



ANNUAL REPORT
BRITISH GUIANA
1961

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REPORT ON BRITISH GUIANA

FOR THE YEAR 1961

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Swearing-in of Council of Ministers, September 1961.

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PART I.

General Review

Administration

Between January and July 18, when the new self-governing constitution came into effect, British Guiana was administered by the Governor, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

After the general election on August 21, 1961, the appointment by the Governor of Dr. the Hon'ble Cheddi Jagan as Premier and assumption of the office of government by the People's Progressive Party who obtained the majority of seats (twenty) at the general election, the internal affairs of the country were administered by the Council of Ministers, a ten-member executive body presided over by the Premier.

Constitutional Position

British Guiana's new constitution, which came into effect on July 18, 1961, provides for a bi-cameral legislature—a Legislative Assembly of 35 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, and a nominated Senate of 13 members, eight appointed on the advice of the Premier, three after consultation with such persons as can speak for the differing political views of opposition groups in the Assembly, and two by the Governor in his discretion. The life of the Legislature will be four years unless dissolved before this time. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who may or may not be a Member of the Assembly. The Senate is presided over by a President, chosen by Members from amongst their own number. The Senate has delaying powers only.

The executive body, called the Council of Ministers, is presided over by the Premier, and consists of nine other Ministers one of whom is Attorney General. The Premier is the member of the Legislative Assembly, who, in the judgment of the Governor, is best able to command the confidence of a majority of the members of that Chamber. At least one and not more than three members of the Council must be members of the Senate. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature.

The Governor must exercise all his powers in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers except where otherwise expressly stated (the notable exceptions are in respect of defence and external affairs).

A Bill of Rights incorporated in the Constitution enumerates in detail rights to equality, personal freedom and property and provides for their enforcement by the Supreme Court.

In accordance with the provisions of the new home-rule constitution, Judicial, Public and Police Service Commissions have been established with executive responsibility for appointments, discipline and dismissals in the Services for which they are responsible. Judges of the Supreme Court may be removed only for inability or misconduct and then only by the Governor on the advice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which itself can be approached only on the recommendations of a locally appointed Judicial tribunal.

The first elections under the new Constitution were held on August 21, 1961, following which, the Governor appointed as Premier the leader of the People's Progressive Party (Dr. Cheddi Jagan) which obtained the majority of seats (twenty) in the Legislative Assembly. Nine other Ministers were appointed and their portfolios allocated on the advice of the Premier. Of these, seven were drawn from the Legislative Assembly and two from the Senate. Two members of the Assembly were also appointed as Parliamentary Secretaries. In accordance with the Constitution, Ministers have been assigned responsibility for all internal matters except criminal proceedings, the audit of public accounts and the Public Service. External affairs (except external trade) and defence remain under the control of Her Majesty's Government.

In November 1961, both Houses of the Legislature approved a motion introduced by the Premier, requesting the Secretary of State for the Colonies to fix a date during 1962 when British Guiana would become a fully independent country within the Commonwealth of Nations. This was in accordance with the terms of a statement adopted by the British Guiana Constitutional Conference held in London in March 1960. The statement is as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government accept the principle of independence for British Guiana. On the assumption that constitutional changes are introduced as a result of this Conference, then if at any time not earlier than two years after the first General Election held under the new Constitution or upon it being decided that the West Indies Federation should attain independence, whichever period is the shorter, both Houses of the British Guiana Legislature pass resolutions asking Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to grant independence to British Guiana, Her Majesty's Government will early thereafter call a further Conference to consider when it would be practicable to implement this request. Provided that the new situation caused by the decision that the West Indies Federation should attain independence would not be regarded as giving grounds for consider-

ing any change in the then operative British Guiana Constitution until it had been in effect for not less than one year."

Towards the close of 1961 it was announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to convene an all-party conference in London during May 1962 to fix a date for the achievement of independence.

Political

At the end of 1961, the political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly were:—

The People's Progressive Party	.....	.....	19 seats
(one seat was declared void as a result of an election petition)			
The People's National Congress	.....	.....	11 seats
The United Force	.....	.....	4 seats

National Income.

"The Economy of British Guiana, 1952—1956"—a National Income study by Dr. C. O'Loughlin of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies was published in March, 1959, as a Special Number of "Social and Economic Studies."

Dr. O'Loughlin's estimates of the National Income of British Guiana for the years 1952—1956 are as follows:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
\$ million	144.2	159.0	175.0	174.3	188.4

The revised estimates of National Income for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 are provisionally estimated at \$201.3 mn., \$190.1mn., \$193.2mn. and \$207.3mn. respectively. These later figures, prepared by the Statistical Bureau, are not strictly comparable with those produced by Miss O'Loughlin. Interest on Public Debt, treated conventionally as a Transfer Payment by Miss O'Loughlin, has been treated in the post-1956 estimates as a payment on Capital previously invested, and therefore as a Factor payment. Consequently, National Income has been increased by the amount of Interest on Public Debt.

Economic Progress

Several new companies were registered and tax concessions were granted to a number of applicants.

Under the Industries Aid and Encouragement Ordinance, machinery and equipment for private industry amounting to approxi-

mately \$4.75 million were admitted free of customs duty. Thirty-two new companies, the total share capital of 28 of which was \$3,016,000, were incorporated, and in addition, three overseas companies were registered in the country.

Applications for Income Tax Holidays in respect of the following firms were approved: Toucan Manufacturing Co., for manufacture of hats, caps and other head gear; L. Yasin & Sons—(Lysons Dyeing Works, Lysons Weaving Co.,) dyeing and finishing of textiles and weaving and knitting of textiles; American Guiana Development Corporation, for manufacture of paints; Torginol (B.G.) Ltd., for manufacture of paints; Associated Timber Industries (B.G.) Ltd., for kiln drying and processing of lumber including preservation by pressure and vacuum pressure methods; Guiana Leather Manufacturing Co., for manufacturing of leather and leather products including boots and shoes; B.G. Agfa Colour Laboratory, to develop and print colour films also to make colour slides; A. M. Fredericks Ltd., for fishing by linings and purse seining.

Shipments of alumina and bauxite by the Demerara Bauxite Coy. during 1961 were as follows:—

- (a) Alumina — 120,000 long tons
- (b) Dried bauxite — 910,000 long tons
- (c) Calcined bauxite — 370,000 long tons

Seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand long tons of dried bauxite were shipped to Canada for the manufacture of aluminium. Of the calcined bauxite —

23% was shipped to the U.S.A.

14% " " Canada

63% " " Europe, Far and Middle East, South

and Central America and Africa. Calcined bauxite was shipped to customers in 22 different countries.

The Company's new \$65mn (B.W.I.) alumina plant was opened in March 1961. This plant processes dried bauxite into alumina an intermediate process in the Aluminium metal production process.

All the alumina (120,000 tons) produced in 1961 were exported to Canada and Scandinavia.

Other major events in 1961 called for capital expenditure of over \$5mn. These included the purchase of a large walking dragline, the third to be put into operation in the Company's mines and the rebuilding of a drying kiln to produce calcined bauxite.

At the close of the year, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Managing Director, announced that a new \$4mn. machine was being assembled to strip the ever increasing depths of overburden in the Company's

mines. This bucket wheel excavator will be capable of removing 5 million cubic yards of sand overburden annually.

In addition about \$2mn. will be spent on bauxite drying capacity including the installation of a new kiln of advanced design.

In 1961 Reynolds Metals Co. exported 325,000 tons of bauxite from Everton compared to 200,000 tons in 1960. This was largely due to the addition of approximately \$1,000,000 worth of equipment.

Practically all of this company's exports continues to be sent to the United States Government stockpile under the Agricultural Commodities Barter programme. Reynolds Metals Co. receives surplus Agricultural Commodities which must be sold outside the U.S. and the proceeds from these sales are used to finance bauxite operations in British Guiana.

The existing contracts will continue until September 1962, when it is hoped that other stockpile contracts can be negotiated with the United States Government.

Sprostons Ltd. shipbuilding and ship repairing operations continue to expand. The contract to build a large 148 ft. by 48 ft. by 9 ft. salvage barge for Orinoes Mining Co. in Venezuela was obtained early in the year and the barge was delivered in November. Two 134 h.p. steel tugs were built and delivered to the Public Works Department.

The keel of the third 175 ft. x 35 ft. x 11 ft. passenger and vehicular ferry for Government was laid in April and good progress made throughout the remainder of the year.

A new feature was the building of a 32' .0" x 8' .6" x 4' .3" all-aluminium, all-welded service launch for Chaguaramas Terminals in Trinidad. This is believed to be the first all aluminium, all-welded launch to be built in South America.

Ship repairing and extensive hull repairs were carried out on M.V. "YAYA" a vessel owned by Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela, and later in the year the entire hopper plating of the dredge "ABSECON" owned by the same Company was renewed during the vessel's stay in dry-dock.

Sterling Products Limited: No expansion took place and no new products were marketed. Local sales in 1961 amounted to 1.67 million lbs, a slight increase on sales for 1960.

Aluminium Manufacturing Co. Ltd.: manufacturers of aluminium Venetian blinds and louvre windows completed their factory building during 1960 and planned to make considerable expansion of operations in 1961. The manufacture of tubular Aluminium

furniture has started. Nibi straws have been utilised as much as possible in this process. There are now six designs on the market.

The Ethical Division of Bookers Manufacturing Drug Co. had its first full year in 1961, and several new lines were added to their range.

The Company proposes to introduce several new toilets and patent lines on the market in 1962. The Limacol line will now include an Aerosol Limacol, Limacol Talcum, Limacol Aerosol Shaving Cream and Limacol Hand Cream.

Bank Breweries Ltd. a locally subscribed company brewed 760,282 glns. of beer in 1961, valued at \$2,070,000 ex. factory.

Demerara Sugar Terminals Ltd. was formally opened on February 21, 1961 and during the year some 290,000 tons of sugar were handled at a high degree of efficiency.

Timber Development (B.G.) Ltd. is the only particle board manufacturing plant in British Guiana utilising both soft and hard woods. The soft product is suitable for partitioning, ceiling and other types of interior work.

Particle board from hard wood has proved itself suitable for exterior work in buildings. A prototype house which was erected three years ago and has been in use during that period has not yet shown any sign of deterioration.

B.G. Stockfeeds Ltd. which is the first operating subsidiary company with a substantial Guianese shareholding, commenced operations on September 1, 1961. The offer of shares was over subscribed before the closing date for applications.

The Company is manufacturing 15 different varieties of high quality poultry, pig and other animal feeds under the Ful-O-Pep trade mark through a franchise agreement with Quaker Oats Co. of the U.S.A. The Company operates a modern U.S.-made mill, and apart from the basic concentrates (approx. 25%) which are imported from the U.S.A., it uses local raw materials entirely. This should prove a great boon to producers of stockfeed rice and rice by-products, as well as to local producers of corn, copra meal and brewer grains.

The facility of fresh feeds, readily available at competitive prices, should also be of great assistance in the development of the local poultry, pig, dairy and beef cattle industries.

Further construction work and development, was carried out by Manganese Mines Management Limited, for the Northwest Guiana Mining Company, in the North West District of the country in 1961. A total amount of 189,633 tons of manganese ore was shipped from the company's port installation during the year."

British Guiana Credit Corporation

The British Guiana Credit Corporation which was established in 1954 continued to play an important role in providing credit facilities for economic and social development. Advances are made for both the expansion of existing enterprises and for the development of new ones. During the Corporation's financial year ending June, 1961, the following loans were made:—

	No.	Amount
Agriculture	118	\$525,968
Rural and Urban Housing ..	415	843,820
Public Officers' Housing ..	63	393,017
Industry	35	435,082
Fishing	2	12,558
Food Production	22	371,103
Miscellaneous	—	93
	<hr/> 655	<hr/> \$2,581,641

Progress of Development Schemes:

During the year good progress was made on the implementation of the five-year Development Programme for 1960-1964 under which it is proposed to spend \$110.5 mn. (\$91.8 mn. for economic and \$18.7 mn. for social development). With the rapid population growth of some 3% per year, and increasing unemployment and underemployment, accent has been placed on economic development as it is essential to create new avenues of employment primarily by making available, through drainage and irrigation and land development schemes, accessible lands suitable for agriculture. While much emphasis has been placed on agricultural development, the Government also encourages the establishment of industries by private enterprise by providing finance through the Credit Corporation and also plans to set up factories of its own.

Expenditure on development works during 1961 was approximately \$21mn. and the main achievements are set out below:

Central Agricultural Station, Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara:

Further work was carried out on the layout of the land so as to bring the area into good shape for experimental work and on the reconditioning and maintenance of the drainage and irrigation system. The narrow bed system is being replaced by eliminating internal drains and a system of tile drainage is being introduced in the fields to facilitate the movement of machinery. The roads in the Compound and at the Stock Farm were adequately maintained and an extension of the roadway of about half a mile from the Stock

Farm was surfaced with burnt earth and granite siftings. This extension of the roadway is serving two new pens which have been constructed to accommodate a further batch of fifty-seven Holstein heifers imported from the United States of America to assist in the improvement of dairy herds, under the Dairy Expansion and Improvement Scheme. To date one hundred and seventeen heifers have been imported. The extension of piped and filtered artesian water from the Stock Farm to the new pens was completed and the extension of electricity to the Stock Farm was also completed. The underground electrical wiring at the Compound is nearing completion. The new laboratory is completed and will be officially opened early in 1962. The cost of the building is around £70,000 of which a substantial grant was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Ebini Livestock Station:

Progress at the Station was satisfactory and the herd, which numbered around 1,200 animals, has been improved with the purchase of Santa Gertrudis, Sahiwal and Brahman bulls. There is now a steady stream of half and three-quarter bred heifers available for drafting into the breeding herds, thus replacing lower quality females. The 1,300 acres of pastures planted with Pangola grass (*Digitaria decumbens*) were somewhat affected by the semi-drought conditions which prevailed for the first five months of the year. However, pastures of Pangola have increased the intensity of grazing to about one animal per acre per annum, where originally it was about 60 acres of the natural savannahs to one animal. It was observed during the year that a virus disease which causes stunting of the grass appeared in some of the pastures. 422 calves were born and when reared on the improved Pangola pastures after their first year reached weights varying from 450 — 500 lbs. each. Preliminary investigations on the trace elements indicated possible deficiencies of zinc, cobalt, molybdenum and manganese. There were cases of parakeratosis in some of the older calves but this condition responded rapidly to the injection of organic compounds of zinc. Further investigations are in progress. No case of cirrhosis was reported but liver biopsies continued to be taken and samples forwarded to the University College of the West Indies for histological examination in connection with the problem of cirrhosis.

St. Ignatius Livestock Station:

The major setback during the year with investigations at the Station was due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease around August. The cattle at the Station were affected and shipments of meat by ranchers were suspended. The disease was brought

under control but the entire Rupununi area is still under quarantine. It is very unlikely that shipments of meat will be resumed before April, 1962.

The fencing of all experimental paddocks was completed. Greater emphasis was placed on improvement of pastures, grazing trails, management of pastures, growth rates, fertility and breeding studies. Pure bred Brahman bulls purchased from the United States of America are progressing satisfactorily.

Hosororo Experiment Station:

The acreages under cacao and citrus were extended on the red ironstone soils and the plants have made satisfactory progress. Experiments with corn, grasses, rice, coffee, ginger, turmeric and pineapples continued on the deep peat soils (pegassy) which decline in fertility after a comparatively short period of continuous cropping. Emphasis is given towards the planting of Robusta and Arabica types of coffee on the hill soils. Para and Locuntu grasses have done well on the deep and semi-worn out peat soils.

Soil Surveys:

The Soil Survey of the Tapakuma Project on the Essequibo Coast of approximately 30,000 acres was finally completed after some rechecking of soil boundaries. The soils are of good fertility and rice is recommended as the principal crop. The drainage and irrigation works have commenced. A team of soil surveyors from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations arrived early in the year, and commenced a programme of soil surveys of approximately one million acres on the coastal belt. Good progress has already been made and about 150,000 acres have been surveyed and mapped. This project is expected to last for about three and a half years.

Fisheries.

The fleet engaged on coastal, estuarine and deep sea fishing consisted of 10 schooners, 56 trawlers and over 500 small vessels many of which were powered by outboard motors. The smaller vessels operated Chinese and pin seines as well as line fishing while the schooners were almost entirely engaged in fishing for red snapper.

The Wholesale Fish Market handled over 671,852 lbs. of fish valued at approximately \$243,549 (B.W.I.) Fish sold through the Municipal Markets amounted to nearly eight million pounds and

through other sources around two million pounds. There was ample supply of fish in the country and also a considerable increase in shrimp landed, which amounted to well over three million pounds.

The Fish Hatchery and Experimental Station in the Botanic Gardens continued to supply breeding stock of tilapia for fish farming. Over 225,000 tilapia have been supplied. The Brackish Water Fish Culture Station at Onverwagt with 57 acres of ponds made satisfactory progress, although a few of the ponds dried up on account of the semi-drought conditions which prevailed in the first five months of the year. Nearly 10,000 lbs. of fish from this Station were sold to the Wholesale Fish Market and residents around the area. 750 ponds covering an area of approximately 85 acres were started by interested farmers. Ecological studies of the mullet, croaker, snook, tarpon, bashaw, grouper and shrimp, the main types of fish which normally occur in brackish water, continued to be made at the Onverwagt Station.

Crops:

Government is encouraging the expansion of cacao cultivation. As cushion gall disease has been identified the emphasis has been placed on hybrid seeds. Nearly 70,000 seedlings were produced and distributed, the bulk of which came from hybrid seed and some from clones. Bonuses are offered to farmers to encourage the planting of cacao, but the response has not been good. The campaign to increase the planting of coconuts was continued and more than 116,000 seedlings were distributed. The production of Blackeye peas (*Vigna sinensis*) and cabbage increased considerably.

Kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) has shown more promise than jute which on account of disappointing results has been abandoned. Dried ribbon and retted fibre of Kenaf produced at the Central Agricultural Station have been sent to a firm of specialists in the United States of America for assessment of the fibre. The results are being awaited.

Tapakuma Project:

Pauling and Co. (Overseas) Ltd., the Contractors for this project, have made fair progress and are only slightly behind the rate set out as a target by the Consultants, Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

The Scheme when completed will drain and irrigate a cultivable area of 30,000 acres of which only 8,000 are now cultivated securely and a further 10,000 cultivated on a risk basis. The land

to be benefited will accordingly be some 22,000 acres in extent, of which 12,000 will be new. A soil survey of the project area has been completed, and this has shown that at least two-thirds of the 30,000 acres is fertile clay suitable for rice and coconut cultivation. 6,000 acres of pegassy clay and some clay sand areas will be suitable for cocoa, coffee, citrus and other fruits.

Work on the Tapakuma pumping station and sluice progressed steadily despite flooding of the cofferdam and the inadequacy of pumping equipment.

On the Tapakuma North Embankment, progress in the filling of the trench with the use of two muck barges was slow. However, at Red Lock, all piles were driven to final level, excavation was completed and the bed of the lock was back-filled with 10 to 1 sand cement and covered with a layer of Class D concrete.

The section of the New Canal north of Sparta and the virgin cut between Sparta and Red Lock were completed. The Capoey embankment is approximately 50% completed with a well built sand embankment at the south end and an excavated clay embankment at the north end. The driving of all piles to final level at Somerset and Berks bridge was completed; also the two east side headwalls and the eastern half of both culverts.

Land of Canaan Relief Canal Project:

Excavation of the main canal from the Demerara River to the East Bank Public Road and clearing, grubbing and stumping of approximately 38 acres were completed. This land, which will provide additional relief to the East Demerara Water Conservancy, is designed to discharge 2,000 cubic feet per second.

Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary Project:

Investigation work for the planning of Stage I of this project was completed and the report is being printed. This project, which will be carried out in three stages, is designed to bring water control to more than half a million acres of coastland between the Berbice River and the East Demerara Water Conservancy. Stage I of the project is to serve the area between the Berbice and the Mahaicony Rivers, approximately 316,000 acres.

Canje Project:

The United Nations Special Fund has approved of financial assistance towards the cost of a pre-investment survey of the Canje Reservoir Drainage and Irrigation project. This project would pro-

vide water control for an area of 530,000 acres in the most easterly section of the coastlands between the Berbice and Corentyne Rivers. The total estimated cost of the survey is \$931,260 of which \$485,180 is to be borne by Government. The Plan of Operation was signed in December, 1961, and the survey is scheduled to be completed in 1963.

Hydrological Surveys:

Stage recorders and rainfall stations were operated and maintained in the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary Rivers.

One stage recorder was operated and maintained in the Berbice River, and a temporary stage recorder was established at the Lichfield outfall channel.

On the Canje River four stage recorders and three rainfall stations were operated and maintained. However, stream-flow measurements being taken at Charlottenburg were discontinued late in 1961.

The Demerara Bauxite Company under contract and on behalf of Government continued to maintain and operate metering stations to collect hydrological data for hydro-electric purposes at Kamaria Fall on the Cuyuni River, the Great Fall on the Demerara River, Tibok on the Mazaruni River and Itabru Fall on the Berbice River.

Education:

At the end of the year the construction of 5 Primary Schools and the extension of one school were completed. Five schools were under construction.

Five Domestic Science and Handicraft Centres were completed and one centre was under construction at the end of the year.

Geological Survey:

During 1961 the Geological Survey Department completed 3,555 square miles of mapping spread over various parts of the territory. In addition to the mapping programme, studies continued on the aluminous laterites of the Pakaraimas and the occurrence of diamonds in these mountains. Geochemical surveying was undertaken in the gold area of Marudi Mountain and demonstrated the value of the technique. Secondary copper was noted in the Devil's Hole area of the Cuyuni River. A project of fossil pollen studies for the coastal sediments made good progress and important results are

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already forthcoming. The first 21 of the degree square quarter sheets were published in black and white at a scale of 1:200,000 and considerable advances were made in the preparation of a new 1:1,000,000 coloured geological map of British Guiana.

Health:

The Cottage Hospitals at Leonora and Mahaicony were completed and opened early in 1961.

Two Health Centres were also completed and three centres were under construction at the end of the year.

Under the Environmental Sanitation Programme surveys were carried out in the Essequibo area.

Good progress was made in Malaria Eradication (Interior), Filaria Eradication, Poliomyelitis Vaccination and Anti-typhoid vaccine trials.

Housing:

In continuation of the new programme of Rural and Urban Housing a contract has been awarded for the construction of 188 houses, and land already purchased is being prepared with a view to awarding another contract for construction of 62 others. Self-Help Schemes will account for the provision of 144 houses.

Land Development Schemes —

Mara Scheme:

The rehabilitation and development of Plantation Mara *cum annexis* comprising about 3,870 acres on the East Bank of the Berbice River were continued during 1961, in accordance with proposals approved as Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D.3188 A.

All rice fields were re-levelled and smouses built. One thousand and sixty acres of rice were cultivated for the autumn crop. Of this total, however,, 160 acres were lost as a result of a slight outbreak of "Blast" disease and harvesting difficulties. 15 acres of blackeye peas were planted by settlers after the crop.

Eleven settlers were allocated rice and homestead plots which were surrendered by previous holders. Forty-five acres of bush were cleared by farmers, four of whom were transferred to other plots as their original plots were considered unsuitable. One hundred citrus plants were supplied by the Department of Agriculture to the farmers.

Garden of Eden Scheme:

Plantation Garden of Eden, an abandoned sugar estate comprising 1,200 acres on the East Bank of the Demerara River, was purchased in 1956. Work on the rehabilitation and development of the area was begun in 1956 and has continued in 1961 in accordance with development proposals submitted and approved as Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D.3187.

The Scheme has been surveyed and laid out into approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 25 acre plots. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ acre plots have been allocated to citrus and mixed provision farmers and the 25 acre plots to dairy farmers. The total number of plots at the Scheme is 78—76 plots have been allocated to settlers, one has been reserved for a Primary School and one plot is being used by the Department of Agriculture as a demonstration plot. During the year settlers continued to clear and cultivate their holdings. 137 acres were cleared and 81 acres planted by settlers with assistance under a supervised Agricultural Credit Scheme, operated by the British Guiana Credit Corporation with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. The surfacing of the scheme's two main roads with burnt earth by self-help was nearly completed.

Water is supplied from artesian wells to the Scheme.

Black Bush Polder Scheme:

The development of the Black Bush Polder Scheme comprising 27,000 acres on the Corentyne, Berbice, was continued during 1961 in accordance with proposals approved as Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Nos. D. 4228 and D. 4553.

The Schemes are responsible for the clearing of lands within the Polder, for the allocation of rice plots and plots for growing other crops to selected peasant farmers also the development of the Community Zones at Lesbeholden, Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department is responsible for the maintenance of all drainage and irrigation works and the Department of Agriculture gives technical advice on all agricultural aspects.

The Co-operative Department is responsible for granting financial assistance for the preparation of lands, purchasing of seed paddy and reaping, transportation, storage and milling of paddy.

Three rice mills have been erected in the Polder.

2,300 acres of bush were cleared during the year, leaving 1,380 acres to be cleared. The lands at Mibikuri South and Joanna North have been cleared completely.

Rice plots and homesteads allocated in the various sections of the Polder during the year are as under:—

Lesbeholden	..	..	..	10
Mibikuri	..	..	..	381
Joanna	..	..	..	215
Yakusari	..	..	..	309
				<hr/>
				915
				<hr/>

1,133 families have now been allocated lands at the Polder. 17,874 acres of rice were cultivated during the year. The Co-operative Societies experienced great difficulties in harvesting the autumn crop but with assistance given by the Land Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources 139,259 bags of paddy were reaped. The Department of Agriculture cultivated approximately 400 acres of pure line seed paddy, which will be distributed to farmers.

Several settlers have begun to cultivate their homestead plots and erect houses. At December 31, 1961 the following houses were erected:—

Section	No. of Houses erected	
	Permanent	Temporary
Lesbeholden	120	10
Mibikuri	25	30
Joanna	16	10
Yakusari	6	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167	60

The digging of drains in the Community Zones at Lesbeholden and Mibikuri was completed while the digging of drains in Joanna and Yakusari was almost completed at the end of the year.

621 rods of roadways were sheeted with brown sand and metalled in the Community Zones at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

About five miles of roadways were graded in Lesbeholden to Yakusari Community Zones.

At the end of the year the Government School at Lesbeholden was almost completed while those at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari were in the course of erection. A deep well was sunk at Lesbeholden. An overhead tank was erected and pipe lines laid around the zone.

Shallow wells were sunk at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

Wauna-Yarakita Scheme—North West District:

This scheme was approved under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D. 4790 and commenced in September, 1961.

A reinforced concrete bridge over the Wanaina Creek was completed and the clearing of a 20 foot wide tract for the Farm Road to Yarakita was completed for a distance of about 4 miles.

Improvement of Telecommunications:

The programme of rehabilitation and expansion of the entire system continued during 1961. Small automatic exchanges were put into service at Skeldon and Mon Repos and one was installed at Wales.

Roads

Improvements have been carried out on the East Bank Road, between Georgetown and the International Airport at Atkinson Field and on the first 20 miles of the Bartica-Potaro Road, but more remains to be done. Under contract, work has commenced for the construction of a road between Orangestein and Urisirima Point, opposite Bartica, a distance of 36½ miles, and it is intended that the West Coast Public Road should be constructed on a new and better alignment between Vreed-en-Hoop and Orangestein, to connect with the new road under construction. On completion of the road to Urisirima, a ferry service will operate between that point and Bartica, thus forging the link connecting part of the interior with the coastal roads. Consideration is being given to the feasibility of a new road between Georgetown and Rosignol, and a road to Lethem on the British Guiana-Brazil border.

Sea and River Defences:

At the end of the year, 7,250 ft. of earth embankment, 4,646 ft. of boulder and reinforced concrete walls, 800 ft. of reinforced concrete wave screens were completed and 1,835 ft. of existing walls were replaced. For the fourth year, erosion has continued to threaten the defences between Annandale and Enmore, East Coast Demerara, and between Better Hope and Somerset and Berks on the Essequibo Coast. Major protective works were carried out in those areas to combat the inroads of the sea from damaging land and property. With the completion of the new hydrographic survey launch this year, investigations in connection with harbour siltation were carried out by Delft Hydraulics Laboratory. Soundings and tidal observation were carried out throughout the coastland. In

addition, routine hydrographic surveys were carried out in order to obtain data in connection with coast erosion and protection as well as current surveys off Leguan Island and Aurora, Essequibo Coast.

Pure Water Supply:

Two pumps were installed at Supply, East Bank Demerara. The digging of wells was completed at Lesbeholden, Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari in the Black Bush Polder area, and the drilling of a new well at La Jalousie was in progress.

Work on the installation of a tank at Bartica was completed, while preliminary work was started on one at Anna Catharina, West Coast Demerara. Extensive hydrological research was carried out at Lethem in the Rupununi District.

Shipping Services:

During the year, the contract for the building of a new passenger ship for the Essequibo River Service was awarded to Messrs. Sprostons Ltd. and construction of the vessel was started. The new ferry ship which is similar in size and design to the M.V. "Makouria" and "Torani" will have accommodation for 1,100 passengers on two decks and 30 cars on the lower deck, with a speed of $11\frac{1}{4}$ knots.

Wharves:

Progress was made on the modernisation of the Ferry Terminals at Georgetown and Vreed-en-Hoop. The works in progress will ensure that passenger and vehicular traffic can approach and leave the ferry with the minimum of delay and the least possible interruption to other traffic.

Construction of a new stelling at Hog Island in the Essequibo River commenced.

Railways:

Pending a decision by Government as to whether or not the railways are to be scrapped for road transport, no improvements were carried out to the services and equipment during the year. However, normal maintenance of the tracks continued.

Harbour Services:

The Delft Hydraulics Laboratory of the Netherlands completed their field work on the Demerara Bar, ship channel and adjoining seaboard but the final report has not yet been submitted.

Community Development and Youth Welfare:

113 Self-help Schemes were approved in 1961, costing approximately \$178,566.14. of which Government provided \$76,347.42.

Amerindian Development:

Rest Shelters for Amerindians were built at Kamana and Kurukabaru in the Rupununi. Medical huts were completed at Karasabai and Aishalton. Further work was done on providing suitable water supplies in Amerindian Villages in the Rupununi.

Training courses in Carpentry, Boat Building, Tailoring, Dress Making, Cotton Spinning and Adult Education classes were held in the North West, Pomeroun, Upper Mazaruni and Orealla Amerindian Districts and the Rupununi District.

The District Officer's quarters and Training Centre at Orealla were completed. The stumping and grubbing of the road from Kumaka to Quebanna were completed. Work on the surfacing was in progress.

Clearing and grubbing of stumps on the Kamarang/Paruima Road for a distance of 9 miles were carried out and bridges were erected.

Clearing and grubbing of stumps in an area of 37 acres to introduce rotating crops and 20 acres to plant grass for cattle in the Kamarang Valley were completed.

Civil Service.

Training Programme. In 1960, the Government varied its policy regarding the award of Conditional Scholarships. It was decided to suspend for the time being the award of any further Scholarships but still continue encouraging students to seek degree qualifications by giving financial assistance in necessitous cases. The difference in policy lies in the method to be applied, and Government has come to the conclusion that it would be better to increase the number of loans that may be made available to students, and has decided that the amount normally allocated for the grant of Conditional Scholarships should be used to supplement the vote for loans to University Students. At the end of 1961, there remained thirty Conditional Scholars qualifying abroad for appointment to the Public Service, in the following fields viz :

Agriculture	2
Agricultural Economics	1
Architecture	2
Chemistry (including Post-graduate) (Analyst Course)	4
Dietetics	1
Engineering (including Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Telecommunications)	13
Forestry	1
Geology	1
Master (Art) Queen's College	1
Mistress (Physics) Bishops' High School	1
Pharmacy	1
Quantity Surveying	2
	<hr/>
	30

Thirteen scholars successfully completed their training during the year and were appointed to the posts for which they were trained. One scholarship was suspended and another terminated through failure.

The policy of providing in-service training courses overseas for serving officers so as to broaden their outlook and increase their efficiency continued during 1961. These courses were financed principally from local funds, but continued use was made of those facilities which were made available by other programmes such as those of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the United States Agency for International Development (formerly International Co-operation Administration) and the Canadian Technical Assistance Scheme.

Locally, on-the-job training continued in individual departments. In August, 1960, a Committee was appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission to examine comprehensively and co-ordinate local in-service training for the purpose of training Guianese for the higher posts in the administrative and technical branches of the Public Service. The Committee completed its work in March, 1961, and submitted its Report to the Governor.

Cadet Training Schemes

During 1961 there was provision in the Estimates for eighteen posts for Administrative Cadets. Five Administrative Cadets who had successfully completed their training were appointed as Administrative Assistants. Thirteen Administrative Cadets were appointed during the year. Twelve of those candidates were selected from

among junior serving officers who were successful at a competitive examination; and one Cadet who was not previously in the Public Service was appointed on the basis of his degree qualification.

Two Police Cadet Officers were appointed with effect from the 16th February, 1961, and successfully completed a course of training from June to November, 1961, at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon.

The Agricultural Cadetship Scheme under which candidates for appointment as Field Assistants in the Agriculture Department undergo a two-year diploma course at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute in Trinidad also continued.

Technical Assistance

During 1961, nineteen British Guianese were receiving training in the United States under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development. Of this number, fifteen were Public Officers receiving training in the following fields: Agriculture (5), Community Development (2), Industrial Development (2), Civil Aviation (1), Local Government (1), Shrimp and Fish Industry (1), Public Health (2) and Road Development (1). In addition to these training grants, the A.I.D. Mission provided very valuable assistance by arrangements under which the services of 44 expert advisers were made available to the Government during the year in terms of projects covering a wide variety of subjects, the chief of which being hospital administration, dietetics, business education, vocational training and highway road engineering.

Some of these advisers visited for short periods only, but the majority of them were engaged on long term projects.

The expenditure by the A.I.D. Mission for the fiscal year ending June, 1961 and June 1962 was \$700,000 and \$1.4 mn (U.S.) respectively.

The Canadian Government under its programme of technical assistance provided during the financial year ending 31st March, 1962, the sum of \$50,000 (Canadian) for providing certain capital items for the Technical Institute and Public Works Department.

Under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, five experts provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board arrived in B.G. in 1961 to give technical assistance and advice on the organisation of a Central Bank, Transport, Organisation and Methods, Personnel Training and Petroleum Geology.

In addition, during 1961, the Agriculture Department received technical advice from the Offices of the Agricultural Adviser, the Animal Health Adviser and the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as well as several United Kingdom institutes and agencies and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.



The Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan, in conversation with President John F. Kennedy during a call at the White House.

APPENDIX

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1961

Serial No. of Scheme	Description	Authorised Grant	Exp. to 31.12.61	
			C.D. & W. Funds	Local Funds
	AGRICULTURE	\$	\$	\$
R 1133	Ebini Livestock Station	51,878	33,820	103,780
D 1931 & A	Central Agricultural Station	1,045,190	1,045,190	149,274
D 2319 & A	Hosororo Experiment Station.	124,934	89,495	11,093
D 2555 & A	Development of Inland & Sea Fisheries	127,901	112,235	8,351
D 2779	Soil Scientist	38,486	38,438	7,216
D 4247/R 1152	Construction of Agricultural Laboratories at C.A.S.	230,400	196,074	49,016
D 4332	Operation of St. Ignatius Livestock Station	246,000	45,589	122,428
D 4457	Cocoa Development	157,915	99,699	100,059
D 4622/R 1229	Soil and Land Use Surveys	427,042	31,997	5,647
D 4623	Training of Field Assistants	82,714	34,735	3,859
		2,532,460	1,727,272	560,723
	LAND DEVELOPMENT			
D 3187	Development of Pln. Garden of Eden	204,451	186,348	46,587
D 3188 & A & B	Development of Pln. Mara	1,181,083	982,643	379,819
D 3682 & A	Improvement & Expansion of Existing Government Land Settlements	291,216	231,878	72,116
D 4228	Land Settlement—Lesbeholden	304,690	108,868	55,553
D 4533	Land Settlement—Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.	885,360	147,729	79,771
D 4790	Land Settlement Pilot Scheme—Wauna-Yarakita	160,651	11,106	1,966
		3,027,451	1,668,572	635,812

APPENDIX (Cont'd)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1961

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Serial No. of Scheme	Description	Authorised Grant	Exp. to 31.12.61	
			C.D. & W. Funds	Local Funds
	DRAINAGE & IRRIGATION	\$	\$	\$
D 2526 & A-D	Investigational Surveys—D & I Schemes—Mahaicony/Ber- bice	553,128	553,128	195,583
D 2828 & A & B	Minor Drainage Works	1,146,034	1,078,008	856,080
D 2838 & A-C	Hydrological Surveys (Operation in the Canje, Mahaica, Mahaicony & Abery Rivers)	339,490	325,637	140,105
D 3974	East Demerara Water Conservancy Relief Sluice & Channels	302,016	45,686	45,686
D 4344	Minor Drainage Works	123,840	68,978	17,246
D 4635 & A	Tapakuma D. & I. Scheme	5,898,000	1,353,734	1,353,734
		8,362,508	3,425,171	2,608,434
	SEA DEFENCES			
D 4316 & A	Construction of Sea Defence Works	1,668,998	1,668,998	1,154,775
D 4867	Construction of Sea Defence Works	1,200,000	453,771	80,077
		28,68,998	2,122,769	1,234,852
	GEOLOGICAL & AERIAL SURVEYS			
D 4312	Aerial Photography of British Guiana	158,400	136,614	—
D 4333	Continuation & Expansion of Geological Surveys	876,173	468,057	344,956
		1,034,573	604,671	344,956
	INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS			
D 3155	Improvement of Interior Communications	99,091	30,258	5,072
D 3454	Construction of Air Strip at Kamarang Mouth	49,502	42,654	13,233
		148,593	72,912	18,305

APPENDIX (Cont'd)
 COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1961

Serial No. of Scheme	Description	Authorised Grant	Exp. to 31.12.61	
			C.D. & W. Funds	Local Funds
	ROADS	\$	\$	\$
D 2839 & A-C	Parika-Bartica Road	294,998	294,998	893,322
D 2960 & A & B	Bartica-Potaro Road	830,842	830,842	631,165
D 4428	Road Location Survey—Potaro-Lethem Road	202,997	202,997	51,660
		1,328,837	1,328,837	1,576,147
	EDUCATION			
D 3624 & A & B	Building Home Economics & Handicraft Departments ..	243,000	199,978	22,220
D 4310 & A	Education—School Buildings and Furniture	458,501	343,307	171,970
D 4458	Construction of Post Primary School at Anna Regina ..	158,645	4,002	706
D 4839	Education—School Buildings and Furniture	1,333,858	38,400	9,600
		2,194,004	585,687	204,496
	AMERINDIAN DEVELOPMENT			
D 3717	Amerindian Development. Additional Rest Shelters, Train- ing Centres, Trade Stores and a District Station ..	48,848	44,970	2,828
D 4358	Amerindian Development	198,902	89,108	9,901
D 4359	Amerindian Development — Land Development—Kumaka- Kwebanna	135,000	76,873	8,541
		382,750	210,951	21,270

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APPENDIX (Cont'd)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1961

Serial No. of Scheme	Description	Authorised Grant	Exp. to 31.12.61	
			C.D. & W. Funds	Local Funds
	HEALTH	\$	\$	\$
R 1052 & A	Investigation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine in British Guiana..	183,600	73,055	—
D 2823	Central Medical Stores	105,449	102,095	102,095
D 3172	Equipment for Port Mourant, Leguan & Leonora Hospitals and for mobile dispensary at Supenaam	99,000	86,617	9,523
D 3653 & A	Erection of Cottage Hospitals, Health Centres and Mortuaries.. .. .	469,171	448,688	49,954
D 3718	Vaccine against Poliomyelitis	77,674	73,267	14,412
D 4311	Malaria Eradication in the Interior	115,147	38,440	4,566
		1,050,041	822,162	180,550
	WATER SUPPLY			
D 4485	Pure Water System for Black Bush Polder	273,701	76,480	28,328
	PUBLIC WORKS			
D 3654	Modernization of P.W.D. Workshop	55,728	38,953	49,314
	MISCELLANEOUS			
D 3122 & A	Rural Self Help Schemes	449,640	233,357	55,499
D 3164 & A	Government Recording Studio	48,168	31,205	3,466
		497,808	264,562	58,965

APPENDIX (Cont'd)
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN EXISTENCE IN 1961

Serial No. of Scheme	Description	Authorised Grant	Exp. to 31.12.61	
			C.D. & W. Funds	Local Funds
	SUMMARY	\$	\$	\$
	AGRICULTURE	2,532,460	1,727,272	560,723
	LAND DEVELOPMENT	3,027,451	1,668,572	635,812
	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION	8,362,508	3,425,171	2,608,434
	SEA DEFENCES	2,868,998	2,122,769	1,234,852
	GEOLOGICAL AND AERIAL SURVEYS	1,034,573	604,671	344,956
	INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS	148,593	72,912	18,305
	ROADS	1,328,837	1,328,837	1,576,147
	EDUCATION	2,194,004	585,687	204,496
	AMERINDIAN DEVELOPMENT	382,750	210,951	21,270
	HEALTH	1,050,041	822,162	180,550
	WATER SUPPLY	273,701	76,480	28,328
	PUBLIC WORKS	55,728	38,953	49,314
	MISCELLANEOUS	497,808	264,562	58,965
		23,757,452	12,948,999	7,522,152

GENERAL REVIEW

PART II.

Chapter I: Population

The last census for British Guiana was taken on April 7, 1960. On that date a preliminary count of the population including Amerindians totalled 560,620, comprising 279,720 males and 280,900 females.

The figures on vital statistics for 1961 furnished below are provisional, since firm figures are not yet available.

The end-of-year estimate of population, divided into racial groups and based on the 1946 census, excluding Amerindians, with comparative figures for the previous year, is as follows:—

	December 31, 1960*			December 31, 1961.*		
Racial Groups	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
East Indians	142,990	136,470	279,460	148,120	141,670	289,790
African Descent	92,950	97,430	190,380	94,010	98,650	192,660
Mixed	32,480	33,700	66,180	33,790	34,630	68,420
Chinese	1,870	1,680	3,550	1,870	1,650	3,520
Portuguese	3,500	4,110	7,610	3,360	4,030	7,390
Other						
Europeans	2,540	2,690	5,230	2,200	2,560	4,760
Total	276,330	276,080	552,410	283,350	283,190	566,540

The population of the country at December 31, excluding Amerindians, is estimated at 566,540 — 283,350 males and 283,190 females.

The number of Amerindians in the country at December 31, 1961 is estimated at 23,600—12,150 males and 11,450 females.

Comparative vital statistical data, excluding Amerindians, for the past three years are as follows:—

Population	Males	1959	1960	1961
	Females	268,430	276,330	283,350
	Total	268,430	276,080	283,190
		<u>536,860</u>	<u>552,410</u>	<u>566,540</u>
Total Births	Males	1959	1960	1961
	Females	11,933	11,711	12,238
		11,537	11,522	11,659
		<u>23,470</u>	<u>23,233</u>	<u>23,897</u>

* Provisional

POPULATION

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mean population	Mean Rate	528,000 44.5	544,640 42.7	559,470 42.7
Still Births	No. Rate	682 29.1	666 28.7	672 28.1
Total Deaths	Males	2,749	2,596	2,543
	Females	2,544	2,407	2,300
		<u>5,293</u>	<u>5,003</u>	<u>4,843</u>
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 mean population	Mean Rate	528,000 10.0	544,640 9.2	559,470 8.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Death Rate	1,343 57.2	1,359 58.5	1,370 57.3

The number of births and deaths, the rates and number of departures and arrivals during the year—excluding Amerindians—with comparative figures for the previous two years are as follows:

	1959		1960		1961	
	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Mean Population	528,000		544,640		559,470	
Births	23,470	44.5	23,233	42.7	23,897	42.7
Deaths	5,293	10.0	5,003	9.2	4,843	8.7
Departures	23,180	—	25,867	—	29,026	—
Arrivals	22,729	—	23,170	—	24,118	—

Chapter II: Occupation, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

Sugar Industry. The volume of employment in the cultivation of sugar cane and in the manufacture of sugar is greater than in any other industry in the Country. The workers are in two main groups *viz:* field workers and factory workers. The latter include field equipment operators and field mechanics.

The average number of workers employed weekly in the field during 1961 (January—October) was 14,634 compared with 15,193 during the same period in the previous year. Details are as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Young Persons</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1960						
Jan.-Oct.	11,638	2,873	629	53	12,267	2,926
1961						
Jan. - Oct.	11,348	2,608	657	21	12,005	2,629

The average number of workers continued to decrease owing to increased mechanisation of field operations, technical improvements in both field and factory and the implementation of the employers' policy of stabilisation of the labour force.

The number of factory workers engaged in the industry was as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Young Persons</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1960						
Jan. - Oct.	4,272	88	278	—	4,550	88
1961						
Jan. - Oct.	4,090	64	110	—	4,200	64

Employment in the industry is of a seasonal nature and tends to reach its peak during the harvest time. The highest and lowest numbers employed in any one month in the field during 1961 (January—October) were 18,799 in April and 6,686 in January, compared with 23,696 in March and 5,687 in January during 1960.

In the factories the highest and lowest numbers employed during 1961 (January—October) were 4,530 in March and 3,702 in June, compared with 4,899 in September and 4,134 in June during 1960.

The average number of day units worked per week by each field worker during 1961 (January—October) was 4.29 compared with 4.46 for the same period last year.

The averages for males and females during 1961 compared with 1960 are as follows :—

	Adults		Young Persons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1960						
Jan. - Oct.	4.59	3.90	4.68	3.96	4.59	3.90
1961						
Jan. - Oct.	4.38	3.88	4.39	3.93	4.38	3.88

The average number of day units worked by each field worker shows an all-round decrease for both male and female workers when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rice Industry — Rice is cultivated chiefly by inhabitants of the rural coastal areas for the most part by hand tillage, but the amount of mechanisation in use for cultivation and harvesting of rice has been increasing steadily during recent years. This trend towards increasing mechanisation follows the pattern set by the Mahaicony/Abary Rice Development Scheme, which was established to assist the development of the industry through mechanical cultivation and harvesting and is now operated by the British Guiana Rice Development Company, Limited.

During the year, in an effort to bring new areas under cultivation the Black Bush Polder Project Scheme in the Corentyne District was completed for settlement and cultivation. This Scheme encompasses an area of approximately 31,000 acres and the major portion of this area will be given over to rice cultivation.

Rice milling is done mainly in a large number of small privately owned mills situated on the coastlands. During 1961, an increasing number of private mill owners have installed modern multi-stage mills in an attempt to improve their efficiency and production.

Modern mills of large capacity are also installed at the Mahaicony/Abary Scheme and at the Land Development Scheme at Anna Regina, Essequibo. Both these mills at Mahaicony/Abary and at Anna Regina are owned by the B.G. Rice Development Company, Limited. There is also a large mill at the Land Development Scheme at Vergenoegen, West Demerara, which is run by a Co-operative Society.

Firm information on the number of persons engaged in the rice industry is not available. However, it was estimated that in 1955 there were approximately 27,000 rice farms and about 50,000 to 80,000 persons engaged in rice farming. Most rice farmers employ members of their families to meet their labour requirements and consequently the number of wage earners employed in the industry is very small.

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On the basis of figures submitted in respect of about 60 rice mills in the country, the approximate level of employment in rice milling during 1961 (January—June) was 577 as compared with an average of 597 in 1960 (January—June). Details are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
January - June, 1960	575	22	597
January - June, 1961	561	16	577

The Mahaicony/Abary Rice Development Scheme is the largest single employer of wage earners in the industry. The numbers employed fortnightly at the Scheme in the field and in the mill during the year ranged from 207 in June to 379 in November as compared with 209 in July to 423 in November during 1960. (Those employed in the mill are included in the figures given in the preceding paragraph).

Bauxite Industry. This industry is one of the most important in the country from the point of view of production value, although it employs a much smaller labour force than the sugar industry. During the year a new alumina plant was opened at Mackenzie. At the plant, bauxite ore is being converted to alumina before being exported.

Bauxite production during the year was 2,373,615 tons, a decrease of 97,575 long tons when compared with the 1960 figures. Despite the drop in production there was a marked increase in the number of employees engaged in this industry. As a result, the number of employees ranged between a fortnightly maximum of 3,432 in December and a minimum of 2,911 in January as compared with 2,882 in December and 1,903 in January of the previous year.

Timber Industry. A considerable portion of the land area of British Guiana is covered by forests. Timber is extracted by workers engaged by operators of grants either on a wage earning or contract basis. No recent figures of employment in the industry as a whole are available.

On the basis of figures submitted in respect of about 20 sawmills the average number employed monthly during 1961 (January—June) was 730 compared with 975 for 1960 (January—June). Between January and September the estimated average was 830. The highest and lowest numbers employed in any one month during the period and also during 1960 were estimated as follows:—

1960 March	—	1,185	May	—	790
1961 July	—	1,048	April	—	692

B.G. Timbers Limited continued to be the largest single employer of labour in the sawmilling industry. The average number employed in the mill during 1961 (January—September) was 453 and the

highest and lowest numbers employed in any one month were 474 in August and 419 in January compared with 399 in June and 378 in March, 1960.

Gold Mining. The number of wage earners in this industry is comparatively small and no reliable information is available on this aspect. The only large scale operators, the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Limited, ceased operations during 1959. The amount of gold produced during the year was 1,702 bullion ounces. This figure shows a decrease of 662 bullion ounces when compared with the 1960 figure of 2,364 bullion ounces.

Port Labour. The Georgetown Port Labour Committee, a voluntary body, regulates and controls employment in the Port of Georgetown. This body is composed of nine members, viz.:—

- (a) Four members appointed by the Shipping Association of Georgetown, from among its members;
- (b) Four members appointed by the waterfront Branch of the British Guiana Labour Union from among its members; and
- (c) A chairman agreed upon by both sides or, failing agreement, appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

The Commissioner of Labour has been performing the duties of chairman from the inception of the Committee, with an Assistant Inspector of Labour as Secretary.

Labour on the waterfront in Georgetown is governed by Agreements between the Waterfront Branch of the British Guiana Labour Union and the Shipping Association of Georgetown.

The agreements cover :—

- (a) A Port Labour Registration Scheme;
- (b) The procedure for settling matters which may lead to dispute;
- (c) General conditions of employment of Waterfront Workers;
- (d) The appointment and duties of Shop Stewards;
- (e) Wage rates for Waterfront Workers.

There is also a Disciplinary Committee for the purpose of dealing with offences such as theft of cargo, assault, insubordination, causing damage to ship's or employer's property, using abusive or obscene language at work place, and tampering with Registration Books with intent to cheat.

From March 1, 1961, Shift working was introduced in the Port of Georgetown with a normal working week of 44 hours within the

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period commencing Monday at 7 a.m. and terminating Saturday at 11 a.m.

There were two shift periods as follows :—

First shift 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.; 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Second shift 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.; 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

At the end of 1961, there were 384 registered stevedores, and 430 registered wharfworkers. The number of stevedores when compared with the 1960 figures showed an increase of three while the number of wharfworkers decreased by twenty-six. The decrease was due to retirements, promotions, cancellation of registration, emigration and death.

Government. The average number of wage earners employed in the principal employing Departments of Government during 1961 compared with 1960 were as follows:—

1961	Males	Females	Young Persons	Total
Agriculture and Marketing	1,125	204	44	1,373
Transport and Harbours Dept.	1,371	11	33	1,415
Public Works Dept.	2,434	23	16	2,473
Total for 1961	4,930	238	93	5,261
Total for 1960	4,258	195	135	4,588

Employment Exchange Service. Provision exists for the registration of unemployed workers at the Government Employment Exchange Service in the city of Georgetown, the town of New Amsterdam and at Anna Regina in the county of Essequibo. While there are no registration facilities existing in other parts of the country, persons concerned may register by letter. As registration is entirely voluntary and not all unemployed workers make use of this facility, the statistics kept by the Exchange Service only give an indication of the unemployment trend.

The number of persons who registered with the Employment Exchange Service during 1961 was 10,571 as compared with 5569 in 1960. Details of registrations, placings etc. are shown hereunder in comparison with 1960.

	1960				1961			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Registrations	2,733	1,548	927	361	6,944	1,951	1,210	466
Vacancies notified	2,718	1,492	609	269	2,693	1,427	533	382
Placings made	2,202	1,107	579	244	2,208	1,287	487	325
No. on live register at the end of the year	1,628	934	393	127	3,044	1,127	568	138

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Sugar Industry. In this industry the workers are divided into two broad categories viz., field workers and factory workers. Within these two categories wages are paid in some cases on a time rate basis and in others, e.g., the cutting and loading gangs, on a piece rate basis. Piece work rates vary between estates because of existing local conditions and also because of the type of work required. For many categories of field time workers there are existing minimum daily wage rates.

The number of hours of work per day of field time workers varies from estate to estate and category to category; for women it is often less than 8 hours; but for the purposes of overtime the normal day is 8 hours.

The number of working hours per day in the field for piece workers is often determined by the amount of work available and the seasonal nature of the industry. Factory workers normally have an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, overtime being paid for hours worked in excess of these in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

During the year, negotiations for the creation of a Contributory Pension Scheme for sugar workers continued. This Scheme is dependent on the availability of funds from sources agreed upon by the parties concerned, and it had previously been agreed that the Scheme should come into effect by July 1, 1961, or at the earliest possible date.

However, although agreement was reached between the Sugar Companies, the Trade Unions and the Government on several important points relevant to the Scheme, it was not possible to finalise all the details before the end of the year.

Arising out of negotiations during the year it was decided that with effect from January 1, 1961, certain production bonuses which were paid separately prior to that date would now be merged into wages. As a result, from January 1, 1961, the amounts paid formerly as Weekly Target Production Bonus and Half Yearly Crop Production Bonus were merged into the new rates of wages set out below.

The new agreed minimum rates of pay for certain categories of field time workers and factory workers are as follows:—

<i>Factory Workers</i>	<i>Minimum Rates Per Hour</i>	<i>Normal Hours of Work</i>
Unskilled Adult (Male)	37.5c.	} 8 hours per day 48 hours per week
16—18 years (Male)	26.3c.	
Under 16 years (Male)	22.5c.	

