

REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH GUIANA ELECTORAL

BOUNDARIES COMMISSION,

1960.

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REPORT

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BRITISH GUIANA ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION, 1960.

To His Excellency SIR RALPH FRANCIS ALNWICK GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander in the Royal Victorian Order, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

A. CREATION OF COMMISSION

The present Legislative Council of British Guiana resulted from a General Election held in the month of August, 1957, and the term of office of that Council is due to expire at the end of four years from the date of that Election.

At the British Guiana Constitutional Conference held in London in March, 1960, a report whereof was published in Command Paper 998, it was decided that a new constitution for British Guiana should be introduced in or about August, 1961, and that a Commission should be appointed without delay to delimit new constituency boundaries, if possible before the end of 1960, in preparation for the first election to be held under the new Constitution. It was agreed that the Commission should consist of a single Commissioner selected by the Lord Chancellor, who should be a member or a retired member of the Superior Judiciary, and that he should be assisted by expert advisers, including experts with local knowledge.

On the 25th April, 1960, I was invited by the Lord Chancellor to consider accepting that appointment and I was thereafter provided with certain papers to enable me to make a final decision. A list of those papers appears in Appendix I of this Report.

Having considered those papers I intimated to the Lord Chancellor my willingness to accept the appointment and on the 18th July, 1960, I was formally invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of British Guiana, to undertake the task defined in the terms of reference for the Commission which are contained in paragraphs 39 to 42 of the Conference Report.

B. SECRETARY AND ADVISERS

Before my arrival in British Guiana, Your Excellency, after consultation with the leaders of the political parties, appointed Mr. N. L. Franker, District Commissioner of the North West District, as Secretary of the Commission and the following three gentlemen to be my expert advisers:—

Mr. G. W. Roberts, B.Sc., (Econ.) Federal Vital Statistics Officer, The West Indies.

Mr. W. A. Angoy, District Commissioner of the East Berbice District.

Mr. C. A. Cole, retired Superintendent of Lands, Department of Lands and Mines, and Member of the Ad Hoc Working Party for the inspection of land occupancy.

All these gentlemen are natives of British Guiana and I have found them to be well qualified to provide me with all such local knowledge as was required in addition to having valuable specialised experience.

I could not possibly have performed my task to my own satisfaction without having their assistance for which I am most grateful.

C. STEPS TAKEN TO OBTAIN INFORMATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

(1) Representations

Your Excellency suggested, and I agreed, that it would be desirable for me to invite all bodies and persons interested to submit memoranda designed to assist me in performing my task and also to invite all bodies and persons who wished to supplement their memoranda by oral evidence, or who preferred to assist by oral evidence rather than by memoranda, to give this evidence to me at places, dates and times which would be announced as soon as possible after my arrival in British Guiana.

Accordingly on the 23rd August, 1960, you authorised the publication of a Notice in the following terms:—

The Honourable Sir Hugh Hallett, M.C. having been appointed, pursuant to the decision of the British Guiana Constitutional Conference, a single Commissioner charged with the duty of producing a fully-defined division of British Guiana in 32 electoral districts, with discretion to increase this number up to 35, will arrive in British Guiana about September 12 to begin his task and invites all bodies and persons interested to submit memoranda designed to assist him in performing that task.

2. The Commission's terms of reference provide for electoral districts to be of approximately equal population except where, in the Commissioner's opinion, it is desirable to disregard equality of numbers on account of special considerations such as natural community of interest, local government areas, physical features, transport facilities and the practicability of elected members maintaining contact with electors in sparsely populated areas.

3. The Commission will receive and consider memoranda and will also make arrangements to hear oral evidence from bodies and persons who wish thereby to supplement their memoranda or who prefer to assist by oral evidence rather than by memoranda. The places, dates and times for hearing oral evidence will be announced as soon as possible after the Commissioner has arrived in British Guiana.

4. Memoranda may be submitted now. They should be addressed:

The Secretary to the Electoral Boundaries Commission,
c/o Chief Secretary's Office,
Public Buildings,
Georgetown.

To facilitate the work of the Commission, memoranda in typescript should be sent in triplicate; one copy only of memoranda written by hand need be submitted. Persons who wish to give oral evidence should so inform the Secretary and should watch for a further announcement of places, dates and times for appearance.

On the 29th October, 1960, I caused a further Notice to be published requesting that all memoranda should reach me by the 7th November, 1960, and copies of that Notice were sent to the political parties who had not up till then furnished memoranda.

(2) Personal Visits.

(a) I arrived in British Guiana by air via New York and Trinidad on Monday, 12th September. My visit has perhaps not been at the best time from

the point of view of climate but it could not begin before sufficient information from the recently completed Census was available and it had to end in time for my Report to be used by those making the necessary extensive arrangements for an election in or about August next.

(b) My first step after my arrival was to convene a press conference.

This took place on Wednesday, 14th September, and I then explained to those present how I came to be appointed, what was the task I was appointed to do and how I proposed to set about that task.

I took the opportunity to state emphatically that I had received, and would receive, no instructions other than those given by the Constitutional Conference and that I had no concern whatever with what might be the political consequences of my recommendations. My statement was very well reported in the local newspapers.

(c) I next had a preliminary conference with my Secretary and Advisers at which we discussed what was to be our procedure.

(d) It had been agreed between Your Excellency and myself that it would be desirable for me to make a number of visits to various parts of the country in order that I might see for myself, if only from the air, the nature of the country which was likely to be one of my principal difficulties in performing my task and also in order that I might afford locally facilities for the oral representations previously mentioned.

(e) By the end of my first week in the country I was able to publish a notice setting out my proposed itinerary which involved visits to some 14 places in addition to Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

The details of my actual itinerary are set forth in Appendix II hereof.

A list of the bodies and persons from whom written and oral representations were ultimately received by me is contained in Appendix III.

Most of the representations made to me were factual, well-expressed, sensible and obviously made after careful thought with due regard to my Terms of Reference.

I have carefully considered all of them, in consultation with my Advisers, and I have derived considerable assistance from them for which I have already expressed my appreciation.

