4. British exports have risen from £32 million in 1983 to £38.33 million in 1986. Our principal exports were manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and live animals (mainly race horses). Imports from Barbados were £11.66 million in 1986, mainly sugar and sugar products. The present government hopes to increase trade with the UK and to attract further British investment.

External Relations

5. Barbados strongly supports the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the West; a member of the Organisation of American States, the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the Non-Aligned Movement. It participated in the 1983 US-led intervention in Grenada, providing the forward land base for military operations. At the time the DLP opposed Barbadian involvement. Former Prime Minister Barrow on returning to power made uncomplimentary remarks about President Reagan and

CONFIDENTIAL

criticised American policy and the "over militarisation" in the Caribbean. He was clearly concerned about growing American cultural and economic influence in the region which might have accounted for his apparent hostility towards Washington. Prime Minister Sandiford is expected to follow a softer line.

Regional Security System (RSS)

6. The RSS, in which most Eastern Caribbean states participate, was set up with UK and US assistance in the wake of the intervention in Grenada in 1983 to provide specially trained police units in each island to combat insurgency and external threats. UK Loan Service Personnel work with US counterparts in a training role through the Central Liaison Office of the RSS in Bridgetown.

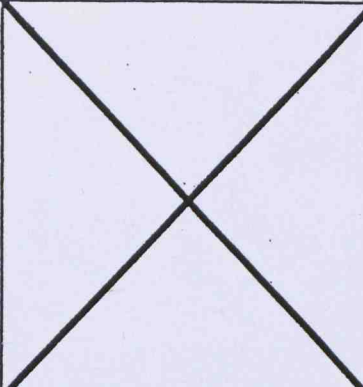
UK-Barbadian Relations

7. Relations are close and friendly. Barbados is the most developed island in the region and the cornerstone of our strategy towards the Eastern Caribbean. Under Prime Minister Adams, post-Grenada, there was criticism of Britain's lack of commitment to the area, a sentiment which was echoed to varying degrees in other Caribbean states. Over the last two years we have worked to dispel this impression through increased contact at both official and ministerial level and a higher level of publicity for HMG's efforts in aid, training, investment and trade in the region.

CONFIDENTIAL

8. HM The Queen visited Barbados in October 1985. The late Prime Minister Barrow visited London privately in September and December 1986. The Barbadian Foreign Minister, Senator Sir James Tudor also visited London in September 1986. The Secretary of State, Sir Geoffrey Howe, visited Bridgetown from 1-2 January 1987 and Lady Young made a brief transit stop-over there in late-January. The Chief of Defence Staff, Admiral Fieldhouse, visited the island from 20-22 January. Mr Tim Eggar visited Barbados in September as did the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, the latter to attend a Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting.

A The National Archives

DEPARTMENT/SERIES <i>PREM 19</i> PIECE/ITEM <i>3220</i> (one piece/item number)	Date and sign
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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 November 1987

LCC PC
B/Wp.

Dear Mr. Sandiford

Prime Minister of Barbados

I sent you earlier today the top copy of the briefs. Here are the others.

The Hon Erskine Sandiford MP, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Information of Barbados, is making a private visit to the UK from 12-19 November. His programme has included attendance at a memorial for the late Barbadian Prime Minister Errol Barrow in Westminster Abbey on 13 November, which Mr Eggar attended; a pastoral visit to Manchester; a day with the West India Committee; and various appointments in the City. At Mr Sandiford's request he had a meeting with Mr Eggar on 13 November and will have called on the Foreign Secretary earlier on 17 November. He will call on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 18 November.

Mr Sandiford became Prime Minister of Barbados on 2 June following the death in office of Mr Barrow. He was then Deputy Prime Minister and believed to be Barrow's preferred choice as successor. These meetings are largely for internal Barbadian consumption and aimed at boosting his national image.

At his meeting with Mr Sandiford, Mr Eggar raised the subject of the Falkland Islands at UNGA. It became clear that Mr Sandiford had not focussed on the implications of support for the Argentine resolution. The vote takes place tomorrow. Bridgetown and UKMIS New York were instructed to work on the Barbadians over the weekend, and time differences mean that it is sensible for the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister also to put forward the UK case.

Yours ever
R N Culshaw

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301





CALL ON THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE HON ERSKINE SANDIFORD
MP, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC
PLANNING AND INFORMATION OF BARBADOS ON TUESDAY, 17
NOVEMBER 1987 AT 5.00 PM

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17 NOVEMBER 1987 AT 5.00 PM

OUR OBJECTIVES

i) Political Relations

a) To stress the importance the British Government attaches to its links with Barbados and the Commonwealth Caribbean.

ii) Regional Security System (RSS)

a) To stress the need for political direction to the RSS to help it find a permanent and acceptable role, possibly with increased policing and anti-narcotics activities.

b) To assure him of continuing British support for the RSS.

iii) Drugs

a) To encourage Mr Sandiford to accept and implement the recommendations of UK/US Caribbean Narcotics Survey.

b) To support the proposal to increase RSS involvement in drugs interdiction and enforcement.



iv) Sugar

a) To underline our commitment to continued preferential access to EC under Sugar Protocol of Lomé Convention.

b) To press for realistic pricing policy to enable Tate and Lyle to compete on EC market against beet sugar processors.

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b) Appreciated Barbadian offer to host UK-Argentine talks. Moment not right.

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a) To persuade Barbados to take a similar line to ours over the possible return of Fiji to the Commonwealth.

b) To confirm we oppose ideas of punitive action by ACP towards Fiji vis a vis Lomé Convention.



Eastern Caribbean - drugs now perceived as the major threat.

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a) UK and Barbados share common interest in continued preferential access for ACP sugar.

b) But ACP sugar price must enable Tate and Lyle to compete against beet sugar available on Community market.

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a) Argentine-inspired resolution ignores key issue of self-determination.

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a) CHOGM statement leaves door open to Fiji to return to Commonwealth. UK will not take early measures which could prevent this.

b) Hope Barbados accepts and supports this approach.

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a) Britain has good investment portfolio in Barbados.



b) Hope this will increase.

c) Difficult to achieve bilateral trade balances, much as we would like this. We are making efforts to help stimulate new exports from the Caribbean.

viii) Air Services

a) BWIA favourably treated on its services to the UK.

b) Not appropriate to compare BWIA's services to UK with those of BA to number of separate Caribbean states.

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a) Britain provides strong scholarship support to the Caribbean - worth more than £2 million in 1986/87.

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b) Britain following with interest Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) proposals for political unity.

c) Britain determined to help tackle narcotics trafficking in the Caribbean.

d) RSS emphasis on police and coastguard activities would reduce concern about "militarising" the Caribbean.

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a) Neither UK nor US willing to commit expensive resources to anti-narcotics work unless regional governments fully committed to cooperation.

b) Possibility of US funding being reduced unless the extended role for RSS is agreed.



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a) Assured UK market essential to health of Barbadian sugar industry. Particularly important given uncertainty about future access to US market.

b) ACP price must follow EC price. Otherwise Tate and Lyle's refining margin would be squeezed to point where they could no longer afford ACP cane sugar.

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a) Argentine Government has repeatedly refused to recognise Islanders' right to live under a government of their own choosing.

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a) Fiji needs her friends. UK ready to offer help and advice.

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a) To press for increased support for Barbadian students coming to Britain.



b) To argue against any further raise in fees at British universities and colleges.

c) To obtain our support for "distance learning" project as discussed at CHOGM.

d) To press for reopening of British Council office in Barbados.

OUR RESPONSE

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a) Keen to further strengthen relations. Welcome your ideas on how this might be done.

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a) Will do our best to maintain assistance at current levels.

b) But resources are limited. Cannot agree every request for training.

c) Loan Service Personnel (LSP) training teams are likely to remain for as long as they are wanted and useful. Ultimately, their role is to work themselves out of a job.