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Able-bodied Field Time Workers Minimum Rates Per Day

Males:

Adults	\$3.00
Young Persons (16-18)	\$2.10
Young Persons (Under 16)	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.80

Females:

Adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.10
Young Persons (16-18)	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.47
Young Persons (Under 16)	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.26

The earnings of sugar workers, especially those in the field, vary with the season and are highest at reaping time. The average weekly earnings for certain categories of workers in 1960 and 1961 were as follows:—

	1960 (Jan.—Oct.)	1961 (Jan.—Oct.)
<i>Non Able-bodied Time Workers:</i>		
Males ..	.. \$10.10 (£2. 2s. 1d.)	\$12.79 (£2.13s. 3½d.)
Females ..	.. \$ 5.11 (£1. 1s. 3½d.)	\$ 7.12 (£1. 9s. 8d.)
<i>Able-bodied Piece Workers:</i>		
Adult Male ..	.. \$18.49 (£3.17s. 0½d.)	\$20.44 (£4. 5s. 2d.)
Adult Female ..	.. \$ 7.63 (£1.11s. 9½d.)	\$ 8.95 (£1.17s. 3½d.)
<i>Factory Workers (Time):</i>		
Adult Male (Unskilled) ..	.. \$16.88 (£3.10s. 4d.)	\$19.95 (£4. 3s. 1½d.)
Adult Male (Skilled) ..	.. \$24.61 (£5. 2s. 6½d.)	\$27.27 (£5.13s. 7½d.)
<i>Factory Workers (Piece):</i>		
Adult Male (Unskilled) ..	.. \$26.25 (£5. 9s. 4½d.)	\$25.99 (£5. 8s. 3½d.)
Adult Male (Skilled) ..	.. \$34.27 (£7. 2s. 9½d.)	\$40.37 (£8. 8s. 2½d.)

N.B. These figures include payments made for overtime work. In addition, one week's holiday with pay is granted to every field and factory worker in respect of each of the Spring and Autumn Crops who worked not less than 75% of the days on which work was available to him.

Rice Industry. Reliable statistics are not available regarding average earnings and hours of work in the rice industry as a whole, such information being difficult to compute since persons engaged in planting and harvesting of paddy, are, as a rule paid on a task basis.

At the Mahaicony/Abary Rice Development Scheme wages were paid at the following rates:—

<i>Workshop Mechanics and Electricians</i>					<i>Hourly Rates</i>
					<i>Cents</i>
Class A .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60.8 — 69.8
Class B .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51.8 — 55.2
Class C .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39.0 — 49.6

		<i>Workshop</i>		<i>Hourly Rates</i>	
				<i>Cents</i>	
<i>Mill Workers</i>					
	Men	..	..	..	..
	Boys	..	..	..	..
<i>Field Workers</i>					
	Combine Operators		..	..	..
	Tractor Operators		..	..	..
<i>Unskilled Labourers</i>					
	Men	..	..	..	..
	Boys	..	..	..	..

The average weekly earnings in 1961 of male and female workers at the Scheme were \$25.64 (£4. 5s. 2d.) and \$15.83 (£3. 5s. 11½d.) respectively, as compared with \$20.31 (£4. 4s. 7½d.) and \$8.40 (£1. 15s. 0d.) in 1960 and the average number of day units worked per week were 5.6 and 5.0 respectively, compared with 5.3 and 3.7 during 1960. Overtime was paid to workshop and mill employees in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Ordinance.

At the B.G. Rice Marketing Board, the sole authority for the purchase and distribution of rice within and outside the country, the daily wage rates for casual workers were as follows:—

Boys \$2.08 (8s. 8d.) and \$2.64 (11s. 0d.) (special rate), and women \$2.44 (10s. 2d.) and \$3.26 (13s. 7d.) (special rate). For male workers the daily wage rate ranged from \$3.28 (13s. 8d.) for truckers to \$4.84 (£1. 0s. 2d.) for lift truck operators. Normal hours of work at the Board are eight hours per day for six days per week. Since the introduction of the shift system in July, 1959, a shift differential of 10% is awarded for work done after 4.00 p.m. Workers are granted 12 days holidays with pay annually, subject to certain qualifications.

Bauxite Industry. The two companies mining bauxite in the country—The Demerara Bauxite Company Ltd., and the Reynolds Metals Company—paid hourly rates of wages ranging in one case from 82c. (3s. 5d.) for unskilled labour to \$1.93 (8s. 0½d.) for skilled workers and in the other from 82c. (3s. 5d.) to \$1.37 (5s. 8½d.). There was no change in wage rates during the year, as the terms of existing Agreements between the Managements of both these Companies and the Union representing their employees, provide that the wages being paid during 1960 should remain in force during 1961.

Work is arranged in 8-hour day and night shifts in both concerns. The normal hours are eight per day and 40 per week. Overtime is paid at the rate of one-and-a-half times the usual rate for work done in excess of the normal daily hours and for work done on certain public holidays. On certain Company recognised holidays the overtime rate is double the normal rate. These rates in so far as factory workers are concerned are fixed by the Factories Ordinance.

Annual vacation leave is granted to workers in the industry and ranges from 7 to 28 days a year, subject to certain qualifying conditions.

Housing is provided at a nominal rental by both companies.

Timber Industry. During the year two new Orders-in-Council affecting workers in the timber industry came into operation on May 4. Both these Orders-in-Council resulted from the deliberations of Wages Councils established by Government for the purpose of prescribing minimum wages for workers employed on sawmills and timber grants.

Details of the rates of wages prescribed by the Sawmill Workers Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, No. 26 of 1961, and the Timber Grant Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, No. 25 of 1961, are set out below.

Rates of Wages of Sawmill Employees

<i>Category of Worker</i>	<i>Daily Rate</i>
Boys 14 to 15 years	\$ 1.89
.. 16 to 17 years	2.13
Unskilled Labourers	3.00
Semi-skilled Labourers	3.24
Skilled Labourers Grade II	3.41
Skilled Labourers Grade I	3.79
Tradesmen Grade II	3.53
Tradesmen Grade I	4.08
Head Rig (Bandmill) Operators	5.04

Rates of Wages of Timber Grant Employees

<i>Category of Worker</i>	<i>Daily Rate</i>
Unskilled Labourers	\$ 3.00
Semi-skilled Labourers	3.24
Skilled Labourers Grade II	3.41
Skilled Labourers Grade I	
Tyler Operators and Lorry Drivers	3.79
Tradesmen Grade II	3.53
Tradesmen Grade I	4.08
Trailer Truck and Scammel Drivers	6.25
Tractor Operators	
(a) Track D6 and over	5.04
(b) Track under D6	4.08
(c) On Wheels	3.41

The Factories Ordinance provides for the payment of overtime to sawmill workers after 8 hours' work per day and for work done on Sundays and Public Holidays, and the Hours of Work (Sawmill Workers) Regulations, No. 19 of 1956, limit the number of hours which may normally be worked on sawmills to 44 hours per week.

The Holidays with Pay (Sawmill Workers) Order, No. 51 of 1953, provides that holidays with pay shall be allowed to all sawmill workers engaged in manual labour on the basis of one day's holiday

for every completed month of service. This Order came into operation on July 7, 1953.

The Holidays with Pay (Timber Grant Employees) Order, No. 50 of 1957, provides that holidays with pay shall be allowed to all timber grant employees on the basis of one day's holiday for each completed month of employment. This Order came into operation on November 1, 1957.

The Fair Wages Rules, 1946, applicable to work given out by Government Departments on contract basis, continued to be effective during the year. These Rules provide that where work involving expenditure of public funds is concerned, the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours of work and conditions of labour not less favourable than those granted by Government to its own employees in the particular trade or industry.

Port Labour. The rates of wages paid during 1961 varied from \$3.82 (15s. 11d.) per eight hour day for unskilled workers to \$5.40 (£1. 2s. 6d.) per eight hour day for winchmen and leading hands. Higher rates were paid for work outside the normal day shifts and also work done on Sundays, Public Holidays and during meal time intervals. Overtime rates and premium rates were paid where applicable.

Levy Stabilisation Fund. A Levy Stabilisation Fund was constituted by the Shipping Association of Georgetown and supervised by the Port Labour Committee. Contributions were made to this Fund as from March 1, 1961. Credits to the Fund represented the difference between the premium rates payable for the first and second night half shifts under the schedule which was in force during 1960 and the premium rates payable for the first and second night half shifts under the new agreement introducing shift work, that is, the difference between wages paid at time and a half in 1960 and that paid in 1961 at time and a quarter. The Association also made minimum guaranteed payments of \$20.00 (£4. 3s. 4d.) per week in respect of registered leading hands and winchmen, \$19.00 (£3. 19s. 2d.) per week in respect of registered stevedores, and \$15.00 (£3. 2s. 6d.) per week in respect of registered wharfworkers, provided they were available for work and presented themselves for duty at the agreed times at the wharves or "Calling-on" places notified by the employers. On September 30, 1961, the credits of the Levy Stabilisation Fund was \$58,487.00 (£12,184. 15s. 10d.).

However, in November, 1961, the waterfront workers requested that the amount lying to the credit of the Levy Stabilisation Fund on September 30, 1961, should be distributed to registered, second preference, and unregistered workers according to the basis of alloca-

tion that would be considered appropriate by a Joint Committee of representatives of the Union and the Association. The Joint Committee agreed to make this distribution among the workers, but decided that all reasonable expenses, incidental to, and incurred in the administration of the Fund would first be deducted. By the end of December, 1961, after distribution was made among the workers, only \$3,870.00 (£806. 5s. 0d.) was left to the credit of the Fund. The Agreement signed on December 29, 1960, which introduced shift working was revised, and it was agreed that from November 22, 1961, credits to the Levy Stabilisation Fund would represent an amount equal to 8% of the earnings of registered workers from the rates in force for the first and second night half shifts. The rates of wages were also revised.

The following rates of wages were paid during the first and second night half shifts in 1961, before, and after the revised Agreement was signed on November 22, 1961.

	Before 22.11.61	From 22.11.61	
	Second Shift— 8 hours	Second Shift—8 hours	
	4 p.m.—8 p.m. 9 p.m.—1 a.m.	4 p.m.—8 p.m.	9 p.m.—1 a.m.
Truckers	\$4.78 (19s.11d)	\$3.34 (13s.11d)	\$3.82 (15s.11d)
Ordinary Packers ..	\$4.96 (£1.0s.8d)	\$3.46 (14s.5d)	\$3.96 (16s. 6d)
Sugar Packers ..	\$5.58 (£1.3s.3d)	\$3.90 (16s. 3d)	\$4.46 (18s. 7d)
Stevadores	\$6.42 (£1.6s.9d)	\$3.86 (16s. 1d)	\$4.50 (18s. 9d)
Winchmen and Leading Hands ..	\$6.76 (£1.8s.2d)	\$4.05 (16s.10½d)	\$4.72 (19s. 8d)

Holidays with Pay. During 1961, the Port Labour Committee agreed to grant waterfront workers twelve days' pay at the basic rate in force for each category of worker, for 500 or more half shifts worked or attended throughout the year as from March 1, 1961, to February 28, 1962, and for each succeeding year thereafter. Where registered workers were not eligible for 12 days fully paid leave, leave with pay would be granted pro rata, i.e. one day's fully paid leave for every 42 half shifts worked or attended with a minimum of 6 days per year, and in cases where workers were unable to qualify for 6 days fully paid leave in the course of a year, on the grounds of sickness or other reasonable cause, they would be allowed to accumulate their attendances so as to qualify for the minimum of 6 days leave in the following year.

Cost of Living. The Urban Consumer Price Index was 105.3 in January, 1961, and this was its lowest figure during 1961. The Index

showed signs of fluctuation during the year and reached its highest figure of 107.3 in two months, July and September.

The figure at December, 1961, was 107.1—1.8 higher than it was at the beginning of the year.

The average retail prices of the principal items of food in June and December, 1960 and 1961 were as follows:—

	Unit	1960		1961	
		June Cents	December Cents	June Cents	December Cents
Fresh Meat:					
Steak	Per lb.	44.3	48.0	53.3	59.5
Pickled Meat:					
Beef	do.	70.1	69.0	74.5	72.9
Pigtails	do.	67.1	65.2	77.0	75.8
Ground Provisions (locally grown)	do.	5.0—	6.5—	6.7—	6.1—
Other Items:					
Potatoes (<i>Imported</i>)	do.	14.9	12.8	13.9	12.9
Bread	do.	19.4	19.4	20.0	19.6
Flour (<i>Extra</i>)	do.	10.2	10.2	10.3	11.4
Sugar (<i>D.C.</i>)	do.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Coffee (<i>Ground</i>)	do.	113.6	113.6	87.1	83.3
Butter (<i>Table</i>)	do.	119.3	112.2	111.0	106.3
Butter (<i>Cooking</i>)	do.	105.3	104.2	104.2	103.2
Margarine	do.	54.7	54.2	55.3	54.8
Cheese	do.	89.6	87.2	88.0	85.7
Rice (<i>Brown A</i>)	Per Gal.	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Oatflakes	Per lb.	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Split Peas	do.	19.5	19.3	18.9	18.1

N.B.: 1956 prices collected by the Department of Labour have been adjusted by item indices used in the compilation of the Urban Consumer Price Index.

Labour Department. The Department of Labour which was established as a separate branch of the administration in 1942 and is responsible for advising the Government in Labour matters has its headquarters in Georgetown and a branch office in New Amsterdam. It also operates the Employment Exchange Services in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and the recently opened branch at Anna Regina in the Essequibo Area. A total staff of 56 was provided for in the Estimates for 1961. At the end of the year however, the actual strength was 54 (there being two vacancies) and this included a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Inspectorate of 15, a Chief Clerk, a Statistical Officer and a Manager of the Employment Exchange.

There has been marked improvement in the sphere of industrial relations in the Country generally, brought about under the stimulus of the Department of Labour. The Department's policy has been to foster the principles of Trade Unionism, and to strive to create an atmosphere unfavourable to disputes and to encourage employers and

employees to settle their differences over wages and working conditions by direct negotiation or through conciliation. In several industries agreements have been made providing for collective bargaining in respect of wages and working conditions, and machinery set up for the avoidance and settlement of disputes.

Under the provisions of the Labour Ordinance, Chapter 103, the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to supplement the machinery of collective bargaining where a trade dispute exists or is apprehended. He may enquire into the cause and circumstances of the difference and take such steps as to him may seem expedient for the purpose of promoting a settlement of the difference. He may also, with the consent of both parties to the difference, refer the matter for settlement by arbitration of one or more persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

These powers of conciliation have on several occasions been used to bring together and reconcile the views of employers and trade unions when the ordinary machinery of collective bargaining set up by agreement between the two parties failed to effect a satisfactory settlement. The presence of a third and impartial party has tended to provide a readier spirit of reasonableness on both sides. This procedure has been found so convenient that when joint conferences are held between employers and unions for the purpose of negotiating agreement or amending important parts of agreements the Commissioner of Labour is invited to attend by the parties concerned.

When a trade dispute exists or is apprehended the Governor-in-Council may appoint an Advisory Committee to consider any matter connected with the dispute and to report and to make recommendations to him. Such action, by focussing the light of public opinion on the dispute, has been found very useful in inducing a more rational approach to the question by the parties, especially as they are usually faced with the task of stating their case in a calm and unemotional atmosphere before an impartial tribunal.

Whenever the Governor-in-Council deems it expedient that steps should be taken to regulate the wages paid in any occupation in the country or any part thereof, he may appoint an Advisory Committee to investigate the conditions of employment in such occupation and to make recommendations as to the minimum rates of wages which should be payable. On considering the recommendations of the Committee the Governor-in-Council may, if he thinks fit, make an order prescribing the minimum rates of wages payable; and the order may prescribe time rates, piece rates and overtime rates or any of them.

An order issued in this respect may be amended by the Legislative Assembly if they disapprove of it. It has been the policy of Government to make wages regulations only for those sections of

industry where workers are unorganised, and to allow organised labour every opportunity of fixing wage rates by collective bargaining. At the end of 1961 prescribed minimum rates of wages were in existence for watchmen and certain employees in groceries, drug, hardware and dry goods stores, hire-car garages, cinemas (urban and rural), laundries, timber grants, sawmills, hotels, restaurants, parlours, cook-shops, the building trades, quarries and shirt and garment factories.

The Department keeps Government fully informed about labour matters, so that policy adopted and decisions taken are based on a complete appreciation of the existing situation. The Department collects and compiles statistics in respect of employment, earnings and wage rates, hours of work, accidents and industrial disputes, particularly in respect of certain industries. However, the seasonal nature of agriculture and the difficulties of communications, particularly in the Interior, make it impossible to cover the entire field of production.

Industrial Relations. Registration of Trade Unions is effected through a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Trades Union Ordinance, Chapter 113. The Registrar of Deeds performs the duties of Registrar of Trade Unions. At the end of 1961 there were 48 registered Trade Unions comprising 7 Employers' Associations and 41 Workers' Organisations.

Particulars given in the following list of Trade Unions reveal the financial membership at December 31, 1961.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Paid up Member- ship</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Employers' Organisations</i>		
1. British Guiana Commission Agents' Association	17	Specialised. Confined to Commission Agents.
2. The Forest Products Association of British Guiana	17	Specialised and confined to employers engaged in the Timber Industry.
3. British Guiana Licensed Spirit Dealers' Association	12	Specialised and confined to employers engaged in the alcoholic trade.
4. British Guiana Bakery Proprietors Association	17	Specialised, Confined to proprietors of bakeries.
5. Public Works Department Contractors' Association	10	Confined to contractors of the Public Works Department.
6. British Guiana Hire Car Owners' Association	N.A.	Confined to owners of hire cars
7. British Guiana Rice Millers' and Landlords' Association	N.A.	Confined to persons engaged in the rice milling trade

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Paid up Membership</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Workers' Organisations</i>		
1. The British Guiana Labour Union	3,231	General. Among the Employees covered are wharf workers, watchmen.
2. Man-Power Citizens' Association	21,046	General. Among the employees covered are sugar workers, rice workers at the Mahai-cony Abary Rice Development Scheme, and the employees of the B.G. Electricity Corporation.
3. The Transport Workers' Union of British Guiana	N.A.	Confined to employees of the Transport and Harbours Department.
4. The British Guiana Post Office Workers' Union	549	Confined to employees of the Post Office Department.
5. The British Guiana Amalgamated Building Trade Workers' Union	681	Confined to employees in the building trade.
6. Government Employees' Union	N.A.	Caters for subordinate employees in Government Departments.
7. Cosmopolitan Workers' Union	N.A.	Activities unknown.
8. The British Guiana and West Indies Sugar Boilers' Union	130	Specialised. Confined to pan boilers on sugar estates in British Guiana and the West Indies.
9. The British Guiana Dental Assistants' and Mechanics Association	N.A.	Confined to dental assistants and mechanics.
10. The British Guiana Headmen's Union	302	Confined to headmen employed on sugar estates.
11. The Municipal Labour Trade Union	880	Confined to employees of the Georgetown Municipality.
12. Sugar Estates Clerks' Association	980	Confined to Clerical workers on sugar estates.
13. Guiana Industrial Workers' Union	N.A.	Caters principally for workers in the sugar industry.
14. Guianese Workers' Federation	323	Activities unknown.
15. The British Guiana Civil Service Association	1,515	Confined to Civil Servants.
16. Public Works Pure Water Supply and Sea Defence Workers' Union	1,621	Confined to subordinate employees of the Public Works and Sea Defence Department and the Drainage and Irrigation Department.
17. The British Guiana Land Surveyors' Association	N.A.	Specialised. Confined to Land Surveyors.
18. Clerical Workers' Union	1,005	Confined to Clerical Workers in commercial establishments.

OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Paid up Member- ship</i>	<i>Description</i>
19. The British Guiana Mine Workers' Union	2,016	Caters for employees of the Demerara and Berbice Bauxite Companies and the African Manganese Company.
20. Federation of Unions of Government Employees	5 Unions	Confined to unions catering for subordinate Government employees.
21. Printers' Industrial Union	350	Confined to employees in the printing industry.
22. Sawmill and Forest Workers' Union	700	Confined to workers on saw-mills and timber grants.
23. British Guiana Trades Union Council	26 Unions	An Organisation representing the Trade Union Movement.
24. British Guiana Women's Social Union	N.A.	Caters for domestic helpers and washers.
25. British Guiana Post-masters' Union	31	Confined to Postmasters.
26. British Guiana Medical Employees' Union	881	Confined to subordinate employees of the Medical Department.
27. Local Government Officers' Association	135	Caters for Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Officers, Grade I and above, employed by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown and the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners.
28. British Guiana Seafarers' Union	300	Caters for men employed in local and foreign shipping.
29. General Workers' Union	N.A.	Caters for general workers.
30. British Guiana Rice Marketing Board Workers' Union	317	Caters for all subordinate employees of the B.G. Rice Marketing Board.
31. British Guiana Rice Workers' Union	N.A.	Caters for workers employed in the rice industry.
32. Guiana Air Transport Trade Union	121	Caters for workers engaged in transportation by air.
33. British Guiana Law Clerks' Association	N.A.	Confined to clerks employed in the legal profession.
34. Pilots' Association of British Guiana	19	Confined to Pilots of the Transport and Harbours Department.
35. The United Mineral and General Workers' Union	N.A.	Confined to employees in the mineral and other allied industries.
36. The British Guiana Teachers' Association	1,581	Confined to teachers in primary schools.
37. The British Guiana Public Health Officers' Association	40	Confined to Public Health Officers.
38. United Guianese Miners' Association	N.A.	Confined to employees in the mining industries.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Paid up Member ship</i>	<i>Description</i>
39. Guiana Sugar Workers' Union	8,000	Confined to workers in the sugar industry.
40. B.G. General Domestic Union	N.A.	Caters for workers employed as domestic servants.
41. B.G. Rural Local Authorities Officers' Association	35	Confined to employees of rural local authorities.
N.A.—	NOT AVAILABLE	

Trade Unionism. The training of trade unionists in various aspects of trade union work continues to play an important role in the development of trade unionism and of sound industrial relations.

During the year, there was great activity in the Trade Union Movement and several seminars were held. In February a Seminar for Shop Stewards and Branch Officials was held by the Clerical and Commercial Workers' Union and was opened by the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. F. G. Taharally. It lasted from February 3—5, and lectures on several relevant topics were given to the participants by prominent trade unionists.

In April, a three-week Residential Trade Union School, lasting from April 4—22, was held under the auspices of the U.C.W.I. Department of Extra Mural Studies (Industrial Relations Division) in co-operation with the B.G. Trades Union Council, the B.G. Government and the I.C.A. The Director of Studies for the School was Dr. Zin Henry, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Staff Tutor in Industrial Relations, U.C.W.I.

The School was attended by forty trade unionists representing various unions in British Guiana and was declared open by the Minister of Labour, Health and Housing, the Honourable Janet Jagan, on Tuesday, April 4, 1961. Among the lecturers were:—

Dr. Zin Henry, Tutor in Industrial Relations, U.C.W.I.

Dr. Francis Mark, Lecturer in Political Institutions, U.C.W.I.

Mr. Ben Segal, Education Director, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Lectures were also given by Officers of the Labour Department and other guest lecturers.

The Director of the International Transport Federation for the Caribbean and Latin America, Mr. Fernando Azana, visited the Country on a familiarisation tour. During his stay, he held discussions with representatives from various trade unions.

Messrs. Richard Ishmael and Rupert Tello, President and General Secretary, respectively of the B.G. Trades Union Council, went as delegates to a meeting of the General Council of the Caribbean Congress of Labour held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in April. Several

matters relevant to labour conditions in the area were discussed at the Congress.

Two trade unionists, Mr. Cleveland Charran, General Secretary of the Man-Power Citizens' Association, and Mr. D. P. Sankar, Secretary of the B.G. Headmen's Union, were awarded I.C.A. training grants to pursue further studies in the U.S.A. This special four-month training course included trade union structure and administration, collective bargaining and labour management laws, economics of labour and labour welfare organisation. However, both Messrs. Charran and Sankar were forced to cut short their study courses as they were recalled by their Unions to deal with union work of great urgency which had arisen in the country.

In November, a Trade Union Seminar was organised by the Transport Workers Union. It was held mainly for Shop Stewards and Committee members of the Union and lasted from November 25—29. The Seminar was formally declared open by the Hon. E. M. G. Wilson, Minister of Communications, and lectures on different aspects of trade unionism were given by several guest speakers.

Mr. Richard Ishmael, President of the B.G. Trades Union Council, and General President of the Man-Power Citizens' Association, went as an observer to the I.L.O.'s Plantations Committee Meeting held from December 4—15, in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Ishmael had been requested by the T.U.C. of Great Britain to attend the Conference as one of the British workers' representatives.

Mr. B. B. Blackman, former Assistant Secretary of the B.G.T.U.C., accepted an appointment with the Caribbean Congress of Labour as Assistant Secretary (Education).

Labour Legislation : Legislation enacted during 1961 included :—

- (a) Ordinance No. 5 of 1961, Housing of Labour Workers on Sugar Estates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961. This Ordinance may be cited as the Housing of Labour Workers on Sugar Estates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, and shall be read and construed with the Housing of Labour Workers on Sugar Estates Ordinance. This Ordinance came into effect on the 12th January, 1961.
- (b) Order-in-Council made under the Labour Ordinance (Chapter 103). This Order, the Minimum Wages (Shirt and Garment Workers) (Amendment) Order, No. 20 of 1961, came into effect on the 20th day of March, 1961.
- (c) Regulations made under the Labour Ordinance (Chapter 103). These Regulations, the Hours of Work (Watchmen) (Amendment) Regulations, No. 5 of 1961, came into effect on the 28th day of April, 1961.

- (d) Order-in-Council made under the Labour Ordinance (Chapter 103). This Order, the Minimum Wages (Watchmen) Order No. 24 of 1961, came into effect on the 28th day of April, 1961.
- (e) Order-in-Council made under the Wages Councils Ordinance, No. 51 of 1956. This Order, the Timber Grant Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, No. 25 of 1961, came into effect on the 4th day of May, 1961.
- (f) Order-in-Council made under the Wages Councils Ordinance, No. 51 of 1956. This Order, the Sawmill Workers Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, No. 26 of 1961, came into operation on the 4th day of May, 1961.
- (g) Order-in-Council made under the Shops (Consolidation) Ordinance, No. 33 of 1958. This Order, the Shop Hours (Special Provision) (North West Amerindian District) Order, No. 39 of 1961, came into effect on the 24th day of May, 1961.
- (h) Order-in-Council made under the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 115). This Order, the Factories Ordinance (Exemption) Order, No. 44 of 1961, came into effect on the 14th day of June, 1961.
- (i) The Miscellaneous Enactments (Amendment) Ordinance No. 29 of 1961 came into effect on the 8th day of June, 1961, and so far as it amends any Ordinance shall be construed as one with that Ordinance and any Ordinance amending such Ordinance.
- (j) Order-in-Council made under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 111). This Order, the Workmen's Compensation (Compulsory Insurance) Order, No. 59 of 1961, came into effect on the 3rd day of October, 1961.

Vocational Training. Vocational training in Government Departments was undertaken during the year in the Medical, Lands and Mines, Transport and Harbours and the Public Works Departments.

The Technical Institute, established by Government in 1951, provides facilities for training technical personnel and handicraftsmen already in employment with a view to improving the standard of skill in the various trades, as well as facilities for the training of suitable youths of primary school leaving age in one or other of the trades.

There has been joint sponsorship by the Institute and commercial firms of apprenticeship schemes for youths; the apprentices attend one or two days a week at the Institute and receive their usual rates of pay from their employers for such days as they attend.

During 1961, 4 students were successful at examinations run by the City and Guilds of London Institute, 3 in mechanical engineering and one in building engineering. These examinations are equivalent in scope and standard to that required for the Ordinary National Certificate in the United Kingdom.

During the year, two new Courses were started at the Technical Institute. A Course of 1 year's duration in Secretarial Science was introduced and at the end of the year 26 students were participating in this Course. Another Course for Handicraft Teachers was started and 14 persons were attending this Course at the end of the year.

At the end of the year, the number of persons in training at the Government Technical Institute was 895 as compared with 877 in 1960.

The Board of Industrial Training which supervises and controls apprenticeship training in engineering, building and printing trades in British Guiana, licensed three masters during the year bringing the total number of masters licensed in the country to 48 at the end of 1961.

One hundred and seven applications for the registration of apprentices were received during the year and 18 certificates of competency were issued to apprentices who had successfully completed their training. At the end of the year, there were 404 apprentices on the Register.

Fifteen apprentices from the Port Mourant Training Centre wrote Part I of the City and Guilds Examination in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice, and all fifteen were successful. This Centre had been granted recognition during 1960 by the City and Guilds of London Institute as an official institution for preparing candidates for this examination and these apprentices were the first set to be so examined.

Towards the end of 1961, the Board of Industrial Training was actively considering the question of the examining and testing of apprentices, at the completion of their apprenticeship with a view to assessing their competency, and a special Sub-Committee was appointed to work out the necessary details. This Sub-Committee intends to submit its plans to the Board for possible implementation during 1962.

Industrial Accidents. The total number of industrial accidents reported during the period January—September, 1961, was 8,466, of which 16 were fatal as compared with 6,810, of which 21 were fatal during the same period in 1960.

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Final figures for the year 1961 show that there were 11,816 reported accidents. Particulars of the extent of disability in respect of the 1960 and 1961 accidents are as follows:—

	<i>Number of Persons</i>	
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
Disability of 2—3 days	1,073	1,121
Disability of 4—20 days	7,948	9,225
Disability in excess of 20 days	1,133	1,453
Deaths	29	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,183	11,816
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

Revenue :

Colony Revenue as originally estimated and the collection for 1961 were as follows :—

Estimates	—	\$56,618,825	(£11,795,588)
Actual Collections	—	\$59,670,271	(£12,431,306)
Increase over the Estimates	—	\$ 3,051,446	(£ 635,717)

The revenue collected in 1961 exceeded that of 1960 by \$3,472,684 (£723,475). Income Tax and Customs and Excise receipts exceeded those of the previous year by \$1,622,261 (£337,971) and \$1,437,215 (£299,419) respectively.

The table on the following page gives the revenue for 1961 analysed into appropriate groupings and contrasted with the collections for 1959 and 1960. The percentage which each group bears to the total revenue, and the percentage of direct and indirect taxation are also shown.

Revenue per head of population for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 (based on an estimate of 559,470 inhabitants in 1961), was as follows :—

	1959	1960	1961
Direct			
Taxation	\$30.01 £ 6. 5s. 0d.	\$31.01 £ 6. 9s. 2½d.	\$33.98 £ 7. 1s. 7d.
Indirect			
Taxation	\$44.30 £ 9. 4s. 7d.	\$54.30 £11. 6s. 3d.	\$57.23 £11. 18s. 5½d.
	\$74.31 £15. 9s. 7d.	\$85.31 £17. 15s. 5½d.	\$91.21 £19. 0s. 0½d.
Other			
Sources	\$12.94 £ 2. 13s. 11d.	\$14.93 £ 3. 2s. 2½d.	\$15.44 £ 3. 4s. 4d.
	\$87.25 £18. 3s. 6d.	\$100.24 £20. 17s. 8d.	\$106.65 £22. 4s. 4½d.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE

	1969			1960			1961		
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
REVENUE FROM TAXATION									
DIRECT--									
Income Tax		16,743,261	34.34		17,393,499	30.95		19,015,760	31.87
INDIRECT--									
Customs & Excise	23,008,211		47.18	28,103,305		50.00	29,540,520		49.51
Licences	1,010,899		2.07	1,061,036		1.89	1,119,365		1.88
Internal Revenue	709,265	24,728,375	1.46	1,276,664	30,441,025	2.28	1,366,492	32,016,377	2.27
TOTAL REVENUE FROM TAXATION		41,471,636	85.05		47,834,524	85.12		51,032,187	85.58
Fees of Court		2,473,076	5.07		2,688,816	4.79		2,381,916	3.99
Post Offices		1,384,568	2.84		1,746,827	3.11		2,173,970	3.64
Rents and other income from Lands, Forests & Mines		991,424	2.03		1,215,401	2.16		1,649,815	2.76
Interests and Refunds		1,347,325	2.76		1,408,858	2.50		1,084,798	1.82
Miscellaneous		1,094,682	2.25		1,304,161	2.32		1,347,635	2.26
		\$48,762,911	100.00		\$56,197,587	100.00		\$59,670,271	100.00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE

	1959			1960			1961			
	%	Amount	%	%	Amount	%	%	Amount	%	
1. Debt Charges		\$ 4,386,689	9.64		\$ 5,950,572	11.74		\$ 5,996,666	10.68	
2. Administration ...										
(a) Law and Order ...	(a) 4,102,218	9.01		(a) 4,869,696	9.61		(a) 5,269,740	9.39		
(b) General	(b) 6,080,492	13.36	10,182,710	22.37	(b) 7,501,796	14.80	12,371,494	24.41	(b) 8,059,408	14.86
3. Economic Development		4,941,919	10.86		5,303,233	10.41		5,428,197	9.67	
4. Social Services ...										
(a) Medical	(a) 5,767,722	12.67		(a) 6,089,869	12.02		(a) 6,518,074	11.60		
(b) Education	(b) 6,747,614	14.83		(b) 7,654,658	14.91		(b) 7,961,135	14.19		
(c) Other	(c) 2,920,981	6.42	16,436,317	33.94	(c) 1,993,682	3.95	16,637,609	30.88	(c) 2,992,607	5.33
5. Public Works		4,749,067	10.44		4,939,669	9.74		6,846,011	12.20	
6. Postal & Telecommunications		2,185,204	4.81		2,400,577	4.74		2,728,766	4.86	
7. Defence		108,262	.24		104,681	.21		110,407	.20	
8. Non-effective i.e. Pensions ...		1,995,682	4.39		2,340,778	4.62		2,411,760	4.30	
9. Transport & Harbours (Net)		1,706,847	3.75		1,828,748	3.61		1,995,405	3.66	
Deduct charges included in items set off against revenue of item 9.		\$45,692,637	100.42		\$ 50,877,161	100.36		\$ 56,318,166	100.93	
		185,768	.42		185,768	.36		185,768	.33	
		\$ 45,806,919	100.00		\$ 50,691,393	100.00		\$ 56,127,398	100.00	

PUBLIC FINANCE

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Expenditure :

The budget for 1961 presented to the Legislative Council covered expenditure on services of a recurrent nature totalling \$54,948,797 (£11,447,666) and expenditure on the Country's Development Programme amounting to \$23,988,401 (£4,997,583).

Recurrent Expenditure :

This amounted to \$56,127,398 (£11,693,207) an increase of \$5,436,005 (£1,132,501) over the expenditure of the previous year.

The table on the preceding page shows recurrent expenditure for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961, analysed under appropriate groupings with relative percentages of the total expenditure.

Expenditure per head of population in the year 1959, 1960 and 1961 was:—

1959	1960	1961
\$81.66 (£17. 0s. 3d.)	\$90.42 (£18. 16s. 9d.)	\$100.32 (£20. 18s. 0d.)

Revenue and Expenditure for the ten-year period 1952 to 1961 (excluding Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes and grants from Her Majesty's Government) were :

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	£	\$	£	\$
1952	6,219,875	29,855,041	5,929,044	28,459,410
1953	6,725,726	32,283,485	6,540,307	31,393,473
1954	7,537,829	36,181,577	7,192,757	34,525,234
1955	8,853,431	42,496,467	8,335,195	40,008,938
1956	8,722,125	41,866,203	8,384,807	40,247,074
1957	9,531,842	45,752,841	8,973,540	43,072,995
1958	10,218,765	49,050,074	9,691,219	46,517,849
1959	10,141,591	48,679,637	9,492,683	45,564,880
1960	11,707,831	56,197,587	10,560,707	50,691,398
1961	12,431,306	59,670,271	11,693,207	56,127,393

Development Expenditure: This amounted to \$20,527,135 (£4,278,569) an increase of \$4,726,269 (£984,639) on the expenditure for the previous year.

This expenditure was charged against the Development Fund established by Ordinance No. 44 of 1954 for the purpose of financing development work in the Colony.

The following are the details of the amount charged:

	\$
Rural and Urban Housing	833,867
Agricultural Projects	892,232
Interior Communications	100,196
Drainage and Irrigation Projects	5,001,185
Education	638,048
Finance	2,859,292
Forestry Products	<hr/>
Cottage Hospitals & Other Medical Schemes	349,895
Topographic and Aerial Surveys	109,540
Land Settlement	389,955
Postal Telecommunications	376,087
Roads, Sea Defences and Other Public Works	6,205,294
Rural Self-Help	50,971
Rehabilitation of Railways, Steamer and Transport Services	1,328,022
Geological Surveys	452,828
Social Welfare Department	91,622
Amerindian Development	121,912
Local Government	36,520
Rural Electrification	628,586
Expansion & Improvement of Water Supply Systems	<hr/>
Tourism	18,209
Miscellaneous	93,874
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$ 20,527,135

= (£4,278,569)

The sources of the amounts expended were as follows —

C.D. & W. Grants	\$ 4,743,317
Other Sources (Loan & Revenue)	15,783,818
	<hr/>
	\$ 20,527,135 = (£4,278,569)

Public Debt

The Colony's funded debt at 31st December, 1961, amounted to \$106,846,807 (£22,259,751), exclusive of the liability in respect of the outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of \$84,378 (£17,579) but including loans of \$674,256 (£140,470) received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts which have been brought on charge.

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The composition and distribution of the Public Debt as at 31st December, 1961 were as follows:

External Debt

Public Loans raised in the United Kingdom —		
3 %	Stock (1957—80)	\$10,032,000
3¼ %	„ (1962—72)	3,888,000
3 %	„ (1959—69)	1,849,544
3½ %	„ (1966—68)	10,464,000
5 %	„ (1980—85)	16,992,000
		\$43,225,544
	H.M. Government Exchequer Loan	41,074,857
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.	1,200,000
	Colonial Development and Welfare Loans	674,256

Internal Debt

Public Loans raised in the Colony —		
3½ %	Debentures (1976—86)	\$5,000,000
3½ %	Bonds (1949—67)	211,500
3 %	„ (1948—67)	412,600
3½ %	Debentures (1966—71)	800,000
4½ %	„ (1966—86)	1,534,300
5 %	„ (1967—87)	1,313,750
5½ %	„ (1973—88)	300,000
6 %	„ (1969—79)	3,600,000
5½ %	„ (1969—79)	5,000,000
6½ %	„ (1971—81)	2,500,000
		\$20,672,150
		<hr/>
		\$106,846,807
		= (£22,259,751)

The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Public Debt totalled \$13,237,788 (£2,757,872) the investments having a mean market value of \$11,578,440 (£2,412,175) at 31st December, 1961.

Financial Position :

The amount at credit of the General Revenue Balance Account at 31st December, 1960 was		
		\$5,179,054
Colony Revenue for 1961 was	\$59,670,271	
Colony Expenditure for 1961 was	56,127,398	3,542,873
		<hr/>
		8,721,927
Amount appropriated to the Development Fund		3,542,873
		<hr/>
General Revenue Balance at 31st December, 1961		\$5,179,054
		= (£1,078,969)

Assets and Liabilities:

The disposition of the Cash Balances at 31st December, 1961 was as follows:—

Cash Balances		\$2,087,170	
Imprest		100,756	
Remittances		121,870	
Invested Surplus Balance		<u>394,560</u>	\$2,704,356
Development Fund			1,708,889
Excess of Advances over deposits			<u>765,809</u>
			<u>\$5,179,054</u>
		= (£1,078,969)	

Taxation

Customs Tariff

The Customs Ordinance, Chapter 309, which became operative from January 1, 1953, contains the Trade Classification List (based on the Standard International Trade Classification List of the United Nations) and tariff as the First Schedule Part I, and the Exemptions from Customs Duties as the First Schedule Parts III and IV. These lists contain the import and export duties, and the exemption from duties, respectively.

The rate of duty payable on most of the articles imported is 20% *ad valorem* (Preferential Tariff) and 36% *ad valorem* (General Tariff). Lower rates ranging from 2% to 18% under the Preferential Tariff and 5% to 33% under the General Tariff are prescribed for certain articles including chiefly:—

- Meat and meat preparations in air-tight containers;
- Milk and cream, sweetened, unsweetened or dried;
- Fresh fruit and vegetables;
- Coffee and coffee extracts;
- Fertilizers;
- Cotton piece goods;
- Fabrics made wholly of regenerated or partly regenerated cellulose, protein and similar fibres;
- Bags and sacks;
- Base metals of iron and steel;
- Underwear and footwear.

Mining, construction and industrial machinery of British origin are admitted at rates of 3% under the Preferential Tariff, 8% or 10% under the General Tariff.

Luxury items are charged higher rates of duty, e.g. 40% Preferential and 60% General Tariff.

Specific rates of duty are, for the most part, levied on items of food, drink, tobacco and petroleum oil and greases. Export duties are levied on bauxite, diamonds and other goods of domestic origin with the exception of cut and polished diamonds, gold, agricultural products, and their by-products other than unrefined cane sugar, forest products, and manufactured articles. Diamonds are taxed 15 cents per carat; bauxite, crude or calcined, 45 cents per ton; unrefined cane sugar \$1.00 per ton; and other goods 1½% *ad valorem* on the f.o.b. value.

The Industries Aid and Encouragement Ordinance, Chapter 109, provides for the importation, free of any Customs duties, of machinery and transport equipment building materials for the erection of mills.

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factories and tourist hotels, and materials for the construction of houses for employees and for ancillary basic township services, under certain conditions. This concession is granted by the Governor in Council, by licence, where he is satisfied that it is desirable to admit such items for the purpose of establishing a new industry or developing an existing industry.

Excise Duties

The duties under this Head, as prescribed by the Tax Ordinance, Chapter 298, are set out below:—

- (a) Rum and other spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony—\$9.60 per proof gallon.
- (b) Toilet preparations (Bay and Lime Rum) —\$3.00 per liquid gallon.
- (c) Spirituous medicinal compounds—\$1.20 per liquid gallon; bitters and cordials—\$9.60 per proof gallon and methylated spirits—5 cents per liquid gallon.
- (d) Locally manufactured wines (not exceeding 26% proof spirit) —50 cents per liquid gallon.
- (e) Beer manufactured in the Colony, and taken or sold for consumption in the Colony—75 cents per liquid gallon.
- (f) Matches in boxes containing not more than 60 matches—25 cents per gross boxes.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax, as introduced into British Guiana in 1929, is assessed on income accruing in, derived from or received in the Colony (by residents and non-residents) in the year preceding the Year of Assessment, from business profits, emoluments, dividends and interest, pensions and annuities, and rents, royalties, etc. As from the beginning of 1947, persons ordinarily resident and domiciled in the Colony are assessable on their world income, other than earned income, whether or not that income has been received in British Guiana. Earned income arising outside British Guiana is taxable only on the amount received in British Guiana.

A certain amount of income is exempted in the case of individuals by means of personal, family and dependent relative allowances, together with an allowance for life insurance premiums, restricted to one-tenth of the capital sum assured on each policy and in aggregate to one-sixth of the total income. The aggregate is further limited to \$1,500.00 in respect of premiums for any insurance effected after 17th December, 1954. As from the Year of Assessment 1958 (Year of Income 1957) certain changes in personal, family and dependent

relative allowances were made. The following table shows these allowances and compares them with those existing previously:—

	<i>Year of Assessment 1957 and Previous</i>	<i>Years of Assessment 1958 to 1961</i>	
(i) Personal Allowance	\$1,000	\$900	
(ii) Wife	500	700	
(iii) Child	250	250	(under 12)
		350	(12 and over and under 16)
		500	(16 and over)
(iv) Dependent Relative	150	200	

With a view to facilitating the settlement of double income tax relief for pensioners resident in the United Kingdom, arrangements have been made, effective as from the Year of Assessment 1951, for their assessment in respect of British Guiana tax to be undertaken by the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office in London.

On December 31, 1961, the number of objections outstanding was 599 in respect of Income Tax and 3 in respect of Excess Profits Tax.

The arrangement concluded with the United Kingdom Authorities whereby British Guiana retains the whole of the tax paid by United Kingdom enterprises operating in the Colony was maintained during 1961.

The Colony continued its accession to the Double Taxation Convention entered into between the United Kingdom and Canada.

The Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) Ordinance, No. 16, enacted in 1951 provides for relief from income tax to persons establishing or developing certain industries.

Under this Ordinance a Tax Holiday period of five years is granted by the Governor-in-Council where a Company (not being a Gold and Diamond Mining Company) carries on trade or business wholly of a developmental and risk-bearing nature and which is likely to be instrumental to the development of the resources of and beneficial to the Colony.

45 Companies have since been granted the tax holiday.

The rates of tax payable by individuals remained the same as those in force since 1949. The rates of tax on life insurance companies and other companies were as in 1951. Particulars are as follows:

Rates of Tax:

(A) Individuals—

On every dollar of the first	1,200 dollars	(£250)	6¢	(3d)
" " " " " next	2,400 "	(£500)	12¢	(6d)
" " " " " "	2,400 "	(£500)	24¢	(1/-)
" " " " " "	2,400 "	(£500)	40¢	(1/8)
" " " " " "	2,400 "	(£500)	50¢	(2/1)
" remainder of chargeable income			60¢	(2/6)

(B) Companies—

Life Insurance Companies	15 per centum
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(C) Other Companies

45 per centum

The following statements provide a comparison of Income Tax yields in recent years, the incidence of Income Tax on individuals during the Year of Assessment 1961 and a summary of Excess Profits Tax assessed for the war years. As from the Year of Assessment 1943, however, additional assessments can be raised within five years after the end of any year of assessment, and the figures in the statement of comparative Income Tax yields in respect of years 1957-1961 inclusive should not be considered as final. For example, assessments in respect of the Year of Assessment 1957 (Year of Income 1956) may continue to be raised up to December 31, 1962 and in respect of the Year of Assessment 1961 (Year of Income 1960) up to December 31, 1966.

*Incidence of Income Tax in the case of Individuals
Year of Assessment 1961*

Gross Income of assessable Individuals	\$42,809,136	(£8,918,570)
Deduction for Life Assurance, Family Allowances, etc.	20,147,369	(£4,197,369)
Chargeable Income	<u>\$22,661,767</u>	<u>(£4,721,201)</u>

COMPARATIVE INCOME TAX YIELDS
Year of Assessment 1931, 1939, 1947 to 1961.

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Year of Assessment	Year of Income	No. of Tax-payers	TAX COLLECTIBLE FROM			Total Tax Assessed
			Individuals	Life Assurance Companies	Other Companies	
1931	1930	1,179	\$ 121,000 (£ 25,208)	\$3,000 (£ 625)	\$ 118,000 (£ 24,583)	\$ 242,000 (£ 50,416)
1939	1938	1,747	\$ 125,000 (£ 26,042)	\$ 6,000 (£ 1,250)	\$ 405,000 (£ 84,375)	\$ 536,000 (£ 111,667)
1947	1946	3,915	\$ 884,000 (£184,167)	\$7,000 (£1,458)	\$4,377,000 (£ 911,875)	\$5,268,000 (£1,097,500)
1948	1947	4,513	\$1,091,000 (£227,292)	\$9,000 (£1,875)	\$4,101,000 (£ 854,375)	\$5,201,000 (£1,083,542)
1949	1948	5,679	\$1,036,000 (£215,833)	\$11,000 (£2,292)	\$4,433,000 (£ 923,542)	\$5,480,000 (£1,141,667)
1950	1949	4,433	\$1,071,000 (£223,125)	\$12,000 (£2,500)	\$5,018,000 (£1,045,417)	\$6,101,000 (£1,271,042)
1951	1950	4,704	\$1,239,000 (£258,125)	\$43,000 (£8,958)	\$6,146,000 (£1,280,417)	\$7,428,000 (£1,547,500)
1952	1951	5,624	\$1,397,000 (£291,042)	\$40,000 (£8,333)	\$7,903,000 (£1,646,458)	\$9,340,000 (£1,945,833)
1953	1952	6,852	\$1,650,000 (£343,750)	\$50,000 (£10,417)	\$9,757,000 (£2,032,708)	\$11,457,000 (£2,386,875)
1954	1953	7,429	\$1,939,000 (£403,958)	\$56,000 (£11,667)	\$11,301,000 (£2,354,375)	\$13,296,000 (£2,770,000)
1955	1954	8,928	\$2,377,000 (£495,208)	\$69,000 (£14,375)	\$12,534,000 (£2,611,250)	\$14,980,000 (£3,120,833)
1956	1955	10,017	\$2,716,000 (£565,833)	\$76,000 (£15,833)	\$13,276,000 (£2,765,834)	\$16,068,000 (£3,347,500)
1957	1956	12,989	\$2,949,000 (£614,375)	\$92,000 (£19,167)	\$15,145,000 (£3,155,208)	\$18,186,000 (£3,788,750)
1958	1957	10,235	\$3,576,000 (£745,000)	\$105,000 (£21,875)	\$17,958,000 (£3,741,250)	\$21,639,000 (£4,508,125)
1959	1958	13,492	\$3,842,000 (£800,417)	\$129,000 (£26,875)	\$13,598,000 (£2,832,916)	\$17,569,000 (£3,660,208)
1960	1959	13,792	\$4,246,000 (£884,583)	\$133,000 (£27,708)	\$14,648,000 (£3,051,667)	\$19,027,000 (£3,963,958)
1961	1960	11,047	\$4,136,000 (£861,667)	\$105,000 (£21,875)	\$14,387,000 (£2,997,291)	\$18,628,000 (£3,880,833)

**CHARGEABLE INCOME ASSESSED ON INDIVIDUALS LIABLE TO INCOME TAX
AT EACH RATE IN 1961.**

Classification	\$1—\$1,200 Up to £250	\$1,201—\$3,600 £250.4s.2d.— £750	\$3,601—\$6,000 £750.4s.2d.— £1,250	\$6,001—\$8,400 £1,250.4s.2d.— £1,750	\$8,401—\$10,800 £1,750.4s.2d.— £2,250	Over \$10,800 Over £2,250	Total Income	Total Tax
No. of Tax- payers	6¢ (3d.)	12¢ (6d.)	24¢ 1/-	40¢ (1/8)	50¢ (2/1)	60¢ (2/6)		
6,147	\$3,175,950 (£ 661,656)						\$3,175,950 (£ 661,656)	\$ 190,557.00 (£ 39,699)
2,953	\$3,543,600 (£ 738,250)	\$2,634,975 (£ 548,953)					\$6,178,575 (£1,287,203)	\$ 528,813.00 (£110,169)
885	\$1,062,000 (£ 221,250)	\$2,124,000 (£ 442,500)	\$ 971,981 (£ 202,496)				\$4,157,981 (£ 866,246)	\$ 551,875.44 (£114,975)
392	\$ 470,400 (£ 98,000)	\$ 940,800 (£ 196,000)	\$ 940,800 (£ 196,000)	\$ 410,275 (£ 85,474)			\$2,762,275 (£ 575,474)	\$ 531,022.00 (£110,630)
185	\$ 222,000 (£ 46,250)	\$ 444,000 (£ 92,500)	\$ 444,000 (£ 92,500)	\$ 444,000 (£ 92,500)	\$ 203,285 (£ 42,351)		\$1,757,285 (£ 366,101)	\$ 452,402.50 (£ 94,250)
265	\$ 318,000 (£ 66,250)	\$ 636,000 (£ 132,500)	\$ 636,000 (£ 132,500)	\$ 636,000 (£ 132,500)	\$ 636,000 (£ 132,500)	\$1,767,701 (£ 368,271)	\$ 4,629,701 (£ 964,521)	\$1,881,060.60 (£ 391,888)
10,827	\$8,791,950 (£1,831,656)	\$6,779,775 (£1,412,453)	\$2,992,781 (£ 623,496)	\$1,490,275 (£ 310,474)	\$ 839,285 (£ 174,851)	\$1,767,701 (£ 368,271)	\$22,661,767 (£ 4,721,201)	\$4,135,730.54 (£ 861,611)

INCOME TAX

*Chargeable Income Assessed on Companies**Liable to Income Tax.*

<i>Companies</i>	<i>Flat Rate</i>	<i>Total Income</i>	<i>Total Tax</i>
Life Assurance Companies ..	15%	\$ 697,095 (£ 145,228)	\$ 104,564 (£ 21,784)
Other Companies	45%	\$31,970,694 (£ 6,660,561)	\$14,386,813 (£ 2,991,253)

*Statement of Excess Profits Tax Assessed for Each
Chargeable Accounting Period to Date*

Chargeable Accounting Period ending in	1939	\$ 78,135	(£ 16,278)
" " " " " "	1940	274,188	(£ 57,123)
" " " " " "	1941	729,566	(£ 151,993)
" " " " " "	1942	2,750,147	(£ 572,947)
" " " " " "	1943	3,027,766	(£ 630,785)
" " " " " "	1944	1,615,507	(£ 336,564)
" " " " " "	1945	2,159,850	(£ 449,969)
		<hr/>	
		\$10,635,159	(£2,215,659)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Georgetown Town Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax and rate on the assessed annual rental valuation of lands and buildings within the municipal boundaries and from market fees, water rates etc. The estimated expenditure to be met from revenue for 1961 amounted to \$2,810,576.48 (£585,536. 15s. 4d.).

New Amsterdam Town Council. The revenue is raised on the appraised value of buildings and land, by a water rate, and from the sale of electricity. The estimated expenditure to be met from revenue in 1961 amounted to \$717,930 (£149,568. 15s. 0d.).

Local Authorities in Rural Areas. The revenue of each local authority is mainly derived from a rate on the appraised value of lands and buildings within its boundaries. The estimated expenditure to be met from revenue for 1961 for all local authorities amounted to \$1,290,076.00 (£268,765. 16s. 8d.), exclusive of loan repayments.

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

Currency:

Notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100 (\$=4s. 2d.) issued by the Currency Board of the British Caribbean Territories have been in circulation since August 1, 1951. The circulation of such notes in British Guiana at December 31, 1961 was \$29,204,665.

British Caribbean coins have been introduced in substitution for United Kingdom coins which together with a British Guiana 4d. groat, are being gradually withdrawn from circulation. The denominations of the new coinage are 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢. The total value of issues in all denominations was \$1,017,835 at December 31, 1961.

Banks:

There are two commercial banks operating in the country, viz: Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by Government, as a branch of the Post Office Department. The headquarters of the Bank is situated at the General Post Office, Georgetown. In 1961 there were 58 Branch Post Offices and Postal Agencies in the rural districts transacting Savings Bank business. Comparative statements showing the number of depositors and the amounts at credit of depositors' accounts on December 31, 1961 and 1960 respectively, are given hereunder:

Year	No. of Depositors	Depositors' Capital	
1960 (revised)	129,486	\$21,389,367	(£4,456,118, 2s. 6d.)
1961 (unrevised)	129,374	\$20,493,527	(£4,269,484. 15s. 10d.)
Decrease under 1960	112	<u>\$ 895,840</u>	<u>(£ 186,633. 6s. 8d.)</u>

Bank Rates:

At the commencement of the year the commercial bank rate of interest on savings account was 3% with a ceiling of \$10,000. However, with the increase in the United Kingdom Bank Rate, the interest rates were revised as follows:—

From August 1 increased to 3½%—Amount unlimited.

The Post Office Savings Bank rate remained at 3%.