I am submitting to you, Sir, two files containing respectively the 37 memoranda received and a precis made by the Secretary of what was said at each of my 17 meetings.

D. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Conference had agreed that for the purpose of general elections under the new Constitution there should continue to be universal adult suffrage and that the number of constituencies to be created and delimited should be not less than 32 and not more than 35, the precise number to be determined by the advice of the proposed Boundary Commission.

It was agreed that the terms of reference should be on the following lines which were in fact adopted by you as suitable:

- (i) to produce a fully defined division of British Guiana in 32 electoral districts with discretion to increase this number up to 35;
- (ii) electoral districts to be of approximately equal population except where, in the Commissioner's opinion, it is desirable to disregard equality of numbers on account of special considerations such as

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natural community of interest, local government areas, physical features, transport facilities and the practicability of elected members maintaining contact with electors in sparsely populated areas.

E. NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES

I have come to the conclusion that having regard to the special circumstances of British Guiana it is most desirable that the maximum number of members authorised by the Conference, namely 35, should be elected to the new Legislative Assembly and that 35 constituencies should be delimited accordingly.

Most of the representations made to me have been to the same effect.

The population of the country is so unevenly distributed, the unpopulated or sparsely populated areas are so large, the means of transport so deficient and the diversity of interests so marked that with any less number of members it would be impossible to create constituencies affording at least some representation of its interests to every part of the country and at least a chance that contact may be made between the electors in the constituencies and those seeking to represent them.

Even with that number of constituencies some of the constituencies will have to cover a very large area and I have been compelled to reject pleas for their division.

F. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTRY

(1) Size and Nature of the Country

The area of the country is approximately 83,000 square miles and the nature of that area can be conveniently classified under the following heads:—

- (a) The Towns of Georgetown and New Amsterdam;
- (b) Two inland places which may be described as towns, namely, Mackenzie and Bartica;
- (c) The coastal plantations extending over a length of about 165 miles from East to West;
- (d) Areas covered by forests amounting to almost 87% of the whole area of the country and usually inaccessible;
- (e) Areas on the banks of rivers, hereinafter called riverain areas; and
- (f) Savannahs of which the largest are in the Rupununi area extending for about 6,900 square miles, and smaller ones nearer the coast, including what are known as the Intermediate Savannahs.

(2) Size and Distribution of Population.

(a) The total population of the country as estimated by the last Census is about 560,000 of which approximately nine-tenths is to be found in the coastal areas; moreover, of this nine-tenths, approximately 148,000 are in Georgetown and its surrounding suburbs and 14,000 in New Amsterdam. Port Mourant, Mackenzie and Bartica are the only other substantial centres of population.

(b) The movements of population inland have for the most part followed the rivers and resulted in a sparse population spread inland over a very long distance.

Any combination of the riverain population with the coastal population, although it might appear to be attractive for the purpose of increasing the size of a constituency, is in my opinion, with which my Advisers have strongly concurred, usually impracticable and undesirable although on paper possible.

(c) The population of the country is multi-racial with East Indians, that is to say, descendants of immigrants from the Indian Sub-continent accounting for just under half, people of African descent about one-third and smaller groups of people of mixed blood—Chinese, Portuguese and other Europeans. There are also living mainly in the interior about 22,000 Amerindians who are descended from the earliest known inhabitants of South America.

(d) I have not been directed by the Conference to pay any attention to this multi-racial aspect of the population and I have taken no account of it except that my recommendations in respect of constituencies for the interior have to some extent been fortified by the fact that the bulk of the Amerindians live in those areas in small groups thinly distributed over a very extensive area.

By assigning a member to each of the three Interior Districts namely, the North West, Mazaruni-Potaro and Rupununi Districts, I have provided a possibility of representation for that section of the population and I consider this to be a valid argument tending to support my creation of those below-quota constituencies.

(3) Absence of Communication

The lack of communication has always been a grave difficulty in the administration and development of the country.

(a) Railways

There is one length of railway extending eastwards for about 60 miles from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice River opposite to New Amsterdam, and another length extending for about 18 miles westwards from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River opposite Georgetown to Parika on the Essequibo River. There are also two local systems of railway constructed by private enterprise for use in connection with industrial operations, namely in the neighbourhood of Mackenzie to Three Friends and Ituni for bauxite workings and in the far North West of the country from Matthews Ridge to Port Kaituma on the Kaituma River for manganese workings.

There are no other railways in the country. The railway to Rockstone still shown on the map appended to the 1959 Annual Report has in fact been dismantled.

(b) Roads

A coastal road linked by a ferry over the Berbice River extends for about 113 miles from Crabwood Creek on the Corentyne River, which is the international boundary between British Guiana and Dutch Guiana (Surinam), to Georgetown. Some sections of this road, especially east of New Amsterdam, are in a very bad condition.

On the western side of the Demerara River there is a 33 mile length of coastal road between Potosi and Parika and on the western side of the Essequibo River a 38 mile length of coastal road between the Supenaam Creek and Charity, these two roads being linked with Georgetown and each other by ferries over the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers respectively.

In the interior there is a road from Bartica to the Potaro River with a branch to the Mazaruni River, which serves mining districts, and has been surfaced for motor traffic over a short distance from Bartica.

It has no land connection from Bartica towards the coast or from Mahdia towards the Rupununi and the Brazilian frontier.

Sections of the Kartabu-Okoko and Kartabu-Puruni road shown on some maps have continued to be used for timber extraction, but are of no other significance.

There are some local roads elsewhere, notably in the Rupununi area, but access to the interior has to be obtained by air, rivers or trails.

(c) Rivers

British Guiana is a country containing very numerous rivers and indeed the word 'Guiana' is said to mean 'Land of Waters' —than which no title could be more appropriate.

The earlier inhabitants, no doubt, used these rivers as highways and they are still so used, but for all but small boats which can be carried round them navigation is obstructed by very many rapids and waterfalls after a comparatively short distance inland from the Atlantic.

