PREM 19/3614

CONFIDENTIAL FILING

Internal Situation.

UK / Barbados Relations.

BARBADOS

Unattached folder: Financing Guyana's Arrears to CDB

JUNE 1981

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
~~29.6.84~~		~~15.9.87.~~					
~~6.7.84~~		~~19.1.88~~					
~~12.1.84~~		30.5.87.					
~~31.1.84~~		~~5/6/89~~					
~~16.5.84.~~		~~29.8.89~~					
~~7.6.84~~		~~28.9.91~~					
~~29.6.84~~		~~28.11.91~~					
~~12.3.85~~		2 3 92					
~~14.3.85~~							
~~21/6/85~~							
~~27/6/85~~							
~~1.8.85~~							
~~16.8.85~~							
~~27.8.85~~							
~~30.5.86~~							
~~25.9.86~~							
~~26.9.86~~							
~~20.10.86~~							
~~14.11.86~~							
~~28.11.86~~							
~~1.12.86~~							
~~2.6.87~~							
~~5.6.87~~							
~~19.6.87~~							
14.12.87							

CLOSED.

PREM 19/3614

TO BE RETAINED AS TOP ENCLOSURE

Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Documents

Reference	Date
CC(85) 9th Meeting, item 2	14/03/1985

The documents listed above, which were enclosed on this file, have been removed and destroyed. Such documents are the responsibility of the Cabinet Office. When released they are available in the appropriate **CAB** (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

Signed J. Gray Date 1/7/2017

PREM Records Team

RESTRICTED

AA

SUBJECT MASTER

douglas

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

Filed on:

From the Private Secretary

2 March 1992

CALL BY THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BARBADOS: 2 MARCH

Thank you for your letter of 26 February with briefing for the call by the High Commissioner for Barbados. The call took place this morning. I enclose the letter from the Prime Minister of Barbados which Sir William Douglas handed over.

The High Commissioner had just returned from a two week visit to South Africa on behalf of the ILO. He thought President de Klerk had taken a brave decision in calling the referendum. The Prime Minister commented that Mr. de Klerk was the best chance we had. The end of apartheid would come in South Africa but for it to happen soon and without bloodshed, depended on continuing down the path of reform. The High Commissioner said that he had met Mr. Mandela who was very optimistic: he could, he said, deal with either party. The ANC had protested at the calling at the referendum but had, in practice, accepted it. The opinion polls in South Africa when the High Commissioner was there, showed that support among whites was divided 55/45. Purely domestic issues would, of course, come into the campaign. He had been told that 4,000 teachers had been laid off just before the Potchefstroom by-election and that might have affected the outcome.

There was not time for any other discussion. The Prime Minister was impressed by Sir William Douglas on brief acquaintance. He thought he was rather high powered for a High Commissioner.

(J. S. WALL)

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

RESTRICTED

VB

Lee

COUNTRY DATA: BARBADOS

Political

Date of Independence	30 November 1966
Head of State	HM The Queen: Governor-General Dame Nita Barrow
Last General Election	22 January 1991
Political System:	Parliamentary democracy
Head of Government and Party:	The Rt Hon Erskine Sandiford MP Democratic Labour Party (DLP)
Leader of Opposition and Party:	The Hon Henry Forde MP Barbados Labour Party (BLP)
Population:	255,000 (1990)
Rate of Population Growth:	0.27%
Land Area:	166 square miles
Capital:	Bridgetown

Economic

Gross Domestic Product	US $1,758.8 million (1990)
Annual Growth:	- 3% (1990)
GDP Per Capita	US $6,884 (1990)
Rate of Exchange	Bds $2.00 = US $1.00
Inflation:	9.0% (1990)
Unemployment:	16.7% (1990 estimate)
Main Imports:	Consumer goods, foodstuffs, petroleum
Main Exports:	Sugar, molasses, rum, electrical components, clothing, chemicals
Main Industries:	Agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, clothing

BU1ABD

UK Exports:	£35.8 million (1990)
UK Imports:	£24.3 million (1990)
Double Taxation Agreement:	Yes
Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement	No

Relations with United Kingdom

British High Commissioner:	Mr Emrys T Davies CMG
Barbados High Commissioner in London:	HE Sir William Douglas KCMG

① Stephen
To note change of time

② P.A.
S 28/2

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 February 1992

His Excellency
The Rt Hon Sir William Douglas KCMG
Barbados High Commission
1 Great Russell Street
LONDON
WC1B 3NH

My dear High Commissioner

I am writing to confirm my secretary's conversation with your secretary yesterday in which she explained that it had been necessary to make a change in the timing of your call on the Prime Minister on Monday 2 March.

The Prime Minister now looks forward to receiving you at 10 Downing Street at 9.30 am on Monday 2 March in order to present the letter of introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Yours ever
Stanley Martin

S W F Martin
Assistant Marshal of the
Diplomatic Corps

Bcc: Miss Sandra Phillips (10 Downing St)
Miss Drysdale, Private office
WIAD f.i.

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 February 1992

Dear Stephen,

Call by the New High Commissioner for Barbados, Monday 2 March

Christopher Prentice wrote to you on 16 January about this call on the Prime Minister which was postponed and which will now take place on 2 March at ~~1245~~ 1210. It is an introductory call during which Sir William will present his letter of introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Sir William took up his appointment on 4 October 1991. He has already called on the Foreign Secretary. A personality note is enclosed.

Barbados economy

Until recently, Barbados had long been seen as an economic model for the rest of the Caribbean. Rapid growth led to a standard of living well above that of the rest of the Eastern Caribbean. Two years ago revenues from tourism and sugar declined and external debt has since risen steeply. The IMF has agreed a Structural Adjustment Loan subject to the implementation of austerity measures. These have proved extremely unpopular and have provoked demonstrations. The Prime Minister may wish to ask Sir William if he sees any implications for stability or law and order in Barbados.

Regional Security System (RSS)

The RSS (comprised of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent) grew out of the problems in Grenada in the early 80s. Members undertake to respond to requests for help with natural disasters, prevention of smuggling (particularly and increasingly drugs), maritime policing and threats to national security. We help with training and equipment. RSS headquarters are located in Barbados which also contributes 40% towards the cost. Sir William may have a view on how Barbados' economic problems may affect that contribution.

UK/East Caribbean air services

The Eastern Caribbean countries proposed negotiations for a new Air Services Agreement. We agreed to the negotiations, although such an Agreement would benefit the Caribbean side more than the British since we already have most of the rights we require under existing bilateral agreements. We have offered a number of concessions. In return we want new tariff arrangements and strict limits on the number of airlines which can be designated. Barbados was alone in being unable to accept our terms. There is deadlock at present but our position is that we are already ready to respond to requests to resume the negotiations, if these seem likely to lead to an agreement.

UK/Barbados relations

The only bone of contention, probably aggravated by the Barbadian's sensitivity to their present economic ills, is over the air services. Otherwise our relations with Barbados are very good. Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford visited Britain in June last year and met the Prime Minister at the Trooping of the Colour ceremony and at Lords during the second West Indies Test Match.

Yours ever,

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM (RANDOLPH) DOUGLAS

Barbados High Commissioner in London since 4 October 1991.

Knight Bachelor (1969)
Privy Councillor (1977)
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George (1983)

Born Barbados 24 September, 1921.

Educated: St Christopher Boys' School, Christ Church Bannantyne School, Verdun, Quebec, Canada; Verdun High School; McGill University BA (Hons); University of London (LLB).

Called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London, in June, 1947. 1948 Private Practice at Bar of Barbados; 1950 Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court of Barbados; 1955 Resident Magistrate, Jamaica; 1959 Assistant Attorney General, Jamaica; 1962 Solicitor Genral later Puisne Judge, Jamaica; 1965 Chief Justice, Barbados; 1987 Ambassador to the USA and Permanent Representative to the OAS. He has acted as Governor of Barbados on several occasions.

His international activities have included: 1971-72 Chairman, Council of Legal Education for the Commonwealth Caribbean; 1975 to date member of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, International Labour Organisation, Geneva; 1977-81 member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, Rio de Janeiro (Chairman, 1981); 1979-85 member of the Board of Directors, Inter-American Legal Services Association, Washington DC; 1979 to date sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the hearing of several appeals in London; 1982 to date Deputy Judge of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation; 1982-86 Member of the Administrative Tribunal of Inter-American Development Bank, Washington.

Sir William is a tall, bespectacled man, who is both dignified and genial.

Lady Douglas (Thelma) has had major surgery and cannot stand for very long. They have an unmarried daughter (34), who works in Toronto. They also have a son (35), who is married with a small son and is an accountant with Peat Marwick in Barbados.

LP3ABC

COUNTRY DATA: BARBADOS

Political

Date of Independence	30 November 1966
Head of State	HM The Queen: Governor-General Dame Nita Barrow
Last General Election	22 January 1991
Political System:	Parliamentary democracy
Head of Government and Party:	The Rt Hon Erskine Sandiford MP Democratic Labour Party (DLP)
Leader of Opposition and Party:	The Hon Henry Forde MP Barbados Labour Party (BLP)
Population:	255,000 (1990)
Rate of Population Growth:	0.27%
Land Area:	166 square miles
Capital:	Bridgetown

Economic

Gross Domestic Product	US $1,758.8 million (1990)
Annual Growth:	- 3% (1990)
GDP Per Capita	US $6,884 (1990)
Rate of Exchange	Bds $2.00 = US $1.00
Inflation:	9.0% (1990)
Unemployment:	16.7% (1990 estimate)
Main Imports:	Consumer goods, foodstuffs, petroleum
Main Exports:	Sugar, molasses, rum, electrical components, clothing, chemicals
Main Industries:	Agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, clothing

BU1ABD

UK Exports:	£35.8 million (1990)
UK Imports:	£24.3 million (1990)
Double Taxation Agreement:	Yes
Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement	No

Relations with United Kingdom

British High Commissioner:	Mr Emrys T Davies CMG
Barbados High Commissioner in London:	HE Sir William Douglas KCMG

P.A. S20/1

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

17 January 1992

His Excellency
The Rt Hon Sir William Douglas KCMG
Barbados High Commission
1 Great Russell Street
LONDON
WC1B 3NH

Dear High Commissioner,

In the absence of Stanley Martin and in confirmation of my secretary's conversation with your secretary this morning, I am writing to say that it has regretfully been necessary to postpone the call on the Prime Minister arranged for Monday 20 January. The Prime Minister now looks forward to receiving you at 10 Downing Street at 12.45 pm on Monday 2 March in order that you can present to him your letter of introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Yours sincerely

Clive Almond.

T C Almond
Assistant Marshal of the
Diplomatic Corps

Bcc: Miss Sandra Phillips (10 Downing St)
Miss Drysdale, Private Office
Mr Baker (WIAD) - could any updated briefing please be sent to No 10 by the evening of Friday 28 February

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 January 1992

Dear Stephen,

CALL BY THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BARBADOS, MONDAY 20 JANUARY

Sir William Douglas will call on the Prime Minister on 20 January at 1215. It is an introductory call during which Sir William will present his letter of introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Sir William took up his appointment on 4 October 1991. He has already called on the Foreign Secretary. A personality note is enclosed.

Barbados economy

Until recently, Barbados had long been seen as an economic model for the rest of the Caribbean. Rapid growth led to a standard of living well above that of the rest of the Eastern Caribbean. Two years ago revenues from tourism and sugar declined and external debt has since risen steeply. The IMF has agreed a Structural Adjustment Loan subject to the implementation of austerity measures. These have proved extremely unpopular and have provoked demonstrations. The Prime

/Minister

Minister may wish to ask Sir William if he sees any implications for stability or law and order in Barbados.

Regional Security System (RSS)

The RSS (comprised of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent) grew out of the problems in Grenada in the early 80s. Members undertake to respond to requests for help with natural disasters, prevention of smuggling (particularly and increasingly drugs), maritime policing and threats to national security. We help with training and equipment. RSS headquarters are located in Barbados which also contributes 49% towards the cost. Sir William may have a view on how Barbados' economic problems may affect that contribution.

UK/East Caribbean air services

The Eastern Caribbean countries proposed negotiations for a new Air Services Agreement. We agreed to the negotiations, although such an Agreement would benefit the Caribbean side more than the British since we already have most of the rights we require under existing bilateral agreements. We have offered a number of concessions. In return we want new tariff arrangements and strict limits on the number of airlines which can be designated. Barbados was alone in being unable to accept our terms. There is deadlock at present but our position is that we are ready to respond to requests to resume the negotiations, if these seem likely to lead to an agreement.

UK/Barbados relations

The only bone of contention, probably aggravated by the Barbadians' sensitivity to their present economic ills, is over the air services. Otherwise our relations with Barbados are very good. Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford visited Britain in June last year and met the Prime Minister at the Trooping of the Colour ceremony and at Lords during the second West Indies Test Match.

It is not known if Sir William has a personal interest in cricket but, as the representative of the Caribbean cricketing capital, he is likely to be knowledgeable on the game.

Yours ever,

Christopher Prentice.

(C N R Prentice)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM (RANDOLPH) DOUGLAS

Barbados High Commissioner in London since 4 October 1991.

Knight Bachelor (1969)
Privy Councillor (1977)
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George (1983)

Born Barbados 24 September, 1921.

Educated: St Christopher Boys' School, Christ Church Bannantyne School, Verdun, Quebec, Canada; Verdun High School; McGill University BA (Hons); University of London (LLB).

Called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London, in June, 1947. 1948 Private Practice at Bar of Barbados; 1950 Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court of Barbados; 1955 Resident Magistrate, Jamaica; 1959 Assistant Attorney General, Jamaica; 1962 Solicitor General later Puisne Judge, Jamaica; 1965 Chief Justice, Barbados; 1987 Ambassador to the USA and Permanent Representative to the OAS. He has acted as Governor General of Barbados on several occasions.

His international activities have included: 1971-72 Chairman, Council of Legal Education for the Commonwealth Caribbean; 1975 to date member of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, International Labour Organisation, Geneva; 1977-81 member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, Rio de Janeiro (Chairman, 1981); 1979-85 member of the Board of Directors, Inter-American Legal Services Association, Washington DC; 1979 to date sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the hearing of several appeals in London; 1982 to date Deputy Judge of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation; 1982-86 Member of the Administrative Tribunal of Inter-American Development Bank, Washington.

Sir William is a tall, bespectacled man, who is both dignified and genial. His time in the USA and distinguished international legal experience give him a wide perspective on world affairs.

Lady Douglas (Thelma) has had major surgery and cannot stand for very long. They have an unmarried daughter (34), who works in Toronto. They also have a son (35), who is married with a small son and is an accountant with Peat Marwick in Barbados.

LP3ABC

Stephen
Tobermory
S. 29/11

R29.11

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 November 1991

His Excellency
The Rt Hon Sir William Douglas KCMG
Barbados High Commission
1 Great Russell Street
LONDON
WC1B 3NH

My dear High Commissioner,

I am writing, in confirmation of our telephone conversation this morning, to say that the Prime Minister looks forward to receiving you at 10 Downing Street at 12.15 pm on Monday 20 January, in order that you can present to him your letter of introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Yours sincerely

Stanley Martin

S W F Martin
Assistant Marshal of the
Diplomatic Corps

Thank you for the photographs.

Bcc: Miss Sandra Phillips (10 Downing St)
Miss Drysdale, Private Office
Mr Baker (WIAD) - could briefing please be sent to No 10 by the evening of Friday 17 January.

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T245/91

SUBJECT
MASTER
CPS
FILED ON:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
TEL: 809-426-3179

October 2, 1991

Rt. Hon. John Major
Prime Minister of United Kingdom
of Great Britain
10 Downing Street
London

Dear Prime Minister

By this letter I commend most warmly to you, the Right Honourable Sir William Douglas, KCMG, to be the High Commissoner of Barbados to the United Kingdom in succession to Sir Roy Marshall.

Sir William is a distinguished citizen of Barbados who just completed a successful tour of duty in Washington where he was accredited to the United States of America and served concurrently as the Permanent Representative of Barbados to the Organisation of American States. I am satisfied that Sir William, both by his well-known personal qualities, as well as his vast experience as a well-respected jurist in the service of his country at home and abroad, is eminently suited for the important mission with which he has been entrusted. I am confident that his appointment will further strengthen the historical bonds of friendship and co-operation which have nurtured our special relationship over the years.

I take pleasure, therefore in requesting that Sir William be afforded all possible assistance and be given full credence as he seeks to fulfil his mandate.

Please accept, Prime Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration.

L. Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister

FILE

SC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

23 September 1991

Dear Christopher

NEW BARBADOS HIGH COMMISSIONER

Please refer to Simon Gass' letter to me of 19 September.

The Prime Minister is content to accept Sir William Douglas as the new Barbados High Commissioner in London.

Yours,
Stephen

(J. S. WALL)

Christopher Prentice, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

VB

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

19 September 1991

Dear Stephen,

Prime Minister

formality agree?

19/9

New Barbados High Commissioner

We have been informed that the Barbados Government propose to appoint Sir William Douglas KCMG, at present Ambassador to the United States of America and Permanent Representative to the Organisation of American States, to be High Commissioner in London in succession to Sir Roy Marshall. I enclose a curriculum vitae.

The Foreign Secretary welcomes this appointment. As you will be aware, it is not the practice between the Commonwealth countries of which Her Majesty is Queen, to seek formal agrement to the appointment of a High Commissioner. The Foreign Secretary would be grateful, however, if the Prime Minister would agree to our informing the Barbados Government that the British Government will be glad to welcome Sir William in London and look forward to continuing with him the happy association which they enjoyed with his predecessor.

However,

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM (RANDOLPH) DOUGLAS, K.C.M.G.
Knight Bachelor (1969)
Privy Councillor (1977)
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1983)

PRESENT OFFICE: Chief Justice of Barbados (on pre-retirement Leave until 1987-03-14)

DATE OF BIRTH: 24th September, 1921.

PLACE OF BIRTH: Barbados.

EDUCATION: St. Christopher Boys' School, Christ Church
Bannantyne School, Verdun, Quebec, Canada;
Verdun High School; McGill University;
London School of Economics, University of London.

DEGREES: B.A. (Hons) - McGill University.
LL.B. - University of London.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Barrister-at-Law - Called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London, in June, 1947.

POSITIONS HELD:

1948-1950 - Private Practice at Bar of Barbados.

1950-1955 - Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court of Barbados.

1955-1959 - Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

1959-1962 - Assistant Attorney General, Jamaica.

1962 - Solicitor General, Jamaica.

1962-1965 - Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

1965 - Chairman of Commission of Inquiry into a Dispute between the West Indies Sugar Company Limited and the workers employed at Monymusk and Frome jointly represented by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the National Workers Union.

1965-1986 Chief Justice, Barbados

1987 to Present Ambassador to the USA and Permanent Representative to the OAS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

1967-1975 Member of Executive Council, World Association of Judges

1970 Participant in Venice Workshop Conference on Problems of Judicial Administration and Training. (November, 1970).

1971 Participant in Commonwealth Law Conference and Conference of Commonwealth Chief Justices - New Delhi. (January, 1971).

1971	- Participant in Demonstration Trial at Fifth Conference on World Peace through Law, Belgrade. (July, 1971).
1971-1977	- Chairman, Council of Legal Education for the Commonwealth Caribbean.
1972	- Participant in Conference on Strengthening the Charter of the United Nations, Institute of International Affairs, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. (March, 1972).
1975 to date	- Member of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, International Labour Organisation. (Geneva).
1975	- Participant in Seminar for Trade Unionists on International Labour Conventions, Port-of-Spain, (September, 1975).
1976	- Participant in International Conference on Volunteer Service, Vienna. (June, 1976).
1977-1981	- Member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, Rio de Janeiro. (Chairman, 1981)
1979 - 1985	- Member of the Board of Directors, Inter-American Legal Services Association. (Washington, D.C.)
1979	- Chairman of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to investigate a complaint of an alleged violation of trade union rights in the case of the United States of America/Puerto Rico.
1979	- Participant at Conference of the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice. (Toronto, Canada.)
1980	- Participant at Second International Conference of Appellate Judges and Conference of Commonwealth Chief Justices, Sydney and Canberra. (May, 1980).
1979 to date	- Sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the hearing of several appeals. (London, England).
1982	- Member of a Commission of Inquiry established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to investigate allegations of breaches of the forced labour conventions by the Government of the Dominican Republic and by the Government of Haiti.
1982 to date	- Deputy Judge of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.
1982 - 1986	- Member of the Administrative Tribunal of Inter-American Development Bank, Washington.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES:

1954-1955	- President, Barbados Civil Service Association.
1966 to date	- Member of the Council of the Bellairs Institute of McGill University.
1966 to date	- President, Barbados Association for t Blind and Deaf.
1967-1971	- Chairman, Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, (Barbados Branch).
1967-1974	- President, Barbados Arts Council.
1968-1975	- President, Caribbean Council for the Blind.
1971 to date	- President of the Barbados Boy Scouts Association.
1974 to date	- President, United Nations Association of Barbados.
1975 to date	- Member of the Council, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.
1979 - 1984	- President, Barbados Council for the Handicapped.
1965- 1986	- Acted as Governor or Governor-General of Barbados on several occasions.

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

25 March 1991

Dear Stephen,

The Caribbean

Mrs Chalker recently reported to the Foreign Secretary on her visit to the Caribbean earlier this month. The Foreign Secretary has asked me to send you a copy of her reporting minute. This is enclosed.

Yours ever,

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq CMG
10 Downing Street

Secretary of State

FROM: LYNDA CHALKER

DATE: 18 MARCH 1991

PS/Mrs Chalker
Barbados.

25/3

Copy/h/to.

cc PS/Ministers
PUS
Mr Lankester
Mr Ainscow
Mr Bayne, DW
Mr Hudson
Mr Ireton
Mr Myhill
Mr Freeman
Mr Machin
HMHC Barbados
Mr Bawden, BDDC

Secretary of State
Secretary of State

THE CARIBBEAN: 2-7 MARCH 1991

1. I visited Barbados, Grenada, Dominica and St Vincent from 2-7 March. It was my first visit to the region and although last minute political difficulties prevented me seeing the dependencies of Montserrat and Anguilla, the visit provided a most useful insight into the problems of some of the poorest and one of the richer countries in the area. Having previously established sound working relationships with several Caribbean leaders, especially Eugenia Charles and James Mitchell during international meetings, I found my discussions on this visit exceptionally useful.

2. In the global context the Caribbean is a relatively prosperous area. Some, such as Barbados, are on the threshold of developed country status. However I was struck by the extent to which many Caribbean countries still seek and need our help. Island populations vary widely but none of those I visited have over 250,000 people. These small economies, based on one or

/two main products,

two main products, are consequently unusually vulnerable to external changes, be they economic, such as the oil slump or the impact of the single market in 1992, or the increasingly pernicious threat posed by the drugs trade. There is a lively debate over whether greater political and economic union amongst Caribbean nations would reduce this vulnerability. The debate is split, as in Europe, amongst those who would follow the functional path, by expanding the Regional Security System (RSS), against those who wish to impose federal unity from above, for example by the Windward Island Constituent Assembly. Of the countries I visited, only Grenada has cross-party support for political union but a regional referendum on this issue is due to be held in November.

3. My visit began in Barbados, where the new High Commissioner, Emrys Davies, had just completed his initial calls. He is very ably supported by the Head of the Development Division, Mike Bawden. I am most grateful to both of them for organising an excellent programme and for their warm hospitality during my stay.

4. Barbados, with a per capita income of nearly US$6,000, is visibly the most prosperous and developed of the countries I visited. Many regional organisations have chosen to base themselves in Bridgetown. The issues raised by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, such as the problem of an ageing population, would be familiar to a European audience. Barbados is strongly pro-Western and I heard effusive praise of both your and the Prime Minister's contribution to resolving the Gulf crisis. There is however concern that our attention is being diverted away towards Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Prime Minister Sandiford made a plea that we should not forget our friends in the Caribbean who, as they see it, have a more established tradition of liberal democracy. The Prime Minister was particularly pleased therefore when I was able to pass on our invitation to visit the UK as a guest of HMG.

5. Unfortunately the Bajans show a tendency to complacency. They do not see the need to maintain high standards in tourism as an issue. While the Government are glad to have the RSS headquarters in Bridgetown, I am less sure they feel any need to promote effective coordination amongst their RSS

/partners. I impressed

partners. I impressed on all my interlocutors the merits of signing a Visiting Forces Act amongst the RSS partners, but found considerable reluctance to accept the idea in principle though most could agree the practical advantages.

6. On the drugs front Barbados has recently signed a bilateral drugs confiscation agreement with us. This is very much a step in the right direction, but the threat from drugs-related corruption is on the increase. There are already signs of greatly increased prosperity in certain areas of Bridgetown without any clear picture of the source of this new money. The Government needs to be vigilant, and we need to be vigilant with them. The Governor General, Dame Nita Barrow, expressed deep concern on this to me.

7. I also visited the Andromeda Tropical Gardens which were recently acquired by the Barbados National Trust and are run by a very competent British horticulturist (ex Kew) John Warrington. The Gardens contain a unique collection of Caribbean plants (some of them world class examples). If it is at all possible to assist this project, I am sure it would be money well spent.