The rates payable on deposit accounts and advances were also affected:

Deposits for 3 months—increased from 2% to 4% p.a. from August 1.

Deposits for 6 months—increased from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a. from August 1.

Deposits for 12 months—increased from 3% to 5% p.a. from August 1.

Advances: On January 2 the lending rate was reduced from 7% to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a. but on August 1 the rate was increased to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$.

The rates for telegraphic transfers per £100 British Sterling were:—

Selling: decreased from \$482.10 to \$481.80 up to £50,000 and \$481.50 over £50,000 from August 1.

Buying: increased from \$478.20 to \$478.50 up to £50,000 and \$478.80 over £50,000 from August 1.

Demand drafts on London—selling decreased from \$482.10 to \$481.20 from August 1 and buying increased from \$477.90 to \$478.50 up to £50,000 and \$478.80 over £50,000 from August 1.

Commission on transfers to the West Indies Federation and commission charge for collection stood at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% for the first seven months. The rate was decreased to $\frac{3}{16}$ of 1% on August 1, the minimum commission charges of 50¢ (transfers) and \$1.20 (collections) remained unchanged for the year, 1961.

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Chapter V: Commerce

The aggregate trade of British Guiana for the year 1961 reached the sum of \$294,818,130 (£61,420,443) as compared with \$274,910,479 (£57,273,016) in 1960.

Particulars of the total trade of the country in each of the past three years are shown in the following table :—

Value in dollars

	1959	1960	1961
IMPORTS	110,620,386	147,598,723	146,549,911
DOMESTIC EXPORTS ..	101,985,268	125,007,900	146,484,266
RE-EXPORTS	1,353,907	1,995,550	1,169,684
Stores for ships and aircraft			
DOMESTIC PRODUCE ..	33,769	43,039	41,859
FOREIGN PRODUCE ..	147,110	265,267	572,410
Total Trade ..	214,140,440	274,910,479	294,818,130

Appendices A and B to this chapter show the value of various commodities imported and exported, including the value of personal and household effects of immigrants and emigrants which are excluded from the total imports and exports in the above table.

Direction of Trade

The percentage distribution of the country's commodity trade (including locally produced gold) with principal countries during each

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of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 is shown hereunder :—

COUNTRIES	1959			1960			1961		
	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Trade
United Kingdom	45	41	48	39	37	38	38	25	31
Canada	8	28	18	10	25	17	7	26	16
Other Commonwealth Countries	16	15	16	15	16	16	15	16	16
United States of America	14	9	11	20	17	18	20	21	20
Other Non Commonwealth Countries	17	7	12	16	5	11	20	12	17

Note :

While re-exports are not separately shown in the above table, they are included in computing the percentages for the total trade.

Revenue

The Customs and Excise and revenue collections for the year were as follows:—

Import Duty	..	..	..	22,296,766
Export Duty	..	..	..	1,137,649
Fees: bonded Warehouse	..	..	..	79,398
Excise Duty:—				
Rum	..	..	..	5,329,156
Beer	..	..	..	558,366
Spirituos Compounds	..	..	..	63,117
Licences	..	..	..	214,520
Other Collections	..	..	..	197,110
Total Net Receipts	..	..	..	<u>29,876,082</u>

Rice. 121,559 tons of milled rice were produced during the crop year ended September 30, 1961, of which 30,357 tons were consumed locally, 72,343 tons were exported and 17,859 tons were carried over into the new crop year.

The export prices for rice supplied to the West Indies remained the same as in the previous year, namely:—

Super	—	\$21.30	per bag of 180 lb. gross f.o.b. Georgetown
First Quality	—	19.20	do.
Second Quality	—	16.95	do.

The export prices for rice supplied to Cuba were as follows:—

Special Super	—	\$24.07	per bag of 180 lb. gross f.o.b. Georgetown
White B	—	23.00	do.

The 1961 Autumn Crop was planted and harvested under ideal conditions on an increased acreage, and yielded a record of 111,598 tons.

Sugar

At the Commonwealth Sugar discussions held in London in 1961, the "negotiated price" to be paid by the U.K. for Commonwealth Sugar during 1962 was fixed at £45.15s. 3d. per ton—an increase of 13s. 3d. on the previous year's price. This agreement has been extended for a further year.

Import and Export Policy

Import licences issued by the Competent Authority are required for trade with all foreign countries except for goods which come within the scope of the Open General Import Licences.

Certain goods produced locally and some goods for re-export must be covered by specific export licences. All other goods may be exported under Open General Export Licences.

During the year the Open General Import Licences were extended to include shirts, pyjamas and underwear.

Trading

Owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the Rupuni, cattle from the area was banned by Order-in-Council. To avert what might have been a serious meat shortage, Government imported 35,744 lbs. of poultry meat. Added to this the Director of Marketing was able at short notice to obtain cattle from the Abary and Ebini. This nullified any attempt contemplated of adversely exploiting the situation.

Edible Oil

Copra production for the year 1961 has exceeded all expectations. Owing to favourable weather conditions, and to the coconut farmer becoming increasingly alive to his responsibilities to the estate, production this year which amounted to 6,650 tons exceeds last year's total by 1,318 tons.

APPENDIX "A"

VALUE OF IMPORTS (C.I.F.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Unit — \$ C.I.F.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 0—FOOD	22,147,613	24,754,712	25,750,695
<i>Division</i>			
00—Live animals chiefly for food ..	43,472	141,199	61,235
01—Meat and Meat preparations ..	1,758,839	2,056,797	2,238,164
02—Dairy products, eggs and honey	4,647,165	5,693,315	5,670,718
03—Fish and fish preparations ..	1,999,183	2,371,503	2,216,655
04—Cereal and cereal preparations	5,358,334	5,339,127	5,977,419
05—Fruits and vegetables	3,821,893	4,220,894	4,211,771
06—Sugar and sugar preparations ..	323,749	337,343	390,100
07—Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,608,720	1,721,368	1,869,140
08—Feeding stuff for animals (not incl. unmilled cereals)	1,216,162	1,436,603	1,482,614
09—Miscellaneous food prepara- tions	1,369,541	1,436,563	1,632,879
SECTION 1—BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	1,687,863	2,118,169	2,376,372
<i>Division</i>			
11—Beverages	831,618	1,290,076	1,433,068
12—Tobacco and tobacco manu- factures	856,245	828,093	943,304
SECTION 2—CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUELS	805,349	919,283	810,971
<i>Division</i>			
21—Hides, skins and fur skins, un- dressed	—	—	1,018
22—Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	147,380	3,612	100,716
24—Wood, lumber and cork	319,346	369,752	299,020
26—Textile fibres, not manufactured into yarn, thread, or fabrics, and waste	62,257	60,950	76,886
27—Crude fertilizers and crude min- erals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones	215,524	418,117	259,008
28—Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	—	10	13,333
29—Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.e.s.	60,843	66,842	60,990

VALUE OF IMPORTS (C. I. F.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ C. I. F.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 3—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	9,168,313	11,183,256	12,927,116
<i>Division</i>			
31—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	9,168,313	11,183,256	12,927,116
SECTION 4—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS ..	1,386,375	1,802,085	1,370,087
<i>Division</i>			
41—Animal and vegetable oils (not essential oils) fats, greases and derivatives ..	1,386,375	1,802,085	1,370,087
SECTION 5—CHEMICALS ..	9,017,872	790,082	13,435,555
<i>Division</i>			
51—Chemical elements and compounds	561,551	10,245,679	3,878,185
52—Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas ..	24,339	32,688	45,307
53—Dyeing, tanning and colour- ing materials	1,417,687	1,916,775	1,532,799
54—Medicinal and pharmaceu- tical products	1,992,876	2,086,001	2,232,457
55—Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations ..	1,620,619	1,914,213	2,154,483
56—Fertilizers, manufactured ..	2,440,490	1,965,771	2,418,679
59—Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals, materials and pro- ducts	960,310	1,540,149	1,173,645

VALUE OF IMPORTS (C. I. F.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ C.I.F.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 6—MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	28,995,741	36,085,389	33,249,784
<i>Division</i>			
61—Leather, leather manufac- tures n.e.s. and dressed furs ..	37,762	45,836	35,698
62—Rubber manufactures n.e.s. ..	1,409,938	2,124,821	2,346,611
63—Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture) ..	841,640	661,333	777,041
64—Paper, paperboard and manu- factures thereof ..	2,086,199	2,296,850	2,907,898
65—Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles and related products	9,199,243	13,203,252	11,101,784
66—Non-metallic mineral manu- factures, n.e.s.	3,980,030	4,651,901	4,457,582
67—Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	159,117	194,109	186,697
68—Base metals	5,146,745	6,288,490	5,464,124
69—Manufactures of metals ..	6,225,067	6,618,797	5,972,349
SECTION 7—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT ..	26,357,071	44,898,515	41,936,015
<i>Division</i>			
71—Machinery other than electric	14,759,301	28,054,296	27,232,179
72—Electric machinery, apparat- us and appliances	5,143,839	8,062,070	5,275,681
73—Transport equipment	6,453,931	8,782,149	9,428,155
SECTION 8—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ..	10,903,625	15,092,295	14,555,448
<i>Division</i>			
81—Prefabricated buildings, sani- tary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings ..	924,203	1,265,568	1,425,573
82—Furniture and fixtures	927,369	1,396,824	1,370,854
83—Travel goods and handbags and similar articles	277,887	458,179	398,106
84—clothing	1,887,287	2,663,869	2,272,803
85—Footwear	2,476,002	3,093,073	2,975,704
86—Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, pho- tographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	865,959	1,527,343	1,366,174

VALUE OF IMPORTS (C.I.F.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ C.I.F.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 8—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES (Contd.)			
89—Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	3,544,918	4,687,439	4,746,234
SECTION 9—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS AND COM- MODITIES, N.E.S.	532,083	499,341	588,885
<i>Division</i>			
92—Live animals other than for food	46,233	79,867	91,020
93—Returned goods and special transactions	485,850	419,474	497,865
TOTAL OF ALL SECTIONS ..	111,001,350	147,598,724	147,000,928

APPENDIX "B"

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC
PRODUCE (F. O. B.)ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 0—FOOD	63,968,666	78,260,820	85,876,830
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	28,090	37,731	36,567
<i>Division</i>			
00—Live animals, chiefly for food	54,587	54,234	119,704
01—Meat and meat preparations ..	18,361	35,353	10,330
02—Dairy products, eggs and honey	373	86	747
03—Fish and fish preparations ..	744,687	1,651,265	2,739,863
04—Cereals and cereal prepara- tions	13,844,809	15,413,598	22,643,513
05—Fruits and vegetables ..	110,973	213,034	226,303
06—Sugar and sugar prepara- tions	48,702,237	60,245,348	59,544,519
07—Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof ..	324,922	270,687	145,672
08—Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	119,791	314,857	379,698
09—Miscellaneous food prepara- tions	19,836	24,627	29,914
SECTION 1—BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3,630,078	3,132,833	3,183,300
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	4,498	3,919	5,028
<i>Division</i>			
11—Beverages	3,625,548	3,128,839	3,178,209
12—Tobacco and tobacco manu- factures	32	75	63
SECTION 2—CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUELS ..	29,543,724	36,267,707	50,049,570
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	855	1,348	133
<i>Division</i>			
21—Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	38,266	43,158	34,535
22—Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	—	5,712	40,564
23—Crude rubber, including syn- thetic, and reclaimed ..	596,165	530,551	631,326

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE (F. O. B.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1969	1961
SECTION 2 — CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUELS (Contd.)			
<i>Division</i>			
24—Wood, lumber and cork ..	3,604,309	3,793,228	3,243,289
25—Pulp and paper waste ..	—	—	—
26—Textile fibres not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics and waste ..	3,805	380	282
27—Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones ..	9,613	12,938	9,468
28—Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ..	25,281,688	31,877,356	46,088,586
29—Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.e.s. ..	8,923	3,036	1,387
SECTION 3 — MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	725	713	333
<i>Division</i>			
31—Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials ..	725	713	333
SECTION 4—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	122	1	301
	122	1	13
<i>Division</i>			
41—Animal and vegetable oils (not essential oils), fats, greases and derivatives ..	—	—	288
SECTION 5—CHEMICALS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	1,162,540	1,322,157	1,253,925
	175	26	96
<i>Division</i>			
51—Chemical elements and compounds ..	5,830	4,541	1,759
53—Dyeing, tanning and louring materials ..	—	—	336

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC
PRODUCE (F.O.B.)**

*ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST*

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 5—CHEMICALS			
<i>(Contd.)</i>			
<i>Division</i>			
54—Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	605,944	699,471	687,955
55—Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations ..	497,164	584,137	541,003
59—Explosives and miscellaneous chemical materials and products	53,427	33,982	22,776
SECTION 6—MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	3,116,802 5	4,845,390 1	5,264,979 2
<i>Division</i>			
61—Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furs	10,870	11,703	23,652
62—Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	—	—	—
63—Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture) ..	66,982	62,964	89,799
64—Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof ..	49	310	1,651
65—Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles and related products	375	235	—
66—Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	140	—	—
67—Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	3,037,881	4,770,177	5,149,677
68—Base metals	—	—	150
69—Manufactures of metals ..	500	—	48
SECTION 7—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	160	594,793	255,000
<i>Division</i>			
71—Machinery other than electric	160	—	—
72—Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—
73—Transport equipment ..	—	594,793	255,000

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE (F. O. B.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 8—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ..	361,465	365,134	399,175
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	24	13	20
<i>Division</i>			
81—Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	2,000	—	—
82—Furniture and fixtures	551	829	2,119
83—Travel goods and handbags and similar articles	816	201	—
84—Clothing	168,998	208,903	266,482
85—Footwear	—	—	—
86—Professional, scientific and con- trolling instruments, photo- graphic and optical goods, watches and clocks	480	3,413	29,824
89—Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	188,596	151,775	100,730
SECTION 9—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS AND COM- MODITIES, N.E.S.	246,869	261,391	261,742
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	—	—	—
<i>Division</i>			
92—Live animals other than for food	195,069	241,694	242,347
93—Returned goods and special transactions	12,498	19,697	19,042
99—Gold	39,302	—	353
TOTAL OF ALL SECTIONS ..	102,031,151	125,050,939	146,545,155
Of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	33,769	43,039	41,859

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE (F.O.B)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 0 — FOOD	35,533	60,455	52,990
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	17,982	23,343	23,923
<i>Division</i>			
00—Live animals chiefly for food	—	375	—
01—Meat and meat preparations	20	57	304
02—Dairy products, eggs and honey	2,061	1,780	1,035
03—Fish and fish preparations	241	61	2,164
04—Cereals and cereal preparations	738	8,681	11,020
05—Fruits and vegetables	11,779	19,878	4,978
06—Sugar and sugar preparations	—	219	283
07—Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,619	3,716	4,265
08—Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	—	—	300
09—Miscellaneous food preparations	1,093	2,349	4,718
SECTION 1—BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	2,399	2,973	4,654
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	1,774	977	3,953
<i>Division</i>			
11—Beverages	615	1,996	701
12—Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	10	—	—
SECTION 2—CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUELS	891	449	763
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	241	207	228
<i>Division</i>			
21—Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	—	—	—
22—Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	—	—	—
23—Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	—	—	—
24—Wood, lumber, and cork	—	—	—
25—Pulp and paper waste	—	—	—
26—Textile fibres not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics and waste	40	—	380

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE (F. O. B.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 2—CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUELS (Contd.)			
<i>Division</i>			
27—Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones ..	370	200	
28—Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	—		
29—Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.e.s.	240	42	155
SECTION 3—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	138,987	245,153	556,631
	125,152	237,506	539,544
<i>Division</i>			
31—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	13,835	7,647	17,087
SECTION 4—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	994	2,540	888
	19	584	298
<i>Division</i>			
41—Animal and vegetable oils (not including essential oils) fats, greases and derivatives ..	975	1,956	590
SECTION 5—CHEMICALS			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers	39,238	46,565	32,799
	1,502	1,708	1,491
<i>Division</i>			
51—Chemical elements and compounds	16,307	601	1,172
52—Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	—	476	685
53—Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,954	929	2,427
54—Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8,605	10,533	8,892

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF FOREIGN
PRODUCE (F.O.B.)ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ C.I.F.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 5 — CHEMICALS			
<i>(Contd.)</i>			
<i>Division</i>			
55—Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations ..	10,659	31,140	17,426
56—Fertilizers, manufactured ..	—	800	—
59—Explosives and miscellaneous chemical materials and products	211	378	706
SECTION 6—MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	163,511	151,291	183,357
	321	281	2,383
<i>Division</i>			
61—Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs ..	—	103	8
62—Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. ..	4,563	96	3,666
63—Wood and cork manufactures excluding furniture	629	6,639	5,386
64—Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	3,753	16,879	7,614
65—Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles and related products	62,772	59,382	108,127
66—Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	3,761	19,180	1,607
67—Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	1,969	121	5,412
68—Base metals	38,267	3,850	8,561
69—Manufactures of metals ..	47,476	44,760	40,593
SECTION 7—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT			
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	653,251	607,328	485,588
	92	357	416
<i>Division</i>			
71—Machinery other than electric	370,066	398,681	264,373
72—Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	38,519	64,999	43,266
73—Transport equipment	244,574	143,291	177,533

COMMERCE

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE (F. O. B.)

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION LIST

Unit — \$ F.O.B.

COMMODITY	1959	1960	1961
SECTION 8—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ..	134,230	157,332	111,205
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	27	304	174
<i>Division</i>			
81—Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1,389	3,622	523
82—Furniture and Fixtures	673	3,252	3,366
83—Travel goods and hand-bags and similar articles	477	1,379	786
84—Clothing	5,621	1,986	2,667
85—Footwear	18,109	19,446	23,964
86—Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	46,305	104,200	32,688
89—Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	61,629	23,143	47,037
SECTION 9—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES, N.E.S.	862,846	986,727	889,160
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	—	—	—
<i>Division</i>			
91—Postal packages	—	—	—
92—Live animals other than for food	22,325	78,330	19,142
93—Returned goods and special transactions	840,521	908,397	870,018
99—Gold	—	—	—
TOTAL OF ALL SECTIONS ..	2,031,880	2,260,817	2,318,035
of which Ships' Stores/Bunkers ..	147,110	265,267	572,410

Chapter VI: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

The total area under cultivation in British Guiana is approximately 280,000 acres, about 0.5 per cent of the total area of the country, and this is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. Grazing, mostly for cattle, is available both on the coastlands and on the savannahs in the interior. Pastures on the lower reaches of the rivers are for the most part poorly drained, and there is little attempt at the cultivation of grasses. There are some 6,000 square miles of rough pasture lands in the interior (Rupununi), but the quality of grazing land is poor, mainly on account of mineral deficiencies in the soil.

More than four-fifths of the total land area is covered by forests, parts of the more accessible of which are exploited for timber, principally greenheart, firwood and charcoal and balata.

Land conservation is mostly confined to certain sections of the sea coast which are protected by sea defences.

Water conservation is carried out in the catchment areas of certain rivers. The chief conservancies are the East Demerara Water Conservancy embracing a catchment area of about 190 square miles between the Demerara and Mahaica Rivers and the West Demerara Water Conservancy situated between the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers with a catchment area of about 94 square miles. There are natural catchment areas on the right bank of the Canje River and on the Essequibo Coast. Water conservation and utilisation are controlled by legislation, viz., the East Demerara Water Conservancy Ordinance, Chapter 236, the Boerasirie Creek Ordinance, Chapter 275, and the Drainage and Irrigation Ordinance, Chapter 192.

Land Ownership. The issue of title for Crown Lands is subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, Chapter 175, and the Crown Lands Regulations which are administered by the Department of Lands and Mines. Unalienated Crown Lands comprise about 90 per cent of the area of the country. Crown Lands may be alienated by the Governor acting on behalf of Her Majesty and Colony lands by the Governor-in-Council acting under the provisions of the Lands and Mines Department Ordinance, Chapter 170.

The indigenous inhabitants (known as Amerindians) are specially provided for by the Amerindian Ordinance, Chapter 58,

which was brought into operation by proclamation on September 18, 1953. Under this Ordinance more than 6,000 square miles of Crown lands have been declared to be Amerindian Reservations, and all residents of such reservations are permitted to occupy and use the land free from all rates and taxes. The Amerindians are protected by Government when residing within the areas reserved for them. They do not hold title for lands within the reservations, but enjoy certain privileges over Crown Lands.

Freehold land owned by the non-indigenous inhabitants of the country falls into two categories, *viz.*, land alienated by the Dutch prior to 1803 and land alienated by the Crown subsequent to 1831. The total area of freehold land falling in these categories is approximately 1,178 square miles. Land alienated by the Crown subsequent to 1831 comprises about 777 square miles disposed of in the form of absolute grants and conditional purchase grants.

The freehold land includes "Colony Land" which was either purchased by the Colony of British Guiana or granted to the British Guiana Government by the Crown. At present the colony owns an area of about 26,000 acres. Of this area 6,916.46 acres are held under lease by the United States Government.

Types of Land Tenure: In the days of the Dutch occupation, alienation of land was by means of freehold grants. This was followed after 1831 by the issue of absolute grants of land by the Crown. These gave indefeasible title, and this form of grant continued until the early part of the present century, when it was decided that land should be disposed of by conditional purchase grants which gave the grantees the right to use the land and pay the purchase price therefor in five annual instalments. The grant was subject to beneficial occupation of land during the conditional period after which, provided the purchase money was paid, it was made absolute and became freehold. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance the mineral rights are reserved to the Crown. In 1938, it was announced that conditional freehold grants of Crown Land would not be made except under special circumstances and that Crown Lands would ordinarily be rented under leases or licences of occupancy for terms not exceeding 99 years. This period has since been reduced to 21 years and recently revised to 25 years. Leases, licences and permissions to occupy Crown or Colony Lands for agriculture, cattle grazing, wood-cutting, balata extracting, quarrying for stone, collecting gums, plants, etc., may be obtained on terms and conditions which are prescribed under the Crown Lands Regulations.

During 1961, 508 applications for titles for agricultural, grazing, residential and business purposes were granted by the Department of Lands and Mines affecting a total of 21,285.193 acres of

Crown and Colony Land. These included 148 applications for renewals of expired titles totalling 7,740.783 acres. In addition to this 16 renewals of permission for grazing over 666.14 square miles of hinterland savannah were granted.

In April 1956, Government commenced systematic inspection of Crown Lands held under title with a view to terminating titles where the conditions attached to these titles were not being complied with and the areas were not beneficially occupied, so as to make these areas available to meet the requirements of persons in need of land. During 1961, 12 Licences of Occupancy, 77 agricultural leases and 5 residential and business leases were terminated. These covered a total area of 2,303.3219 acres, possession of which was resumed on behalf of the Crown.

Types of Renting System: The renting of lands held under Crown and Colony Land leases are subject to the approval of the Governor or the Governor-in-Council on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. The renting of lands for rice cultivation is controlled by law, viz., the Rice Farmers (Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1956, which repealed a previous Ordinance enacted in 1945. There is no other restriction on the renting of freehold land.

Water Resources: The Hydro-electric Power Ordinance, 1956 was enacted on November 30, 1956, to make provision for the grant of licences authorising the utilisation of the waters of the Colony for the purpose of generating electrical energy and for matters connected therewith. Regulations No. 8 of 1957 made under the provisions of that Ordinance, came into force on May 1, 1957.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land Development Department: Land Development Schemes have been operated by Government over a period of years, abandoned sugar and other estates having been acquired from time to time for the purpose. The Department of Land Development was administered by a Director of Land Development assisted by a Deputy Director. The Department was integrated with the Ministry of Natural Resources on April 1, 1961. The Land Development Division of the Ministry is now responsible for the operation of the various settlement schemes, for advice as to suitable areas for development and occupation by selected peasant farmers, and for the co-ordination of proposals for such development in close consultation with the Departments of Agriculture and Drainage and Irrigation regarding the suitability and utilisation of the areas for the economic production of crops, size of holdings and such drain-

age and irrigation works as are required to be undertaken. Its primary function lies not only in bringing more land under beneficial occupation, but also in development of family size farms and the building of a strong, economically independent, farming community. Certain major land reclamation and water control schemes in progress in Essequibo, Berbice and West Demerara are intended to meet the need for more land, but it is also hoped to obtain quick results by improving and bringing into use a number of scattered areas of Crown Land which are not being beneficially used in the rear of existing schemes, as well as suitable land on the river banks.

Particulars of Existing Schemes

West Demerara Government Estates (Windsor Forest, La Jalousie and Hague). 3,846 acres of land are occupied by 450 settlers to whom house lots have been sold on easy terms and a number of agricultural lots leased on a 99 years basis at a rental of \$6.00 per acre per annum with the right of renewal. No provision was made in the lease, which was issued as far back as 1915, for revision of this rate of rental, and under the terms of the lease Government is responsible for the maintenance of the Estates and for payment of all water rates and drainage charges levied thereon.

A number of agricultural lots have also been leased for a period of 21 years at a rental of \$6.00 per acre per annum with the right of renewal, and as any of the existing leases expire new leases are issued for a period of 21 years at a rental of \$15.00 per acre per annum. In 1961, 2,095 acres of rice and 345 acres of vegetable crops were under cultivation. Communal byre facilitates dairy farming, and a communal pasture is available for dry cows and another for steers. 84 acres of bush were cleared during the year — 60 acres at La Jalousie and 24 acres at Hague. It was decided that Government should relinquish administrative control of this Scheme with effect from December 31, 1961.

Recurrent expenditure on this scheme during 1961 amounted to \$42,030.90 (provisional) and revenue \$17,010.30 (provisional).

Vergenoegen Land Development Scheme: Vergenoegen Land Development Scheme comprising of Sections Vergenoegen, Philadelphia, Barnwell and Greenwich Park is situated on the East Bank of Essequibo, and is approximately 18 miles from Georgetown.

Its area of 3,595 acres is occupied by some 182 families. During the year several settlers who had holdings of less than 20 acres were allocated additional land to bring their holdings up to 20 acres.

The lands at the Scheme are allocated for the cultivation of rice (2,043 acres), dairy and provision farming. Cultivation plots are leased for 21 years with the right of renewal for a similar period: the rate of rental is subject to revision every five years.

House lots are leased on similar terms, but provision has been made to sell the lots outright to settlers.

Three artesian wells with an overhead tank have been provided and pure water is within easy reach of settlers.

1,896 acres of rice and 223 acres of provision were under cultivation in 1961.

Dairy farming is practised, 21 communal byres capable of accommodating a dairy herd of 116 animals being in use.

It was decided that Government should relinquish administrative control of this scheme with effect from December 31, 1961.

Recurrent expenditure on this scheme in 1961 amounted to \$40,143.41 (provisional) and revenue \$19,596.62 (provisional).

Anna Regina Estates (Essequibo District): The Anna Regina Land Development Scheme is situated on the Essequibo Coast, approximately 12 miles from Adventure. The Scheme comprises the 1st and 2nd Depths of a group of eight Plantations, Reliance, Bush Lot, Anna Regina, Henrietta, Richmond, La Belle Alliance, Lima and the 2nd depth of Devonshire Castle.

The Anna Regina Scheme now embraces an area of 4,918 acres; 4,431 acres were under rice cultivation during 1961 and 152 acres for pasture. Cultivation lots are leased on terms and conditions similar to those of the Vergenoegen Scheme. It has been decided to sell the house lots to the settlers. There are about eight hundred families on the Scheme whose economy is based mainly on rice cultivation. Thirteen houses were completed and eleven under construction during 1961. A rice mill is operated within the settlement by the British Guiana Rice Development Company Limited.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department carried out on behalf of the Scheme certain works during 1961 including the construction of 11 check sluices, and the excavation of irrigation and drainage trenches.

During the year the Anna Regina Secondary School was opened at the Scheme.

Recurrent expenditure on this scheme during 1961 amounted to \$19,302.54 (provisional) and revenue \$58,096.42 (provisional).

The Charity-Amazon Scheme (Pomeroon River District): The Charity/Amazon Land Development Scheme is situated approximately 20 miles up the Pomeroon River on its right bank.

The Scheme comprises 170.5 acres laid out into 140 house lots and 35 cultivation plots. These lots have been rented under temporary agreement pending the settlement of the terms of the proposed leases. The cultivation lots are under mixed cultivation.

There are fifty settlers at the Scheme who are engaged mainly in the cultivation of ground provisions, citrus and coffee.

It has been decided that this Scheme should be planned as a township to serve the Pomeroon River District and the northern area of the Essequibo Coast. A layout plan for the area has been prepared by the Planning Officer.

The roof of the market shed was renewed with sheets during the year.

Recurrent expenditure on this Scheme during 1961 amounted to \$8,952.28 (provisional) and revenue \$4,890.02 (provisional).

Improvement and Expansion of Existing Schemes: A further programme of development works and services embracing all existing schemes was drawn up with the primary object of bringing more land under cultivation and ensuring efficient use of, and maximum production from the land. It was recommended that expenditure under this new programme should be financed on the basis of a two-thirds Colonial Development and Welfare Grant and a one-third contribution from local funds. However, in January, 1959, a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant of \$221,016.00 for the period January 1, 1957 to March 31, 1960 was approved under Scheme D3682, on the basis of 66 2/3% of capital expenditure during the period January 1, 1957 to August 31, 1957, and 80% of capital expenditure during the period January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960. In July, 1960 a further Colonial Development and Welfare Grant of \$70,200 under Scheme D 3682 A was approved to meet 90% of the estimated cost of clearing, surveying and laying out additional land at the Government Land Settlements at Essequibo Estates, Vergenoegen and Cane Grove. In 1961 the Scheme continued on the same basis and the following works were carried out:—

Essequibo Estates: 540 acres of land for rice cultivation were cleared. These lands were used to consolidate the holdings of eighty settlers.

The construction of several check sluices and intakes were completed, also relief box kokers were put down.

Two culverts were installed. The access roads to the Scheme were metalled with burnt earth.

One bridge was constructed.

Expenditure in 1961 amounted to \$32,738.78.

Vergenoegen: All work has been completed in respect of the following items under the Scheme:—

Extension of cultivation of Savannah Pasture.

Improvement of Communal Grazing Area.

Metalling of Streets.

Improvement of Drainage — Barnwell and Greenwich Park.

Approximately 200 acres of land were cleared by farmers. Expenditure in 1961 amounted to \$666.60.

New Schemes:

Mara Land Development Scheme: The rehabilitation and development of Plantation Mara *cum annexis* comprising about 3,870 acres on the East Bank of the Berbice River was continued during 1961, in accordance with proposals approved as Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D 3188 A.

All rice fields were re-levelled and smouses built. One thousand and sixty acres of rice were cultivated for the Autumn crop. 160 acres of this were lost however as a result of a slight outbreak of "Blast" disease and harvesting difficulties. 15 acres of black eye peas were planted by settlers after the crop.

Eleven settlers were allocated rice and homestead plots which were surrendered by previous holders. Forty-five acres of bush were cleared by farmsteaders, four of whom were transferred to other plots as their original plots were considered unsuitable. One hundred citrus plants were supplied by the Department of Agriculture to the farmsteaders.

8,706 rods of drains were dug for the development of the Cocoa Area, L'Enterprise/Ma Retraite. Drainage and irrigation boxes were constructed for individual plots. The layout and subdivision of fifty-two cocoa plots and their homestead plots were completed. Applications have been invited from the public for these plots.

Development expenditure on this Scheme during 1961 amounted to \$54,794.14 (provisional) and revenue to \$3,960.46 (provisional).

Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$59,026.86 (provisional).

Garden of Eden Land Development Scheme: Plantation Garden of Eden, an abandoned sugar estate comprising 1,200 acres on the East Bank of the Demerara River was purchased in 1956. Work on the rehabilitation and development of the area was begun in 1956 and has continued in 1961 in accordance with development

proposals submitted and approved as Colonial Development Scheme No. D 3187.

The Scheme has been surveyed and laid out into approximately 7½ acre and 25 acre plots. The 7½ acre plots have been allocated to citrus and mixed provision farmers and the 25 acre plots to dairy farmers. The total number of plots at the Scheme is 78.

76 plots have been allocated to settlers, one has been reserved for a Primary School and one is being used by the Department of Agriculture as a demonstration plot. During the year settlers continued to clear and cultivate their holdings. 137 acres were cleared and 81 acres planted by settlers with assistance under a supervised Agricultural Credit Scheme, operated by the British Guiana Credit Corporation with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. The surfacing of the scheme's two main roads with burnt earth by self-help was nearly completed.

Water is supplied from artesian wells to the scheme.

All drainage and irrigation works are under the control of the Drainage and Irrigation Department.

Development expenditure on this scheme during 1961 amounted to \$20,101.48 (provisional) and recurrent expenditure of \$12,427.23 (provisional).

Revenue amounted to \$2,278.15 (provisional).

Onverwagt Land Development Scheme: Plantation Onverwagt was handed over to Government by the British Guiana Rice Development Company Limited in March, 1955. The area comprises about 6,000 acres of which 5,200 acres were allocated to farmers for rice cultivation. A scheme has been prepared for the layout of some 720 acres into homesteads of approximately 5 acres each to accommodate 144 families, each of whom will in addition to a homestead plot, be allocated a rice plot of 10 acres.

5,093 acres of rice were planted during the year. Improvements were made to the drainage and irrigation works.

One bridge was built at the scheme.

Recurrent expenditure in 1961 amounted to \$42,503.90 (provisional) and revenue \$20,573.69 (provisional).

Black Bush Polder: The development of the Black Bush Polder Scheme comprising 27,000 acres on the Corentyne, Berbice, was continued during 1961 in accordance with proposals approved as Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Nos. D 4228 and D 4553.

The Schemes are responsible for the clearing of lands within the Polder, for the allocation of rice plots and plots for growing

other crops to selected peasant farmers, also the development of the Community Zones at Lesbeholden, Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department is responsible for the maintenance of all drainage and irrigation works and the Department of Agriculture gives technical advice on all agricultural aspects.

The Co-operative Department is responsible for granting financial assistance for preparation of lands, purchasing seed paddy and reaping, transportation, storage and milling of paddy.

Three Rice Mills have been erected in the Polder.

2,300 acres of bush were cleared during the year leaving 1380 acres to be cleared. The lands at Mibikuri South and Joanna North have been cleared completely

Rice plots and homesteads allocated in the various sections of the Polder during the year are as under :—

Lesbeholden	10
Mibikuri	381
Joanna	215
Yakusari	309
	915

1133 families have now been allocated lands at the Polder. 17,874 acres of rice were cultivated during the year. The Co-operative Societies experienced great difficulties in harvesting the autumn crop but with assistance given by the Land Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources a total of 139,359 bags of paddy were reaped. The Department of Agriculture cultivated approximately 400 acres of pure line seed paddy, which will be distributed to farmers.

Several settlers have begun to cultivate their homestead plots and erect houses. At December 31, 1961 the following houses were erected:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Houses Erected</i>	
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>
Lesbeholden	120	10
Mibikuri	25	30
Joanna	16	10
Yakusari	6	10
	167	60

The digging of drains in the Community Zones at Lesbeholden and Mibikuri was completed while the digging of drains at Joanna and Yakusari was almost completed at the end of the year.

621 rods of roadway were sheeted with brown sand and metalled in the Community Zones at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

About five miles of roadway were graded in the Lesbeholden to Yakusari Community Zones.

At the end of the year the Government School at Lesbeholden was almost completed while those at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari were in the course of erection. A deep well was sunk at Lesbeholden. An overhead tank was erected and pipe lines laid around the zone.

Shallow wells were sunk at Mibikuri, Joanna and Yakusari.

Quarters have been erected for a Nurse Midwife at Lesbeholden.

Two new D-7 Caterpillar Tractors with K.G. Rome equipment were purchased during the year for clearing land. There are now 12 tractors on the Scheme -- 2 D-7, 7 D-6 and 3 D-4.

There is a pound in the Polder which is situated at Lesbeholden. 4,143 animals were impounded during the year.

A new Redifon receiving and transmitting set was purchased during the harvesting operations and put into use.

Development expenditure on this Scheme during 1961 was as under:—

Lesbeholden	\$13,752.94	(provisionat)
Mibikuri, Joanna, Yakusari	\$237,283.99	(provisional)

Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$22,841.25 (provisional) and revenue \$26,302.54.

Wauna—Yarakita (North West District): This scheme was approved under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme (D 4790) and commenced in September 1961.

A reinforced concrete bridge over the Wanaina Creek was completed.

The clearing of a 20-foot wide tract for the Farm Road to Yarakita was completed for a distance of about 4 miles.

The construction of a greenheart prefabricated house is in progress.

Development expenditure on this Scheme during 1961 amounted to \$2,779.37 (provisional).

AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is administered by a Director, Deputy Director and three Assistant Directors. The latter supervise three main divisions—Research, Extension, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry. Under the Development Programme an additional Assistant Director was appointed in 1961, on secondment. A marketing Division, comprising Produce Depots, a Wholesale Fish Market, a Bacon and Ham Factory, a Milk Pasteurisation Plant and a Processing Factory formerly administered direct by the Director and Deputy is now administered by a Director of Marketing under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Processing Factory is no longer operated, since a local Company, the B.G. Stockfeeds Ltd. has taken over the production of stockfeeds in the country. The Fisheries Services continued to be administered by the Director and Deputy.

The permanent establishment of the Department in 1961 comprised 49 senior administrative and professional, 67 junior technical personnel and 33 clerical officers. There was also a large number of temporary staff and labourers.

The Department is required to conduct experiments and investigations on established and new crops with the object of improving agricultural practices and production and to encourage the use by farmers of information gained therefrom; to execute and advise on the agricultural policy of the Government and other matters directly affecting agriculture; to assist in the administration of agricultural loans and to organise the markets of agricultural produce and fisheries. It also provides technical assistance to the Land Development Schemes.

In 1961, the Department's Budget provided for expenditure of a recurrent nature amounting to \$2,138,152.00 while the country's Development Budget provided \$1,346,276.00 for agricultural schemes.

Principal Crops

Sugar and By-Products. These comprise by far the most important agricultural exports of the country. Their value far exceeds the combined export value of other crops.

Total production of sugar in the country was 324,745 tons, of which 319,937 tons were produced by estates and 4,808 tons by farmers. Comparable figures for 1960 were 334,441 tons comprising 327,421 tons from estates and 7,020 tons from farmers.

Estate production of sugar is in the hands of two large Companies operating 11 sugar factories with capacities ranging from 10,000 to 40,000 tons of sugar per annum. Their combined capacity is a little over 300,000 tons. The land area of sugar estates varies in size from 934 acres to 13,000 acres. In 1961 they harvested a total of 100,743 acres of cane as compared with 95,799 acres in 1960. The yield was approximately 36.2 tons of cane per acre which was equal to approximately 3.18 tons of sugar per acre. This was lower than 1960 by 3.9 tons of cane and 0.42 tons of sugar per acre. The dry weather which prevailed in the first five months of the year has been one of the primary factors which contributed to a low quality of cane and reduced yield.

Production. Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, about 167,724 tons of sugar were sold to the United Kingdom at a negotiated price of \$213.32 (£44.8s. 10d.) per ton c.i.f. in 1960. The 1961 negotiated quota under this agreement was 166,367 tons and the negotiated price \$216.48 (£45.2s) per ton c.i.f. The total quantity of sugar consumed locally in 1960 was estimated to be in the vicinity of 20,000 tons. The local maximum wholesale price (unweighted average for all grades) remained at \$160.16 (£33.7s.4d) per ton, this rate having been effective since 1951. The balance of sugar was sold to Canada and the United Kingdom at World Market prices, with additional advantage of preferential tariffs.

The production of rum in 1961 was estimated to be 2.8 million proof gallons. The output of molasses was estimated to be in the vicinity of 17.2 million gallons in 1961, and the surplus exported was 9.3 million gallons in January-September.

The gradual centralisation of sugar processing progressed further in 1961, and a few more mills were equipped with more up-to-date machinery to increase their overall efficiency. A modern sugar factory at La Bonne Intention with a capacity of 33,000 tons of raw sugar, and which caters for the estates of La Bonne Intention, Ogle and Houston was completed and operated satisfactorily during the year. The Bulk Storage and Loading Plant with a capacity of 40,000 tons of sugar is operating satisfactorily. Special trucks fitted with tanks with capacity of approximately 7 tons of sugar are used to transport sugar from some factories to the Bulk Loading Plant. Water transport is still used by factories in Berbice and West Demerara.

Rice. Rice is the second most important agricultural export. However, in terms of acreage, rice occupies more than twice as large an area as sugar and is grown chiefly on heavy clay soils and pagassy clay soils of the Country's Coastal Belt. It is principally

a peasant crop, cultivated mainly by farmers of East Indian descent, whose individual holdings cover an average of about 7 acres, though some cultivate as much as 400 acres by mechanical methods.

In 1960, 195.3 thousand acres of rice was seeded for the Autumn crop. In the 1961 Autumn crop 226.3 thousand acres were seeded, the largest in the history of the country. About 35.045 acres were double cropped; this yielded an additional 12.5 thousand tons of rice in 1961. The estimated total production for 1961 in terms of milled rice equivalent was 124.0 thousand tons compared with 126.1 thousand tons in 1960. Exports for the year, are expected to be 87,422 tons. The quality of rice produced was not up to the normal standard due to inadequate and poor distribution of rainfall and the high incidence of **Paddy Bug** which attacked the rice.

The British Guiana Rice Development Company was established in 1953, under Government sponsorship to operate the Mahaicony/Abary Rice Scheme which carries out large-scale mechanical cultivation of rice on an experimental basis. The Scheme cultivated approximately 2,400 acres in an empoldered area of 12,000 acres; part of the balance of this area is allocated to individual farmers and part provides pasturage for cattle. The Company operates a modern Rice Mill at the Scheme with an annual capacity for milling 18 thousand tons of rice. This mill processes all the paddy from the Scheme and purchases from farmers as well. The Company's second mill at Anna Regina on the Essequibo Coast has a capacity of 12.6 thousand tons of rice.

There were in operation 196 other rice mills of different sizes and comparatively small output, all being privately owned. The mill at Vergenoegen formerly operated by the Land Development Department is now being managed by a co-operative society. The large majority of these mills are of the single-stage, huller type which cannot separate bran for stock feed and are not as efficient as multi-stage mills. The future of the milling industry must move towards multi-stage mills and already a small number with capacity as small as $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of rice per hour has been installed. The report of Sir Archibald Cuke recommending a Scheme for the compensation of millers who voluntarily agreed to close their mills at the request of the Rice Development Company has not been implemented as no satisfactory solution has been agreed between the Company and the Rice Millers Association.

During the year the Credit Corporation approved loans to a number of millers for the installation of multi-stage mills. A few of the multi-stage mills have already gone into operation while others are in the course of being erected. The multi-stage mills in operation

assisted greatly in meeting the grade of 'white' rice required for the Cuban market.

All rice produced in the country with the exception of that required by producers to meet their personal needs, must be sold to the Rice Marketing Board. The Board is the country's sole exporter and arranges contracts for the sale of rice overseas, primarily to West Indian territories.

During 1961 negotiations for sale of "White" rice and "par-boiled" rice to the Cuban market were successful and significant quantities of both types were exported at a price higher than the negotiated price obtained from the West Indian Islands. The Cuban market relieved the Rice Marketing Board of considerable surplus of rice and profits were quite high.

The prices agreed between the West Indies and British Guiana for rice of various qualities as from October 1, 1957 were as follows:—

\$21.30 per bag (180 lb)	— for rice of super quality
\$19.20 per bag	— for first quality
\$16.95 per bag	— for second quality.

There were no changes in export prices in 1961; however, at the end of 1961 negotiations were carried out for an increase in the export price of rice but no definite decision was taken. It is expected that further negotiations on a territorial basis might take place in early 1962.

A Rice Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor to attempt to co-ordinate the efforts of the leaders of the Rice Industry with those of Ministers and Government Officials who were closely concerned with the Industry, with the object of working out a practical policy to which all would agree, for increasing the future efficiency of the Industry. Many aspects including planting time, fertilising, mechanization, drying, storage, milling, grading, land-rent, credit and legislation were considered. The Committee's Report, which was published in December, 1958, included the recommendation that Operational Zones should be defined for the two Central Mills of the R.D.C. at Mahaicony/Abary and Anna Regina and that all privately owned mills within these Zones should be compulsorily closed down, with compensation; the Rice Millers' and Landlords Association should also undertake as quickly as possible the rationalization of milling outside the Central Zones, single stage huller-type mills being replaced by modern multi-stage mills. Draft legislation to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Committee was being prepared during 1960. No further progress in legislation was made in 1961.

Coconuts. Coconuts are the third most important crop in the country and there are approximately 35,300 acres grown on estates and in scattered plantings along trenches and roadways. The total production of oil (crude and refined) in 1961 is estimated at 975,535 gallons, as compared with 744.7 thousand gallons in 1960. The total production of copra in 1961 is estimated at 6,650 tons compared with 5,583 tons in 1960. Production does not meet the demand and it is estimated that imports of oil will be in the vicinity of 5.8 thousand gallons in 1961. The Margarine and Soap Factory of Sterling Products Limited, opened in 1957, had to rely then on imports.

Prices of coconut products are controlled by the Commodity Control Organisation and the wholesale price for deodorised coconut oil was \$2.48 per gallon. Copra prices ranged from \$263.20 (£54. 16s. 8d.) to \$302.40 (£63. 0s. 0d.) per ton depending on grade.

The country continued to participate in the British Caribbean Oils and Fats Agreement. The new agreement ratified from January 7, 1959 continued in force. The area export price for copra was increased to £70. 16s. 8d. per ton f.o.b. and raw oil to \$2.53 per gallon f.o.b. in 1961.

Other Crops.

There is a wide range of minor crops grown in the country. Singly none of them is very important, but in aggregate they make a substantial contribution to local food production. Although in 1961 there was an increase in the level of production (compared with 1960) of plantains and cassava particularly, the Marketing Division (Georgetown) of the Ministry of Trade and Industry handled an estimated 3.4 million pounds valued at \$108,575.00. However, local market supplies were adequate and small surpluses were processed into starch and flour. The exports of plantains amounted to 2,621,812 lbs. for the period January—September, 1961 and for starch 70,358 lbs. for the same period. Comparable figures for 1960 were 2,734,642 lbs. and 174,185 lbs. respectively. Plantains imported were valued at \$111,802. Further, the Marketing Division purchased in 1961 an estimated amount of 1,574.8 thousand lbs. of plantains and ground provisions compared with 4,696.1 thousand lbs. in 1960. Farmers sold a good proportion of their produce to wholesalers and hucksters because of the better prices received rather than to the Marketing Division, hence the reduction in the purchase of these crops by the Marketing Organisation.

Towards the end of the year, a start was made with the export of pumpkins, eddoes and a few other food crops to the United

States of America. The expansion of this market will be a boon to settlers on the new land development estates and in new riverain lands.

The production of blackeye peas (*Vigna sinensis*) and cabbage increased significantly during the year and farmers are showing more interest in these two crops than hitherto.

The most important of the minor crops from the point of view of export is Liberian Coffee. The total quantity of beans exported in 1961 was 415,632 pounds valued at \$113,764 (January—September) compared with 428,512 pounds valued at \$249,917 for 1960. The marketing situation of raw beans became unsatisfactory with a decline in exports and the local price fell from 32 cents to as low as 18 cents per pound which farmers claimed was unremunerative and in some cases beans were not harvested.

The weather was not very favourable for production of maize and production declined somewhat in 1961. In the North West District satisfactory yields were reported. The Marketing Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry purchased the grain at a guaranteed price of 4½ cents per lb. The intensive campaign which was started in 1957 in order to increase local production was continued in 1961 so as to encourage farmers to meet the requirements of the B.G. Stockfeeds Company Ltd. for this grain which is used in the preparation of feeds. The Feed Plant went into operation later in 1961 and the export of corn for the period January to September was 15.7 tons.

The distribution of cacao and citrus plants was sufficient for an increase of approximately 200 acres of cacao, and citrus 250 acres; in the case of the latter crop, the bulk of seedlings went to farmers at Garden of Eden. Nearly one-third of cacao seedlings went to Messrs. Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. There is much scope for the expansion of cacao but farmers have not been enthusiastic about this crop and expansion has been very slow. The Government continued to offer a bonus of \$30.00 per acre or seedlings to the value, for new plantings. Production of citrus does not satisfy the local demand at the present time and at times there is a glut of fresh fruits on the market. With the expansion of this crop Government is giving attention to the canning of the juice.

Events Affecting Production

The total rainfall for the year 1961 was 62.96 inches recorded in the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, compared with 83.90 inches in 1960. The rainfall for the first five months of the year was below average and semi-drought conditions existed. On the whole the

weather conditions were not very favourable to the production of sugar, rice and some provision crops.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Research

Central Agricultural Station: Development work on this station which covers an area of approximately 1000 acres, six miles long and about 1200 feet wide, made satisfactory progress. Further work was carried out during the year on the lay-out of the land so as to bring the fields into good shape for experimental work. A system of tile drainage in the fields has commenced and so far, the results appeared quite satisfactory. By this system the internal drains are eliminated thus making agricultural machines more efficient in working on a larger area than on a narrow bed system. The external drainage system was partially reconditioned. The irrigation canal needs redigging but due to lack of funds this could not have been done. The roads in the Compound and at the Stockfarm were adequately maintained and a further extension of the road-way of about half of one mile from the Stockfarm has been properly surfaced with burnt earth and granite siftings. This extension of the road-way is serving two new pens—one an arcon building and the other a wooden structure—which are used for housing the further batch of Holstein heifers imported from the United States of America to assist in the improvement of dairy herds in the country. During the year 53 animals were sold to farmers at subsidised prices and 22 were given out free of charge under the Dairy Expansion and Improvement Scheme. The extension of piped and filtered artesian water from the Stockfarm to the new pens was completed. The extension of electricity from the Compound to the Stockfarm was completed. Underground electrical wiring of the Compound is nearing completion. The number of animals held on the Dairy Expansion Scheme was considerably reduced from around 400 to 200 animals so as to bring the carrying capacity of the pastures to about one animal per acre per annum. This reduction ensured that the pastures were not overgrazed and they were kept in good condition throughout the year. During the dry months they were flood-irrigated by pumps. The total number of animals (cattle) at the station is around 350. Unproductive pastures were replanted and fertilized. Five new Fordson tractors and a manure spreader were purchased during the year.

Officers continued to make use of staff houses as temporary laboratories. The new laboratory has now been completed and will be officially opened early in 1962. It is a very fine building which cost about £70,000. A Colonial Development and Welfare Grant was given towards the erection of the building.

Research activities at the Station were:

(i) The Rice Breeding Programme has produced four promising varieties of paddy namely B.G. 60260, B.G. 6047, B.G. 6044 and B.G. 6036, which were selected from a lot of 274 homozygous hybrids on the basis of yield, quality, resistance to disease, particularly Blast (*Piricularia oryzae*), non-lodging and adaptability to various local environments. These four varieties were tested in commercial plantings on the lands of farmers on a reasonably wide scale from Better Success in Essequibo to No. 72 Village in the Corentyne. These tests have so far indicated :—

- (a) that all are consistently non-lodging and are suitable for mechanical harvesting.
- (b) that 60260 performs well on soils of low fertility status.
- (c) 6036, 6044 and 6047 do not lodge even in soils that have high organic matter (pegassy clay).
- (d) 6044 and 6047 show good resistance to Blast disease.
- (e) 6044 and 6047 produce rice of a high quality suitable for export.
- (f) under conditions of suitable husbandry all can exceed the yield of the standard variety No. 79 by at least 10 per cent.

Greater emphasis is being placed on a programme of back-crossing aimed at producing a non-lodging type which would otherwise approximate the present local commercial varieties No. 79 particularly, and D 110.

(ii) Weedicide Studies on Rice. Investigations have shown that Fernamine, the amine formulation of 2:4—D is less injurious to young rice than the normal sodium salt. When applied at the rate of 2—2½ pints per acre on rice of about 5 weeks of age weeds such as *Eliocharis mulata*, *Cyperus articulatus*, *Sphenoclea zeylanica*, *Jussiaena erecta*, *Tholia geniculata*, *Aeschynomemas sensitiva* *Lophocarpus guvanensis* and *Fimbristylis miliacea* are effectively controlled. Dinoseb, on the other hand, caused severe scorching of the rice plant when applied at one pint per acre at 5 weeks of age. Proponex was found to be effective against *Sphenoclea zeylanica* at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre. Rice farmers are very keen in the use of chemical weedicides for the control of weeds. Some of the newer weedicides on the market are being tried out but results are not available as yet.

(iii) Trials with grazing grasses were continued and it has been shown that Pangola (*Digitaria decumbens*) and Coastal Bermuda (*Cynodum dactylon*) are eminently suited for intensive grazing. Grazing trials at the Station have indicated that stocking rate is approximately 1.3 animals per acre under good management. Both

of these grasses respond admirably to phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers. Pangola grass is given about 600 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia per acre per annum, applied in six equal applications. During the year it was observed that the Pangola stunt virus disease described by workers in Surinam appeared to be present in the older plantings at the Station. However, no serious damage or reduction in yield has taken place but there is evidence that the vector *Sogatia furcifera* is present in the country. Because of the fear of this disease, the expansion of Pangola grass by livestock farmers is progressing slowly and with caution. Para grass (*Panicum purpurascens*) indigenous to the country has been expanded as the main fodder grass, with Guinea (*Panicum maximum*), Elephant (*Pennisetum purpureum*) Guatemala (*Tripsacum laxum*) and sugar cane (*Saccharum officinalis*) as supplementary fodder particularly in the dry season. Pen manure gives excellent results with para grass particularly during the dry months. In addition, a number of introduced species has been tested, and Golden Timothy (*Setaria sphacelata*) has shown promise and is being extended. The most productive legumes are Kudzu (*Pueraria phaseoloides*), Centro (*Centrosema pubescens*), Bengal bean (*Stizolabium aterrimum*) and Cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*). *Stylozanthus gracilis* is the most promising of introduced species and is being tested further.

(iv) On account of the shortage of edible oil in the country, Government is encouraging the expansion and rehabilitation of the coconut industry. During the year approximately 116,261 good quality seedlings propagated in the nurseries at the Station and sufficient to plant about 2000 acres were sold to farmers at a subsidised price of 5 cents (2½d.) each. The Government, so as to expedite and encourage expansion continued to pay a bonus of \$20.00 per acre for new plantings. Very encouraging response was obtained from farmers. Yield of nuts and copra has significantly increased from the present bearing trees, thereby reducing the amount of edible oil imported.

(v) Other crops which were further investigated in 1961 at the Central Agricultural Station and which were successful on suitably drained coastal clay were:— Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*), Castor (*Ricinus communis*), Arhar Dhol (*Cajanus cajan*), Mung (*Phaseolus radiatus*), Blackeye peas (*Vigna sineusis*) and Cabbage. Bonuses are offered for these new crops and seeds have been bulked for distribution to farmers. With the exception of blackeye peas and cabbage, the other crops have not attracted farmers so that expansion has been very slow.