For instance, navigation on the Essequibo, Mazaruni and Cuyuni Rivers which meet near Bartica, only about 60 miles from the sea, ceases for other than small boats about 19, 9 and 13 miles respectively above Bartica.

The longest navigation inland is on the Berbice River where it extends for about 182 miles. River boats run on the Canje to Ikuruwa, on the Berbice to Tacama and Kwakwani, on the Demerara to Mackenzie and on the Essequibo to the Essequibo Islands and Bartica.

(d) Sea Transport

There is communication with the North West District by means of a coastal steamer which runs at weekly intervals from Georgetown to Morawhanna on the River Barima and Kumaka taking 24 hours and usually having a rough voyage.

There is also a coastal steamer which runs at fortnightly intervals from Georgetown to Pickersgill on the Pomeroun River giving communication with the area known as the Pomeroun.

(e) Air

In modern times there has fortunately been instituted an air service for which some 18 landing places on land and 36 landing places on water have been organised. This service provides the only convenient method of making contact with the remoter districts of the country and has in fact been the means by which my own visits outside the main coastal areas have been possible.

Travel by air is necessarily expensive in a country which has to import all its petrol from overseas and to use aircraft the size of which, apart from the International Airport at Atkinson Field about 25 miles from Georgetown, is limited by the nature of the landing places.

(4) Diversity of Interests

(a) The principal agricultural products are sugar which, since it requires much capital expenditure, is mainly in the hands of two large Companies; rice, which is chiefly a peasant industry, and coconuts, which occupy about 34,000 acres.

Coffee is grown in the Pomeroun and North West Districts and tobacco in the Rupununi District.

There is a wide range of minor crops which in the aggregate make a substantial contribution to local food products.

(b) The cattle industry is divided generally into production of beef cattle in the remote Rupununi area and in the less remote Intermediate Savannahs, and dairy cattle in areas reasonably close to the coast.

(c) The huge areas of forest afford materials for a timber industry but the extraction and conveyance to places where the timber can be utilised present special difficulties.

The country inland from Bartica is the main centre of this activity.

(d) Gold and diamonds, both obtained by alluvial washings, were formerly the chief mineral products, but the only large scale gold producer has now ceased operations.

The Mazaruni and Potaro Rivers are responsible for the bulk of the diamond and gold production and are reached by way of Bartica.

(e) In modern times large deposits of bauxite, which is the raw material of aluminium, have been discovered and a Company, commonly known as DEMBA, has created the town of Mackenzie, already mentioned, which has become a centre for the mining and treatment of bauxite and is expected early next year to begin the manufacture of alumina.

Another Company is mining bauxite at Kwakwani on the Berbice River and treating it at Everton near New Amsterdam.

(f) Manganese has been found in the far North West of the country and operations upon it have recently begun.

(g) Professional and commercial activities have become mainly centred on Georgetown, where the central government of the country also has its seat.

The natural community of interest which is mentioned in my Terms of Reference does not exist between the areas where these diverse activities prevail, and in combining areas to form constituencies, I have thought it right to bear this fact in mind.

The Waddington Commission, for instance, complained of the then Esse- quibo River Constituency on the ground that it embraced the rice growers of Leguan and Wakenaam Islands, the timber interests around Bartica, the gold and diamond prospectors on the Mazaruni and the Potaro and the ranchers of the Rupununi Savannahs.

I agree that an aggregation of those four diverse interests would be unsatisfactory and it will be observed that I recommend three separate divisions Nos. XXX, XXXIV and XXXV to cover those interests respectively.

There are other areas specified hereafter where the desired equality of populations could only be achieved by an undesirable combination of inconsistent interests.

(5) Lay-out of the Plantations

On the flat coastal area which extends for a length of about 165 miles with a depth inland seldom exceeding 10 miles the main production is of sugar and rice, although there is also some production of other agricultural products, coconuts being the most important.

The lay-out of the plantations creates a difficulty in adjusting boundaries. They consist of comparatively narrow strips parallel to each other for the most part and at right angles to the ocean or to one of the great rivers. For most of its length the coastal area is below sea level and is threatened with inundation from the North by the Atlantic and from the South by the waters of the many rivers making for the Atlantic. Beyond the inland boundaries of the plantations are swamps formed by the waters of those rivers and very large areas of uninhabited country.

My numerous journeys by air have impressed this pattern very much upon me.

In many countries if it were desired to increase the size of a constituency the boundaries could be pushed back in all, or at least in several, directions, but in

this coastal area the boundary to the North is the immutable boundary of the Atlantic Ocean and the boundary to the South is formed by the swamps and unpopulated country already mentioned.

The eastern boundary of the whole coastal area is formed by the Corentyne River, the foreshore of which on the western side is regarded by the authorities of British Guiana as being the international boundary with Dutch Guiana (Surinam). (The statement in the footnote to Map I of the Marshall Report is erroneous and although not relevant for my purposes, since it does not involve any population, I think I had better draw attention to the discrepancy).

If therefore in the coastal area it is desired to move back a proposed boundary it can only be in a lateral direction, namely, from East to West or from West to East and this has been a governing factor in my proposals.

At certain points where the rivers descend to the ocean population has spread inland along the banks of those rivers, sometimes to a considerable distance into the interior, but here also, at least in the areas nearer to the coast, the pattern of parallel strips with no occupied country behind them persists. The combination of riverain population with coastal population although it may appear to be attractive for the purpose of increasing the size of a riverain or coastal constituency is often, in my opinion, undesirable, but in order to cover the whole area of the country it has sometimes been necessary, after consideration, to affix to a coastal area such portion of the sparsely populated hinterland as can be readily delineated.

(6) Existing and Proposed Local Government Units

(a) The country was originally settled by the Dutch in three settlements based respectively on the Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara Rivers and from early times it has been divided into three counties bearing those respective names. The Waddington Commission were impressed with the persistence in those Counties of a sense of their own distinctive identity as separate colonies, each with a long history of its own, and pointed out that even coastwise communication is rendered difficult "by the very deep and mighty rivers of which the Dutch memorial of 1603 spoke."

(b) It is now 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.