8. My next port of call was Grenada, a country still suffering the legacy of the Bishop years, and the aftermath of the US "rescue", with a continuing budget deficit and heavy external debt. During my calls on the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, I was met with a plea for understanding in resolving Grenada's financial problems. I explained that while we appreciated the strenuous unilateral efforts Grenada was currently making, "biting the IMF bullet" was the only real way forward in the long term. I also met Francis Alexis, the competent Attorney-General at the St George's Court complex, which is being extensively enlarged and renovated using ODA funds. Alexis was optimistic about bringing the Grenadan judicial system back into the Privy Council mechanism. An interesting figure, Alexis could well bear cultivating for the future. Perhaps a COI sponsored visit might bear fruit. On the other hand the Governor General Paul Scoon has retreated into ivory tower isolation. He is very much a spent force. In Grenada I also visited the ODA-funded Coast Guard Station, the last of six we have

/built in the region.

built in the region. Each of these is an essential element in our assistance to local efforts to deal with the drug traffic.

9. Next I travelled on to Dominica, an island much in the public eye at the moment with Channel 4's screening of "The Orchid House", which was filmed on the island. While this may provide a welcome fillip in tourism, Dominica, as one of the poorest countries in the region, is ill-equipped to take full advantage. The indominable Eugenia Charles never lost an opportunity to remind me that "Dominica needs an international airport". Regrettably we are not in a position to help but we are able to assist in the redevelopment of the capital, Roseau, in particular with the rebuilding of the sea wall. In the agricultural sector we have built new premises for the export/import agency DEXIA, and are also funding TCOs in the administration (computing and prison services) and in agricultural diversification. I met both the TCO and VSO advisers informally during my evening there and was impressed to see such a well-motivated and well-targetted group of expatriates. In addition to the sea wall site and DEXIA building, I visited the Hillsborough Agricultural Diversification Unit. There I saw and learnt about our efforts to improve the enormous variety of tropical fruit produced on Dominica. Although our assistance is modest, there is clearly a case for continuing to help Dominica to diversify and market new agricultural products, particularly since Dominica has demonstrated a willingness to build on aid from their own resources. I visited the Cabrits National Park (based around extensive colonial fortifications dating back to the early 19th Century) where the Dominican authorities have built an impressive customs receiving facility for cruise passengers around a fresh water bunker and jetty facility funded by France. This should enable Dominica to attract more visitors from the cruise ship trade.

10. On the political front I found Ms Charles, at 71, beginning to tire of the burdens of office. She has led her country for the last 10 years with great vision and determination. I also met briefly her "favourite son", Alleyne Carbon, who is being groomed to replace her. Whoever does eventually succeed her will be hard put to match her contribution to Dominica's development.

/11.

11. My final port of call was St Vincent. There I had very fruitful discussions with Prime Minister Mitchell. In contrast to Grenada I found Mitchell sceptical about the prospects for Caribbean political unification and the possibility of improving coordination in the RSS, whilst fully accepting the need to step up the battle against drug running.

12. I visited the newly built (ODA funded) Coast Guard Station, where I had a thorough discussion with the Royal Navy seconded Commander, and the Orange Hill project, set in the world's largest coconut plantation. This is one of the most impressive and ambitious privatisation and land reallocations I have seen to date. The ODA-funded Sandy Bay Road which I also visited will provide an essential link for exporting the Orange Hill farmers' produce. Together with the locally built farmers' feeder roads into the fertile volcanic hills, it will also have the added benefit of giving everyone an escape route should La Soufriere erupt again.

13. The frequent references to the growing drug trafficking of the eastern Caribbean indicate my concern at the reports I was given and my view that we need to do more to encourage the islands in their detection, policing, interception, and judicial work to combat this most damaging trade. Whilst working on ideas for further action to assist this important need, I have learnt that the Diplomatic Wing will shortly send Michael Gore to tour the Caribbean to examine the very points raised with me by political leaders in all four islands. In order to improve our coordination, I will try to see him before he sets off. In this way our political and practical assistance may be better maximised than will otherwise be the case. The critical need for better intelligence and special communications channels is accepted by most police and many politicians, but not all.

14. Overall this was an extremely useful visit combining political discussions with the opportunity to speak to locals and British staff working on the ground. Our aid allocation, at approximately £30 million a year, is modest but well targetted. All the countries I visited suffer from a lack of middle-level technical skills, and a brain drain of senior management and technical staff. Short-term technical cooperation and

/assistance to training

assistance to training colleges is therefore an essential element in helping these countries to maintain their development. It is also a crucial part of our contribution to the war against the drugs trade. Ultimately any attempt to improve cooperation at regional or international level will fail if the individual police and customs officers are not well trained and well led. Our continued assistance via loan service personnel and police training throughout the region will remain a key element in the fight against drugs traffic. As you know I am working on some ideas for discussion as to how we may be able to help further.

15. On a final note, when Chris Patten last visited the Caribbean in 1989, he remarked that CDC should be encouraged to play a greater role in the region. The new CDC representative, Bill Farmer, (ex Cameroon, where he did excellent work), accompanied me on a number of my calls on senior politicians. I was therefore able to reinforce the message that CDC have a key part to play in countries seeking investment partners. CDC are particularly interested in privatisation of parastatals in Grenada and in developing the Dominican tourist industry. I hope that my visit will have given them the access to decision makers in these countries which they have previously lacked.

L C

Overseas Development Administration
18 March 1991

UNCLASSIFIED

Subject cc Master Ops.

174005
MDLOAN 0362

UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO
TO PRIORITY BRIDGETOWN
TELNO 28
OF 301545Z JANUARY 91

PRIME MINISTER
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T34A/90

YOUR TELNO 29: BARBADOS ELECTIONS
1. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS, THE RT HON ERSKINE SANDIFORD. BEGINS I WAS VERY PLEASED TO HEAR OF YOUR ELECTION VICTORY ON 22 JANUARY. MANY CONGRATULATIONS.
I WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS AND LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU THROUGHOUT YOUR NEW TERM OF OFFICE. ENDS

HURD

YYYY

DISTRIBUTION 12

MAIN 12

MINIMAL

WIAD

NNNN

HWZ 014/1
RECEIVED
01 FEB 1991
STEY

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

28 January 1991

BARBADOS ELECTION

Thank you for your letter of 28 January proposing a message from the Prime Minister to the Barbados Prime Minister, congratulating him on his election victory. This may issue.

C. D. POWELL

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 January 1991

Dear Charles,

Barbados Election

A general election was held in Barbados on 22 January. Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford won by a reduced, but still substantial, majority.

I enclose a draft message of congratulations.

Yours ever,

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

Sir Charles Powell KCMG
10 Downing Street

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

To: The Rt Hon Erskine Sandiford MP
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and
Economic Affairs
BARBADOS

I was very pleased to hear of your election victory on 22 January. Many congratulations.

I wish you every success, and look forward to working with you throughout your new term of office.

SUBJECT
CC MASTER
OPS -

MR M
CCFCO

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T10A/91

Dear Prime Minister,

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Barbados.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

Yours sincerely,
John Major

The Right Honourable L. Erskine Sandiford, M.P.

KW

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH

28 December 1990

Dear Charles,

Appointment of High Commissioner

I enclose drafts of letters for Mr Emrys Davies to take with him on his appointment as High Commissioner to Barbados, and as non-resident High Commissioner to Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. They follow the normal lines. If the Prime Minister agrees, I should be grateful if you would arrange for them to signed and returned to us.

Mr Davies is expected to leave for Bridgetown on 13 January. It would be useful if the letters could be dated shortly before his departure from the United Kingdom: 4 January would be suitable.

Yours ever,

Richard Gozney

(R H T Gozney)
Private Secretary

Sir Charles Powell KCMG
10 Downing Street

SCANNED

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Barbados.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Right Honourable L Erskine Sandiford MP
Prime Minister of Barbados

SCANNED

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Antigua and Barbuda.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Right Honourable Vere C Bird ~~Senior~~ MP
Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda

SCANNED

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Grenada.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Honourable Nicholas Braithwaite OBE MP
Prime Minister of Grenada

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

SCANNED

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Saint Christopher and Nevis.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Right Honourable Dr Kennedy A Simmonds MP
Prime Minister of Saint Christopher and Nevis

SCANNED

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Saint Lucia.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Right Honourable John G M Compton MP PC
Prime Minister of Saint Lucia

SCANNED

DRAFT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

4 January 1991

[Dear Prime Minister]

This letter will be presented to you by Mr Emrys Thomas Davies CMG, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be their High Commissioner to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

I am confident that Mr Davies is eminently fitted, both by his personal qualities and by his experience of affairs of State, for the charge with which he has been entrusted, and that his appointment will serve to maintain the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between us.

In this confidence I commend Mr Davies to you and, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

The Right Honourable James F Mitchell MP
Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Mr Dunsdale
Pls forward the
enclosed.

No. 0520/1-1

card to UK
Political
4/1
G. P. Edden
28/12

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Barbados presents its compliments to the British High Commission and has the honour to request that the attached envelopes be forwarded to Private Secretary to Her Majesty The Queen and The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher FRS from the Rt. Hon. L. Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister of Barbados.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Barbados avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the British High Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

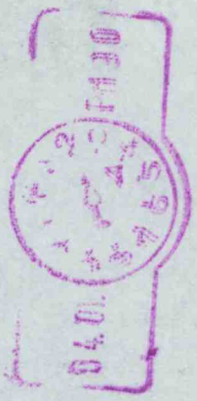
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Barbados.

December 21, 1989.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
BARBADOS

Sent 4/1

Enc.



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

5 December 1990

I attach a copy of a letter the Prime Minister has received from Mr. L. Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister of Barbados.

I should be grateful if you could provide a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature. It would be helpful if this could reach me as soon as possible.

RGR SGNT. 13/12.

C. D. POWELL

Richard Gozney, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

MRT

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T 3/4/90

SUBJECT CC MASTER OPS.

CC/PRESS

ORIGINAL LETTER WITH PM

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
TEL: 809-426-3179

28th November, 1990

The Right Honourable John Major, M.P.
Prime Minister
No. 10 Downing Street
London
England

Dear Prime Minister

On behalf of the Government and people of Barbados and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you sincere congratulations on your assumption of the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Barbados/United Kingdom relations have developed over a long period during which historical, cultural and economic ties have been promoted and strengthened.

I look forward to working closely with you, both bilaterally as well as within the Commonwealth and other forums, for the mutual benefit of our two countries and for the promotion of peace and development.

I hope for an early meeting with you in order to advance our common interests. In the meantime, I offer you my very best wishes as you begin your important and challenging mission.

Yours sincerely

L. Erskine Sandiford

L. Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 October 1989

Dear Charles

Courtesy Call on the Prime Minister by the New High Commissioner for Barbados, Professor Sir Roy Marshall CBE, on Monday, 30 October at 12.15 pm

Professor Sir Roy Marshall took up his post as Barbados High Commissioner on 18 September.

I understand that an appointment with the Prime Minister to present the Letter of Introduction has been arranged for Monday, 30 October at 12.15 pm. I am enclosing a short (revised) brief on Barbados which includes a personality note on Sir Roy Marshall.

Sir Roy has had almost unbroken permanent residence in the UK since 1942, and will therefore enjoy diplomatic privileges and diplomatic immunity in respect of his official acts only. These limitations were explained carefully both to him and to his government before Sir Roy finally accepted their offer of the post.

Yours ever

Bob Peirce

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

BARBADOS

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Most easterly and densely populated of the West Indian islands. One-third of the 254,000 population live in and around the capital. Some 90% are of African stock and the remainder of European, mixed European/African and Indian descent. Barbados became an independent state within the Commonwealth on 30 November 1966 with Her Majesty The Queen as Head of State.

Political

2. 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. Considered thoroughly honest, decent, likeable and competent, Mr Sandiford has experienced difficulty in imposing himself on the DLP and has been compared unfavourably with his more charismatic predecessors. In February 1989 four dissidents from the DLP led by the former Minister of Finance, Dr Richie Haynes, founded the National Democratic Party (NDP). Dr Haynes has been appointed Leader of the Opposition taking over from Mr Henry Forde the Leader of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP).

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. While the tourist industry continues to do well other industries, particularly sugar, are struggling. In 1988 Barbados chalked up a record trade deficit of B $809.7 million. Unemployment, estimated at around 18%, is causing concern.

Trade

4. Barbados is the UK's fourth largest market in the Caribbean. British exports amounted to £32.06 million in 1988. Our principal exports are foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, construction materials, industrial machinery and quality giftware for the tourist industry. Imports from Barbados were £19.49 million in 1988, mainly sugar and rum. The Barbados Government hopes to increase trade with the UK and to attract further British investment (currently estimated at about £150 million). Mr Sandiford is concerned about the traditional imbalance of trade.

Aid

5. Because of its relatively high GNP per capita (US $5330 in 1987), Barbados is not eligible for capital aid. UK aid has therefore been limited to a technical co-operation programme amounting to about £250,000 a year. £125,000 has been allocated for UK training during 1989/90.

External Relations

6. Barbados follows a Western-orientated foreign policy and strongly supports the United Nations and the Commonwealth. It also belongs to the Organisation of American States, the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the Non-Aligned Movement. The Joint Assembly of the ACP States and European Community was held in Barbados in January 1989.

Regional Security System

7. The RSS, in which most Eastern Caribbean states participate, was established in 1982 to improve regional security and stability. UK Loan Service Personnel work with US counterparts in a training role through the Central Liaison Office of the RSS in Bridgetown. The RSS is slowly evolving away from its military aspects and

towards provision of aid to the civil powers, notably drugs interdiction, anti-smuggling duties, fishery protection and coping with natural disasters. This is a change of direction that Mr Sandiford favours and is one we would wish to encourage.

UK-Barbadian Relations

8. Relations are traditionally close and friendly. HM The Queen visited Barbados in March 1989 in recognition of the 350th Anniversary of Barbados' House of Assembly. Prime Minister Sandiford visited the UK privately in June 1989 when he had a meeting with Mr Eggar, Mr Christopher Patten visited Bridgetown in January 1989 as did Baroness Trumpington, Parliamentary Secretary (Lords), MAFF in February 1989. Mr Sainsbury visited Barbados from 7 - 10 October for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference and will visit again from 5 -7 November for a Caribbean Heads of Mission/Governors Conference. There is a regular flow of official visitors between the UK and Barbados.

9. Barbados is in the top one-third of the table for non-payment of parking fines (28 outstanding fines for first half of 1989) but Protocol Department say that their record is improving and Barbados is not considered a problem country.

10. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Barbados, Mr Maurice King, was appointed in March 1989. So far as we are aware he never met the former Secretary of State. Our High Commissioner in Barbados, Mr Kevin Burns, took up his appointment in October 1986. It is Mr Burns' retirement post and he will be 60 in December 1990.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

October 1989

MARSHALL, PROFESSOR SIR ROY CBE

High Commissioner for Barbados in the UK since September 1989.

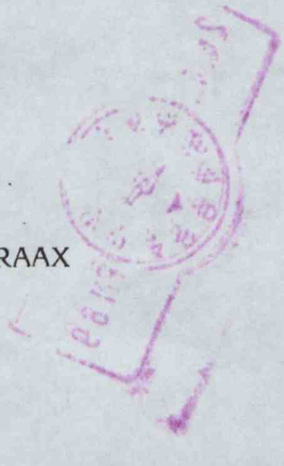
Born in Barbados on 21 October 1920.

Educated at Harrison College, Barbados and Pembroke College, Cambridge.

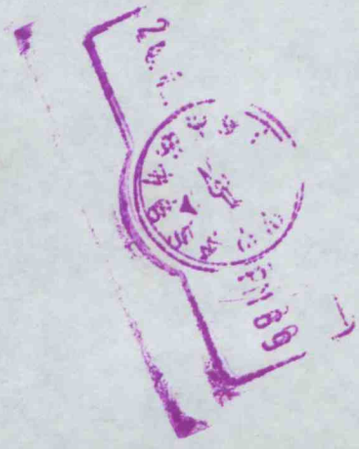
Sir Roy gained a First Class degree in law in 1945. He went on to be called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1947 and to take a doctorate at London University in 1948, by which time he had already begun his career as an academic lawyer. He was a Lecturer in Law at University College, London (1946-56), Professor of Law at Sheffield University (1956-63 and 1965-69) and Professor of Law at the University of Ife in Nigeria (1963-65). He acted as constitutional adviser to the Government of Barbados at the time of independence in 1966, for which he was made a CBE in 1968. From 1969-74 he was Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies (in Jamaica), for which services he was knighted in 1974. On returning to Britain, he was Secretary-General of the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom (1974-79) and Vice Chancellor of the University of Hull (1979-85). He has written a number of legal books and articles and chaired or served on many British and Commonwealth-wide committees concerned mainly with education. In 1986, he was Chairman of the Constitutional Commission on the dependent territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Sir Roy is a small rotund man who is almost completely bald. He is a friendly person, in a measured way.

Lady Marshall (whose Christian name is Eirwen) was born in Wales. They have four children (one son, three daughters) all born in Britain. Sir Roy is a dual UK/Barbados citizen.



LPRAAX



From: S W F Martin
Protocol Department

Date: 20 September 1989

cc: PS
PS/Mr Sainsbury
PS/Mrs Chalker
PS/No 10
PS/PUS
Mrs Link, Protocol
PA/Mr Gillmore
PA/Mr Hervey
PA/Mr Gorham, WIAD
PA/Mr Stitt, CCD

Mr Gorham
WIAD

1. The new High Commissioner for Barbados, Sir Roy Marshall CBE, assumed his functions on Monday 18 September.

2. An appointment with the Prime Minister to present the Letter of Introduction will be arranged in due course. An audience of Her Majesty The Queen will also be arranged and is likely to take place in November.

3. In due course you should arrange for the appropriate FCO Minister to give a lunch in honour of the High Commissioner. Protocol Dept should be kept informed of this.

4. Appointments for the High Commissioner to pay his initial calls at the FCO nave been made as follows:

	Date	Time
Permanent Under Secretary	Tuesday 26 Sept	1000 am
Head of WIAD	Tuesday 26 Sept	1030 am
Head of CCD	Tuesday 26 Sept	1100 am
Deputy Under Secretary (Mr Gillmore)	Tuesday 26 Sept	1130 am
Parliamentary Under Secretary	Tuesday 26 Sept	1215 pm
Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps	Tuesday 26 Sept	1245 pm
Secretary of State	Thursday 2 Nov	4.00 pm

5. For these calls would you please prepare a biography of the new High Commissioner (drawing as necessary on my letter of 18 September to the Masrhal of the Diplomatic Corps, copied to you) and a short brief on our relations with Barbados. This brief MUST include

i) the name of our High Commissioner, date of his appointment and (if known) anticipated date of departure
ii) a reminder that the Head of State is The Queen
iii) the name of the Foreign Minister and when the former Secretary of State last met him
iv) the performance of the High Commission in London on paying parking fines and on any other abuses of its diplomatic immunity (this information will be supplied to you by Immunities Section of Protocol Department).

/The

The biography and brief should be given the following distribution:

Top copy on blue paper to:

Protocol Department - to forward to the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps for Her Majesty The Queen. This copy should have the date and 'Foreign and Commonwealth Office' typed at the bottom.

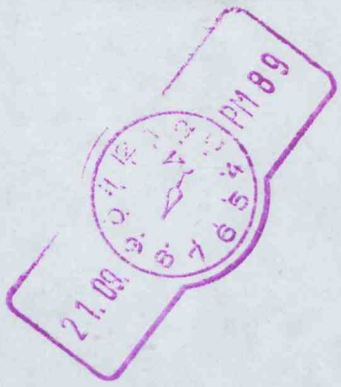
Private Secretary (10 Downing Street)

Other copies on white paper to:

Private Secretary - for the Secretary of State
APS to Secretary of State
Parliamentary Under Secretary
PUS
DUS (Mr Gillmore)
AUS/ODA
Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps
Head of WIAD
Head of CCD
3 copies to Protocol Dept for Mr Martin (to arrive before first courtesy call, please).

6. Sir Roy Marshall is a small rotund man of 68, who is almost completely bald. He is a friendly person, in a measured way.

S W F Martin


21.09
PM89

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T 1645/89

cc. FCO
CDP
30/x

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
TEL: 809-426-3179

Subject cc Master
on.

September 15, 1989

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister
United Kingdom

Dear Prime Minister

With this letter I commend most warmly to you Sir Oshley Roy Marshall, Kt., C.B.E., to be Barbados' High Commissioner to the United Kingdom in succession to Mr. Vernon Smith.

I am confident that Sir Roy Marshall, both by his personal qualities and by the experience gained during a varied and distinguished career both as jurist and educator, is eminently fitted for the charge with which he has been entrusted and that his appointment will further enhance the already strong ties which exist between Barbados and the United Kingdom.

It is my pleasure, therefore, to ask you to afford him all possible assistance in the fulfilment of his important mission.

Please accept, Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

L. Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

29 August 1989

Dear Bob,

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 25 August about the Government of Barbados' proposal to appoint Professor Sir Roy Marshall to be High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister is content with this appointment.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir William Heseltine.

Yours ever,

CHARLES POWELL

R. N. Peirce, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

25 August 1989

Dear Charles

New High Commissioner for Barbados

The Government of Barbados proposes to appoint Professor Sir Roy Marshall (a dual UK/Barbados national and a permanent UK resident) to be its High Commissioner to the United Kingdom in succession to HE Mr Vernon O Smith. I enclose a curriculum vitae.

The Foreign Secretary welcomes the appointment. Although Professor Marshall has no past diplomatic experience, he is a distinguished lawyer and academic who should make a good High Commissioner. There are precedents for the appointment of a UK resident as High Commissioner in London. The limitations on diplomatic immunities and privileges which this entails are acceptable to the Barbados Government and to Sir Roy Marshall.

As you are aware, it is not the practice between Commonwealth countries of which Her Majesty is Queen to seek formal agrement to the appointment of a new High Commissioner. The Foreign Secretary would be grateful, however, if the Prime Minister would agree to our informing the Government of Barbados that the British Government is looking forward to working with Professor Marshall in maintaining the traditionally very close and friendly relations that exist between the United Kingdom and Barbados.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir William Heseltine at Buckingham Palace.

Yours ever

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

PROFESSOR SIR ROY MARSHALL

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Professor Sir Roy Marshall, kt, C.B.E. ; M.A. (Cantab); Ph.D., London; Hon. LL.D (University of Sheffield); Hon. LL.D. (University of Hull); Fellow, University College, London.

Born in Barbados on October 21, 1920, Sir Roy was educated at Harrison College, where he won the Barbados Scholarship in 1938. He entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1942 and obtained the B.A. degree with First Class Honours in Law in 1945. He took his M.A. degree in 1948 and received his doctorate from London University in 1948.

Sir Roy was called to the Bar of Inner Temple in 1947. His legal career includes the holding of the following positions:

- Assistant Lecturer in Laws, University College, London: 1946-1948
- Lecturer in Law, University College, London: 1946-1956
- Sub-Dean, Faculty of Laws, University College, London: 1949-1956
- Professor of Law and the Head of the Department of Law, University of Sheffield: 1956-1963 and 1965-1969
- Professor of Law and the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Ife, Nigeria: 1963-1965 (on secondment from the University of Sheffield)

Sir Roy's publications include:

- "The Assignment of Choses in Action", (1950)
- "A Case Book on Trusts", (with J A Nathan), Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Editions - 1951, 1955, 1961 and 1967
- "Theobald on Wills", Twelfth Edition, 1963, and numerous articles on legal subjects.

Sir Roy became Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies in 1969 and relinquished the post in 1974 to become Secretary-General of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom. He became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hull in 1979 from which post he retired in 1985.

Sir Roy was:

- A legal adviser to the Government of Barbados at the Independence talks in London in 1966
- Chairman of 'Equal Rights' - an independent non-party political body, which lobbied for the Race Relations Act 1968 in the United Kingdom and of the Yorkshire Conciliation Committee of the Race Relations Board from 1966-1969.

Professor Sir Roy Marshall
Biographical Note
Continued

Among the Commonwealth posts occupied by Sir Roy are:

- Chairman, Commonwealth Education Liaision Committee: 1974-1987
- Chairman, Committee on Commonwealth Legal Education: 1975
- Vice-Chairman, Governing Body of the Commonwealth Institute: 1980-1981
- Chairman, Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility: 1981-present
- Member, Council of the Association of Commonwealth Universities: 1979-1985
- Executive Chairman, Council for Education in the Commonwealth: 1985-present
- Chairman, Constitutional Commission on the Turks and Caicos Islands: 1986
- Chairman, Review Committee of the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies: 1986
- Member, University Grants Commission of the University of the South Pacific: 1987
- Member, Board of Governors of the Commonwealth of Learning; 1988-present

Sir Roy is the son of Barbadian parents - Captain Fitz Roy Marshall (died 1932) and Corene Carmelita Marshall (nee Roach: born 14 February, 1894). He is married to the former Eirwen Lloyd and they have one son and three daughters.

MARSHALL, PROFESSOR SIR ROY CBE

Sir Roy
CBE.

High Commissioner for Barbados in the UK since September 1989.

Born in Barbados on 21 October 1920.

Educated at Harrison College, Barbados and Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Sir Roy gained a First Class degree in law in 1945. He went on to be called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1947 and to take a doctorate at London University in 1948, by which time he had already begun his career as an academic lawyer. He was a Lecturer in Law at University College, London (1946-56), Professor of Law at Sheffield University (1956-63 and 1965-69) and Professor of Law at the University of Ife in Nigeria (1963-65). He acted as constitutional adviser to the Government of Barbados at the time of independence in 1966, for which he was made a CBE in 1968. From 1969-74 he was Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies (in Jamaica), for which services he was knighted in 1974. On returning to Britain, he was Secretary-General of the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom (1974-79) and Vice Chancellor of the University of Hull (1979-85). He has written a number of legal books and articles and chaired or served on many British and Commonwealth-wide committees concerned mainly with education. In 1986, he was Chairman of the Constitutional Commission on the dependent territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Sir Roy is a small rotund man who is almost completely bald. He is a friendly person, in a measured way.