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iv) Sugar

a) Must be realistic: ACP price already over three times world price. Must be able to compete on Community market.

b) EC committed to make agricultural production, including beet sugar, more responsive to market forces.

c) Beet sugar intervention price frozen in price fixing. ACP cane sugar must be competitive.

v) United Nations/Falklands

a) Grateful for offer to host UK-Argentine meetings.

b) Always ready to explore ways for a return to normal relations. Not prepared to discuss sovereignty.

c) Hope English-speaking Caribbean countries will agree candidate amongst themselves. Thereafter Latin America endorsement desirable.

d) UK support counterproductive until this has been obtained.

e) We welcome the election of Senor Mayor as



Director-General of UNESCO. Will watch his performance carefully. But any decision to rejoin would depend on improvements in overall management etc.

vi) Fiji

vii) Bilateral Trade and UK Investment

a) The UK has various initiatives in place or under consideration, to try to expand UK-Caribbean business links. Hope Barbados will fully support these.

b) Sixteen UK companies already have substantial investments in Barbados. British Overseas Trade Board informs UK companies of Barbadian incentives but decision to invest for commercial judgement of companies.

viii) Air Services

a) BWIA is Trinidad and Tobago airline. No entitlement to parity with BA's services to other Caribbean countries.

b) If demand increases and BA cannot provide additional capacity we would consider giving temporary operation permission to BWIA to bridge the gap.



ix) Cultural Relations

- a) Our policy to provide flexible support schemes to meet the needs of overseas students.
- b) British education still very good and comparatively cheap. In 1984/87 £238,476 provided to help 44 Barbadian students under various schemes.
- c) Government does not set fee levels for universities and colleges.
- d) Await details of the working group on "distance learning" to be set up by Commonwealth Secretary-General. Ready to contribute.
- e) Also remain ready to contribute through development of Documentation Centre and a credit transfer register at the Open University.
- f) Early re-opening of British Council office unlikely.
- g) Although Council not present in Barbados, some cultural activity eg visits and exchanges nevertheless possible funded from London.
- h) Council supplying consultancy and training service to the Barbados Ministry of Education in connection with World Bank/Inter-American Development Bank financed project.



BACKGROUND

i) Political Relations

1. Under Prime Minister Adams, post-Grenada, there was criticism of Britain's lack of commitment to the area, a sentiment which was echoed to varying degrees in other Caribbean states. Over the last two years we have worked hard to dispel this impression through increased contact at both official and ministerial level and a higher level of publicity for HMG's efforts in aid, training, investment and trade in the region.

ii) Regional Security System (RSS)

2. In October 1982, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) relating to Security and Regional Cooperation between Island States was signed by Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. St Christopher and Nevis acceded to the MOU in October 1983, followed by Grenada in early 1985.

3. Under the MOU a Central Liaison Office (CLO) was set up in Barbados, with Brigadier Lewis, Chief of Staff of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF), appointed Regional Security Coordinator (RSC). Participating states each undertook to hold 40 special service (para-military) policemen or soldiers ready for regional security duties. Each member country contributes to the cost of the RSS; Barbados provides 49% of the total, the remainder being divided equally among the other member states.



4. The UK and the US jointly support the RSS: each island signatory of the MOU is to be provided with a coastguard base (ODA funded) and a coastguard vessel (US funded). We and the US are also providing staff and equipment for the training of the islands' security forces at centres in Barbados and Antigua. In Barbados, HMG already provides five Loan Service Personnel (LSP) and a police instructor to staff the RSS central training unit; it is now proposed that four of the eight non-RSS related LSP we provide to assist the BDF should transfer to the RSS training team over the next two years, the other being withdrawn. The training centre in Antigua is staffed by US personnel.

5. HMG's share of the costs is at present divided between the FCO's UKMTAS fund and the MOD's Defence Policy Fund (DPF). DPF costs are estimated at £350,000 in 1987/88. UKMTAS's present RSS commitment is estimated at £535,000 pa. The proposals for an increased RSS team in Barbados and a new team in Grenada will add an estimated £400,000 to HMG's LSP commitment for the RSS.

iii) Drugs

6. UK/US undertook a narcotics survey of independent Anglophone Caribbean in March 1987. The report pinpointed weak spots including lack of commitment by regional governments, no effective drugs enforcement infrastructure and lack of drugs intelligence. Provided each country is prepared to commit itself to setting the required coordinating body under ministerial control they will be offered a package of assistance including



training and equipment. Barbadian reaction to report is positive. Follow-up meeting to discuss in detail individual recommendations is due shortly.

vi) Sugar

7. Barbados has quota of 50,312 tonnes of sugar under Sugar Protocol of Lomé Convention. It is all contracted to Tate and Lyle for refining in Britain.

8. Annual ACP/EC price negotiations have recently started. Community have offered ACP unchanged prices in ECU terms in line with beet sugar intervention price (frozen in price fixing). ACP have complained strongly that price paid to them should not be linked to EC intervention price.

9. But to break link would jeopardise refining margin for Tate & Lyle. Because of differing processing costs, Tate and Lyle's margin is already lower than that enjoyed by beet refiners. Commission are committed to proposing ways of safeguarding cane refining margin but have yet to report.

iv) United Nations/Falklands

10. Barbados has voted in favour of Falklands resolutions at UNGA since 1984.

11. During a brief visit to Barbados by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in January the



Barbadian Foreign Secretary, Sir James Tudor, said that Barbados would be glad to convene an international conference on the Falkland Islands if progress in our talks with Argentina justified such a move.

12. In 1988 it will be the turn of a Latin American or Caribbean country to hold the Presidency of the UN General Assembly. Latin American and Caribbean countries have so far been unable to agree on a candidate and the current list of contenders includes Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Paraguay. Argentina (Caputo) is probably the strongest candidate. Although we would obviously prefer a non-Argentine candidate, our declared support for a Caribbean against Caputo would probably be the kiss of death for the Caribbean candidate.

13. Senor Mayor (formerly Spanish Minister of Education) was elected Director-General of UNESCO in succession to Mr M'Bow on 7 November.

v) Fiji

14. Heads of Commonwealth Governments meeting in Vancouver agreed to keep open the door to Fiji's eventual return to Commonwealth membership by describing that membership as having "lapsed".

vi) Bilateral Trade and Investment

15. Barbados is the UK's fifth largest market in the



Caribbean. On the non-oil account it is the fourth largest, after Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. Our share of Barbados' total imports is about 16%.

16. UK exports in the last five years have varied between £26.8m and £38.8m.

17. UK imports since 1982 have ranged from £11.9m to £22.5m and consist mainly of sugar and rum. Barbados has in the past complained of the trade imbalance.

18. Barbados has developed generous incentives to attract investment from overseas. Total UK investment in Barbados is estimated at about £150 million.

viii) Air Services

19. BWIA is a Trinidadian airline, but seeks to promote itself as a regional carrier.

20. Traffic demand to Barbados was underestimated this year, and the British Government allowed BWIA to operate extra London/Bridgetown flights during the summer. Until BWIA are supported as a truly regional carrier there has to be a limit to concessions.

ix) Cultural Relations

21. Scholarships and Training Awards for Barbados under ODA/FCO and other UK facilities for Barbados were worth £240,000 in 1986/87 and provided 44 scholarships.



22. The FCO's Scholarships and Awards Scheme (FCOSAS) managed by BHC Bridgetown covers Barbados and the 6 Eastern Caribbean Islands of St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica and St Kitts-Nevis. It is difficult to distinguish the actual nationalities of the students who gain awards under FCOSAS as they have often come through the University of West Indies campus in Barbados.

23. To improve the local profile of FCO Scholarships and Awards two special "standard bearer" scholarships are being introduced in the region, one for Barbados and one for the Eastern Caribbean States for postgraduate study. The first such scholarships will be in the academic year 1988/89. The announcement by Mr Eggar during his visit to Barbados (15-16 September 1987) about these special awards was well received.

24. UK Universities are free to set their own fees, but take guidance from the Universities Grant Commission. Government have urged any fee increases to be kept to a minimum.

25. The CHOGM communiqué on "distance education" endorsed the Canadian proposal to establish a Commonwealth University and College network for distance education, which we supported. The project is still at an early stage: the first step is for a special working group to define the scheme more closely.



COUNTRY DATA: BARBADOS

Political

Date of Independence:	30 November 1966
Head of State:	H M The Queen: Governor-General H E Sir Hugh Springer GCMG, GCVO, CBE
Last General Election	May 1986
Political System:	Parliamentary democracy
Head of Government and Party:	The Hon Erskine Sandiford MP Democratic Labour Party (DLP)
Political Orientation:	Moderate
Leader of Opposition and party:	The Hon Henry Forde QC MP Barbados Labour Party (BLP)
Population:	253,000 (mid-1985)
Rate of Population Growth:	0.3% per annum (1975-85)
Land Area:	166 square miles
Capital:	Bridgetown

Economic

Gross Domestic Product	US \$1,220.8 million (1985)
Annual Growth:	0.3% (1985/6)
GNP Per Capita	US \$4,680 (1985)
Rate of Exchange	Bds \$2.00 = US \$1.00
Inflation:	1.3% (1986)
Unemployment:	18.3% (June 1987)
Main Imports:	Consumer goods, foodstuffs, petroleum
Main Exports:	Sugar, molasses, rum, electrical components, clothing, chemicals
Main Industries:	Agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, clothing

UK Exports:	£38.3 million (1986)
UK Imports	£11.66 million (1986)
Double Taxation Agreement:	Yes
Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement	No

Relations with United Kingdom

British High Commissioner:	HE Mr K F X Burns CMG
Barbadian High Commissioner in London:	HE Mr Vernon Smith

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT
NOVEMBER 1987

CONFIDENTIAL

BABB, H P BRAZANE

Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office.