(c) Georgetown, with an area of about 1,612 acres has had a separate corporation since 1837, and New Amsterdam, with an area of about 687 acres since 1891.

I have been anxious not to cross any of these established boundaries in arranging my proposed constituencies unless I felt that it was essential to do so.

(d) In May, 1955, after a prolonged and detailed investigation Dr. A. H. Marshall made a report in which he advised (*inter alia*) that for local Government purposes:

- (i) The whole of the coastland should be parcelled out into eighteen areas specified in his Appendix II.
- (ii) The Wismar-Christianburg-Mackenzie Area should be one Authority.
- (iii) Bartica and Morawhanna should be retained as local authorities.
- (iv) A single Greater Georgetown area should be created.
- (v) New Amsterdam should retain its separate identity.

Dr. Marshall's hope that the system of local government recommended by him might be established not later than 1958 has not, as I am informed, been fulfilled, but in so far as he found already established units of local government or recommended, after his expert investigation, the creation of any particular unit I have been anxious that my recommendations for national constituencies should not clash unnecessarily with his recommendations for local government units.

Accordingly, in reviewing my proposed constituencies seriatim I have indicated how far they accord with what I have called the Marshall units.

G. QUOTA OF POPULATION

(a) The total population estimated by the recent Census is about 560,000 and once the total number of recommended seats has been fixed it only requires arithmetic to arrive at what I call hereafter "the quota of population". This quota in the case of 35 seats is about 16,000 persons and for 32 seats would have been about 17,500 persons.

(b) A question arose for my consideration as to the meaning of the word 'population' in my Terms of Reference. The first fruits of the Census which were placed at my disposal dealt with the adult population of the various enumeration districts, which is obviously very much less than the total population, and accordingly I was soon afterwards supplied with details of the total population. There is a possible argument that since the next election is to be on the basis of adult suffrage as were the last two elections, it is not logical to create and define constituencies by reference to total population which will include those too young to have a vote.

If the proportion of adult to total population were substantially uniform as between the various areas the point would be of no importance, but it is quite clear from the figures before me and the advice which I have received that there is no such uniformity. For instance, a higher birth rate will tend to result in a lower proportion of adults, whilst a higher death rate among adults will tend in the same direction, and these conditions are known to vary in different areas.

It is to be observed, on the other hand, that the work which I am asked to perform is not solely required for the moment and that as time goes on those who are not at present old enough to vote will obtain the suffrage.

In any case I am bound by the language used in my Terms of Reference and I can find no sufficient justification for introducing in front of the word 'population' the word 'adult' which has not in fact been used by the Conference.

If the Conference had desired to make the areas of constituencies depend upon adult population or electorates I must presume that it would have said so.

H. APPLICATION OF QUOTA IN DELIMITING CONSTITUENCIES

(a) My Terms of Reference require that, except where, on account of special considerations, it is in my opinion desirable to disregard equality of numbers, electoral districts should be of approximately equal population.

I desire to emphasize the word "approximately".

That word can obviously be regarded as justifying, even apart from special considerations, a margin either way from the quota of 16,000, and in the Schedule of Constituencies I have noted the percentage above or below 16,000 of the estimated population in each constituency.

(b) The direction to aim at equality of population is not a novel one, having been often included in the directions to other electoral boundary commissions, but the circumstances of British Guiana are such as to make compliance with it exceptionally difficult.

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(c) In the end, after giving most careful consideration in every case to the possibility of so arranging the proposed constituency as to make it contain what I have called the quota of population, I have found myself driven by what are in my opinion adequate special considerations to recommend the creation of a considerable proportion of what I will call below-quota constituencies. It follows that, since the total number of seats is limited, I must also recommend the creation of a number of above-quota constituencies in order that there may be seats available for the below-quota constituencies.

(d) As to which should be selected as below-quota constituencies I have been guided by the examples of special considerations given in the Terms of Reference. As to which should be selected as the necessary above-quota constituencies the Waddington Report in Appendix I, paragraph 5, refers to "the accepted rule that the more closely knit urban constituencies can sustain a larger electorate than can those in the country", and I have selected the more closely populated areas accordingly.

In a later section of this Report I review any special considerations which have influenced me as regards any proposed constituency.

(e) I greatly admire the courageous optimism with which the inhabitants of this country have faced in the past, are still facing in the present, and will, as I hope and believe, face in the future, the grave difficulties presented by the natural features of their country, but I have not thought it right, although urged to do so by a good many representations, to take into account in making my recommendations schemes for future development brought to my notice which may ultimately increase the population of certain areas, but which are still only in the stage of planning.

I. METHOD OF FORMING CONSTITUENCIES

(a) The Electoral Districts for the last 3 General Elections, namely, those of 1947, 1953 and 1957, were all formed by an aggregation (with necessary minor variations) of a sufficient number of the Enumeration Sub-Districts used for the purpose of the then latest 1946 Census.

I have similarly framed my proposed constituencies by an appropriate aggregation of the 1274 Enumeration Sub-Districts used for the 1960 Census and in my Schedule of Constituencies I have indicated the Enumeration Sub-Districts comprised in each constituency.

(b) I desired to proceed in a logical geographical order and found it convenient to begin at the eastern boundary of the country, namely the Corentyne River, and proceed generally in a westward direction.

The Census Sub-Districts, on the other hand, are arranged in a different order, so that the last sub-district in one district is not next to the first sub-district in the adjoining district, as it is on the ground.

In aggregating sub-districts to form constituencies I have, of course, been controlled by the directions contained in my terms of Reference.

J. ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION

(a) Most of the representations made to me have laid great stress upon the correct apportionment of the seats available between the main areas into which British Guiana is divided by the historical and physical circumstances already mentioned and I believe that I have achieved such an apportionment.