Lady Marshall (whose Christian name is Eirwen) was born in Wales. They have four children (one son, three daughters) all born in Britain. Sir Roy is a dual UK/Barbados citizen.

LPRAAX

BARBADOS

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Most easterly and densely populated of the West Indian islands. One-third of the 254,000 population live in and around the capital. Some 90% are of African stock and the remainder of European, mixed European/African and Indian descent. Barbados became an independent state within the Commonwealth on 30 November 1966 with Her Majesty The Queen as Head of State.

Political

2. 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. Considered a thoroughly honest, decent, likeable and competent chap Mr Sandiford has experienced difficulty in imposing himself on the DLP and has been compared unfavourably with his more charismatic predecessors. In February 1989 four dissidents from the DLP led by the former Minister of Finance, Dr Richie Haynes, founded the National Democratic Party (NDP). Dr Haynes has been appointed Leader of the Opposition taking over from Mr Henry Forde the Leader of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP).

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. While the tourist industry continues to do well other industries, particularly sugar, are struggling. In 1988 Barbados chalked up a record trade deficit of B $809.7 million. Unemployment, estimated at around 18%, is causing concern.

Trade

4. Barbados is the UK's fourth largest market in the Caribbean. British exports amounted to £32.06 million in 1988. Our principal exports are foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, construction materials, industrial machinery and quality giftware for the tourist industry. Imports from Barbados were £19.49 million in 1988, mainly sugar and rum. The Barbados Government hopes to increase trade with the UK and to attract further British investment (currently estimated at about £150 million). Mr Sandiford is concerned about the traditional imbalance of trade.

Aid

5. Because of its relatively high GNP per capita (US $5330 in 1987), Barbados is not eligible for capital aid. UK aid has therefore been limited to a technical co-operation programme amounting to about £250,000 a year. £125,000 has been allocated for UK training during 1989/90.

External Relations

6. Barbados follows a Western-orientated foreign policy and strongly supports the United Nations and the Commonwealth. It also belongs to the Organisation of American States, the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the Non-Aligned Movement. The Joint Assembly of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and European Economic Community was held in Barbados in January 1989.

UK-Barbadian Relations

7. Relations are traditionally close and friendly. HM The Queen visited Barbados in March 1989 in recognition of the 350th Anniversary of Barbados' House of Assembly. Prime Minister Sandiford visited the UK privately in June 1989 when he had a meeting with Mr Eggar and is coming again on 28 - 29 September,

when he will meet Mr Sainsbury. Mr Christopher Patten visited Bridgetown in January 1989 as did Baroness Trumpington, Parliamentary Secretary (Lords), MAFF in February 1989. Mr Sainsbury will be visiting Barbados from 7 - 10 October for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference and from 5 -7 November for a Caribbean Heads of Mission/Governors Conference. There is a regular flow of official visitors between the UK and Barbados.

8. Barbados is in the top one-third of the table for non-payment of parking fines (28 outstanding fines for first half of 1989) but Protocol Department say that their record is improving and Barbados is not considered a problem country.

9. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Barbados, Mr Maurice King, was appointed in March 1989. So far as we are aware he never met the former Secretary of State. Our High Commissioner in Barbados, Mr Kevin Burns, took up his appointment in October 1986. It is Mr Burns' retirement post and he will be 60 in December 1990.

West Indian & Atlantic Dept

September 1989

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

19 June, 1989.

BARBADOS: 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF PARLIAMENT

The Prime Minister has signed a message to Mr. Sandiford to congratulate him on the 350th Anniversary of Barbados's House of Assembly. I should be grateful if you could give it to Mr. Hunt to deliver.

(C.D. Powell)

R.N. Peirce, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Lite
L03 B JJ

cc FCO

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

19 June 1989

Dear Prime Minister,

The ties of friendship, family and history which link Britain and Barbados are strengthened by our common respect for Parliamentary institutions and the rule of law. In both our countries our Parliaments have evolved over the centuries to be fully representative of all our citizens, their hopes and aspirations. On the occasion of the 350th Anniversary of your Parliament I send to the Government and people of Barbados the best wishes of the Government and people of the United Kingdom.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

The Right Honourable L. Erskine Sandiford, M.P.

cc PC ~~CH~~

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 June 1989

Dear Charles

Barbados: 350th Anniversary of Parliament

In my letter of 14 June I said that Mr David Hunt MBE MP had been nominated to represent the Prime Minister at the celebrations commemorating the 350th Anniversary of Barbados's House of Assembly.

The Prime Minister has already written to Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford of Barbados to express her regret at being unable to attend and to convey her best wishes for this occasion. We judge that it would be well received if Mr Hunt were to deliver a message of congratulations from the Prime Minister in a form more suitable for formal / presentation and subsequent publication. I attach a draft.

Yours ever

Bob

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

Barbados
Rel
June 87

DSR 11 (Revised Sept 85)

DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1 +

FROM: PRIME MINISTER

Reference

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

Your Reference

BUILDING: ROOM NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

PRIVACY MARKING

..... In Confidence

CAVEAT .....

TO:
THE RT HON L ERSKINE SANDIFORD MP

Copies to:

SUBJECT:

The ~~deep~~ ties of friendship, family and history which link our ~~two countries have been~~ are strengthened ~~and nurtured~~ by our common respect for Parliamentry institutions and the rule of law. In both our countries our Parliaments have evolved over the centuries to be fully representative of all our citizens, their hopes and aspirations. On the occasion of the 350th Anniversary of your Parliament I send to the Government and people of Barbados the best wishes of the government and people of the United Kingdom.

Enclosures flag(s) .....

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

14 June 1989

Dear Charles,

Barbados: 350th Anniversary of Parliament

The Prime Minister wrote to the Prime Minister of Barbados on 5 June regretting that she would be unable to accept his invitation to visiti Barbados to participate in the celebrations commemorating the 350th Anniversary of Barbados's House of Assembly.

In her letter the Prime Minister undertook to send a representative to the celebrations. Following consultations with the Chief Whip, Mr David Hunt MBE MP has been nominated to be the Prime Minister's representative. Mr Hunt will travel to Barbados on 24 June and return on 27 June.

Yours,

Stephen Wall

for (R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

BARBADOS - Relato
June 81

cc SUBJECT filed on BARBADOS : UK Relations June 1987.
OPS
MASTER

FILE
MRM
CHO

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. 108/89

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

5 June 1989

Dear Prime Minister,

I was very grateful for your invitation to visit Barbados to participate in the celebrations commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the House of Assembly - one of the oldest Parliaments in the Commonwealth and the Free World. This will be a great and historic occasion for you and your country and one I would very much have liked to attend. Unfortunately the dates coincide with the European Council meeting in Madrid, to which I am already committed, so sadly I must decline your kind invitation. But I shall certainly send a representative. Our High Commissioner will be in touch to give you details of our representation.

I send you and the people of Barbados my best wishes for this great occasion.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

The Hon. L. Erskine Sandiford, M.P.

ccf

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

2 June 1989

Dear Charles

Barbados: 350th Anniversary of Parliament

Thank you for your letter of 30 May, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Prime Minister of Barbados. Mr Sandiford has invited the Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher to visit Barbados as guests of the Barbadian Government from 24-27 June 1989 to participate in the celebrations commemorating the 350th anniversary of their Parliament (the third oldest in the Commonwealth, after the UK and Bermuda). Although the Prime Minister will be unable to go, we believe the Government should be suitably represented on this occasion, which means a great deal to the people of Barbados. We are looking at who might best represent the Prime Minister. The Speaker will be represented by Sir Paul Dean. The Lord Chancellor's representative has yet to be nominated. We understand foreign representatives will include a Vice President of the French National Assembly and, possibly, Vice President Quayle.

I enclose a draft letter of regret for the Prime Minister to send to Mr Sandiford.

Yours ever

Bob Peirce

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

DSR 1 (Revised Sept 85)

DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1 +

FROM:
Prime Minister

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

BUILDING:

ROOM NO:

Reference

Your Reference

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

PRIVACY MARKING

..... In Confidence

CAVEAT .....

Enclosures flag(s) .....

TO:

The Rt Hon L Erskine Sandiford MP

Copies to:

MRMADW

SUBJECT:

I ~~very much appreciated~~ was very grateful for your invitation to visit Barbados to participate in the celebrations commemorating the 350th anniversary of the House of Assembly - one of the oldest Parliaments in the Commonwealth and the Free World. This will be a great and historic occasion for you and your country and one I would very much have liked to attend. Unfortunately the dates ~~clash~~ coincide with the European Council meeting in Madrid, to which I am already committed, so ~~Sadly therefore,~~ I must decline your kind invitation. But I shall certainly send a representative ~~in my place~~. Our High Commissioner will be in touch to give you details of our representation.

I send you the people of Barbados my best wishes for ~~the anniversary~~ this year ~~and once again express my regret at being unable to share this special occasion with you and the~~ Government and people of Barbados.

CR

BARBADOS. Cerates, June 81.

PA

[redacted]

KHo

No Ack

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

30 May 1989

I enclose a letter the Prime Minister has received from the Prime Minister of Barbados in which Mr. Sandiford invites her to attend the 350th Anniversary of the existence of Barbados.

The Prime Minister will not, of course, be able to accept, but I should be grateful if you could let me have urgent advice and a suitable draft reply which the Prime Minister might send to Mr. Sandiford.

BH

CHARLES POWELL

Richard Gozney, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

KHo

SUBJECT
cc MASTER
OPS

cc

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

TEL: 809-426-3179

PRIME MINISTER

PERSONAL MESSAGE

SERIAL No. T96c/89

May 22, 1989

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister
London
England

Dear Prime Minister

Barbados is in 1989 commemorating 350 years of the existence of its Parliament and a number of special events are being undertaken throughout the year to mark this historic achievement.

The actual date on which the anniversary is being celebrated is Monday, June 26, 1989. On Sunday, 25th June special church services will be held throughout the island at which a message from my Government will be read.

On 26th June, which will be a public holiday, there will be a special Joint Sitting of Parliament. On the conclusion of the sitting, Members of Parliament will walk in procession to a ceremony nearby for the unveiling of a Monument to commemorate the site at or near to which stood the building in which the first Parliament met in 1639.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Senate have invited their counterparts in the Caribbean, North America and Venezuela, the United Kingdom and France to be represented at the ceremonies.

The Heads of Government of Caribbean Community Countries, and of other countries, as well as representatives of a number of international organisations, and other dignitaries are being invited to share in this historic occasion. My Government will bear the cost of accommodation, meals and local transportation.

On behalf of the Government and people of Barbados, I extend an invitation to you and your spouse to visit Barbados from 24th to 27th June, 1989 as guests of the Government. I consider that your presence on this historic occasion will contribute greatly to its significance.

In the event that you are unable to attend, I shall be happy if you would designate someone in your stead.

I hope that you will be able to accept, and I look forward to your early favourable response.

Yours sincerely

L. Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister

file

LOR
cc FCO

Caribbean
Drug. Law Enforcement
Conference.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

The production, trafficking and misuse of drugs is one of the most serious issues facing us today. It is a global problem. No-one is immune and no-one can solve it alone; the highest level of commitment and co-operation nationally and internationally are necessary to tackle it. So I was glad to learn of this Conference and to have the opportunity to wish you well in your deliberations. I am confident that if the will and determination are there we can take a real step forward in combating this menace to all our societies. We must fight together to stamp it out and, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, we will do everything in our power to work with others in this field. I wish you a useful and profitable Conference in the expectation that the spirit of co-operation you show will be translated into positive, effective action.

Margaret Thatcher

March 1988

CONFIDENTIAL

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

22 January 1988

BARBADOS/FALKLANDS

I enclose the Prime Minister's reply to the letter from the Barbados' Prime Minister about his country's vote on the Falklands issue at the United Nations. As you will see, it has been toned down from the original draft. This is because the Prime Minister thinks she was probably wrong to have described the Barbados' Foreign Minister's speech at the United Nations as 'vitriolic'; and that as a result she cannot now be too severe in her reply. Perhaps you would let me know if you disagree.

(Charles Powell)

R. N. Culshaw, Esq., MVO,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

File

PM M
CeFCO
PC

SUBJECT cc MASTER
OPS

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. 18A/88

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

22 January 1988

Dear Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of 9 December about our discussions in London.

I am rather surprised you still consider last year's UNGA resolution on the Falklands to be well-balanced. Although it does not specifically refer to sovereignty, the proposal in the resolution for negotiations on "all aspects of the future of the islands" clearly includes sovereignty. The resolution at UNGA is a paler, but no less objectionable, version of Argentine resolutions in other international fora which make clear that their aim is to make the Falklands part of Argentina irrespective of the wishes of the Islanders.

As I pointed out when we met, this refusal to recognise the right of the Falkland Islanders to self-determination is the crucial omission from the UNGA resolution. Self-determination is a fundamental human right. It is recognised as such in the United Nations Charter and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. While I understand your Government's wish to develop its relations with the countries of Latin America, I would hope that you would not feel it necessary to do this at the expense of the principle of self-determination.

JA

I also remain worried that Barbados should have thought fit to buttress support for Argentina with a statement in the debate by its Foreign Minister. Even those friends and allies of Great Britain which, in our view mistakenly, voted in favour of the resolution nonetheless refrained from comment during the debate.

I have no doubt that Britain and Barbados, with their long tradition of friendship and cooperation, will work together as well in the future as in the past, despite our deeply held difference of view on this issue. Nonetheless I would ask you to review Barbados' position most carefully should the issue return to the United Nations next year.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

The Hon. L. Erskine Sandiford, MP

SECRET

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

19 January 1988

Dear Charles

Barbados and the Falklands

As requested in your letter of 14 December, I enclose a draft reply from the Prime Minister to the Barbados Prime Minister's letter of 9 December. This reinforces the points made to Mr Sandiford by the Prime Minister at their meeting of 17 November and makes clear that we cannot accept his explanation of their intervention in the Falklands debate at UNGA. The Foreign Secretary will reply himself to a similar letter from the Barbadian Foreign Secretary, and Mr Eggar will summon the Barbados High Commissioner to make clear that their behaviour has caused deep offence.

Mr Sandiford's letter also refers to the Prime Minister's message to him (and other Caribbean leaders) of 26 November on the proposed sale of BAe/APT aircraft to LIAT. We have since heard that the Caribbean governments concerned have voted instead by a clear majority to purchase the Canadian de Havilland Dash 8. The Barbados 17.5% share of the vote was criticial in swinging the outcome in favour of the Canadians. But British Aerospace remain optimistic that they can persuade the LIAT governments to review their decision to purchase Canadian aircraft: they intend to pursue their marketing efforts more resolutely and also to investigate possible irregularities in the terms of the Canadian offer. British Aerospace have therefore urged, through the DTI, that HMG should meanwhile take no action which might prejudice their chances. The draft reply therefore does not touch on this subject.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/No 10 Downing Street

SECRET

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

14 December 1987

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from the Prime Minister of Barbados following up his recent visit to the UK and commenting in particular on his exchange with the Prime Minister about the Barbados vote on the Falklands issue at the United Nations.

I should be grateful for a draft for a further reply.

C D POWELL

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

010

cc PC

SUBJECT cc MASTER OPS

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

TEL: 809-426-3179

PRIME MINISTER'S

PERSONAL MESSAGE

SERIAL No. T2278/87

December 9, 1987

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister
United Kingdom

Dear Prime Minister

I wish to thank you for receiving me on November 17, 1987 thereby providing an opportunity for us to review Barbados/UK relations as well as to discuss matters of mutual interest. I was able at the beginning of that meeting to note that there were really no irritants in our relations, although I was soon to learn that you might have characterised my Government's position on the Falkland issues at the UN as such.

Since my return to Bridgetown, I have reviewed the matter of the Barbados statement at the UN on the Falklands which you raised with me at our meeting. I am sure you must have recognised my sense of surprise when you referred to the statement at the UN by my Foreign Minister as "vitriolic". I have examined my Foreign Minister's intervention in detail and I can see nothing which would lead to the conclusion that the statement contained words or expressed feelings of acerbity or harshness towards Her Majesty's Government in the UK.

I believe you are aware that Barbados, in the conduct of its international relations, has maintained a fairhanded and balanced approach to issues based on principle and consistency, in keeping with our sovereignty and in pursuance of our vital national interests.

Certainly over the past three years, Barbados has maintained a consistent posture at the General Assembly on the resolution. We feel that the resolution is well-balanced and it does not go into the area of sovereignty which we know is of the utmost importance to the United Kingdom.

I make one more observation, that other Caribbean States also held a consistent position on the resolution. Furthermore, the members of the older Commonwealth and some of United Kingdom's European allies in supporting the resolution, were certainly not voting against the United kingdom Government, but were supporting, within the context of the United Nations, the neutral and well-balanced consensus language in the resolution aimed at creating a climate for the two parties to get together and resolve the issue.

I trust that you have since been able to read for yourself my Foreign Minister's statement, a copy of which was made available to your High Commissioner here.

I have also received your message in connection with the purchase of aeroplanes to upgrade LIAT's fleet, and I wish to thank you for your inputs on the matter.

Permit me once more to thank you for your courtesy. I look forward to the continuation of the excellent relations between our two countries; and in that context please be assured of my continuing co-operation.

Yours faithfully

L. Lutchman

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T174A/87

Subject cc Ops
Master

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
TEL: 809-426-3179

cc PC
c.c. FCO
CDP
21/x.

1987-09-15

Dear Prime Minister,

Will you please accept on behalf of the Government and people of Barbados and on behalf of the family of the late Prime Minister of Barbados, the Right Honourable Errol Walton Barrow, sincere appreciation for the condolences conveyed in your communication with me regarding his death?

Your good wishes to me on my assumption to the office of Prime Minister, let me assure you, are greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

L. Erskine Sandiford

L. Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister
Great Britain.

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T194/87

SUBJECT cc master OPS

TOP COPY
Q DIST ?

RESTRICTED

61809 - 2

OCMIAN 1809
RESTRICTED
OO BRIDG
FM FCOLN TO BRIDG
191015Z JUN
GRS 103

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY
22 JUN 1987

RESTRICTED
FM FCO
TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELNO 207
OF 191015Z JUNE 87

1. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MR SANDIFORD.
BEGINS:
I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER YOU MY BEST WISHES ON YOUR APPOINTMENT AS PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS. I LOOK FORWARD TO MAINTAINING THE VERY CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS AND TO SEEING YOU AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN VANCOUVER LATER THIS YEAR.
ENDS.

HOWE

OCMIAN 1809

NNNN
YYYY
MAIN
LIMITED
WIAD
CCD
NEWS DEPT
PS
PS/MR EGGAR
MR FEARN
MR GILLMORE

file JA

cc PC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

19 June 1987

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 19 June enclosing a draft message of congratulations from the Prime Minister to the new Prime Minister of Barbados. This may issue.

BF 11 for IT

(Charles Powell)

R. N. Culshaw, Esq., MVO,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

cc PC

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

19 June 1987

Dear Charles

New Prime Minister of Barbados

In my letter of 2 June about the death of Prime Minister Errol Barrow of Barbados, I mentioned that Mr Erskine Sandiford, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture was to be the new Prime Minister.

Mr Sandiford was born in 1937 in Barbados. Between 1961 and 1963 he studied at Manchester University where he obtained a MA(Econ). At the time of the 1971 elections Mr Sandiford emerged as an accomplished speaker with a ready grasp of Barbadian, Caribbean and world affairs. These qualities were again evident in the 1986 election campaign that resulted in the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) being returned to office after 10 years in opposition. Mr Sandiford is believed to have been Prime Minister Barrow's preferred choice of successor, being the man most likely to hold the DLP together.

The Prime Minister has sent a message of sympathy to Prime Minister Sandiford on the death of Mr Barrow, but it is customary also to send a message of congratulations to a new Commonwealth Prime Minister. I attach a draft telegram for the Prime Minister's approval.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

OUT TELEGRAM

		Classification	Caveat	Precedence
		RESTRICTED		IMMEDIATE

ZCZC	1	ZCZC
TC	2	RESTRICTED
CAVEAT	3	
FM	4	FM FCO
TO	5	TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELNO	6	TELNO
OF	7	OF 171015Z JUNE 87
AND TO	8	
	9	
	10	1. Please pass the following message from the Prime Minister to
	11	Mr Sandiford.
	12	Begins: ~~[Now that Errol Barrow has been laid to rest,]~~ I would like
	13	to offer you my best wishes on your appointment as Prime Minister
	14	of Barbados. I look forward to maintaining the very close and
	15	friendly relations that exist between our Governments, and to
	16	seeing you at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in
	17	Vancouver later this year. Ends.
	18	
	19	HOWE
	20	
	21	
	22	YYYY
	23	MAIN
	24	LIMITED
	25	WIAD
///	26	CCD
//	27	NEWS DEPT
/	28	PS
	29	PS/MR EGGAR

YYYY
MAIN
ADDITIONAL
NNNN

		Catchword: MR FEARN	
File number	Dept: WIAD	Drafted by (Block capitals): P R HAGART	Telephone no: 270 2687
Authorised for despatch by:	Initials	Date/time	
For COD use only	Comcen reference	Telegram number	Processed by

XY48 (REV)

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

	Classification	Caveat	Precedence
	RESTRICTED		IMMEDIATE

<<<<

1 <<<<
2 MR FEARN
3 MR GILLMORE
4
5 NNNN
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
/// 31
// 32
/ 33
34

For distribution order see Page Catchword:

1/87 27081 f 8422887 50m 5/87 3656

YF37

BARBADOS : UK/Barbados Relations.
June 81

UNCLASSIFIED

58879 - 1

OCMIAN 8879
UNCLASSIFIED .
DD 051600Z BRIDG
FM FCOLN TO BRIDG
051500Z JUN
GRS 137

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T112/87

UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO
TO DESKBY 051600Z BRIDGETOWN
TELNO 195
OF 051500Z JUNE 87

SUBJECT cc MASTER
OPS

DEATH OF MR ERROL BARROW
1. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MR ERSKINE SANDIFORD.
BEGINS. I WAS DEEPLY SADDENED TO HEAR OF THE DEATH YESTERDAY OF ERROL BARROW. HE HAD AN UNSURPASSED RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE TO BARBADOS AND WILL I KNOW BE DEEPLY MISSED BOTH IN BARBADOS, IN THE CARIBBEAN AND IN THE COMMONWEALTH. HE WAS GREATLY ADMIRED IN THIS COUNTRY AND HAD MANY FRIENDS HERE. MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY GOES TO YOU, TO ERROL BARROW'S FAMILY AND TO THE BARBADIAN PEOPLE. ENDS.

HOWE

OCMIAN 8879

NNNN
.
YYYY
MINIMAL
WIAD
PROTOCOL DEPT

MCAD
SAMD
NAD
PUSD
PS
PS/ MR EGGAR
PS/ MR PATTEN
PS/PUS
MR FEARN.
MR GILLMORE

COPIES TO:
ASSESSMENT STAFF,
CABINET OFFICE.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

2 June 1987

Dear Robert,

DEATH OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 2 June about the death of the Prime Minister of Barbados, enclosing a draft message of condolence from the Prime Minister.

I agree that the message should issue.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Powell

(C.D. POWELL)

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

010

cdlg

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

2 June 1987

Dear Charles

Death of Prime Minister of Barbados

Mr Errol Barrow, the Prime Minister of Barbados since May 1986, died yesterday. He is succeeded by Mr Erskine Sandiford, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture.

Mr Barrow was a politician of wide experience and much respected, both in the Anglophone Caribbean and in the Commonwealth. He was a frequent visitor to the UK, for which he had a warm regard dating from his wartime service as a bomber navigator. His loss will be deeply felt in Barbados and throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean, as well as among the Barbadian community in this country.

Since Mr Barrow was a leading Commonwealth figure it would be apropriate for the Prime Minister to send a message of sympathy to his successor. I attach a draft telegram for the Prime Minister's approval. Messages will also be sent by the Foreign Secretary to the Barbadian Foreign Minister; and by the Minister of State, Lady Young, to Dame Nita Barrow (Mr Barrow's sister, Barbadian representative at the UN, and member of the EPG) and to the Barbadian High Commissioner in London.

Yours ever

Robert (Culshaw)

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/No 10 Downing Street

UNCLASSIFIED DESKBY

ZCZC
UNCLASSIFIED

FM FCO
TO DESKBY BRIDGETOWN
TELNO
OF 02 June 87

DEATH OF MR ERROL BARROW

1. Please pass the following message from the Prime Minister to Mr Erskine Sandiford.

Begins. I was deeply saddened to hear ~~this morning~~ of the death ~~yesterday~~ of Errol Barrow. He had an unsurpassed record of public service to Barbados and will I know be deeply missed both in Barbados, in the Caribbean and in the Commonwealth. He was greatly admired in this country and had many friends here. My deepest sympathy goes to you, to Errol Barrow's family and to the Barbadian people. Ends.