Born 1939, BSc (Econ) from UWI. Postgraduate studies in International Relations at the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva. Joined Civil Service in 1956 as Clerical Officer in Waterworks Department. Promoted 1976 to rank of Permanent Secretary in the then-Ministry of External (now Foreign) Affairs and appointed Ambassador to Venezuela. Became Permanent Secretary MFA in 1979 and until mid-1984 was concurrently Ambassador (non-resident) to Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname. Attended a Security Course in 1985 in the UK where he distinguished himself. Transferred to Ministry of Education after the DLP's return to power mid-1986, but returned to the PM's office (and Defence and Security) after Mr Sandiford's assumption of office.

Intelligent, well-informed and cautiously friendly. Not particularly communicative, he normally reserves his position on Third World issues. Speaks French and Spanish.

Married (Eulene) and has two children.

SMITH, VERNON "V O" OLIVER

High Commissioner to London since August 1986. Attorney at law by profession.

Born 1930, Barbados. Educated at Harrison College and UWI. Majored in Modern Languages. Teacher from 1953-72 in Barbados, UK and Nigeria.

Entered law late, becoming articled to a local solicitor in 1972. Admitted to the Bar in 1975 and was in private practice with his elder brother, Senator Frederick 'Sleepy' Smith QC (who is by far the more prominent of the two). Both Smiths have been actively involved with the ruling DLP since its inception in the mid-1950s - 'Sleepy' becoming the Party's first General Secretary. A pleasant individual though not instinctively outward-going and somewhat litigious by nature.

Separated from his English wife, Jane (who also lives in the UK): two children.

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- a) To stress strength of existing UK investment portfolio in Barbados.
- b) To encourage moves towards trade liberalisation in the Caribbean.

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- a) To counter suggestions that Trinidadian airline BWIA unfairly treated vis-a-vis BA on UK-Caribbean routes.

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- a) To counter suggestions that Britain offering inadequate scholarships to Barbados.
- b) To avoid commitment to reopening of British Council Office in Barbados.
- c) To stress time not ready for UK to return to UNESCO.

ARGUMENTS TO USE

i) Political Relations

- a) Special relationship shown by my visit to Jamaica in July, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Lady Young to Barbados in

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January, Mr Tim Eggar in September.

b) Mr Alan Clark will attend Miami Conference on the Caribbean in December: fourth consecutive year UK delegation lead by a Minister.

ii) Regional Security System (RSS)

a) RSS vital to the maintenance of Eastern Caribbean stability.

b) Seems to lack firm political direction at present: without this, danger that member states may drift apart.

c) Barbados central to the organisation of the RSS: your political steer would greatly help RSS to find its role.

d) Eastern Caribbean states recognise need to coordinate police and anti-narcotics activities: your encouragement with a pointer in the direction would help.

iii) Drugs

a) UK/US Survey provides basis for regional strategy on drugs enforcement: only with regional cooperation and full commitment by all Governments concerned can project succeed.

b) RSS brought into being to provide security for

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Eastern Caribbean - drugs now perceived as the major threat.

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3. Under the MOU a Central Liaison Office (CLO) was set up in Barbados, with Brigadier Lewis, Chief of Staff of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF), appointed Regional Security Coordinator (RSC). Participating states each undertook to hold 40 special service (para-military) policemen or soldiers ready for regional security duties. Each member country contributes to the cost of the RSS; Barbados provides 49% of the total, the remainder being divided equally among the other member states.

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4. The UK and the US jointly support the RSS: each island signatory of the MOU is to be provided with a coastguard base (ODA funded) and a coastguard vessel (US funded). We and the US are also providing staff and equipment for the training of the islands' security forces at centres in Barbados and Antigua. In Barbados, HMG already provides five Loan Service Personnel (LSP) and a police instructor to staff the RSS central training unit; it is now proposed that four of the eight non-RSS related LSP we provide to assist the BDF should transfer to the RSS training team over the next two years, the other being withdrawn. The training centre in Antigua is staffed by US personnel.

5. HMG's share of the costs is at present divided between the FCO's UKMTAS fund and the MOD's Defence Policy Fund (DPF). DPF costs are estimated at £350,000 in 1987/88. UKMTAS's present RSS commitment is estimated at £535,000 pa. The proposals for an increased RSS team in Barbados and a new team in Grenada will add an estimated £400,000 to HMG's LSP commitment for the RSS.

iii) Drugs

6. UK/US undertook a narcotics survey of independent Anglophone Caribbean in March 1987. The report pinpointed weak spots including lack of commitment by regional governments, no effective drugs enforcement infrastructure and lack of drugs intelligence. Provided each country is prepared to commit itself to setting the required coordinating body under ministerial control they will be offered a package of assistance including

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training and equipment. Barbadian reaction to report is positive. Follow-up meeting to discuss in detail individual recommendations is due shortly.

vi) Sugar

7. Barbados has quota of 50,312 tonnes of sugar under Sugar Protocol of Lomé Convention. It is all contracted to Tate and Lyle for refining in Britain.

8. Annual ACP/EC price negotiations have recently started. Community have offered ACP unchanged prices in ECU terms in line with beet sugar intervention price (frozen in price fixing). ACP have complained strongly that price paid to them should not be linked to EC intervention price.

9. But to break link would jeopardise refining margin for Tate & Lyle. Because of differing processing costs, Tate and Lyle's margin is already lower than that enjoyed by beet refiners. Commission are committed to proposing ways of safeguarding cane refining margin but have yet to report.

iv) United Nations/Falklands

10. Barbados has voted in favour of Falklands resolutions at UNGA since 1984.

11. During a brief visit to Barbados by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in January the



Barbadian Foreign Secretary, Sir James Tudor, said that Barbados would be glad to convene an international conference on the Falkland Islands if progress in our talks with Argentina justified such a move.

12. In 1988 it will be the turn of a Latin American or Caribbean country to hold the Presidency of the UN General Assembly. Latin American and Caribbean countries have so far been unable to agree on a candidate and the current list of contenders includes Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Paraguay. Argentina (Caputo) is probably the strongest candidate. Although we would obviously prefer a non-Argentine candidate, our declared support for a Caribbean against Caputo would probably be the kiss of death for the Caribbean candidate.

13. Senor Mayor (formerly Spanish Minister of Education) was elected Director-General of UNESCO in succession to Mr M'Bow on 7 November.

v) Fiji

14. Heads of Commonwealth Governments meeting in Vancouver agreed to keep open the door to Fiji's eventual return to Commonwealth membership by describing that membership as having "lapsed".

vi) Bilateral Trade and Investment

15. Barbados is the UK's fifth largest market in the



Caribbean. On the non-oil account it is the fourth largest, after Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. Our share of Barbados' total imports is about 16%.

16. UK exports in the last five years have varied between £26.8m and £38.8m.

17. UK imports since 1982 have ranged from £11.9m to £22.5m and consist mainly of sugar and rum. Barbados has in the past complained of the trade imbalance.

18. Barbados has developed generous incentives to attract investment from overseas. Total UK investment in Barbados is estimated at about £150 million.

viii) Air Services

19. BWIA is a Trinidadian airline, but seeks to promote itself as a regional carrier.

20. Traffic demand to Barbados was underestimated this year, and the British Government allowed BWIA to operate extra London/Bridgetown flights during the summer. Until BWIA are supported as a truly regional carrier there has to be a limit to concessions.

ix) Cultural Relations

21. Scholarships and Training Awards for Barbados under ODA/FCO and other UK facilities for Barbados were worth £240,000 in 1986/87 and provided 44 scholarships.



22. The FCO's Scholarships and Awards Scheme (FCOSAS) managed by BHC Bridgetown covers Barbados and the 6 Eastern Caribbean Islands of St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica and St Kitts-Nevis. It is difficult to distinguish the actual nationalities of the students who gain awards under FCOSAS as they have often come through the University of West Indies campus in Barbados.

23. To improve the local profile of FCO Scholarships and Awards two special "standard bearer" scholarships are being introduced in the region, one for Barbados and one for the Eastern Caribbean States for postgraduate study. The first such scholarships will be in the academic year 1988/89. The announcement by Mr Eggar during his visit to Barbados (15-16 September 1987) about these special awards was well received.

24. UK Universities are free to set their own fees, but take guidance from the Universities Grant Commission. Government have urged any fee increases to be kept to a minimum.

25. The CHOGM communiqué on "distance education" endorsed the Canadian proposal to establish a Commonwealth University and College network for distance education, which we supported. The project is still at an early stage: the first step is for a special working group to define the scheme more closely.

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BARBADOS

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Most easterly and densely populated of the West Indian islands. One-third of the 250,000 population live in and around the capital. Some 90% are of African stock and the remainder of European, mixed European/African and Indian descent.