Disease resistant varieties of bananas, the Lacatan and the Ongo, have not given bunches of satisfactory size and weight on the

clay soils of the Central Agricultural Station. On the riverain soils better results were obtained. The banana firm of Elders and Fyffes in the United Kingdom has been investigating the possibilities of growing bananas on a commercial scale on the banks of the Demerara River. Further investigations with Kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) indicated that this fibre appears to be more suited to the country than jute; the latter crop was abandoned a couple of years ago. Dried ribbon and retted fibre have been sent to a firm of specialists in the United States for assessment of the fibre. The results are being awaited.

Ebira Livestock Station.

This station made satisfactory progress during the year and the herd of more than 1200 animals is being upgraded with Santa Gertrudis, Sahiwal and Brahman bulls. The progeny of these bulls have shown much promise, particularly from the Brahman, and the Station is supplying some good quality bulls to ranchers of the area and of the coastal belt in an effort to improve the beef industry. By signed agreement, ranchers can now obtain loans of bulls from the Station. There is now at the Station a steady stream of half and three-fourths bred heifers available for breeding purposes, thereby replacing some of the lower quality females. The Brahman bulls imported from the United States of America are progressing very well and are a useful addition to the herd.

The primary object of the Station is to find out how cattle can be reared economically on the poor savannahs which are low in protein and deficient in minerals, by feeding mineral supplements, use of fertilizers, planting of improved grasses and their proper management. Nearly 1300 acres of improved pastures are established under Pangola grass (*Digitaria decumbens*) which received on an average around 2 cwt. compound fertilizer and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia, per acre. The compound fertilizers used, have been 10:20; 10:10; 15 and 12:12:17:2 with trace elements added. The dressings were too low and larger applications will also be tried. The semi-drought conditions which prevailed in the first five months of the year affected the pastures and resulted in a shortage of grazing. No irrigation facilities are available for the pastures at the Station. A virus disease which produces stunting was observed to attack the Pangola grass. Precautions are being taken to prevent its spread wherever it is observed, and attention is being given to other types of grasses both indigenous and exotic. The improved and planted grasses have increased the carrying capacity of the pastures to approximately one animal per acre per annum, where originally it was about 60 acres of the natural pastures to one animal.

The condition of the animals grazing on these productive pastures has shown outstanding improvement, their growth rates and interval of calving have all been vastly superior in comparison with animals kept on natural savannahs. Pastures on the steeper eroded slopes have not done as well as those on more level ground. 422 calves were born during the year and when reared on Pangola pastures after their first year from birth showed live weights varying from 450-500 lbs. each, somewhat lower than in 1960 due to the dry weather which prevailed in the first five months and later in the year, and which affected the pastures.

Bahia grass which has been grown on the station for some years has some serious limitations. It does not seem capable of maintaining lactating animals since they deteriorate in condition, become listless and fail to graze well. These pastures are being ploughed up. At present few species are under trial. Six species were introduced last year from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, but only one, *Cynodom dactylon* survived and is being extended.

During the year 79 steers varying in age from 2 to 2½ years were slaughtered straight from pasture. The average live-weight was 748 lbs. and carcass weight 384 lbs.

No further major experiments have been carried out on trace elements. Preliminary investigations had indicated possible deficiencies of zinc, cobalt and molybdenum. There have been a few cases of leg abnormalities in calves at birth, overknuckling, probably bearing some resemblance to conditions of manganese deficiency. There were further cases of parakeratosis, all in very old calves. The condition responded rapidly to the injection of organic compounds of zinc.

No case of liver cirrhosis was observed in nearly 100 animals slaughtered on the Station. Liver biopsies continued to be taken by a Veterinary Officer and the samples were forwarded to the University College of the West Indies for histological examination in connection with the problem of cirrhosis.

St. Ignatius Livestock Station.

The major set back during the year with investigations at this Station was the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease around August, in the Rupununi. The cattle at the Station were affected and shipments of meat by ranchers were suspended. The disease is now under control but the entire Rupununi area is still under quarantine, and it is very unlikely that shipments of meat to Georgetown will resume before April, 1962.

The work of this Station in the Rupununi is to develop and demonstrate methods of cattle management under local conditions of ranching, to breed and grade up cattle suitable for the poor condition of the savannahs and to study problems of mineral feeding, diseases and parasites and pasture improvement. The herd at the Station is around 500 animals. By signed agreement ranchers can now obtain loans of pure bred bulls from the Station. The Rupununi is an important area as it supplies a considerable amount of beef for the population on the coast and exports meat to some of the West Indian Islands.

The poor distribution of rainfall makes it difficult to establish Pangola grass (*Digitaria decumbens*), as for five months in the year the weather is extremely dry with absolutely no rain, and there are no irrigation facilities. In the dry months "burning" of the savannahs is practised by many ranchers. At the station about sixty acres of Pangola grass were established and grazing trials have shown that the animals kept good condition and the carrying capacity had increased to about one animal per acre, or slightly over, per annum. whereas on the natural savannahs it was about 60-70 acres. Because of the extreme dry months, Jaragua grass is also being investigated since it seeds heavily and establishes itself relatively easy in spite of the dry months.

The introduction of Santa Gertrudis and Brahman bulls has demonstrated to ranchers that with improved breeds suited to the area their occupation of ranching could be far more lucrative than it has been in the past. The Brahman bulls appear to be more suited to the area and are in greater demand by the ranchers. The new Agronomist appointed has commenced investigations on the establishment, management and grazing techniques of improved pastures but the results will not be available until late 1962 or early 1963. Fertilizer trials, trace element studies, with grasses and fodder, and subsidiary crops are being investigated. Most of the fencing of paddocks has been completed and greater emphasis will now be given to growth rates, grazing management, fertility and breeding studies.

Hasororo Experimental Station.

This Station in the North West District is largely devoted to the extension of cacao and citrus on the red iron-stone soils of the region. The cacao is excellent at the Station and is practically free from diseases. Experiments with corn, grasses, rice, coffee, ginger, turmeric and pineapples continued on the deep peat soils which decline in fertility after a comparatively short period of continuous cropping.

Para and Lucuntu grasses do well on the deep and semi-worn out peat soils.

Towards the end of the year, a start was made with the export of pumpkins, eddoes and other food crops to the United States of America. The expansion of this market will increase the production of food crops in the North West District

Kamarang Station.

An agronomist was appointed to conduct preliminary trials with crops suited to this area as a follow up of a reconnaissance soil survey carried out. The Kamarang valley which is at a basal height of about 1,500 feet in the main, consists of gabbro soils supporting tall primary forest. Two airstrips in the Kamarang make it possible to transport farm supplies to the miners. This increased communication will assist in the development of the fertile soils in the area. Observation trials conducted during the past year have indicated the possibility of growing high priced market garden crops such as tomatoes, cauliflower, onions and cabbage and it is expected that in 1962, these crops will be successfully produced and transported to Georgetown. About 150 cacao plants have been planted in an experimental site. The agronomist has left the employment of Government and investigations have been suspended.

Atkinson Experiment Station.

Cacao: This crop from investigations carried out by the Department of Agriculture has been proved suitable for the river-side silty clay soil. Messrs. Booker Bros Ltd. are in the course of establishing as a start about 1000 acres. More than 500 acres have already been planted on some of their estates. Prospective farmers on Government Land Development Schemes and on freehold holdings are encouraged to grow this crop. The Government is offering a bonus of \$30.00 per acre or seedlings to the value, for new plantings, but farmers have not shown any great desire to grow this crop. During the year 63,758 seedlings were propagated in the nurseries, at the cacao research station, and distributed to farmers. Messrs. Booker Bros. purchased 25,000 of this number. The bulk of the seedlings was propagated from hybrid seed imported from Trinidad, since it would seem that hybrid plants are more resistant to Cushion Gall disease than the I.C.S. clones.

Driers and fermentaries have been installed at the Atkinson Field Station and samples of fermented beans were sent through the Tropical Products Institute in London, for assessment by Cadbury Bros.

LAND USE PLANNING

Progress in the selection of settlers for the Black Bush Polder Project on the Corentyne, was maintained during the year, and the total number of selected settlers is now 1,132. The actual demarcation of plot boundaries has not been completed but the cultivation of rice was carried out on approximately 18,000 acres in the four sections of the Scheme. Some of the settlers are living on their holdings, but in view of the fact that many of them were selected at a late date, and for financial reasons, others are living outside. It is expected that all settlers would eventually reside on their holdings.

Clearing of the new lands was carried out by the Government with assistance from private contractors of farm machinery, but preparation of the land for rice was delayed to some extent due to shortage of suitable machinery. Despite this, however, and the inadequate and poor distribution of rainfall at the right time, a fair crop was obtained through the help of irrigation which is provided for the Scheme. The major difficulty was experienced at the time of reaping due to a shortage or late provision of Combine Harvesters and other equipment. A portion of the crop was not reaped and some damage was done to the paddy by rainfall. Storage and milling facilities are provided on the Scheme by Government through co-operatives run by the settlers themselves.

About 1600 acres of land are too high to permit irrigation for rice, and it is proposed to distribute this area for the growing of citrus and other suitable orchard crops.

At Garden of Eden, on the East Bank Demerara River, where 76 settlers are occupying 1000 acres of land leased from the Government, fair progress has been maintained in the crop section where 53 settlers are producing a wide range of food crops interplanted between citrus. In the dairy farming section 23 settlers, each occupying a 25-acre plot of peaty soil (pegasse), were affected by fire during the semi-drought season which prevailed around Easter. The pastures are only now recovering from the effects of the fire. A number of settlers has obtained loans from the Credit Corporation on a supervised Credit Scheme worked out by the appropriate staff of the land Development Department and the Specialists of the International Co-operation Administration of the United States.

During the year, Government re-engaged the contractors of the Black Bush Polder to carry out the drainage and irrigation works of the Tapacuma Scheme, on the Essequibo Coast. This Scheme, when completed, will provide satisfactory control of water for approximately 30,000 acres of land, a good part of which is already under cultivation of rice, coconuts and food crops. The completion of this Scheme will enhance the productivity of the Essequibo Coast.

The Land Development Department continued to be engaged on the rehabilitation and development of some 10,000 to 15,000 acres for settlements on the Banks of the Berbice River and in the Interior. At Mara on the East Bank of the Berbice River, due to the measures of control of Blast disease (*Piricularia oryzae*) by this Department, the settlers obtained the best crop of rice since the inception of the Scheme. Plans to establish a settlement area based on cacao in an additional section at Mara have not been very successful in arousing the interest of potential settlers.

The Land Development Department which administered the Cane Grove and Vergenoegen Schemes has moved out and local authorities have been established so that the settlers would manage the Scheme.

A soil survey was carried out on approximately 3,300 acres of land in Wauna-Yarakita in the North West District for settlement purposes. During the year a team of soil surveyors from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, in agreement with the British Guiana Government, commenced a soil survey of approximately one million acres of land on the coastal belt. Good progress has already been made, with about 150,000 acres having been surveyed and mapped. The project is expected to last for about 3½ years.

INSECT PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

Sugar Cane The two most important insect pests were *Castnia licus* and the yellow-headed borer *Diatraea canella*. Rat damage was satisfactorily controlled and studies made of the biology of the field rat with the help of Mr. C. Twigg, United Kingdom Rodentologist.

The incidence of *Castnia* increased and the situation was accentuated by the fact that shortage of water due to the drought conditions which prevailed, precluded the 48-hour flooding which is the cheapest and most effective method of control. Aldrin and dieldrin were also used to control this pest. Pelletised endrin absorbed on the mineral atapulgite which enables the insecticide to lodge in the leaf sheaths and remain active for a considerable time, has made possible an insecticidal attack on *Diatraea canella*.

Rice. During the year the principal pests and diseases were Paddy Bug (*Solubea peocilla*), Blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) and Leaf Spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae*).

The incidence of paddy bug was considerable and significant losses in yield and in the quality of rice were manifested. The

quality of rice for the 1961 Autumn crop was very low due to the attacks of the bugs, resulting in an exceedingly high proportion of discoloured grain, and due to this, there was a lack of supply of Super grade rice on the local market for a short period. Dusting with agroicide formulations was carried out.

Blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) and Leaf Spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae*) were the principal diseases which affected rice. Blast was rather serious and actually completely destroyed about 6,000 acres in the Crabwood Creek area in the Corentyne. The disease also decimated the crops in Wakenaam Island in the Essequibo river and in areas on the river banks. In some places like Corentyne, farmers did not observe the disease early enough for spraying to be done with Verdasan, an organo mercuric fungicide. Where the disease was recognised in its early stages, spraying gave relatively satisfactory control. The loss in yield of grain was so great that many farmers who had loans from the Credit Corporation and from private individuals were unable to meet their repayments.

Seed paddy continued to be treated with Agrosan GN at the rate of 5 ozs. per 100 lbs. and such treatment effected reasonable control of "Leaf Spot" disease. Rice Farmers have been so impressed with the results obtained from treated seed, that they have been making requests for their seeds to be treated.

Coconuts. The coconut moth borer *Castnia daedalus* and the coconut caterpillar *Brassolis sophorea* were the main pests affecting coconuts. In the case of the former, spraying with dieldrin gave satisfactory control, and in the case of the latter, hand-picking the caterpillar effected good control.

For the first time **Red Ring** disease was confirmed by Dr. Fenwick, Entomologist attached to the Trinidad Coconut Producers' Association and by the Plant Pathologist at Rothamsted Experiment Station. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of this disastrous disease.

Bronze Leaf Wilt was the principal disease of coconuts and particularly affected trees growing on heavy and poorly drained soils. Farmers were advised to improve the drainage and avoid overcrowding of trees.

Bud Rot (*Phytophthora palmivora*) was identified in a few instances but the damage was inconsiderable.

Cacao. Witches' Broom, Black Pod and Cushion Gall were the principal diseases reported. The I.C.S. selections and S.C.A. hybrids have shown reasonable resistance to Witches' Broom, Cush-

ion Gall was not serious as hybrid seeds have been used in preference to clones.

Citrus. During the year, through the help of the International Co-operation Administration, a specialist in citrus diseases from the United States visited the country and carried out a survey in connection with the presence of **Tristeza and Psorosis** diseases. The survey indicated that these diseases are not present in the country, but there is some evidence that the vectors are found in the country. A programme of work drawn up by the visiting specialist is being carried out by the Plant Pathologist of the Department.

There was no serious pest reported. The citrus black bee **Melipona guiana** caused some damage in scattered areas of the country. Spraying with a mixture of Malathion and sugar was effective in controlling the pest.

Citrus Scab (**Elsinoe fawcetti**) which caused considerable damage to seedlings in 1960, was effectively controlled with Perenox and Bordeaux mixture and 23,000 budded seedlings were distributed to farmers.

The campaign aimed at eradicating the leaf-cutting acoushi ants (**Atta spp.**) which have been damaging crops, was continued and a considerable number of nests was destroyed by fogging with a mixture of Aldrin and Dieselene. The expenses were partially borne by the British Guiana Government.

USE OF MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

The sugar industry used about 19,000 tons of sulphate of Ammonia and other nitrogenous fertilizers, about 4,000 tons of phosphate and around 3,487 tons of potassic fertilizers, muriate of potash being the chief kind. The use of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers in the sugar industry has increased considerably in recent years as a result of responses obtained in yield of sugar per acre from statistically designed fertilizer trials. The acreage reaped was 100,743 acres.

More than 14,500 tons of limestone and dolomitic limestone were used. Investigations by private enterprise continued in the manufacture of agricultural lime in the country from seashells which occur in large quantities.

There has been no marked increase in the use of fertilizers by the rice industry during the year. However, farmers continued to use mixtures of nitrogen and phosphate on soils which contain toxic amounts of aluminium and sulphuric acid. An application of one to

two cwt. of a 10:20 mixture on such soils increased yields of grain from 800 lbs. to approximately 1500 lbs. Increase in yield per acre to the extent of 500—600 lbs. of paddy was obtained from transplanted rice on fertile frontland clay soil, producing about 3000 lbs. of grain per acre on untreated plots. Fertilizer trials on farmers' holdings were continued in 1961, but due to shortage of supervisory staff the number of experiments was reduced. Very good responses were obtained from a mixture of nitrogen and phosphate in some areas. The results also indicated that applications of limestone at the rate of one ton per acre had given beneficial results with the various mixtures used. The farmers' trials were also used to determine whether any change is required in the recommendation of the formula by the Department of Agriculture.

EXTENSION

The year under review was a difficult one as there was continued increasing demand for agricultural advisory service in the face of staffing difficulties. There were no less than three acting appointments as Agricultural Officers and one as Agricultural Assistant. This increased demand by farmers, for agricultural advisory service and the work in connection with the country's development projects accentuated the staffing difficulties and officers had to give much extra time to cope with the work.

The number of extension officers totalled 59 including the seven cadets who had all successfully completed the 1959 — 61 course at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute.

Progressive Farmers' Scheme was continued and thirteen new projects were undertaken during the year. A bonus payment scheme coupled with a guaranteed price was introduced to encourage the cultivation of coconuts, pastures, dholl, blackeye peas, castor oil, sesame, peanuts, onion and cabbage. Considerable sums were paid in bonuses for coconuts, blackeye peas, and cabbages, crops which have found favour with farmers and were expanded. Nurseries were being expanded to cope with the increased demand for planting material especially of coconuts, citrus, and to a lesser extent, cacao, in the development programme.

The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association after negotiations were made by the Government, approved of increase in the acreage of sugar cane to be cultivated by peasant farmers. Already the established cane farming areas have put into effect some of the increased acreages approved. Of importance also was the expansion of rice cultivation at the Black Bush Polder Land Development Scheme. Nearly 17,000 acres were planted in the Scheme for the 1961 Autumn rice crop.

Instead of quarterly issues of the *Farm Journal*, only the June, that is, half-yearly issue was made and the final issue for December, the second half of the year, is in the press. Several leaflets were also issued, the accent being in connection with the crops for which bonuses are paid. Field Days and Demonstrations were held to stimulate interest and focus attention on these crops.

The training scheme for Agricultural Cadets at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute was maintained. Seven students graduated in 1961 and seven were selected for the 1961-63 course.

Youth work continued to receive attention, but with an increased agricultural bias. An International Co-operation Administration specialist was co-opted to assist in the training of staff personnel in Youth Work and with the Youth Programme in general. Thirteen new 4—H Clubs were formed making a total of fifty-six with a total membership of 3,177. The number of Young Farmers Clubs increased to thirteen and the total membership was 252.

There was a small increase in the number of primary school gardens receiving grants for fences and purchase of tools. School garden competitions and lectures by field officers were continued.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock

An estimate of the number of livestock in the country is as follows:—

Cattle	160,000
Pigs	20,000
Sheep	40,000
Goats	10,000
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	9,000

There has been a gradual decrease of livestock in the country due to shortage of pasture consequent on increased rice cultivation, and gradual change over from work oxen to mechanisation.

Cattle

Beef cattle are raised mainly on the Rupununi and Intermediate savannahs, although small beef herds are also maintained on some coastal areas. At present, beef production is sufficient to supply local needs. Approximately 68 head of live cattle were exported to Surinam during the year. Forty head of pure bred Santa Gertrudis and Brahman cattle were imported from the United States of America and distributed to Ebini and St. Ignatius Livestock Farms. This

is in keeping with the beef cattle improvement programme for the production of better stock for sale to ranchers.

297,448 lbs. of cow hides were exported during 1961.

Dairy cattle are concentrated along the coastal belt, particularly in the neighbourhood of Georgetown and New Amsterdam. Milk production is estimated at 2,750,000 gallons, and of this amount 692,800 gallons were dealt with by the Milk Pasteurisation Plant in Georgetown. A further 57 pure bred Holstein heifer calves were imported from the United States of America during the year to form the nucleus of a new Dairy Herd at Central Agricultural Station. Dairy breeding is carried out along the Holstein line.

The Artificial Insemination Service has been re-organised so as to encourage farmers to make greater use of the service. An improved seven-day service is now available to Dairy Farmers within the Milk-Shed area. Pure bred imported Holstein and $\frac{3}{4}$ bred Holstein bulls are available to farmers.

In-calf heifers were distributed to selected farmers under the Dairy Expansion Scheme, and young bulls were sold to farmers in remote districts not within reach of the Artificial Insemination Service.

Foot and Mouth Disease broke out in the Rupununi Savannahs in September, 1961 — the first outbreak since 1942. All meat and livestock shipments were and will continue to be suspended from the area until around April or May, 1962, depending on the effective control of the disease. Approximately 22,000 animals were vaccinated with a bivalent (OA) vaccine obtained in Columbia, 4000 animals were vaccinated with a live virus vaccine produced by the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Centre at Rio de Janeiro. Re-vaccination of the 22,000 animals will be done in early 1962. No new cases of the disease have been seen since mid-October. The disease has been confined to the Rupununi district.

Bat transmitted Rabies was less of a problem than usual but many cases occurred nevertheless. Preventative inoculations numbered approximately 3,595 for the year. The two students who were trained in Trinidad under United Kingdom Zoologist and Bat specialist, Mr. A. Greenhall, returned to the country and are now attached to the Veterinary Division.

Brucellosis has become a problem in the last year and a programme of testing and vaccination using strain 19 vaccine has been initiated.

Tick Fevers Anaplasmosis and Piroplasmosis were frequently encountered.

Malnutrition and mineral and protein deficiencies are widespread, resulting in rachitic conditions, sterility, stunted growth and low production.

Pigs.

Emphasis is placed on the production of Large White pigs as being most suitable for the production of bacon which is produced locally. The pig industry however, did not flourish during the year, although there was an improvement in comparison to the previous years. Some pure bred Landrace and Large White boars and gilts were imported from Canada during the latter part of the year in order to step up production to meet the increasing demands for breeding stock. High cost of protein feed continues to restrict the expansion of the industry.

A few outbreaks of Swine Erysipelas occurred and resulted in some deaths. Vaccination controlled the outbreaks rapidly in all cases.

Sheep and Goats

Pure bred sheep do not adapt themselves well to the low-lying humid conditions experienced in this country. Creole sheep however, are raised in the Coastal areas on communal pasture and produce a low grade mutton in time.

British Alpine and a few Saanan goats are reared on a small scale for milk production. An Anglo-Nubian buck imported from Trinidad is used for stud purposes at Central Agricultural Station.

Poultry.

The broiler industry continued to expand rapidly. 568,000 chickens were reared during the year by the major producers as compared with 398,000 in 1960 and 110,000 in 1956. 75,000 day old chicks were exported mainly to French Guiana, Surinam and Trinidad.

Pullorum testing is now carried out extensively among the larger flocks and should result in a great reduction of Salmonellosis.

Newcastle Disease has been controlled effectively by vaccination and was confined to a few sporadic cases in back-yard flocks.

Lymphomatosis is widespread, and was responsible for death in more than 50% of post mortems performed at the Veterinary Laboratory.

Other diseases which occurred regularly were Fowl Typhoid, Histomoniasis and Coccidiosis, but none assumed epidemic proportions

Equines.

A suspected outbreak of Equine Encephalomyelitis on the Cor-
 entyne Coast was arrested by immediate vaccination.

Trypanosomiasis continued to be a serious problem among hor-
 ses in the Rupununi district.

No serious disease however occurred.

FISHERIES

The fleet engaged on coastal, estuarine and deep sea fishing con-
 sisted of 10 schooners, 56 trawlers and more than 500 small vessels
 many of which were powered by outboard motors. The smaller ves-
 sels operated Chinese and pin seines as well as line fishing while the
 schooners were almost entirely engaged in fishing for red snapper.

The Wholesale Fish Market handled more than 671,852 lbs. of
 fish valued at approximately \$243,549 (W.I.). Fish sold through the
 Municipal Markets amounted to nearly eight million pounds and
 through other sources around two million pounds. There was ample
 supply of fish in the country and also a considerable increase in
 shrimp landed, which amounted to well over three million pounds.

The Fish Hatchery and Experimental Station in the Botanic
 Gardens continued to supply breeding stock of tilapia for fish farm-
 ing. More than 225,000 tilapia have been supplied. The Brackish
 Water Fish Culture Station at Onverwagt with 57 acres of ponds
 made satisfactory progress, although a few of the ponds dried up on
 account of the semi-drought conditions which prevailed in the first
 five months of the year. Nearly 10,000 lbs. of fish from this Station
 were sold to the Wholesale Fish Market and residents around the
 area. 750 ponds covering an area of approximately 85 acres were
 started by interested farmers. Ecological studies of the mullet,
 croaker, snook, tarpon, bashaw, grouper and shrimp, the main types
 of fish which normally occur in brackish water, continued to be made
 at the Onverwagt Station.

FORESTRY

It is estimated that the forests of British Guiana cover some
 70,000 square miles, and that only about 500 square miles are privately
 owned. The State forests may be classified roughly as follows:—

Exploitable	13,500 square miles
Potentially exploitable	40,000 square miles
Non-exploitable	16,000 square miles

The State forests fall under the management of the Forest

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Department, which is responsible for the implementation of Government's forest policy. The aims of this policy are —

- (i) to develop the forest resources of the country as part of an integrated land use policy for the conservation and development of all natural resources;
- (ii) to manage the forests on the basis of sustained yield;
- (iii) to increase production from the forests, subject to (ii) above with a view to —
 - (a) filling the country's requirements of domestic products;
 - (b) developing secondary processing industries within the country;
 - (c) exporting a maximum of forest products;
- (iv) to ensure a reasonable return to the community on the exploitation of the forest crop;
- (v) to develop markets for species now considered to be unmerchantable; and
- (vi) to provide access to forest areas.

It is the policy of the Forest Department to issue timber leases over appreciable areas of Crown Forest only to operators who are capable of working such areas properly, generally by the large-scale use of mechanical equipment. The needs of the smaller operators are usually met by permits for the extraction of timber, firewood, shingles, etc.

There are more than 90 sawmills in the country and in most of the larger units gang-saws are used; the largest sawmill in the country has two bandsaw head-rigs, and several band and circular re-saws. In the better units the quality of production is good and wastage reasonably small. About half the total production, however, comes from the circular mills where the equipment is often inadequate for the proper cutting of tropical hardwoods; consequently quality of output is poor and wastage high. In addition the country has a match factory and chipboard plant.

Comparative figures of production for the years 1960 and 1961 are given below :

	Production in cubic feet (true volume)	
	1960	1961
Timber — including round wood and split wood	6,787,121	7,143,568
Fuelwood — Firewood	1,690,000	1,436,070
Charcoal	1,751,203	1,580,715
	<u>10,228,324</u>	<u>10,160,353</u>

The most important timbers produced locally are Greenheart (*Ocotea rodiaei*), Wallaba (*Eperua falcata*), Mora (*Mora excelsa*) and Crabwood (*Carapa guianensis*). In addition, a number of lesser known timbers are now being marketed locally for general building construction. Of the minor forest products the most important is balata the coagulated latex of the Bulletwood tree (*Manilkara bidentata*).

Export of timber for the year totalled 1,355,298 cubic feet valued at \$2,997,269 (W.I.). The corresponding figures for 1960 were 1,580,432 cubic feet and \$3,532,534. The gross value of exports of timber, wood products and minor forest produce was \$3,095,830 (W.I.) during 1961. (1960—\$3,602,137). The value of similar imports during 1961 was \$1,248,963 (1960—\$1,192,180).

Greenheart in the form of sawn timber, round piling and hewn squares was the chief timber exported. The principal importing countries were the United Kingdom, United States of America and Holland. There is a growing interest overseas in the prefabricated houses that are being produced by the local companies. There is a similar reaction towards the particle-board being manufactured by a local company from indigenous species of lighter hardwoods.

Firewood and charcoal exports totalled 13,562,990 lbs. valued at \$264,024 (W.I.). Royalty on forest produce collected during 1961 was \$400,462.

MINING

Prospecting Rights

Prospecting Licence. This entitles the holder to prospect within a mining district and to locate claims for the purpose of mining for all minerals other than radio-active minerals, bauxite and petroleum. A licence costs \$5.00 and is valid for one year from the date of issue.

During 1961, 994 prospecting licences were issued.

A special licence is issued to prospect for radio-active minerals.

Exclusive Permission. This is granted for the purpose of large-scale mineral exploration on a systematic basis by properly organised geological surveys and drilling programmes, following which claims may be located or other mining titles applied for to permit of exploitation. The permission is issued for an initial period of one year and renewed annually depending upon the amount of work being done.

Rental charged is 7½ cents per acre per annum for the first three years, increasing to 15 cents per acre for the fourth year, and to 20 cents per acre for each year after the fourth. In the case of exploration for bauxite, a reduced rental of one cent per acre per an-

num is charged as the area which has to be prospected is generally very large compared with the area of commercial bauxite discovered eventually.

Rental can be reduced or waived where the results of extensive topographical and geological surveying, diamond drilling, etc., are advantageous to Government and are supplied in the form of maps and reports.

During 1961, a total of 7,453,453 acres of Crown land were held under 37 exclusive permissions as follows:

<i>To explore for</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Bauxite	27	5,718,023
Gold, Precious stones and Valuable Minerals	5	23,130
Manganese	1	1,545,000
Columbite/Tantalite	4	167,300

Oil Exploration Licence. This is granted for the purpose of exploring for petroleum at a fee of \$250.00 for every 1,000 square miles of land held.

Gulf States Land & Industries Inc. are negotiating with Government for the issue of an Oil Exploration Licence over an offshore area of 8,450 square miles.

No Oil Exploration Licences were in existence during 1961.

Exploration

Bauxite. Surface exploration for bauxite was conducted by Demerara Bauxite Company Limited during 1961. The poor results obtained in Exclusive Permissions Nos. 562 and 568 led to the abandonment of these titles on September 4, 1961. In Exclusive Permission 563 attention was mainly directed towards the lateritic caps covering Blue and Oko Mountains.

Reynolds Metals Company continued to operate in two areas, Kwakwani and Canje. Drilling was carried out all along the Mora road. Ore deposits found in 1960 were outlined during 1961. Results indicate a narrow, long deposit of medium to low grade bauxite with excessive overburden of over 200 feet.

Petromina (British Guiana) Limited continued to explore the Ebini Hills and the Itaki Hills on the Mazaruni river. Reconnaissance work was done in the South-eastern area with the object of investigating the reported occurrence of bauxite samples south of Mahdia. Extensive geological investigation was carried out, in addition to an air reconnaissance, and a general geological and topographical survey was made.

Extensive exploration work in the field has been carried out by Harvey Aluminum of America, who retained their holdings on the Essequibo River. Results have not yet disclosed deposits of large enough tonnages to warrant mining.

Gold. The properties of British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Limited in the Potaro and Konawaruk continued on a care and maintenance basis. Efforts abroad to attract a purchaser are continuing.

The results of the exploration work carried out in the Puruni river by Petromina (British Guiana) Limited proved disappointing. Consequently, the company did not apply for renewal of their Exclusive Permissions Nos. 600 and 601.

Diamonds. No prospection for Diamonds was done by any company in the local field.

Columbite. Prospecting by Columbian Corporation has so far failed to disclose economic deposits of columbite. No work was done during 1961.

Manganese. During 1961, detailed prospecting south of the mining area was conducted and investigations were pursued but the results to date have been disappointing.

Radio-active minerals. Interest in the search for radio-active minerals has waned following the withdrawal of the agent of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority in British Guiana.

Oil. No exploration for oil was carried out during 1961.

Mining Rights

Claim Licence. This entitles the holder to occupy an area of approximately 27½ acres over creek, flat and hill for mining purposes. The annual rental is \$5.00 each for gold, diamonds or minerals. There were 1,963 claim licences in existence at the end of 1961.

River Location Licence. This entitles the holder to occupy a one mile stretch of a navigable river for the purpose of recovering gold and diamonds from river bed alluvials. The annual rental is \$20.00. 190 river location licences were extant at the end of 1961.

Mining and Dredging Concession. This is granted for a term not exceeding 21 years to permit production of gold, diamonds and

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valuable minerals on a large scale. The annual rental for mining is 20 cents per acre for gold or diamonds and for dredging 10 cents per acre for gold or diamonds.

Mining Lease. This is granted for mining base metals (including bauxite). The annual rental is 20 cents per acre. 25 titles were in existence during 1961 as follows:

	No.	Acres
Mining Concessions	4	2,817
Dredging Concessions	4	9,869
Mining Leases	17	103,112

Royalty and Export Duty.

	Royalty	Export Duty
Gold (bullion ounce)	50c.	Nil
Diamond (carat)	50c.	15c.
Bauxite (long ton)	25c.	45c.
Columbite/Tantalite (pound avoird)	5c.	1½% ad valorem

Manganese

	Royalty	Export Duty
under 42% Mn. Ore	6.0 cents	— for each per cent of Manganese content per long ton of Ore.
42% and over but under 44% Mn. Ore	6.5 cents	— do.
44% " " " " 46% " " "	7.0 cents	— do.
46% " " " " 48% " " "	7.5 cents	— do.
48% " " Mn. Ore.		

No royalty is payable on bauxite mined on private lands, but export duty is levied at the rate of 45 cents per long ton.

Production

Bauxite. Production for 1961 amounted to 2,373,615 tons as follows:—

Demerara Bauxite Company Ltd.	—	1,982,650
Reynolds Metals Company Ltd.	—	390,965

representing a slight decrease on the 1960 production.

The Alumina Plant at Mackenzie operated by the Demerara Bauxite Company Limited was opened on March 28, 1961. 115,644 tons of alumina were exported during 1961.

Gold. Total production for the year was 1,702 ounces, representing a decrease of 662 ounces on the 1960 production. This decrease is due principally to a reduction in the number of workers occasioned by the movement of such workers to the more lucrative diamond fields.

Diamonds. Diamond production on the other hand increased from 101,004 carats in 1960 to 112,680 carats in 1961—a record over the past thirty years—mainly due to the discovery of deposits in the beds of the Ekereku Cuyuni rivers.

Manganese. Mining of manganese ore at Matthews Ridge by Manganese Mines Management Limited on behalf of North West Guiana Mining Company Limited, continued throughout 1961. Production for the year was 212,126 tons and exports 187,258 tons. This operation makes a significant contribution to the mining industry of the country.

Columbite. No columbite was produced.

Hydro-electric development. The station at Tumatumari Falls has remained idle since the shut down of operations by British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Limited in 1958.

Demerara Bauxite Company Limited carried out routine observations at various river gauging stations throughout the country.

Lands and Mines Department. The Commissioner of Lands and Mines has the charge of, and acts as guardian over, all Crown and Colony lands and the metals and minerals occurring within those lands.

The Mines Section of the Department is under the charge of the Inspector of Mines assisted by a Mining Claims Officer. For administrative purposes the country is divided into six mining districts each in the charge of a Sub-Warden who is assisted by officers of the Interior and Police Departments.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For the period April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1963 the Geological Survey has been allocated a sum of £309,048 of which £182,536 is provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. D4333, and the remainder of £126,536 is being provided from local funds.

Staff. At the end of 1961, the senior staff consisted of a Director, 2 Deputy Directors, 3 Senior Geologists, a Chemist-

Petrologist, a Geophysicist-Hydrologist, 7 Geologists, 3 Assistant Geologists, 2 Scientific Assistants, Chief Clerk, Chief Draughtsman, Supervisor of Library and Records, and Senior Accounting Officer. Vacancies exist for a Senior Geologist and 2 Geologists.

Headquarters. The Geological Survey headquarters are situated in Georgetown there being a single district office at Bartica at the confluence of the Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers. The headquarters contain administrative and geologists' offices, petrological and chemical laboratories, draughting office, extensive library facilities and stores.

Construction of a new rock store, garage workshop, assay laboratory and carpenter's shop, together with an extension of the stores commenced during the year and will be ready for occupancy early in 1962.

Publications. The following publications (excluding maps) were issued during 1961 —

"The Takutu Formation in British Guiana and the probable age of the Roraima Formation", by R. B. McConnell. Trans. 2nd Caribb. Geol. Conf., Puerto Rico 4—9 Jan. 1959. p. 163—170.

"The Buganda Group, Uganda, East Africa", by R. B. McConnell. Congr. Geol. Int. Mexico, XX Session, 1956, p. 163—174.

"Flow folding in rocks", by Emyr Williams. Nature, Lond., v. 189, no. 4763, Feb. 11, 1961, p. 474—475.

"A geological map of British Guiana", by R. B. McConnell and C. G. Dixon. Rep. Int. Geol. Congr., XXI Session, Norden, pt. IX, 1960, p. 39—50.

"Preliminary report on the ferruginous bauxites of the Pakaraima Mountains", by J. H. Bateson. Min. Res. Pamph. no. 10, Geol. Surv. Brit. Guiana, p. 27.

"The deformation of confined, incompetent layers in folding", by Emyr Williams, Geol. Surv., Mag., v. 98, no. 4, July-Aug. 1961, p. 317—323.

"The Precambrian rocks of British Guiana", by R. B. McConnell, 'Timehri', no. 40, J. Roy. Agric. Comm. Soc., Brit. Guiana, p. 77—91.

"Proceedings of the Fifth Inter-Guiana Geological Conference, Georgetown, British Guiana. 1959", Geol. Surv. Brit. Guiana.

Annual Report for 1959.

Annual Report for 1960.

Geological Mapping. In the first field season survey parties operated in the upper Cuyuni and Wenamu. the Kuribrong-Ewang

area, the watershed area of Konawaruk-Mowasi, the Muruwa River, the southern margin of the Kanuku Mountains, in the Marudi-Karawaimentau area, and between the Mazaruni and Ekereku Rivers. During the second field season, surveys were undertaken in the Oko and Blue Mountains, the Devil's Hole region of the Cuyuni River, between the Puruni and Kartuni Rivers, at Lion Mountain, in the vicinity of Peter's Mine, along the southern margin of the Kanuku Mountains and in the Kopinang basin. The total area covered during the surveys amounted to 3,555 square miles

Publication of Geological Maps. Twenty-one degree square quarter sheets on a scale of 1:200,000 were published during 1961, the first year that they have been produced. These maps are likely to be of considerable value not only to the mining community, but also in all other development projects. They are being produced in black and white but arranged for hand colouring, this enabling rapid preparation at small cost. The work is being carried out entirely in British Guiana. Each map is accompanied by about 1500 words of explanation of the geology.

Maps issued in 1961 are as follows —

Mabaruma (0859) SW	Roraima (0560) SW
Baramita (0760) NE	Potaro (0559) NW
Waini (0759) NW	Potaro (0559) SW
Waini (0759) SW	Potaro (0559) NE
Apaiqua (0660) NE	Potaro (0559) SE
Apaiqua (0660) SE	Kurupukari (0458) NE
Apaiqua (0660) NW	Kurupukari (0458) NE Ext.
Puruni (0659) SW	South Savannas (0259) NE
Georgetown (0658) SW	South Savannas (0259) SE
Roraima (0560) NW	South Savannas (0259) NW
	South Savannas (0259) SW

Considerable progress was made during the year for the preparation of a geological map of British Guiana in colour at a scale of 1:1,000,000 and this should be published in 1962.

Investigation of Mineral Resources

Continuing earlier work, studies were undertaken on the aluminous laterites of the Pakaraima Mountains, a geologist completing a further pitting campaign in the Kopinang Basin. Unfortunately the results showed that these deposits cannot be regarded as a source of alumina under present extraction processes. It was demonstrated however that higher alumina content is encountered over certain types of sediment in the formation than over the igneous intrusions.

Pursuing investigations into the occurrence of gold at Marudi Mountain further detailed surveys were carried out including a programme of geochemical prospecting. The results indicated the prospecting method as a very useful technique that will probably have application elsewhere in the territory.

Copper indications were encountered in the Devil's Hole area of the Cuyuni River in a region recognised previously by the Geological Survey as promising for mineralization.

Additional studies were made of the distribution of diamonds in the Pakaraima Mountains, it being concluded that they are mainly associated with a distinct zone in the Roraima formation. The Geological Survey continued its work to assist the small prospector by endeavouring to locate a suitable trail for communication between the upper Kurupung River and the head of the Merume. Unfortunately this project was defeated by the rough terrain.

Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys

The field conditions of British Guiana with its dense cover of tropical rain forest and obscuring blanket of deeply weathered rocks render the recognition of mineralization a matter of particular difficulty. A deposit which might be manifest elsewhere could in these circumstances only too easily escape notice or leave very little visible evidence at the surface. The policy of the Geological Survey has thus been to concentrate on geological mapping in order to define the areas likely to be favourable for mineralization so that these could then be subjected to the more specialized exploratory techniques of geochemistry and geophysics.

The laboratory is being reorganized for geochemical surveys and the work at Marudi Mountain has already been noted. In 1962 a geochemical prospecting programme for base metals will be undertaken in the Devil's Hole area.

During 1961 an application was submitted to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance in air and ground borne geophysical surveys over nine areas selected on the basis of geological mapping. This project was accepted by the Fund and airborne work is expected to commence in 1962. Services and equipment to the extent of U.S. \$640,800 are to be provided by the Special Fund and a similar amount will be made available from British Guiana and C.D. & W. sources.

Coastal Sediments

The Geological Survey further sponsored and encouraged studies of the coastal sediments although no surveys of its own were carried

out on these during the year. Five bauxite companies agreed to finance research into the distribution of fossil pollen in the sequence and it has been arranged that a palynologist from Leiden University will pay a six month visit to the Guianas in 1962. This work may prove of fundamental importance in exploration for bauxite and also in connection with offshore oil exploration.

Oil

There appears little prospect that oil may be encountered on the mainland but the extensive continental shelf areas off the coast of British Guiana are somewhat more promising. During the year an oil company evinced interest in these offshore areas and after consultation with the Geological Survey, had preliminary discussion with Government. In consequence the Government requested the assistance of the United Nations in providing a Petroleum Adviser to make recommendations on future policy. This official spent several weeks in British Guiana at the end of the year and was provided with facilities at the Geological Survey headquarters.

Water Supply

The Geophysicist-Hydrologist of the Geological Survey continued in his secondment to the Pure Water Supply during 1961.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

Sugar and its by-products, rice, coconuts, timber, bauxite, manganese, gold and diamonds, account for approximately 80% of the total value of industrial production. Information on these commodities is given in earlier sections of the report.

Other industries include the manufacture of poultry and animal feeds, processing and packaging of shrimps, and the manufacture of cigarettes, matches, drugs, patent medicines, toilet waters, mineral waters, beer, lard substitutes, margarine, soap, glycerine, biscuits, jams, jellies, preserves, baking powder, garments, drinking straws, packing crates, and boxes, oxygen, acetylene and carbon dioxide gas, building blocks, particle board, aluminium venetian blinds, aluminium steel and cane furniture. Construction and repair of small ships and barges, manufacture of small engineering products such as electric fans and traffic signals, printing and lithography are also done.

Minor Industries

The Minor Industries Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry which was used as a clearing house for the products of Cottage and Minor industries was closed during the year.

Industrial Development

The various reports submitted to the Government by visiting Experts on Industrial Development were considered and examined by the Industrial Officer, and as a result he prepared plans for the immediate establishment in British Guiana of some 20 industries. In addition, a list was prepared showing the industries which could be established in this country over the next 7 years; a third list of products which needed further expert examination was also submitted. In November the Industrial Officer made an extensive tour of Europe in connection with the Government's Programme for the establishment of these industries.

The Government Industrial Estate at Ruimveldt, comprising about 19 acres, was completed and sites were allocated to a number of applicants venturing in light manufacturing industries, e.g. the manufacture of furniture, paints and confectionery. Plans for the establishment of additional Industrial Estates are being examined.

Marketing

On March 18, 1961 Produce Marketing was transferred from the Ministry of Natural Resources and made the responsibility of the Minister of Trade and Industry. Produce Marketing consists of the following units:—

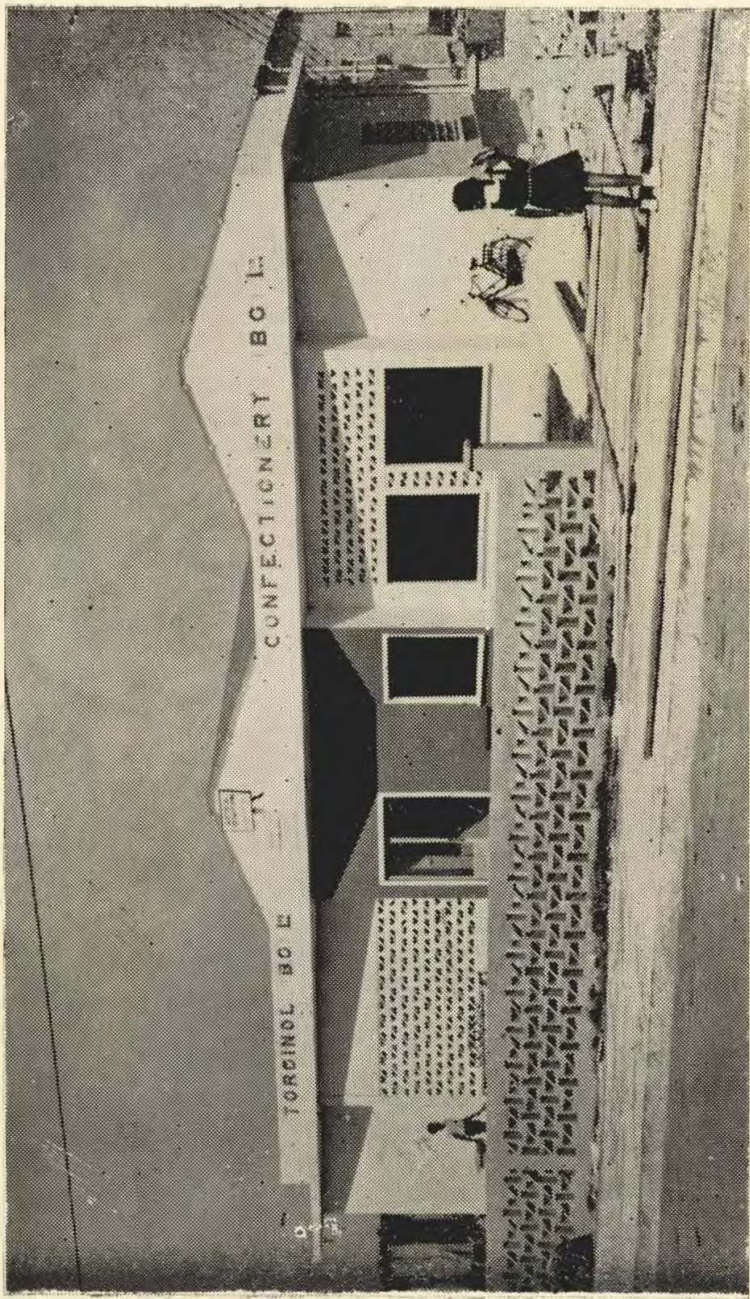
Milk Pasteurisation Plant,
Government Produce Depot—Georgetown and New Amsterdam;
Ham and Bacon Factory;
Fish Market;
Processing Factory.

(a) *Milk Pasteurisation Plant:*

Purchase of Milk by the Milk Pasteurisation Plant increased from 624,000 gallons in 1960 to 692,803 gallons in 1961. Sales during the year amounted to 533,715 gallons compared with 534,520 gallons in 1960. The excess of purchases over sales was distributed free of charge to Government Institutions.

(b) *Government Produce Depot—Georgetown and New Amsterdam:*

The Government Produce Depot—Georgetown and New Amsterdam—provides a ready market for farmers' produce. Minimum guaranteed prices are paid for the following agricultural products.



Paint and Confectionery factories at the new Government Industrial Estate.

Corn	4½ c.	per lb.
Cassava	1½ c.	„ „
Eddoes	2 c.	„ „
Yams	4 c.	„ „
Sweet Potatoes	4 c.	„ „
Tannias	4 c.	„ „
Plantains	3 c.	„ „
Black Eye Peas	14 c.	„ „
Cabbages	13 c.	„ „
Banana — pegasse soil	3 c.	„ „
Banana — clay soil	4 c.	„ „

Sales of farmers' produce totalled in 1961 \$448,963 as compared with \$402,921 in 1960.

Towards the end of 1961 efforts were made to secure an export market for locally grown agricultural produce and two shipments have already been made to the U.S.A. comprising the following items:

Pumpkins	—	44,244 lbs.
Eddoes	—	3,734 „
Plantains	—	2,000 „

(c) *Ham and Bacon Factory:*

The Ham and Bacon Factory now offers a limited outlet for farmers producing the right type of pigs. Efforts are being made to increase the production of the factory by the installation of additional machinery in order to offer farmers a bigger outlet for their products. In 1961 the factory sold products valued at \$109,910 as compared with sales in 1960 amounting to \$91,057.

(d) *Fish Market:*

The Fish Market and Centre in Georgetown provides a ready market place for fishermen to dispose of their catch. During the year considerable expansion in the activities of the Market took place, and more than 766,267 lbs. of fish was handled compared with 552,036 lbs. for the previous year. Efforts are being made to set up privately operated fish centres throughout the country for the retail distribution of fish.

(e) *Processing Factory:*

During the year the Processing Factory discontinued the manufacture of stockfeed in keeping with the agreement reached be-

tween Government and the newly formed B.G. Stockfeeds Limited. The factory at present produces only corn meal and plantain flour.

These commodities are widely used by local consumers as evidenced by the quantities being manufactured. During 1961 the quantities manufactured were:—

Cornmeal	—	366,018 lbs.
Plantain Flour	—	34,534 "

as compared with 302,977 lbs. and 30,804 lbs. respectively in 1960. The factory purchases all corn offered by farmers at a guaranteed price of 4½c per lb.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

During 1961 co-operative societies continued to make satisfactory progress notably in the development of arable lands, and the promotion and organisation of rice mills' co-operatives. The year began with 558 societies and ended with 568—a net increase of 10 societies. Twenty-nine societies were registered while the registration of 19 was cancelled. Of the 568 societies at the end of 1961, 566 were primary and 2 secondary. The primary societies consisted of 35 Savings, 93 Thrift, 132 School Thrift, 103 Agricultural Thrift and Credit, 51 Urban Thrift and Credit (including 17 Credit Unions), 12 Consumers (including 2 for the supply of electricity), 64 Producer/Marketing (including 28 Farm Machinery and 7 Rice Mills), 40 Land Lease purchase, 14 Farm Supply, 10 Fishermen, 1 Transport, 1 Housing and 10 General Purpose.

The two secondary societies were the B.G. Co-operative Union Ltd. and the B.G. Co-operative Credit Union League, Ltd.

Primary Societies

Membership in the 566 primary societies was 40,251. Shares, savings and deposits were approximately \$1,450,094 (£302,103) as compared with \$1,099,174 (£228,995) in the previous year. Reserve Funds stood at \$45,665 (£9,514). Particulars regarding the position of individual categories of the societies at the end of the year are as follows:—

Savings Societies:

There were 35 of these societies, the membership of which totalled 922 and savings \$31,385 (£6,539). The registration of 4 societies was cancelled during the year.

Thrift Societies:

Two societies were registered during the year and the registration of 5 was cancelled. The number of societies fell from 96 at the end of 1960 to 93 at the end of 1961. Membership totalled 2,524 and Ordinary and Special Savings increased by \$13,809 (£2,877) to approximately \$212,890 (£44,352). These societies are to meet the needs of regular salary and wage earners. They emphasize the value of thrift but also grant loans on reasonable terms. At the beginning of the year loans outstanding totalled \$117,883 (£24,559). During the year loans granted totalled \$147,198 (£30,666) and repayments were \$119,003 (£24,792). At December 31, \$146,078 (£30,433) was outstanding of which approximately \$25,089 (£5,227) was overdue.

Thrift and Credit Societies:

During the year the number of these societies increased by 4 to 154, of which 103 were agricultural and 51 non-agricultural. Membership increased from 13,045 to 13,940 and shares from \$297,484 (£61,976) to \$342,943 (£71,446). Deposits by members stood at \$10,772 (£2,244).

The loan transactions of the two groups of societies were as follows:

Agricultural Societies:

At the beginning of the year loans outstanding amounted to \$649,713 (£135,357). Loans amounting to \$604,260 (£125,888) were granted and approximately \$429,972 (£89,578) was repaid. The amount outstanding at December 31, was approximately \$824,001 (£171,667). Of the amount outstanding at December 31, the amount owing by societies in the Black Bush Polder was \$214,706 (£44,730) and was secured by paddy collected from members.

Twenty-nine societies received financial assistance from the British Guiana Credit Corporation. At the beginning of the year the amount due to the Corporation was \$445,348 (£92,781) and \$142,192 (£29,623) was borrowed during the year. Repayments totalled \$320,533 (£66,778) and at December 31, the balance owing to the Corporation was \$267,007 (£55,627).

At the beginning of the year the societies owed \$24,472 (£5,098) to Barclays Bank D.C.O. During the year \$406,365 (£84,659) was received by 33 societies, the Government guaranteeing the advances; \$136,904 (£28,522) was repaid and at December 31, \$293,933 (£61,236) was outstanding.

Non-Agricultural Societies:

At the beginning of the year \$96,229 (£20,048) was outstanding. Loans totalling \$77,825 (£16,214) were granted and \$56,099 (£11,687) repaid. At December 31, loans outstanding totalled \$117,955 (£24,574) of which \$42,672 (£8,890) was overdue.

Consumer Societies:

There were 12 of these societies, the membership of which totalled 1,054 and share capital \$21,748 (£4,531). Sales by the societies amounted to approximately \$70,388 (£14,664).

Producer/Marketing Societies:

These were divided into four categories: Logging, Producer, Marketing and Machinery Societies. During the year the number of these societies increased from 54 to 64; membership was 3,093 and share capital \$132,264 (£27,555) as compared with \$94,296 (£19,645) in 1960. Deposits by members totalled \$1,573 (£328).

The logging societies were 8 in number; 7 operated in Berbice River District and one in the Pomeroon River, Essequibo. At December 31, membership stood at 172 and share capital \$1,767 (£368).

Producer Societies:

The number of these societies was 18 at December 31. They had as their main objects the cultivation of paddy and other food crops, and the processing of paddy. Membership was 664 and shares amounted to \$47,841 (£9,967). Three Rice Mill Societies at Black Bush Polder received loans totalling \$170,000 (£35,417) from Barclays Bank D.C.O. to assist them in the purchase of members' paddy.

Marketing Societies:

The nine marketing societies had a membership of 1,103 and shares of \$18,347 (£3,822). These societies sold agricultural and poultry products to the value of \$148,509 (£30,939).

Machinery Societies:

Eight new societies were registered bringing the total to 28. Membership was 1,154 and shares totalled \$65,225 (£13,588). The eight new societies obtained loans totalling \$574,000 (£119,583) to assist with the purchase of 25 combine harvesters.