HOWE

YYYY
MINIMAL
WIAD
PROTOCOL DEPT
PS
PS LADY YOUNG

PS/MR EGGAR

WIAD A J H RAMSAY 270 2691

UNCLASSIFIED DESKBY

<<<<

PS/MR EGGAR

PS/MR PATTEN

PS/PUS

Mr Fearn

Mr Gillmore

MCAD

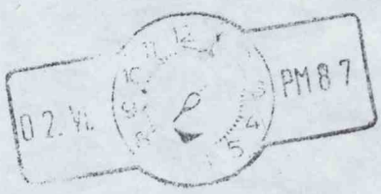
SAMD

NAD

PUSD

ASSESSMENTS STAFF,
CABINET OFFICE

NNNN


02. VI.
PM 8 7

SUBJECT CCOPS
MASTER

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T229/86.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

1 December 1986

Dear Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of 10 November about the problems raised for the Caribbean Development Bank by Guyana's growing arrears of debt. The President of Guyana told me in September that he was seeking with your help to find a way to avoid provisioning and to liquidate the debts within 18 months, but he did not then give me any details nor mention that he hoped for a contribution from the United Kingdom. I was most interested to see your own proposals on the subject.

As major members of the Bank, we naturally share your concern for its future. But we are not convinced that the Bank's creditworthiness and financial reputation would suffer if it decided to introduce accounting arrangements for its non-performing loans through provisioning. On the contrary this would be seen as both prudent and responsible by the sources on which it chiefly relies for its ordinary borrowing, which are themselves similar government-owned international financial institutions, and by the financial markets to which the Bank must eventually hope to gain access. I understand that the Bank's management have proposed a provisioning schedule stretching over several years, among other reasons to avoid Guyana's possible suspension until after that period had expired, and that initial discussion in the Board of Directors revealed general agreement with this proposal. If necessary, the Bank's financial base could meanwhile be strengthened by a new general capital increase.

10

But we must surely all hope that well before then Guyana's wider economic and payments problems, which I also discussed with President Hoyte, will have been effectively tackled. He told me that he hoped it might be possible to conclude an agreement with the IMF, and I encouraged him in this intention. I understand that the Guyanese Government have now made a formal application to the fund. A resumption of British financial assistance to Guyana would be conditional on such an agreement. I also believe that resources are more likely to be found in this way to deal with Guyana's debt problem as a whole, including the settlement of its arrears to all the international financial institutions and bilateral donors including ourselves, and not just to the Caribbean Development Bank. Dealing only with the latter could in practice make it even more difficult for Guyana to fulfil her other obligations. We therefore continue to believe that it would be better for the Bank to adopt provisioning until the measures which Guyana expects to discuss with the IMF have borne fruit.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

The Right Honourable Errol W. Barrow, QC, MP.

CCPC

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 November 1986

Dear Charles

Letter from the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mr Errol W Barrow

I attach a draft letter for the Prime Minister to send to Mr Barrow in reply to his letter of 10 November.

The main thrust of the draft reply is that we should not agree to Mr Barrow's request to provide US$3 million as part of a joint scheme to clear Guyana's debt to the Caribbean Development Bank of US$13 million. The main reason is that Guyana has been in arrears with repayment of our aid loans for many years. We have said many times that we could not consider a resumption of lending until an agreement has been resolved with the IMF. Guyana's debts to the British Aid Programme total £13 million and of our existing loans £3.3 million remains unallocated. When the Prime Minister met President Hoyte of Guyana in September she strongly encouraged him to deal with his country's economic problems and to settle with the IMF. Undisclosed British aid loans could then be made available to settle debts with British suppliers.

There are other sound reasons for declining. The proposal would amount to rescheduling without condition; it would probably cut across IMF and Paris Club principles that all creditors should be treated pari passu which could, in fact, make it more difficult for Guyana to settle other debts. And finally, any solution should involve all the members of the Caribbean Development Bank rather than just a selected few.

For all these reasons we believe it is right to decline to provide further financial aid while at the same time confirming our desire to see Guyana find solutions to her economic problems.

We have therefore included a helpful line on any further general increase in the resources of the Bank. That would have the effect both of relieving any financial difficulties of the Bank due to Guyana's default and of involving the whole membership.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

DSR 11 (Revised)

DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM: The Prime Minister

Reference

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

TO: His Exellency Mr Errol W Barrow
Prime Minister
Bridgetown
BARBADOS

Your Reference

Copies to:

VSCACP To info

PRIVACY MARKING

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of 10 November about the problems raised for the Caribbean Development Bank by Guyana's growing arrears of debt. The President of Guyana told me in September that he was seeking with your help to find a way to avoid provisioning and to liquidate the debts within 18 months, but he did not then give me any details nor mention that he hoped for a contribution from the United Kingdom. I was most interested to see your own proposals on the subject.

As major members of the Bank, we naturally share your concern for its future. But we are not convinced that the Bank's creditworthiness and financial reputation would suffer if it decided to introduce accounting arrangements for its non-performing loans through provisioning. On the contrary this would be seen as both prudent and responsible by the sources on which it chiefly relies for its ordinary borrowing, which are themselves similar government-owned international financial institutions, and by the financial markets to which the Bank must eventually hope to gain access. I understand that the Bank's management have proposed a provisioning schedule stretching over several years, among other reasons to avoid Guyana's possible suspension until after that period had expired, and that

/initial

Enclosures—flag(s).....

initial discussion in the Board of Directors revealed general agreement with this proposal. If necessary, the Bank's financial base could meanwhile be strengthened by a new general capital increase.

But we must surely all hope that well before then Guyana's wider economic and payments problems, which I also discussed with President Hoyte, will have been effectively tackled. He told me that he hoped it might be possible to conclude an agreement with the IMF, and I encouraged him in this intention. I understand that the Guyanese Government have now made a formal application to the Fund. A resumption of British financial assistance to Guyana would be conditional on such an agreement. I also believe that resources are more likely to be found in this way to deal with Guyana's debt problem as a whole, including the settlement of its arrears to all the international financial institutions and bilateral donors including ourselves, and not just to the Caribbean Development Bank. Dealing only with the latter could in practice make it even more difficult for Guyana to fulfil her other obligations. We therefore continue to believe that it would be better for the Bank to adopt provisioning until the measures which Guyana expects to discuss with the IMF have borne fruit.

With best wishes

file BM.

bc PC.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

14 November 1986

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from the Prime Minister of Barbados, on the problem of Guyana's arrears to the Caribbean Development Bank. I should be grateful for a draft reply.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to Alex Allan (HM Treasury) and Martin Dinham (Overseas Development Administration).

(C.D. Powell)

A.C. Galsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

SUBJECT cc MASTER OPS

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T208AA/86

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

TEL: 809-426-3179

10th November, 1986.

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London S.W.1
UNITED KINGDOM.

Dear Prime Minister,

The Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank have become increasingly concerned about the implications for Guyana's growing arrears of debt to the Bank for the long-term viability of the institution. Normally, arrears of debt of individual members of international or regional Development Banks do not threaten the integrity of these institutions and so can be dealt with in a more orthodox way. However, because of the small size of the Caribbean Development Bank and the material impact which Guyana's arrears have on its financial indices, particularly the Ordinary Net Income and Reserves, it is important to search for solutions which ensure that the Bank remains a viable entity.

The Government of Barbados, along with the Government of Guyana and the Management of the Bank, have been exploring ways in which an effective solution might be reached. I am aware that the President of Guyana met with you in September and discussed in broad outline some of the ideas which have been developed to deal with this pressing issue. The Foreign Minister of Barbados also met with the Foreign Secretary in London and pursued these discussions further.

It has been suggested that in order to advance the matter, it would be useful to circulate to countries which have been approached informally, a document setting out the proposal in a concise and concrete form. The attached proposal is accordingly submitted for your consideration.

The urgency of this matter arises because the Bank's financial year ends on 31st December, 1986 and unless an acceptable solution is reached by that time, the Bank's External Auditors have indicated that they will have to make provision in respect of Ordinary Capital Loans against the Ordinary Income. This will result in the Bank showing a very large reduction in its income and a significant reduction in its reserves.

As founder members, Barbados and the United Kingdom share a keen interest in preserving the integrity of this important regional institution and I look forward to your sympathetic consideration of this proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Errol W. Barrow
Prime Minister

Encl.

COVERING CONFIDENTIAL

CCPC BUDGP

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

20 October 1986

Prime Minister

This is just a brief courtesy call. Some background is attached.

Dear Charles

Introductory Call on the Prime Minister by the Barbados High Commissioner, Mr Vernon Smith: 22 October: at 9.00 am

CDP 21/X.

I enclose a brief for Mr Smith's call on the Prime Minister next Wednesday to present a Letter of Introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados.

Mr Smith arrived in London to take up his post on 15 September. He made his introductory call on Sir Geoffrey Howe on 30 September, saying little of substance. It is likely that his call at No 10 will be purely a courtesy, but the briefing covers some points raised by the Barbados Foreign Minister, Senator Cameron Tudor, when he called on Sir Geoffrey on 19 September and to which the High Commissioner may refer, though action on all points rests with the Barbadian Government.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

COVERING CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONALITY NOTE

SMITH, VERNON "V O" OLIVER

High Commissioner in London since September 1986.

Born 1930.

Educated at Harrison College, Barbados and the University of the West Indies. (BA General Degree (London) Division 2, Latin, Greek and Modern History.)

Teacher from 1953 to 1972 in Barbados, UK and Nigeria. He entered law late, becoming articled to a local solicitor in 1972. Obtained the final certificate of the Law Society (England) in 1974 and was admitted to the Bar in Barbados in 1975. Presently 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 late 1950's - 'Sleepy' becoming the Party's first General Secretary.

A quiet-mannered, bespectacled man, with greying curling hair. He is somewhat deaf and wears a hearing aid. Litigious by nature.

Separated from his English wife, Jane (who lives in the UK): two children. Wishes the London Diplomatic List to show him as unmarried. His daughter, Joanna, will be living with him while she is a student and will be shown in the List.

8

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BARBADOS: 22 OCTOBER 1986

Our Objectives

(a) to welcome the High Commissioner to London and reaffirm the value of our ties with Barbados;

(b) to ask the High Commissioner to remind the Barbadian Government of our views on the Argentine sponsored UNGA resolution on the Falkland Islands;

(c) to stress our willingness to contribute to collective security in the Eastern Caribbean through the development of the Regional Security System (RSS);

(d) to stress the importance of maintaining United States involvement in regional security;

(e) to reiterate our views on South Africa;

(f) to encourage increased bilateral trade.

Arguments

(a) we see Barbados as the key to the Eastern Caribbean; our main diplomatic and aid offices are based there;

(b) the arguments will be well-known to the Prime Minister;

(c) following events in Grenada in 1983, there has been concern about security of small Commonwealth States in the Caribbean; all agree that regional cooperation key to economic and political stability; UK/US providing training through Regional Security System (RSS);

(d) essential that nothing is done that might downgrade US

/attitudes

8

attitudes to the Eastern Caribbean region;

(e) share common objective with Barbados: dismantling of apartheid and establishment of multi-racial representative government;

(f) value our trade links: pleased that bilateral trade this year has increased in both directions: hope this continues.

His Objectives

(a) To present his Letter of Introduction;

(b) although unlikely to raise any points of substance the High Commissioner may mention the following:-

(i) Barbadian hopes of securing British financial commitment to assist Barbados in efforts to help Guyana settle its debt to the Caribbean Development Bank;

[Ken discussed this with Mr Heidkt of Guyana]

(ii) preparations for the 350th anniversary of the Barbadian Parliament in 1989 and need for help with historical research in London;

(iii) special consideration for Barbadians who cannot afford registration fee for UK citizenship under the British Nationality Act;

(iv) enhanced DHSS pensions for returnees to Barbados;

(v) concern about the Monopolies Commission investigation of rival Tate & Lyle and Ferruzzi bids for S W Berisford and the threat this poses to Britain's commitment to take 1.9 million tonnes of Caribbean cane sugar annually under the Lomé Convention Sugar Protocol.

/(iv)

8

(vi) air services and Caribbean Airways' recent approach to the Department of Transport for increased flights.

Your Response

(a) -

(b) (i) President Hoyte called on me in September. We are ready, without commitment, to give reasonable consideration to a request for UK assistance, when specific proposals for dealing with the debt are received;

(i) to (iv) Note these matters were all raised by the Barbadian Foreign Minister, Senator Cameron Tudor, when he called on the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary on 19 September. It was agreed that the Barbadians would contact us formally by Notes which are still awaited.

(iv) Department of Transport are looking at this request. Understand there is no objection in principle, but we might be seeking changes in British Airways services.

(v) Takeover bid now being studied by Monopolies Commission; understand that Caribbean governments have made their views known to the Commission;

8

BARBADOS

ESSENTIAL FACTS

Political

1. Mr Smith arrived in London to take up his post on 15 September 1986. A personality note is attached. His predecessor, Dr Harold Forde, left London in March.

2. An island of 166 square miles; most easterly and densely populated of the West Indian islands. One-third of the 250,000 population live in and around the capital, Bridgetown; some 90% are of African stock and the remainder of European, mixed European/African and Indian descent.

3. Main political parties are the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) led by the Rt Hon Errol Barrow, in power, and the Barbados Labour Party (BLP), in opposition. There is little ideological difference between them. Somewhat to the surprise of the DLP, they secured an unexpected landslide victory in May after 10 years in opposition, winning 24 of the 27 seats in the House of Assembly. The change of government has made little difference to domestic policies.

4. There has been some recent concern about Prime Minister Barrow's health and increasing signs of strain. Some Cabinet colleagues may already be jockeying for position as possible successors.

External Relations

4. 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. Barbados participated in the 1983 US-led intervention in Grenada, providing the forward land base for military operations.

5. Since taking office, Prime Minister Barrow has made

8

uncomplimentary remarks about President Reagan and criticised aspects of American involvement in the Caribbean. This has jarred the even tempers of some Eastern Caribbean neighbours, particularly Dominica and St Lucia. In considering his motives, it is important to recognise his intense West Indian nationalism; his utterances could be a reflection of concern about the growing American cultural and economic influence in the region and the desire to reassert traditional values rather than of latent hostility towards Washington. Mr Barrow is a more complex personality than his two immediate predecessors and liable to be misunderstood. The Americans seem resigned to a difficult period in relations but have so far shown patience and not responded to anti-US comments. Barrow's Ministerial colleagues are understood to have urged the Prime Minister to soften his remarks.

6. Barbados is expected to play an increasing role in the UN following the appointment of Dame Nita Barrow, sister of Prime Minister Barrow and member of the Eminent Persons' Group, as Ambassador to the UN.

7. Barbados has traditionally played an important role in CARICOM. Since taking office, Mr Barrow has established a particularly helpful rapport with President Hoyte of Guyana: help extending to joint investment/marketing initiatives specifically geared to stimulating Guyanese export earnings to enable Guyana to move towards settling its US $13 million debts to the Caribbean Development Bank.

UK-Barbadian Relations

8. Independent since 30 November 1966. 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, whereas Mr Barrow has described Britain as one of Barbados' natural allies, along with Canada. Like other Commonwealth countries, Barbados has strong emotional commitment to the support of black South Africans. There has been domestic criticism of UK policy on South Africa.

/9.

9. HM The Queen visited Barbados in October 1985 during her Caribbean tour. The Secretary of State will visit Barbados on 1/2 January, during his tour of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Lady Young may visit later in January. Prime Minister Barrow is understood to be planning to visit London in November in connexion with celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of Barbados' independence (Mr Barrow was Prime Minister at the time of independence in 1966).

Falklands

10. At last year's UNGA, Barbados voted for the Argentine-inspired resolution and for our self-determination amendments. Barbados supported the Argentine resolution in 1984 but abstained in 1983. Although Senator Tudor, the Barbadian Foreign minister, was non-committal when he called on the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary last month, BHC Bridgetown have reported that the Barbados Government may be susceptible to persuasion to abstain this year.

Air Services

11. Air services form a valuable link in our bilateral relations. British Airways operate four services a week to Barbados and Caribbean Airways operates twice weekly to London. In addition, the Barbados-London market is served twice weekly by BWIA, the Trinidad national airline. In response to Barbadian demands for a more equitable bilateral arrangement, the Department of Transport agreed a new package of bilateral route and traffic rights in June 1984 which was welcomed. Despite this, Barbados has been slow to make any effort to exploit its new opportunities. Reports from Barbados indicate that the fate of Caribbean Airways is in the balance: the Prime Minister has criticised management for incurring huge losses. Recent press reports anticipate some form of joint venture between Barbados and Trinidad.

UK Aid

12. We do not provide bilateral capital aid. Our annual £250,000 technical cooperation programme for Barbados is spent largely on

/training

training in the United Kingdom. We finance training for the Barbados Defence Force (the only substantial one in the Eastern Caribbean) and supply Loan Service Personnel. Together with the United States we are assisting the development of a Regional Security System (RSS) which includes Barbados and the six countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. We also contribute to multilateral assistance programmes.

Economy

13. One of the more developed countries of the Caribbean Community but its problems are typical of the region - small size, limited resource base, open economy largely dependent on tourism, sugar and light industry. Import levels are high. Investment in sea island cotton, with Tootal Textiles involvement, is planned. A mini-budget in July 1986 aimed to boost the economy which has been in recession in recent years. The projected balance of payments deficit for 1986 will be in the region of US $20 million; foreign borrowing of US $50 million will be needed to repay debts incurred by the previous Government. Unemployment remains a prime concern; subsidiaries of several US manufacturing companies have recently closed. Further belt-tightening seems unavoidable. Much hope is now invested in a good winter season for tourism. There are some signs of disillusionment among voters, but the government has moved cautiously. The unions appear willing to be moderate over wage negotiations.

14. Barbados produces oil and natural gas. Production meets about 50% of needs. Solar power further reduces Barbados' dependence on fuel oil.

Trade

15. British exports have risen slightly from £32 million (1983) to £36.9 million (1985). Our principal exports were manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and live animals (mainly race horses); our market share was second only to the USA. Imports from Barbados were £13.5 million in 1985, mainly sugar and sugar products. The new Government hopes to increase

/trade

trade with the UK and to increase British investment.

Tourism/Emigration

16. There are approximately 3,500 British citizens in Barbados and British tourists average about 4,400 a month. About 2,400 Barbadian visitors and students come to Britain each year. Emigration from Barbados continues at a low level with Canada and the US the first choices.

17. The opening of the new Barbados High Commission offices near Tottenham Court Road earlier this year was seen as an attempt to achieve closer relations with the Barbadian community in London. Race relations and the problems facing the immigrant community in Britain are a regular focus of media interest in Barbados.

Policies of Other Countries towards Barbados

18. The United States and Canada have resident diplomatic missions in Barbados and see the country as the key to stability of the Eastern Caribbean. Their political objectives complement ours. Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil maintain resident missions and view Barbados as one of the leading Caribbean nations and an important partner in the OAS. Trinidad and Tobago, South Korea and the People's Republic of China are also present. There is no Cuban mission: although Prime Minister Barrow has fairly close ties with Cuba we believe it unlikely that he will establish diplomatic relations.

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BARBADOS, 22 OCTOBER 1986

Press Line

1. This was essentially a courtesy call during which the High Commissioner presented his Letter of Introduction.

2. Matters of mutual interest were discussed, including trade and recent developments in the Eastern Caribbean, as well as matters of wider concern.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 September 1986

His Excellency Mr Vernon Smith
Barbados High Commission
1 Great Russell Street
LONDON
WC1B 3NH

My dear High Commissioner,

I am writing, in confirmation of what I told you yesterday afternoon, to say that the Prime Minister looks forward to your calling on her at 10 Downing Street at 9.00 am on Wednesday 22 October in order to present to her the letter of introduction from your Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Errol Barrow.

Yours sincerely

Stanley Martin

S W F Martin
Assistant Marshal of the
Diplomatic Corps

CR

Please file

CR.

Bcc: Mrs Ryder, 10 Downing St
Miss Phillips, Private Office
Mr Ramsey, WIAD - could updated briefing please reach No 10 by the evening of Tuesday 21 October

26. IX.
1986

CR

MR. POWELL

Thank you. Almost enough time to finish his coffee!
CRD
25/9

There is a new High Commissioner for Barbados who wishes to come and present his credentials. I have put him in the diary on Wednesday 22 October at 0900 hours for 15 minutes.

BF

CR.

Caroline Ryder

25 September 1986

010

CONFIDENTIAL

CJP 24/9

cc PS Appts? NO CF (Rolg)

FROM: A F SMITH
DATE: 24 September 1986
cc: PS (10 Downing St)
PS
PS/PUS
Mr Fearn
Mr Samuel, ODA
Vice Marshall of the Diplomatic Corps
Mr Macan, CCD
Mr Martin (Protocol Dept) (4 copies)

PS/Lady Young

COURTESY CALL ON LADY YOUNG BY THE BARBADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, HIS EXCELLENCY MR VERNON SMITH, ON FRIDAY 26 SEPTEMBER AT 11.00 AM

1. Mr Vernon Smith arrived in London on 15 September to take up his post as Barbados High Commissioner. As requested in Mr Martin's minute of 19 September, I submit
A a biographical note on Mr Smith with a short brief on
B UK-Barbados relations for his courtesy call on Lady Young on 26 September. Mr Smith will also be calling on senior FCO officials on 25 and 26 September.

2. Arrangements for an Audience of Her Majesty The Queen and an appointment with the Prime Minister for Mr Smith to present his Letter of Introduction are to be made.

4. The new Barbadian Foreign Minister, Senator Tudor, visited Britain from 15-25 September and called on the Secretary of State on 19 September. A copy of the record

/of

C of the call is attached. The points raised by Senator Tudor will be dealt with separately when formal Notes are received.

5. I shall submit briefing for Mr Smith's call on the Secretary of State on 30 September nearer the time so that account can be taken of any points arising in earlier calls.

A F SMITH
West Indian and Atlantic Dept

PERSONALITY NOTE

SMITH, VERNON "V O" OLIVER

High Commissioner in London since September 1986.

Born 1930.

Educated at Harrison College, Barbados and the University of the West Indies. (BA General Degree (London) Division 2, Latin, Greek and Modern History.)

Teacher from 1953 to 1972 in Barbados, UK and Nigeria. He entered law late, becoming articled to a local solicitor in 1972. Obtained the final certificate of the Law Society (England) in 1974 and was admitted to the Bar in Barbados in 1975. Presently 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 late 1950's - 'Sleepy' becoming the Party's first General Secretary.

A quiet-mannered, bespectacled man, with greying curling hair. He is somewhat deaf and wears a hearing aid. Litigious by nature.

Separated from his English wife, Jane (who lives in the UK): two children. Wishes the London Diplomatic List to show him as unmarried. His daughter, Joanna, will be living with him while she is a student and will be shown in the List.

UNITED KINGDOM-BARBADOS RELATIONS

1. Barbados became independent from Britain on 30 November 1966 and adopted a monarchical constitution with HM The Queen as Head of State, represented by a Governor-General.

2. Barbados is the most developed island in the region and the cornerstone of our strategy towards the Eastern Caribbean. Relations have been generally excellent with successive governments, despite disagreement over the United States-led intervention in Grenada in October 1983. Under Prime Minister Adams, post Grenada, there was criticism of Britain's "lack of commitment" to the region. This has not been repeated by the present Government: Prime Minister Barrow, who took office in May, has described Britain as one of Barbados' natural allies, along with Canada (although he has been critical of United States involvement in the Caribbean).

3. HM The Queen paid a successful visit to Barbados in October 1985, during her tour of the Eastern Caribbean. The Secretary of State will visit Barbados on 1/2 January 1987, during a tour of Latin America and the Caribbean: he received the Barbadian Foreign Minister, Senator Cameron Tudor in London on 19 September.

4. We do not provide capital aid: our annual £200,000 technical cooperation programme for Barbados is spent largely on training in the United Kingdom. We finance training for the Barbados Defence Force (the only substantial one in the Eastern Caribbean), supply Loan Service Personnel, and are assisting in the setting up of a Regional Security System (RSS) together with the Americans.

5. British exports rose from £32 million in 1983 to £36.9 million in 1985. Our principal exports are manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food and live animals (mainly race horses); our market share is second only to the United States. Imports from Barbados were £13.5 million in 1985, mainly sugar and sugar products. The new government in Barbados hopes to increase trade and British investment.

/6.

6. There are approximately 3,500 British citizens in Barbados; British tourists average about 4,400 a month; about 2,400 Barbadian visitors and students come to Britain each year. Emigration from Barbados continues at a low level with Canada and the US tending to be their first choice at present.

7. The opening of the new Barbados High Commission offices near Tottenham Court Road earlier this year was seen as an attempt to achieve closer relations with the Barbadian community in London. Race relations and the problems facing the immigrant community in Britain are a regular focus of media interest in Barbados.

8. At last year's UNGA, Barbados supported the Argentine-inspired resolution and our self-determination amendments. The new Barbados Government appears susceptible to persuasion to abstain this year if they reasonably can.

CALL ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE BY SENATOR THE HON CAMERON TUDOR, BARBADIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND LEADER OF THE SENATE, ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1986

HWZ 026 1
RECEIVED IN REGISTRY
23 SEP 1986
REGISTRY
INDEX

RECORD OF MEETING

Present: NY Cornford

Secretary of State	Senator The Hon Cameron Tudor
Mr A F Smith, WIAD	Mr Eversley, Deputy High Commissioner
Mr A W Shave, WIAD	
Mr R L Culshaw, Private Secretary	Mr C Ince, Minister-Counsellor

1. Senator Tudor thanked the Secretary of State for his welcome and his invitation to the Commonwealth lunch at UNGA. He was looking forward to the Secretary of State's visit to Barbados in January 1987.

2. Thanking the Secretary of State for his congratulations on the Democratic Labour Party's (DLP) massive election victory, Senator Tudor said he had been surprised at the scale of its success; the DLP intended to push through any unpleasant policies early in its five-year term.