Political

1. The Democratic Labour Party (DLP) swept back into office in May 1986 after 10 years in opposition winning 24 of the 27 seats in the House of Assembly. Mr Erskine Sandiford became Prime Minister in June 1987 following the sudden death of Mr Errol Barrow. In opposition, the Barbados Labour Party is led by Mr Henry Forde. There is little ideological difference between the parties.

Economy

3. Barbados is one of the more developed CARICOM countries but its problems are typical of the region - small size, limited resource base, open economy largely dependent on tourism, sugar and light industry, and high imports. The fiscal position was substantially weakened by a tax-cutting budget in 1986, which also shifted the tax burden towards indirect taxes. A growing fiscal deficit forced the Government to tighten its fiscal

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stance, with the 1987 budget clawing back some revenue losses. Even so, the level of external debt has risen with the debt service ratio approaching 20%. Unemployment remains a prime concern. Further belt-tightening seems unavoidable. Much hope is now invested in a good winter tourist season. There are some signs of disillusionment among voters, but the government has moved cautiously. The unions appear willing to be moderate over wage negotiations.

Trade

4. British exports have risen from £32 million in 1983 to £38.33 million in 1986. Our principal exports were manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and live animals (mainly race horses). Imports from Barbados were £11.66 million in 1986, mainly sugar and sugar products. The present government hopes to increase trade with the UK and to attract further British investment.

External Relations

5. Barbados strongly supports the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the West; a member of the Organisation of American States, the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the Non-Aligned Movement. It participated in the 1983 US-led intervention in Grenada, providing the forward land base for military operations. At the time the DLP opposed Barbadian involvement. Former Prime Minister Barrow on returning to power made uncomplimentary remarks about President Reagan and

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criticised American policy and the "over militarisation" in the Caribbean. He was clearly concerned about growing American cultural and economic influence in the region which might have accounted for his apparent hostility towards Washington. Prime Minister Sandiford is expected to follow a softer line.

Regional Security System (RSS)

6. The RSS, in which most Eastern Caribbean states participate, was set up with UK and US assistance in the wake of the intervention in Grenada in 1983 to provide specially trained police units in each island to combat insurgency and external threats. UK Loan Service Personnel work with US counterparts in a training role through the Central Liaison Office of the RSS in Bridgetown.

UK-Barbadian Relations

7. Relations are close and friendly. Barbados is the most developed island in the region and the cornerstone of our strategy towards the Eastern Caribbean. Under Prime Minister Adams, post-Grenada, there was criticism of Britain's lack of commitment to the area, a sentiment which was echoed to varying degrees in other Caribbean states. Over the last two years we have worked to dispel this impression through increased contact at both official and ministerial level and a higher level of publicity for HMG's efforts in aid, training, investment and trade in the region.

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8. HM The Queen visited Barbados in October 1985. The late Prime Minister Barrow visited London privately in September and December 1986. The Barbadian Foreign Minister, Senator Sir James Tudor also visited London in September 1986. The Secretary of State, Sir Geoffrey Howe, visited Bridgetown from 1-2 January 1987 and Lady Young made a brief transit stop-over there in late-January. The Chief of Defence Staff, Admiral Fieldhouse, visited the island from 20-22 January. Mr Tim Eggar visited Barbados in September as did the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, the latter to attend a Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting.

COUNTRY DATA: BARBADOS

Political

Date of Independence: 30 November 1966

Head of State: H M The Queen: Governor-General
H E Sir Hugh Springer GCMG, GCVO,
CBE

Last General Election: May 1986

Political System: Parliamentary democracy

Head of Government and Party: The Hon Erskine Sandiford MP
Democratic Labour Party (DLP)

Political Orientation: Moderate

Leader of Opposition and party: The Hon Henry Forde QC MP
Barbados Labour Party (BLP)

Population: 253,000 (mid-1985)

Rate of Population Growth: 0.3% per annum (1975-85)

Land Area: 166 square miles

Capital: Bridgetown

Economic

Gross Domestic Product: US \$1,220.8 million (1985)

Annual Growth: 0.3% (1985/6)

GNP Per Capita: US \$4,680 (1985)

Rate of Exchange: Bds \$2.00 = US \$1.00

Inflation: 1.3% (1986)

Unemployment: 18.3% (June 1987)

Main Imports: Consumer goods, foodstuffs,
petroleum

Main Exports: Sugar, molasses, rum, electrical
components, clothing, chemicals

Main Industries: Agriculture, tourism, light
manufacturing, clothing

UK Exports:	£38.3 million (1986)
UK Imports	£11.66 million (1986)
Double Taxation Agreement:	Yes
Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement	No
<u>Relations with United Kingdom</u>	
British High Commissioner:	HE Mr K F X Burns CMG
Barbadian High Commissioner in London:	HE Mr Vernon Smith

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT
NOVEMBER 1987

ANDIFORD, HON L ERSKINE MP

Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Economic Planning and Information ~~Member for Michael South~~ Member for Michael South.

Born 1937 in Barbados. Educated Coleridge and Parry School and Harrison College; Barbados Scholar 1956; BA (Hons English) from UWI Mona 1960; MA (Econ) from Manchester University UK 1963 (thesis on comparisons between East Africa and the West Indies in organisation of common services).

Started out in 1963 as a teacher at Harrison College. Entered politics 1966 as personal adviser to PM Barrow. Appointed Senator and Minister of Education 1967. Captured the St Michael South seat for DLP at the 1971 elections (which constituency he has since held continuously). Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Development and Sport 1971-75; Minister of Health and Welfare 1975-76. Lecturer at Barbados Community College while DLP were in opposition (1976-86).

Elected first Vice-President of DLP 1972 and 1973; President in 1974. Deputy PM and Minister of Education on the DLP's return to Government in June 1986. Known for some years to be Barrow's own choice as his eventual successor and generally acknowledged to be the man most likely to hold the DLP together. He quite naturally therefore took the reins immediately after Barrow's sudden death on 1 June 1987. Barbados' fourth Prime Minister (and first non-lawyer) since Independence.

Calm and collected, but rather stolid. Intelligent, he has left his mark on the educational scene. An able and decisive departmental administrator. No mean speaker on the political platform, with a ready grasp of Barbadian, Caribbean and world affairs.

Married to a Jamaican (Angelina) who ably supports his political career. She runs a restaurant specialising in Chinese food.

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BABB, H P BRAZANE

Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office.

Born 1939, BSc (Econ) from UWI. Postgraduate studies in International Relations at the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva. Joined Civil Service in 1956 as Clerical Officer in Waterworks Department. Promoted 1976 to rank of Permanent Secretary in the then-Ministry of External (now Foreign) Affairs and appointed Ambassador to Venezuela. Became Permanent Secretary MFA in 1979 and until mid-1984 was concurrently Ambassador (non-resident) to Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname. Attended a Security Course in 1985 in the UK where he distinguished himself. Transferred to Ministry of Education after the DLP's return to power mid-1986, but returned to the PM's office (and Defence and Security) after Mr Sandiford's assumption of office.

Intelligent, well-informed and cautiously friendly. Not particularly communicative, he normally reserves his position on Third World issues. Speaks French and Spanish.

Married (Eulene) and has two children.

SMITH, VERNON "V O" OLIVER

High Commissioner to London since August 1986. Attorney at law by profession.

Born 1930, Barbados. Educated at Harrison College and UWI. Majored in Modern Languages. Teacher from 1953-72 in Barbados, UK and Nigeria.

Entered law late, becoming articulated to a local solicitor in 1972. Admitted to the Bar in 1975 and was in private practice with his elder brother, Senator Frederick 'Sleepy' Smith QC (who is by far the more prominent of the two). Both Smiths have been actively involved with the ruling DLP since its inception in the mid-1950s - 'Sleepy' becoming the Party's first General Secretary. A pleasant individual though not instinctively outward-going and somewhat litigious by nature.

Separated from his English wife, Jane (who also lives in the UK): two children.

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10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

17 November 1987

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

The Prime Minister had a talk this evening with the Prime Minister of Barbados. Mr. Sandiford was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. Brazane Babb.

Falklands at the United Nations

Mr. Sandiford said it was good that there were very few irritants between Britain and Barbados. The Prime Minister said that there was one very big irritant just at present. We were very disappointed indeed that Barbados was not only intending to vote once again for the Argentine resolution on the Falklands at the United Nations, but had sent its Foreign Minister to New York to make a speech against us. She found this impossible to understand. The issue was a plain and simple one of self-determination which Barbados, as a small island, ought to understand better than most. We spent a lot of time fighting for the interests of Barbados and other Caribbean countries in the European Community and elsewhere. At the least, we hoped that they would refrain from taking an active part against us on an issue such as this. Indeed she could see no good reason why Barbados should not abstain. We were very upset by their attitude. Mr. Sandiford said that Barbados appreciated that the issue was one of self-determination. But they believed that the problem must be resolved by the parties sitting down together to negotiate, taking major factors such as the wishes of the Falkland Islanders into account.