(b) The following is an analysis of my distribution:—

Population	Seats	Below-quota	Above-Quota	Average Population
County of Berbice				
(Including New Amsterdam)				
142,063	9	4	5	15,784
East Coast Demerara				
85,258	5	2	3	17,051
East Bank Demerara				
33,282	2	1	1	16,641
Upper Demerara River				
16,198	1	—	1	16,198
West Demerara				
62,988	4	2	2	15,747
Greater Georgetown				
141,151	8	—	8	17,644
County of Essequibo				
79,480	6	5	1	13,247
<u>560,420</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	

K. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL CONSTITUENCIES

I — V. The Corentyne Constituencies

(a) The area which has given me most trouble is that part of Berbice known as the Corentyne which has a total population amounting to rather more than 5½ times the quota figure of 16,000.

(b) If the application of the quota figure to the total population of any large area arithmetically produces a whole number plus a fraction too large to be covered by the word "approximately", it is obviously necessary either —

- (i) to increase or decrease the area and its population so as to eliminate the fraction; or
- (ii) to allot seats as if the area and its population has been so increased or decreased.

I have very carefully considered which is the best and fairest way of dealing with the Corentyne area.

(c) It is bounded on the east by the Corentyne River, which is the International Boundary, and on the west by the Town of New Amsterdam, whilst it contains the Port Mourant Estate with a population of 9,925, the third largest aggregation in the whole country, which obviously should not be split between two constituencies and unless split prevents a lateral movement of boundaries.

(d) I have found nothing which can appropriately be added to the area of the Corentyne in order to bring its population up to approximately six times 16,000.

(e) With its present population six seats would represent an average population of only 15,267 per seat which would be the lowest average in any area except the County of Essequibo, where special considerations are universally agreed to be applicable.

Its ribbon development extends for 50 miles and has not the density of an urban area, but the ribbon is narrow and all the population (except the very small population on the upper reaches of the Corentyne River) live close to the Coast Road and are easily accessible by means of that road.

(f) I have myself viewed the whole of this coastal area, in the first instance from a low-flying airplane and subsequently by being driven along the Coastal Road in both directions, on one day between New Amsterdam and Whim and on the following day between New Amsterdam and the termination of the road at Crabwood Creek.

I am quite satisfied that whilst the Corentyne Area is not comparable with an urban area it is also not in the least comparable with the areas which have been generally recognised as entitled to preferential treatment.

(g) My allotment to it of five seats compares favourably with that advised for it by previous Commissions and I consider that, since I am giving the less populous areas of Berbice four below-quota seats, it is equitable that the necessary above-quota seats for that County should be provided by its more populous areas.

I — Corentyne River

I should have preferred to reduce the size of this constituency, but I am advised that there is no area to which the riverain part of it can be suitably attached except an adjoining area on the coast, that by reason of the link afforded by the river and community of interest such an attachment is appropriate, and that the lateral shifting of boundaries along the coast is, for reasons already expressed, impracticable.

Lot 67, where the constituency ends on the coast, is a Local Authority boundary.

II — Corentyne East

III — Corentyne Central

IV — Corentyne West

These 3 constituencies have been arranged so as to have approximately equal populations and natural western boundaries.

No. III includes the whole of the Port Mourant Estate already mentioned.

V — Berbice East

This constituency includes the right bank of the Canje but otherwise coincides with a proposed Marshall unit.

VI — New Amsterdam

The population of this constituency is substantially less than the quota, and having considered the divergent views expressed at my local meeting I am not satisfied that there is any appropriate means of increasing its area, but it is recommended as a separate unit in the Marshall Report.

Having regard to its history, its position as the County Town of Berbice and the fact that it is the only other large town in the country besides Georgetown, I agree that it ought to have a seat of its own, but on the other hand,

having regard to the size of its population, I cannot accede to the representations that it should receive more than one seat.

VII — Berbice River

This constituency has slightly the lowest population of any, and I have therefore explored every possibility of enlarging its area.

It contains settlements which stretch for over 150 miles up the Rivers Canje and Berbice and the sole means of communication between them and the plantations near the coast is by means of those rivers themselves.

Moreover, whereas the coastal plantations depend largely on sugar, this plays only a minor part on the left bank of the Canje, which depends largely on rice and cattle.

Furthermore, the bauxite operations at Kwakwani give special significance to the proposed Berbice River Constituency.

On the North, there is New Amsterdam which if it is to be retained as a separate constituency cannot part with any of its population and the same applies to the two constituencies in Western Berbice.

I have considered, but rejected, a suggestion to include Ituni Township which is linked by railway with Mackenzie and has bauxite workings in the same ownership.

The fact that there has been a Berbice River Constituency at each of the last three General Elections when the total number of seats was only 14, 24, and 14 respectively and the unanimity with which the proposals made to me for the distribution of seats have generally included one for the Berbice River fortifies me in my decision to ignore equality of population in this instance.

VIII — Berbice West

IX — Abary

Although the representations made to me have, in general, supported the allotment of two seats to Western Berbice, I have thought it right to explore the possibility of adding to that area since its total population, whilst too large for only one seat is too small to justify in itself the allotment of two seats.

Having seen the area and considered the information about it which has been given to me I consider it impracticable to add to it any area from the east of the Berbice River and since the recognised boundary between the counties of Berbice and Demerara has long been the Abary River I think it would be wrong to ignore that boundary by incorporating in a Berbice Constituency any area from the Demerara side of the Abary River.

I have therefore come to the conclusion that on account of special considerations West Berbice should be granted two seats.

X — Mahaicony

This constituency has a population somewhat below the quota but it coincides with one of the units of local government recommended by the Marshall Report and has well defined natural boundaries.

XI — Mahaica

The area of this constituency is generally recognised as a separate area, and to split it up would in my opinion be undesirable.

XII — Demerara Coast East

In this constituency there are existing local authorities and it cannot conveniently be enlarged at the expense of contiguous areas.

XIII — Demerara Coast Central

This constituency has slightly the largest population of any, but as it is closely populated it is one of those which can properly be selected as an above-quota area upon the principle noted in paragraph H hereof.

I have considered, however, whether its size could be reduced, but I am faced with the difficulty that at its eastern end there is the important Buxton-Friendship Local Authority with a population of 6,400 and at its western end the important Beterverwagting-Triumph Local Authority with a population of 8,000.