Land Lease and Land Purchase Societies:

At December 31, these societies numbered 40 with a total membership of 2,549. Shares amounted to \$432,446 (£90,093) as compared with \$268,707 (£55,981) in 1960 and deposits by members were \$500 (£104). The total arable land held by these societies was 26,643 acres as compared with 18,393 acres in the previous year.

Farm Supply Societies:

These societies numbered 14 at December 31, with total membership of 804 and shares amounting to \$6,381 (£1,329). Sales totalled \$15,114 (£3,149).

Transport Societies:

One society was cancelled during the year so that at December 31, only one society with a membership of 10 remained. Share capital was \$505 (£105).

Fishermen's Societies:

During the year the registration of one society was cancelled and the membership in the remaining 10 societies was 253 and share capital \$5,203 (£1,084).

Housing Society:

The number remained at one, which had a membership of 272 and share capital totalling \$143,755 (£29,949).

General Purpose:

The number of these societies increased by 1 to 10. Membership was 473 and shares totalled \$1,521 (£317).

School Societies:

The number of societies was reduced by 1 to 132. Membership was 14,357 and savings totalled \$106,208 (£22,127).

Secondary Societies:

The British Guiana Co-operative Union Ltd. established in 1949 is a federation of all types of co-operative societies for the purpose of promoting co-operative education. The Union received a grant of \$9,000 (£1,875) from the Government in 1961 to assist in its work.

At December 31 the membership was 261; affiliation fees received from member societies amounted to \$519 (£108).

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The British Guiana Co-operative Credit Union League Ltd. was established in 1957 to assist in the promotion and education of the members of Credit Unions.

At December 31 the membership was 7 and league dues received totalled \$810 (£169).

Co-operative Department:

The Department was administered by a Commissioner for Co-operative Development who also functioned as Registrar of Friendly Societies. The staff included a Deputy Commissioner, 23 Co-operative Officers, 1 Accountant Friendly Societies, 1 Chief Clerk and 13 others.

The cost of operating the department in 1961 was \$166,679 (£34,725).

Chapter VII: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Director of Education is responsible to the Minister of Education and Social Development for the administration of the Education Department and is the Minister's adviser on administrative, professional or technical matters falling within its scope. He is assisted by a Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, one Senior Education Officer, five Education Officers and eight Assistant Education Officers. He is advised by the Education Committee which is a statutory body with a membership of fifteen.

The Minister of Education and Social Development is responsible for matters affecting education, the initiation of policy therein, securing the endorsement of that policy and ensuring that the policy adopted is duly carried into effect.

Primary Education:

Primary schools in British Guiana are divided into three groups: Government schools, Government-aided schools and Private non-aided schools. Most of the Government-aided schools are owned by various religious denominations to which Government makes annual grants for the provision of equipment, maintenance of buildings and the payment of teachers' salaries. Besides these, there are also non-denominational schools which are located on sugar estates and mining settlements. These are owned by the sugar estates or mining companies or by small organisations set up mainly for the purpose of providing education for a particular district. These non-denominational schools receive grants similar to those made to the denominational schools. The latter schools are controlled by Governing Bodies appointed for the purpose by the respective religious denominations, and lay representatives, who are appointed annually, serve on these Governing Bodies. In the case of the non-denominational schools, the management of the sugar estates or mining companies which own the schools constitutes the Governing Body except in cases where the schools are owned by an organisation specially constituted and approved by the Director of Education. In such cases the organisations appoint the Governing Bodies. Government Schools are entirely under the control of the Education Department and are managed by the Education Officers of the districts in which they are located, or by District Commissioners, other Senior Government Officers and in a few instances Members of Local Authorities. All Government schools and Government-aided schools are supervised by the Education Officers of the

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Education Department, who visit the schools from time to time. Non-aided private schools are run by private individuals or organisations and do not come under the supervision of Government.

The primary school provides free education for children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, the compulsory age range being from 6 to 14 years. In recent years the curriculum has sought to give a more practical bias in education and several schools are now provided with work-rooms for Woodwork, Handicraft and Home Economics.

At the end of the school year July 31, 1961, the enrolment of children between the ages of 5 and sixteen years in 327 of the 337 Government and Government-aided primary schools was 129,373. The increase over the previous year's enrolment was 4,025.

On the same date—July 31, 1961—there were 3,181 teachers employed full-time (approximately 1 teacher to every 41 children on roll) in all the Government and Government-aided primary schools. Approximately a quarter of these had trained teachers' certificates as compared to one-fifth in the previous year.

Eight primary schools became grant-aided during the 1961 school year and four new Government schools were opened.

Handicraft:

There are 5 Handicraft Centres, 16 full-time departments, and 17 part-time departments where boys of the 12-16 year age group receive instruction in Elementary Woodwork, Technical Drawing, including simple Geometrical constructions; they also study timber, its growth, structure and uses, tools and materials.

In addition to those departments already mentioned there are schools which are given grants in order to assist them in providing materials for the teaching of practical Woodwork on a part-time basis. Grants have also been given to assist schools in providing material for the teaching of the following light crafts to both boys and girls of the 11+ age group :—

<i>Craft</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>
Hammock	24
Leatherwork	2
Basketry and Straw-work	16
Tailoring	4
Bookbinding	71
Woodwork	46
Miscellaneous Craft	50
Matmaking	13

The pupils who attend the Handicraft Centres or Departments spend one day of each week for a period of two years, at the end of which they are entered for the Primary School Certificate Woodwork Examination.

Elementary Science and Calculations :

This has been taught on an experimental basis at 6 selected Centres and the results show promise.

The work is done according to the Preliminary Craft Syllabus of the Technical Institute and pupils who complete the course are entered for the Institute's examination.

Those who are successful are eligible for direct admission into a Trade Course thus reducing by one academic year the time normally spent at the Institute. It should be noted that the Primary School Certificate does not earn the holder this exemption.

Classes are conducted during the usual school hours as part of the work of the Handicraft Teachers who are responsible for teaching the Technical Drawing and Elementary Science, while English and Calculations are taught at the Schools concerned.

As a result of the success of this project it is felt that in the not too distant future the Handicraft Centres would be upgraded with a view to providing the means of direct entry into the Trade Courses of the Technical Institute.

The following is a summary of the results to July, 1961:—

	No. on Roll at Commencement	No. entered for Examination	No. Successful
(i) St. Joseph's, Port Mourant	20	9	4
(ii) St. Francis Xavier	25	6	4
(iii) St. Mark's, Alness	20	—	—
(iv) Blairmont Lutheran	24	9	4
(v) N/A. Handicraft Centre	26	—	—
(vi) Mackenzie	24	18	13
	<u>139</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>25</u>

Although only 42 children out of 139 remained to complete the course, it should be pointed out that many of them should find the knowledge gained in these classes to be of great use in after school life.

In addition to the abovementioned Centres, classes were started at Carmel R.C. School, Georgetown, where 24 boys were selected for training. Work was suspended when the Handicraft Teacher went on study leave. Discussions are in progress with the aim of establishing similar classes at each of the twelve new Handicraft Departments now being built.

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The One-Year Training Course for teachers of Handicraft, which was conducted at the Kingston Handicraft Centre, was suspended in July, 1960.

Short introductory courses in Elementary woodwork were held for teachers of Home Economics as well as teachers who were doing the One-Year Emergency Course at the Government Training College.

Adult Education :

There are 35 adult evening Handicraft classes in operation with a total of 655 on roll.

By means of these classes, men and women are given the opportunity of acquiring basic skills in Woodwork, Upholstery, Chair-caning, Hammock-making, Book-binding, Leatherwork and Straw-work during their leisure hours.

Classes are distributed as follows :—

	Bas- ketry	Leather- work	Mat- Making	Book- binding	Straw- work	Wood- work	Chair- caning	Up- Holstery	Ham- mock Making
Georgetown & E.B. Dem.			1	4		7	1	1	1
E.C. Dem.		1		1	3	1			1
W.C. B/ce	1								
Corentyne				1		3			
W.C. Dem.		1		2		1			
Essequibo Coast		1		1		1			1

The public has displayed a keen interest in these classes and a reasonably good standard of work is attained. An exhibition of the work done in these classes is planned for late 1962.

Work has been suspended in 10 classes because the tutors had left the districts. It is anticipated that work would be resumed early in the coming year.

Teacher Training :

At the Government Training College for Teachers 150 students were admitted in September, 1960. One student withdrew from the course but the Final Examination in July, 1961, was written by one of the 1959—60 group who had been unable to take the 1960 Examination through illness. 130 Students received First Class Certificates, 17 Second Class and 3 Third Class Certificates.

School Feeding Scheme. During the School Year September 1960 to July 1961 the snack meal was distributed in 334 schools

throughout the country. The snack consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of skimmed milk (20 grammes of powdered milk), two food yeast biscuits, and one fish liver oil capsule on alternate days.

Of the schools, 121 were located in the interior and remote riverain districts and the others on the coast. All the children in the interior, namely 9,200 were given snacks, while those selected in schools on the Coast were 25,300 in number. It is estimated that approximately 4,745,000 snack meals were distributed, but there was a shortage of both milk and capsules and the snacks had to be modified.

However, pasteurised milk was made available for children in schools in Georgetown from the Government Marketing Division. The number of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles distributed was 62,100 during the Spring term.

Supplies issued — Provided by UNICEF

Skimmed Milk Powder	—	118,772 lbs.
Fish Liver Oil Capsules	—	862,000

Provided by the Government of British Guiana.

Food Yeast biscuits	—	162,048 lbs.
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School Medical Service. This service continued its usual activities. Visits were paid to schools in interior areas. The work included:—

- (1) Screening of pupils by school nurses to determine those requiring medical attention. In city schools, 6,949 pupils and in rural schools 8,244 were observed by the nurses.
- (2) The School Medical Officer examined 749 pupils in the city and 3,549 from the rural areas, who had been referred to her by the school nurses.
- (3) Treatment of pupils suffering from minor ailments *e.g.* helminthiasis, mild nutritional disorders, skin diseases and pediculosis.
- (4) Referral of pupils suffering from defects of eye, ear, nose and throat, symptoms of filariasis and other diseases to Specialist or other Medical Officers.
- (5) Health education of children and their parents.
- (6) Special surveys—nurses conducted surveys as part of the Leprosy Control Programme among 44,409 school children for evidence of leprosy and 409 were referred to the Specialist. Among them, 13 were found to be suffering from Leprosy.

School Dental Services in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. Work is done by two part-time Dental Officers. In addition, a full-time dental officer at the Georgetown Hospital undertakes work for the public. In New Amsterdam the part-time Officer has an office in the Hospital. The municipalities do not have any services.

Rural Areas

(a) East Coast Demerara, West Coast Berbice and East Berbice. The two mobile units continued their work among school children and pre-school children as well as mothers and poor persons.

(b) East Bank Demerara, West Coast Demerara and East Bank Essequibo. A dental officer using portable equipment continued his work among children and others.

(c) Essequibo Coast and Islands, and Interior Areas. An Officer with portable equipment paid visits to the various areas. Approximately 35,000 school children were examined.

B.C.G. Vaccination. During the year, 171 schools were visited and 27,448 children tested (Mantoux test) and in the age group 0—6 years, 28.7% were found positive; age group 7—14 years, 64.2% and age group 15 plus 74.4%. The number of children vaccinated was 11,352.

Secondary Education:

Secondary education for the period under review was provided in three Government secondary schools, fourteen Government-aided secondary schools and approximately twenty-five privately-run secondary schools.

The Government-owned secondary schools had an enrolment of 1,235 students and the aided secondary schools an enrolment of 5,985. The private secondary schools catered for approximately 3,500 students.

Grants to approved secondary schools are still being paid towards salaries and teaching of Science, Home Economics and Woodwork. Plans for the provision by Government of secondary education in rural areas are being worked out.

Technical Education:

During the year there has been increased assistance from external sources. In addition to the Adviser on Land Surveying, the Agency for International Development has provided two more Advisers to establish and develop courses in Industrial Arts and Business Education.

Under the Commonwealth Technical Aid Scheme, the Canadian Government has provided an Adviser to develop our electrical laboratories and courses. Under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme, one Lecturer has been awarded a one-year Technical Teacher Training Bursary in the United Kingdom.

Enrolment:

The enrolment for all courses for the school year ending August 31, 1961 totalled 1,033 as follows :—

Preliminary	(a) Day Release (one day per week)	44
	(b) Block Release (3 months full-time)	151
	(c) Evening (3 evenings per week)	206
Trade	(a) Day Release (one day per week for 3-5 years)	160
	(b) Block Release (3 months full-time for 3-5 years)	102
	(c) Evening (3-4 evenings per week for 3-5 years)	105
Technician	(a) Day Release	25
	(b) Sandwich (6 months full-time over a period of 3 years)	44
	(c) Evening	26
Land Surveying	(one year full-time)	31
Secondary Schools	Technical — Day Release (one day per week for 3 years)	139
		1,033

New Courses:

As from September, 1961, a Woodmachining Course and a one-year full-time Secretarial Science Course were introduced. A revised full-time Handicraft Teachers' Training programme also commenced at this time and will be of one year's duration.

In collaboration with the United Nations Education Adviser to the British Guiana Government, in-service training has been arranged, for the first time, for 25 typists employed by Government. A second course for Land Surveyors commenced in November with a total of 36 students, 20 of whom are released by Government Departments.

Awards:

There has been a further increase in the number of students reaching the standard of entry to City and Guilds Trade and

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Technician courses. For the first time, Ordinary Certificates were gained in Mechanical Engineering and Building.

The awards and entries were as follows :

<i>Trade Courses :</i>	<i>No. of Successes</i>	<i>No. of Entries</i>
Telecommunications	10 candidates passed 18 subjects	
Electrical Installation Course "B"	13	23
Motor Vehicle Mechanics' Work	13	13
Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice	20	23
Plumbers' Work	Nil	3
Carpentry and Joinery	1	2

Technician Courses:

Ordinary Certificate in Building First Year (S 1)	6	14
Second Certificate in Building Second Year (S 2)	—	3
Ordinary Certificate in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering—First Year (S 1)	20	30
Ordinary Certificate in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering—Second Year (S 2)	10	20
Ordinary Certificate in Mechanical Engineering—Third (and final) Year (S 3)	3	4
Ordinary Certificate in Building Third (and final) Year (S 3)	1	2

Development :

There was marked progress in the development of Laboratories. The arrival of the Canadian Technical Aid Adviser assisted in tiding over a difficult period following the resignation of staff. A replacement has since been obtained and the Adviser was freed to develop the electrical machines laboratories. There has been gradual development of the Heat Engines and Building Laboratories which is almost now fully developed. Industry has shown increased interest in the training schemes, especially those connected with the training of technicians and middle bracket supervisory staff. Of great significance is the fact that more and more apprentices are being recruited from the various Preliminary Craft courses being run by the Institute.

Library :

Over the past year the number of books held by the Library was increased from 2,700 to 3,455 and there are plans for the expansion of these facilities.

Rural Areas :

The Extra-Mural evening preliminary classes at New Amsterdam, Mackenzie, Port Mourant and Uitvlugt continued to function satisfactorily, and a two-year scheme for the training of students of primary schools for the Preliminary Craft courses of the Institute was maintained in six schools in the rural areas.

Industrial Training Centres :

At Port Mourant the Bookers Apprenticeship Scheme continued to cater for an increasing number of engineering trade apprentices. An intake of 20 in Berbice and 18 in Demerara has brought the number of apprentices under training to 158 at December, 1961.

Carnegie School of Home Economics :

The regular course for girls between the ages of 14½ and 18 is a three-year one and in addition to Cookery and Nutrition, Laundry-work, Housecraft, Child Care, Needlework and Dressmaking it includes instruction in English, Arithmetic, Hygiene and Physiology, Geography, Local History, Art and Craft, Singing and Civics.

For the first time 29 students entered for the College of Preceptors Examination and offered English Language, Arithmetic, Hygiene and Physiology, Housecraft and Needlework.

Students from the Government Training College for Teachers attended one afternoon a week throughout the year and 3 teachers from remote areas took general courses for periods varying from four months to one year. Fifteen students began a one-year course of training in order to become qualified to teach in Home Economics Departments in the Primary and all-age schools.

Evening classes were attended by adults and the following subjects were offered: Simple and advanced Cookery. Cookery for men, simple and advanced Dressmaking, Home Improvement, Home and Family Living, Cake-making and Decorating, Homecraft for Brides, Children's Clothes, Upholstery. Similar courses were conducted in rural areas. A special three-week course was conducted for women selected to go to Canada as domestics.

During the year a great deal of progress was achieved in the extra-curricular activities which included the School Library, Games

Club and 4-H Club while both the school and staff co-operative societies continued successfully.

Expenditure by the Education Department :

Teachers' Salaries	\$5,200,204.96	
Grants (Maintenance and Equipment)	213,949.08	
Miscellaneous	18,689.57	
Expenditure on Education from Development Funds	428,630.90	5,861,474.51

Secondary Education :

Queen's College	266,300.00	
Bishops' High School	137,300.00	
Anna Regina Secondary School	4,743.91	408,343.91
Grants to Aided Secondary Schools		308,913.99

Teacher Training :

Salaries, etc.	62,352.14	
Maintenance of Students	80,125.55	
Conditional Scholarships and Training Courses for Teachers	31,550.20	
Miscellaneous	10,800.90	184,828.79

Technical and Vocational :

Government Technical Institute	157,878.47	
Carnegie School of Home Economics	91,729.91	
Fredericks School of Home Economics	2,400.00	252,008.38

*Pre-vocational Training in Primary
Schools :*

Equipment	22,129.30	
Salaries	60,795.17	

Other Education :

Expenditure on Training Scholarships abroad (British Guiana Scholarships)	13,759.12	
Education of Blind Children in Trinidad	2,552.50	16,311.62

Administrative :

Salaries	\$189,917.45	
Travelling	28,738.90	
Miscellaneous	5,384.42	224,040.77

Non-Recurrent :

New School Feeding Scheme		83,541.26
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Other Expenditure on Education :

Essequibo Boys' School	8,758.11	
Grants to Churches for Services among Amerindians	23,700.00	
Grant to Public Free Library	113,530.00	
Colonial Students' Contingencies Fund	6,000.00	
Contribution to U.C.W.I.	102,541.00	
Exhibition Fund—U.C.W.I.	27,305.00	
W.I. Students' Centre in U.K.—contribution to	6,451.60	
Allowances to Students at I.C.T.A.	1,103.00	
Contribution to British Colonial Office for Welfare of Students in Eire	2,688.00	
Loans to University and Overseas Students	98,071.74	

Particulars of the primary and secondary schools are summarised below :—

<i>Primary</i>	<i>No. of Schools on 31.8.61</i>	<i>No. of Pupils on 31.8.61</i>	<i>No. of Teachers on 31.8.61</i>
Government-aided	256	94,134†	2,312
Government	81	35,239	869
Non-assisted	Not Available		
<i>Secondary</i>	<i>No. of Schools on 31.8.61</i>	<i>No. of Pupils on 31.8.61</i>	<i>No. of Teachers on 31.8.61</i>
Government	3	1,235	75
Government-aided	14	5,985≠	230≠
Non-assisted	Not Available		
Technical and Vocational	4	737	38

†This figure represents 246 schools

≠These figures represent 12 schools

Note 1—*Primary.* The enrolment does not include 3 aided 'Nursery Schools' with an enrolment of 93 children in 3—5 age group and an establishment of 7 untrained teachers.

Note 2—*Technical and Vocational.* Only full-time lecturers and students are represented above.

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The number and classification of students pursuing higher courses abroad are as follows :

Students in Canada

Agriculture	9	Medicine	2
Arts and Science	22	Veterinary Medicine	4
Dentistry	5	Chemistry	1
Engineering	3	Pre-University	4

Students in United States of America

Accounting	2	Civil Engineering	5
Agriculture	4	Philosophy	1
Architecture	2	English History	} 11
Chemistry	13	French	
Dentistry	6	Home Economics	8
Dietetics	6	Medicine	10
Economics	5	International Affairs	1
Education	12	Law	1
Medical Technology	3	Languages	1
Music	1	Mathematics (Latin)	2
Nursing	9	Secretarial	1
Art	2	Technical Electronics	1
Arts	20	Chiropody	1
Business Administration	2	Optometry	1
Biology	14	Osteopathy	1
Pharmacy	1	Public Health	2
Science	14	Physiotherapy	2
Sociology	8	Psychology	1
Theology	9	Zoology	4
Engineering	11		
(various types not specified)			

Students at the University College of the West Indies

Scholarship Private

Medicine	6	47	—	53
Arts	7	25	—	32
Education	—	2	—	2
Engineering	7	3	—	10
Natural Sciences	27	11	—	38
Social Sciences (Economics)	2	16	—	18
Agriculture	4	4	—	8

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

The general health of the people remained satisfactory during the year 1961. There were no serious outbreaks of epidemics. One case of paralytic rabies due to bat-bite occurred at the beginning of the year, in the Koriabo-Aruka area, being a continuation of the outbreak of the previous year. Malaria re-appeared on the banks of the Demerara River after an absence of twelve years.

Infectious Diseases

Statistics relating to the principal infectious diseases are set out in the following table.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Notifications</i>		
	1959	1960	1961
<i>Influenza</i>	11,812	2,373	2,744
<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	418	574	413
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	172	191	172
<i>Malaria</i>	176	676	231
<i>Diphtheria</i>	23	11	20
<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	2	1	2
<i>Rabies (Human)*</i>	0	5	1

*due to bite of vampire bat.

Tuberculosis

Best Hospital (262 beds)—The policy of discharging non-infectious patients from the hospital for domiciliary treatment under the supervision of the Orange Walk Chest Clinic was continued.

The number of patients admitted was 216, the number of deaths was 17 and the number of patients discharged was 216. The daily average for the hospital was 203.

Patients from remote areas, mainly Amerindians, were kept in hospital until the disease was quiescent and the average length of stay was from eighteen to twenty-four months, compared with six months for the other patients.

Orange Walk Chest Clinic: Patients with sputum negative on examination for tubercle bacilli continued their treatment with drugs, on their discharge from the Best Hospital, at the Chest Clinic. In addition, patients presenting themselves for examination or referred by private practitioners were investigated and advised or treated.

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Persons with abnormal findings on examination at the M.M.R. Unit at the Georgetown Hospital were also investigated at the Chest Clinic and advised.

No. of new patients seen	—	1,324
No of patients found to be suffering from tuberculosis	—	102
No of patients undergoing domiciliary treatment	—	243

Preventive Measures: B.C.G. Vaccination—The team carried out Mantoux tests in school children in Georgetown, East and West Demerara, Mackenzie-Wismar area, Essequibo Coast and Essequibo Islands. Secondary schools were included for the first time.

No. of schools visited	—	171
No. of persons tested	—	27,448
No. of persons with positive reaction	—	13,035
No. of persons vaccinated	—	11,352
No. of persons in whom reaction not read	—	2,944

Mass Miniature X-ray Unit—The Unit is located at the Georgetown Hospital.

No. of persons examined	—	5,469
No. of persons with Pulmonary tubereulosis	—	20

Venereal Diseases: During 1961, 3,906 new patients attended the clinic at the Georgetown Hospital. Of those, 306 were found to be free from venereal disease and 168 were still awaiting a diagnosis.

The number of cases of syphilis was 334, 104 being early syphilis, and 14 congenital syphilis. The total number of cases of gonorrhoea was 2,382, cases of the acute disease being 1,920. There were 321 cases of granuloma venereum and 59 cases of lymphogranuloma inguinale.

Blood samples were collected at Health Centres from 3,374 antenatal mothers, and the V.D.R.L. test found positive in 118. From antenatal clinics, 353 mothers were sent for investigation and 284 were found to be suffering from venereal diseases.

Investigation and treatment follow the modern practice and the W.H.O. consultant on Venereal Diseases visited the Unit during the year.

Malaria Control: A plan for the eradication of malaria in the interior areas of British Guiana by the use of chloroquinated salt was prepared in co-operation with UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. The programme was commenced on January 14, 1961. The areas were the North West District, Rupununi, Mazaruni, Potaro and Cuyuni Districts. By the end of the year some 240,000 lbs. were distributed in

those areas among a population of approximately 30,000 people. Five Evaluator/Inspectors investigated the occurrence of malaria and the distribution of the medicated salt by shops and the use by people in the areas. Of 235 shops visited 186 had medicated salt. Of 2,646 houses visited, 2,393 had medicated salt.

Approximately 12,000 blood films were examined. The number of cases of malaria found in interior areas was 143 (696 in 1960) and of those 36 (434 in 1960) were found in the North West District. Twenty-four teachers were trained to collect blood smears and to send them to the Mosquito Control Service Laboratory for examination. All positive findings were confirmed at the PAHO/WHO Malaria Laboratory in Paramaribo.

Outbreak of Malaria, Demerara River: There was an outbreak of Pivivax malaria along both banks of the Demerara River from Atkinson Field to Grove on the East Bank, and from Princess Carolina to Canal No. 1 on the West Bank. The first case was discovered in the second half of July and on December 6, the total number of cases was 85.

The area had been free from malaria during the previous twelve years. *A. darlingi* was not found. *A. aquasalis* was found infected. The outbreak could be explained by a combination of factors:

- (a) Seasonal increase of *A. aquasalis*.
- (b) Change of biting habits of *A. aquasalis* because of scarcity of cattle in the area.
- (c) The introduction of the parasite by carriers from interior areas

The measures adopted to control the outbreak were:

- (a) Residual spraying of all houses in the area on a six-monthly cycle.
- (b) Monthly treatment (chemoprophylaxis) of the entire population in the area, and
- (c) Complete treatment of all patients.

D.D.T. Barrier Spraying: The routine barrier spraying along the estuaries of the rivers was continued to prevent re-infestation of the coastal areas with *A. darlingi*.

Yellow Fever: No cases were reported. The *Aedes* Index was zero. The last case of yellow fever was diagnosed in 1947.

Filariasis: On May 5, 1961, the Governments of British Guiana and of the United States of America agreed to establish a Filariasis Control Project operated and financed jointly. On April 29, 1961 British Guiana and United States of America Technical Assistance,

Development Organisation Service had signed an Agreement. Three technical advisers—an Entomologist, a Parasitologist and a Health Education Consultant were appointed on a two-year assignment. In September, Dr. Henry K. Beye, M.D. of the Middle America Research Unit, Panama, Consultant in filariasis, visited British Guiana and assisted in preparing a Plan of Operations. The village of Buxton (and its environs) was selected for the pilot study. The objectives of the programme were:—

- (a) Reduction of transmission in the area.
- (b) Prevention of transmission.

Use was to be made of mass therapy as well as of anti-mosquito measures. Clinical, entomological and parasitological studies were to be carried out.

A filariasis laboratory was established at the Ministry of Health Headquarters.

It was determined that *Wuchereria bancrofti* was the only parasite responsible for the prevalence of the disease and that *Culex pipiens* was the main vector. Of a total of 4,051 female mosquitoes dissected 315 or 7.8% showed parasites. One female *Mansonia titillans* was found carrying advanced stages of *W. bancrofti*. Preliminary work revealed that the larvae of the main vector were destroyed by No. 2 Fuel oil and gas oil in pit latrines and the oil remained effective two weeks after spraying.

Studies also showed that the flight range of the main vector was half a mile. A controlled trial of a chymotrypsin preparation was carried out to determine its effect on the swelling in slight and moderate cases of elephantiasis.

Leprosy: The number of persons on the register in the country as suffering from leprosy was 1,124 or a rate of 2.26 per 1,000 persons. Thirty-nine new cases were diagnosed during the year. Of those, ten were of the lepromatous type. The number included 13 children. In the school leprosy survey 44,017 children were examined, and 13 cases of leprosy were discovered.

Mahaica Leprosarium (405 beds)—20 new cases were admitted and 17 patients (new cases) were discharged. There were ten deaths and 4 births.

Clinics—During the year, The leprologist attended at 143 clinics.

Rabies: The outbreak of paralytic rabies among human beings in the Aruka-Koriabo area continued from the previous year into 1961—another case having been reported. Subsequent investigations after the outbreak revealed the absence of vampire bats in the area, the bats having already left. Rabies in cattle was reported in eight instances, elsewhere in the country.

Principal Causes of Death: The principal causes of death were pneumonia and bronchitis, diseases of early infancy, diseases of the heart, gastro-enteritis and colitis, and ill-defined causes.

Maternity & Child Health: The work of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League was maintained. Three new M.C.H. Stations were established bringing the total number to 116. Nine health centres were completed. There was an increase in the attendance at clinics.

The collection of blood samples for the V.D.R.L. test was introduced at antenatal clinics. Supplies of milk and fish liver oil capsules made available through UNICEF were distributed to mothers and children attending clinics.

British Guiana was awarded the Dennis Geffen Rose Bowl by the National Baby Council of London.

School Medical Service: Pupils were screened by school nurses and by the School Medical Officer. Minor ailments were treated. For other conditions, children were referred for treatment to the nearby hospitals.

Powdered milk was handed over to the School Feeding Division Ministry of Education for distribution to school children. The amount was 152,970 lbs. and was provided by UNICEF.

Nutrition: In 1960 a National Council for Nutrition had been formed with the Director of Medical Services as Chairman. Plans were made in 1961 for carrying out a Nutrition Survey with the assistance of international and other bodies. Analysis of local foods was to be undertaken.

Environmental Sanitation: Under a Tripartite Plan of Operations WHO and UNICEF are assisting the Government in the implementation of an Environmental Sanitation Programme.

All schools in the country (except in the Sugar Estates where facilities would be provided by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund) will be provided with flush toilets with septic tanks (544), pit latrines (1,602), urinals (803) and provision for washing of hands (284).

In rural areas, pit latrines of a type approved by PAHO/WHO will be built making use of a precast concrete section.

The distribution and provision of potable water will be extended.

Health Education, making use of all the techniques, will be a corner-stone of the programme.

Health Education: The Health Education Officer was in the United States of America on a WHO Fellowship. In his absence, the Health Education Consultant of AID assisted in the work of the

Division. Equipment, material and supplies were secured. Exhibits were prepared for display at fairs. A special exhibit on Nutrition was prepared for a seminar on Nutrition in Puerto Rico, the title being "Nutrition in British Guiana".

The Division provided services to the Anti-poliomyelitis Campaign. The Officer assisted in the training programme for health visitor and public health inspector students and in arranging a staff conference in the Ministry of Health.

The Health Education aspects of the Filariasis Project were completed. With the return of the Health Education Officer, in-service training was arranged for Public Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, with the assistance of the Health Engineer and Supervisor of Nurses.

There were two staff conferences bearing on the integrated public health programme.

Medical Care including Hospitals & Laboratory Service

Hospitals—Sixteen general hospitals provide in-patient and out-patient service. Specialist Officers work at the Georgetown Hospital, the New Amsterdam Hospital and in the special hospitals. Government Medical Officers work in the other hospitals except in river cottage hospitals where Sicknurses and Dispensers are in charge.

The number of beds provided by Government Hospitals was 1,326. Private Hospitals provided 304 beds and Sugar Estate Hospitals 192 beds (the special hospitals provided 1,501 beds). The total number of beds was 3,323.

The capacity of the hospitals in Georgetown is given below:

Georgetown Hospital (Government)	— 809 beds
St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital (private)	— 136 „
Davis Memorial Hospital (private)	— 16 „
Medical Practitioners' Centre (private)	— 16 „

In New Amsterdam the Government Hospital has 232 beds.

Dispensary Service—There are 24 dispensaries including mobile dispensary service with nine launches. In addition, Sicknurses and Dispensers visit certain settlements.

District Medical Service—The coastal area is divided into twelve medical districts, each with a Government Medical Officer making domiciliary visits. Medical attention is also given to mothers and children attending clinics. Medical Officers attached to rural hospitals provide domiciliary care in the areas.

Dental Care—Four Dental Officers take care of school children, mothers and other persons. Another is attached to the Georgetown

Hospital and a sixth to the New Amsterdam Hospital (part-time). Work is carried out at the Suddie Hospital by the Dental Officer stationed in Essequibo.

Medical Laboratory Service—The total number of examinations carried out at the Central Medical Laboratory and Branch Laboratories attached to district or special hospitals was 212,077. This includes 1,800 samples of water examined bacteriologically.

Amerindian Medical Service

Both the Government Medical Officer and the Missionary Medical Officer at Lethem continued their valuable work. The Government Medical Officer visited Indian villages in various parts of the country. Immunisation of Amerindian children with a triple vaccine (against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough) was undertaken in certain areas. Use was made of air transportation to visit remote settlements and also to bring patients to the Georgetown Hospital from interior areas.

Medical Department

The Department was integrated with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Housing. The designation of the administrative officers was changed.

The Central Board of Health, a statutory body constituted under the Public Health Ordinance (1934) is concerned with health matters, including policy and law. The Chief Medical Officer serves as Chairman and the Principal Medical Officer is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

Staff

The number and distribution are set out below.

- (i) *Administrative* — Director of Medical Services (Chief Medical Officer)
Deputy Director of Medical Services (Deputy Chief Medical Officer)
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Principal Medical Officer).

With integration, the non-professional duties are undertaken by the Administrative staff of the Ministry, the Chief, being the Permanent Secretary who is the administrative head of the Ministry.

(ii) *Preventive Medicine*

4 Medical Officers of Health (including a Lady Medical Officer of Health)

- 1 School Medical Officer
 - 5 Dental Units (2 attached to Hospitals)
 - 4 County Public Health Inspectors
 - 64 Public Health Inspectors (including 17 senior Officers)
 - 1 Supervisor of Nurses
 - 3 Inspectors of Midwives
 - 2 Senior Health Visitors
 - 68 Health Visitors and School Nurses
 - 1 Supervising Inspector
 - 1 Chief Inspector
 - 3 Field Technicians
 - 2 Laboratory Technicians
 - 56 Mosquito Control Operator/Inspectors
 - 1 Public Health Engineer
 - 1 Health Education Officer.
- } Mosquito Control Service

(iii) *Curative Medicine*

- 18 Specialist Officers (3 additional posts created during year)
- 3 Registrars
- 39 Government Medical Officers (10 additional posts created during year)
- 4 Supernumerary Medical Officers
- 6 Internes
- 2 Casualty Officers
- 1 Government Pharmacist
- 3 Assistant Government Pharmacists
- 66 Dispensers (including 16 senior officers)
- 6 Radiographers
- 5 Matrons
- 1 Deputy Matron
- 1 Principal Sister Tutor
- 5 Tutors
- 5 Departmental Sisters
- 18 Junior Departmental Sisters
- 66 Ward Sisters
- 2 Social Welfare Officers
- 1 Almoner
- 2 Catering Officers

(iv) *Laboratory Service (Clinical Pathology and Public Health Laboratory)*

- 2 Senior Government Bacteriologists and Pathologists
- 1 Bacteriologist and Pathologist
- 47 Medical Technologists.

*Local Authorities: Georgetown and New Amsterdam Municipalities**Georgetown—Health Staff*

- 1 Medical Officer of Health
- 1 Medical Officer of Health (Infant Health & Welfare)
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 23 Public Health Inspectors (Meat & Food and Environmental Sanitation)
- 1 Chief Health Visitor
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 10 Health Visitors

New Amsterdam Health Staff

- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 2 Public Health Inspectors.

Development Programme

Public Health Laboratory—The extension of the Central Medical Laboratory to provide for a public health laboratory including Blood Transfusion Unit was completed. The equipment and supplies should arrive in the new year. PAHO/WHO assisted in the project.

Cottage Hospitals: Each Cottage Hospital provides six beds for male patients, six for female patients and two maternity beds.

Leguan Cottage Hospital has proved a boon to the Essequibo Islands.

Leonora Cottage Hospital on the West Coast Demerara was opened during the year.

Government arranged to acquire the Skeldon Estate Hospital and to convert it into a Cottage Hospital to house some 40 patients. The Hospital will be opened as the Skeldon Hospital in 1962.

Mahaicony Cottage Hospital on the East Coast Demerara was also opened during the year.

Health Centres—Of the 23 Health Centres to be erected through a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant, in addition to 11 completed in 1960, nine were completed during the year. The others are near completion.

Typhoid Vaccines Trials—This project under the joint sponsorship of the Colonial Medical Research Council, and WHO and with the assistance of the National Institutes of Health (U.S.A.), was continued, and at the end of the year, enough data had been collected to enable

statistical studies to be made of the difference between the efficacy of the acetone killed and dried vaccine and the phenolised vaccine.

Filaria Project—Ministry of Health/AID

A combined Anti-polio-tetanus vaccination Programme was introduced at Health Centres and Posts for children 6 months to 3½ years. Anti-poliomyelitis vaccination was continued in children ages 6 months to 3½ years.

Expenditure

Excluding work done under the Development Programme, the expenditure for the Medical Department amounted to \$6,347,780.02 (provisional figure) at the end of the year, or approximately 11.5% of the estimated expenditure for the year. The estimate under "Health" in the Development Estimate was \$426,000.

The total sum represents an expenditure of approximately \$12 per head of population.

Medical Health Resources

Registered Medical Practitioners	—	141
No. employed by Government	—	80
No. in private practice	—	61
Registered Dentists Private employment	—	31
Registered Nurses	—	1,223
Registered Midwives	—	929
Registered Student Nurses	—	532
Health Visitor students	—	12
Public Health Inspector students	—	12

Note:

The Georgetown Town Council provides maternal and infant health services and takes care of environmental sanitation in the city. School health, tuberculosis and mosquito control are carried out by the Central Government.

The New Amsterdam Town Council deals with environmental sanitation; maternal and child health and tuberculosis control are undertaken by the Central Government.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning and Housing Legislation have been in force in British Guiana since 1946. These laws provide for the

development of land for housing, slum clearance and redevelopment schemes.

The formation of a new Town and Country Planning Department was approved by the Legislative Council as from January 1, 1961. This resulted in the separation of Town and Country Planning functions from those of Housing and gave opportunity to the technical town planning staff to concentrate more on solving physical planning problems in both urban and rural areas.

Greater Georgetown

A town planning scheme for the Greater Georgetown Area was prepared during 1950. This scheme was approved by the Governor-in-Council under Section 8 of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance 1946, on October 9, 1951.

Legislation (existing before the introduction of a ministerial system of government) places the responsibility for implementing approved planning schemes on the Central Housing and Planning Authority the personnel of which is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Minister. The Central Authority administers the Greater Georgetown Plan which includes the city of Georgetown and all suburban land as far as Cummings Lodge on the East Coast Demerara and Rome on the East Bank Demerara.

The Central Authority is working on a revision of the entire scheme in view of changed conditions and new trends occurring since its preparation. It was thought feasible to work on amendments of this scheme for those portions where the need for revision was imperative and urgent. In this respect the following amendments were approved by the Governor in Council during the year:

- (i) An amendment to provide for the integration of upper, middle and lower income groups in the preparation of planning layouts in respect of undeveloped land in the Greater Georgetown Area.
- (ii) A varying scheme modifying the Greater Georgetown Town Planning Scheme so far as it relates to commercial areas, neighbourhood centres, public buildings, public places of assembly and filling stations.
- (iii) A scheme for the British Guiana Civil Service Association's Cooperative Housing Society for development of 62.149 acres of land at Bel Air between the Cummings Canal and the Botanical Gardens, to be known as Lamaha Gardens and to be used as a new residential neighbourhood.

During the year British Guiana obtained internal self government; as a consequence all schemes which formerly had to be submitted to the Governor-in-Council for approval are now dealt with by the Council of Ministers. The following amendments to the Greater Georgetown Plan were approved by the Council of Ministers

- (i) A scheme for the redevelopment of Lodge Village as a varying scheme amending the Greater Georgetown Planning Scheme, and providing extensions to Bent Street and Norton Street and new cross streets, thereby improving road communications in that village.
- (ii) Reservation of an area of 36 acres of land east of the Government Housing Scheme at Lodge Village for the removal of houses which must be removed in order to construct extensions to Bent Street and Norton Street through Lodge Village.

New Amsterdam Regional Town Planning Scheme

The Central Authority had already declared New Amsterdam and an area around it a planning area for purposes of preparing a regional scheme. Planning studies and field investigations were continued during the year. The land use survey was also continued and the following areas completed.

- (i) Edinburgh
- (ii) Voorburg
- (iii) Sheet Anchor
- (iv) Palmyra No. 2 and No. 4
- (v) Cumberland.

General Planning Surveys

Detailed planning surveys were completed for the following places:—

- (i) Kitty, East Coast Demerara. A land survey of a parcel of land for the proposed extension of Cowan Street through the Railway Lands, Kitty, East Coast Demerara.
- (ii) Kitty, East Coast Demerara. A land survey for the sub-division of twelve lots at Kitty Railway Lands in accordance with the Town Planning Scheme prepared therefor.
- (iii) Kingston, Georgetown. A topographical survey of land occupied by the Mariners' Club for the purpose of landscaping the area and designing a miniature golf course.

- (iv) Kitty Railway Lands, East Coast Demerara. An engineering and land survey of approximately 69 acres of Colony land which was sub-divided into lots for transport purposes in accordance with the varying scheme to the Greater Georgetown Plan prepared therefor.
- (v) La Penitence Village, Greater Georgetown. An engineering and land survey of approximately 49 acres of land in accordance with the town planning design for an improved residential site layout.
- (vi) Beterverwagting and Triumph, East Coast Demerara. A land use survey of both villages.
- (vii) City of Georgetown. Engineering and topographical surveys of the following road junctions for the purpose of installing traffic lights. Work done in co-operation with the Traffic Division of the Police Department.
- (a) Camp Street, Church Street and North Road.
 - (b) Vlissingen Road and Lamaha Street.
 - (c) Water Street and Regent Street.
 - (d) Water Street and Robb Street.

Residential Site Layout Plans

The following site layout plans were completed for residential development. These plans involved detailed design of the system of streets storm drainage, waste drainage and water supply.

- (i) La Penitence (Northern Section) Greater Georgetown. A detailed layout plan for low cost houses and medium density plots in the neighbourhood east of Kitty Avenue Reserve and extending to Eastern Highway Reserve.

The layout provides for

- (i) 79 two-bedroom houses (low cost)
 - 1 site for a nursery school
 - 2 areas of public open space
 - 5 plots for community and cultural buildings
 - 60 medium density residential plots.
- (ii) La Penitence (Southern Section) Greater Georgetown. A detailed layout plan for the siting of low cost houses in the neighbourhood east of Kitty Avenue Reserve and extending to the Eastern Highway Reserve.

The layout provides for

- 102 two-bedroom houses (low cost)
- 1 site for a primary school

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- 1 area of public open space
- 2 plots for community use.

- (iii) Ruimveldt, Greater Georgetown. A detailed layout plan for a portion of the northern section between Laing Avenue Reserve and Ruimveldt Avenue Reserve.

The layout provides for :

- 1 area for public open space.
 - 80 two-bedroom houses (low cost)
 - 85 medium density residential plots
- (iv) La Penitence (Southern Section) Greater Georgetown. A detailed layout plan showing the siting of low cost houses and a commercial centre in the neighbourhood east of the Kitty Avenue Reserve.

The layout provides for :

- 42 two-bedroom houses (low cost)
 - 10 shop sites
 - 1 site for a petrol filling station
 - 2 areas for public open space.
- (v) Bartica, Essequibo. A residential site layout for a portion of land between the Mongreppo Creek and the Potaro Road.

The layout provides for :

- 1 area for playing fields and a school
 - 6 plots for community and cultural buildings
 - 5 shop sites
 - 56 high density residential plots
 - 22 medium density residential plots.
- (vi) Phoenix Park, West Bank Demerara. A residential site layout for land purchased by government.

The layout provides for :

- 3 sites for community use
- 7 shop sites
- 30 medium density residential plots
- 39 high density residential plots
- 2 areas for public open space.

Other Town Planning Designs

The following town planning designs were completed:—

- (i) Lodge, Demerara. A new layout plan of the "Oval", an area allocated for a children's park, the erection of a hospital and buildings for public use.

- (ii) Garden of Eden, East Bank Demerara. A draft town planning scheme for community facilities and an Industrial Estate. The scheme provides for:—

26 plots for industrial use	23.03 acres
7 plots for commercial use	1.54 "
14 plots for residential use	2.02 "
14 plots for government officers	3.07 "
3 plots for religious purposes	1.69 "
2 sites for community use	1.26 "
1 site for a primary school	3.69 "
1 site for a cemetery	2.73 "
1 Community Centre	2.23 "
3 parking areas	0.61 "
2 areas for public open spaces	0.34 "
Trenches and their reserves	7.68 "
Road reserves within the scheme	8.05 "
Reserve for Atkinson to Georgetown Highway	7.16 "
Total	65.10 Acres

The Black Bush Polder is a large agricultural settlement scheme. The entire area of the scheme is about 27,000 acres and about 1,500 families are being moved into four residential zones in the scheme. Each zone is served by a community centre and these centres were designed on planning principles to serve the needs of each community. They are all connected by an intersettlement road. Lesbeholden centre had been already completed and during the year the following remaining centres were completed.

Joanna	36.26 acres to serve	350 families
Mibikuri	62.46 acres to serve	528 families
Yakusari	32.17 acres to serve	386 families

Town Planning Control

An important aspect of the department's work is to ensure that development is in accordance with approved planning schemes, and the Planning Control Division examines plans for the development of plots and submits them to the Central Authority for approval or otherwise. There are five areas in the country in which town planning control is exercised. In Greater Georgetown thirteen hundred and fifty-one applications for development were examined in relation to the policy set out in the Greater Georgetown Plan. These applications were considered at twenty-two meetings of the Planning Control Com-

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mittee held during the year. Decisions of the Planning Control Committee are confirmed by the Central Authority. Details are as follows:

<i>Applications Examined</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Permission Refused</i>
Residential development	990	64
Residential and Commercial Development	77	26
Industrial Development	10	1
Commercial Development	46	3
Public and Institutional Buildings	23	1
Subdivision of Lots	25	—
Outline applications	24	18
Trade Licences	40	3
Total	1,235	116

It should be noted that development by Government Departments does not require the approval of the Central Authority, but all departments are expected to observe approved town planning requirements in a scheme and a close liaison exists between the Central Authority and the departments concerned.

In New Amsterdam where a town planning scheme is under preparation, much work is being done on interim control of development, this will continue until a scheme for the area is approved. The Central Housing and Planning Authority passed a resolution on December 11, 1958 to prepare a scheme for New Amsterdam and environs, and as a consequence development applications are examined for proposals within the area of the scheme. Details of applications examined are as follows:

<i>Applications Examined</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Permission Refused</i>
Residential Development	120	3
Residential and Commercial Development	15	1
Commercial Development	9	—
Public and Institutional Buildings	4	—
Subdivision of Land	2	—
Total	150	4

The Central Housing and Planning Authority has already completed the preparation of draft planning schemes for —

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SOCIAL SERVICES

- (i) Section C, Lot 79, Corentyne.
- (ii) Charity — Amazon, Pomeroun River.
- (iii) Cumberland, Berbice.

Although these schemes have not yet been approved by the Council of Ministers, development is not retarded because provision is made for interim approval of applications to develop during preparation of a scheme or whilst under consideration by the Council of Ministers. Details of applications received from these areas are as follows:—

<i>Applications Examined</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Permission Refused</i>
Charity — Amazon:		
Residential and Commercial Development	2	—
Cumberland:		
Residential Development	1	—
Sans Souci and Melville Wakenaam:		
Residential Development	5	—
Commercial Development	1	—
Section C, Lot 79:		
Residential Development	6	1
Bartica:		
Residential Development (Advice only)	1	—

Education in Town Planning

During the year, close liaison was continued between the Central Housing and Planning Authority and various public bodies. Advice, assistance, lectures and talks were given by officers of the Town and Country Planning Department in order to widen the appreciation of planning techniques and the value of town and country planning in community life. The Planning Officer was awarded a United Nations Fellowship and visited Britain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany where the organisation of physical planning agencies, and the legislation and implementation of physical planning, housing and land development was observed in great detail. One of the Senior Planning Assistants visited Puerto Rico and successfully underwent a course of training with the Puerto Rico Planning Board. This was made possible by the United States International Co-operation Administration. The knowledge gained in both instances has proved of great benefit in the re-organisation of physical planning in British Guiana.

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Housing

The housing programme commenced in 1960 is being carried out as planned. A contract for site preparation and construction of 188 houses was awarded and work was about 1/3 complete during the year. The 81 Aided Self Help houses for the lower income group commenced in 1960 were completed and 42 more were commenced in November.

Sale of the lots at Sparendam was made to residents of the district, but transport of the lots awaits completion of legal formalities.

Housing Department

The department is now administered by a Housing Administrator, the new name for its head who was formerly known as the Commissioner of Housing. The Quantity Surveyor duly arrived in British Guiana at the beginning of 1961, and assumed duty including acting as Engineer and Architect.

APPENDIX

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION IN 1961

URBAN AREAS

GEORGETOWN

NEW AMSTERDAM.

New Buildings	122 (295 bedrooms)	45 (105 Bedrooms)
Additions to existing buildings	277 (269 additional bedrooms).	

RURAL AREAS

Part of District	Dwelling Houses			Dwelling Houses and Industrial buildings combined.			Industrial Buildings			Public Buildings		
	Erected	Added To	Taken Down	Erected	Added to	Taken Down	Erected	Added to	Taken Down	Erected	Added to	Taken Down
Demerara	1,101	647	155	31	120	2	58	22	2	20	8	3
Berbice	701	315	94	23	42	3	36	6	3	19	1	—
Essequibo	270	64	45	12	15	5	4	5	—	6	1	1
	2,072	1,026	294	66	177	10	98	33	5	45	10	4

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Services provided by Government fall into three categories, namely Community Services, Social Assistance and Delinquency Services. Until September 1961 the Head of the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Local Government was the Social Welfare Officer who in addition to his normal duties performed secretariat duties for the Ministry in respect of all these services and also acted as a liaison between Government and Voluntary Organisations. From September 6, 1961 as a result of Ministerial changes after the August General Election the Division was integrated with the Department of Education into a new Ministry of Education and Social Development.

A number of Voluntary Organisations of a charitable social and cultural nature assist the statutory Services. Some of these are local branches of International Organisations. In the main their finances depend on Government Funds, private contributions and special money raising efforts. Ten organisations receive small annual grants from Government and fourteen of them benefit from the distribution by Government of funds available through the Sweepstakes' (Charity) Committee.

Community Services

The Social Welfare Division promotes social, recreational, educational and economic activities and encourages the formation of groups in the rural areas with a view to improving living conditions and the earning capacity of the people, at the same time endeavouring to build a community feeling and responsibility among villages and communities and stimulating the development of leadership. The programme of the Division includes youth work, women's work and other community services.

The specialist officers stationed at Head Office give particular attention to the three aspects of this programme.

Youth Service

The objective in Youth Work has been to realise an awareness of the needs of youth, to encourage the growth of organisations to meet these needs, and to improve the quality of voluntary youth leadership. To this end, there was the usual concentration on training. Twenty-six training courses including two seminars, covering a wide range of subjects, were conducted during the year. These courses were sponsored by the British Guiana Youth Council.

Further improvements were made at the Youth Camp, Madevini, Atkinson Field, and as a result, there has been an increasing

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demand for its use by youth groups. In addition, it has been used as a Training Centre for Surveyor Apprentices. Improvements have also been carried out at the Sea Wall grounds. Active consideration is being given to the establishment of Camp Sites in other parts of the country.

In addition a sum of approximately \$16,400 was provided by Government to assist in the promotion and maintenance of youth work. Of this amount, \$4,204 was made available to the Youth Council and the balance disbursed as grants to certain Youth Organisations.

Work among Women

The promotion of Women's Institutes throughout the rural areas of the country remains still the main emphasis in work among women. The British Guiana Federation of Women's Institutes had 80 branches with a total membership exceeding 2,800 co-ordinated at local level by twelve Regional Councils.

Due to the rapid increase in member-organisation, three additional County Vice Presidents were appointed with a view to sharing the responsibility of the Colony President as well as to give at the same time some opportunity to others to become familiar with the duties of the office of President.

In January — February, 1961 Dr. Nancy Adams of Saskatchewan, Canada, Area Vice-President of the Association of Country Women of the World, visited Women's Institutes in British Guiana.

The Twelfth Annual Conference of Women's Institutes was held in August at Rose Hall, Canje, Berbice. Special operations included a variety concert at the Town Hall, New Amsterdam, under the patronage of Lady Grey—wife of His Excellency the Governor and herself Patron of the B.G. Federation of Women's Institutes.

Training courses which were conducted throughout the year, included courses in Home Economics, Drama, Programme-planning and Leadership.

In keeping with the motto of the movement "Better Women for Home and Community" — women are playing an ever increasing part in Community-life. They have initiated and accomplished self-help projects for village improvements. Institutes still continue to pay special attention to the very old and the very young in the Community.

Teen-age clubs are organised and adult leadership provided from among the members of the Women's Institutes. With respect to the old people, Xmas cheer is brought to them through the many parties organised during this time of the year by the village institute.

Other Community Services

Other community services provided by the Social Welfare Division in the rural areas included the establishment of community centres, pavilions and playing fields; the development of voluntary organisations, co-ordinated by community councils, which are encouraged to promote the general good of their communities, to provide their community centres with proper and usable equipment and to widen the activities undertaken in them. Forty-two community centres, including three completed during the year, and four pavilions have so far been built, six community centres and two pavilions were under construction; and plans for the erection of seven community centres and three pavilions were being finalised. During the year 50/50 grants totalling \$15,385 were given to five Local Authorities towards their community centre projects. In one instance, the grant included an allocation for furniture. The pavilions were being built under Rural Self-Help.

The field staff of the Division helped to stimulate, motivate and organise rural groups to participate in various projects under Rural Self-Help, and assisted, in one way or another, Infant Welfare and Maternity Leagues, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Rate Payers' Associations, Adult Education Groups, Sports Clubs and other Voluntary Organisations. The officers were also advisers to various committees and regional bodies engaged in organising agricultural, livestock and general exhibitions and stimulating community development in general. Seminars and community education programmes in various parts of the country were conducted to educate the people in the principles and practices of Community Development.

Social Assistance

The Social Assistance Department is responsible for the relief of the aged, the infirm and children under the age of 14 years who are destitute (including institutional care) and for administration of Old Age Pensions.

During the year, the numbers of Old Age Pensioners and Public Assistance recipients continued to rise. Comparative figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	<i>No. of Pensioners</i>	<i>No. of Cases on Public Assistance</i>
December 31, 1957	12,550	5,000
December 31, 1958	12,800	5,400
December 31, 1959	13,150	6,200
December 31, 1960	13,464	6,288
December 31, 1961	14,100	7,140*

*(Unconfirmed)

There are a number of parents and guardians who receive Public Assistance in respect of the children for whom they are responsible. At December 31, 1960 a total of 6,188 children were in receipt of assistance and by the end of 1961, the number had risen to 6,800.

Public Assistance is given either as outdoor relief or by maintenance at 'The Palms', an institution operated by the Department for aged and destitute persons.