The Prime Minister said that she could only repeat that we were very hurt by Barbados' decision. We expected our friends in the smaller island states to understand better than anyone what self-determination meant in practice. We should have no reputation if we failed to stand up for the Falkland Islanders. The people of the Falklands were entitled to have their wishes respected. Even now it was not too late for Barbados to change its vote to an abstention. There were still four hours to go.

Mr. Sandiford repeated that Barbados was ready to join with anyone who genuinely wanted to find a solution which took

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account of the Falkland Islanders' wish for self-determination. He would reflect on what the Prime Minister had said. The Prime Minister said that it was not a question of "taking account" of the Falkland Islanders wish for self-determination. Self-determination was the crucial factor. Obviously Barbados was free to make up its own mind but must recognise that we were no less free to reach our own decisions on other matters.

Aircraft for LIAT

The Prime Minister said that she understood that LIAT were ordering new aircraft and that the Board of the company itself had recommended purchase of the BAe advanced turboprop aircraft. However, there seemed to be some political manoeuvring going on to have the decision overturned. This too was very distressing. Mr. Sandiford said that the last he had heard was that a decision had been postponed and that a postal vote of the government directors would be taken. The Prime Minister said that she very much hoped Barbados would vote for the BAe aircraft. She would like to remind him again how much Britain did for the Caribbean countries.

Barbados Economy

The Prime Minister remarked on the relatively high standard of living in Barbados. Mr. Sandiford said that this was a problem. Barbados needed finance for development but because of its high per capita income could not get access to concessional finance from the World Bank. The problem was not dissimilar to that of Jamaica. The Prime Minister said that she was certainly familiar with the problem, having discussed it at some length with Mr. Seaga. The fact was that resources were limited and priority had to be given to the poorest countries.

United Kingdom/Barbados relations

Mr. Sandiford said that Barbados wanted close relations with the United Kingdom. More could be done in trade and industrial co-operation. In common with many other Caribbean countries, Barbados would like to see a British Council playing a role in the Caribbean. He thought that the time was ripe for Britain to make a renewed thrust to restore its influence in the area. There was a tremendous fund to goodwill for Britain.

There were further brief exchanges about the world economy, drugs and the situation in Grenada.

I am copying this letter to Alex Allan (HM Treasury), Martin Dinham (Overseas Development Administration) and to Tim Walker (Department of Trade and Industry).

(CHARLES POWELL)

Robert Culshaw, Esq., MVO,

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Copy up



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 November 1987

[Handwritten scribble]

Dear Charles

Visit by Prime Minister of Barbados

Mr Sandiford is calling tomorrow on the Prime Minister.

/ I attach the top copy of the brief. Other copies will follow later today.

Yours ever

[Handwritten signature]

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

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10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

file JAS
CSXPC
TRSSA

From the Private Secretary

11 October 1987

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 9 October about the visit of the Prime Minister of Barbados in November. The dates concerned are not very convenient to the Prime Minister, who has to address the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Monday 16 November. But I note that Mr Sandiford would be ready to delay his departure from the United Kingdom by a day if necessary. The Prime Minister would be ready in principle to see him on 17 or 18 November. I should be grateful if you could look for a time in the diary with Mrs Gaisman.

C D POWELL

R. N. Culshaw, Esq., M.V.O.
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

QTS



Prime Minister

since he is Commonwealth, & this

is a first visit, I'm afraid you ought to see him. But we might try to

John Charles

postpone it until after the Lord Mayor's Banquet on 16 Nov.

Agree?

Yes not CDR 10/11

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 October 1987

Visit of Prime Minister of Barbados

The Hon Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Education, Culture and Economic Affairs of Barbados, will visit London privately from 12-18 November. He will undertake a programme of visits to be prepared by his High Commission, including attendance at a Westminster Abbey memorial service on 13 November for his predecessor Errol Barrow, and pastoral meetings with the Barbadian community in Britain.

Mr Sandiford would like to call on the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary if this can be arranged. We hope to arrange a call on the Foreign Secretary, and we recommend also a call on the Prime Minister if this can be fitted into her crowded diary.

This is Mr Sandiford's first visit to Britain since becoming Prime Minister in June 1987 following the unexpected death in office of Errol Barrow. Barbados is among the most developed Commonwealth states in the Caribbean and as such is the cornerstone of Britain's strategy towards the Eastern Caribbean, where we have wide interests in regional stability and measures to curb drug trafficking. A call on the Prime Minister by Mr Sandiford would be well received both within Barbados and the wider Commonwealth Caribbean and would underline Britain's continuing commitment to the region. It would be particularly appreciated so soon after CHOGM (where any contact with Mr Sandiford and other Caribbean leaders is likely to be brief and in the margins).

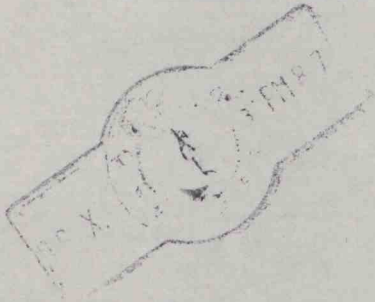
If a short call on the Prime Minister is agreed, we understand the best times in Mr Sandiford's programme would be the morning of Friday, 13 November or any time on Monday, 16 November. But if need be, Mr Sandiford would be content to delay his scheduled departure from the UK on 18 November by a day.

Yours ever

John Charles

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street



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JAH/JS

Substituted

C. C. Martin



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

28 July 1981

Mr. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, called on the Prime Minister at 0945 today, accompanied by the High Commissioner of Barbados.

Mr. Adams said that, with the elections safely behind him, he was turning his attention to the Barbadian economy. There had been growth in the economy of Barbados for the last five years, but the recent bad weather had severely damaged the Island's agriculture. Barbados would make a severe loss on its sugar crop this year. The shortfall in agricultural exports would reduce its reserves of foreign currency. The worldwide recession was reducing the Island's tourist income. The economy was however fairly well diversified: agriculture made an 11 per cent contribution to GDP; tourism, a 17 per cent contribution; and manufacturing industry, a 9-10 per cent contribution. He still hoped for growth this year.

Mr. Adams went on to say that the question of the minimum ACP sugar price was the only controversy in Anglo/Barbadian relations. He was disappointed that the EC had introduced a differential price system. The price increase offered to ACP producers was only 7.5 per cent, and this compared unfavourably with the price increase of 8.5 per cent for Community white sugar producers. The Prime Minister replied that she understood the effective price increase for the EC producers was only 6.5 per cent. Moderate price increases were important to maintaining the viability of the UK refining industry: Mr. Adams knew of the closure of the Tate and Lyle refinery in Liverpool earlier this year. Mr. Adams acknowledged that some of the problems facing the sugar producers in Barbados were of their own making. Barbados was a high cost producer. The unions had consistently forced up wages. Employers had been led to adopt modern techniques to reduce their wage costs, and this had resulted in high unemployment. In 15 years, employment in agriculture in Barbados had fallen from 22,000 to 7,000, leading to a 15,000 increase in unemployment in the same period. But Mr. Adams said that he was surprised that the Prime Minister had suggested that the state of the UK sugar refining industry argued for a 7.5 per cent price increase for ACP producers, when Tate and Lyle had themselves offered the producers an 8.5 per cent increase. He hoped the EC could reconsider its offer.

/The Prime Minister

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The Prime Minister then turned the discussion to Belize. She said that, despite the failure to reach a settlement with Guatemala, the UK would be taking Belize to independence on 21 September. Security arrangements had been agreed with Prime Minister Price. She welcomed continuing Barbadian support for our policies in Belize. Mr. Adams said that Mrs. Thatcher's Government had achieved two enormous diplomatic successes: the creation of Zimbabwe and the establishment of an independent Belize. These two questions had beset CHGMs in the past. All the Caribbean countries were pleased with the move to independence in Belize and with the security arrangements that had been made. He hoped the Prime Minister would impress on President Reagan that any security vacuum in Belize would be filled by the Cubans. He felt that the Guatemalans had played a consistently destructive role over the question of Belizean independence. He mentioned that the Guatemalan Foreign Minister himself had told him face to face that the Guatemalan Government had employed 'an adventurer' to launch a coup against his Government in Barbados. Mr. Adams felt this was typical of the attitude of the Guatemalan Government. Finally, Mr. Adams said that he hoped that the UK would consider seeking multi-national aid to maintain a security force in Belize.