Accordingly I cannot reduce the area of this constituency without splitting one or other of these two important Local Authority areas and I feel sure that this would be undesirable.

The evidence at my local meeting satisfied me that the combination which I had in mind was likely to be acceptable.

XIV — Demerara Coast West

This brings to an end the list of Local Government Units on the coast of East Demerara which are recommended in the Marshall Report and since its population coincides so closely with the quota it calls for no further consideration.

XV; XVI; XXI; XXII

The Suburbs of Georgetown which are comprised in these 4 constituencies are not sparsely populated and the comparatively small excess of population over the quota needs no justification beyond that given in my general explanation with regard to above-quota constituencies.

XXII — Ruimveldt

This constituency is composed entirely of a well recognised district, and has almost the exact quota of population.

The total population of the Georgetown Suburbs comprised in the last 4 constituencies is 68,360 which is 7,100 less than the population delineated in Plan IV of the Marshall Report and gives an average of 17,090 for each constituency.

The remaining 7,100 are in an area comprising Meadow Bank to Agricola which is too small for a constituency of its own but can conveniently be combined in Constituency No. XXIII with other places on the East Bank of the Demerara River with which it has interests in common, and it has been so combined accordingly.

XVII to XX

The total population of Municipal Georgetown according to the Census figures is 72,791, which is less than sufficient for 5 seats even if the applicable quota were 16,000.

The population of Georgetown Suburbs, if Meadow Bank-Agricola be deducted is 68,360, making a combined total for Georgetown and its suburbs of 141,151, which would not justify even collectively the 9 seats which some representations have requested. There have also been suggestions that 10, 8, 7 and 6 seats are the appropriate number.

Bearing in mind the fact that there must be above-quota constituencies, if there are to be below-quota constituencies, and the recognised principles as to which seats should come within either category I have no doubt that there is a very strong case for giving Georgetown and its suburbs a total of not more than 8 seats, although with Meadow Bank-Agricola included the combined total population of Georgetown and its Suburbs would slightly exceed nine times 16,000.

I desire to point out that I have applied precisely the same criterion to other closely populated areas, just as I have applied the converse proposition to large sparsely populated areas.

On the other hand I consider that a total of 7 seats, giving an average of 20,164 per seat, would be too low for the whole area.

XXIV — Lower Demerara River

XXV — Upper Demerara River

During my meeting at Mackenzie it was pointed out that the distance from Atkinson Field to Great Falls is about 146 miles and that the interests in the riverain areas below Mackenzie had nothing in common with those of the Wismar-Mackenzie-Christianburg region.

I have therefore included in the Lower Demerara Constituency some areas which for the purpose of the Census were included in the Upper Demerara River District, and thus reduced the population of the Upper Demerara Constituency to almost exactly the quota figure.

The extent and nature of the area still comprised in it would not justify treating it as an above-quota area.

As already mentioned I have rejected a suggestion that Ituni Township should be included in the Berbice River Constituency.

XXVI — XXIX: West Demerara.

The population of this area is 62,988 which is almost exactly appropriate on a basis of 16,000 per seat for four seats. The difficulty which I have had is dividing the area up suitably. Dr. Marshall adopted the Canals Polder area with a population of 19,799 as one unit and the Boerasirie area with a population of only 10,200 as another unit, but he was not under my obligation to achieve approximate equality of population if possible.

With the assistance of my Advisers I have achieved a more equitable distribution.

XXX — Essequibo Islands.

As a result of a representation made to me I have included in this constituency the Caria-Caria District although it is situated on the mainland on the left bank of the Essequibo River.

The difficulties of communication, which I have observed for myself, justify the allotment of a separate seat, as has been generally recognised, but do not justify the allotment of more than one seat, which has been desired locally.

XXXI — Suddie

The rice estates on the Essequibo Coast up to Lima have been grouped together to form this constituency, which is another example of ribbon development connected by a coast road.

XXXII to XXXV.

Traditionally the Interior has always been divided into three broad regions, namely the North West, Mazaruni-Potaro and Rupununi covering areas of about

8,842, 21,555 and 37,380 square miles respectively which amount to 81.6% of the whole area of British Guiana.

The last four constituencies in the Schedule have all populations much less than the quota of 16,000 and the choice before me is to grant them no representation at all; or to add to them some area with which they have nothing in common and no speedy communication, except by air; or to grant them a seat although their population is so much below 16,000.

My Terms of Reference refer to an approximate equality of population and further allow me a discretion—

- (a) to increase the number of constituencies from 32 to 35, and
- (b) to take into account special considerations as warranting an inequality in populations between different constituencies.

I have no doubt that it will be proper to exercise my discretion in both respects so as to give these four constituencies representation.

The representations made to me have almost unanimously supported the grant of at least one seat to each of them.

XXXII — Pomeroon.

I agree with the Waddington Commission that this district, with which I have incorporated a small part of the Essequibo Coast, ought to have a seat of its own despite the fact that its population is substantially below 16,000.

It has its own distinct character and problems. It is linked together by the rivers included in it and has no other link which would justify adding it to any other district. The support for giving it one seat is general but the claim for more than one seat in my opinion insupportable.

XXXIII — North West.

This constituency corresponds exactly with the Administrative District of the same name.

Even when there have been only fourteen Electoral Districts, as in 1957, the North West has been one of them, and it is significant that in every single one of the representations which I have received, in so far as they deal with the whole country, at least one seat has been allotted to this district. It has a topography basically different from that of the coastal regions and has distinctive agricultural interests, namely, citrus, coffee, and ground provisions unlike the sugar and rice of the coastal regions.

The case for giving it more than one seat was well presented to me when I visited Mabaruma but in view of its population cannot succeed.

XXXIV — Mazaruni-Potaro.

This constituency also corresponds exactly with the Administrative District of the same name. It includes Bartica, a small town with a population of under 4,000 but an important centre close to the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni and Cuyuni Rivers.

The only long road in the whole country, apart from the coastal road, has been constructed from Bartica to Mahdia in the Potaro area and the usual route to the diamond and gold workings of the country has been through Bartica.