3. The Secretary of State said that international terrorism required the most intense international cooperation. Britain had had its terrorist problems; France was now having a bad time. Terrorists were only small groups and needed to be caught by collective action and international cooperation; there was a need to swap training skills.

4. Senator Tudor agreed on the need for international cooperation; fortunately, there was no major terrorist threat in the Caribbean. He saw a link between terrorism and drugs. Drug taking in Barbadian schools was a major concern and equal to the unemployment problem; if youth was lost to drugs, job creation was pointless. The Secretary of State agreed that there was a possible link between drugs trafficking and financing of international terrorism.

5. Senator Tudor sought the Secretary of State's help on five specific points on each of which he would send notes:

a) History of Barbados: In preparation for the 350th anniversary of Parliament in 1989, he would welcome help in researching the period 1639-1689 from the historic library collections of the Colonial Office, British Museum and Somerset House and in tracing descendents of Britons who had formed Barbados' first Parliament. It was hoped to invite some descendents to the anniversary celebrations.

b) British Nationality Act: Many Barbadians were eligible to register for UK citizenship under the Act, but could not afford the

/register

£55 registration fee; could the fee be paid by instalment or waived altogether?

c) Social Security Pensions: DHSS pensions paid to returnees to Barbados were not increased in line with payments to beneficaries in Britain. The question had been under discussion and with DHSS since 1972; there was agreement in principle to correct this but preparation of a draft agreement to implement increases in April 1988 was progressing slowly. Could the process be speeded up?

d) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB): Barbados, other CARICOM states and Venezuela proposed to fund Guyana's US $13 million current arrears to the CDB and a further US $1 million for repayments due in the first half of 1987. It was hoped that Britain and Canada would consider contributing $3 million each.

e) Lomé Sugar Protocol and Monopolies Commission: Barbados was concerned about the Monopolies Commission investigation of rival Tate and Lyle and Ferruzzi Finanziaria bids for S W Berisford. Caribbean cane producers feared that if Ferruzzi succeeded in this take-over it could threaten Tate and Lyle's future and thus Britain's commitment to take 1.9 million tonnes of cane sugar per annum under the Sugar Protocol of the Lomé Convention. It was important that the Monopolies Commission should be aware of the British Government's international commitments.

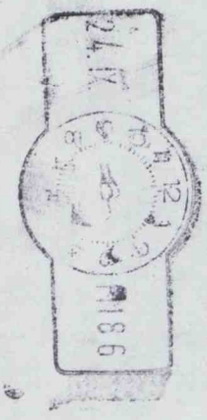
6. On the Falklands issue, the Secretary of State said he was grateful for past Barbadian understanding and hoped they would not support Argentine-inspired resolutions which did not take account of the right of self-determination. Senator Tudor said the point was well taken.

7. The Secretary of State looked forward to meeting Senator Tudor and Dame Nita Barrow at UNGA. Dame Nita had been an impressive member of the Eminent Persons' Group and it would be useful to talk to her about South Africa.

Distribution:

PS
PS/Lady Young
PS/Mr Eggar
Mr Fearn
UND
FID
Research Dept
CCD
ODA, LACPD
ODA, IFID
MAFF Tropical Foods Division
Home Office, International Relations
DHSS, International Relations

BHC Bridgetown
Devdiv, Bridgetown



Financing Guyana's Arrears to the CDB

This Note is prepared against the background of exploratory talks on a co-operative regional and extra-regional effort to pay off Guyana's arrears to the CDB. It examines the need for such an effort, the terms on which assistance is to be provided, the payments mechanisms and the sources of funds from which Guyana will service the new obligations it will incur.

The Need

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana has built up arrears to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) from US$3.6 million at the end of September 1983 to US$13.0 million at December 1986. These arrears threaten the financial integrity of the Bank as well as the strength of the regional integration movement; they also curtail Guyana's access to the capital so badly needed to enhance its production capacity.

If these arrears are not paid off by the end of the current financial year and have to be provided for against income, the Bank will show a large loss on its operations and a significant reduction in its reserves. If they are provided for over a number of years, the Bank's annual net income will be severely reduced and over those years the build-up of reserves

so vital in a multilateral development bank, will be inhibited. In either case, the Bank's reserves will decline or at best will not grow and thereby restrict its access to borrowed funds so badly needed for lending to its borrowing members.

The next step after provisioning for bad debts is the write-off of such debts; this could be followed by suspension and, within a year, the expulsion of the member in arrears. This would deal a serious blow to the regional integration movement. Guyana would not be helped by any of these moves and may experience even greater difficulty in obtaining the development capital which it so urgently needs.

Under the circumstances, assistance from a consortium of regional and extra-regional countries is sought to provide Guyana with the means for immediate repayment of its arrears to the CDB. The regional countries that have been approached to participate in the consortium are Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela which together are expected to contribute US$8.0 million. The non-regional member countries to be formally approached are Canada and the United Kingdom which will be asked to contribute the remaining US$6.0 million by providing US$3.0 million each. The Barbados Government has already made exploratory contacts with the regional and extra-regional partners and there seems to be sufficient commitment in principle to move forward. The proposed allocation of the contributions is given in the attached table.

The Terms

The terms on which the assistance will be provided to Guyana are subject to negotiation but should be the same from all the members of the consortium. They should also be generous enough to allow Guyana the breathing space it needs to get production going again. The following terms are therefore proposed:

(i) Maturity: 10 years including a three year grace period on repayment of principal;

(ii) Interest Rate: 6 percent payable semi-annually in arrears;

(iii) Repayment: (a) in 14 equal semi-annual instalments starting in year 4; or

(b) in 14 semi-annual instalments the first seven being half the size of the second seven.

Guyana would always have the option of accelerating the repayments without penalty.

Mechanism for Payments

The Bank of Guyana will be the borrower and the Central Bank of Barbados will act as co-ordinator for transferring the

arrears to the CDB and for transferring the debt service payments to the contributors. On the agreed payment dates, the settlement to the CDB and the debt service payments to the contributors would therefore flow through the Central Bank of Barbados.

Source of the Debt Service Payments by Guyana

Guyana has been developing a programme to clear its arrears to the CDB and its other regional creditors. This initiative, launched in mid-1984, seeks to generate the funds for Guyana's debt service payments through regional joint venture projects which have a short gestation period. The projects are structured to generate flows of products from Guyana to the creditors for further processing or final sale in their domestic and other markets. The export proceeds will be received by the CARICOM partner and paid over to the relevant central bank, net of an agreed proportion needed to provide raw materials and other inputs into the production process in Guyana. The amount paid over to the Central Bank will be held available to service the indebtedness incurred to repay Guyana's arrears to the CDB as well as to satisfy other regional creditors as agreed with the Guyanese authorities. The disbursements to meet the servicing costs of eliminating the CDB arrears will be handled by the Central Bank of Barbados. It is estimated that the foreign exchange generated by projects in this programme could reach as much as US$12 -US$18 million per annum by December 1987.

An assessment of the projects in progress and a description of those at various stages of development has been carried out by S.G. Warburg, a firm of London merchant banks, that advise the Government. The results are given in the attached document dealing with Guyana Caricom Joint Venture Projects, Status Report, August 1986.

ALLOTTMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS (US$ MILLIONS)

Regional	8.0
Bahamas	2.0
Barbados	2.0
Trinidad & Tobago	1.0
Venezuela	3.0
Extra-Regional	6.0
Canada	3.0
U.K.	3.0
TOTAL	14.0

S G WARBURG & CO LTD

GUYANA

Caricom Joint Venture Projects

Status Report

August 1986

GUYANA

Clearance of Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility ("CMCF") and CDB Arrears

The Government of Guyana has developed a programme to reduce and eventually clear its arrears due to the CDB and through the CMCF to its Caricom creditors, Trinidad and Tobago, the OECS and Barbados. This initiative was launched in mid 1984 as the first phase in a wider plan to take active steps to generate means to fund payments of debt service to all multilateral creditors and to lead to a gradual broadening of debt service covered by the programme to include bilateral debt. Regional multilateral debt is the first beneficiary as selection of projects with a short gestation period has tended to dictate a focus on regional joint venture projects.

The programme is based on the launching in Guyana of a series of new export projects in Guyana structured as regional joint ventures to generate flows of products to Guyana's creditors for their domestic markets or for re-export to their own export markets. Most of the foreign exchange earnings from these new exports will not be received by Guyanese exporters from their Caricom partners, but paid to the relevant Caricom Central Bank and held available to reduce CDB and CMCF arrears.

The programme concept and criteria set by agreement with the Central Banks of Barbados, OECS and Trinidad & Tobago, are illustrated by the June 1984 memorandum in the Annex. There follows a summary of the position as at today regarding the joint ventures themselves and the work in progress being carried out with the assistance of the financial advisers of the Government of Guyana.

As at the date of this report there are more than 35 export projects in the programme in varying stages of development. Six projects have commenced operations in the last three months and the new export earnings, net of amounts used to finance imports for Guyanese producers, have now exceeded the US $ ½ million level. These projects are expected to maintain a monthly average of approximately US $ ½ million from September 1986.

Recent developments to record include the approaches from two substantial groups of West Indian interests in the U.K. about commitments for new investment in Guyana in this programme of over £1.75 million. Furthermore three agencies have now indicated interest in the possible funding of some of the projects and over coming weeks they will be provided with specific feasibility studies to examine. Now that the first time-consuming consultants' studies are becoming available it is possible that new project starts will be effected at the rate of one per month over the next 6 - 8 months.

It is estimated that foreign exchange flows generated by projects in the programme could reach a total of US $ 12 to US $ 18 million per annum by December 1987.

INDEX

SECTION A

Operational Projects

SECTION B

Projects likely to be operational within 6 months, i.e., by March 1987

SECTION C

Projects currently being developed.

ANNEX

- Illustrative chart of flow of funds for one project
- Table of estimated export earnings
- Copy of the original "June 1984 Initiative" memorandum prepared for the Government of Trinidad & Tobago

SECTION A

1 Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation (GPC)/Stokes & Bynoe (Barbados)

GPC has been unable to fulfil production required to meet the demand for its products in Caricom as a result of foreign exchange shortages in Guyana preventing timely imports of necessary production materials such as certain chemicals, fragrances and product packaging materials. Under an agreement between GPC and Stokes & Bynoe approved by the Central Bank in Barbados and now fully operational, approximately 60 % of the value of products shipped by GPC to its agents, Stokes & Bynoe, for marketing in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, is spent on its behalf by Stokes & Bynoe in purchasing raw material inputs for direct shipment to GPC, partly from Barbados suppliers and partly from other sources. The remaining 40% balance is not paid by Stokes & Bynoe to GPC but to the Central Bank of Barbados to reduce CMCF arrears. Trade in a full year is expected to achieve a level of approximately US $ 1 million per annum gross exports by GPC in the first year. After expenditure of some US $ 600,000 per annum equivalent on inputs, Stokes & Bynoe banks approximately US $ 400,000 per annum at the Central Bank of Barbados. It is believed that this level of trade will grow gradually, year by year. Two shipments have been made (and one is imminent) to date totalling US $ 240,000 gross value.

2 Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation/S & R (Trinidad & Tobago)

This is a simple proposal, defined in 1984, approved by the IDC in mid 1985 and finally approved by the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago in June 1986 and is now operational. The proposals are designed to enable the creation of a flow of pharmaceutical and toiletry products to Trinidad & Tobago from Guyana which do not compete directly with Trinidad & Tobago domestic production but which will reduce the current need or propensity for Trinidad & Tobago to import products from hard currency sources. Apart from the necessary imported inputs to be supplied by S & R to GPC to enable production to take place, all the remaining value flows to the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago for credit against Guyana arrears. The cycle is as follows:-

(1) GPC has unpaid balances with its agents, S & R, arising from prior shipment of products to Trinidad & Tobago and requests their use by S & R to buy and ship to GPC the relevant required inputs.

(2) GPC then supplies the corresponding finished products ordered to S & R, directly related to the actual inputs provided.

(3) S & R resells the products in Trinidad & Tobago and uses the proceeds as follows:-

(a) 60% approximately is used to buy GPC's required inputs for the next cycle from Trinidad & Tobago and other sources including U.K., Canada etc.

(b) 40% is paid to the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago as a credit against Bank of Guyana arrears and the Bank of Guyana pays GPC the G$ counterpart.

(4) Starting at a level of some US$ 1.5 million p.a. equivalent gross shipments from GPC, net of US$ 0.8 million p.a. of inputs, the total trade should gradually rise with each shipment by a form of "ratchet" effect and gradually the percentage of inputs should decline. One shipment has now been made.

3 GPC/Stokes & Bynoe (Barbados) - Phase II - Antilles

Terms have been agreed for the expansion of the proposals noted above in "project No. 1" to cover exports by GPC to the Netherlands Antilles. Governed by a slightly different operating agreement and procedures than above, this project is now operational. Billing would be carried out by Stokes & Bynoe, who would thus receive payment in guilders, and the receipts would be allocated between raw material inputs for GPC production and banking at the Central Bank of Barbados in the same proportions as above. In a full year trade is expected to amount to approximately US $ 100,000 per annum equivalent of gross exports, less US $ 60,000 of imports, so yielding US $ 40,000 per annum net flows at initially expected levels of trade, in hard currencies, to reduce CDB or CMCF arrears in Barbados.A first export shipment is being prepared now.

4 GPC/Stokes & Bynoe (Barbados) - Phase III for redirection from the ECCB

Arrangements are now being implemented for the further expansion of the above proposals designed to cover GPC's trade with the Windward Islands. This operates on exactly the same basis as noted above and in the same proportions allocated as between production imports and clearance of CMCF arrears. Trade in this case will operate in a full year at a level of approximately US $ 1 million per annum so yielding a net transfer to Central Bank in respect of arrears of approximately US $ 400,000 per annum. Discussions are in progress regarding transfer of the benefit of the arrears clearance in this case to the Central Bank of Barbados from the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in St Kitts, so as to compensate for the fact that Barbados will for a period be discussing the provision of credit to Guyana to facilitate the early launch of certain projects (eg. Prefabricated Housing) and to urge clearance of certain arrears (eg. CDB). Preparations are in hand for a first shipment of a value of US $ 80,000 - $ 85,000 following provision of an earlier foreign exchange credit from the Caricom partners to help GPC to purchase necessary inputs.

5 SAPIL/da Costa & Musson (Barbados)

A trading agreement with similar general objectives to those used the GPC projects was approved in July 1986 and the first shipment under this joint venture took place at the end of July 1986. Under this project, da Costas market SAPIL corrugated cardboard cartons and packaging materials in Barbados and certain of the East Caribbean states and use some of the amounts due to SAPIL to finance the cost of raw material imports. Gross trade in a full year is expected to amount to US $ 1.2 million per annum, of which approximately US $ 960,000 per annum would need to be spent on essential raw material inputs for transmission to SAPIL from Barbados and other sources, so leaving approximately US $ 240,000 to be banked by da Costas at the Central Bank in Bridgetown to reduce CMCF arrears. It is believed in this case that the improved availability of SAPIL products in the region would result in gradual switching of customers' sourcing from non-regional carton producers to SAPIL, so that the volume of trade would grow gradually, month by month. It should be noted that since SAPIL provides an essential service to Guyanese exporters, an exceptional arrangement has been sought in this case, under which da Costas would supply certain of the inputs required for SAPIL's production for its own domestic market up to the limits of the proportions inherent in the above-mentioned figures.

The first shipments of US $ 100,000 each were made in late July and late August 1986.

6 Plywood Industries Limited, Guyana/Kissoons Manufacturing Co., Barbados

An operating agreement governing the procedures under which the above joint venture operates was approved in late July 1986 and is now fully operational. Under these proposals, all Plywood exports from Guyana, wherever marketed ultimately (but excluding only Trinidad & Tobago), and expected to reach a gross total of Barbados $ 10 million per annum, will be invoiced to customers by Kissoons (Barbados). Receipts by Kissoons (Barbados) will be used as to Barbados $ 500,000 per annum for the purchase of essential inputs and raw materials for the Guyanese plywood factory, and Barbados $ 1 million per annum part to be passed back to loggers to help start the rehabilitation of their equipment will be remitted to the Bank of Guyana in Georgetown. The balance of Barbados $ 8.5 million per annum would be banked at the Central Bank in Bridgetown to reduce CDB or CMCF arrears. It is expected that exports will in fact include a proportion of receipts in hard currencies such as, US $, sterling and French francs.

As the signing of this project agreement introduced the first certainty of supply of essential imports since its inception, Plywood Industries Limited has for the first time felt able to sign long term supply contracts two of which have been pending for a year, due to the uncertain availability of foreign exchange for various specification adhesives. One contract thus recently signed is for the supply of £75,000 per month, and one for US $ 75,000 per month, of plywood sheet.

The project implementation has also permitted completion of imports for the veneering plant, now likely to commence operations in November 1986. This will not increase the volume of plywood exports but would approximately treble the value of plywood sheet (if veneered rather than sold plain) in export markets. It is therefore hoped to reduce exports of unveneered plywood as the new plant comes on stream.

Lastly, the new certainty of availability of foreign exchange is expected to lead to the installation by January/February 1987 of equipment for sterile packaging of plywood spatulas and spoons for hospital and food industry use.

The first shipment was made on 28 August 1986 of a value of over US $ 500,000 and a second similar shipment is scheduled for September.

SECTION B

1 GPC/Stokes & Bynoe - UK exports

In Section A of this memorandum, details are given of export projects established for GPC: discussions are now well advanced on proposals for a further expansion of the trade to cover exports by GPC to the United Kingdom. Although negotiations are still in progress, it is possible that a major UK pharmaceutical group may purchase eventually as much as US $ 750,000 per annum of GPC products. Since the marketing from Guyana, via Stokes & Bynoe of Barbados, would be operated as in the above agreements, this would generate a flow of sterling income for Stokes & Bynoe, dealt with in the same proportions as in the previous paragraphs and so yielding, if implemented, the equivalent of US $ 300,000 per annum equivalent in sterling for banking at the Central Bank in Bridgetown to reduce arrears.

2 Guyana Pegasus/Sandy Lane Hotel, Barbados

Detailed investigation is now in progress on proposals under which The Guyana Pegasus Hotel would supply The Sandy Lane (under an operating agreement similar to that used for GPC above) with regular supplies of fresh fish, fruit, vegetables etc., as well as certain other products required by Sandy Lane for its refurbishment programme, such as hard wood panelled doors, etc. The Sandy Lane Hotel would naturally be responsible for the transport costs to Barbados, but apart from this it is anticipated that very little inputs would be required by The Guyana Pegasus in order to maintain satisfactory operation of these proposals. Of the resultant flows of funds to Barbados, which are estimated to reach the equivalent of US $ 100,000 per annum in the first year, 50 % would be banked by The Sandy Lane at the Central Bank in Barbados in respect of Guyana CMCF arrears and 50 % would be notionally treated as a dividend remittance by The Guyana Pegasus to its parent corporation in London.

3 Geddes Grant (Guyana)/Agricultural Projects

Agricultural projects, covering 80 acres initially, are underway, and should result in availability for export from Guyana of products by September 1986.

The production available will initially include black-eyed beans, ginger, hot peppers, sweet peppers and peanuts. Products should subsequently increase in variety to include carambola, rembuta, mango, macademia and tropical cut-flowers. Marketing in Barbados and through Barbados to Europe is being organised now with the first crops which are becoming available. Preliminary discussions are being held with the Barbados Marketing Corporation which may handle European marketing of certain Guyanese projects along side its own.

As in the case of other projects, the framework will provide for a portion of the cost of imports by Barbados, for the domestic market or for re-export, to be retained as off-set against arrears at the Central Bank.

4 Guyana Glassworks/GNEC/GLC/da Costa & Musson

With financial and technical assistance provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat, Rockware International of the UK is currently examining the requirements for repair and restart of the glassworks plant in Guyana. A proportion of the output will involve production of glassware and tumblers for marketing throughout Caricom, as there is currently no Caricom production facility for glassware. The appointment of sales agents for certain islands such as Jamaica is to be confirmed over the period from September to early November 1986, but it is currently envisaged that exports will all be routed through da Costas in Barbados, who will collect all export receipts, which will be treated in the same way as in the above joint ventures, with a proportion being banked at the Central Bank in Bridgetown, for account of Guyana arrears. It is also hoped that, as the glassworks will be producing bottles for Banks DIH beer in Guyana, it can also produce the somewhat similar (if not identical) bottle for Banks in Barbados.

It is currently expected that production will restart by early November at the latest and that Rockware International will provide technical management for the period of approximately one year. Preliminary investigation is proceeding into alternative proposals for funding the extension of Rockware's involvement in the longer term including the possibility of their being allocated a shareholding in the Company as part of the planned privatisation programme alongside the normal technical and managerial renumeration.

5 Bata Shoes/Bata, Barbados

Discussions are underway on the structuring of the project to revive and increase shoe production in Guyana for marketing throughout Caricom in co-operation with the Barbados distributors. Export shipments from Guyana to all Caricom markets other than Trinidad & Tobago would all be invoiced to buyers from Barbados where Bata's offices would be responsible for purchasing raw material imports for the Guyanese plant using between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the value of the Guyanese exports. The balance would be transferred to the Central Bank of Barbados for the account of Guyanese arrears.

The start of export flows will be used in part to make the first dividend remittances to the Canadian parent company for many years and to clear all dividend arrears within 2 - 3 years. Exports for the twelve months from October 1986 are estimated at US $ 474,000 gross.

6 Plywood Industries Limited, Guyana/Dansteel, Trinidad

Discussions are nearing completion regarding the switching of Trinidad plywood purchases from South East Asia and other non-regional sources to Guyana. The value of purchases from Guyana would be devoted as to 5 per cent for the purchase of essential raw material imports for Plywood Industries and for Guyanese logging companies, and as to 10 per cent for direct remittance to the Bank of Guyana, whilst the 85 per cent balance would be transferred to the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago for the account of Guyanese arrears. It is expected that the first shipment would take place before mid October 1986 and, if successful, the value of trade could eventually exceed US $ 2½ million per annum of plain unveneered plywood.

Many of the steel items urgently required by loggers in Guyana are produced by Dansteel or other Trinidadian companies. It is expected that Trinidad will soon produce one of the types of adhesive required. Thus this project would require little non-regional sourcing and generate new export opportunities for Trinidadian industry.

7 Texstyles/Geddes Grant (Guyana)/Caricom and U.S. market

At present the majority of the Trinidad & Tobago garment manufacturing industry utilises imported low cost fabric. This is reasonable economics given that Trinidad is still a relatively high cost economy even after the recent devaluation. However Trinidad has a modern high quality textile mill which is consequently severely under-utilised as too little of its output can be sold locally. These proposals are designed to protect the Trinidadian jobs involved and to generate the greatest benefit to the economy from the investment in the mill by finding an export market for the cloth.

The proposals involve the export of the maximum feasible amount of cloth output by the mill to a subsidiary of Geddes Grant in Guyana which is prepared and willing to purchase some one million yards per annum of cloth from Trinidad for garment manufacture. The project is designed to create the maximum security of payment for these new exports.

In the initial phase, considerable joint effort will be devoted by the two companies to find export markets for the finished product garments using Texstyles cloth. In the longer term this will involve seeking hard currency markets for the output.

In order to ensure that maximum benefit flows to Trinidad & Tobago under the project, the finished output will all be marketed by the Trinidad partners who will thus receive and control export receipts. A substantial percentage of the Guyanese added value included in these receipts will not be paid for but transferred to the Central Bank in Port of Spain to offset arrears from Guyana. The majority of the balance of export receipts will naturally represent newly created Trinidadian export earnings, currently impossible to achieve without this collaboration from Guyana and indeed, currently, it should be recalled that even domestic sales have proved limited.

In the preliminary startup phase it will be necessary for the Trinidad partner to underwrite the success of the joint venture by ensuring that any unsold stock, not actually successfully exported, is resold by it in domestic markets to ensure stability of the new export venture.

This project is another which could commence operation within a very short time from the date of approval. The volumes and values will start at low levels but will grow fairly rapidly as trading develops after the initial start.

Samples and tenders for potential contracts have been submitted to the US for evaluation.

8 Geddes Grant (Guyana)/Agricultural Projects for Trinidad & Tobago

Agricultural projects, covering 80 acres initially, are underway and should result in availability for export of products by early 1987.

The production available will initially include black eye beans, ginger, hot peppers, sweet peppers and peanuts. Products should subsequently increase in variety to include Carambola, Rembuta, mango, macademia, and tropical cut flowers.

Marketing in Trinidad & Tobago is to be organised when the first crops are available in September 1986. As in the case of other projects, the framework will provide for a portion of the cost of agricultural projects not to be paid for by Trinidad & Tobago but retained as offset against arrears at the Central Bank.

9 GNEC/Geddes Grant/ceramic clays

The Barbados and Trinidad ceramics industries require a good quality regular supply of specially treated clays and it is known that the unexploited claybodies in Guyana can meet some types of clay requirements. The second of two technical studies, in collaboration with and funded by the CDC and the Commonwealth Secretariat respectively, has just been completed.

Trinidad users include producers of ceramic tiles, tableware, sanitaryware and electrical insulators, more than one of which can be supplied. S.G. Warburg has prepared outline financing alternatives, dependent upon technical study conclusions, for implementing production with minimum delays, after consultation with the IDC in Trinidad and the authorities in Barbados.