Departmental Expenditure for 1961 compared with 1960 is analysed as follows:—

	1960	1961
Old Age Pensions	\$ 945,960	\$1,386,496
Public Assistance	440,520	762,356
Maintenance at 'The Palms'	152,930	157,132
Grants to Voluntary Institutions	14,880	17,925
Administrative Costs	283,570	295,140
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,837,860	\$2,619,049

The considerable increase in the cost of Public Assistance and Old Age Pensions is due to the increased monthly rates of payment authorised from January 1, 1961. These rates are given below.

	1960	1961
<i>Public Assistance</i>		
Georgetown	\$4.00	\$6.50
Other Districts	\$3.00	\$5.50
<i>Old Age Pension</i>		
Georgetown	\$7.50	\$10.00
Other Districts	\$5.50	\$8.00

The number of persons maintained at 'The Palms' remained fairly constant during the year and there were 531 residents at 31st December, 1961.

DELINQUENCY SERVICES

Probation Service

During 1961 the Probation Service continued to develop progressively and the Courts made greater use of its officers than in previous years. There was, on the part of the general public, greater awareness of the inestimable value of the work of the Service so that demand made on it for kindred social work and conciliation in Matrimonial Cases was increased.

Administration too was not without its change. As a result of the granting of Internal Self Government and the consequent assumption of Ministerial responsibility, the Service was in September transferred to the portfolio of the Minister of Education and Social Development. District Case Committees also functioned satisfactorily.

During the year there was a major rise in the number of children and young persons guilty of all classes of offences. Eight hundred and sixteen children and young persons out of a total of 1,136 (1,015 boys, 121 girls) charged were found guilty. This represents an increase of 168 over last year's total which was 648.

An analysis of the methods adopted by the Juvenile Court in dealing with cases of children and young persons reveals that of the total number of 816 found guilty 354 (43%) were warned and discharged unconditionally; 231 (28%) were placed on Probation; 91 (11%) committed to Approved School; 77 (9%) whipped; 59 (7%) fined and 4 (.57%) were given conditional discharge.

The Remand Home is operated by a voluntary agency with a subvention from the Government. Dormitory type accommodation is provided and the focus is on remedial work. Recreational facilities are provided and medical attention given when required. During 1961, 113 boys were admitted and the average length of stay was two to three weeks.

Approved Schools

The Essequibo Boys' School is an approved school provided by the Government for delinquent boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years committed by the Courts. The age limit for discharge is 18 years. The maximum period of detention is 3 years, except where a boy is committed before he is 13 years old, in which case he may be detained until he is 16 years old. It is possible, however, to discharge a boy either unconditionally or on licence.

On January 1, 1961, there were 128 boys on the roll. During the year 72 boys were admitted to the School and 48 were discharged, leaving 152 on the roll at December 31, 1961.

Boys are given instruction in Woodwork, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Baking, Metal Work, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture. In the Classroom the curriculum pursued is similar to that of the Primary Schools and is subject to inspection by Officers of the Education Department.

The Cooperative Thirft Society and the Scout Troop continued to function satisfactorily. The Brass Band too continued to progress and was always in demand by various other organisations.

The After Care of boys discharged from the School is carried out by an Officer of the Salvation Army. He is assisted by the Probation Officers. For this service the Salvation Army received a subvention from Government. Boys remain under supervision for two years after discharge.

The number of boys under supervision at January 1, 1961 was 85. Forty-eight more were added to the list and 40 taken off during the year. Of the 40 taken off 17 or 44.7% were failures: they having been convicted of various offences during their periods of supervision.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community organisation, education and development have now become an integral part of the country's Development Programme. It channels through the Regional Development Committees to the communities with special emphasis on Rural Self Help and related projects and activities.

The Regional Development Committees, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioners and Area Sub-Committees with personnel appointed or re-appointed every two years, continued to carry out the undermentioned functions during 1961 in rural areas throughout the country:

- (a) arousing interest in economic and social development and stimulating discussion;
- (b) encouraging a spirit of enterprise and self help;
- (c) promoting and supervising community Self Help schemes;
- (d) encouraging the development of co-operatives;
- (e) determining priorities for the hire of machinery from Government Machinery Hire Pool Services;
- (f) advising the Credit Corporation on applications for loans;
- (g) advising Government on development matters.

Community Development has moved from the experimental stage. Good progress continues to be made in many areas with aided self help. During 1961, 116 schemes were approved involving Government grants totalling \$81,800 in comparison to 88 schemes approved in 1960 involving Government grants totalling \$71,347. A sum of \$150,000 was provided in the 1960 Development Estimates and \$100,000 in the 1961 Development Estimates for Rural Self Help work and a like sum is to be provided annually to 1964. The aided Self Help schemes approved covered a very wide field and include the provision of community centres, recreation grounds, schools, roads and streets in residential areas, co-operative buildings, drainage and irrigation facilities, fencing agricultural areas, stelling and bonds and land reclamation projects. Seminars for Self Help leaders continued during the year and organisation for Rural Self Help groups throughout the country is being undertaken by district Social Welfare Officers.

At the invitation of the Government Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Batten, Senior Lecturer and Assistant Lecturer respectively, University of London, Institute of Education, conducted interdepartmental residential Seminars on Community Development at Suddie, Georgetown and New Amsterdam, from June 23, to July 15, 1961.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

The more important legislation for the year 1961 is listed below:

Companies

The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, amends the Companies Ordinance by incorporating some important provisions of the Companies Act, 1948. It preserves the right of shareholders and debenture-holders to apply to the Supreme Court for the setting aside of any alteration of the objects of a company and provides for the alteration of conditions contained in a company's memorandum if any of those conditions could lawfully have been contained in the articles of association of the company. Provision is also made for the establishment of a share premium account, for shares to be issued at a discount, and for redeemable preference shares to be issued by a company limited by shares if authorised by its articles of association.

The Ordinance also makes more adequate provision with regard to the holding of the annual general meeting of a company, and it empowers the Supreme Court to order the calling of a meeting of the company either on its own motion or on the application of a director, or of a member entitled to vote, where it is impracticable to call or conduct a meeting of the company in the manner prescribed.

The Ordinance requires that charges or mortgages on the property of a company be registered with the Registrar of Companies where the property has been acquired with the charges or mortgages attached to it.

Criminal Law

The Criminal Law (Procedure) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, enables women to sit on juries on the same basis as men, but a judge may at any time in his discretion order that a jury be composed of men only.

District Courts

It was felt that a number of marginal cases, both civil and criminal, which just come within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court do not warrant, on the facts, the elaborate pre-trial procedures of that court and could well be tried by a court of appropriate authority having summary jurisdiction. This need has been met by the District Courts Ordinance, 1961, which empowers the Governor to constitute judicial districts in each of which shall be established a district court and to appoint district judges to be assigned to those courts.

District Courts will have the same civil jurisdiction in contract and tort as Magistrates' Courts except that the limit of the amount claimed

by way of damages or otherwise will be \$1,500. They will also have jurisdiction in any action for the recovery of possession of premises in respect of which a tenancy has terminated where the rent does not exceed \$3,000 a year, and will have vested in them the jurisdiction in workmen's compensation matters which now vests in Magistrates' Courts.

The Ordinance also empowers a magistrate to commit to a District Court for trial a person charged indictably with certain offences if he consents to the committal and the magistrate is of the opinion that he is over sixteen years of age. Any accused so committed may be sentenced on conviction before the District Court to any punishment or punishments, not being a term of imprisonment exceeding three years or a fine exceeding \$500.

There is provision in the Ordinance for the service on the accused of copies of the statements made to the Police by prosecution witnesses. This is an expedient to make up for the absence of depositions to which an accused is now entitled on a charge triable before the Supreme Court.

Education

Under the provisions of the Education Ordinance and the Education Code made thereunder, the control and management of aided schools is vested in the governing bodies of religious denominations. A number of aided schools have been rebuilt entirely out of funds made available by the Government, but the schools nevertheless continued to be controlled and managed by the respective governing bodies of religious denominations. The Government have decided to assume control and management of these schools and the Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, gives effect to their decision in respect of fifty-one schools.

Elections

(a) *Electoral Provisions (Registration) Ordinance, 1961.*

The electoral roll which was in force before the enactment of the Electoral Provisions (Registration) Ordinance, 1961, covered 14 electoral districts, and since the number of constituencies for elections to the Legislative Assembly was increased to 35 under the present constitution it was necessary to provide for the revision of the electoral roll.

The Electoral Provisions (Registration) Ordinance, 1961, provided for that by establishing the procedure for the compilation and revision from time to time of the registers of persons entitled to vote at such elections in electoral districts.

(b) *Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961.*

The British Guiana (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1960, empowered the Legislature established by the British Guiana (Con-

stitution) (Temporary Provision) Orders in Council, 1953 and 1956, to make laws for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, amends the Representation of the People Ordinance, 1957, so that the provisions of that Ordinance, with certain changes, apply in relation to the election of members to the Legislative Assembly under the present constitution as they applied in relation to the election of members to the Legislative Council.

The Ordinance also effects certain amendments to the Representation of the People Ordinance, 1957, which are considered desirable in the light of past experience in connection with elections or have been necessitated by the enactment of the Electoral Provisions (Registration) Ordinance, 1961. There is provision too that the mark to denote that a ballot paper has been issued to an elector shall be placed by the presiding officer against the elector's number on a copy of the official list of electors to be furnished for the purpose and not on the official list itself as formerly provided.

The Ordinance permits either oaths or affirmations to be taken or made with the same legal effect in cases where only oaths were formerly permitted under the provisions of the Representation of the People Ordinance, 1957. Practical difficulties have been experienced at past elections in making copies of all the necessary holy books available at every polling-place for use if required.

Other provisions of the Ordinance ensure the secrecy of the ballot, provide for the staining of an elector's finger with indelible ink before voting so as to preclude plural voting, and introduce a more detailed form of application for the appointment of a proxy voter.

(c) *Legislature (Appointment, Election and Membership Controversies) Ordinance, 1961.*

This Ordinance provides for the reference to and determination by the Supreme Court of questions concerning the validity of the appointment or election, or affecting the tenure of office, of members of the Senate or Legislative Assembly or a Speaker of the Assembly who is not elected from the members of either body.

It is provided that where the election of a member of the Senate or Legislative Assembly or his right to retain his seat or exercise the functions of his office is questioned the matter shall be referred to the Supreme Court by petition. The Court must certify its decision to the Governor and the President of the Senate or Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

The Ordinance prescribes the circumstances in which the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly shall be declared void by the Court and provides that where the petition questions an election to the Legislative Assembly on the ground of an election offence, the Court

shall, when certifying its decision, report to the Speaker the names of any persons concerned in such an offence.

Provision is made for the reference to, and determination by, the Supreme Court of any question whether a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has been validly elected from among persons who are not members of the Assembly or having been so elected, has vacated his seat. Under such provision, the reference should be made by a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Clerk thereof when duly authorised by a resolution of the Assembly.

(d) *Legislature (Disqualification) Ordinance, 1961.*

This Ordinance specifies that employment in certain offices and interest in certain Government contracts shall be a disqualification for membership of the Senate or Legislative Assembly established under the present constitution. Certain offices are exempted, and those included offices which were held by elected or nominated unofficial members of the old Legislative Council, since it was considered undesirable that such members should be disqualified for membership of the Senate or Legislative Assembly through remaining in posts where their continued services were required after dissolution of the Legislative Council.

The Ordinance provides that a person is disqualified for membership of the Senate or Legislative Assembly if he, or a firm in which he is a partner, or a company of which he is a director or manager, is a party to a Government contract for the supply of merchandise for public use.

Foreign Judgments

It has been thought advisable to secure on a basis of reciprocity the enforcement by registration in British Guiana of judgments obtained in the superior courts of foreign countries. The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1961, accordingly provides for that. It is also provided that certain provisions in the Ordinance may be applied to Her Majesty's dominions and to judgments obtained in the Courts of those countries.

It is felt that eventually the mutual enforcement of judgments obtained in the courts of foreign countries and of Her Majesty's dominions will be enforceable in British Guiana under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Local Government

Under the Local Government Ordinance, churches, schools and the land on which they are situate are exempt from the payment of rates. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, provides that lands, wherever situate, if kept and used mainly as playing

fields by schools or other educational institutions should also be exempt from the payment of rates.

Formerly the movable property of a person not liable for the payment of the rate due in respect of a lot or a building, could have been distrained on by a local authority for the payment of the rate. It was considered that that imposed great hardship on third parties and the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, provides that the movable property of only those persons liable for the payment of the rate may be distrained on.

Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic

Some of the functions of the Commissioner of Police as the Licensing Authority responsible for the licensing of motor vehicles and as the Prescribed Authority responsible for the granting of road service, hire car and goods transportation licences, are not in the nature of police functions. It has been decided that his powers as the Licensing Authority and the Prescribed Authority (except in matters relating to the regulation of traffic) should be vested in the Minister of Communications who is charged with responsibility for the subjects of road transport and traffic. The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, provides for the distribution between the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, of those powers which were hitherto vested in the Commissioner of Police in his capacity as the Licensing Authority and the Prescribed Authority.

The Ordinance provides also that an order disqualifying a person from holding or obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle shall operate notwithstanding that there is an appeal against the order imposing the disqualification.

The Ordinance creates a new offence of causing death by reckless or dangerous driving of a motor vehicle, and it carries a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding five years. This provision is based on section 8 of the Road Traffic Act, 1956, of the United Kingdom.

Chapter IX: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

In British Guiana the law is administered in the Supreme Court and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of British Guiana consists of the Chief Justice, who is the President of the Court, and six Puisne Judges, who rank, as between themselves, according to the terms of their respective appointments.

The Full Court of the Supreme Court is constituted by not less than two Judges. Its jurisdiction is almost entirely appellate.

The decision of the Full Court, except in certain cases, is final but appeals may be made to the Federal Supreme Court in matters which do not come under those exceptions.

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters, and it exercises exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty matters, in actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction and breach of promise of marriage, and in matters in which any incorporeal right or the title to any immovable property is or may be in question or in which possession of immovable property is claimed otherwise than by a landlord against his tenant. Actions before the Supreme Court are tried by a single judge without a jury.

An appeal from a judgment of a judge, either in court or in chambers, may lie, under certain circumstances, to the Federal Supreme Court and under other circumstances to the Full Court.

Appeals from the Income Tax Commissioners lie to a single judge of the Supreme Court.

The rules of civil procedure in the Supreme Court are, in substance, the same as in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

The criminal law and the criminal procedure of the Colony, both in indictable and summary conviction matters, are generally speaking, the law of England.

The Supreme Court has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it by indictment. Indictments are filed in the Supreme Court by the Director of Public Prosecutions and tried before a judge and jury. No indictment can be filed by the Director of Public Prosecutions against any person unless such person has been committed by a magistrate for trial before the Supreme Court. The Director of Public Prosecutions has the right to file any information in the Supreme Court against any person for any misdemeanour. A person convicted on an

indictment in the Supreme Court may appeal to the Federal Supreme Court (a) against his conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone, (b) if a female convicted of an offence punishable with death, from the finding of a jury on proceedings under the Criminal Law Procedure Ordinance that she is not pregnant, (c) with leave of the Federal Court or upon the certificate of the judge who tried him that it is a fit case for appeal against his conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the court or judge to be a sufficient ground of appeal and, (d) with leave of the Federal Supreme Court against the sentence fixed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

The Colony is divided into eight Judicial districts, over each of which one or more magistrates have jurisdiction which is summary.

An appeal lies to the Full Court of the Supreme Court against any decision of a magistrate in the exercise of the civil or criminal jurisdiction. The decision of the Full Court is final.

Magistrates adjudicate in claims for the recovery of any debt, demand, damages or chattel or thing where the amount claimed does not exceed \$250 (£52. 1s. 8d.). They also deal with claims for the recovery of possession of land or premises as well as applications for assessment of rent under the Rent Restriction Ordinance.

The rules of civil procedure in the Magistrates' Courts are in substance the same as those in a County Court in England.

Magistrates hear and determine complaints and informations for summary conviction offences and cases in which the value of the amount of the property or the article or matter in respect of which the offence is committed does not exceed \$100 (£20. 6s. 8d.).

Preliminary inquiries into indictable cases are held by magistrates and the accused persons are committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

POLICE

The Force is administered by a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 6 Senior Superintendents, and 29 general duty officers, together with a Finance Officer, Bandmaster, Traffic and Transport Officer and Quartermaster. The remainder of the Force consisted of a Radio Technician, Motor Mechanic, Assistant Bandmaster, 57 Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, 95 Sergeants, 195 Corporals and 1169 Constables. Included in these figures are 1 Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 7 Corporals and 42 Constables of the Women Police. The Mounted Branch consisted of 1 Chief Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 7 Corporals and 35 Constables.

Supernumerary Constables:

There were 201 Supernumerary Constables on the strength at the end of the year. These were employed by Government and private firms, and assisted the Force by protecting the property of their employers.

Rural Constables:

Members of the Rural Constabulary were employed in serving process, both civil and criminal, in the more remote parts of the country and assisted the regular Force in the diamond and gold mining areas in the Country. The number on roll at the end of the year was 526. These were divided into two classes:—

- (a) those who by law have been appointed because of their employment, such as bailiffs (under the Summary Jurisdiction (Magistrates) Ordinance,) steersmen and bowmen on boats (under the River Navigation Ordinance); and
- (b) those especially selected to give assistance to the regular Force in districts and villages.

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary consisted of 5 Officers, 1 Inspector and 134 other ranks. Its members continued to render assistance to the regular Force, particularly during the Christmas holiday period, and on other occasions when additional Police strength is required.

First Aid

At December 31, the following certificates were held by members of the Force:—

Certificates 405, Vouchers 172, Medallions 49, Labels 69. Members of the Force who were examined during the year were awarded 156 certificates, 46 vouchers, 4 medallions and 25 labels.

All the training in First Aid is provided within the Force. At the Annual St. John Ambulance Brigade Competition, the cup for the Junior Individual Competition was won by a member of the Force.

Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic

As from July 1, 1961, the Commissioner of Police ceased to be the Prescribed Authority and the Licensing Authority under the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance. These powers were transferred to the Minister of Communications.

There were 24,844 motor vehicles registered at the end of the year

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as against 21,924 in 1960. 2,922 new vehicles were registered during the year as compared with 3,297 in 1960.

The number of prosecutions for offences in connection with road traffic was 17,732 (14,362 in 1960) in which 12,498 convictions (10,277 in 1960) were obtained.

The total number of accidents reported to the Police was 3,293 (3,412 in 1960).

The following table gives particulars of the accidents compared with previous years:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of accidents	2,843	2,967	3,412	3,293
Number of accidents in which persons were killed	62	40	55	77
Number of persons killed	65	46	57	81
Number of persons injured	1,218	1,197	1,466	1,200

Road Casualties:

The following table shows the class of road users killed or injured

Class of road users	Killed		Serious		Minor	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Pedestrians	26	34	117	92	328	249
Pedal Cyclists	12	22	60	55	349	376
Motor Cyclists	8	6	32	23	100	108
Pillion Passengers	1	—	2	5	30	36
Drivers of other vehicles (including cart drivers)	2	6	25	29	56	61
Others	8	13	56	49	254	136
	57	81	292	253	1,117	866

Band

The band consisted of a Bandmaster, a Band Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 8 Corporals and 24 Constables. The Band continued to provide public entertainment for the community in Georgetown and the outlying districts.

CRIME STATISTICS

Statistics regarding—

(i) Cases and crimes reported to the Police:

(a) number of cases;

(b) number of persons.

(ii) Prosecutions by the Police in respect of statutory offences are given in tables appended to this chapter.

FIRE BRIGADE

Strength

The Strength of the Brigade at December 31, 1961 was:—

- 1 Chief Fire Officer
- 1 Deputy Chief Fire Officer
- 2 Station Officers
- 6 Sub Officers
- 9 Section Leaders
- 28 Leading Firemen
- 139 Firemen
- 2 Class II Clerks
- 2 Clerical Assistants
- 1 Barrack Labourer.

Stations

There are three stations in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

Appliances:

The total number of appliances held by the Brigade are:—

- 1 Pump of 900 g.p.m.
- 7 Water Tenders of 600 g.p.m. each.
- 2 Self Propelled pumps (one of 700 g.p.m. and one 300 g.p.m.)
- 2 Trailer pumps of 250 g.p.m.
- 3 Austin Champ Firefly pumps
- 3 Portable Hathaway Light Pumps
- 1 Utility truck
- 1 Utility van
- 6 Ambulances
- 3 Fire Boats
- 1 Lightweight portable fire pump of 250/350 g.p.m.

Of the above appliances, 7 Water Tenders, 3 Fire Boats and 6 Ambulances are equipped with V.H.F. Radios.

Calls:

During the year, the Brigade responded with appliances and men to 580 calls, and also to 258 special services. Among the special services were 23 salvage operations performed in the Georgetown harbour, and on 11 occasions attendances were made for the purpose of rescuing persons and vessels adrift at sea or in the harbour.

The total number of ambulance calls attended was 11,270 of which 9,081 were emergency calls.

Miscellaneous:

During 1961, 24 new fire hydrants were installed in the La Penitence, Lodge Village and East Bank Demerara areas. The total number of hydrants in the city and its environs is now 1,158.

PRISONS

The Prisons Department is administered by a Director of Prisons, with Headquarters in Georgetown. The Administrative Staff consists of a Deputy Director, three Assistant Superintendents, and one Deputy Assistant Superintendent. The Department is under the portfolio of the Minister of Home Affairs.

The main Prisons are at Georgetown, Mazaruni and New Amsterdam. There are three smaller prisons, which are manned by the Police, but come under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioner of the respective Districts; they are at Mabaruma in the North West District, Lethem in the Rupununi and Enachu in the Mazaruni-Potaro.

Classification and Segregation:

First Offenders and Young Offenders serving short terms are sent to New Amsterdam. Those with longer terms go to the open prison at Sibley Hall, Mazaruni. All recidivists serving over 3 months are sent from New Amsterdam to Mazaruni or Georgetown.

Population Figures:

During the year, 875 persons were committed for safe custody. Of this number, 437 were returned to serve sentences.

Admission of young prisoners, *i.e.* those between the ages of 16 years and 21 years numbered 373.

773 persons were sentenced to peremptory imprisonment. There were 973 charges carrying the option of a fine.

Discipline:

This has been satisfactory. There were 1,547 offences against Prison Regulations, and punishments were awarded as follows:—

Punishment Diet	448
Forfeiture of Remission	723
Deprived of Privileges	10
Deprived of Association	20
Cautioned	238
Suspended forfeiture of Remission	85

There is a slight decrease in the number of disciplinary offences. The number of corporal punishments ordered by the courts was two, and in one case of repeated and aggravated assaults, on fellow prisoners, corporal punishment was ordered by the Prison Authorities.

Health:

The general health of prisoners was good. There were no epidemics. Medical Officers are in attendance at the three main prisons and sick-nurse dispensers are attached for duty at the main Prisons. Trained Hospital Prison Officers are also employed. Cases of minor illnesses are treated in the Prison Hospitals, whilst those of a serious nature are sent to the Public Hospitals for treatment and admission if necessary. Prisoners needing out-patient specialist treatment are sent to the Specialist Out-patient clinics.

Dietary:

The Diet is adequate. The preparation of the meals are supervised by Officers trained in such duties.

Sanitary Facilities:

This is satisfactory, and where possible, improvements are made.

Training and Educational Facilities:

Georgetown: The trades taught are baking, cooking, shoemaking, tailoring, woodwork, cabinet-making, masonry, plastering, painting, printing, acetylene welding, plumbing and concrete block-making. There is also a small kitchen garden and poultry section.

Mazaruni and Sibley Hall Prisons: The main occupation is agriculture, both arable and livestock. The Pig industry has made considerable progress. The swine herd has increased from 301 pigs at the beginning of 1961 to 421 at the end of the year. The following figures give some idea of the progress made, and the monetary value of the industry at Government Market Contract prices:—Value of pigs for slaughter, \$10,809.44 (£2,251. 19s. 4d.), value of pork used in prisons and other Government Institutions, \$15,838.55 (£3,299. 13s. 11½d.), value of pigs sold at economic prices to breeders, \$623.00 (£129. 15s. 10d.), showing an overall net profit on the operation, of \$15,533.48 (£3,236. 2s. 10d.).

Citrus and other fruits which were planted in 1957 have done well indeed, which belies the contention that nothing will grow in the area. Although the profit motive is of secondary consideration, the undoubted value of good farming, is in demonstrating to prisoners, what can be done, provided they are prepared to work, and manage their farms properly. This is particularly important in this country where there are large areas of undeveloped land, and a general reluctance to take up farming as a livelihood.

A large re-building programme has been undertaken at this Prison, and a swimming pool, 63 feet by 21 feet has been built for use of inmates

and staff. A large house was converted into a Club and Bachelor Quarters for the Senior Subordinate Staff.

The piggeries were enlarged, two pump houses and fuel and boat stores were demolished and rebuilt in concrete. At the end of the year, conversion of a Dining Hall into a Dormitory was in progress. The introduction of regular documentary films with the purchase of a Cinema Projector was also started. Selected inmates are given training in Farm Tractor Driving and Maintenance, and a general course in mechanics. Agricultural theoretical courses are regularly held.

New Amsterdam: Here the accent is also on agriculture, in conjunction with a rebuilding programme. Courses and regular film shows are also given here.

Adult literacy courses are held at Mazaruni and New Amsterdam, and have been very successful in teaching prisoners to read and write.

Welfare and After-Care of Prisoners:

Welfare Officers at the two admission and discharging prisons, investigate and take action to relieve, as far as possible, distress amongst prisoners' dependents, financial aid being granted by the Poor Law Commissioners. There is no compulsory supervision on discharge, but there were 22 cases of voluntary supervision at the end of the year. 1,204 discharged prisoners were given assistance in the form of money grants, clothing and tools to the extent of \$5,012.58, B.W.I. (£1,044 5s. 9d.) In addition to the above-mentioned assistance, all prisoners serving three years or over, are supplied with an outfit of clothing from Prison funds.

TABLE 1.—CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO POLICE — 1961

A. Number of Cases.

CRIME	Total cases known or reported to Police			Cases not accepted			Disposal of accepted cases									
	Total Number of Reports	PENDING		Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Frivolous vexatious or false	Insufficient evidence	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ACCEPTED	Accused dead or insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle prosequi	Convicted	Cases proved and order made without conviction	Closed undetected	Pending investigation or trial		
		Investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial from previous year											Awaiting complete trial at end of year	Investigation pending at end of year	
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>																
Against Public Order	25,380	79	432	1,148	10,993	5,149	8,291	6	436	173	4,443	9	2,604	191	429	
Perjury	6	4	10	...	2	3	15	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	1	
Escape and rescue	49	3	11	...	...	...	63	...	2	...	44	...	...	8	9
Other	94	10	15	...	9	5	105	...	19	7	66	...	7	1	6	
<i>Against Public Morality</i>																
Rape and Indecent Assault	195	19	35	1	29	6	213	...	38	20	58	...	36	34	27	
Unnatural Offences	14	...	3	...	2	...	15	...	1	1	9	...	1	...	3	
Other	4,757	30	150	64	325	238	4,304	...	179	92	3,512	2	200	83	241	
<i>Against the Person</i>																
Murder and Manslaughter	33	3	17	...	1	...	52	4	14	3	18	...	3	1	9	
Attempt Murder and Suicide	46	...	4	...	6	4	40	2	1	3	20	5	...	8	1	
Grievous bodily Harm, Wounding, etc.	3,362	151	411	4	96	64	3,756	3	353	97	2,315	10	264	345	365	
Assaults	11,647	150	283	46	1,223	2,587	5,218	...	304	137	2,611	7	1,379	480	300	
Other	34	3	90	...	1	...	126	...	27	20	54	1	22	...	2	
<i>Against Property</i>																
Thefts and other Stealings	7,471	1,105	338	64	474	456	7,923	...	293	40	1,432	13	4,953	999	193	
Robbery and Extortion	107	52	13	...	23	...	149	...	8	8	24	...	78	26	5	
Burglary, House and Store Breaking	1,129	501	58	...	85	39	1,564	...	43	25	197	3	910	340	46	
False Pretences, Cheating, Fraud, etc.	366	22	81	12	51	6	430	...	36	9	215	1	111	22	26	
Receiving Stolen Property	25	...	5	...	...	...	30	...	11	3	16	...	...	...	...
Arson	25	2	2	...	...	...	29	...	7	...	...	...	10	6	6
Praedial Larceny	247	25	11	...	23	28	232	...	24	6	104	2	76	7	13	
Other	2,104	102	118	141	306	222	1,555	...	182	49	665	2	427	160	70	
<i>Against Penal Code</i>																
Forgery and Coinage	37	6	7	...	4	...	46	...	3	3	21	...	11	7	1	
Other	15	...	3	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	6	1	2	3	3
TOTAL	57,166	2,267	2,087	1,490	16,659	9,213	34,168	15	1,989	696	15,237	56	11,099	2,721	1,755	

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TABLE II — PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES — 1961

OFFENCES	Reports	NUMBER OF CASES					Number of Persons Convicted			
		Prose- cuted	Postponed from Previous Year	Convicted	Dis- charged	Pending at end of Year	Total			
							M	F	Juv.	
M	F	M	F							
Against Traffic Ordinance ..	18,394	14,909	2,594	11,930	608	1,732	11,743	212	10	2
Against Liquor Ordinance ..	101	102	13	74	14	7	88	11	—	—
Gambling ..	247	103	3	92	8	3	140	—	5	—
Other Offences ..	2,873	952	97	670	148	59	670	53	24	4
TOTAL ..	21,615	16,066	2,707	12,766	778	1,801	12,641	276	39	6

(Continued on Page 182)

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TABLE II — PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES — 1961
(CONTINUED)

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																		Awaiting Trial at End of Year						
	Imprisoned				Corporal Punishment				Fined				Order made without proceeding to conviction				Otherwise Disposed Of								
			Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.						Juv.				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Against Traffic Ordinance	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,146	206	7	—	10	—	—	—	582	6	3	2	1,721	15	2	—
Against Liquor Ordinance	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	1	—	1
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	47	15	1	6	1	2	—	52	5	6	3	84	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,967	264	22	1	16	1	3	—	642	11	13	5	1,814	16	2	1

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES
1961

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>
CLASS I: Offences against the person:		CLASS IV: Malicious Damage to property:	
Assault	48	Attempted Arson	—
Assault C.A.B.H.	56	Malicious damage to Property	19
Assault Indecent	3	CLASS V: Offences against the currency	
Assault Peace Officer	9	NIL	—
Attempted Suicide	1	CLASS VI: Offences not included in other classes	
Buggery	—	Abduction	—
Indecent Act	4	Abusive Language	28
Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	2	Act of Gross Indecency	1
Obstructing Peace Officer	—	Bathing in Prohibited Area	—
Resisting Peace Officer	2	Breach of Licence Ordinance	6
Wounding	36	Breach of Motor Insurance Ordinance	4
Fighting	3	Breach of Probation Order	14
	—	Breach of Shop Ordinance	—
	164	Careless Use of Vehicle	6
	—	Carrying Offensive Weapon	12
CLASS II: Offences against property with violence		Circulating Obscene Writing	—
Break and Enter with Intent	11	Cruelty to Animals	3
Break and Enter and Larceny	58	Defective Bicycle	2
	—	Disorderly Behaviour	32
	69	Drunkenness	—
	—	Escape from lawful custody	2
CLASS III: Offences against property without violence		Exposed articles for sale except at stall	1
Attempted Larceny	—	Fighting	44
Entering a dwelling house with Intent	—	Gambling	—
False Pretence	5	Gaming	24
Fraudulent Misappropriation	5	Giving False fire alarm	1
Larceny	407	Giving false information to Public Servant	3
Larceny from the Person	12		
Praedial Larceny	47		
Receiving Stolen Property	2		
Unlawful Possession	24		
	—		
	502	<i>Carried Forward</i>	183

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		<i>Number</i>			<i>Number</i>
CLASS VI: Offences not included in other classes (cont'd)					
		<i>Brought Forward</i>	183	<i>Brought Forward</i>	303
Indecent and Insulting					
Language	10	Driving Unlicensed Vehicle	1		
Injury to Crops and animals	5	Removing wood from foreshore	6		
Killing bird with intent to steal carcase	—	Trespass	8		
Loitering	—	Riding horse without owners' consent	1		
Obliterating brand	—	Unlawful assembly	1		
Robbery with violence	5	Tampering with motor vehicle	3		
Refractory Boy	—	Unlawful and Malicious wounding to he-ass	—		
Releasing Strays	3	Throwing corrosive fluid with intent	1		
Roguary and Vagabondage	1	Unlawful Possession of Bush rum	—		
Stoning Railway Vehicles	—	Vagrancy	11		
Threatening Behaviour and Language	9	Wandering	45		
Throwing Missiles	29	Using Offensive weapon	1		
Traffic Offences	47	Writing on wall without consent of owner	1		
Travelling on train without ticket	8				
Soliciting Alms	2				
Stowaway	1				
	<i>Carried Forward</i>	303		<i>Total</i>	382

Analysis of Treatment of Juveniles

Judicial Districts	Probation	Essequibo Boys' School	Belfield Girls' School	Reprimanded & Discharged	Whipped	Fined	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Banded or conditionally discharged	Total
Georgetown	133	46	9	173	53	37	107	30	2	590
East Demerara	42	11	3	58	8	1	79	11	...	213
West Demerara	25	6	...	59	12	9	23	8	...	142
Corentyne	15	8	...	20	...	3	15	1	...	62
Berbice	14	5	1	43	...	3	21	6	1	94
Essequibo	2	2	...	1	4	6	18	1	1	35
TOTAL	231	78	13	354	77	59	263	57	4	1186

Another major difficulty is the problem of ensuring an adequate supply of irrigation water when needed for the cultivation of the two main crops—sugar-cane and rice. The supply of irrigation water comes partly from large shallow reservoirs or canals situated behind the cultivated land and partly from pumping from the larger creeks in the coastlands. The upkeep of the shallow reservoir is costly and in addition there are considerable losses by evaporation and absorption. On this account, they are often unreliable in periods of drought.

Drainage and Irrigation Department

The Department's activities fall into two main divisions—one embracing project activities (present and future), and the other the activities in connection with the administration of drainage and irrigation areas and new areas on completion of the projects.

Corentyne Drainage and Irrigation Scheme

This scheme covers an area of the coastlands between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers extending about 22 miles along the coast and is designed to make available approximately 20,000 acres of rice lands and 77,952 acres of pasture and drained lands.

This scheme is divided into three main parts, particulars of which are given below together with an indication of the progress made up to the end of 1961.

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Chapter X: Drainage and Irrigation, other Public Works and Public Utilities

The alluvial coastlands of British Guiana are approximately four to five feet below sea level at high tide. To protect the agricultural and residential areas from flooding from the sea, it is necessary to maintain an elaborate system of sea defences, comprising earthen sea dams, reinforced concrete sea walls, and rubble masonry sea walls, as well as numerous groynes designed to bring about accretion on the foreshore.

The problem of obtaining adequate drainage at moderate cost is a constant and difficult one because of the fact that the average rainfall per annum is as high as 100 inches. Drainage by gravity is possible only when the tide is low, and this form of drainage is affected by the ever changing levels of the foreshore outside the sea defences. On this account it has been necessary in many areas to resort to the expensive method of drainage by pumps. In some areas, the larger rivers provide satisfactory drainage at all times.

Another major difficulty is the problem of ensuring an adequate supply of irrigation water when needed for the cultivation of the two main crops — sugar-cane and rice. The supply of irrigation water comes partly from large shallow reservoirs or conservancies situated behind the cultivated land and partly from pumping from the larger creeks in the coastlands. The upkeep of the shallow reservoir is costly and in addition there are considerable losses by evaporation and absorption. On this account, they are often unreliable in periods of drought.

Drainage and Irrigation Department:

The Department's activities fall into two main divisions — one embracing project activities (present and future), and the other the activities in connection with the administration of drainage and irrigation areas and new areas on completion of the projects.

Corentyne Drainage and Irrigation Scheme:

This scheme covers an area of the coastlands between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers extending about 22 miles along the coast and is designed to make available approximately 50,000 acres of rice lands and 77,952 acres of pasture and drained lands.

This scheme is divided into three main parts, particulars of which are given below together with an indication of the progress made up to the end of 1961.

(a) Block III, providing 13,000 acres of rice lands and 28,000 acres of pasture lands, served by a 400-ton per minute pumping station on the Canje River — all major works have been completed and the area is fully cultivated. With regard to the pasture lands, internal works for 10,000 acres are complete.

(b) Black Bush Polder (previously called Blocks I and II) providing approximately 27,600 acres net of which 23,645 acres will be used as rice lands while the remaining cultivable area will be used as settlement areas for 1,510 families. Each family will have a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot for residence and kitchen garden in the settlement area and in addition will be allocated a 15-acre rice plot within easy reach of their homestead.

The Works were substantially completed and occupied by settlers. Some work remains to be done to the roads during the maintenance period which expires in 1962.

All the originally planned works were completed by the end of 1961. However details of transportation of paddy were not finalised until the end of the year; and some work therefore remains to be done on remodelling the gate of the head regulators to permit the passage of barges. The Consultants completed a design of a lock on the Canje River at the end of the year.

(c) The Torani Canal which is British Guiana's deepest and longest controlled waterway is now complete.

The Canal, designed to augment the natural available water supply of the Canje River in drought years with water from the Berbice River, has made possible the development of some 75,000 acres of rice and pasture lands within the Corentyne Drainage and Irrigation Scheme, of which the new Black Bush Polder Project is a part.

Owing to its great depth some slips occurred over a short length of the Canal. This section was re-designed to suit soil conditions and the re-excavated section was completed by a local earth moving contractor early in the year. The Canal is now in full operation.

Boerasinie Extension Project:

Some internal works were started in the Kent Dam Settlement Area for a Co-operative group.

Tapakuma Project:

The area benefiting under Stage I of the Project is 35,396 gross acres extending from Zorg-en-Vlygt to Somersct-Berks on the Esse-

quibo Coast of which 22,674 acres gross are partly commanded from the existing late conservancies. There is a potential area of 15,000 acres of land lying between the Somerset-Berks Canal and the mouth of the Pomeroon which could be benefited by Stage II of the Project. A portion of this area was examined by soil surveyors of the Agriculture Department in 1961.

The project will by means of low embankments and a dam across the Tapakuma River raise the retention level of the existing Tapakuma Conservancy by about 18 inches to 59 E.D. thus giving reasonable command of the area in dry periods.

For Stage I of the project two pumps each of 100 cubic feet per second capacity will be housed in a pumping station located on the Tapakuma River to supplement the conservancy in dry periods by pumping water from the Pomeroon Catchment Area into the Conservancy. Provision has been made to house two additional pumps each of 100 cubic feet per second capacity in the event of Stage II of the project being undertaken.

The project also allows for the improvement and extension of the main supply canal and regulator system for the area commanded under Stage I of the project, improvements to main drains of the area and the renovation and reconstruction of the sea sluice controls to these drains where necessary.

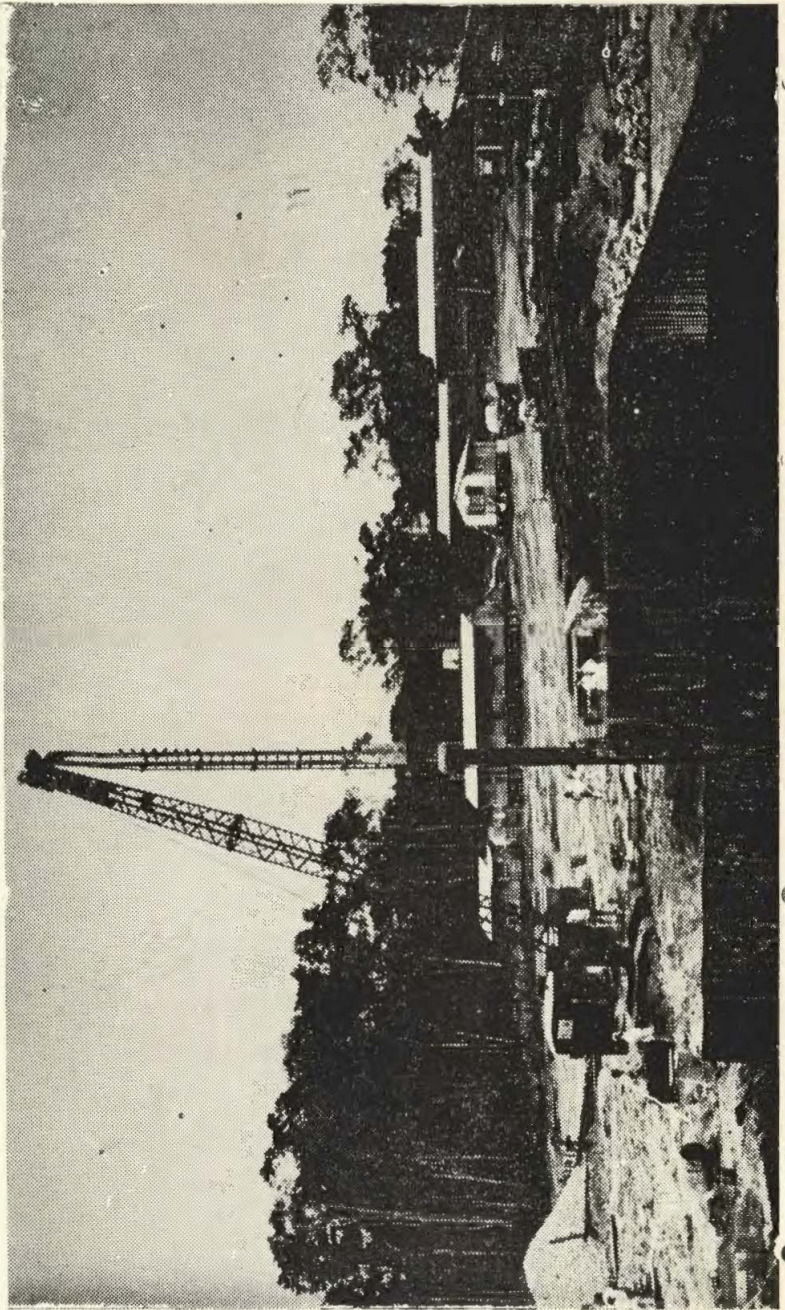
The tender was awarded on the advice of Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Consulting Engineers to Government, to Messrs. Pauling & Co. (Overseas) Ltd. for the construction of this project and work commenced in May.

Fair progress was made on the construction of the pumping station, the excavation of the main canal, construction of the Red Lock Regulator and some of the front lands Drainage and Irrigation Works.

Land of Canaan Relief Canal Project:

This scheme will provide additional relief to the East Demerara Water Conservancy which at present has insufficient relieving capacity. The relief is designed to discharge 2,000 cubic feet per second. The road bridge sluice when completed, will be the largest ever to be constructed in the country.

Work began on the excavation of the 100 ft. bed width relieving canal and the radial gates and steel sheet piling for the structure arrived in the country. Work will begin on the construction of the road bridge sluice in April, 1962.



Work in progress at the Tapacuma Drainage and Irrigation Project.

Mahaica - Mahaicony - Abary Projects

The Department finalised the report on Stage 1 of this project and the printed report was circulated to a number of bodies during the year and work was started on the production of contract documents.

Proposals entail the control of the Abary River commanding an area of 330,000 gross acres much of which is useless in wet years at present owing to the inability of the Abary River to discharge peak flood loads, which in consequence causes wide-spread flooding in its lower catchment area. Site investigations were completed in the year on the proving of the river control dam alignment originally chosen from aerial photographs and soil survey maps. The dam will be some thirty-six miles long and some twelve feet high on the average inclusive of two feet of freeboard above high flood level.

The flood absorption capacity of the reservoir and its reliefs have been designed to deal with a storm which exceeds the maximum recorded in a twenty year period by 25%. Model tests have been conducted on 1:3 and 1:6 models of the weir and a 9,000 ft. weir is adequate for relieving purposes. The weir will discharge into the Berbice River.

Miscellaneous Drainage and Irrigation Works:

The programme for 1961 called for an expenditure of \$574,500 and minor schemes accounted for 22% of this.

Work carried out on these minor schemes related to completion of capital works in the newly-declared areas of Den Amstel, Fyrish and La Retraite.

Work also continued on the reclamation of the Younge Empolder, Buxton, and on the provision of drainage and irrigation facilities in the Charity area.

New minor schemes were started at Kabawer on the Abary River and on the provision of irrigation facilities for La Grange and for Park-Abary Area. Work was also started on improving the drainage and irrigation facilities at Cane Grove and Vergenoe-gen.

Other items on the miscellaneous works programme included the continuation of works to improve the drainage and irrigation facilities in Lancaster/Manchester, Rosehall, Mahaicony/Abary, Vreed-en-Hoop/La Jalousie, Three Friends/Walton Hall, Garden of Eden and Canals Polder Drainage and Irrigation Areas.

The position relating to a number of minor schemes that were put up for approval in 1960 for works to be started in 1961 remained the same.

A scheme for the provision of drainage and irrigation facilities in the Zorg-en-Hoop/Schumaker's Lust Area was also put up for administrative approval.

Agricultural Machinery Hire Pool:

For the benefit of farmers to develop their land and improve drainage and irrigation facilities in their estates, the Department operates an Agricultural Machinery Hire Pool. This Pool has at its disposal 16 draglines, 13 tractor-bulldozers and 14 centrifugal pumps as well as ancillary equipment all of which have a total value of about \$750,000. The cost of operation of the Pool still continues to be more than the revenue earned because in most cases, full utilisation of the machines is not achieved as the demand is for work of minor nature from a number of farmers in scattered localities.

Other Drainage and Irrigation Works:

The Drainage and Irrigation Board is responsible for the administration of 38 declared drainage and irrigation areas of the country covering altogether 217,640 acres. Officers of the Drainage and Irrigation Department are the Executive Officers of the Board which functions under the Drainage and Irrigation Ordinance, Chapter 192 of the Laws of British Guiana.

The maintenance of the declared areas is financed mainly from rates collected from proprietors of the lands, and the rate per acre levied in each area, which varies from 59 cents to \$28.77, is determined by dividing the estimated cost of maintenance charges and revenue for replacements (excluding administrative expenses such as salaries for Engineers and Overseers, stationery, etc.,) by the number of net acres comprising the area. The estimated expenditure in 1961 was \$480,000 and the average rate per acre assessed was \$6.40. All areas received Government grants which reduced their individual rates. A new system of rating is still under consideration by Government following the submission to Government in 1959 of proposed new Water Control Legislation drafted by the Department.

All drainage and irrigation works under the control of the Drainage and Irrigation Board were satisfactorily maintained and operated during 1961. During the year, re-conditioning and improvement works entailing the construction of concrete and green-heart sluices, repairs to dams, re-digging trenches, etc., were carried out.

The Department took over maintenance of drainage and irrigation works in the Cane Grove and Black Bush Polder areas during 1961.

Cadastral and Topographic Surveys:

Cadastral and Topographic Surveys for the Mahaica to Berbice River initiated in 1956 were 85% completed at the end of 1961. The areas yet to be completed are the Upper Catchment of the Mahaica River and part of the frontlands between the Mahaica and Mahaicony Rivers.

Cadastral and Topographic Surveys for the Canje Project (Reservoir and Commanded Area) initiated in 1960 were only about 20% completed. To date the Reservoir only has been surveyed.

Hydrological Surveys:

Two stations on the Mahaica River, three on the Mahaicony River and two on the Abary River were maintained and operated for recording river stages throughout the year, whilst five rainfall stations were operated in the Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary Area.

During the dry season discharge measurements were made at Skeldon on the Canje River for two weeks as well as at four points on the upper reaches of the Canje River. Discharge measurements were also continued at Friendship on the Canje River and at Paradise on the Berbice River. Four stations were also maintained and operated on the Canje River for recording river stages throughout the year.

The Demerara Bauxite Company under contract and on behalf of Government continued during 1961 to maintain and operate the metering stations to collect hydrological data for hydroelectrical purposes at Kamaria Fall on the Cuyuni River, Tumatumari Fall on the Potaro River, Great Fall on the Demerara River, Itabru Fall on the Berbice River and Hillfoot on the Mazaruni River.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

The total cost of building construction carried out during the year by the Public Works Department was approximately \$1,227,324.00. Of this amount, \$777,616.00 represented expenditure on maintenance and reconditioning of buildings; \$243,533.00 expenditure on the non-recurrent vote; and \$205,175.00 expenditure on the Development Programme. The following are the principal buildings completed during

the year:—Terminal Buildings, Atkinson Field; Extension to Drainage and Irrigation Building to house Ministry of Works and Hydraulics; Laboratory, Central Agricultural Station, Mon Repos; Assay Laboratory and Rock Store, Geological Surveys Department; 3 Cottage Hospitals; 9 Health Centres in Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice; 7 Rural Schools; 6 extensions to Rural Schools; 6 Handicraft Centres; 1 Rural Post Office; 14 Quarters for Government Officers; new kitchen at "Palms"; Public Health Laboratories at Public Hospital Georgetown; extension and alterations to B.G. Airways (Government) Office; conversion of B.C.G. Campaign Office into St. John Ambulance Association—Headquarters.

The following buildings were in progress at the end of the year:—Alterations to Local Government Department; extension to Department of Agriculture to house Ministry of Natural Resources; Agricultural Officers' Residence, Black Bush Polder; Extension to Domestic Science Block, Bishops' High School; 14 Rural Schools; 1 Handicraft Centre; 7 Quarters for Government Officers.

Roads:

Since 90% of the population is concentrated on the coastal and lower riverain areas, the main Public Roads have been constructed parallel to the Atlantic Ocean and the banks of the larger rivers. For 190 miles, the coast road stretches from Charity on the Pomeroon river to Crabwood Creek on the Corentyne River. There are three unbridged gaps in its length made by the Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice Rivers, but passengers and vehicles are carried across by Ferry and other boat services.

On the banks of these three rivers, the riverain population is served by 89 miles of road connected to the coast roads, but none of these riverain roads extends more than 25 miles inland from the sea.

The Essequibo Islands of Leguan and Wakenaam have 29 miles and the outskirts of Georgetown 3 miles of Public Road. In the coastal and riverain areas there are also 13 miles of road in the North West District, and 30 miles of branch roads leading to small villages and to railway stations.

The only Public Road leading to the Interior of British Guiana is the Bartica/Potaro Road with branches to Issano on the Mazaruni River and to Tumatumari on the Potaro. This road, traversible only by lorry or jeep, winds from Bartica for 177 miles (including the branch roads) through rolling and forested country following for most of its length the water-shed between the Essequibo and Mazaruni Rivers, crossing the Potaro River at Garraway Stream with the Denham Suspension Bridge and ending at Mahdia, a distance of 118 miles from Bartica.

There are 531 miles of Public Road of which 100 are asphalt surfaced, the remainder being surfaced with burnt earth, quarry cleanings, stone and gravel or natural sand and corduroy.

Improvements have been carried out on the Georgetown-Atkinson Field Road leading to the Airport, and on the first 20 miles of the Bartica/Potaro Road but more remains to be done.

Work has commenced under contract for the construction of a road between Orangestein and Urisirima Point opposite Bartica on the East Bank Essequibo, a distance of 36½ miles, and it is intended that the West Coast Demerara Public Road should be constructed on a new and better alignment between Vreed-en-Hoop and Orangestein to connect with the road now under construction. On completion of the road to Urisirima, a ferry service will operate between that point and Bartica thus forging the link connecting part of the interior with the coastal roads.

Also planned is a new road between Georgetown and Rosignol and a road to Lethem on the British Guiana-Brazil border.

Other Roads

In addition to scheduled Public Roads controlled by the Public Works Department, there are many roads in villages, in the new Government housing areas, in the sugar estates and in the Municipalities of New Amsterdam and Georgetown, and 400 miles of trails in the Rupununi District. The Georgetown Municipality alone maintains 52 miles of road, most of them in excellent condition.

Rivers and Trails

About 400 miles of trails providing communications between airstrips, ranches and settlements were maintained in the Rupununi. In the North West District about 13 miles of single lane traffic trail was maintained and about 3 miles of surface sealing was carried out.

Various rivers and creeks in the three counties were cleared during the year to facilitate inland navigation and the transportation of timber and produce.

Pure Water Supply for Rural Areas

The total expenditure incurred during the year on pure water supplies was approximately \$863,264.00. This sum comprised expenditure of \$78,104.00 against the Annually Recurrent Estimates, \$676,744.00 against the Development Estimates and \$108,416.00 which include the cost of drilling wells, maintaining overhead tank systems for Local Authorities and putting in private connections and roadside standpipes on distribution lines.

During the year, eighteen Government wells (both deep and shallow) bores were completed as follows:—Enterprise, Leguan (1); La Jalousie, West Coast Demerara (1); Lesbeholden (1); Mibikuri, (1); Abary Bridge, East Coast Demerara (1); Mahaicony Cottage Hospital (1); Lesbeholden (3); (shallow) Yakusari (1); Joanna (1); Abary Creek Area (4); Champagne, Mahaicony (1); Little Biaboo, Mahaica Creek (1) and Providence Police Compound, East Bank Demerara (1).

Four private wells at Blairmont, Letter T Estate, Montrose and Shelter Belt were also completed. The well at Shelter Belt has been handed over to the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners who contributed part of the cost of drilling it. The total depth of holes drilled was 7,603 feet, average depth being 345 feet, the deepest being 1,359 feet and the shallowest 122 feet.

Seven overhead tanks and pumping installations were completed and put into operation at Mahaicony Cottage Hospital, Agricola, Good Intent, Crabwood Creek, La Jalousie, Hyde Park (Essequibo) and Lesbeholden, Black Bush Polder.

A total of 60.70 miles of new pipe lines were laid under the Development Programme in addition to .13 miles for Government Departments while 1.31 miles of pipe were taken up and relaid. Of a total of 834 private connections made during the year, 8 were made to Government Buildings. A total of 197 roadside standpipes were erected in Local Authority, "Unorganised", Land Settlement and Extra Nuclear Housing Areas.