The Prime Minister then said that she was seeing President Burnham of Guyana on Thursday 30 July. He was sure to raise the question of the border dispute between Guyana and Venezuela. She said that the UK Government still felt that the 1899 Award was valid; but she hoped that, if necessary, a solution could be reached within the framework of the Geneva Agreement procedures. She considered it important not to underestimate the fragility of the democratic government in Venezuela. It was unfortunate that both parties to the dispute saw it as an issue of "political virility". Mr. Adams said that Barbados had already given its support to President Burnham on the border dispute. It would be difficult to put the Venezuelan case at the CHGM, but most Caribbean countries sought good relations with Venezuela because of its position as a major oil producer. Venezuela had also sent delegations to all Caribbean countries seeking support for its position in the border dispute. However, Mr. Adams felt that Venezuela exaggerated the problems of drawing a boundary through territory occupied by particular ethnic groups: if the Yoruba tribe in Africa could consent to being partitioned into two nations, then Venezuela could do likewise. He hoped that the dispute could be resolved peacefully; he felt this was possible, but not likely.

Finally, in reply to a question from the Prime Minister, Mr. Adams said that he had so far noted very little difference in the attitude of President Reagan's Administration to the Caribbean when compared to the line taken by President Carter's team. He acknowledged that President Reagan had placed a lot more emphasis on aid to Jamaica, but Mr. Adams felt that this was more a result of the election of Mr. Seaga than a shift in US policy. He was, however, pleased that the USA were investing heavily in the electronics industry in Barbados, attracted by the provisions of the Lomé Convention which allowed them to trade preferentially with Europe.

W.F.S. Pickett



Private Secretary

CALLS ON THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS AND
THE PRESIDENT OF GUYANA

A, B

1. I submit briefs. They are longer than they should be because both Burnham (border dispute, sugar) and Adams (sugar, Nationality Bill) may have particular axes to grind on technical points.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W B Sinton'.

W B Sinton
Mexico & Caribbean Department

23 July 1981



CALL ON THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS :
0945-1015, TUESDAY 28 JULY 1981

OBJECTIVE

1. To demonstrate, by receiving Mr Adams, continuing British support for his moderate pro-Western Government.

POINTS TO MAKE

Political

2. Congratulations on your re-election.

Grenada

3. How do you see prospects?

Belize

4. Despite failure to reach a settlement with Guatemala we shall be taking Belize to independence on 21 September. We have agreed security arrangements with Premier Price. Most grateful for active role Barbados has taken as Chairman of Commonwealth Committee on Belize, and welcome continuing support.

5. [If Prime Minister offers Barbadian contribution to security guarantee for Belize.] Most grateful for this offer. Still considering what arrangements should be made. Will be in touch with your Government.

Aid

6. We have tried to use small UK technical cooperation programme in line with Barbados Government priorities on, eg, training.

ACP Sugar (If Raised)

7. Question of minimum ACP sugar price has been considered further by EC Council of Ministers. Understand Commission will shortly propose further round of negotiations. Not for UK to anticipate those negotiations.

8. But informally can tell you no question of improving Community offer on price increase for 1981/82. ACP should bear in mind that effective price increase for Community white sugar producers (around 6.5%) is lower than percentage increase (7.5%) offered to ACP.



9. But Community aware of ACP concerns for future years. Can tell you that Commission will be in a position to assure you that for next four years prices of raw and white sugar will rise in step.

10. Know from representations earlier this year about closure of Tate and Lyle Liverpool refinery that ACP producers well aware of importance to them of viable UK cane refining industry. We know from own contacts with Tate and Lyle that this extra margin (result of keeping rise in minimum price to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, instead of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ ACP want) is important to them. And Community offer only affects guaranteed minimum price; suppliers will still be free to negotiate higher price with refiner if refiner prepared to pay.

Nationality Bill

11. The new law is needed to provide a distinctive citizenship for those who have a close connexion with the United Kingdom.

12. The position of Commonwealth citizens under the Immigration law will not be affected.

13. (Defensive)

Charges that the Bill is racist are groundless:-

(i) A clause in the Bill declares that any discretion rested on the Secretary of State, a Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be exercised without regard to race, colour or creed.

(ii) The criteria for applications for our citizenship are unconnected with people's racial origins.

(iii) There will be no restriction on the holding of dual nationality.

(iv) Persons registered or naturalised after a period of residence in the UK will be in the same position as people born here and will be able to transmit citizenship to their children born abroad.

(v) Children born in the United Kingdom after commencement of the Act who do not acquire British citizenship at birth will have an entitlement to registration after ten years residence in the UK from birth.

14. The generic term 'British subject' which is synonymous with 'Commonwealth citizen' in our current law will be replaced by the latter.

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15. There is nothing in the Bill which need disturb in any way our friends in the Commonwealth.

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27



CALL ON THE PRIME MINISTER BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS :
0945-1015, TUESDAY 28 JULY 1981

BACKGROUND

Political

1. At the general election on 18 June, Mr Adams' Barbados Labour Party (BLP) was returned to power, winning 17 of the 27 seats. The remaining 10 went to the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) led by Mr Errol Barrow. The BLP's majority at the 1976 election was 7 seats; 3 new seats have been created since.

Grenada

2. Since ousting Sir Eric Gairy in a bloodless coup in March 1979, Mr Maurice Bishop's Marxist Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada, a neighbouring island, has established close links with Cuba and the Soviet Bloc. There are some 100 political detainees held without trial and the PRG completely controls the media. A recent attempt by a moderate group to publish an independent newspaper (The Grenadian Voice) was swiftly suppressed by the PRG.

3. Barbados withdrew accreditation of its non-resident Ambassador to Grenada last November following an exchange of insults between Mr Bishop and Mr Adams following remarks by Mr Adams about Grenada in Barbados.

Belize

4. Barbados has taken a helpful role in supporting the independence of Belize, most recently as Chairman of the Commonwealth Committee on Belize. They can be expected to give full support to our policy. Mr Adams may take an interest in the security arrangements agreed with Premier Price. Price accepted that these were 'appropriate measures to ensure a sound basis for the future security of Belize'. They involve British troops remaining in Belize for an appropriate period and British help to assist in the growth of the Belize Defence Force. Certain countries in the region will also be invited to participate in arrangements to consult in the event of an armed attack on Belize. We should welcome Barbadian participation in this and will be approaching them.

/Aid

Aid

5. Aid budget for Barbados is £476,000 this year. (All technical cooperation; given constraints on aid programme, capital aid ruled out by Barbados high GNP). Current commitments include assistance to tourist industry and Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation. Funds also provided for police training adviser and for police training in UK. Other schemes under discussion. Barbadians have been concerned at cost to them of increased fees for their students in UK. We have tried to help by increasing number of scholarships available from aid programme.

ACP Sugar

6. The ACP of which Barbados is a member, have so far rejected the Community's offer of a 7.5% increase in the guaranteed minimum price for their sugar for 1981/82. The ACP want 8.5%, the same as the gross increase for Community white sugar producers to around 6.5%, ie lower than the existing offer to the ACP.

7. We have been the main opponents in the Community of any improvement on the existing 7.5% offer because Tate and Lyle, who refine nearly all ACP sugar, have confirmed to us that although they may be prepared to offer more than 7.5% in commercial negotiations with the ACP, they need this extra margin for negotiation in order to continue to operate their UK refining capacity profitably. The company appear however to have told the ACP that they have never sought an increase below 8.5%. This no doubt results from their concern to secure an adequate supply of ACP sugar this year. But the company have assured us that they do not wish the Community offer to be improved.

British Nationality Bill

8. Great concern has been expressed in Barbados/^{about}allegedly racist nature of the Bill.



FACTS ON BARBADOS

General

1. Barbados is the easternmost of the windward islands. It has an area of approximately 166 square miles and measures 21 miles by 14 miles at its widest points. The population of about 253,000 makes it one of the most densely populated areas in the world. The population is predominantly (90%) negro, the remainder being white, mixed and Indian.

Economy

2. Although the Barbadian economy is one of the soundest in the Eastern Caribbean, it is not without problems. The main prop of the economy is tourism which in recent years has seen excellent growth. But this has suffered a setback in 1980 which is likely to continue through the 1981-82 season as a result of the recession in North America.

3. Sugar is still the most important agricultural product despite attempts to diversify. Barbados is heavily dependent on imported foodstuffs.

4. There is a growing manufacturing sector, and attempts have been made in the past two years to develop Barbados as an offshore banking centre.

Energy

5. Barbados produces sufficient oil to satisfy 20% of its own needs. A beginning is being made on the development of natural gas. Mobil have recently commenced offshore exploration.

Anglo/Barbadian Relations

6. Barbados is Britain's best friend in the Eastern Caribbean. It has a key role to play in helping other islands become viable following independence. It is an enthusiastic member of the Commonwealth and has given active support over Belize.