Recent completion of the technical evaluation studies by the Commonwealth Secretariat should allow structuring of project and finance to be arranged by late 1986 with production for a total of up to four different users in Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados commencing mid 1987. As in other projects listed, flows would serve to reduce arrears due by Guyana.

SECTION C

1 Prefabricated Housing

This, the largest and most complex project involves manufacture of hardwood prefabricated houses to the highest standards of quality and finish to serve the low to moderate cost market in Trinidad and elsewhere, such as (possibly under contract to an agency such as the IDB or IBRD) to Venezuela. The house components manufactured on an automated production line by GWP of Guyana, will be shipped to (or for export, as direct by) Triana Industries Ltd ("TIL") of Barbados. They will be sold and assembled by or under the supervision of TIL which may thus use the opportunity to market Trinidad and Barbados produced ancillaries such as electrical equipment, sanitary ware etc.

The feasibility studies, in two volumes dealing separately with the GWP and the TIL aspects were completed in May 1985 financed by the EEC Commission's Centre for Industrial Development, using an EEC consultant. He has now been retained full time by the project.

The marketing study was completed one month later, financed by the ITC covering the whole of the Caribbean (but not the very large Venezuelan market).

Preliminary quotations for factory supplies have been secured from U.K. and Brazilian sources after competitive cost and quality assessment and are ready to be negotiated and backed by ECGD and CACEX export credit guaranteed finance to the Barbados purchasers.

Negotiations are underway with another multilateral agency to provide tied mortgage finance for Barbados to assist in sales to Barbados itself. If successful this would have the character of a long term credit to Barbados in the form of a sterling or U.S. dollar denominated external borrowing, of the order of £3-4 million equivalent, drawn down over about 3 years. It would need to be administered by a suitable mortgage finance company in Barbados.

The structure and estimated figures of the project are as follows:-

1. Exports of prefabricated houses from GWP to TIL could start as early as 12 months from the date of approval by Barbados and in Phase 1 could reach a gross value of B$ 35 million p.a.

2. Whether sold by TIL in Barbados, Trinidad or exported, these are "paid for" as to only some 20 per cent., this being the actual cost of inputs required to maintain production uninterrupted (i.e. adhesives, screws, spares needed for the GWP factory).

3. The balance "unpaid" by TIL is credited to the Central Bank of Barbados to reduce Bank of Guyana arrears and Bank of Guyana pays the G$ counterpart to GWP. A similar Central Bank arrangement would cover sales of houses to Trinidad & Tobago.

4. The initial production launch requires: G$ 20 million of local costs, capital investment of production line machinery from U.K. and Brazilian sources of some US$ 1.75 million, secured by TIL on the best financing terms available and leased on a short lease to GWP which pays this off in 1-4 years by deduction from value of houses shipped.

5. It will be desirable for enough houses to be exported by TIL to cover its foreign exchange liabilities and marketing will involve tendering for housing programmes supported by multilateral institutions.

6. Phase 2, after some two years of operations, involves the doubling of capacity of GWP for a current estimated cost of some US$ 0.75 million, subject to the necessary workforce training, giving a gross export potential of B$ 70 million p.a. at 1986 rates.

7. Partners in the project would be:-

Guyana: GWP - private sector woodworking company;
DWL - public sector major sawmill established by the EEC/IDB/IBRD and now in discussion for possible partnership with a major private sector Brazilian forestry group;

Barbados:
- group of Trinidad & Tobago private sector investors/promoters;
- a major Barbados group such as Neal & Massy;
- a U.K. technical group;

2 Sunshine Furniture Ltd.

This project is a replica of a highly successful project launched in the U.K. in 1983 and now likely to 'go public' for expansion. The project involves a Guyana company, recently launched manufacturing a range of patented hardwood garden furniture, planters and tubs solely for the U.S. market. The characteristics were not necessary to assess on technical grounds as S.G. Warburg has introduced the patentholder and co-owner of the U.K. company to Guyana and Barbados companies and only U.S. marketing needed assessment.

On 5th September 1986, the operating agreement should be completed at the same time as presentation of the final implementation study. At this time, conditional purchase or lease of the Guyana factory space will be ready to become unconditional and be completed. Application for consents will be submitted at once so that machinery orders can be placed in November 1986 and startup of production could be assured by February - March 1987. The study has been financed as to 50% directly by Guyana sponsors. Project participants will be:-

Guyana - (1) Guyana Liquor Corporation;
(2) Willems Timber & Trading Co. Ltd;
(3) Seals & Packaging Industries Ltd;
(4) Mr. R. George (patentholder) to be retained as consultant and production director for 3 years;
(5) Geddes Grant (Guyana) Ltd.;

Barbados Geddes Grant (Barbados) Ltd.;

The structure and estimated figures of the project as can be seen from the chart is as follows:-

(1) Exports of packaged finished products will be shipped to Miami from mid 1987 at a rate building up rapidly to US$ 1.5 million p.a.

(2) Billing of sales to the US buyers will be made by Geddes Grant from Barbados who thus collect all export sales in US dollars.

(3) These sales proceeds will be distributed as follows:-

(a) 15% to Guyana company to cover cost of imported essential production inputs.

(b) 25% unpaid by Ceddes Grant but retained as a dividend remittance from Geddes Grant (Guyana) for the initial period till their blocked Guyana $ balances in arrears are sufficiently reduced.

(c) 60% - 70% to Central Bank of Barbados to reduce Bank of Guyana arrears, the Bank of Guyana paying the G$ counterpart to Guyana company.

(4) The production launch will require, other than G$ 5 million local costs, approximately US$ 0.5 million of imported capital plant and machinery to be purchased by Geddes Grant (Barbados), leased to the Guyana partner and paid off in the first year of trading.

(5) A second phase expansion of product range and capacity is estimated to take production capacity up to US$ 5 million p.a. by the middle of the third year, and the ultimate capacity is likely to be of the order of US$ 10 million p.a.

Finalising of necessary financing can proceed concurrently so that firm orders for all plant and machinery can be placed by Geddes Grant (Barbados) late October. Geddes Grant have agreed participation to a level of 25 per cent and have paid their share of the initial consultants' fees. As delivery of machinery should be complete by mid February, site works should aim for completion earlier. Production of models, tests and samples in March-April should allow full production to start by May 1987 at an annualised rate of US$ 1.5 - 2.0 million.

3 Mustapha Engineering Works (Trinidad & Tobago)/Lister/GNEC

Final decision is expected shortly on the possible launch of a diesel engine assembly plant at Chaguaramas. The concept and framework has been developed by S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. in order to meet the requirements of Trinidad & Tobago as set out in the IDC's list of priority projects.

MEW is completing market studies and would assemble Lister and Petter engines at a rate of 500 initially and later 1000 per annum covering a range from 4 h.p. to 75 h.p. for static, power, irrigation, refrigeration and marine uses.

A key criterion applied by Warburg in its initial research of the various U.S., Japanese and European diesel engine manufacturers has been to identify a producer which is:

(a) willing and interested in devoting enough management time and effort in helping to set up and launch a successful joint venture.

(b) willing to allow and indeed encourage local manufacture of components by providing technical assistance, training, designs, blueprints, jigs and dies.

(c) prepared to grant exclusive rights for export marketing of the output across as broad a range of regional markets as possible bearing in mind the evident limitations of preventing competition with its own existing factories.

After considerable detailed research and negotiations, the Hawker Siddeley group was selected as the preferred group as it controls Lister and Petter Diesels and agreed to the above conditions. It has also in principle agreed to the joint venture selling to Puerto Rico despite the fact that Lister-Petter already have a U.S. based production plant. It has been proposed that they consider withdrawing and cede this territory to the Trinidad plant.

An increasing proportion of components will be manufactured locally. Sub-contract work to produce certain castings and manifolds would be passed to GNEC in Guyana to permit them to generate funds to pay for the import of a supply of engines. Exports to Puerto Rico are planned from the start.

4 GPC/Trinidad Food Products/Nestle

Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation (GPC) has been supplying Trinidad Food Products (TFP) with sorrell and carambola fruit juices for some years at a level of about TT$ 300,000 per annum. The project involves an increase in GPC's capacity to export to some TT$ 2 to 3 million annually. This involves installation of a concentrator to reduce volume and weight of product shipped by elimination of water content.

Nestle of Switzerland is completing a lengthy detailed worldwide market survey to assess the demand for the TFP Orchard Fruit Punch based on carambola and if the results are favourable, would launch the project by providing the new equipment. Produce would partly be sold in Trinidad and partly exported for processing in the U.S. or Europe, so providing TFP with hard currency export earnings.

5 Tyre and V-belt plant in Trinidad

S.G. Warburg has reviewed with the IDC, Trinidad and Tobago's priority requirement for a further tyre plant. Details of market statistics, consumption and import patterns have been analysed and other regional markets assessed. The data package assembled by Warburgs has been presented to Pirelli in Italy for analysis. It has been formulated on the basis of integration of tyre production with V-belt production which would help to cover another currently imported product. Market and costing data has been prepared likewise on V-belt usage for cars, commercial vehicles, marine, industrial and refrigeration uses.

Outline proposals and market data have been examined by Pirelli S.p.A. of Milan and a decision in principle on the proposals is expected shortly. It will be necessary to evaluate potential partners in Trinidad and preparatory work is proceeding in Guyana on specification of raw material inputs which can be supplied to the plant and on sub-contract work by GNEC for the new factory.

6 Trinidad & Tobago Oil Corporation/Kissoon/Particleboard project

The concept of this project, first suggested for investigation in 1984 by Trintoc, was to provide for them an assured outlet for sale of part of the output of a proposed new urea formaldehyde project. The project seeks to use this product as adhesive in the production of particleboard as it would constitute more than half of the finished product board by weight and volume. It is established that there is no current production of particleboard in the region.

A major feasibility study has been completed by the selected Guyanese partners, A.H. & L. Kissoon Ltd., who would receive the UF adhesive and produce particleboard from this and waste wood or wood chippings. The output would be entirely marketed by a Trinidadian group (to be selected), such as Geddes Grant, throughout Caricom.

The feasibility study is complete but further consultants' assistance is now required to survey production machinery required and to complete detailed market assessment based on the existing general survey of the Caricom market. Funding for this is shortly due to be confirmed by the CID/EEC before steps are taken for Kissoons to approach suppliers direct. These steps should not take more than 6-8 weeks and allowing for the same time to complete funding jointly with Trintoc, start-up could be by late 1987.

The project is viable on its own but is more satisfactory from a regional economic viewpoint if based on the use of Trintoc output. If this is not available, supplies will be imported and the economics of the project remain essentially unchanged.

7 Guyana Pegasus/Sandy Lane - projected US expansion

After the first year of operation of the proposals described in Section B above it has been decided that should these operate satisfactorily, the participants will at once investigate expansion of exports from The Guyana Pegasus via Barbados to Miami to cover the same group's hotel requirements on the East Coast US seaboard, the Bahamas and Bermuda from late 1987 onwards. At this point the potential flows from Guyana via Barbados are expected to be in excess of US $ 500,000 per annum and may possibly amount to as much as US $ 1 million per annum eventually. The value of these exports, net of the transport costs, would be dealt with by The Sandy Lane in the same way as described in the paragraph above outlining the initial projects.

8 Bicycle Project

Preliminary investigation is being carried out into the possible production of bicycles and invalid wheelchairs in Guyana for marketing throughout the region by a Barbados partner.

9 Furniture Manufacture

Investigations are also in progress regarding the provision of mahogany and other hard woods for Barbados furniture manufacture. As in the above case the value of such exports is not likely to be significant, although there should be cost savings relative to imports from other sources.

10 Ideal Stove

Preliminary investigations are in progress in Guyana involving a major engineering group in the UK regarding the possibility of a similar joint venture to the models indicated above to permit the relaunch of manufacturing in Guyana of stoves and cookers for marketing through a Barbados partner. This would entail clearance of arrears due to the U.K. licensor.

11 Beeson Industries Ltd., Guyana/Top Mode Fashions, Barbados

Discussions are at an early stage on the possible supply of certain types of clothing, jeans etc. to Barbados where they do not compete with local production although they will compete with non-regional imports.

12 Banks DIH, Guyana

Technical investigation is in progress to resolve production problems and to launch output of plantain chips which could be marketed in and through Barbados to export markets.

13 Metal Closures project/SAPIL/da Costa

Outline structuring has been developed for a project to manufacture metal closures in Guyana using West German technical processes. Market studies have been completed and part of the outline would be marketed via da Costa of Barbados mainly in competition with non-regional supplies.

14 Pistons/BACIF/Barbados

At the request of a group of European interests work is advancing on the transfer of a complete piston manufacturing plant to Guyana. It is likely to be operated by BACIF, using Venezuelan steel and aluminium supplies, and finished stocks will be warehoused and exported throughout the Caribbean, Central America and South U.S.A. from Barbados. The capital cost of the plant is about US $ 2.25 million and given access to U.S. markets, exports could reach US $ 10 million per annum without further investment.

15 GNEC Foundry

Investigations are in hand to appoint a Barbados and East Caribbean agent to handle export marketing for the fairly new foundry which has been operating at some 10 - 15% of capacity recently. This will need to be complemented by technical management assistance and since no repair or investment is required, exports could start as soon as this work is successfully completed.

16 Cotton for Texstyles Ltd.

Following a favourable initial feasibility study by Solcor of Israel, talks are now proceeding with a multilateral institution on an implementation study and funding for the re-launch of cotton production in Guyana. This would be converted into greycloth by Sanata in Guyana for supply to Texstyles in Trinidad to replace imports from hard currency sources. Exports could commence from mid-1988.

17 Car battery plant in Trinidad

Discussions are proceeding with a European producer regarding the possible establishment of a plant. They have indicated interest in principle and market data is now being prepared for evaluation. A decision on the selection of Trinidad partner and on the Guyana participation will be required in the course of the next quarter. This project could be in operational the end of 1987.

18 Guyana Liquor Corporation/ethanol

Feasibility studies for ethanol production in Guyana from sugar have now been completed. A decision by Trintoc is required as to whether to proceed with production of ethylene - PVC and, if so, at what output volume. This will determine which of two size options GLC will pursue. If no decision is made by December 1986 it may be advisable for GLC to proceed alone or with one of two other partners who have approached them. The opportunity would exist for Trinidad to benefit from export flows which could result from this project.

19 Guyana Refrigerators Ltd./Trinidad

Investigation is proceeding to seek to establish a trading agreement identical in concept to that used, for example, for the GPC joint ventures outlined above. However the opportunity would be taken to use part of the value of newly created Guyana exports to generate funds for repayment of arrears due by GRL to its UK based licensor and supplier. This could result in exports from Guyana in excess of US$ 1.5 million p.a. gross by the end of 1986, replacing hard currency imports by Trinidad and Tobago.

20 A.H & L. Kissoon/BIDCO/ Barbados

A product which for commercial reasons cannot be described is to be produced in Guyana from bauxite waste or tailings, using under 20% imported raw materials. The products cover a wide range of construction items and it is planned to seek to co-operate with existing or potential competitors by giving them the export marketing role.

21 Demerara Sandbar

Pending the availability of funding for infrastructure development from bilateral or multilateral agencies this project is fully defined and ready but at a standstill. Only one costly financing proposal has been made to date. If better terms can be secured the government would be encouraged to proceed with clearance of the Sandbar. This will permit vessels of up to 30,000 - 40,000 tonnes to load bauxite instead of the current limited of 7,000 - 8,000 tonnes. The saving in cost of the Bidco bauxite transhipment terminal in Trinidad would exceed US $ 5 million per annum. This is the cost of maintaining a constant shuttle transport to offload bauxite for the continuing rotating stocks of various grades in Trinidad.

22 Rice crackers

Feasibility study is in progress for establishing production of rice crackers with technical assistance and control by a Japanese group, Marubeni. This production would be marketed in Trinidad & Tobago.

23 Hotel Development - Tobago

Discussions have been proceeding with an Asian hotel management group on possible structures for their agreement to manage a new hotel with independent institutional funding and ownership of the hotel development. Following initial discussions, exploratory negotiations are due to commence shortly with the principal contractors in Italy. Guyanese sourcing would be used where products for construction are not locally available.

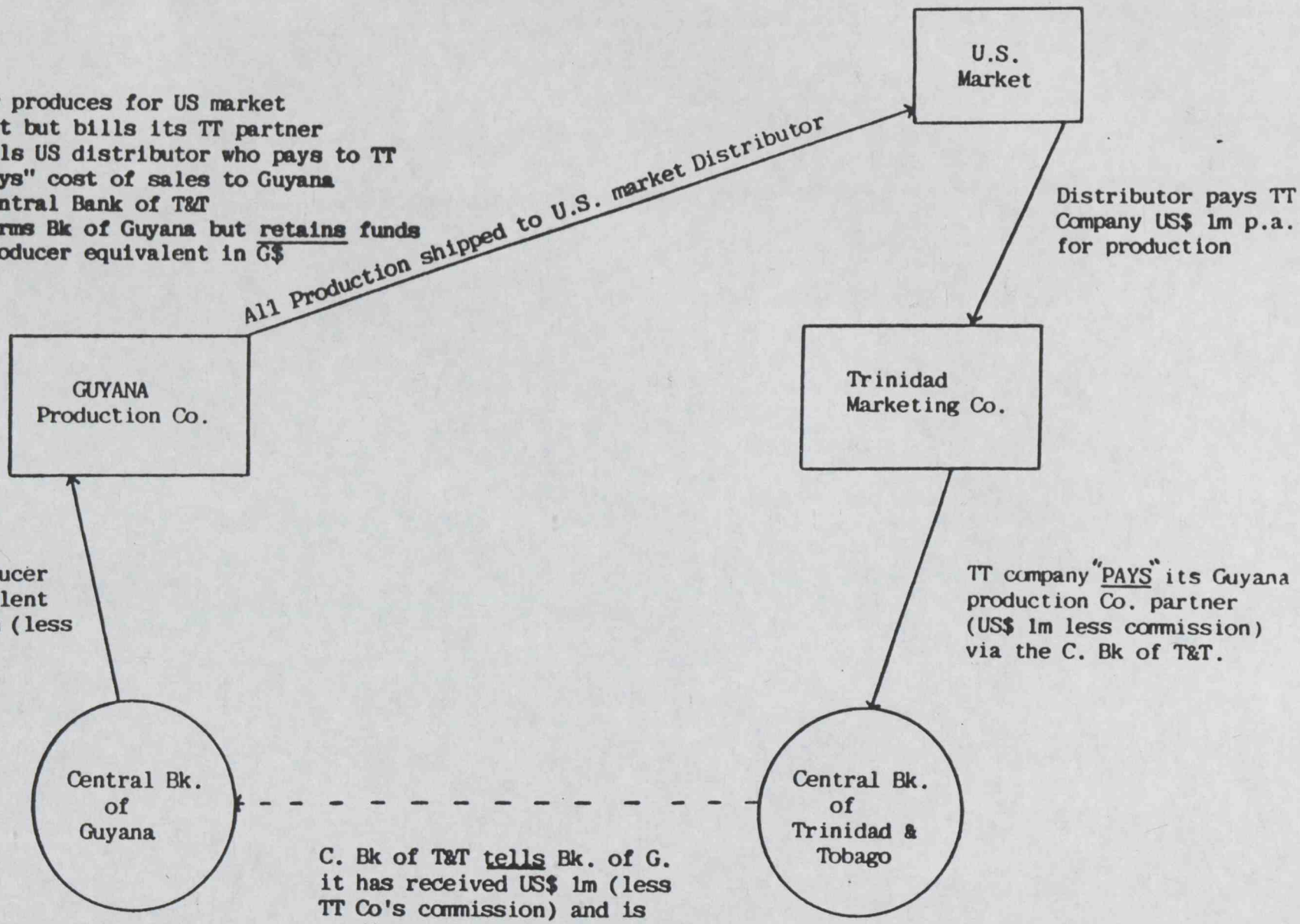
S G WARBURG & CO LTD

ANNEX

Garden Furniture Project

Flow of Funds

(1) Guyana partner produces for US market
(2) It ships direct but bills its TT partner
(3) TT partner bills US distributor who pays to TT
(4) TT partner "pays" cost of sales to Guyana partner via Central Bank of T&T
(5) CB of T&T informs Bk of Guyana but retains funds
(6) B of G pays producer equivalent in G$



S G WARBURG & CO LTD

Joint Venture Projects

Summary of current annual rates of cashflow, 1986

	Project	Gross Exports US$'000	Net credit to CMCF Arrears US$ '000
1.	GPC/Stokes & Bynoe, Barbados	1,000	400
2.	GPC/Stokes & Bynoe/Antilles	100	40
3.	GPC/Stokes & Bynoe/Windward Is.	1,000	400
4.	SAPIL/da Costa	1,200	240
5.	Plywood Inds./Kissoons, Barbados	5,000	4,250
6.	GPC/S & R, Trinidad	1,500	800
			6,130

ANNEX

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International, Inc. | Lazard Frères Paris/New York | S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd

In September, 1982, the Government of Guyana retained as financial advisers Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International Inc. of New York, Lazard Frères of Paris and New York and S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. of London. The Advisory Group was retained to provide financial advice with regard to state sector companies in Guyana and to assist in negotiating external financing for certain development and rehabilitation programmes. During the course of 1983, the Advisory Group was requested to identify potential areas for collaboration on export projects with Trinidad & Tobago, to define a framework under which such collaborative ventures could operate, and to assist in their implementation.

The objective of the joint venture concept is to address the following problem. Guyana wishes to deal with its continually growing indebtedness to Trinidad & Tobago by redressing its trade imbalance with that country. However, it does not wish to redress that imbalance by attenuating its flow of imports from Trinidad & Tobago. The preferred solution would be to activate a model which increases Guyana's exports to Trinidad & Tobago and also either increases Trinidad & Tobago's capability of increasing its exports to third countries, or decreases Trinidad & Tobago's imports from third countries or both.

Thus, the redressing of Guyana's trade imbalance with Trinidad & Tobago must be organised in such a fashion as to not worsen Trinidad & Tobago's overall balance of trade. The proposed joint venture concept would allow the activation of export projects to improve Guyana's trade balance with Trinidad & Tobago while also creating possibilities for generating additional exports from Trinidad to third countries or reducing Trinidad's imports from third countries.

In more specific terms, the concept involves the identification of resources available but not fully utilised within the Guyanese economy which might be dedicated to provide semi-finished products which could be further processed in Trinidad and exported elsewhere or to provide products currently needed within the domestic economy of Trinidad & Tobago. The export receipts which would normally flow to Guyana would be used to offset Guyana's liabilities which are arising primarily from its oil imports.

Certain potentially suitable projects were identified and it is anticipated that the commencement of direct technical discussions would bring to light other areas for potential collaboration.

Establishing these potential ventures as satisfactory operational interlocking corporate entities could be relatively complex. However, it is presently assumed that the private sectors in both countries would be allowed and encouraged to play a significant part in the projects but the precise composition of each will vary in accordance with the dictates of the particular industries involved.

Also, projects may involve a non-Caricom partner in cases where such a partner could bring strengths of technology or foreign market entry, or serve as a catalyst in attracting finance from extra-Caricom sources.

The Advisory Group has proposed as an initial framework for this initiative, the following format.

1. Each project would be broken down into a Production Company based in Guyana and a Marketing/Development/Finance Company based in Trinidad & Tobago.

2. The Guyanese Production Company would manufacture and ship its output to the Trinidad Company which would finish and re-export the output or, alternatively, sell it on the domestic market in Trinidad.

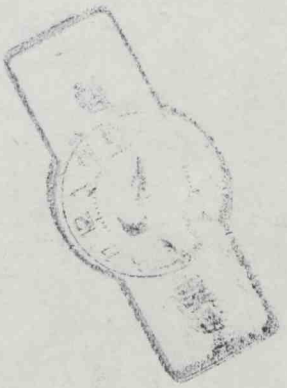
3. The payment due by the Trinidad Company will be made in the normal way but under agreements between the respective Central Banks, a predetermined percentage of the payments will in fact be credited directly to, say, a Trinidad import account by the Central Bank of Guyana which would credit the Guyanese Production Company with local currency counterpart for any TT Dollar amounts thus ceded for Trinidad import payments.

4. The two companies would be interlocked by cross shareholdings and day to day operations would be overseen by joint management boards to ensure cohesion of the paired companies.

Many other aspects of operation would need to be covered in the course of implementation but this note may not be the appropriate context for a more detailed elaboration. In addition, the structure could be varied in the light of experience. The Advisory Group will remain available to assist in resolving these matters to the satisfaction of the regulatory authorities in both Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana as well as to help identify potential participants in each country.

It is hoped that the dual company structure briefly described above may possibly serve as a model framework for other similar joint ventures.

July, 1984



SUBJECT CC MASTER
OPS.

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T103D/86

UNCLASSIFIED

40069 - 1

OCMIAN 0069
UNCLASSIFIED
OO BRIDG
FM FCOLN TO BRIDG
301100Z MAY
GRS 81

UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO
TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELNO 144
OF 301100Z MAY 86

1. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MR BARROW: BEGINS.
I SEND YOU MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR REAPPOINTMENT AS PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS. I LOOK FORWARD TO CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT AND OFFER YOU MY BEST WISHES AS YOU BEGIN YOUR TERM OF OFFICE. ENDS.

HOWE

LIMITED
WIAD
PS
PS/LADY YOUNG
PS/MR EGGAR
SIR W HARDING
MR DAVID THOMAS

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE DA

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

30 May 1986

BARBADOS GENERAL ELECTION

Thank you for your letter of 29 May enclosing a message of congratulations to the Rt. Hon. Errol Barrow on his victory in the Barbados elections.