It is also the main centre of the timber industry.

I have been unable to think of any other district with which it could appropriately be combined and I have already noted the comments of the Waddington Commission as to the combination used for the 1947 and 1957 Elections.

According to the Map of Electoral District No. XII in Appendix III of the Report on the 1957 Election, the area of that Electoral District was no less than 51,290 square miles.

Once more the support for at least one seat is unanimous but the claim for more than one seat is not justified by the population.

XXXV — Rupununi.

This constituency also corresponds exactly with the Administrative District of the same name.

It used to require an arduous journey, lasting six weeks or more, to get to this area by using rivers obstructed by rapids and waterfalls, and although air travel has made a great difference this vast area is still a remote one with completely different interests to those of the coastal plantations.

Much of it is covered by unexploited forests, but there is an important ranching industry on the Savannahs and it also produces balata and tobacco.

It is one of the chief Amerindian areas.

The Waddington Commission recognised that it possessed a very distinct character but thought that its population figures did not justify the grant of separate representation.

The Robertson Commission in paragraph 83 of their Report expressed the view that it should have separate representation.

With 35 instead of 24 seats at my disposal I am clearly of opinion that at least one seat ought now to be granted to the Rupununi and I am fortified, as with the North West, by the unanimous support of all the representations made to me.

On the other hand I cannot accede to the request made locally for more than one seat although I recognise that to represent the whole constituency adequately will not be easy for one member.

L. SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUENCIES RECOMMENDED

(a) The attached Appendix IV contains particulars of my recommendations.

(b) I have allotted a number and name to each constituency.

Some of the names have been used before, and the others are those which I consider to be most appropriate.

(c) I have given the estimated population of each constituency as derived from the preliminary Census figures and the percentage by which it is above or below 16,000.

(d) I have then given a description in words of the boundaries of the constituency and I have also caused those boundaries to be delineated upon a map which I have signed.

(e) I have thought it convenient further to state the range of enumeration sub-districts comprised in each constituency.

(f) If, however, any discrepancy be subsequently discovered between the description in words of the boundaries and the delineation of them on the map

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or the particulars of enumeration sub-districts it is my intention that the description in words should prevail, and I recommend that the instrument creating the constituencies should provide accordingly.

M. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have to acknowledge gratefully the arrangements made by Your Excellency, and those co-operating with you, for my comfort during my stay in this country.

The loan of the Chief Secretary's house for my residence in Georgetown has been of particular value to me, and also the use of Government House during my stay at New Amsterdam.

Satisfactory publicity for my work has been obtained from the Press and the Radio Service.

I have already expressed my satisfaction with the help received from my three Advisers without which my task would have been difficult, if not impossible.

The Secretary of the Commission has throughout shown marked zeal and efficiency in making the arrangements for my journeys, my meetings, and the supply of any information which I have required, some of which he was well qualified to supply from his own knowledge of the country.

An efficient shorthand typist in the person of Miss T. A. Young has given me the necessary clerical assistance.

In conclusion I should like to record my deep appreciation of the friendly, courteous and cooperative way in which I have been received by all with whom I have come in contact, whatever their capacity, and my earnest hope that I have been able to do something towards a prosperous and happy future for them.

(Sgd.) HUGH HALLETT.

Georgetown.
British Guiana .
24th November, 1960.

APPENDIX I.

- (i) Nigeria Constituency Delimitation Report, 1958.
- (ii) Malayan Constituency Delineation Report, 1954.
- (iii) Central Office of Information Fact Sheet on British Guiana (December 1959).
- (iv) Central Office of Information Reference Pamphlet on British Guiana (August, 1959).
- (v) Notes on Living Conditions in British Guiana (Royal Commonwealth Society—August 1959)
- (vi) British Guiana Annual Report, 1958.
- (vii) British Guiana Annual Report, 1959.
- (viii) "British Guiana, the Land of Six Peoples" by Michael Swan.
- (ix) Report of the British Guiana Commission, 1927. (Cmd. 2841).
- (x) Report of the Constitutional Commission, 1950-1 (Colonial No. 280).
- (xi) British Guiana—Suspension of the Constitution, 1953 (Cmd. 8980).
- (xii) "What happened in British Guiana" by Cheddi Jagan.
- (xiii) Report of the Constitutional Commission, 1954 (Cmd. 9274).
- (xiv) Report on the General Election 1957, with Appendices.
- (xv) Report on Local Government by A. H. Marshall, 1955.
- (xvi) Report of Constitutional Conference, 1960. (Cmd. 998).
- (xvii) Map of British Guiana 1:500,000. Compiled by Lands & Mines Department (DCS Misc. 17, 1954) in four sheets.
- (xviii) Map of British Guiana 1:1,000,000. Compiled by Lands & Mines Department, 1958 (DCS Misc. 12 AB).

APPENDIX II

ITINERARY OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

- September 10th, 1960 — The Commissioner travelled to British Guiana from London by air, with overnight stops at New York and Trinidad.
- September 12th, 1960 — The Commissioner and Mr. G. W. Roberts, one of his Advisers, arrived in Georgetown from Trinidad.
- September 14th, 1960 — The Commissioner held a press conference at the Georgetown Office of the Government Information Services and subsequently a preliminary meeting with his Advisers.
- September 15th to 25th, 1960 — The Commissioner discussed with the Secretary and his Advisers what journeys he should make in order to see the country for himself and what meetings he should hold in order to receive verbal representations locally.
- A provisional programme drawn up in the light of this discussion was published in the Press on the 21st September.
- A detailed examination was made of the Census figures in conjunction with maps and with information supplied from their local knowledge by the Secretary and Advisers about the special features of each area.
- The problems presented by the directions contained in the terms of reference were discussed and a provisional scheme for dealing with them drafted.
- September 26th, 1960 — The Commissioner visited by air Mabaruma and Hosororo in the North West District and held a public meeting at Mabaruma.
- September 27th to 29th, 1960 — The Commissioner held further meetings with his Advisers in Georgetown.
- September 30th, 1960 — The Commissioner travelled by air to the Rupununi District where he visited by road St. Ignatius and held a public meeting at Lethem.
- October 1st, 1960 — The Commissioner visited by road the Amerindian Settlement at Nappi and returned to Georgetown by air.
- October 2nd and 3rd, 1960 — In Georgetown.
- October 4th, 1960 — The Commissioner travelled by air to Mackenzie where he held a public meeting.
- October 5th, 1960 — The Commissioner made a tour of the bauxite mine workings and processing plants and was shown the housing, medical, educational and social activities of the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, after which he returned to Georgetown by air.
- October 6th and 7th, 1960 — In Georgetown.