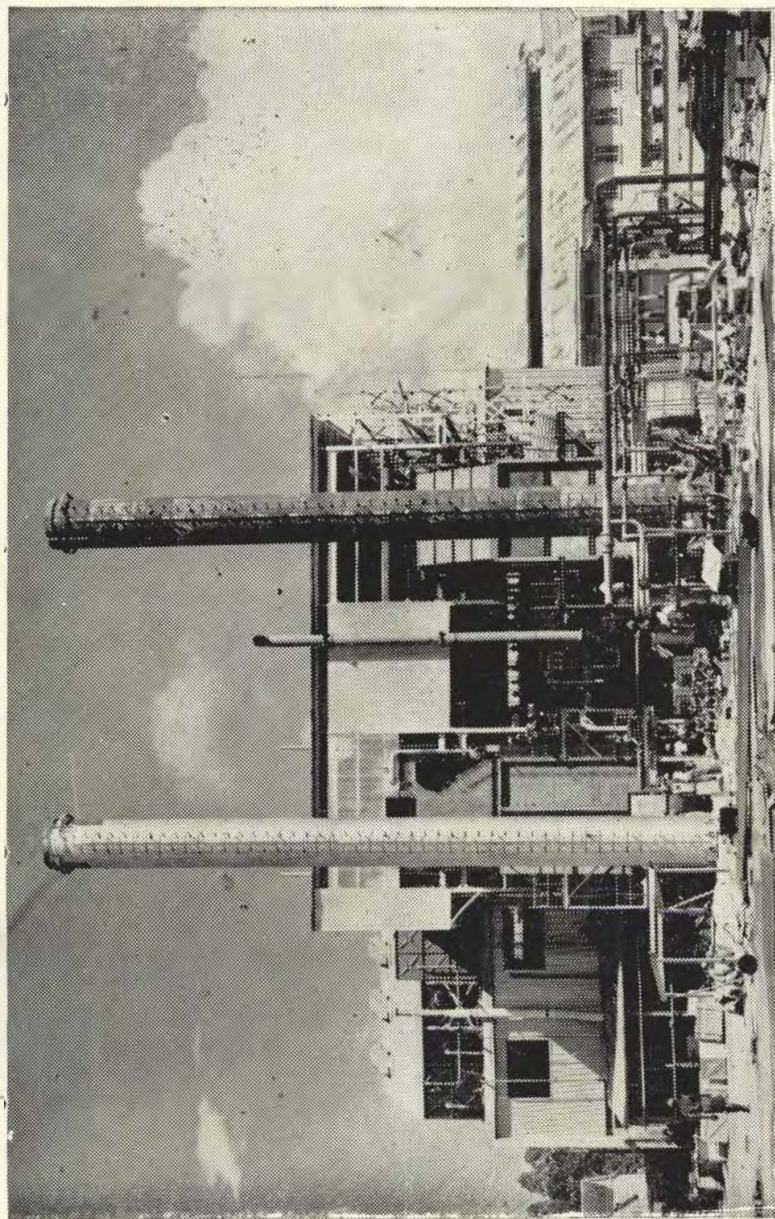
At Lethem, Rupununi District, a water table well was made and the submersible pump which was originally located in the Moco Moco Creek was placed in the well, resulting in the supply of 30 gallons per minute.

At the end of the year preliminary investigations and research work for ground water supplies for Bartica and Tapacuma in Essequibo, Moruca and Wauna in the North West District were in progress as also were pumping installations at Bartica, Sparendam and Onderneeming (Essequibo).

Sea and River Defences

The Sea Defences of the country are divided into eight Declared Sea Defence Areas consisting of a total of 13,868 miles of earth embankment of varying sizes and protected from wave action in many places by reinforced concrete slabs, sandcrete slabs, grouted boulders, steel and timber sheet piles and 387 miles of natural sand ridges or dunes.

The River Defences maintained by Government consist of 17 miles of earth embankment along the banks of the Demerara, Mahaica and Berbice Rivers. Some 4 miles of earth embankments are protected by reinforced concrete slabs, sandcrete slabs, reinforced concrete and



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New Power House of the B.G. Electricity Corporation.

timber sheet piles. During 1961, the cost of maintaining the country's Sea Defences and River Defences was \$398,538.00 and \$31,207.00 respectively. Under the Development Programme, New Works and Continuing Works were also carried out involving an expenditure of \$1,932,853.00 in executing the following:—

7,250 feet	—	Earth Embankments
3,914 feet	—	Boulder Protective Wall
732 feet	—	R.C. Walls
800 feet	—	R.C. Wave Screen to prevent overtopping
1,835 feet	—	Refacing existing walls in Reinforced Concrete.

For the fourth year erosion has continued to threaten the defences between Annandale and Enmore, East Coast Demerara and between Better Hope and Somerset and Berks on the Essequibo Coast.

Major protective works were carried out in these areas to combat the inroads of the sea from damaging land and property.

The report of the investigation carried out by the Dutch Consulting Engineers on the Demerara Harbour is still being awaited.

The new hydrographic launch which was being built by a local ship building firm was completed and put into operation during the year. Essential Hydrographic surveys were carried out.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

B.G. Electricity Corporation

Georgetown

Emanating out of a letter of Intent signed by the Minister of Trade and Industry in London in August 1960, the British Guiana Electricity Corporation, an autonomous entity established by the British Guiana Government, took over control of the assets of the Demerara Electric Company, Limited, with effect from January 1, 1961, for continuation of the supply of electric light and power to the capital city of Georgetown and its environs. In conjunction with this, a British Consortium agreed to finance additional generating capacity and rehabilitation of the Georgetown distribution system, and in 1961 construction was commenced on a new steam power station of 2—10 MW Boiler/Turbine units for generation and distribution of power at 11Kv

The present plant consists of one 5,000 kw., one 3,500 kw., and three 1,250 kw. Fraser and Chalmers turbine-driven alternators with five steam boilers (three oil fuel and two wood fuel).

This generation was supplemented by 2 — 430 kw. highway type and two 1000 kw. railway type diesel electric generating plants, the first installed late in 1959 and the latter two in December 1960.

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Overhead open wire distribution is at 4000 volts 3 phase 50 cycles primary and 230/115 volts single phase secondary; standard 3-phase supply is at 230 volts but 415 volts can be provided for special and large requirements.

The peak load in 1961 was 11,000 kw and the annual output 54,587,278 kwhrs. Customers at year end totalled 30,948.

Tariffs during 1961 inclusive of a fuel surcharge applicable on all energy in excess of that charged for at 15c. (7½d.) were as follows:

- (1) Lighting 15 cents (7½d.) per kw. hour.
- (2) Domestic Lighting and heating: in blocks, 20 kwhrs. at 15 cents (7½d.); 50 kwhrs. at 10 cents (5d.); 50 kwhrs. at 6 cents (3d.); excess kwhrs. at 3 cents (1½d.)
- (3) Commercial light and power; 12½ cents (6¼d.) per kw. hour for the first 100 kw. hours per month per kva of connected load: 5 cents (2½d.) per kw. hour for excess.
- (4) Industrial power: Demand charge, \$1 (4s.2d.) per month connected horse power.
1st block: 10 kw. hours per H.P. — free.
Next block: 200 kw. hours — 6 cents (3d.) per kw. hour.
Excess kw. hrs. — 4 cents (2d.) per kw. hour.

New Amsterdam, Berbice

Light and power for New Amsterdam are supplied by plant owned and operated by the Municipality consisting of 3—500 kw. diesel driven units. Distribution is by overhead open wire—2,300 volts 3 phase 60 cycles primary and 200/110 volts single phase secondary. A 200 volts 3 phase supply is available for special requirements.

The average peak load is 550 kw. and the annual output 2,488,256 kw. hours. There were 2,960 consumers in 1961.

The tariff during 1961 was as follows:—

- Lighting—25 cents (1s. 0½d.) per kw. hour
- Power (Commercial)—12 cents (6d.) per kw. hour
- Power (Domestic)—10 cents (5d.) per kw. hour.

Bartica

Light and power are supplied by the plant owned and operated by Messrs. Bookers Sugar Estates Limited. The plant consists of 3—69 kva., 1—70 kva. (rated higher), 1—80 kva., diesel driven alternators. Generation 440 volts 3 phase 50 cycles. Distribution 3,300 volts at (1) 220/120 volts 3 phase wire and (2) 208/110 volts 3 phase

4 wire. Peak load was 112 kw. and output about 454,203 kw. hours for 1961. Consumers 800.

The tariff during 1961 was as follows:

Lighting 22 cents (11d.) per kw. hour

Light and power (Domestic and Business) \$3 (12s. 6d.) per month for 20 kw. hours; excess at 16 cents (8d.) per kw. hour.

Light and power (Domestic and Business exceeding 3 kw. connected load); \$10 (£2. 1s. 8d.) per month for 75 kw. hours excess at 14 cents (7d.) per kw. hour.

Mackenzie

The power is distributed at 2,300 volts 3 phase 60 cycles primary and 220/110 volts single and 440 volts 3 phase secondary. The output for 1961 was 62,000,000 kwh.

The plant is owned and operated by the Demerara Bauxite Company Limited for private supply to its works, offices, residences and to the Wismar-Christianburg Electricity Supply-Co-operative Society Ltd. on the west bank. Transmission is accomplished by submarine cable at 13.8 kv and in 1961 the Society took 50,000 kwh.

Atkinson Field

A plant comprising 3,150 kw. diesel alternating sets is operated by Public Works Department and supplies light and power for Atkinson Field and neighbouring villages.

The power is distributed at 2,400 volts 3 phase 60 cycles primary and 240/120 volts single phase and 208 volts 3 phase 4 wire earthed neutral secondary.

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Chapter XI: Communications

SHIPPING

Shipping Agents and Lines

British Guiana is in direct communication by ship with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, Surinam and French Guiana. The Shipping Agents and principal lines calling at Georgetown, the capital, are as follows:

(i) Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Limited:

Alcoa Steamships, Inc. Booker Line, Bookers(Trinidad) Ltd., S. A. Bohanon Vessels, Dover Line Steamers, Harrison Line, Lake Milling Company, Lunham and Moore and Shaw Savill.

(ii) Sandbach Parker & Co. Limited:

Royal Netherlands Steamship Company.

(iii) Sprostons Limited:

Boomerang Cargo Line, Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Suwanee Steamship Co.

(iv) Wieting & Richter Limited:

Booth Steamship Co. Ltd., Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Escala and Navarro, Lamport and Holt Line, Ltd.

There are also the Surinam Government Intercolonial vessels plying between Surinam and British Guiana, and a number of schooners operating between the West Indian Islands and British Guiana.

Georgetown Port

Georgetown Port, situated at the mouth of the Demerara River, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -miles long and is built on the east bank of the river. There is a silt bar at the river mouth which restricts the draft of vessels to 19 feet at M.H.W.S.; the depth on the bar at M.L.W.S. is 9 feet. The bar extends approximately 5 miles seaward from the river mouth and is composed of soft mud. The best anchorage in the harbour at M.L.W.S. is 25 feet and the mean range of tide is—Spring 9 feet, Neap 7 feet.

Bauxite is loaded into ocean-going freighters at Mackenzie, 67 miles up the Demerara River.

Port Facilities

During 1961 there were ten wharves for ocean-going shipping. The wharves are built along the east bank of the river and vary in

length from 210 feet to 575 feet. Depth alongside varies from 16 to 20-feet at M.L.W.S., but as the bottom is of soft mud, vessels can safely rest on the bottom.

There are no heavy cranes nor floating cranes, and the maximum capacity of mobile cranes on wharves is 4-tons. Ships handle cargo with their own derricks. There are some lighters from 50 to 80-ton capacity, and some steel pontoons from 180 to 235-ton capacity. Small privately owned tugs are also available for lighter towage.

There is no Port Authority. All the ocean-going wharves are privately owned and wharfage is by private arrangement with the owners. Labour is organised by the British Guiana Port Labour Committee and the negotiating labour organisation is the British Guiana Labour Union.

Dry Dock facilities are available in Georgetown for ships of shallow draft up to 210-feet long, and there are machine shop facilities for ship and engine repairs.

Fuel supplies are available from oil installations near the port.

New Amsterdam Port

New Amsterdam Port, situated at the mouth of the Berbice River, is about a mile wide and 4 miles long and has no wharves for ocean going shipping. A few private jetties for small craft exist and there is a Government owned cargo wharf for internal shipping.

There is a silt bar at the river mouth which restricts the draft of vessels to 15 feet 8 inches at M.H.W.S.; depth on the bar at M.L.W.S. is 6 feet. The bar extends approximately 3 miles from the river mouth and is composed of some soft and hard siltation. Vessels can anchor inside the harbour in depths of 10 to 15 feet M.L.W.S.

Bauxite is loaded at Everton about 10 miles from the mouth of the river.

Fuel supplies are available from oil installations near the port.

Essequibo River

The Essequibo River with an estuary width of approximately 25 miles, is the largest river in British Guiana. There are several timber loading berths with depths ranging from 20 feet to 40 feet, and the bar which is composed of hard mud and sand, has a minimum depth of 9 feet M.L.W.S.

Springlands

Springlands on the Corentyne River is the point of entry and departure for passengers travelling by launch service from and to Surinam. It is also a shipping point for rice, sugar and other produce from the Corentyne to Georgetown.

Pilotage and Port Dues

The Transport and Harbours Department operates a compulsory pilotage service in Georgetown and New Amsterdam harbours, and in the Essequibo River as far as the small town of Bartica. The Department also enacts Harbour Regulations and receives payment of tonnage and light dues and pilotage fees.

The number of vessels on which light and tonnage dues were collected is as follows:

Type	1960			1961		
	No. of Vessels	Light Tons	Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Light Tons	Tonnage
Steam	1,156	2,186,208	2,065,266	1,184	1,992,782	1,567,344
Sail	106	6,775	3,580	99	6,308	3,363
Total	<u>1,262</u>	<u>2,192,983</u>	<u>2,008,846</u>	<u>1,283</u>	<u>1,999,090</u>	<u>1,570,707</u>

The gross revenue collected in respect of pilotage, light and tonnage dues amounted to \$888,379 (£185,079) for 1961, as compared with \$893,526 (£186,151) for 1960.

Internal Shipping Services

The Department operated passenger and vehicle ferry services across the Demerara and Berbice Rivers and Essequibo Estuary.

Coastal and river services operated by the Department's cargo and passenger vessels and launches were:

- (a) A thrice weekly passenger and cargo service between Georgetown, Parika, Fort Island and Bartica.
- (b) A twice weekly cargo service between Georgetown, the Essequibo Islands and the Essequibo Coast.
- (c) A twice weekly cargo service between Georgetown and New Amsterdam.
- (d) A weekly passenger and cargo service between Georgetown and the North West District.
- (e) A fortnightly passenger and cargo service between Georgetown and Pickersgill in the Pomeroon River.
- (f) A weekly passenger and cargo service between New Amsterdam and Ituni, 110 miles up the Berbice River.
- (g) A weekly launch service between New Amsterdam and Kwakwani, 136 miles up the Berbice River.
- (h) A weekly launch service between New Amsterdam and Ikuruwa, 60 miles up the Canje River.

A commercial firm operated a thrice-weekly passenger and cargo service between Georgetown and Mackenzie (the bauxite mining town) 67 miles up the Demerara River.

Statistics of traffic carried on Transport and Harbours Department's Shipping Services are tabulated below:

	1960	1961
Passengers carried	3,743,338	4,240,987
Goods carried (Tons)	107,550	118,210
Gross Receipts	\$1,399,213	\$1,525,675

Railways

There are two single line railways—one (60½ miles) connecting Georgetown on the east bank at the mouth of the Demerara River and Rosignol on the west bank of the Berbice River opposite New Amsterdam; the other (18½ miles) connecting Vreed-en-Hoop on the west bank of the Demerara River and Parika on the east bank of the Essequibo River.

Statistics of passengers and freight carried were as follows:—

	East Coast Railway		West Coast Railway	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Passengers carried	1,798,648	2,102,014	1,528,765	1,720,396
Goods carried (tons)	54,422	52,592	26,322	23,001
Gross Receipts	\$845,255	\$898,204	\$446,740	\$459,485
	(£176,095)	(£187,079)	(£93,071)	(£95,726)
Passenger train mileage	222,254	241,139	125,543	123,321
Goods	27,560	29,322	11,760	11,722

Transport in the Interior

The Department operated interior road services from Bartica on the Essequibo River to—

- (a) Tumatumari, Kangaruma and Potaro on the Potaro River, 95, 109 and 108 miles respectively from Bartica.
- (b) Issano on the Mazaruni River—126 miles from Bartica.

A privately owned bateau service operated from Issano on the Mazaruni River to the upper reaches of the river.

Statistics of the Department's Road Services were as follows:—

	1960	1961
Passengers carried	7,473	6,203
Goods carried (Tons)	1,757	1,659
Gross Receipts	\$160,073	\$133,095
	(£33,348)	(£27,728)

Improvements to Transport Services:

Progress was made on the modernisation of the Demerara Ferry Terminals on either side of the Demerara River, and it is expected that the project will be completed by December 1962. The existing ter-

minals are too small to cope with the volume of passenger and vehicular traffic which has increased considerably in recent years and the approaches are usually congested with cross traffic, taxis and animal traction. The modernisation works will ensure that passenger and vehicular traffic can approach and leave the ferry with the minimum of delay and the least possible interruption to other traffic. Vehicular assembly areas will also be set aside for traffic actually using the ferries.

During the year the construction of a new stelling at Hog Island in the Essequibo proceeded apace.

The contract for the building of a new passenger and vehicular ferry for the Essequibo River Service was assigned to Messrs. Sprostons Limited (a firm of local shipbuilders), and building construction of the vessel commenced during the year. The size and design are similar to the two new ferry ships m.v. "Makouria" and "Torani" which were built in 1959 and 1960 respectively for the Demerara and Berbice Ferry Services. The third ferry will have accommodation for 1,100 passengers on two decks and 30 cars on the lower deck, with a speed of $11\frac{1}{4}$ knots. It is expected that the ship will be ready for service by December 1962.

A new launch m.l. "Quamina" was built by a local shipbuilder during the period August to December 1961, and will be put into service in 1962 for ferrying workmen between Bartica and the Mazaruni Dockyard, the present launch being too small.

Railways:

Owing to the uncertainty of whether or not the railways are to be scrapped for road transport, funds were not provided for improvements to the services and equipment during the year.

Harbour Services:

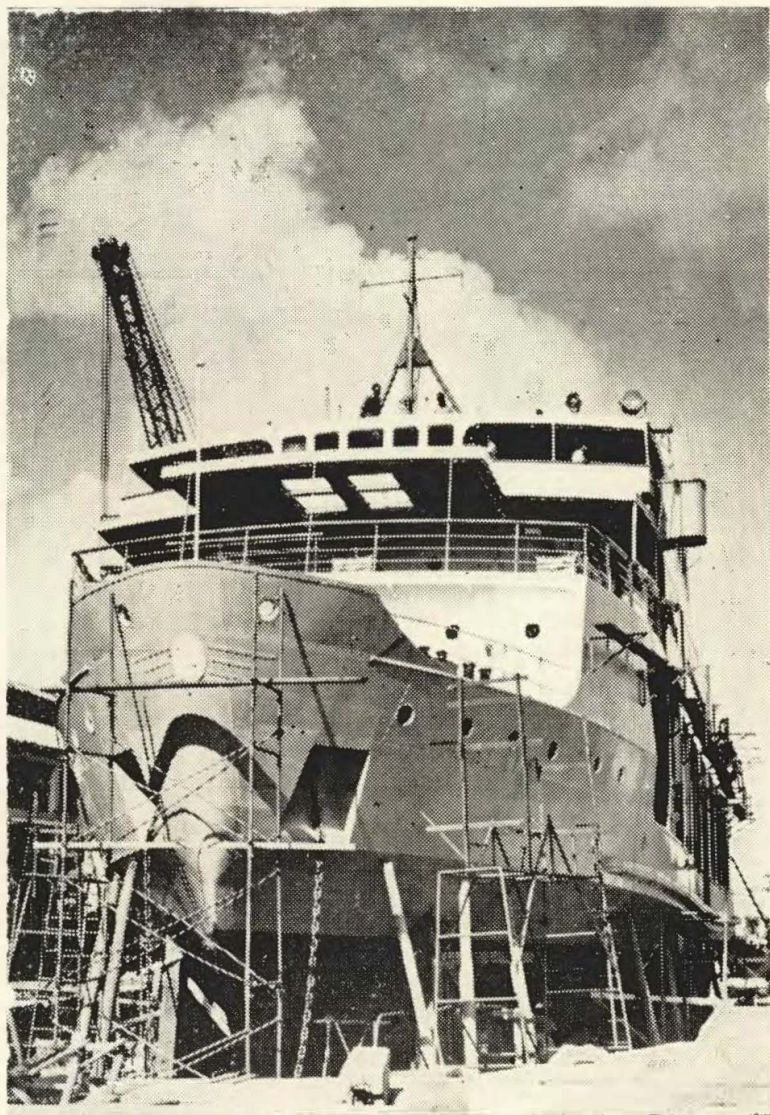
The Dutch Hydraulics Laboratory of Delft, Netherlands, completed their field work on the Demerara Bar, ship channel and adjoining seaboard in August. The full and final report is expected to be submitted in June 1962.

Shipments of bauxite from Mackenzie on the Demerara River and Everton on the Berbice River continued without hindrance, also shipments of manganese from Kaituma in the North West District.

During the year 2,826 separate pilotage duties were carried out in pilotage areas.

In August the locally built fishing trawler "Big Buddy" was purchased from American owners, and converted to a Buoy Tending and Salvage Vessel at Mazaruni Dry Dock. The conversion took ten days only, during which time the vessel was fitted with a lifting derrick and rig capable of a six ton lift. She fulfilled all hopes as a Buoy Tender, while giving exceptional results in salvage and wreck dispersal work. She is to be renamed "Bouyant" at the beginning of 1962.

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New ferry boat being built at Sprostons Shipyard.

Accurate soundings during the year revealed greater depths in the Demerara Channel than was supposed. During the period May to September part of the usual channel was closed and ships routed to the westward to enable accurate accretion measurements to be taken in the channel and to determine the action of vessels loaded deeper than bar depth when crossing an area with that depth of water predicted in the Tide Tables only. As a result of these measurements and tests, vessels can now load 1'3" mean over predicted depth, while the 1962 Tide Tables have been printed to indicate an extra 12 inches of water in the channel. It is hoped to increase further the predicted depths for 1963.

For the first time in eight years examinations for Intercolonial Trade Certificates of Competency were held.

Motor Vehicles

The total number of Motor vehicles actually operating during the year 1961 was as follows:

Type	Tax Licensed	Exempt from Tax Licence	Total
Buses	115	9	124
Lorries	1,972	748	2,720
Vans	707	21	728
Motor Cycles	3,885	131	4,016
Private Cars	8,016	173	8,189
Hire Cars	1,372	8	1,380
Tank Waggon	40	13	53
Articulated Vehicles	33	—	33
Construction Vehicles	34	58	92
Station-Waggon	436	42	478
Hearses	23	—	23
Tractors	1,126	3,958	5,084
Ambulances	—	24	24
Fire Engines	—	25	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,759	5,210	22,969
Trailers	268	768	1,036
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	18,027	5,978	24,005

Table showing the types and total number of motor vehicles which were operating during the years 1958 to 1960:—

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Type	1958	1959	1960
Buses	101	118	119
Lorries	2,369	2,390	2,509
Vans	450	528	630
Motor Cycles	2,394	2,861	3,513
Private Cars	6,619	6,035	7,173
Hire Cars	1,372	1,386	1,391
Tank Waggons	32	45	51
Articulated Vehicles	24	24	29
Construction Vehicles	62	84	92
Station Waggons	198	276	369
Hearses	21	22	23
Tractors	2,596	3,546	4,397
Ambulances	15	17	19
Fire Engines	23	23	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trailers	16,276	17,355	20,340
	270	578	833
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	16,546	17,933	21,173

REGISTRATION OF NEW VEHICLES

1957	2,366
1958	2,322
1959	2,119
1960	3,297
1961	2,922

Table showing the vehicles, by type, registered during 1961:—

Buses	11
Lorries	222
Vans	102
Motor Cycles	511
Private Cars	1,037
Hire Cars	12
Tank Waggons	3
Articulated Vehicles	5
Station Waggons	117
Tractors	693
Ambulances	4
	<hr/>
	2,717
Trailers	205
	<hr/>
Total	2,922

Approximately 25,600 Drivers' Licences were issued during the year.

General Information

Of the 2,922 vehicles registered during the year, 2,564 were of British manufacture, 7 American, 18 Canadian, 6 French, 216 German, 57 Italian, 54 Japanese.

There were 42 different makes of motor-cycles registered. The majority were light-weight vehicles such as Auto-Cycles, Scooters, and Mopeds.

AIR SERVICES

International

At the end of the year the following international air services operated into Atkinson Airport.

- (i) British West Indian Airways—daily flight to and from Trinidad using mainly Vickers Viscount and occasionally Douglas DC-3 aircraft.
- (ii) Pan American World Airways—two return flights weekly from New York, one on to Paramaribo using Douglas DC-8 aircraft and the other on to Paramaribo, Cayenne and Belem, with Douglas DC-6B aircraft.
- (iii) K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines—two return flights weekly between Curacao (Netherlands West Indies) and Paramaribo using Douglas DC-6 aircraft.
- (iv) Air France—two return flights weekly between French West Indian Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Cayenne with Douglas DC-4 aircraft.
- (v) Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil)—one return flight weekly from Rio *via* Manaus and Boa Vista using Douglas DC-3 aircraft.

Domestic

(a) British Guiana Airways (Government) with Douglas DC-3 and Grumman (G 21 A) aircraft operated internal scheduled services to:—

(i) Rupununi District (North Savannah)	— Weekly	} DC-3
(ii) Rupununi District (South Savannah)	— Fortnightly	
(iii) Orinduik	— Weekly	} Grumman G 21 A
(iv) Bartica	— Thrice Weekly	
(v) Mazaruni District	— Thrice weekly	
(vi) North West District	— Monthly	
(vii) Mackenzie	— 2 services thrice weekly	

(b) *Private Companies*:—Light aircraft mainly Cessna and Piper types owned by private companies continued to operate. One of these companies, Guiana Air Limited provided passenger transport service mainly along the east coastland of the country.

Statistics

Following are the particulars:—

TABLE I

Atkinson Airport

<i>Type of Movement</i>	1960			1961		
	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-offs</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-offs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scheduled Services ..	1,301	1,301	2,602	1,265	1,265	2,530
Non Scheduled Services ..	1,127	1,126	2,253	1,132	1,130	2,262
Test/Training	501	501	1,002	383	382	765
Private	556	554	1,110	614	616	1,230
Military	510	510	1,020	1,507	1,509	3,016
	3,995	3,992	7,987	4,901	4,902	9,803

TABLE II

Georgetown (Water) Aerodrome

<i>Type of Movement</i>	1960			1961		
	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-offs</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-offs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scheduled Services ..	673	673	1,346	533	533	1,066
Non Scheduled Services ..	523	523	1,046	601	600	1,201
Test/Training	36	36	72	30	30	60
Private	—	—	—	1	1	2
Military	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,232	1,232	2,464	1,165	1,164	2,329

TABLE III

Passenger Traffic at Atkinson Airport

<i>Arrivals</i>		<i>Departures</i>		<i>Intransit</i>	
1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
14,505	18,828	16,899	24,278	10,685	15,450

TABLE IV

Freight in tons exclusive of mail

<i>Set Down</i>		<i>Picked Up</i>		<i>Intransit</i>	
1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
1699.5	1554.2	5802.2	2347.2	486.6	239.9

The percentage increase or decrease of the 1961 figures on those for 1960 are shown hereunder:—

	<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
(a) <i>Atkinson Airport</i>		
Scheduled Movements	—	2.7
Non-scheduled Movements	.004	—
Test/Training	—	22.3
Private	10.8	—
Military	195.7	—

(b) Georgetown (Water) Aerodrome	Percentage	
	Increase	Decrease
Scheduled Movements	—	20.8
Non-Scheduled Movements	14.8	—
Test/Training	—	16.6
Private	200.0	—

(c) Atkinson Airport		
Passengers: Arrival	29.8	—
" Departure	43.7	—
" Intransit	40.6	—

(d) Freight in tons (exclusive of mail)		
Set down	—	8.5
Picked up	—	59.5
Intransit	—	39.6

British Guiana Airways

British Guiana Airways (Government) continued to operate scheduled internal services with a fleet of three DC-3 and three Grumman (G 21 A) aircraft. These aircrafts were also available for local charter.

Aerodromes:

- (a) Atkinson (International) Airport, the principal port of entry to the country, continued to provide on a 24-hour basis, air traffic control services, aeronautical telecommunications and radio navigational aids. Customs and Immigration facilities, full re-fuelling and limited repair services are available. The United States Air Force continued their Geodetic Air Survey project using B-50 and C-130 aircraft based at Atkinson Airport. Also based at Atkinson Airport were two H-21 (twin rotor) helicopters and 1 DC-3 which were used for various purposes by the U.S.A.F. in connection with their Geodetic Air Survey project.
- (b) The Demerara Light Aeroplane Club continued to use Atkinson Airport as their base for training and pleasure flights. The R.A.E.—Thorn Visual Approach Slope Indicator was not installed during the year but should be installed during 1962.

Aerodrome Fire Service

No new equipment was added during the year. There were however increases in staff to comply with recommendations for increases which were made some time before.

Government continued to maintain to agreed standards a total of 18 land and 13 water aerodromes. At the land aerodromes, windsock,

boundary markers, etc., were checked whenever possible to ensure serviceability. Inspection trips continued to be made by light single engined aircraft chartered from a local company. It is hoped that during 1962 a light twin-engined aircraft will be provided for this purpose.

No construction work has yet commenced on the Kaieteur airstrip. An estimate has been made for the construction of the airstrip and further action awaits a Government decision. No work has yet commenced on the airstrips proposed for Bartica, Tumereng, Anna Regina, Mabaruma, New Amsterdam, Kurupung and Kopinang.

Aeronautical Telecommunications and Navigation Aids

The operation and maintenance of the air to ground telecommunications services, the point to point services between Atkinson/Piarco and Atkinson/Zandery/Belem, as well as the navigational beacon at Atkinson Airport, continued to be carried out under contract by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Limited. The equipment for the non-directional beacons intended for Skeldon and Mabaruma was ordered during the year and should arrive early in 1962. These non-directional beacons should be installed during 1962.

Meteorological Services

Two officers were sent for training to the main Meteorological Office in Trinidad during the latter part of the year. On their return early in 1962 these officers will take over the meteorological duties now being carried out by the Air Traffic Control Officers at Atkinson Airport. Hourly observations continued to be made at Atkinson Airport for onward transmission by radio to Trinidad and Surinam. Synops were received twice daily from Georgetown, Mabaruma, Lethem and Enachu and were also passed on to Trinidad and Surinam. It was still not possible to resume Pilot Balloon observations during the year due to shortage of trained Meteorological Staff.

Aircraft Accidents

There were three notifiable accidents to aircraft in 1961. The aircraft, all on the British Guiana register, were light aircraft namely: Piper Tri Pacer, Piper (J 3) Cub, and Auster Autocar. There were no injuries in any of the accidents although all three aircraft were considerably damaged.

Light Aircraft Flying

During the latter part of the year the Demerara Light Aeroplane Club acquired another aircraft, a Cessna 120, thus bringing their total up to two.

Bookers Sugar Estates, Guiana Air Ltd., Missionary Groups and private prospectors continued to operate in the Interior and on the coastlands with light aircraft.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Post Office Department operates the Postal, Telephone, Telegraph and Inland Radio Communications services. These services are administered by the Director of Posts and Telecommunications who is also responsible for the management of the Post Office Savings Bank. Information relating to the operating of the Bank during the year under review is given in Chapter IV.

In 1961 the Department's establishment consisted of in addition to the Director, a Deputy Director of Posts and Telecommunications, an Assistant Director of Posts and Telecommunications (In Training), two Controllers of Posts (In Training), and a postal staff comprising of 484 officers.

There were also an Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the Telecommunications Branch and a telecommunications staff of 265, while the Electrical Branch which falls under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief carried a staff of 47. These figures were exclusive of Postal Agents and casual employees. The holders of the posts of Postmaster General and Assistant Postmaster General retired in the course of 1961. Both posts have been abolished.

POSTAL SERVICES

Post Offices and Postal Agencies

The total number of Post Offices, Travelling Post Offices and Postal Agencies maintained during the year was 135 made up as follows:—

Post Offices Full Service	.. ..	50
Postal Agencies	.. ..	67
Travelling Post Offices	.. ..	7
Travelling Postal Agencies	.. ..	11
		<hr/>
Total	.. ..	135
		<hr/>

Private Letter Boxes

Private Letter Boxes are provided in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Bartica. During 1961 more than 700 boxes were rented to private individuals, commercial firms and other institutions.

Private Letter Bags

Private Letter Bag facilities are afforded private individuals or companies for a small annual service fee. This service operates chiefly between Georgetown and the interior parts of the country. During 1961 there were 65 bags in service, including 20 Government free bags.

Stamp Vending Machines and Stamp Vendors

During 1961, 3 stamp vending machines were in use at Post Offices, i.e. 2 at G.P.O. Georgetown and 1 at New Amsterdam. There were also 114 registered stamp vendors situated at various districts throughout the country.

Franking Machines

Franking machines are operated chiefly by the larger commercial firms and an annual licence to operate the machine is granted by the payment of \$1.00 to the Post Office Department. During 1961, 30 of these machines were in operation.

Inland Mail

Surface mail was transported by rail and water services of the Transport and Harbours Department, and in areas where these services were not available, by motor transport operated by the Post Office Department, and in a few cases by private contractors.

Air Mail Services with the Rupununi, Mazaruni, Bartica, Mackenzie and North West District were operated by the British Guiana Airways (Govt.).

Overseas Mail

There was an increase in the number of bags received by surface mail, 15,091 being handled in 1961 as against 14,977 in the previous year. There was also an increase in outgoing mail, 2,903 bags being despatched in 1961 as against 2,127 in 1960.

Air Mail traffic continued to increase. During 1961 approximately 8,440,345 air mail packets were handled as against 6,736,130 in the previous year. This represents an increase of 25% over the 1960 figures.

Parcel Post

The total number of parcels and challenged packets handled during 1961 was 171,921, representing an increase of 14,992 on the 1960 total of 156,929.

Particulars are as follows:—

	1961	1960
Local	30,375	28,310
Overseas Surface (Out) ..	19,309	17,230
Overseas Surface (In) ..	68,239	62,783
Overseas Air (Out)	5,847	3,634
Overseas Air (In)	9,876	8,787
Challenged Packets	38,275	36,185
		156,929
Increase as compared with with 1960		14,992
	171,921	171,921

Money and Postal Orders

Money Orders to the value of \$7,266,893 (£1,513,936) were issued and \$7,364,464 (£1,534,263) paid during 1961. These figures represent increases of \$327,869 (£68,306) and \$77,977 (£16,245) respectively over money orders issued and paid during 1960.

British Postal Orders issued by Post Offices throughout the country during 1961 numbered 69,087 valued at \$443,122 (£92,317) as against 67,695 valued at \$388,629 (£80,964) in the previous year. The number of orders cashed was 108,651 valued at \$1,197,040 (£249,383) as compared with 85,819 valued at \$778,874 (£162,265) in 1960.

Inland Postal Orders issued during 1961 amounted to 147,386 valued at \$809,244 (£168,593) as compared with 152,508 valued at \$857,809 (£178,710) in 1960. Orders paid during the year numbered 143,729 valued at \$812,747 (£169,322) as against 149,055 valued at \$823,725 (£171,609) in 1960.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

General

The inland public telegraph and radio communication services are operated and maintained by the Telecommunications Branch of the Post Office Department under the immediate control of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Telephones

There were 9,066 telephones in use in 1961, as compared with 8,158 in 1960. 247 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges were in operation during the year. The number of route miles in the coastal area was 345 miles approximately.

Telegraphs

37 land-line stations were maintained at Post Offices in the coastal area. 6 Post Office Department wireless telegraph stations were maintained in the interior providing communications with the coastal area through a central telegraph office in Georgetown. The number of telegrams transmitted amounted to 170,687 to the value of \$104,387 (£21,747) in 1961 as against 184,842 to the value of \$119,567 (£24,910) in 1960. The decrease was due to the establishment of the new automatic exchanges in the country which provide a more convenient and speedier means of communication.

Overseas telegraphic communication was provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd.

Radio Telephones

In Georgetown, a central radio station provided facilities for radio telephone communication with 6 branch offices operated in combination

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with the wireless telegraph stations mentioned above; 9 stations operated by other Government Departments, 34 stations operated by private concerns (including mining, ranching, timber and other commercial interests) and 9 coastal ships and launches. This system is linked with the telephone system and is available to the general public.

Overseas radio-telephone service was provided through the facilities of Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Post Office telephone system.

Aeronautical Radio

Communication and radio beacon services at Atkinson Field were maintained and operated by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd., as agents of the Government.

British Guiana Airways (Government) maintained a number of radio stations in connection with its flight operations in the country.

A non-directed radio beacon service controlled by the Department of Civil Aviation and operated and maintained by the Post Office Telecommunications was operated at Lethem during daylight hours.

Electrical Branch

The Electrical Inspectors' Branch of the Post Office Telecommunications continued to carry out its normal functions of inspections of all types of electrical installations in buildings to ensure the safety of the public, also the maintenance of electrical installations, apparatus and appliances in all Government buildings and Government-owned lighting plants in the rural areas.

During the year under review 7,221 inspections were made, as against 10,300 in 1960.

The laying of the underground distribution cables around the compound at the Central Agricultural Station and the construction of the overhead transmission lines for providing power to the Stock Farm and Rural Automatic Exchange at Mon Repos have been satisfactorily completed.

Improvement of Telecommunications

The programme of rehabilitation and expansion of the entire system continued during 1961. At the end of the year \$8,915,038 (£1,857,299) had been spent on the programme. Small automatic exchanges were put into service at Skeldon and Mon Repos and one was installed at Wales.

Chapter XII : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

- Dailies The Daily Chronicle, Guiana Graphic and the Evening Post (Monday to Saturday).
- Weeklies The Official Gazette, the Labour Advocate, the Thunder, the New Nation, Independence, the Sun the Sunday Argosy, Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Graphic.
- Fortnightly The British Guiana Bulletin (Organ of the Government Information Services), Booker News, Demba Digest, the Catholic Standard Newspaper. Chronicle Mail Edition.
- Monthly The Commercial Review, the Diocesan Magazine, Q.C. Lictor, B.G. Sugar.
- Quarterly The Guiana Times, the Catholic Standard Magazine.
- Half-Yearly Kykoveral, the Farm Journal.
- Annuals Timehri, the Police Magazine, Chronicle Christmas Annual, B.H.S. Journal, Q.C. Annual, St. Stanislaus Magazine.

Broadcasting Services

Broadcasting services were operated by the British Guiana United Broadcasting Co. Limited under the designations Radio Demerara and Station B.G.B.S. (British Guiana United Broadcasting Service).

The operations of the Company were governed by an agreement executed in 1950 between the Company and Government under which the former was granted a 15 year franchise. Two Government nominees served on the Company's Board of Directors as provided in the agreement.

The Company derived revenue from commercial programmes and announcements. It used to receive in addition \$30,000 from the licence revenue collected by Government on broadcast receiving sets. However, after 1959, the Company ceased to receive this revenue.

The Company's broadcasts on Radio Demerara were transmitted on two wave lengths simultaneously using a 2Kw. output transmitter on 5980 kc/s and 3265 kc/s and a 10 Kw. transmitter on 760 kc/s (395 metres). The hours of broadcasting on weekdays were 5.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. on 49 metres (12 midnight on Saturdays) as well as on 90 metres and 455 metres. On Sunday 6.00 a.m. to 11 p.m. on 49 and 455 metres.

B.G.B.S. operated a 10 Kw. transmitter on 560 kc/s (536 metres). The hours of broadcasting on weekdays were (January to April) 6.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., on Sundays 7.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.; and from (May to December) 6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. on weekdays; on Sundays 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

British Broadcasting Corporation relays and transcriptions took up 14 and 13 hours respectively each week.

Government Information Services

The Government Information Services, maintained channels of communication between the administration and the public using the media of press, broadcasting, films and photographs to publicise Government's policies as well as successful examples of self-help, co-operative endeavour and community development which were evident throughout the territory.

History and Culture Week

As in previous years, Guianese History and Culture Week was again observed in October, the slogan being "One People, one nation, one destiny" and the theme "Creating a New Guiana". The week concluded with a trade "Festival" sponsored by the Chambers of Commerce.

Press Division

The most significant development in the field of press and radio relations during the year was the broadcasting of the weekly Press

Conference by Dr. the Hon. C. Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, in which questions ranging over the broad field of Government were discussed. These and other press conferences were arranged by the division and were attended by reporters of the local press and the radio and by "stringers" for the overseas press.

Broadcasting General

As in previous years the medium of radio was used by Government Ministers for the explanation and defence of Government's policy especially as this was the most effective means to reach the rural audience regularly and continuously.

From January to August the greater portion of the programming was devoted to information on enumeration and voting procedure associated with the General Elections to mark the country's internal self-government.

A feature which proved very successful was a competition for the best short-calypso about enumeration of voters for the year's General Elections. The words of the calypso were to stress the need for all adults to get on the Voters' List.

Both professional and amateur calypsonians were eligible; a money prize was awarded, and the winning calypso was played on the air frequently during the month of July and early August.

With the introduction of two new weekly programmes, "The Listener" and "Festival Memories", highlights of past music festivals, emphasis was placed on other aspects of public service broadcasting, catering as they did for minority audiences. For example, the purpose of "The Listener" was to provide a series of talks and discussions catering for high-level interests of leaders of the community. These programmes which dealt with music, art, literature, religion, psychology, etc., were in addition to the existing G.I.S. broadcasts to housewives, trade unionists, village chairmen, farmers, co-operators and others.

Broadcasts to Schools

May 1961 completed seven years since the inauguration of Broadcasts To Schools in this country. Beginning as a pilot project to Primary and Secondary Schools, this service developed into one that gained recognition from the British Broadcasting Corporation as one of the best in the Caribbean.

It is significant to mention here that at the end of the year plans were approved by the Ministry of Education for delegates from neighbouring territories (who are thinking of setting up a schools

broadcasting service of their own), to visit this country to observe at close hand, schools broadcasting techniques.

As in previous years, trained teachers in batches of two, came to the Broadcasts To Schools Unit to spend six months to pursue a teacher training scheme for microphone techniques. Side by side with this scheme a senior teacher with many years experience in the class room is seconded for a period to assist the broadcasting unit.

At the Government Training College for Teachers opportunity was taken to demonstrate to teachers what is meant by teacher participation, before, during and after the broadcast.

Visits were paid to schools in rural areas to observe children's reaction in the classroom at broadcast time. County visits were paid by the Unit to discuss with Education Officers, Head teachers and teachers in charge of listening classes, problems of reception and maintenance of schools' radios.

Besides the usual broadcast literature sent to schools, a new publication was introduced called "The Young Listener"—a booklet intended for children but which at the same time gave advanced information of programmes to come.

The Advisory Committee on Broadcasts To Schools met regularly and maintained liaison with the Information Services, Schools and the Teaching Profession.

In the talks and dramatised programmes presented the emphasis has been maintained on the Guiana scene, its history, its nature study and its geography. In addition, a special series of programmes "Preparing for Independence" was introduced for the Upper Division and Secondary Schools.

Field Service

As in previous years the officers of this section continued to work in close collaboration with other field officers (notably those of the Agriculture, Public Health, Co-operative, Local Government and Social Welfare Departments) discussing and explaining their programmes, accompanying them on field trips and assisting them in their extension work, with film shows and other visual aids.

In addition, the officers maintained their weekly despatch of material to Headquarters, comprising stories, newscasts, photographs negatives and tape recordings for use in the G.I.S. Bulletin, the local newspapers and the G.I.S. radio programmes.

During the year the section undertook two important assignments connected with preparations for the General Election in August. The operations which involved local publicity on (1) enumeration of voters

and (2) the "How to Vote" campaign were carried out in close collaboration with the Elections Office, the field Officers meeting groups, explaining regulations and playing back for discussion, talks recorded by the Chief Electoral Officer. In the How to Vote Campaign the officers, in a noteworthy display of devotion to duty, held 100 film shows and discussions during the period August 8 to 20. This meant holding two and sometimes three shows each night.

Full coverage (photographs, news reports, recordings) was also given whenever Government Ministers made official visits to the districts. Included in these exercises were a number of opening ceremonies for new health centres, the Mahaicony Cottage Hospital, and the Black Bush Polder Scheme.

Opportunity was also taken during the year for officers to attend the Seminar in rural development sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development and Education, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Batten of London University.

Films and Visuals

The film "How to Exercise Your Vote" was specially revised and used effectively as part of the publicity campaign on the General Election to educate voters on the procedure within a voting compartment.

Other productions include "Houses Assemble" showing the composition of the new Government and various functions of the Ministers of the Government. A shooting script was also prepared on the film "Settlers on the Land" showing the problems faced by settlers when accepted to live and work on a Land Development Scheme.

Films continued to play an important part in educational programmes and during the observance of Commonwealth Technical Training Week special films were obtained and shown to the public. In addition, large size photographs on local technical skills were displayed at various centres. Films were also used to promote History and Culture Week.

The Division gave technical assistance to the Diocese of Guiana regarding production of the film "Bread Upon the Waters" as well as to the Demerara Bauxite Company Limited in connection with a film on the Bauxite Industry.

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Chapter XIII: Local Forces

The British Guiana Volunteer Force

General: Volunteer Forces have existed in British Guiana since 1878. The present Volunteer Force was established on June 14, 1948, under Ordinance No. 20 of 1948, which provided for a maximum strength of six hundred officers and men, exclusive of any troops which might from time to time be seconded or attached to the Force from any other Corps or Regiment. The Force has been organised on the lines of a Territorial Infantry Battalion, comprising Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Company and five Rifle Companies, of which one is stationed at New Amsterdam and one at Mackenzie.

Command: From the date of its formation in June, 1948, to July 11, 1957, the Force was administered at two levels, viz.:

- (i) By the Commissioner of Police who, in his capacity of Commandant Local Forces, was responsible for the operation of the department, and
- (ii) By the Commanding Officer who was responsible for training, discipline, recruiting, etc.

With the enactment of the Volunteer (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 33 of 1957, the dual responsibility of the Commissioner of Police for command of The British Guiana Volunteer Force as well as of the Police Force, was brought to an end, and the Volunteer Force became an independent entity under its own Commanding Officer. With effect from January 1, 1961, Lt. Colonel C. L. deFreitas, E.D., was appointed Commanding Officer vice Lt. Colonel C. M. Bernard, O.B.E., E.D., retired.

Staff: A permanent Staff, comprising a Staff Officer, with the rank of Major, six Warrant Officers and nine other personnel, is provided for the general administration of the Force.

Recruiting: Initially, recruits were drawn largely from ex-service-men of the South Caribbean Force who served with the British Guiana Battalion during the Second World War. In succeeding years, recruitment has been based on selection by a Selections Board in the first instance, and thereafter on a period of probationary training prior to attestation. There is always a waiting list of young men eager to enlist. Service is for a period of three years in the first instance, renewable for any period up to three years thereafter.

Officers were at first selected on the basis of war service, but are now provided partly by promotion from the ranks and partly by

selection from members of the public with previous military training and experience. During the period under review 141 other ranks were recruited for service with the Force.

Training: Training is divided into two annual periods, namely January to June, and September to November. The first training period is generally devoted to ceremonials and consists of one drill of one hour per week for trained men and recruits, and officers and N.C.O. cadres. During the second training period emphasis is placed on the annual training camp.

Colours: The Force possesses both the Regimental and Queen's Colours. The former was presented by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, during 1951, and the latter by Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, during Her Royal Highness' visit to British Guiana in May, 1958.

Alliance: During 1959, Her Majesty The Queen was graciously pleased to approve an Alliance between The Worcestershire Regiment and the Force, which was celebrated with a joint ceremonial parade of the two Regiments on Saturday, January 23, 1960.

Freedom of the City: The honour of becoming freemen of the City of Georgetown was granted to the Force on Saturday, November 19, 1960, by His Worship the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Georgetown. This event created history, as it was the first time that such an honour was bestowed in the life of the City and in the annals of Voluntary Forces of the country.

Ceremonials: During the period under review, the Force took part in the parades to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty The Queen and Remembrance Day.

Guard-of-Honour: A Guard-of-Honour was provided for the Governor at the opening of the Legislature in October.

Camp: The Annual Training Camp is usually held in September of each year at Haywood Camp. This Camp was constructed during 1955 at Tacama, Berbice, by members of the Force, and is named after Lt. Colonel E. J. Haywood, O.B.E., T.D., who commanded the Force from its formation in 1948 to August 1955.

The Camp consists of some twenty buildings providing barrack accommodation for the Battalion along with Stores, Offices, Messes, etc.

The site is approximately 100 miles up the Berbice River and 5 miles inland from the River on broad rolling savannahs which provide excellent ground for all phases of Infantry Training. A total of 19 officers and 411 men attended Camp during 1961.

Chapter XIV: General

BRITISH COUNCIL

Although there was a frequent change of Representatives during the year, the pattern of the Council's activities continued unchanged.

There were, perhaps, slightly less rural courses and more time was given to the secondary schools. In addition to presentations of books for the school libraries, a number of talks were given both in schools and on the radio on school subjects.

Three exhibitions were held during the year. The first, in cooperation with the Chinese Association, was of paintings by Miss Theresa Wai Ching Kwa. The second of contemporary British Painters was the first exhibition of original paintings on this scale in B.G. This was shown both in Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

The third in Georgetown was a display of photographs of Shakespeare Productions.

A special effort was made in Commonwealth Technical Training Week and, in addition to a photographic display, "The Art of the Craftsman", a special bursary was granted.

This was won by Wesley L. de Mendonca but he was unable to take it up at that time and Mr. A. K. Nabi received an extra award to study concrete building and road construction. Other Bursaries were granted to Mrs. Joyce Lalljie—Music, Mr. A. W. Mohamed—Industrial Relations and Mr. J. W. Chinapen—Primary Education.

The highlight of the year was the visit of Sir Archie Marshall. During his visit the Judge discussed legal questions with the legal officials and the Bar Council and gave a Public Lecture.

EXTRA-MURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES

The Extra Mural Department in British Guiana has these five objectives:

- (a) To provide an adult Education service suitable for the needs and demands of the British Guiana public at this time.
- (b) To support efforts to develop the Adult Education movement in British Guiana.
- (c) To co-operate fully with other agencies of Adult Education and community development.
- (d) To represent the University College in British Guiana.
- (e) To promote the ideals of scholarship and to encourage research.

This year was one of public pre-occupation with the General Elections and as a result most forms of adult education activities were curtailed. In addition the Resident Tutor went on study leave from April to August. However, the Department continued to make an appropriate contribution to the country, the value of which was attested by comments from Ministers of Government, from the Press and from citizens of many walks of life.

Sixteen classes were held in Georgetown and one at Lodge. Due to insufficient enrolment thirteen classes offered were cancelled. The adult education classes offered in Mackenzie were organized and administered by the Mackenzie Adult Education Council, now called the Upper Demerara Adult Education Council. Their programme however, was drawn up in consultation with the Resident Tutor. Efforts made through the New Amsterdam Extra Mural Association to start a class programme proved unsuccessful for lack of sufficient registrations. A Residential Training Course for Trade Unionists was also held. The Resident Tutor and visitors to the Department were able to broadcast frequently with the co-operation of the Government Information Services.*

THE ARCHIVES

In 1961 the Archives entered its third year of existence. With the inauguration of the new Constitution in the course of the year, responsibility for the Archives was transferred from the Chief Secretary to the Premier.

Emphasis was laid during the year on the review of the records of Government Departments. A Circular was issued to Departments requesting them to review their non-current records with a view to deciding what may be destroyed and what transferred to the Archives for permanent preservation. A manual was also compiled and issued to Departments setting out the procedure to be followed by Departments in the review of their records and the principles governing the review. During the year, records were transferred from the following Departments: Chief Secretary's Office, Public Service Commission, Immigration Department and the Office of the Legislature.

At the Archives itself, the sorting, arranging and listing of records was continued. A bindery and repair room was set up during the year and the repair and rehabilitation of records was begun. With the use of new principles and techniques, records which previously would have been regarded as beyond recovery, are repaired and returned to use.

N.B.:—It is regretted that details cannot be given of classes and courses conducted. The reason for this is that the Extra Mural Department was completely destroyed by fire on February 16, 1962, and all equipment and records lost.

In the case of some records, however, microphotography offers a better alternative to repair. This is true of the older newspapers which suffer from "brown decay". Many of these cannot be produced for researchers because of their state of preservation. Some of these, however, were microfilmed during the year by the University of Florida and copies of the films made available to the Archives. This has enabled researchers to have access to the valuable information contained in them.

During the year there was an increasing demand for access to records and for information based on research. The demand came partly from students and teachers but chiefly from Government Departments.

There were two other notable developments during 1961. The first was the establishment of a research library to be used in conjunction with the records. Mrs. A. M. Fulton's library of books in British Guiana, including many that are out of print and rare, was acquired and will be the nucleus of the research library. Secondly, a beginning was made in the setting up of a small Archive Museum in which are exhibited documents of historical importance. This has been a source of great interest to visitors.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH GUIANA

In 1961 the activities of the Historical Society took the form chiefly of lectures on the history of British Guiana. Some of these were:

The History of the Legal System in British Guiana

By Dr. F. Ramsahoye, Ph.D.

The Life & Work of H. N. Critchlow

By Mr. Ashton Chase.

The 1961 British Guiana Constitution

By Mr. H. R. Persaud.

Canada & British Guiana: some historical parallels and contrasts

By Mr. D. F. Macorquodale.

The Growth of the U.S.A. into a World Power

By Mr. R. L. Thompson.

It will be seen from the subjects that while the Society is interested primarily in the history of British Guiana, it does pay some attention to the history of other countries, especially those aspects of their history that bear some resemblance to that of British Guiana.

One historical film was also shown as part of the last-mentioned lecture, dealing with the history of the United States of America, and one meeting took the form of an exhibition of books and documents on British Guiana at the Archives.

The Society also started on a project to bring Rodway's Story of Georgetown up-to-date with a view to reprinting the complete work

for History and Culture Week 1961. But though some work was done it was not found possible to complete the project.

The Society also paid some attention to the question of the preservation of the historical monuments and archaeological sites of British Guiana and has begun to collect some information with a view to helping in this work.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES

P.E.N

From the start 1961 was a valuable and satisfying year for the B.G. Centre of P.E.N. In January the short story workshop was opened, bringing members together in a professional and fraternal atmosphere.

Edgar Mittelholzer accepted the invitation to become Honorary Member of the B.G. Centre.

The special prize offered by P.E.N. for the 1961 History and Culture Week Competitions was won by Mr. D. Yacoub for his poems on Amalivacca.

Lectures and discussions were held on the following subjects:

- (i) "National Independence and the Writer" by Mr. N. E. Cameron, M.A.
- (ii) "Robert Frost" (Film show conducted by Mrs. B. Drayton by the kind courtesy of the U.S.I.S.). Discussion led by Mr. A. J. Seymour.
- (iii) "Bernard Shaw as a Creative Artist" by Mr. Ernest Burbridge, British Council Representative.
- (iv) "Our Proverbs and Folktales" by Dr. Philip Sherlock, C.B.E., Vice-Principal of the U.C.W.I.