The message may be despatched.

BF II
(final tel & Tel thereon)

(Charles Powell)

Robert Culshaw, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

OLC

CC PC

(1)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

29 May 1986

Prime Minister

Agree to this message?

CDP

29/5

Dear Charles

Barbados General Election

The Democratic Labour Party led by the Rt Hon Errol Barrow, a former Prime Minister, has unexpectedly defeated Mr St John's Barbados Labour Party in the general election held in Barbados on 28 May. It is normal practice for the Prime Minister to send a message of congratulations to her opposite number in a Commonwealth country on appointment. A draft message, to be sent by telegram to the British High Commissioner in Bridgetown for onward transmission to Mr Barrow, is attached.

Mr Barrow's victory ends 10 years in office for the outgoing government. There is little to choose between the policies of the two parties. Both are parties of the centre, committed to social improvements, and the new government is likely to continue Barbados' moderate and sensible line on regional and international issues. The result has confounded local opinion polls and predictions, but is an indication of the healthy state of democracy in the Eastern Caribbean.

Yours ever

Robin Culshaw

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

OUT TELEGRAM

	Classification	Caveat	Precedence
	UNCLASSIFIED		IMMEDIATE

ZCZC	1	ZCZC
TC	2	UNCLASSIFIED
CAVEAT	3	
FM	4	FM FCO
TO	5	TO IMMEIDATE BRIDGETOWN
TELNO	6	TELNO
OF	7	OF 291800Z MAY 86
AND TO	8	
	9	
	10	1. Please pass the following message from the Prime Minister to
	11	Mr Barrow: Begins.
	12	I send you my warmest congratulations on your reappointment as
	13	Prime Minister of Barbados. I look forward to close and friendly
	14	relations with your government and offer you my best wishes as
	15	you begin your term of office. Ends.
	16	
	17	HOWE
	18	
	19	
	20	YYYY
	21	MAIN
	22	WIAD
	23	PS
	24	PS/LADY YOUNG
	25	PS/MR EGGAR
///	26	Sir W Harding
//	27	Mr David Thomas
/	28	
	29	NNNN

YYYY
MAIN
ADDITIONAL
NNNN

		Catchword:	
File number	Dept	Drafted by (Block capitals)	Telephone no
Authorised for despatch by: Initials Date/time			
For COD use only	Comcen reference	Telegram number	Processed by

XY 48 (REV)

29. V.
PM 96

Subject
cc OPS
Master.

BM

cc
DTI

cc Master
OPS

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

27 August 1985

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. TPM/85

Dear Prime Minister,

When you called on me in London on 1 August I undertook to consider whether it would be possible to provide support for credit terms longer then five years for the contract your Government is to place in the near future for the resurfacing of the runway at Grantley Adams Airport and in which a number of UK companies are interested.

I understand that the value of UK goods and services required is likely to be of the order of £2 million and our offer of support extends to this figure, together with a small amount in respect of the local costs involved.

As you recognise this is not a case involving concessional aid, but an offer of a commercial credit. In such cases the period of credit for which official support is provided depends on the value of the UK export component of the contract. An offer of a credit of five years for completion of the work is not ungenerous in the context of exports of goods and services valued at some £2 million.

I am afraid therefore that, for the present, we are unable to improve upon our present offer. We are, however, prepared to consider matching foreign competition and have enquiries in hand to ascertain whether the French competition

on longer terms that you mentioned in your discussion with Lady Young enjoys official support. If it does we will review our position.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

The Hon. Mr. St. John

(6)

Prime Minister
CDP
2/9.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

TEL: 809-426-3179

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No: T 153c/85

a MASTER
OPS

August 26, 1985

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
ENGLAND

Dear Prime Minister,

It was my pleasure to be afforded the opportunity of meeting with you during my recent visit, my first as Prime Minister, to the United Kingdom.

Your kind gesture permitted us to exchange views on a number of issues of particular concern to our two governments. I am sure that we can build on this initial contact to the mutual benefit of our countries.

May I thank you for the token of our first meeting which I shall give a prominent place among my mementoes.

Yours sincerely,

H.B. ST. JOHN
Prime Minister

cc PC

1

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
1-19 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1H 0ET
TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-215 5422
SWITCHBOARD 01-215 7877

DW448
Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

16 August 1985

Charles Powell Esq
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

Rue Martin:

Are you content with this approach? If so, a letter is attached.

Dear Charles,

COVER FOR BARBADOS

Your letter of 1 August to Peter Ricketts, copied to us, requested a draft letter for the Prime Minister to send to Mr St John in response to his appeal for HMG's support for easier credit terms for the contract for the resurfacing of the runway at Grantley Adams Airport, made at his meeting on 1 August with the Prime Minister (and later the same day with Lady Young).

2 Two UK companies (Wimpey Asphalt Ltd and Sir Alexander Gibbs and Partners) have requested ECGD cover for a contract valued at about £5 million made up of:

a	UK goods and services:	£2 million
b	local costs ie labour and materials:	£2 million
c	asphalt ex Trinidad or Venezuela:	£1 million

3 The Department has indicated its willingness to support a £2 million credit on 5 years terms to fund 85 per cent of the contract's UK content and part of the local costs. Mr St John mentioned Barbados's need for at least 10 years credit, presumably for the whole of the contract value.

4 Support for long credit terms for the usually substantial local costs elements in construction contracts is an unattractive proposition and is strictly limited by agreement between the subscribers, including the UK, to the OECD "Consensus" on export credit terms. The element of credit offered in respect of local costs in this case is the maximum permitted. If the suggestion that other credit insurance agencies are supporting longer than 5 years credit for this business is verified the Department will consider matching such terms.

5 I attach a draft letter for the Prime Minister to consider.

6 I am copying this letter to Rachel Lomax (HM Treasury) and Peter Ricketts (Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

Yours ever,

ANDREW D LANSLEY
Private Secretary

ECL

file

10 DOWNING STREET

a MASTER SET

1 August 1985

From the Private Secretary

Dear Peter,

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS ON THURSDAY 1 AUGUST AT 10.30 a.m.

The Prime Minister had a brief meeting this morning with the Prime Minister of Barbados. Mr. St. John was accompanied by his High Commissioner. Sir William Harding was also present.

Barbados Economy

Mr. St. John gave a generally upbeat account of the state of the Barbadian economy. Barbados had been relatively successful in attracting foreign investment, for instance for the manufacture of electronic components. They were particularly keen on investment in automated plants: in their experience those requiring intensive labour had a dated life. The most serious difficulties were being experienced in agriculture, particularly sugar. He was distressed to hear that sugar production in the European Community appeared likely to increase. New areas of agricultural development included cotton, breeding stock for beef and exotic vegetables. Mr. St. John said that an important factor in Barbados' success was their very low rate of population growth. They had been pioneers in family planning in the 1950s.

Mr. St. John continued that Barbados was hoping to attract more private investment from the United Kingdom to take account of the preferential access which Barbados enjoyed through the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Export Credits

Mr. St. John recalled that Barbados did not receive concessional aid but was very dependent on export credit. His main current concern was the project for resurfacing the runway at Barbados airport to repair the damage done during the Grenada campaign. The cost of this was some 11 million US dollars and several British contractors had pre-qualified for the work. Export credit had been agreed but only for five years. This was not enough: Barbados needed at least 10 years. The Prime Minister said that she would look into this to see whether we could help.

CONFIDENTIAL

Caribbean Situation

The Prime Minister and Mr. St. John agreed that Grenada would go through a difficult period during the forthcoming trials. They expressed satisfaction at Mr. Charles' recent election victory in Dominica but were both concerned by the extent of Cuban and Libyan activities in the Caribbean, particularly through scholarships for young people.

Drugs

The Prime Minister enquired whether drugs were a serious problem in Barbados. Mr. St. John said that the problem was becoming more acute throughout the Eastern Caribbean. Drug dealers were seeking new outlets and gateways to the United States. He was particularly worried about the Latin American connection. Airline services from Latin America through Barbados were increasing. Measures to control and prevent the transport of drugs were very extensive. He stressed that the problem in Barbados was one of trans-shipment rather than cultivation. The Prime Minister said that she hoped this issue could be discussed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

Falklands

The Prime Minister said that she very much hoped that Barbados would revert to abstention on the Falklands Resolution at the United Nations this autumn. Mr. St. John said that he was already aware of HMG's views through our High Commissioner. Barbados now had a new Foreign Minister and he was confident that our representations would be taken into account.

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

The Prime Minister said that the problem of South Africa was bound to come up but she hoped that it would not dominate the meeting. Mr. St. John agreed that there was bound to be considerable discussion though he too did not want other important issues to be squeezed out. In particular, he wanted there to be a full discussion of international economic problems. The Prime Minister drew attention to the difficult situation which could develop over Latin America debt as a result of the recent inaugural statement by the new President of Peru. Any hint that Latin American countries might renege on their debts would have very serious consequences, most of all a halt to further loans.

The meeting ended at 1100.

The Prime Minister hopes that serious consideration will be given to Mr. St. John's request for credit on easier terms for the Barbados airport project. I should be grateful if the Department of Trade and Industry could consider this and provide a draft letter from the Prime Minister to Mr. St. John in due course.

I am copying this letter to John Mogg (Department of Trade and Industry) and Rachel Lomax (H.M. Treasury)

Yours sincerely.

Charles Powell

(Charles Powell)

Peter Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

PRIME MINISTER

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Mr. St. John succeeded Tom Adams in March. It's his first visit since then, and mostly concerned with promoting tourism and investment. He has seen The Queen.

You might start on traditional lines by asking about the situation in Barbados. They are dependent on tourism and sugar, and both have been in difficulty. You could go on to raise prospects for CHOGM and the need not to allow South Africa to dominate. We are still waiting to see the Commonwealth Secretariar's study on small states, but it is unlikely that we shall be able to provide any additional funds.

Next you should bring up Falklands at the UN. Barbados used to abstain, but last year voted in favour of the Argentine resolution. We hope they will revert to abstention. Some countries have moved in this direction, e.g., Egypt.

You might mention the importance of getting a new GATT Round launched (he has said that he sees "no value" in one).

You could raise drugs, though I don't think it's a major issue in Barbados. You might put it in the CHOGM context.

He might raise Air Services. You should say firmly that this is for discussion with your Ministerial colleagues. It is a tiresome and complicated issue on which the Caribbeans are squabbling among themselves. We have made them a generous offer. If they cannot get organised, they should stop blaming Britain and British Airways.

CDP
31 July, 1985.

CONFIDENTIAL

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

31 July 1985

Dear Charles,

Call by the Hon Bernard St John, Prime Minister of Barbados: Thursday 1 August at 10.30 am

I enclose a brief for the Prime Minister's meeting with Mr St John.

Mr St John's visit to Britain (20 July to 6 August) is his first since taking office on the death of his predecessor, Tom Adams, in March. It is essentially a private visit aimed at promoting tourism and investment into Barbados. However Lady Young hosted a dinner in his honour on 22 July and he will be calling on her later on 1 August.

Prime Minister St John had an audience of The Queen on 25 July. Her Majesty will be visiting Barbados as part of her Caribbean tour, after CHOGM, in October this year.

Yours ever,

Peter Ricketts

(P F Rickettts)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE HON BERNARD ST JOHN, PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS: 1 AUGUST 1985

Our Objectives

(a) to persuade Mr St John that Barbados should not vote in favour of an Argentine resolution on the Falklands in this year's UNGA.

(b) to exchange views on CHOGM.

(c) to assure him of our continuing interest in, and support for, the eastern Caribbean.

(d) to revive impetus towards regional co-operation in eastern Caribbean over security matters.

(e) to obtain Barbadian agreement to be active in support of preparatory work on new GATT round.

(f) to settle UK's air services problems with the four eastern Caribbean countries quickly, amicably and fairly to all concerned.

/Arguments

Arguments

(a) (i) We have made running in attempting to restore more normal relations: Argentines failed to reciprocate lifting of trade restrictions or to respond constructively;

(ii) Argentines taking disappointing unrealistic line: ludicrous allegations about Mount Pleasant Airport in May merely heightened tension. Grateful that Barbados (like US and other Commonwealth Caribbean OAS members) abstained;

(iii) Realistic way ahead is to pursue agreement on practical issues, setting sovereignty aside. Vote in favour of Argentine UNGA resolution supports Argentine position that Falkland Islanders shall be denied right of self-determination. They do not accept Islanders' right to live in peace and security under a government of their own choosing.

(b) CHOGM

(i) Southern Africa: need to avoid a rift in the Commonwealth over Southern Africa. Concerned that African issues will dominate CHOGM discussions. We remain opposed to sanctions but are considering what else might be done to put effective pressure

/on

on South African Government. A call for sanctions at CHOGM would be divisive and weaken the Commonwealth. We hope that Mr Ramphal will play a moderating role, and that there will be a strong lead from the Chair to steer the Commonwealth through this explosive subject; also hope that Mr St John will work to prevent damaging rift at CHOGM on this issue;

(ii) CHOGM Style and Format: still anxious to secure structural improvement to future CHOGMs as outlined at Bridgetown Commonwealth Senior Officials Meeting last December, consider them very important. We are mainly advocating changes which have already been endorsed by Commonwealth governments, but also keen to get a definite role for those Foreign Ministers who attend. Cannot allow discussion to drag over to another CHOGM;

(iii) Small States: we are awaiting sight of the Commonwealth Secretariat's report on small states and reserve our position until we have studied it. We already do a lot for small states. Developed Commonwealth countries are now hard-pressed financially. We value the Commonwealth association despite financial

/constraints

constraints against major new initiatives.

(c) Since Grenada intervention, we have been accused by some Commonwealth Caribbean leaders of turning our backs on, and withdrawing from, the region. Tom Adams, who died in March, was one of our severest critics. Recently Mr St John has expressed similar views. The accusation is refuted by our continuing aid programme to the region, £34 million in 1984, which is higher per capita than to Asia or Africa, and regular Ministerial visits.

(d) Time having passed since Grenada crisis and setbacks for revolutionary movements, there is now less drive for mutual support. Must not relax to point of allowing resurgence of forces intent on undermining democratic governments.

(e) New GATT round integral part of policy of resisting and reversing protectionism. Essential if developing countries' trade is to contribute, as it should, to their development. Want widest possible participation. Should like to see early preparatory meeting.

/(f)

(f) (i) New arrangements negotiated in June last with Barbados provide excellent opportunities for their airline (Caribbean Airways) to strengthen its European services. (St John himself, then Deputy Prime Minister, was reported to have described the new deal as "providing a balance which the old one did not offer".) Barbados should, therefore, confirm acceptance;

(ii) If the eastern Caribbean countries want to give real effect to recent CARICOM initiative to co-ordinate air services negotiations with UK, we would be pleased to deal with them as a unit. If, however, they cannot get organised they should stop blaming Britain and BA;

(iii) Britain's dealings with Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago have been generous and fair.

Tactical Arguments

(a) Democratic governments must not be selective in application of vital principles.

(b) Lengthy discussion of Southern African problems

/would

would preclude adequate discussion of other important subjects. Barbados (and other Caribbean neighbours) will want the small states study and economic affairs to be given proper attention. Mr St John is the newest Commonwealth Head of Government and this will be his first CHOGM. He will therefore be open to influence by most of the experienced and senior Commonwealth leaders.

(c) None.

(d) Benefits of co-ordination of regional activities exemplified by OECS and CARICOM. Standing alone is dangerous (viz Grenada).

(e) If no new round, open trading system may split up into protectionist blocs: developing countries will suffer most.

(f) The importance of Barbadian traffic gives Barbados an important role in developing regional carrier and strengthening CARICOM. It should take the initiative.

/<u>His</u>

His Objectives

(a) Promotion of tourism and investment in Barbados.

(b) Improvement in Third World economies by increase in trade between developed and developing countries.

(c) To be assured of continued support for regional security.

(d) To express concern about prospects for England's winter cricket tour to West Indies.

Your Response

(a) Share his views and we are doing all we can, together with the private sector, especially the West India Committee, to promote trade and investment. Stronger pound should help.

(b) This accords with our objective. We can assure him of our continued support.

(c) Amount of UK military and police training has

/increased

increased in recent years and most of the cost has been paid by British Government. Provision of coastguard bases on six eastern Caribbean islands at cost of £4.5 million over next two years a measure of our commitment to security in the region: should also help to combat drug trafficking.

(d) (i) It is British Government policy to remain firmly committed to the Commonwealth Statement on Apartheid in Sport (Gleneagles Agreement) and to make every effort to dissuade British sportsmen and women from competing with South Africa;
(ii) In the case of cricket, the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) are well aware of and support Government policy on discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa. In fact those cricketers who played in South Africa in 1982 were banned by the TCCB for playing Test Cricket for 3 years.

Background

1. This is Mr St John's first visit to Britain since taking office on the death of his predecessor, Tom Adams, in March. The visit is essentially private, concerned mainly with the promotion of tourism and investment in Barbados.

Falklands

2. Barbados abstained on Argentine Falklands resolution in 1982 and 1983, but voted in favour in 1984. Have so far expressed no inclination to revert to abstention.

3. Barbados abstained on hostile Argentine resolution on Mount Pleasant Airport in OAS meeting in May (passed by 20 votes in favour (Latin Americans plus Haiti and Suriname) to 10 abstentions (USA and English speaking Caribbean). Barbadian representative attributed abstention to extreme language of draft resolution censuring Britain but stressed need for negotiation between Britain and Argentina on "all differences". Mr St John has recently told HM High Commissioner that he supported the Falkland Islanders' right to choose their own Government but did not consider the 1984 Argentine UNGA resolution to have prejudiced the principle of self-determination.

/Bilateral

Bilateral Trade

4. In spite of its small population of 250,000, Barbados is one of the UK's most important markets in the Caribbean (after Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica). Bilateral trade relations are good and UK exports have steadily increased over the last four years. In the first five months of this year UK exports showed a 20% rise on the same period last year, when exports were worth £30 million over the whole year. Our major imports from Barbados are sugar and honey. We sell machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. The balance of trade is in our favour. The value of British exports to Barbados was £32 million in 1983 (imports £12 million) and £31 million in 1984 (imports £23 million).

Economy

5. Barbados is dependent upon tourism, sugar and light manufacture. The small oil production sector at present meets about half of Barbados' domestic needs.

6. Tourist levels have fluctuated in the past few years as a result of the US and World recession. Barbados has also suffered from declining sugar revenues.

Investment

7. To offset the above difficulties the Barbados

/Government

Government has embarked on a vigorous campaign to attract foreign investment particularly directed at the light industrial sector. Barbados enjoys preferential access to the EC under the Lomé Agreement and to the USA under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The CBI permits duty and quota-free access to the US market until 1995 for most products manufactured in Caribbean countries designated under the Initiative. 21 countries (including Barbados) have been designated so far. The first UK investment specifically designed to exploit the advantages of the CBI will shortly be set up in Barbados. Caribbean Candle Ltd is a Joint Venture between a UK and a Barbadian Company and will produce candles for direct export to the USA.

8. We hope that other UK investors will follow this lead. The West India Committee with BOTB support are planning to hold an Investment Seminar in Barbados in May 1986.

Regional Security System and Coastguard Services

9. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Regional Security in Eastern Caribbean signed in October 1982. Now covers Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent. Grenada has applied to join.

/10.

10. Proposals put forward over last 18 months for strengthened MOU or replacement by a Treaty have not prospered. Opposition from some states to closer involvement.

11. Coastguard Services have made most progress: the US has gifted new boats. HMG intends to build Coastguard Bases in six Eastern Caribbean States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts, St Lucia, St Vincent). UK Loan Service Personnel are being sent to Dominica and St Lucia to help develop the Coastguard Services (teams have been in Barbados and St Vincent for some time).

12. Plans are being formulated to provide military style training for police Special Service Units in all the island states, especially those without Defence Forces (all except Barbados and Antigua).

GATT

13. Barbados full GATT member: inactive in new round discussions, but Prime Minister has said he sees no value in a new round, where Barbados would be "overshadowed by power blocs".

/Aid

Correction to Brief for Call by Prime Minister of Barbados, 10.30 am, 1 August (last line only) of paragraph 15 of Background.

Aid

14. Due to its relative prosperity, Barbados does not receive UK capital aid. Our aid programme, which is run mainly for political reasons, consists entirely of Technical Co-operation. It has most recently concentrated upon the provision of expertise for governmental or parastatal organisations such as the Post Office, Customs, Police, Teacher Training College and the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation. Forecast expenditure on Technical Co-operation in the current financial year is £301,000.

Air Services

15. The Prime Minister will recall her recent discussions with Prime Minister Compton (St Lucia) and Prime Minister Chambers (Trinidad and Tobago). We cannot force the eastern Caribbean countries to approach the matter collectively, but through bilateral discussions with Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago we not only ensured equality of treatment but also tried to create an environment in which the eastern Caribbean states can choose the way forward either individually or collectively, whichever their own best interests. Offers already made represent considerable losses to our own airline.

/16. Commonwealth

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)

16. The CHOGM will be held from 16-22 October. The Commonwealth Secretariat have not yet issued a formal Agenda but Mr Ramphal has indicated in his circular letter to Heads of Government dated 12 June 1985 that security, the special needs of small states, South Africa, international economic issues and functional co-operation are likely to be the main topics for discussion. Sir Lynden Pindling has told the PM that he will be putting the international drug problem forward as an agenda item. We welcome this.

Press Line

1. PMs discussed a number of bilateral and regional matters.

2. They noted the present situation in the eastern Caribbean and agreed on the desirability of increased co-operation to improve the economic well-being and political stability of the region.

3. They looked forward to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) to be held at Nassau in October and, in particular, to discussing with their Commonwealth colleagues the Secretary-General's study on the economic and security needs of small states commissioned at CHOGM 1983 in New Delhi.

4. They discussed Britain's efforts to achieve more normal bilateral relations with Argentina.

ST JOHN, THE RT HON H BERNARD QC MP

Prime Minister since March 1985. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism 1981. 1976-81 Minister of Caribbean Affairs.

Born 1931.

Barrister by profession.

Educated Boys Foundation; Harrison College; London University 1950-53. Called to the Bar (Inner Temple) 1954. Joined Barbados Labour Party 1961. Has been Treasurer, Secretary, First Vice-Chairman of the Party and President of the Barbados Bar Association. Elected to House of Assembly 1966; elected Leader of BLP on resignation of Sir Grantley Adams 1970. Defeated in 1971 election and appointed to the Senate (on the nomination of new Leader of the Opposition). Stood down as Party Leader in 1972. Re-elected to House of Assembly in 1976.

Married (1957); Stella.

TRUSS, THE HON AARON MP

Minister of Tourism and Environment since February 1985.

Born in Guyana, 23 January 1947, of mixed race.

Educated at Barbados academy, Cote de Neiges Commercial College, Montreal, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto. Joined Barbados Labour Party in 1965. Served as General Secretary from 1974-75 and 1979-81. Appointed to Senate 1976, following failure to win a seat in that year's General Election. First elected to House of Assembly at General Elections in 1981, as Member for St Michael Central.

Apart from his political activities, Truss has business interests and owns property in the business district of Bridgetown. Chairman of National Petroleum Corporation 1982-84.

Appointed as Minister of State with special responsibility for emergency relief in the aftermath of hurricane-related flooding in November 1984, Truss' promotion to the full Ministerial job of Tourism and Environment (of which he is the first holder) was not unexpected. He had long been regarded as a backbencher with considerable potential, although he had for some time resisted offers of a cabinet post. Well disposed to the UK.

A keen sportsman, he holds office in the Barbados Karate Association and is a member of squash and weightlifting clubs. A Freemason.

Married (Jennifer). Two sons.

FORDE, DR THE HON HAROLD McDONALD

High Commissioner in London since June 1984.

Born 10 January 1916 in Barbados.

Educated at Harrison College and trained at University College Hospital, London. Obtained medical qualifications from, among others, Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons. Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Belize 1947-52; Lecturer in Medicine, Mona, Jamaica 1952-57. Specialist surgeon, Barbados General Hospital 1957, Medical Superintendent 1961. Senior Lecturer in Medicine and Associate Dean, UWI, Cave Hill 1967. Chief Medical Officer, Bahamas, 1978. Consultant in Barbados 1980.

Appointed to Barbados Privy Council 1980. His appointment as High Commissioner was completely unexpected. His brother the Hon Henry Forde (qv) was Attorney-General and Foreign Minister 1976-81.

Pleasant and talks freely, especially about sport – his favourite subject. A keen bridge player. His Belizean wife (Alice) defers to him when they are together. There are two daughters (one of whom, Stella, is a professional dancer in England) and a son.

file

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

27 June 1985

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 27 June about the visit of the Prime Minister of Barbados.

The Prime Minister could see Mr. St. John on 31 July at 0930.

(10.30 : 1.8.85 now)

C D POWELL

Peter Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CST

cc PC

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

27 June, 1985

31 July at 9.30

Dear Charles,

Visit of the Prime Minister of Barbados

Thank you for your letter of 21 June about Mr St John's visit. The Barbados High Commissioner has now volunteered that Mr St John would like to call on the Prime Minister when he is in London if this can be arranged.

The Foreign Secretary is very conscious of the pressure on the Prime Minister's programme at the time of Mr St John's visit, but thinks it would be useful for the reasons given in my letter of 20 June, and particularly the imminence of CHOGM, if the Prime Minister could spare the time for a brief call, perhaps on 31 July.