ADAMS, THE RT HON JOHN MICHAEL GEOFFREY MANNINGHAM ("TOM") PC MP QC

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning and Minister of Defence and Security since 1976.

Born 1931 in Barbados.

Educated Harrison College, Barbados; Magdalen College, Oxford; Gray's Inn. (A Barbados Scholar.) BBC and ITV freelance broadcaster and producer 1955-62; Assistant General Secretary of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) 1965; President of the Oxford University West Indian Association; Vice President of the West Indian Students Union, London; elected member of the BLP for St Thomas 1966; Deputy Leader of BLP 1970; Leader of the Opposition 1971; Chairman of the BLP 1973; led the BLP to victory in the 1976 general election after 15 years in opposition; Privy Councillor 1976.

Adams (known as "Tom") is the only son of the late Sir Grantley Adams. (Premier of Barbados and Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation). Very able, well informed and articulate. He is well known in some Conservative Party circles in the United Kingdom, eg Bow Group. He also has access to press circles there owing to his past association with the BBC. In general, very friendly and well-disposed towards Britain.

Visited China in June 1980.

Anglican.

His hobbies are gardening, cricket, and (very keenly) philately.

Married (1962) Genevieve (née Turner): English, two sons. She is rather shy and does not particularly enjoy the social round. She works part time in the EEC delegate's office.

His mother, Lady Adams, was a member of the Barbados Privy Council until October 1979, and teaches at one of the local schools.

BRIEF FOR GENERAL USE WITH COMMONWEALTH VISITORS (INCLUDING THOSE FROM AUSTRALIA, BARBADOS, CYPRUS, GUYANA, INDIA, MALAWI, NIGERIA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA AND ZAMBIA) DURING ROYAL WEDDING

COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

POINTS TO MAKE

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING (CHGM)

1. Looking forward to CHGM. Hope you/your head of government will be present. Relief to have a CHGM no longer dominated by Rhodesian problem. Could be very useful meeting.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING (CFMM) (IF RAISED)

2. Regret disruption of Commonwealth business. Sympathise with New Zealand government who did all they believe they properly could to persuade those concerned to call off tour. Saw no justification for a change in venue of CFMM but, in interests of Commonwealth harmony, we shall attend Nassau.

GLENEAGLES AGREEMENT AND SPORTING CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA (IF RAISED)

3. Hope Commonwealth will not allow consideration of Gleneagles Agreement to become over intrusive at CHGM. Do not think Agreement's modification warranted. Hope discussion of it can be reserved for informal consideration during (Canberra) weekend retreat.

FOR USE WITH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ONLY:

4. Share Australia's concern that CHGM should be a success. Particularly hope that it will not be dominated by Southern African issues.

5. Prime Minister enjoyed previous visits to Australia and much regrets unable to accept invitation to stay on in Australia for a few days after meeting.

FOR USE WITH PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ONLY:

6. (If raised) Inappropriate to convene Commonwealth Committee on Cyprus at a time when it might cut across inter-communal talks.

FOR USE WITH PRESIDENT OF INDIA ONLY:

7. Would be delighted if 1983 CHGM were held in Delhi. India has obvious claim.

/8. (If raised)

8. (If raised) Pakistan's renewed Commonwealth membership a matter for Commonwealth as a whole. We for our part would welcome it, but are conscious of Indian caution; we would not wish to see issue promoted in circumstances that could lead to controversy within Commonwealth.

FOR USE WITH PRESIDENT OF MALAWI ONLY

9. Very sorry to hear President Banda will not be attending this year's CHGM.

FOR USE WITH PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE ONLY:

10. Look forward to hearing your views at CHGM on international economic issues. Always welcome element of rationality which Singapore customarily injects into such discussions.

FOR USE WITH PRESIDENT OF SRI LANKA

11. Understand Sri Lanka Exhibition (at Commonwealth Institute) is great success.

COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

ESSENTIAL FACTS

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING (CHGM)

1. In Melbourne 30 September-7 October with weekend retreat in Canberra. Replies due mid-July to Commonwealth Secretary-General's circular letter on agenda. We have recommended that Prime Minister's reply indicate general agreement with Mr Ramphal's ideas and make no substantive new proposals. Next step (probably early August) is circulation by Mr Ramphal of annotated agenda.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING (CFMM)

2. Next meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers (CFMM) (22-23 September) will take place in Nassau, Bahamas, following discussion at two meetings (10 and 21 July) of Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa (CCSA) of Nigerian proposal that venue be moved from Auckland if Springbok tour of New Zealand which began 19 July, went ahead. Final decision taken (on 21 July) despite New Zealand Government appeal, which we supported, for its postponement until after Mr Muldoon's arrival in London on 27 July (for Royal Wedding). New Zealand Government will almost certainly not be represented at Nassau, but we shall attend in interests of Commonwealth harmony.

GLENEAGLES AGREEMENT

A 3. Copy annexed: certain to be discussed at CHGM. Four Caribbean Governments (including Barbados) have already indicated their intention of raising it there with a view to securing its more effective implementation; and Nigeria may produce a new draft agreement for consideration. We had hoped that this subject could be reserved for informal discussion by heads of government at weekend retreat, but the furore over the change in CFMM venue, and Mr Muldoon's resulting bitterness, now make this unlikely.

AUSTRALIA

4. CHGM hosts. Immensely keen to make meeting a success and eg

/have

have sent delegations (led by Ministers and senior back-benchers) to all Commonwealth countries attending. Australian Foreign Minister visited UK 10-14 June and had talks with Prime Minister on 12 June when he delivered invitation from Mr Fraser to stay on in Australia for a few days after Meeting (Prime Minister has declined because of Conservative Party Conference, at which Mr Fraser has agreed to speak). On agenda Australians share Pacific, Caribbean (and UK) concern that Southern African issues should not loom too large.

BARBADOS

5. Mr Adams attended last CHGM (Lusaka 1979) where he exhibited a special interest in Belize and world economic questions.

CYPRUS

6. Commonwealth Committee on Cyprus set up at 1975 CHGM (in Jamaica), a propaganda machine for the Greek Cypriots and, thankfully, dormant since 1977. But communique issued at 1979 CHGM (in Lusaka) included decision (in response to Cypriot pressure) to ask Commonwealth Secretary General to convene Committee at Ministerial level whenever appropriate. Ramphal has however told President Kyprianou that he does not intend to convene Committee unless so requested by President himself. Latter has not since done so.

GUYANA

7. Was represented at 1979 CHGM (in Lusaka) by Guyanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

INDIA

8. Mr Ramphal has suggested to Mrs Gandhi that India host next (1983) CHGM. Mrs Gandhi responded positively but apparently worried whether offer would be welcome to other heads of government. It will be South Asia's turn in 1983 to host a CHGM. Three possible candidates: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India. Latter is regionally the most significant, has the most suitable capital and, as the last

/Commonwealth,

Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHGRM)'s successful host, has good claim.

9. President Zia would like to see Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth. Pakistan's readmission in British, Pakistani and Commonwealth interests. Until recently informal soundings have met with strong Indian objections suggesting little prospect of movement before CHGM, but in wake of Indian Foreign Ministers's recent visit to Pakistan and expectation of some improvement in their bilateral relations, Pakistan now seems to be contemplating some form of initiative. Agha Shahi recently approached Secretary of State on matter in New York. Difficult as yet to know likely Indian reaction, which is key. At the least, CHGM could see useful discussion of matter in corridors.

MALAWI

10. President Banda has let it be known that he will not attend this year's CHGM. In no way surprising: he appeared only for opening day of Lusaka CHGM.

NIGERIA

11. Nigerian delegation to 1979 CHGM was led by (then) Minister for External Affairs.

12. Nigerian Government hold very strong views on issue of sporting contacts with South Africa (see paragraphs 2 and 3 above).

SINGAPORE

13. Long standing bilateral tension between Singapore and Australia over latter's protectionism may lead Lee Kuan Yew to take a critical (and thus moderating) view of any Australian rhetoric at CHGM on world economic matters.

SRI LANKA

14. As part of their celebrations of 50 years of universal franchise Sri Lanka is mounting major exhibition at Commonwealth Institute

/17 July

17 July-13 September depicting aspects of Sri Lanka's history and culture, and of its social political and economic life. The Queen opened Exhibition on 16 July.

15. The Queen has accepted invitation from President Jayawardene to pay state visit to Sri Lanka on her way back from CHGM in October 1981.

ZAMBIA

16. Hosted 1979 CHGM and President Kaunda apparently regards himself as Chairman of the Commonwealth (no such office) until next CHGM.

COMMONWEALTH STATEMENT ON APARTHEID IN SPORT

The member countries of the Commonwealth, embracing peoples of diverse races, colours, languages and faiths, have long recognised racial prejudice and discrimination as a dangerous sickness and an unmitigated evil and are pledged to use all their efforts to foster human dignity everywhere. At their London Meeting, Heads of Government reaffirmed that apartheid in sports, as in other fields, is an abomination and runs directly counter to the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles which they made at Singapore on 22 January 1971.