In June there was a literary luncheon, the first ever social get-together, at the Woodbine Hotel.

In August Peter Abrahams, Editor of the West Indian Economist and author, met some members of P.E.N.

In October a special group recited contemporary Guianese poetry in the Public Library, Georgetown as part of the History and Culture Week celebrations.

During the year P.E.N. became a member of the Council of Arts by accepting the draft constitution.

TOURISM

In 1961 the British Guiana Tourist Committee was reconstituted and immediately embarked on a programme of promoting local tourism. Funds provided in the 1960/1964 Development Programme are being used to develop tourist attractions and provide facilities for

accommodating persons who will be visiting these sites. Construction commenced on the building of two tourist bungalows at Kangaruma and Tukeit to accommodate visitors to the Kaieteur Falls. The Dacara Creek at Atkinson Field was cleared and widened for use by holiday-makers and bath huts and cabins for weekends and short vacations are to be erected shortly. Discussions have been held with Councillors and Executives of Local Communities for the purpose of getting the Local Authorities to form regional tourist committees to promote the development of their respective areas.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ARTS IN GUIANA.

The Council of the Arts in Guiana was inaugurated at a meeting held at Bishops' High School, Georgetown, on February 28, to (a) promote, aid and encourage cultural development in British Guiana and (b) to stimulate the expression of the national genius in each and all of the arts. Eleven organisations were represented and an Executive Committee of seven was elected.

The Committee met seven times during 1961. It sponsored a Concert of Chamber Music featuring the Dutch Pianist Tan Crone and her band, on September 3, and a symposium on "The Future of Music in Guiana" on December 6.

The Committee selected the following areas of activities: Visual Arts, Literature, Drama, Music, Opera and Ballet. Membership is open to all organisations whose activities are in the main cultural.

DRAMA — CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

At the request of the Theatre Guild of British Guiana the second National Drama Festival Committee was set up for the purpose of running the 1961 Drama Festival. Mr. Werner Joseph, head of the Surinam Planning Unit Publicity Board served as Adjudicator for the finals.

In the first Festival the Committee with the guidance of the Theatre Guild selected the Plays which groups performed, but in the second Festival, Groups were free to choose their own Plays, both local and non-local, provided the playing time was not less than 20 minutes and not more than 40.

In 1961 Groups were also divided into Junior and Senior. The Preliminary Competitions took place on November 10th, 11th and 17th. These area Competitions were held at the Y.W.C.A. in Georgetown, the L.B.I. Community Centre, Uitvlugt Community Centre, and Blairmont Community Centre.

Eighteen groups took part in the finals held at the Theatre Guild Play House on the 24th and 25th of November.

In the Senior Division the Blairmont Dramatic Club performing "The Festival Night Mare" was adjudged the winner. Second place went to the Georgetown Dramatic Club performing "The Harrowing of Bengy" and third place to the Gray Dramatic Club, Mackenzie performing "Goose and Gander".

In the Junior Division Queen's College Dramatic Society performing "The Harrowing of Bengy" was first and the Canje Progressive Youth Organisation gained second place performing "The Mantle".

Three prizes donated by the Surinam Cultural Centre were awarded to persons who took part in the Competitions.

HONOURS

The following persons received awards for meritorious, public and social services in Her Majesty the Queen's New Year and Birthday Honours List:

New Year

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. J. Edward De Freitas

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. George Forshaw Messervy

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. Bernard Ulric Joseph Rodrigues

Colonial Police Medal

Mr. Henry Augustus Elcock

Birthday

Officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. Nicholas Grewal, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.Ch.

Mr. John Thomson

Members of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Chandisingh

Mrs. Olga Lopes-Seale

Mr. Caesar Cedric Hawkins

Mr. Leopold Paliandy Kerry

Imperial Service Order

Mr. Arthur Alexander Abraham

Colonial Police Medal

Mr. Ian Lionel Puttock

Mr. Arthur John Eric Longden

British Empire Medal (Military)

Mr. Randolph Harrison Bennett

British Empire Medal (Civil)

Miss Gladys Coltress

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PART III

Chapter I: Geography

A. POSITION

British Guiana is situated on the northeast coast of the continent of South America between Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam, and between 1° and 9° North Latitude, and 57° and 61° West Longitude. Its total area is about 83,000 square miles. There is no other British territory on the mainland, the nearest being the island of Trinidad, approximately 350 miles to the north-west. British Guiana is about 4,000 miles distant from the United Kingdom.

B. PHYSICAL FEATURES

There are three main physical regions:

(1) *The Coastal Plain.* This region with a seaboard of roughly 270 miles, is composed of recent alluvial deposits. It varies in width from 10 to 40 miles, much of the area being below the level of high tides necessitating the maintenance of costly systems of sea defence and drainage. The Continental shelf slopes gradually northwards for a distance of 80 to 100 miles.

(2) *The Intermediate Peneplain.* Southward, the coastal plain gives way to a gently undulating peneplain, from 100 to 150 miles in width, and from 100 to 500 feet in height. The area is characterised by broad belts of white sand, chiefly marine in origin, which widen towards the coast. Recent elevation and subsequent erosion have caused partial removal of these sandy deposits, especially in the western part of the region. Isolated granite hills representing part of the exposed Basement System, and with a general north-easterly trend, rise above the general level, and particularly in the west, there are dolerite dykes and wide areas of volcanic and metamorphic rock. Its varied geological structure makes this region the main area of mineral exploitation. Bauxite in the White Sand series, gold and diamonds in alluvial deposits, manganese, and small quantities of other ores are found in this region.

(3) *The Highland Region.* Most of the south and west of the country is mountainous, the chief ranges being the Pakaraima Mountains, the Kanuku Mountains and the Acarai Mountains in the far south, forming a boundary with Brazil. Granitic gneisses, diorites and schists of the Basement System appear to dominate the structure of the two latter mountain ranges, but the Pakaraima Mountains, with their highest point in Mount Roraima (9,000 feet above sea level), consist

mainly of sandstone plateau, the Kaieteurian sediments lying upon the basement rocks. Sills of gabbro have intruded into the sediment, which terminate south-eastwards in a long irregular escarpment, 1,000 to 3,000 feet high running roughly parallel to the coastline.

The main rivers, the Essequibo, the Berbice and the Demerara flow in a northerly direction to reach the Atlantic Ocean. Although tidal in their lower reaches, 40 to 65 miles from the sea, and navigable in this part by ocean-going vessels, these rivers are restricted in their use as internal communications. In the case of the Essequibo system especially, dolerite dykes outcrop in rapids and hinder the passage of any boats except launches, pontoons and smaller craft. The Mazaruni and Potaro Rivers, tributaries of the Essequibo, are responsible for the bulk of the diamonds and gold production of the country.

C. CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate is characterised by high rainfall, fairly equable temperatures with a narrow seasonal range, and on the coastlands, the moderating effects of the prevailing North-east Trade Winds. The mean annual rainfall was 91.85 inches for the period 1880 to 1961, but there are wide variations over the region. Rainfall varies from 80 to 100 inches along the coast, falling mainly in two wet seasons, April to August and November to January, to as low as 60 inches per annum towards the south west, with a single wet season from April to September. Occasional marked variations from the mean, as low as 60 inches over the whole region in 1958, adversely affect crops such as sugar and rice.

The mean shade temperatures show an average of 80.0°F from 1946 to 1961 with a daily range of about 78°F on the coast, and a slightly wider range inland. The mean shade temperature for the year 1961 was 80.1°F.

The natural vegetation reflects the variation of rainfall and soils over the region. The coastal area, originally a region of swamp and marsh, with mangrove and courida (*Avicenna nitida* formation and associated plants) has been cleared to a depth of two to eight miles, for agricultural use, between the Pomeroon and Corentyne rivers. The soil derived from the alluvial clays of the frontland is acid, and badly leached, but when drained is the richest in the country. Expensive drainage and irrigation schemes are in process of completion. Insect pests which are being successfully controlled in the coastal agricultural areas include the locust (*Tropidacis laterellei*) and the giant moth borer of coconuts (*Castnia daedalus*). Acoushi ants of the genus *Atta* continue to damage farmers' crops, despite efficient attempts at control.

Inland, in the region of heavy rainfall (over 100 inches) extensive equatorial forests are found on the acid white or brown sand soils of the sedimentary rocks, and the red or brown clayey igneous and metamorphic rock soils. The forests, which occupy nearly $\frac{7}{8}$ of the country

are not usually of the dense Selva type. The chief hardwood species in economic use are greenheart, mora, purpleheart and crabwood, but these do not occur in large stands. There are many softwoods of increasing importance. Exploitation of accessible areas, notably the Bartica Triangle, progresses but more of the forest is yet untouched.

In two areas, the equatorial forests give way to grasslands: (1) In the Rupununi Savannahs, which lie in the rainshadow of the Paka raima and Kanuku Mountains, and on which an extensive form of cattle ranching is practised. The soils in this area are naturally infertile and often poorly drained. (2) In the Intermediate Savannahs behind the north-eastern coastlands, there are grasslands and patches of xerophytic scrub known as Muri, dominated by a small bushy tree of the same name (*Hamiria floribunda* and *Humiria balsamifera*). Muri is usually found in and near the savannahs and farther south.

D. POPULATION

The population of the country, composed of Indians, Africans, Mixed races, Chinese, Portuguese and other Europeans, was estimated at 566,540 at the end of 1961, with an additional 23,600 Amerindians, chiefly forest and savannah dwellers. These figures yield an over-all density of 6.9 persons to the square mile. Since the majority of the population is concentrated on the narrow coastal plain (4 million acres) the ratio of persons to acreage of cultivated land (500,000) would yield a very much higher density. At the time of the 1960 Census the population of the capital city Georgetown and its environs was 148,450.

E. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Permanent cultivation of the coastlands is based on monoculture. The principal economic crops include sugar-cane, rice and coconuts. Sugar and its by-products comprise the most important agricultural export. Rice occupies twice as large an area as sugar, but is primarily a peasant crop, very susceptible to drought. The principal export markets for rice are the British West Indies and Cuba. Crude and refined oil, copra and fibre are the chief coconut products and margarine and soap are manufactured for local use and export.

There is a large range of minor crops of local importance, especially foodcrops such as maize, coffee, ground provisions and fruit. Tobacco production is increasingly important in the Rupununi where there are suitable climatic conditions.

The cattle industry is divided generally in production of beef cattle in the Rupununi area and Intermediate Savannahs, and dairy cattle on the coast. Beef slaughtered on the savannahs is brought to Georgetown by air. Exports of pork and beef to the West Indian islands are seasonal and show signs of increase.

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The chief mining products are bauxite, manganese and diamonds. Exploration is proceeding for deposits of iron.

In the manufacturing industries which include margarine, soap, matches, cigarettes, furniture, clothing, biscuits, beer and lotions, the chief source of power is steam from burning fuel oil or wood, but many newer plants either generate their own electricity or use current supplied by the Power House in Georgetown.

There is a scarcity of skilled technicians in modern industry, but training along these lines is being speeded up. There is no lack of unskilled and general labour.

F. COMMUNICATIONS

The country is inadequately supplied with roads, of which there are about 305 miles on the coast, with about 58 miles of branch roads. In the interior a motor road from Bartica to the Potaro, with a branch to the Mazaruni, serves the principal mining districts. Railways, river steamers, and coastal vessels provide communications near the coast, but the quickest means of transport in the interior is by air. The country is well served by the B.G. Airways (Govt.), several landing strips having been laid down in the more remote areas particularly in the Rupununi savannahs.

Chapter II: History

In history there are really five Guianas—Spanish (now Venezuela), Portuguese (now Brazil), French, British and Dutch (now Surinam) Guianas. Guiana is an Amerindian word that means “the Land of Waters”, and there are few countries whose history has been more greatly influenced by the hydrographic factor, either too much water, or not enough water on the land.

A navigable river was so important to the Europeans who first visited the coastline between the Amazon and the Orinoco, that they gave the Amerindian name of each river to the surrounding countryside. Thus the three counties of British Guiana are Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice and the areas known as Rupununi, Mazaruni, Potaro, Cuyuni, Pomeroon, Corentyne, take their names from the rivers that flow through them. The numerous rapids and waterfalls make access to the interior difficult and in consequence the population has settled mainly on the low-lying coastal belt.

The coastline of the country between the rivers was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500; and, during the 16th and early 17th centuries, the search for the fabulous City of Eldorado—forever linked in British minds with exploits of Sir Walter Raleigh—stimulated exploration of this region. Little is known of the first settlements, though they were almost certainly Spanish or Portuguese. The first Dutch settlement was established on the Pomeroon in 1581. The settlers were evicted by Spaniards and Indians probably in 1596. The evicted settlers retired to Kyk-over-al on the Essequibo, where they established a new fort. This colony subsequently came under the control of the Dutch West India Company, which was formed in 1621. In 1627, a settlement was founded in the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, and held by him under a licence from the Company.

The first English attempt at settlement in this area was made in 1604 by Captain Charles Leigh on the Oyapock River (in what is now French Guiana). But the effort failed. A fresh attempt was made by Robert Harcourt in 1609. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1651. This was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and though later recaptured by the British, it was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Breda.

The Dutch retained their hold on the territory which is now British Guiana, though yielding sometimes to England and at other times to France or Portugal, until 1796 when, during the war of the French Revolution, the country was captured by a British fleet from Barbados. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802 but in the following year was retaken by Great Britain, and was finally ceded to that power in 1814.

So much for the sovereignty over the colony. Internally the records may be summarised as follows. In 1746 colonists from Essequibo and West Indian islands settled along the Demerara River. In 1773 Demerara was granted a certain degree of autonomy, and in 1784 the capital was transferred there, while Berbice continued under a separate government. This arrangement survived under the British Administration until the year 1831.

Between 1675 and 1716 all the cultivation on the lands in British Guiana took place upstream; but finding the soil on the coastlands more fertile, the settlers gradually moved down river. In 1741, English settlers from Barbados and Antigua began to build river dams and drainage sluices in the Essequibo islands, and later tried to reclaim the fertile tidal marshes in Demerara. Until 1804, there were estates, now forgotten, Sandy Point, and Kierfield, on the seaward side of the present seawall of Georgetown.

Chapter III: Administration

CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

An advanced form of Constitution with universal adult suffrage, a two chamber Legislature and a ministerial system, based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission of 1950-51, was brought into effect in 1953, and a General Election was held on April 27 of that year.

A Public Service Commission consisting of a Chairman and four members was appointed on June 16 1953.

The Constitution was suspended on December 22, 1953, and thereafter the affairs of the Country were administered in accordance with the British Guiana Constitution (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, which provided for an Executive Council of three *ex-officio* members and not more than seven nominated members, and a Legislative Council of the same three *ex-officio* members and not more than twenty-four nominated members, presided over by a Speaker.

A Constitutional Commission had in the meanwhile been appointed by the Secretary of State under the chairmanship of Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., and its report was published on November 2, 1954. At the same time Her Majesty's Government announced their acceptance of the Commission's recommendation for a period of marking time in British Guiana's advance towards self-government.

Further constitutional changes were however introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provision) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956, dated December 19, 1956, which provided for a Legislative Council of not more than 28 Members (excluding the Speaker) comprising 3 *ex officio* Members, not less than 14 Elected Members and not more than 11 Nominated Members. At the first elections held under the amended constitution on August 12, 1957, the number of Elected Members was 14 and 6 other Members were nominated by the Governor. Five members of the majority party in the Legislative Council were nominated by the Governor to serve on the Executive Council with the 3 *ex officio* Members. The Governor charged all Members of the Executive Council with responsibility for departments and subjects; Members other than *ex-officio* Members were styled Ministers.

On July 18, 1961 a new internally self-governing Constitution came into effect providing for a bi-cameral Legislature consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 35 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, and a nominated Senate of 13 members, eight appointed on the advice of the Premier, three after consultation with such persons

as can speak for the differing views of opposition groups in the Assembly, and two by the Governor in his discretion. The life of the Legislative Assembly is for four years.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

British Guiana is divided into nine administrative districts, as follows:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Coastal Districts | — | East Berbice, West Berbice, East Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo Islands and Essequibo. |
| Interior Districts | — | North West, Mazaruni-Potaro and Rupununi. |

In each district there is a District Commissioner whose principal duties are to co-ordinate the activities of the various Government Departments in his district and to provide advice and assistance to the village communities especially in the management of village affairs. The bulk of the country's population is resident in the coastal district in villages with inhabitants numbering between 100 and 6,000, some of the villages being potential towns, because of their area and the size of their population.

Local Government

A system of local government is maintained in the coastal districts and for this purpose certain areas have been declared village or country districts under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance. At the end of 1961 there were seventy-eight village and eighteen country districts in existence.

The Central Authority of this system of administration is the Local Government Board, a corporate body, constituted as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ex-Officio Members (3) | The Commissioner of Local Government;
The Director of Medical Services;
The President of the British Guiana Association of Local Authorities (formerly known as the Village Chairmen's Conference) |
| Members appointed by the Governor (7) | Two persons who are members of village councils or country authorities, one person nominated by the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association and four other persons. |

Members are eligible for re-appointment after a period of two years.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board are appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner of Local Government is the present Chairman.

The affairs of the village and country districts are under the immediate direction of local authorities. In the case of village districts the village council consists of elected councillors, and in the case of country districts all members are appointed by the Local Government Board.

Local authorities are responsible for the maintenance of proper means of communication within their districts. The main roads which pass through the villages are maintained by the central government, but village roads and the irrigation and drainage canals and dams not under the control of the Drainage and Irrigation Board have to be maintained by the local authorities. Local authorities are also concerned with the provision of potable water. The cost of all earth works necessary for the laying of pipes and the cost of standpipes as well as the maintenance cost of overhead tanks from which water is supplied are borne by the local authorities, but the central government provides the artesian wells and pipelines as well as the pumps and overhead tanks. Irrigation water and pasture lands are also matters which concern local authorities. The laying out of land for building purposes and the control of trades are others. Local Authorities are the Local Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Ordinance and are responsible to the Central Board of Health for the general sanitary condition of the village. They may provide markets, abattoirs and cemeteries.

Apart from their legal machinery for management and consultation, local authorities have formed voluntary associations for the consideration of matters of general concern. The first Village Chairmen's Conference was held fifty-nine years ago and conferences of this kind are now an annual feature, providing the opportunity for village representatives to meet and consider matters of common interest and to decide on the means of improving conditions and the administration of the villages generally. This Conference is now named "The British Guiana Association of Local Authorities".

Within the six administrative districts in the coastal region, unions of local authorities have been formed. These unions meet quarterly and, to a restricted extent, serve much the same purpose as the Village Chairmen's Conference (now known as the British Guiana Association of Local Authorities). The District Commissioners attend and address these meetings, reviewing the main events of the preceding quarter, and commenting on the affairs of the day and the plans for the future. The meetings are also attended by other district Government Officers e.g. the Agricultural Officer, the District Engineer, and the District Social Welfare Officer. In recent years the practice of inviting guest speakers has been adopted, and addresses by specialist officers of

Government are frequently arranged. Government's policy in many fields is explained and discussed on these occasions.

Local Government Reform

Steps were taken in 1956 to recruit the specialist staff required to formulate the new system of Local Government, and to work out its application to individual areas, as recommended in the 1955 Report by Dr. A. H. Marshall. By the end of 1957, all of the five Commissioners had been appointed but in December of that year Dr. L. C. Hill, Senior Administrative Officer, Local Government Re-organisation, was permitted to relinquish his appointment. In March, 1958, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Financial Officer, was granted permission to terminate his agreement.

Dr. Marshall's recommendations for the reform and extension of local government in the country envisage, among other things, a single tier system of local government under which the whole of the coastlands and riverain areas, excluding Greater Georgetown and New Amsterdam but including unorganised areas and sugar estates, should be divided into not more than eighteen Rural Districts to be administered by Rural District Councils. This involves the abolition of the existing village councils and country authorities. The proposed Rural District Councils would each consist of not more than twenty-four members of whom some would be nominated for the first term only. The franchise, which is at present restricted to owners of property above a certain value, would be extended to include tenants occupying lands or buildings above a certain value.

As far as the municipalities are concerned, Dr. Marshall has recommended a single tier system of local government for the Greater Georgetown Area with a separate Ordinance for its government—the Council to consist of twenty-four elected members with six additional nominated members for the first term of four years; that the town of New Amsterdam should retain its separate identity, but that its boundaries should be extended and that it be brought under the general local government legislation while retaining its borough status and some other privileges.

On the question of universal adult suffrage for local government, Dr. Marshall recommended that if adult suffrage is maintained in respect of the central government it should be applied to local government.

During 1958, Government's proposals for giving effect, with certain modifications, to the recommendations in Dr. Marshall's Report were set out in Legislative Council Sessional Paper No. 5/1958.

In 1959, the Local Government (Valuation of Property) Ordinance 1959 came into force. This Ordinance provides for the valuation of property for rating purposes. Regulations made under the Local Government (Valuation of Property) Ordinance, were passed in 1960.

During 1961, the two remaining Local Government Commissioners, Messrs. G. K. Waddell and G. V. Corney whose contracts had expired, left the country and work was suspended in connection with legislation dealing with Local Government Reform.

Under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, Mr. J. M. Copes, F.C.I.V., F.R.E.I., examined the system of valuation for Local Government rating and submitted a report. In keeping with Mr. Copes' recommendation, a course of training was organised at the Government Technical Institute for the field staff appointed during the course of the year.

THE MUNICIPALITIES

Georgetown.

The City is administered by a Mayor and Town Council and is divided into nine wards, for each of which one Councillor is elected; in addition, three Councillors are nominated by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers. All councillors normally hold office for a period of two years. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax and a rate levied on the assessed annual rental valuation of lands and buildings within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water rates, etc. A Medical Officer of Health is concerned with the hygiene of the City, and there is a City Engineer for roads, drainage works, etc.

The area of the City is 1,612 acres. Its population at the time of the 1946 Census was 73,509 and that of its environs 20,526; at the end of 1961 the population of the City was estimated at 77,180 and its environs 78,290 provisionally.

New Amsterdam

The Town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council, and is divided into six wards for each of which one Councillor is elected; in addition three Councillors are nominated by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers. All Councillors normally hold office for a period of two years.

Like the City of Georgetown, New Amsterdam maintains its own Health Department. The Government Medical Officer of Health is, however, honorary Health Officer to the Municipality. The revenue of the town is raised by a tax on the appraised value of buildings and land, by a water rate, and from the sale of electricity. The Council operates its own electricity works, supplying electric current in a franchise area within a five mile radius of the town.

The area of the town is 687 acres. The population numbered 14,044 at the time of the 1960 census, and was estimated at 15,000 provisionally at the end of 1961.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior, formerly under the Chief Secretary and now under the Minister of Home Affairs under the 1961 Constitution, is responsible for the administration of three Interior Districts which together cover an area of approximately 70,000 square miles and a population of 34,801 according to the 1960 Census.

It is under the charge of the Commissioner of the Interior, who, with Senior Staff of 3 District Commissioners and 5 Assistant District Commissioners, is also responsible for the administration of Amerindian Affairs, under the provisions of the Amerindian Ordinance, Chapter 58.

Each of the Districts has a section of international frontier as part of its boundaries. Relations between the residents on both sides of these border areas continued to be cordial.

There are some 25,000—30,000 Amerindians throughout the whole country living in small groups thinly distributed over a very extensive area and speaking amongst themselves 10 tribal dialects. Approximately half of these, living on the fringe of some coastal areas, can read, write and speak English and have discarded many of the customs and modes of their ancestors. In the Hinterland areas, a large number of the children can now speak and understand English. Thirteen "Amerindian Districts" were maintained for occupation solely by Amerindians in various stages of advancement from their primitive way of life. In these reservations, as well as outside of them, the Amerindian continued to be encouraged, trained and guided into taking his place amongst the other racial groups of the country. They are now at the cross-roads of the old and new ways of life and it is not surprising that many of the older people are content to continue their way of life and show little enthusiasm for change. An important problem facing the Administration is the rights of the Amerindians in respect of land, and amendments to existing legislation are being considered.

In a number of areas, Amerindians have taken advantage of assistance given through self-help schemes and many projects have been successfully completed whilst others are under way.

Education in the Interior continued to be provided mainly through the religious denominations at work in remote Mission Centres, and for this work grants totalling \$24,400.00 (£5,083 6s. 8d.) were again made to the Churches by Government. There are Government Schools at St. Ignatius in the Rupununi District and the Kamarang in the Upper Mazaruni District. During the year, the Mission Schools at Waramuri and Santa Rosa in the North West Amerindian District were taken over by Government. New Mission Schools on qualifying for recognition and Government grants, are absorbed into the Official Educational system under control of the Education Department.

With other inhabitants of the Interior, Amerindians worked mainly in gold and diamond mining, timber cutting and agricultural operations. The work carried out in Interior areas under direct control of various Departments is referred to in other sections of this report. The work carried out on Amerindian Development is dealt with under the General Review of this Report.

APPENDIX

The members of the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of British Guiana, were as follows at the end of 1961.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS over which the Premier presides:

The Premier, Dr. the Hon'ble Cheddi Jagan.

The Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon'ble Brindley Benn.

The Minister of Works and Hydraulics, the Hon'ble Ram Karran.

The Minister of Home Affairs, the Hon'ble Balram Singh Rai.

The Minister of Labour, Health and Housing, the Hon'ble Ranji Chandisingh.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Senator the Hon'ble Jocelyn Hubbard.

The Minister of Finance, Dr. the Hon'ble Charles Jacob (Jnr.)

The Minister of Education and Social Development, Senator the Hon'ble Cedric Nunes.

The Attorney General, Dr. the Hon'ble Fenton Ramsahoye.

The Minister of Communications, the Hon'ble Gladstone Wilson.

The Legislative Assembly

The Speaker—The Honourable Rahman Gajraj.

The Members of the Council of Ministers listed above except the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Minister of Education and Social Development.

Other Members: (PPP) Messrs. George Bowman and Lawrence Mann (Parliamentary) Secretaries).

Messrs. Mohammed Saffee, Moses Bhagwan; Victor Downer, Harry Lall, George Robertson, John Caldiera, Maccie Hamid, Derek Jagan and Mohamed Shakoor.

Minority Groups (PNC) Messrs. L. F. S. Burnham, John Carter, W. O. R. Kendall, Eugene Correia, Neville Bissember, Stanley Hugh, Robert Jordan, H. M. S. Wharton, William Blair, John Joaquin and Claude Merriman.

(U.F.) Peter D'Aguiar, Randolph Cheeks, Stephen Campbell and Edward Melville.

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Amerindian woman spinning cotton.

Distribution of Portfolios

Ten members of the Council of Ministers held the following portfolios at the end of 1961:

- The Premier and Minister of Development and Planning, (Dr. the Hon'ble C. B. Jagan) —Economic Planning, Broadcasting (other than technical aspects and schools broadcasting). Public Information. Annual Report Statistics, Archives. Administrative Organisation. Responsibility for submitting questions to the Council of Ministers and for conducting Government business in the Legislature relating to the matters specified in art. 33 (3) of the Constitution.
- (The Hon'ble Brindley Benn, M.L.A.) Minister of Natural Resources. —Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Health, Lands, Land Development, Forestry.
- (The Hon'ble Ram Karran, M.L.A.) Minister of Works and Hydraulics. —Public Works, Sea Defences, Drainage and Irrigation, Government Offices and Quarters (Allocation.)
- (The Hon'ble Balram Singh Rai, M.L.A.) Minister of Home Affairs. —Local Authorities, Municipalities, District Administration, Administration of the Interior. Amer-Indians, Fire Protection, Elections (Legislature), Printing and Stationery, Ceremonial, Prisons. Maintenance of public safety and public order, Immigration.
- (The Hon'ble Ranji Chandisingh, M.L.A.) Minister of Labour, Health and Housing. —Medical and Health Services, Labour, Housing, Town and Country Planning, Marriage Licences and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Indian Immigration Affairs, Rural Water Supplies.
- (Senator the Hon'ble Henry Jocelyn Makepeace Hubbard) Minister of Trade and Industry. —Industry (including Minor Industries) Commerce; Trade relations falling within scope of the authority conferred by art. 34 of the Constitution. Electricity

(including Hydro-electricity and relations with the British Guiana Electricity Corporation) Supplies and Prices. Import and Export Control, Produce Marketing, Mines, Geological Survey, Tourism.

- The Hon'ble Charles Ramkissoon—Financial and economic matters (other than general economic planning). Exchange control
Jacob, Jnr., M.L.A., (Minister of Finance.) Banking and Credit, Government Stores, Establishment matters (including Training and Organisation and Methods).
- Senator, the Hon'ble Cedric Vernon Nunes, (Minister of Education and Social Development)—Community Development, Social Welfare, Social Assistance, Probation Service, Education, Scholarships (other than those relating to the Civil Service), Students' Advisory Service and Welfare, Broadcasting (Schools) Cultural Matters, Museum, Libraries, Film Censorship, Co-operative Societies.
- Dr. the Hon'ble Fenton Harcourt Wilworth Ramsahoye, M.L.A.. (Attorney General.)—Legal matters (other than Criminal prosecutions). Registration of Deeds and Documents. Land Registration.
- The Hon'ble Earle Maxwell Gladstone Wilson, M.L.A. (Minister of Communications.)—Shipping, Postal Services, Telecommunications, Broadcasting (technical aspects), Air Transport, Meteorology, Motor Vehicle Licensing, Road Transport.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

Imperial Weights and Measures are in use throughout the Colony.

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Chapter V: Reading List.

(Prices are given only for publications printed in British Guiana)

HANDBOOKS

Handbook of Natural Resources of British Guiana with illustration, maps and charts compiled by Vincent Roth, former Member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Legislative Council Advisory Committee for Communications and the Interior Georgetown, Daily Chronicle, 1946. (Obtainable at the Government Information Services, Georgetown. 16s. 8d. postage 1s.)

The Rupununi Record (with map of area and some illustrations) by Richard Baldwin, former District Commissioner. Georgetown Bureau of Public Information 1946. (Obtainable at the Government Information Services, Georgetown, 2s.: postage 1d.) (Number 1 of a series of district record books of the administrative districts of British Guiana. Much of the early history of the colony is included and chapters are also devoted to the Amerindians of the area as well as its topography, economic standing and prospects).

The British Guiana section of *The South American Handbook*, (Trade and Travel Publications, Ltd., London), *The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*, (Skinner, London), *A Pocket Guide to the W.I.*—Espinall (Methuen and Co. 36 Essex Street, W.C. 2 and *Whittakers Almanac* (J. W. Whittaker and Sons Ltd. 13, Bedford Square W.C. 1) are usually reliable.

This is the Rupununi, Government Information Services, 1956.

B.G. Land of Opportunity 1958. Government Information Services.

HISTORY

CAMERON, N. E. *Evolution of the Negro*. Vol. II Book II. Georgetown, Argosy Co. (an outline of the development of British Guianese of African descent from emancipation to 1934).

CLEMENTI, SIR CECIL, *The Chinese in British Guiana*, Georgetown. Argosy Co., 1915.

CLEMENTI SIR CECIL, *A Constitutional History of British Guiana*, London, Macmillan, 1937.

- DALY, P. H., *Story of the Heroes* (3 vols.) (Daily Chronicle Ltd., 23 Main Street, Georgetown).
- DEWEEVER, G. E. L., *The Children's Story of Guiana*, Georgetown, Argosy., Co., (1s. 6d.; postage 1d.).
- DOLPHIN, CELESTE, *Children of Guiana*, Georgetown (2s. 6d.; postage 1d.).
- Guiana Editions. See—Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17.
- NATH, DWARKA, *A History of the Indians in British Guiana*, London, Nelson, 1950.
- NETSCHER, P. M. *History of the Colonies, Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice*; from the Dutch establishment to the year 1888. Originally published by the Provincial Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences, Translation by Walter E. Roth. Georgetown, Daily Chronicle 1931 (10s. 5d.; postage 4d.).
- RODWAY, J., *History of British Guiana*, 3 vols. Georgetown, 1891-4.
- RODWAY, J., *Guiana; British, Dutch, and French*, London Unwin, 1912.
- RODWAY, J., *The Story of Georgetown*. Georgetown, Argosy Co., 1920 (5s.; postage 4d.).
- ROTH, VINCENT, *Roth's Pepperpot*—Bits and pieces, odds and ends of Guianese Zoological, Historical and General Interest. Collected by Vincent Roth.
- WEBBER, A. R. F., *Centenary History and Handbook of British Guiana*, Georgetown, Argosy Co., 1931.
- YOUNG, ALLAN, *Approaches to Local Self-Government in British Guiana* 1958.
- AMERINDIANS
- BRETT, W. H., *Legends & Myths of the Aboriginal Indians in British Guiana*—S.P.G. 1931.
- BRETT, W. H., *The Indian Tribes of Guiana*. London, Bell and Daldy, 1868 (first published New York, 1852.).

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BUTT, AUDREY, *A study of the Social and Religious Beliefs of the Amerindian Tribes of Guiana.*

GILLIN, JOHN, *The Barama River Caribs of British Guiana.* Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Cambridge, Mass 1936. Bibliography.

Government Information Services—*This is the Rupununi.*

GUPPY, NICHOLAS, *Wai-Wai*—John Murray, 1958.

IM THURN, E. F., *Among the Indians of Guiana.* London, Kegan Paul, Trench, 1883.

KENSWILL, F. W., "*Children of the Silence*" an account of the Aboriginal Indians of the Upper Mazaruni River British Guiana, Argosy Co., Ltd.

ROTH, W. E., *An inquiry into the animism and folk-lore of the Guiana Indians*, 30th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1908-09. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1915.

An introductory study of the arts, crafts and customs of the Guiana Indians. 38th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. 1916-17. Washington Studies, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924. *Additional Studies of the arts, crafts and customs of the Guiana Indians, with special reference to those of Southern Guiana*, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 91, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office 1929.

STEWART, J. H. (editor), *Handbook of South American Indians*, Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 143. Volume 3: The Tropical Tribes, Parts 5 and 6. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948, Bibliography.

NATURALISTS AND TRAVELLERS

ATTENBOROUGH, DAVID, *Zoo Quest to Guiana* Butterworth 1956, Price 18s.

BEEBE, WILLIAM, *Jungle Peace*, London, Whiterby, 1919.

Jungle Days. London, Putman, 1925.

The Edge of the Jungle, London, Whiterby, 1922.

Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana, New York, N.Y. Zoological Society, 1917.

- BEEBE, MARY and WILLIAM, *Our Search for a Wilderness*, London Constable 1910.
- BROWN, C. BABBINGTON, *Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana*, London, Edward Stanford, 1876.
- CLEMENTI, LADY, *Through British Guiana to the Summit of Roraima*, London, Fisher Unwin, 1920.
- GREATOREX, WILFRED, *Diamond Fever*. Cassel, 1957, 18/-
- HINGSTON, F. W. G., *A Naturalist in the Guiana Forests*, London, Arnold, 1932.
- O.U.P. Scientific Results of the Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana in 1921*. For Oxford University Exploration Club, 1938.
- RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, *The Discoverie of the large and beautiful Empire of Guiana*. Edited by V. T. Harlow, London, Argonaut Press, 1928.
- ROTH, V., *Notes on Animal Life in British Guiana*, Georgetown. Daily Chronicle Guiana Edition No. 3, 1941.
- SCHOMBURGK, RICHARD, *Travels in British Guiana, 1840-44*. Translated and edited by W. E. Roth, 2 vols. Georgetown, Daily Chronicle, 1922 and 1923.
- SCHOMBURGK, ROBERT, *A Description of British Guiana*, London, Simpkin, Marshall, 1840.
- SWAN, MICHAEL, *British Guiana the Land of Six Peoples*, H.M.S.O. 25/-.
- SWAN MICHAEL, *Marches of El Dorado* (Jonathan Cape).
- WICKENDEN, JAMES, *Beyond the High Savannahs*, Longman, Green Co., 18/-
- ZAHL, PAUL A., *To the Lost World*, Harrap, 1940.

NOVELS

- CAREW, JAN, *Black Midas*, Secker and Warburg, 1957.
- CAREW, JAN, *The Wild Coast*, Secker and Warburg. 1958.

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- HARRIS, WILSON, *Palace of the Peacock*, Faber & Faber, 1960.
- HUDSON, W., H., *Green Mansions*. A Romance of the Tropical Forest, Duckworth, 1904, Reprinted 1947.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *Corentyne Thunder*, London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1941.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *Shadows Move Among Them*, London, Peter Nevil, 1951
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *Children of Kaywana*, Peter Nevil, 1952.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *Life and Death of Sylvia*, London, Secker and Warburg, 1953.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *The Harrowing of Hubertus*, Secker and Warburg, 1954.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *My Bones and My Flute*, Secker and Warburg, 1955.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *Kaywana Blood*, Secker and Warburg, 1957.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A., *The Weather Family*, Secker and Warburg, 1958.
- MITTELHOLZER, E. A. *Latticed Echoes*, Secker & Warburg 1960.
- NICOLE, CHRISTOPHER, *Off White* Jarrolds 1959.
- NORWOOD, VICTOR, *a handful of diamonds* (further adventures in the jungles and diamond fields of Guiana and Brazil) T.V. Boardman & Co., London, 1960.
- NORWOOD, VICTOR, *Man Alone* (Adventures in the Jungles of British Guiana and Brazil. T. V. Boardman and Co., London).
- OSWALD, A., *It Happened in B.G.*, Arthur H. Stockwell Ltd. Ilfracombe Devon.

GUIANA EDITION OF REPRINTS

The Daily Chronicle's "Guiana Edition" of reprints and original works dealing with all phases of life in British Guiana, edited by

Vincent Roth and obtainable at the Daily Chronicle, Ltd., Georgetown. Postage 3½d. each.

A Voyage to the Demerara, with an account of the settlements there and on the Berbice and Essequibo, by Henry Bolingbroke 1799-1806 (Stevenson & Matchett, Norwich, United Kingdom) 6s. 3d.

Travels in South America mainly between the Berbice and Essequibo Rivers and in Surinam, by Adrian van Berkel 1670-1686. (Translated from the Dutch by Walter E. Roth, 1925. Second impression. 1942). 5s.

Notes on Animal Life in British Guiana. A popular guide to colonial mammalia, by Vincent Roth, 1941 (Second Impression, 1942). 6s. 3d.

Hints on Agriculture in British Guiana. A text book for use of the small farmer by J. Edgar Beckett, F.L.S. 1905. 6s. 3d.

Letters from Guiana. A detailed account of colonial life of the period by Dr. George Pinckard, 1796-1797. 9s.

The Demerara Martyr. Memoirs of the Revd. John Smith (Martyr Smith) by the Revd. Edwin A. Wallbridge, 1848. 10s.

Old Time Story. Some old Guianese yarns, re-spun by "Pugagee Pungcuss" (an old Guianese journalist resident in England) 1937-1938. 6s.

Fish Life in British Guiana. A popular guide to Colonial Fishes. by Vincent Roth (with an Appendix comprising "The Fisheries of British Guiana" by H. H. Brown). 8s.

A Soldier's Sojourn in British Guiana, by Thomas Stanton St. Clair, 1806-1809. 10s.

A Centenary History of the East Indians in British Guiana, 1838-1938, by Peter Ruhomon, 14s. 7d.

Experiences of a Demerara Magistrate, by Sir G. William Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., 1863-1869. 10s.

Twenty-Five Years in British Guiana, by Henry Kirke, M.A., B.C.L. (formerly Sheriff of Demerara). 16s.

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Pathfinding on the Mazaruni, by Vincent Roth, 1922-1924. 16s.

Essays and Fables in the Vernacular, by Michael McTurk, C.M.G., ("Qwow"). 1899. 10s.

Graphic Art in British Guiana. 10s.

Amerindians of highlands and savannahs of B.G.—Portfolio of photographs. G. Giglioli, M.D., O.B.E.

Travels in British Guiana Vol. 1 Richard Schomburgk 1840-1844.

APPENDIX

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Reports and Maps published by the British Guiana Government and obtainable, if in print, through Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1938, containing a review of the first 10 years of the Department's existence as a separate entity from the old Department of Science and Agriculture.

Field Experiments with Sugar Cane (Sugar Bulletins No. 1—XIII) issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Report on the Economic Position of the Sugar Industry of British Guiana by Dr. F. C. Benham, Ph.D., B.Sc., (Econ.). Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. Legislative Council No. 11/1945.

British Guiana's Drainage and Irrigation Schemes. Booklet and large scale map of the coast of British Guiana.

Rice in British Guiana, 1927-1932. Rice Bulletin No. 1 of the Department of Agriculture, 1933.

Survey of Animal Husbandry, Feeding, Management and Veterinary Services in the West Indies. Report on British Guiana by Prof. Wm. C. Miller, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., (Principal of the Royal Veterinary College) Bulletin No. 19A of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, 1940.

- Report of a Preliminary Agriculture Survey of Areas Suitable for Land Settlement and Colonisation by West Indians* by J. Mullin, M.I.M.M., F.S.I., Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and Capt. F. Burnett, M.C., M.A., Deputy Director of Agriculture (Leg. Co. No. 8/1933. C.S.C., 366 32).
- Report of British Guiana Commission to the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees with Appendices thereto* (Leg. Co No. 12/39).
- Memoranda on Education in British Guiana* by S. A. Hammond, C.M.G., M.A., Educational Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare (Leg. Co. No. 11/1942).
- Notes on British Guiana Timber* by F. S. Danks, B.Sc. (Edin.) Dipl. Agri. (S.A.F.). Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests and Utilisation Officer—1945.
- **Handbook of Natural Resources of British Guiana* compiled under the direction of the Interior Development Committee of British Guiana and its former Chairman (Honourable Vincent Roth).
- Six Reports* by Mr. G. O. Case on the possibilities of manufacturing glass; factory products; white cement and aluminous cement; chinaware, pottery and kaolin fillers for the rubber, paper and paint industries; paper pulp veneers and plywood.
- Administration and Development of the Interior*—Precis and papers from extracts and despatches, 1942—1946. (Leg. Co. No. 3 of 1946).
- British Guiana Geological Survey*—Bulletins Nos. 1—26 and 29. Bulletin No. 30—the Geology of the superficial deposits and coastal sediments of British Guiana by D. Bleakley, M.A., F.G.S.
- Reports of the Malaria Research Service* (Medical Department, British Guiana) for the years 1945 and 1946.
- The National Income of British Guiana*. 1942 Memorandum by Frederick Benham, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc., (Econ.), Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies (Bulletin No. 17) Advocate Co., Ltd.
- Memorandum on the Financial Position of British Guiana, 1920-1946*, by O. A. Spencer, B. Com., Economic Adviser to the Government of British Guiana.

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Forest Products of British Guiana—Part 1—Principal Timbers by D. B. Fanshawe, B.A., Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana (*Forestry Bulletin No. 1, New Series*).

Report of the Enmore Enquiry Commission, 1948.

Papers relating to Development Planning, including as an Appendix. The Population and Housing Problem of the Sugar Estates of British Guiana by Dr. George Giglioli, O.B.E., M.D. (It.) M.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).

Report on Local Government in British Guiana by Dr. A. H. Marshall, C.B.E., May, 1955.

Census of the Colony of British Guiana, 9th April, 1946.

Report on Mechanisation and Organisation of Rice Production in British Guiana by H. M. Beachell, Agronomist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and O. B. Brown, Farm Management Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The Economic Development of British Guiana—Report by a Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the request of the Government—obtainable from the Johns-Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. (price \$6.00 (U.S.)) and the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4.

Official Reports

Sessional paper No. 3/1955. Revision of Wages and Salaries in the Public Service (Hands-Jakeway proposals) April, 1955.

Report of Investigation into the Public Service of British Guiana, 1953, by E. Mill, C.B.E.

Report of the Commission to review Wages, Salaries and Conditions of Service in the Public Services of British Guiana 1958-1959. L. H. Gorsuch.

Report of the Commission to review Wages, Salaries and Conditions of Services in the Public Services of B.G. 1961.

Sessional Papers 1961

No. 1—The Telephone Service.

- No. 2—Memorandum on the Report of the Deputy Director, West Indies Meteorological Service on his visit to British Guiana, 4th to 8th April, 1960.
- No. 3—Government's Policy regarding Guianisation of the Public Service and the related training of officers.
- No. 4—Memorandum on the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the present Government organisation for the construction and maintenance of public works.
- No. 5—Service with Overseas Governments.

Under the 1961 Constitution

- No. 1—Address by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., on the occasion of the Official Opening of the Legislature under the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, in the Chamber of the Legislature, on Friday, 6th October, 1961.

MAPS

Map of British Guiana—Scale 1: 1,000,000 or 1 inch—15.76 miles. Compiled in 1943 from data furnished by the Department of Lands and Mines, British Guiana. Not, however, an official document. The boundaries and co-ordinates shown are approximate.

Plan of the Sea Coast of British Guiana—Scale 1 inch—3 miles. Compiled in 1925 from records of the Department of Lands and Mines under the direction of G. D. Bayley, C.B.E., Commissioner of Lands and Mines. (A similar plan showing the Drainage and Irrigation schemes has been prepared by the Office of the Consulting Engineer, the late G. O. Case, F.S.E., and is obtainable from the Government Information Services).

Plan of the City of Georgetown and its environs—Scale 1 inch—1/8 miles. Compiled from various sources and corrected and extended to 1932. This is not a Government-issued plan.

Geological Surveys—Several detailed geological maps of the various mineral bearing areas of the Colony are available and may be obtained on application to the Department of Lands and Mines.

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Map of British Guiana—(Size 14 inches x 14 inches). Scale 1 inch—30 miles. Compiled and drawn by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, D.C.S. 957.

Aeronautical Map of British Guiana (in 4 sections) to scale 1; 1,000,000 Published by the Aeronautical Chart Service, U.S. Army Forces, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

A Handy Map of British Guiana (Size 9½ inches x 6 inches)—Scale 1 inch—100 miles. Compiled by the Department of Lands and Mines, British Guiana.

Map of British Guiana—(Four sheets) Scale 1: 500,000. Compiled in the Cartographic Section of the Department of Lands and Mines, British Guiana. Printed by Directorate of Colonial Surveys.

Map of British Guiana—(Size 8½ inches x 14 inches)—Revised and corrected by Topographical Branch, Department of Lands and Mines, 1946.

Reports published by the United Kingdom Government and other agencies and again obtainable, if in print, through H.M. Stationery Office.

Treaty and convention—for the Settlement of the Boundary between British Guiana and Brazil. Treaty Series, No. 14, 1929, 2d.

Agreement for the Demarcation of the Boundary between British Guiana and Brazil. Treaty Series No. 15, 1930.

Exchange of Notes approving the General Report of the Special Commissioners appointed to Demarcate the Boundary-line between British Guiana and Brazil Treaty Series No. 51, 1946. 2s. 6d.

Exchange of Notes concerning the Free Importation of Goods into the leased Bases in Bermuda, in the Caribbean and in British Guiana Treaty Series No. 63. 1946. 1d.

Report of the British Guiana Commission, April, 1927. Cmd. 2841. 1927, 2s. 6d.

Memorandum prepared by the Elected Members of the Combined Court of British Guiana in reply to the Report. Cmd. 3047, 1928. 2s.

- Report of the British Guiana Constitution Commission Cmd. 2985, 1927. 3d.
- Correspondence relating to the position of the Sugar Industry in certain West Indian Colonies, British Guiana and Mauritius. Cmd. 3705, 1930. 1s. 3d.
- Further Correspondence. Cmd. 3745, 1930. 1s. 3d.
- Financial Situation in British Guiana. Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State. Cmd. 3938, 1931. 1s.
- Report of the British Guiana Refugees Commission to the Advisory Committee on Political Refugees appointed by the President of the United States of America. With appendices. Cmd. 6014 and 6029, 1939, 4d. and 2s.
- Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission. Cmd. 7533, 1948. 7s. 6d.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Sugar Industry of British Guiana. Col. No. 249, 1949. 4s.
- Report of the Constitutional Commissioners 1950-51 and Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of British Guiana; dated 6th October, 1951. Col. No. 280, 1951. 3s. 6d.
- Suspension of the Constitution of British Guiana. Cmd. 8980, 1953. 9d.
- British Dependencies in the Caribbean and North Atlantic, 1939—52, Cmd. 8574, 1932. 3s. 6d.
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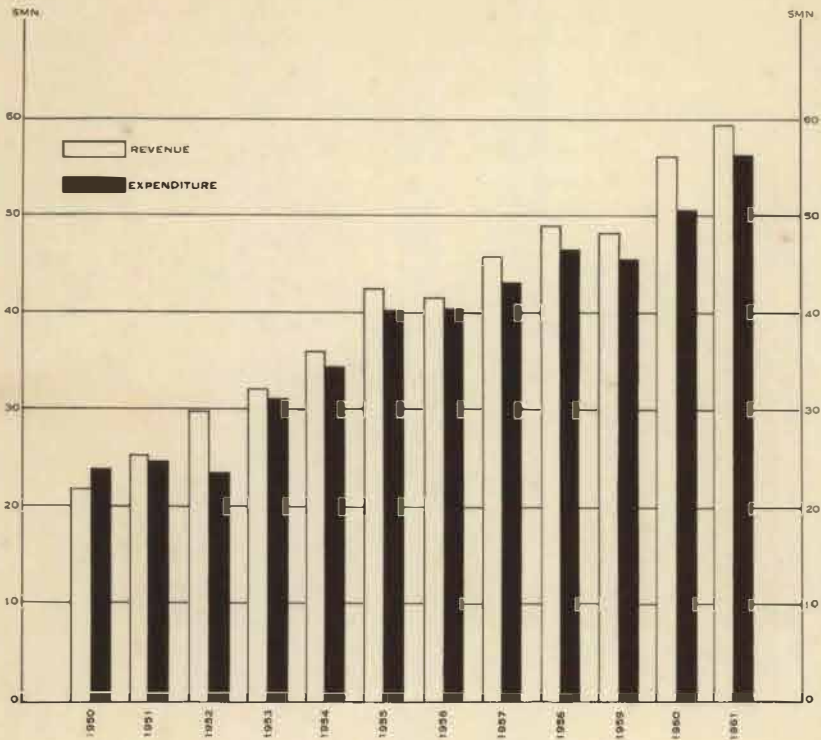
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GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1950 - 1961



REVENUE

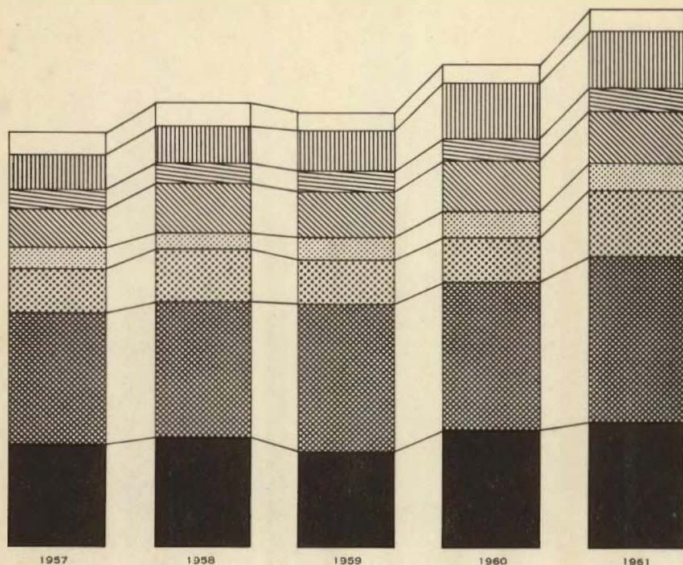
EXPENDITURE

5000

1950	—————	21.652	23.539
1951	—————	25.199	24.776
1952	—————	29.855	26.489
1953	—————	32.283	31.393
1954	—————	36.182	34.825
1955	—————	42.406	40.202
1956	—————	41.866	40.433
1957	—————	45.753	43.257
1958	—————	49.051	46.704
1959	—————	48.763	45.693
1960	—————	56.198	50.877
1961	—————	59.670	56.313

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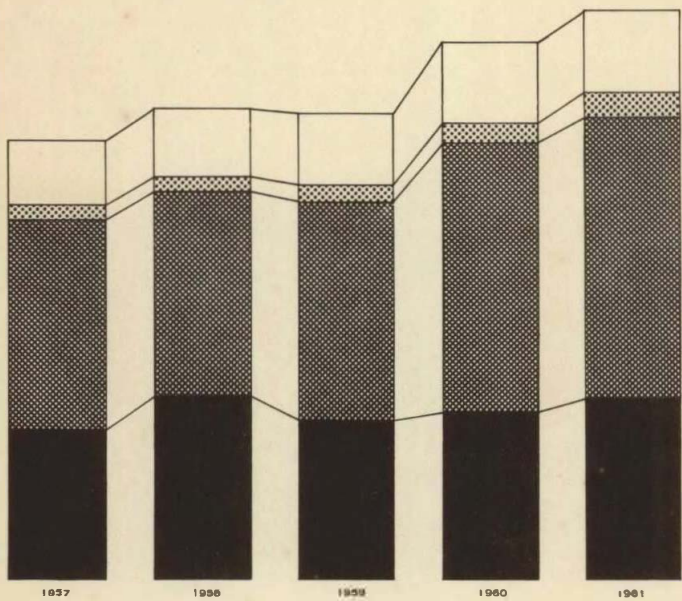
GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1957 - 1961



	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
OTHER	2,271	2,361	1,815	1,932	2,105
DEBT CHARGES	3,624	4,159	4,367	5,851	5,997
PENSIONS	1,945	2,067	1,996	2,341	2,412
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	4,141	4,684	4,942	5,303	5,428
POSTAL & TELECOMS	2,076	2,075	2,185	2,401	2,729
PUBLIC WORKS	4,461	5,345	4,749	4,940	6,646
SOCIAL SERVICES	14,195	14,474	15,436	15,638	17,467
ADMINISTRATION	10,584	11,339	10,183	12,371	13,329
TOTAL	43,287	46,706	45,893	50,677	58,313

NB THE TOTAL IS OVERSTATED BY CHARGES AMOUNTING NORMALLY TO AROUND 200,000 DOLLARS WHICH HAVE BEEN SET OFF AGAINST REVENUE IN GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES. THE CORRECT FIGURES ARE GIVEN IN CHAPTER III.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 1957 - 1961



	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
5000					
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	6,812	6,732	7,232	8,364	8,638
OTHER INDIRECT TAXES	1,832	1,780	1,720	2,338	2,475
CUSTOMS & EXCISE	21,470	21,565	23,008	26,103	29,541
INCOME TAX	15,936	18,973	16,743	17,393	19,016
TOTAL	48,753	49,051	48,783	58,198	58,670

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

1961