The Foreign Secretary would propose to have a more substantial meeting with Mr St John if a mutually convenient time can be found.

Yours ever,

Peter Ricketts

(P F Ricketts)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

RESTRICTED

FILE

cc: PC

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

21 June, 1985

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Thank you for your letter of 20 June about Mr. St.John's visit.

It is a very busy time for the Prime Minister. I suggest, therefore, that we lie low. But if he seeks a meeting you will no doubt let me know.

(C.D. Powell)

P.F. Ricketts,Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

RESTRICTED

OLP

RESTRICTED

CCPC (2)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

20 June, 1985

Prime Minister
It will be a very busy time for you. I suggest that we lie low.
CDP 20/6
Agreed

Dear Charles,

Visit of the Prime Minister of Barbados

We have been told that the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mr Bernard St John, will visit Britain (and Ireland) between 21 July - 2 August. This will be his first visit to Britain since assuming office upon the death of Tom Adams on 11 March.

Mr St John's visit to London is a private one and mainly concerned with the promotion of tourism and investment. The Barbadians have not formally asked for a meeting with the Prime Minister. But they may well do so nearer the time of the visit.

The Foreign Secretary is very conscious of the pressure on the Prime Minister's programme and does not consider that we should take any initiative to offer a call on her by Mr St John. However he thought that the Prime Minister should be aware that a Commonwealth Prime Minister was proposing to be in London. If Mr St John did seek a call, the Foreign Secretary recommends that the Prime Minister should agree to see him briefly, given the imminence of CHOGM. He would also propose to see Mr St John himself if a convenient time can be found and pursue with him a number of CHOGM related subjects such as South Africa.

Yours ever,

Peter Ricketts

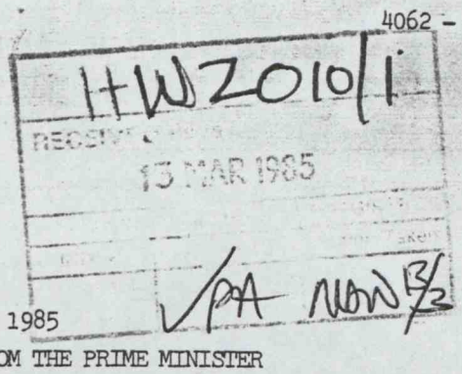
(P F Ricketts)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

REST RICTED

UNCLASSIFIED

4062 - 1



ZZ BRIDGETOWN

GRS 190
UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO 121635Z MAR 85
TO FLASH BRIDGETOWN
TELEGRAM NUMBER 80 OF 12 MARCH 1985
DEATH OF MR ADAMS: MESSAGES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

1. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE RT HON BERNARD ST JOHN.

BEGINS: I WAS SHOCKED TO HEAR OF THE SUDDEN DEATH OF TOM ADAMS. HIS WAS A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREER AS PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS. HE WAS A FOREMOST MEMBER OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND WE SHALL MISS HIS WISE CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR DELIBERATIONS. PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU AND TO THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY. ENDS.

2. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MRS ADAMS.

BEGINS: I WAS DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF YOUR HUSBAND'S SUDDEN DEATH. MY THOUGHTS AND THOSE OF COUNTLESS OTHERS ARE WITH YOU AT THIS SAD TIME. I SEND MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU AND TO YOUR FAMILY. ENDS

3. PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM ME TO THE HON LOUIS TULL.

BEGINS: IT WAS WITH GREAT SADNESS THAT I LEARNED OF THE DEATH OF TOM ADAMS. HIS PASSING IS A GREAT LOSS TO THE COMMONWEALTH AS A WHOLE AS WELL AS TO BARBADOS. PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE CONDOLENCES. ENDS.

HOWE

NNNN

DISTRIBUTION
LIMITED
WIAD
PROTOCOL D

COPIED TO
PS/NO 10 DOWNING ST

PS/LADY YOUNG
PS/PUS
SIR W HARDING
MR DAVID THOMAS
BUCKINGHAM PALACE

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE RT. HON. BERNARD ST. JOHN

I was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Tom Adams. His was a long and distinguished career as Prime Minister of Barbardos. He was a foremost member of the Commonwealth and we shall miss his wise contributions to our deliberations. Please accept my deepest sympathy to you and to the people of your country.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINSITER TO MRS ADAMS

I was deeply distressed to learn of your husband's sudden death. My thoughts and those of countless others are with you at this sad time. I send my deepest sympathy to you and to your family.

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

12 March 1985

DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

I enclose revised messages from the Prime Minister to Mr. Bernard St. John and to Mrs Adams. I should be grateful if you could arrange for their early despatch.

(CHARLES POWELL)

P.F. Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE RT. HON. BERNARD ST. JOHN

I was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Tom Adams. His was a long and distinguished career as Prime Minister of Barbardos. He was a foremost member of the Commonwealth and we shall miss his wise contributions to our deliberations. Please accept my deepest sympathy to you and to the people of your country.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINSITER TO MRS ADAMS

I was deeply distressed to learn of your husband's sudden death. My thoughts and those of countless others are with you at this sad time. I send my deepest sympathy to you and to your family.

THE RT HON J M G M (TOM) ADAMS QC MP

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MRS ADAMS

I was deeply ~~sorry~~ distressed to learn of ~~the death of your~~ husband. I ~~My thoughts, and the thoughts of many people in the country,~~ sudden death. are with you at this sad time. ~~Please accept my deepest sympathy.~~ I send my deepest sympathies to you and your family.

12 MAR 1985

THE RT HON J M G M (TOM) ADAMS QC MP

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE HON BERNARD ST JOHN, PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

I was ~~very sorry~~ shocked to hear of the sudden death of Tom Adams, ~~after~~ his was so long and distinguished a career as Prime Minister of Barbados. He was a foremost leader of the Commonwealth and Please accept my deepest sympathy.

to you & the people of your country. We shall miss his wise counsel & contributions to our deliberations.

cc PC

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Prime Minister
His consuming interest is cricket: he used to be Medical Adviser to the West Indies team. I'll let you know the latest test score in the morning!

29 June 1984

Dear Charles,

New High Commissioner for Barbados: Call on the Prime Minister at 0930 on 3 July

I enclose a biographical note on Dr Harold Forde, the newly accredited High Commissioner for Barbados, who will be calling on the Prime Minister on Tuesday 3 July to present to her a Letter of Introduction from the Prime Minister of Barbados. Also enclosed is a short brief covering our bilateral relations.

CDP 2/7

Yours ever

Giles Ricketts

(P F Ricketts)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

FORDE, The Honourable HAROLD McDONALD

1. Born Barbados 1916, Black

2. Education: Harrison College, Barbados; London University (University College and University College Hospital)

3. Qualifications:

1942 - Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS)
- Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians (LRCP)
- Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (MBBS)

1947 - Diploma in Public Health, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London

1951 - Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (DTM&H)
- Membership of Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) (MRCPE)
- Doctor of Medicine

4. Worked in Belize as a Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, 1947-52. Lectured in medicine at the medical school of Mona, Jamaica, 1952-57. Specialist physician, later Medical Superintendent, at Barbados General Hospital, 1957-78. He was also Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of the West Indies in the Bahamas before returning to Barbados as consultant at the Geriatric Hospital, Barbados and to work in private practice. He formally retired from medical work a few months ago. In 1960 he was appointed a member of the Barbados Privy Council, hence the title of Honourable.

/5.

5. He is a keen sportsman, having captained the London University cricket team in 1939. He has been a medical adviser to successive West Indies cricket teams and the timing of his arrival was determined by the cricket calendar.

6. Dr Forde is tall, well built, bald. Married with one son and two daughters.

UNITED KINGDOM/BARBADOS RELATIONS

1. Barbados became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on 20 November 1966 and adopted a monarchical constitution with HM The Queen as Head of State represented by a Governor General. Barbados is one of the more developed countries of the Caribbean community.

2. The re-election of Prime Minister Adams of the Barbados Labour Party in 1981 continued the trend of moderate election victories in the region: his government has been consistently pro-Western in stance. Relations are generally excellent, despite disagreement over the United States led intervention in Grenada in October 1983. Barbados gave strong support during the Falklands crisis and over Belize.

3. Barbados is cooperating with Antigua, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines in establishing a Regional Security System with help from British Army and Royal Navy Loan Service Personnel.

4. The United Kingdom aid allocation is about £200,000 per year for technical cooperation. There is no capital aid programme as Barbados is well above the level to qualify for such assistance.

/5.

5. Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, visited Barbados in January while on her way to and from Grenada. There are tentative plans for Lady Young to visit again in November during a short tour of the area but these have not yet been communicated to the Barbados Government. The Barbadian Prime Minister, Tom Adams, is visiting London at present, to watch the test match at Lords, but has not requested any meetings with Ministers. Mr Louis Tull, Barbadian Foreign Minister visited London in May and called on Lady Young.

6. There are about 6,000 United Kingdom passport holders resident in Barbados. There is a large Barbadian Community in Britain.

West Indian and Atlantic Department
June 1984

FROM : S W F Martin
Protocol Department
DATE : 7 June 1984

cc : Private Secretary
PS/Lady Young
PS/Mr Raison
PS/PUS
PA/Sir Wm Harding
PA/Mr D C Thomas
PA/Mr Gibbs
PA/Mr Edwards
PA/Mr Illman
Private Secretary
(10 Downing Street)

Mr Edwards
West Indian & Atlantic Dept

A.D.C. 11/6

h.a.

1. The new High Commissioner for Barbados, Dr the Hon H McD Forde, arrived in London on Saturday 2 June and assumed his functions immediately.

2. An appointment with the Prime Minister to present the Letter of Introduction has been arranged for Tuesday 3 July at 9.30 am. An audience of Her Majesty The Queen will also be arranged in due course.

3. In due course, you should arrange for the appropriate FCO Minister to give a lunch in honour of the High Commissioner.

4. Appointments for the High Commissioner to pay his initial calls at the FCO have been made as follows:

	Date	Time
Acting Head of Commonwealth Co-ordination Department (Mr J Illman)	Tues 12 June	10.30 am
Minister of State (Lady Young)	Tues 12 June	11.00 am
Head of West Indian and Atlantic Dept	Tues 12 June	3.00 pm
Deputy Under Secretary (Sir Wm Harding)	Tues 12 June	3.30 pm
Permanent Under Secretary	Tues 12 June	4.00 pm
Secretary of State	TO BE ARRANGED	
Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps	TO BE ARRANGED	
Assistant Under Secretary (Mr D C Thomas)	TO BE ARRANGED	

5. For these calls would you please prepare a biography of the High Commissioner and a short brief on our relations with Barbados. They should be given the following distribution:

Top copies on blue paper to:

Protocol Department - to forward to the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps for Her Majesty The Queen. This copy should have the date and 'Foreign and Commonwealth Office' typed at the bottom.

Private Secretary (10 Downing Street)

Other copies to:

Private Secretary - for the Secretary of State
APS to Secretary of State
Minister of State (Lady Young)
Permanent Under Secretary

/Deputy Under Secretary

Deputy Under Secretary (Sir Wm Harding)
Assistant Under Secretary (Mr D C Thomas)
Assistant Under Secretary (ODA)
Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps
Head of West Indian and Atlantic Department
Acting Head of Commonwealth Co-ordination Department
4 copies to Protocol Department for Mr Martin

6. Dr Forde is a tall, well-built, bald man of 68, who is very keen on cricket. This is his first diplomatic appointment after a lifetime in medicine.

S W F Martin
Protocol Department

7 June 1984

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

5 June 1984

His Excellency
Dr the Hon H McD Forde
Barbados High Commission
6 Upper Belgrave Street
London SW1X 8AZ

Mr Colston
Tonks
ER

My dear High Commissioner,

I am writing, in confirmation of our telephone conversation, to say that the Prime Minister looks forward to your calling on her at 10 Downing Street at 9.30 am on Tuesday 3 July in order to present to her the letter of introduction from your Prime Minister, the Rt Hon J M G Adams. Of course, you will meet Mrs Thatcher before then when, with all other High Commissioners, you are her guest at No 10 on Saturday 16 June to watch The Queen's Birthday Parade.

Yours sincerely
Stanley Martin

S W F Martin
Assistant Marshal of the
Diplomatic Corps

bcc: Mrs Ryder, 10 Downing Street
Mrs Walters, Private Office
Mr Edwards, WIAD - Could briefing please reach No 10 by the evening of Monday 2 July.

FILE da

cc PC

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

16 May 1984

Barbados

Thank you for your letter of 15 May. The Prime Minister agrees that the Government of Barbados may be informed that the British Government will be glad to welcome Dr. Forde in London and look forward to continuing with him the happy association which they enjoyed with his predecessor.

I am copying this letter to Sir Philip Moore (Buckingham Palace).

A. J. COLES

Peter Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CCPC (1)

Prime Minister.

Agree that we should inform the Barbados Government that Dr. Forde will be welcome in London?

A.J.C 15/5

Yes MT

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

15 May, 1984

Dear John,

We have been informed that the Government of Barbados proposes to appoint Dr Harold McDonald Forde to be High Commissioner in the United Kingdom in succession to Mr A W Symmonds whose appointment ceased in September 1983. I enclose a curriculum vitae.

The Foreign Secretary welcomes this appointment. As you will be aware, it is not the practice between Commonwealth countries of which Her Majesty is Queen to seek formal agrement to the appointment of a High Commissioner. The Foreign Secretary would be grateful, however, if the Prime Minister would agree to our informing the Government of Barbados that the British Government will be glad to welcome Dr Forde in London and look forward to continuing with him the happy association which they enjoyed with his predecessor.

I am sending copies of this letter to Sir Philip Moore (Buckingham Palace)

Yours ever,

Peter Ricketts

(P F Ricketts)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME:	Harold McDonald Forde
DATE OF BIRTH:	10th January, 1916
PLACE OF BIRTH:	Barbados
MARITAL STATUS:	Married - Alice Elaine Leslie of Belize
NUMBER OF CHILDREN:	Three - Stella May - William McDonald - Patricia Ann Daisley
EDUCATION:	Primary - 1921 to 1926 - St. Leonard's Boys
	Secondary - 1926 to 1935 - Harrison College
	University - 1936 to 1942:- London University, University College and University College Hospital
QUALIFICATIONS:	1942 - Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS) - Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians (LRCP) - Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (MBBS)
	1947 - Diploma in Public Health, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London
	June 1951 - Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (DTM&H)
	September 1951 - Membership of Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) (MRCPE)
	December 1951 - Doctor of Medicine
WORK EXPERIENCE:	August, 1947 - 1952 - Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Belize
	July, 1952 - Lecturer in Medicine at the Medical School in Mona, Jamaica
	1957 - Specialist Physician in Barbados at the Barbados General Hospital

/2..

WORK EXPERIENCE: (CONT'D)

1961	- Medical Superintendent of the Barbados General Hospital
1967 - 1973	- Senior Lecturer in Medicine and Associate Dean, UWI, Cave Hill
1973 - 1975	- Member of the Senate of the University
1978	- Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Bahamas
1980	- Consultant at the Geriatric Hospital, Barbados and Private Practice, Barbados

ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERESTS:

1968	- Member of the Health Planning Committee, Ministry of Health, Barbados
1973	- Member of the Drug Advisory Committee, Barbados
	- Member of the Medical Council of Barbados and Medical Referee for the National Insurance Board
1980 - Present	- Member of the Privy Council of Barbados
	- Chief Medical Officer of the Life of Barbados Insurance Company and served on the Management Committee of the Barbados Society for the Mentally Retarded
	- In the Bahamas served as a Technical Expert of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
1961 - Present	- Active Member of the Lions Club of Barbados and later of Bridgetown
	1969 - President 1973 - 1974 - District Governor
1933 - 1935	- Captained School's 1st XI Cricket Team
	- Represented the University College and the London University
1939	- Appointed Captain of the University Cricket Team

/3..

ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERESTS (CONT'D):	1939	- Captained the 1st XI of the YMPC Cricket Team
	1954 - Present	- Member of the Medical Team advising the West Indies Cricket Team and Visiting Elevens
		- Captained the School's 1st Team in Soccer Football
	1933	- Represented Barbados in Trinidad
		- A regular Member of the London United Hospital's Football Team
		- Company Sargeant Major of the Harrison College Cadet Corps
		- Editor of 'Harrisonian' when the School celebrated its 200th Anniversary
		- Captain or Head Boy of Harrison College
		- Plays regularly at Rubber Bridge and Duplicate Bridge and was a founding member of the Barbados Bridge League
AWARDS:	1972	- Received the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (FRCPE)
	1975	- Received an Honorary Fellowship of the American College of Physicians (FACP Hon.)

********o********

Miss Kirk.

Please copy to Number 10.

CAD½.

Cf PPS.

P.2

A.J.C.½

L.a.

GRS 45
UNCLASSIFIED
FM BRIDGETOWN 311630Z JAN 84
TO ROUTINE FCO
TELEGRAM NUMBER 55 OF 31 JANUARY

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO MRS THATCHER, FROM LADY WARD (WIFE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BARBADOS.)
BEGINS

I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF MY HUSBAND, SIR DEIGHTON WARD. MY FAMILY JOINS ME IN SENDING YOU OUR VERY SINCERE THANKS.

ENDS

BULLARD

[NOT PASSED BY C.O.D]

MINIMAL
WIAD

SUBJECT

(5)

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T9A184

UNCLASSIFIED

12151 - 2

GR 110
UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO 121500Z JAN 84
TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELEGRAM NUMBER 23 OF 12 JANUARY
OUR TELNO 1 : DEATH OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
1. PLEASE PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER:
(A) TO THE RT HON TOM ADAMS, PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS
QUOTE IT WAS WITH GREAT REGRET THAT I LEARNED OF THE DEATH OF SIR DEIGHTON WARD. ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT I SEND YOU OUR SINCERE CONDOLENCES. UNQUOTE.
(B) TO LADY WARD
QUOTE I WAS DEEPLY SORRY TO LEARN OF THE DEATH OF YOUR HUSBAND. MY THOUGHTS, AND THE THOUGHTS OF MANY PEOPLE IN COUNTRY, ARE WITH YOU AT THIS SAD TIME. PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY. UNQUOTE.

HOWE

NNNN
DISTRIBUTION
LIMITED
WIAD
PROTOCOL D
PS
PS/LADY YOUNG
PS/MR WHITNEY
PS/PUS
MR URE

HW2 010/1
RECEIVED IN REGISTRY
13 JAN 1984
DESK OFFICER
REGISTRY
PA
MU 13/1

19 JAN 1984

File

12 January 1984

BARBADOS

The Prime Minister has approved the two messages enclosed with your letter of 11 January about the death of the Governor General. I should be grateful if you would arrange for the delivery of the messages to the Prime Minister of Barbados and to Lady Ward.

A. J. COLES

Roger Bone, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

GRO

(1)

Prime Minister.

Agree message?

A.J.C. 11/1.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

11 January 1984

Dear Tom,

Sir Deighton Ward, the Governor-General of Barbados, died suddenly on 9 January.

We understand that a State funeral will take place in Barbados on 14 January. The Acting Governor-General will probably represent The Queen. The High Commissioner will represent the British Government.

The Prime Minister may wish to send a short message of condolence to Mr Adams, the Prime Minister of Barbados.

If Sir Deighton and Lady Ward were known to the Prime Minister, she may wish to send a personal message to Lady Ward.

I enclose draft messages.

Yours ever,

(R B Bone)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

SIR DEIGHTON WARD GCMG GCVO

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE
RT HON TOM ADAMS, PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

'It was with great regret that I learned of the death of Sir Deighton Ward. On behalf of the British Government I send you our sincere condolences'.

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO LADY WARD

'I was deeply sorry to learn of the death of your husband. My thoughts, and the thoughts of many people in this country, are with you at this sad time. Please accept my deepest sympathy'.

S4200 (25592) Dd 8303542 200m 7 83 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.870

11 JAN 1994

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T 101A/81

BARBADOS

(4)

Prime Minister
+ Ld.

SUBJECT

THE PRIME MINISTER

July 6, 1981

cc Master
OPS

Dear Prime Minister,

My Cabinet and I are grateful for your warm greetings as well as the kind sentiments that you expressed on the occasion of our recent General Election victory.

I, too, look forward to a continuation of the good relations that have always existed between Barbados and Britain. I am confident that your Government will maintain the well established tradition of meaningful cooperation with nations such as Barbados, and that through our policies and performance Barbados will continue to earn the priority which successive United Kingdom Governments have readily accorded us.

Please accept my best wishes for your success.

Yours sincerely,

J.M.G. ADAMS
Prime Minister

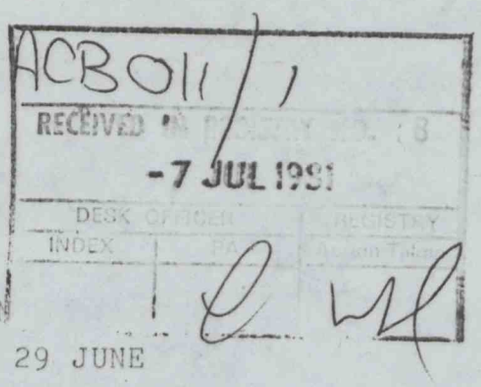
The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, P.C.,M.P.
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
ENGLAND

No 10

(27)

UNCLASSIFIED

17015 - 1



OO BRIDGETOWN
GRS 240
UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO 241510Z JUN 81
TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELEGRAM NUMBER 189 OF 29 JUNE
GENERAL ELECTION

1. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD ARRANGE DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES:

(A) FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO MR ADAMS:

BEGINS. MANY CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SUCCESS IN THE BARBADOS GENERAL ELECTION AND ON YOUR RE-APPOINTMENT AS PRIME MINISTER. I LOOK FORWARD TO A CONTINUANCE OF THE EXCELLENT AND MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS WHICH EXIST AT ALL LEVELS BETWEEN BARBADOS AND BRITAIN. ENDS.

(B) FROM ME TO MR TULL:

BEGINS. PLEASE ACCEPT MY PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES ON YOUR APPOINTMENT. I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING THE TRADITIONALLY CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AND HOPE THAT WE SHALL HAVE AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY TO MEET. ENDS.

(C) FROM ME TO MR HENRY FORDE:

BEGINS. DEAR HENRY. FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU HAVE DECIDED TO RETURN TO THE BACK BENCHES. MAY I SAY HOW MUCH I HAVE APPRECIATED AND ENJOYED OUR ASSOCIATION DURING YOUR TIME AS MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. YOU WERE A MOST GENEROUS HOST DURING MY VISIT TO BARBADOS LAST SUMMER. AND WE HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR INTEREST AND COMMITMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE ON BELIZE, WHOSE EFFORTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE COMMON OBJECTIVE OF BRINGING BELIZE TO EARLY AND SECURE INDEPENDENCE. WITH EVERY GOOD WISH FOR YOUR FUTURE. YOURS SINCERELY. PETER CARRINGTON. ENDS.

CARRINGTON

MFJ

Barbados

29 June 1981

Barbadian General Election

The Prime Minister has seen and approved the text of the message enclosed with your letter to me of 24 June.

MODBA

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

L.L.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

24 June 1981

Dear Michael,

Barbadian General Election

Mr Tom Adams and his Barbados Labour Party have won the General Election held in Barbados on 18 June. The BLP took almost exactly the same share of the votes as they did in their victory at the last general election, held in 1976 ie 52.5 per cent of votes cast.

In accordance with normal Commonwealth practice, we recommend that the Prime Minister should send a message of congratulations to Mr Adams. A draft message is attached.

Yours ever
Roderic Lyne

(R M J Lyne)
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing St

OUT TELEGRAM

Classification and Caveats	Precedence/Deskby
UNCLASSIFIED	IMMEDIATE

CZC
RS
LASS
AVEATS
ESKBY
M FCO
RE/ADD
EL NO

ZCZC
GRS
UNCLASSIFIED

FM FCO 24 Z JUNE 81
TO IMMEDIATE BRIDGETOWN
TELEGRAM NUMBER
GENERAL ELECTION

1. Grateful if you could arrange delivery of the following messages:

(a) From the Prime Minister to Mr Adams:

Begins. Many congratulations on your success in the Barbados General Election and on your re-appointment as Prime Minister. I look forward to a continuance of the excellent and most friendly relations which exist at all levels between Barbados and Britain. Ends.

(b) From me to Mr Tull:

Begins. Please accept my personal congratulations and good wishes on your appointment. I look forward to continuing the traditionally close and friendly relations between our two countries, and hope that we shall have an early opportunity to meet. Ends.

(c) From me to Mr Henry Forde:

Begins. Dear Henry. Following the General Election, I

NNNN ends telegram	BLANK	Catchword: understand
File number	Dept: S/S Office	Distribution: Minimal, MCD, PS, PS/Mr Ridley
Drafted by (Block capitals): R M J Lyne		
Telephone number: 233 4641		
Authorised for despatch		
Comcen reference	Time of despatch	

XY 48

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

Classification and Caveats		Page
UNCLASSIFIED	IMMEDIATE	2

<<<<
understand that you have decided to return to the back benches. May I say how much I have appreciated and enjoyed our association during your time as Minister of External Affairs. You were a most generous host during my visit to Barbados last summer. And we have been particularly grateful for your interest and commitment as Chairman of the Commonwealth Committee on Belize, whose efforts have contributed significantly to the common objective of bringing Belize to early and secure independence. With every good wish for your future. Yours sincerely. Peter Carrington. Ends.

CARRINGTON
NNNN

NNNN ends telegram	BLANK	Catchword

25 JUN 1981

Grey Scale #13
C
Y
M
A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19