They were conscious that sport is an important means of developing and fostering understanding between the people, and especially between the young people, of all countries. But, they were also aware that, quite apart from other factors, sporting contacts between their nationals and the nationals of countries practising apartheid in sport tend to encourage the belief (however unwarranted) that they are prepared to condone this abhorrent policy or are less than totally committed to the Principles embodied in their Singapore Declaration. Regretting past misunderstandings and difficulties and recognising that these were partly the result of inadequate inter-governmental consultations, they agreed that they would seek to remedy this situation in the context of the increased level of understanding now achieved.

They reaffirmed their full support for the international campaign against apartheid and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to reach universally accepted approaches to the question of sporting contacts within the framework of that campaign.

Mindful of these and other considerations, they accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their Governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organisations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa or from any other country where sports are organised on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge these commitments. But they recognised that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth sport hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realisation of their objectives involved the understanding, support and active participation of the nationals of their countries and of their national sporting organisations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Government of the Commonwealth might help to give a lead to the world. Heads of Government specially welcomed the belief, unanimously expressed at their Meeting, that in the light of their consultations and accord there were unlikely to be future sporting contacts of any significance between Commonwealth countries or their nationals and South Africa while that country continues to pursue the detestable policy of apartheid. On that basis, and having regard to their commitments, they looked forward with satisfaction to the holding of the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton and to the continued strengthening of Commonwealth sport generally.

London, June 15 1977.

Barbados



Tel.233.4116

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

20 July 1981

His Excellency
Mr A W Symmonds GCM
High Commissioner for Barbados
6 Upper Belgrave Street
LONDON SW1X 8AZ

Dear High Commissioner,

I am writing to confirm arrangements which we have made over the telephone for the meeting between the Prime Minister of Barbados and the Prime Minister at No 10 Downing Street next week.

Mrs Thatcher is looking forward to meeting Mr Adams at 09.45 on Tuesday 28 July for about half an hour. I understand that you are expecting to accompany the Prime Minister. If you have any questions about the arrangements which have been made, I hope that you will get in touch with Mr Calder in Mexico and Caribbean Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Tel.233.5102) or with me.

Yours sincerely,

Diana Lothian.

D F Lothian (Miss)
Private Office

b.c. to:

Miss Stephens (No 10) ✓
Mr A J Payne (MCD)
Mr R M J Lyne (Private Secretary)



JUL 1981

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Barbados,

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10 DOWNING STREET

cc. Sport-Olympics
Make Sets

From the Private Secretary

23 April 1980

Dear Rodric,

CALL BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

The Prime Minister of Barbados paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister this morning.

After some general discussion about the economic position in Barbados, Mr. Adams raised the question of the Olympic boycott. He said that he himself was strongly in favour of the boycott. He regarded the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as being an exceptionally grave matter. In some respects, it seemed to him less justifiable than Nazi Germany's invasions of Austria and the Sudetenland. At least in the latter cases there had been an element, however limited, of racial and linguistic justification. The Barbadian Olympic Association had not yet come to a conclusion but were likely to seek discussions shortly after Mr. Adams returned to Bridgetown. Mr. Adams said it would be helpful to him to have the Prime Minister's assessment as to whether in the end a British team would be participating in Moscow. The Prime Minister said that she thought that some federations would probably send teams but that a number would not. Much would depend on the attitudes of the French and German teams. She thought that athletes in both France and Germany would follow the advice of their governments. The fewer athletes from major Western countries who went, the less attractive the Games would become to the remainder. Mr. Adams said he agreed with this analysis. Of the Caribbean countries which had already indicated an intention to go (he mentioned Guyana, Trinidad and Jamaica), he thought that Trinidad at least might well reverse its decision.

There was a strong implication in what Mr. Adams was saying that he did not think that a team from Barbados would be going to Moscow.

I am sending copies of this letter to Charles Humfrey (FCO), Geoffrey Needham (Department of the Environment) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever

Michael Alexander

R.M.J. Lyne, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

22 April 1980

Dear Michael,

Courtesy call by the
Prime Minister of Barbados

Mr Tom Adams will be calling on the Prime Minister for a quarter of an hour at 1130 tomorrow. He will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Henry Forde, and by the Barbadian High Commissioner in London. Mr Forde will have called on Lord Carrington earlier in the morning.

/ I enclose a short brief for this
/ call, and a personality note on Mr Adams.
/ By way of additional background I also
/ enclose a minute by Mr Ridley who met
Mr Adams at lunch yesterday.

yours ever
Roderic Lyne

(R M J Lyne)
Private Secretary

Michael Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street
London

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER
OF BARBADOS: 23 APRIL

POINTS TO MAKE

MR ADAMS'S VISIT

1. Wish you success in promoting Barbados as a financial centre.

OUTLOOK IN CARIBBEAN

2. Concern for security in the Caribbean. External influences not helpful to new nations. Example of Barbados is encouraging. Prospects?

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS:
23 APRIL

ESSENTIAL FACTS

MR ADAMS'S VISIT

1. Purpose is to interest the City in Barbados as a financial centre. Similar visit to Frankfurt follows.

OUTLOOK IN CARIBBEAN

2. Mr Forde had talk with Foreign Secretary at 9.30 on 23 April.

BARBADOS

3. Keystone of stability and prosperity in a generally unstable and poor Caribbean.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. ADAMS, THE RT HON JOHN MICHAEL GEOFFREY MANNINGHAM ("TOM") MP
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning since
1976.

Born 1931 in Barbados

Educated Harrison College, Barbados; Magdalen College, Oxford;
Gray's Inn. (A Barbados Scholar). BBC and ITV freelance
broadcaster and producer 1955-62; Assistant General Secretary of
the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) 1965; President of the Oxford
University West Indian Association; Vice President of the West
Indian Students Union, London; elected member of the BLP for
St Thomas 1966; Deputy Leader of BLP 1970; Leader of the
Opposition 1971; Chairman of the BLP 1973; led the BLP to victory
in the 1975 general election after 15 years in opposition;
Privy Councillor, 1976.

Adams (known as "Tom") is the only son of the late
Sir Grantley Adams (Prime Minister of the former West Indies
Federation). He is (superficially at least) pleasant and has a
first-rate brain. His cynicism and somewhat cold and unemotional
manner are not, however, to everybody's taste. He is well known in
some Conservative Party circles in the United Kingdom, eg Bow Group.
He also has access to press circles there owing to his past
association with the BBC. In general, well-disposed towards
Britain. An inveterate gambler and philanderer.

Anglican.

/His

CONFIDENTIAL

His hobbies are gardening, cricket and (very keenly) philately.

Married (1952) Genevieve (née Turner): English, two children. She is rather shy and conveys the impression of not being too keen on the duties of a Prime Minister's wife.

His mother, Lady Adams, is a member of the Barbados Privy Council and teaches at one of the local schools.

CONFIDENTIAL

Secretary of State

1. I sat next to Tom Adams at the lunch he gave in the City today as part of an exercise to promote Barbados as a banking centre. We discussed:

- i) Sugar
- ii) Jamaica
- iii) Caribbean economic integration

2. On Sugar the Prime Minister showed unexpected concern about the future of the market in view of the EC situation on beet. There was not an obvious answer; this is merely to note the high level of concern he expressed.

3. On Jamaica. He thought the PNP was mad, and could not bring himself to vote for it if he were eligible to do so, although a lifelong supporter of it, and friend of Manley. He claimed to have been influential in getting Manley to have elections this year at all and paid tribute to him for having agreed to do so. He was fearful of the 'freeness and fairness' of the elections not only because of Manley's activities, but more especially because of what he thought Seaga might get up to. If the elections were fair, he thought Seaga would romp home. He did not believe the alternative to the IMF economic strategy could possibly work or make any sense at all.

4. On the Caribbean. He liked the idea of an initiative to increase economic and political integration. He saw no reason why it should not come from Britain. He listed the following as matters which could be successfully negotiated in the Eastern Caribbean:-

- A common central bank, common currency and common monetary policy, leading to common approaches to development agencies and the CDB.
- An integrated coastguard and police service.
- Common diplomatic representation.
- An increase in facilities for Caribbean education.
- A developed senior police training course, based on the new Barbadian police training college.

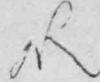
5. He (and the High Commissioner) pressed me to visit Barbados

/to

-2-

to discuss these and other things - I think I should plan to go before the summer recess.

6. A copy of this goes to Neil Marten.



21 April 1980

Nicholas Ridley

cc: Mr Harding
Mr Stratton
Mr Payne, M & CD

Grey Scale #13



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