- October 8th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled by air to Bartica where he held his fourth public meeting. Afterwards he was driven along the first 14 miles of the Bartica-Potaro Road.
- October 9th,
1960 — The Commissioner left Bartica by air to visit the Kaieteur Falls returning to Georgetown in the evening.
- October 10th and
11th, 1960 — In Georgetown, considering the information obtained so far.
- October 12th
and 13th, 1960 — The Commissioner paid a visit to the British Guiana Museum where he saw the Curator.
- October 14th,
1960 — The Commissioner visited the Victoria Law Courts where he was shown round by the Acting Chief Justice.
- October 15th
1960 — The Commissioner visited Zoological Gardens.
- October 17th,
1960 — The Commissioner left Georgetown by air to stay at New Amsterdam and saw **en route** the whole of the coastal area between Ogle and New Amsterdam and also between New Amsterdam and the Corentyne River before turning back to descend at Everton where he visited the bauxite installations.

He was then driven into New Amsterdam where he called on the Mayor and in the afternoon was driven round the Town and its immediate surroundings in the company of the District Commissioner and the Acting Town Clerk.
- October 18th,
1960 — The Commissioner held a public meeting at the Town Hall of New Amsterdam and was subsequently taken in a launch for a tour of the Canje River and the nearest part of the Berbice River.
- October 19th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Whim by road and held a public meeting at Whim returning in the evening to New Amsterdam.
- October 20th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled from New Amsterdam to Crabwood Creek by road visiting the Skeldon Estate and factory and holding a meeting at Springlands, after which he returned by road to New Amsterdam.
- October 21st,
1960 — At New Amsterdam.
- October 22nd,
1960 — The Commissioner left New Amsterdam and crossed to Blairmont by launch where he held a public meeting. He subsequently visited the Blairmont Estate and travelled back from Blairmont to Georgetown by air.
- October 24th,
1960 — After calling upon the Mayor the Commissioner held a morning meeting in the Town Hall of Georgetown. No representations were made at this meeting.
- October 25th,
1960 — The Commissioner held a second morning meeting at the Town Hall of Georgetown when again no representations were made.

- October 26th,
1960 — The Commissioner held a third morning sitting at the Town Hall of Georgetown.
- October 27th,
1960 — The Commissioner had a further meeting with his Advisers and in the evening a fourth meeting in the Town Hall of Georgetown.
- October 28th
to 30th, 1960 — In Georgetown.
- October 31st,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Buxton by road and held a public meeting in the evening at the Vigilance Magistrate's Court.
- November 2nd,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Mahaica by road and held a public meeting there in the evening.
- November 4th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Providence by road and held a public meeting there in the evening.
- November 5th
to 7th, 1960 — In Georgetown.
- November 8th,
1960 — The Commissioner visited Bank Breweries.
- November 9th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Leonora by ferry and held a public meeting at Leonora, returning to Georgetown.
- November 10th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled to Leguan by ferry and road and held a public meeting at Leguan, after which he toured by road round that Island.
- November 11th,
1960 — The Commissioner travelled by air to Wakenaam and held a public meeting there. He subsequently travelled by launch to Supenaam Creek and by road to Suddie.
- November 12th,
1960 — The Commissioner held a public meeting at Suddie and later travelled 19 miles by road to Dartmouth and back to Suddie. Returned to Georgetown by air.
- November 14th
to 19th, 1960 — The Commissioner held final meetings with his Advisers.
- November 21st
to 24th, 1960 — The Commissioner was occupied in completing his Report, the Description of Constituencies and the necessary Maps.
- November 24th,
1960 — The Commissioner submitted to His Excellency the Governor his Report together with Appendices and files recording the representations received by him.
- Commissioner is due to leave Georgetown by air for London on the morning of the 30th November, 1960.

APPENDIX III

Representations were made to the Commission by the following bodies and individuals:

(a) **Written Memoranda**

1. Mrs. Hilda Andrews.
2. Mr. H. Armogan.
3. Mr. J. P. Barrados.
4. Bartica Village Council.
5. Belle Plaine, Sarah & Friendship Co-op Thrift & Credit Society.
6. Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association.
7. Mr. W. A. Blair.
8. British Guiana Rice Producers' Association.
9. British Guiana Teachers' Association.
10. Mr. Francis DeFreitas.
11. Dr. C. H. Denbow.
12. Mr. E. R. DeVieira.
13. East Bank (Berbice) Co-Operative Land Society Limited.
14. Mr. R. B. Gajraj, M.L.C.
15. Mr. Edwin I. Glen.
16. Mr. S. J. Gossai.
17. Guianese Independence Movement.
18. Mr. G. O. Henry.
19. Mr. M. K. Kamall.
20. Mr. H. C. King and others.
21. Shri G. S. Kolassar.
22. Mr. Theophilus Lee.
23. Mr. Howard I. London.
24. Mr. Osmund Lucas.
25. Melville, Sans Souci, Good Success Co-Operative Thrift & Credit Society Limited.
26. Mr. Joseph Milo and others.
27. Mr. Malcolm T. Moore.
28. National Labour Front.
29. Mr. C. V. Nunes.
30. Mr. Vibert Parvatan.
31. People's National Congress.
32. People's Progressive Party.
33. Mr. Latchmi Persaud.
34. Mr. B. Ivan Ralph.
35. Mr. B. S. Tiwari.
36. The Union of Local Authorities, East Berbice.
37. The Union of Local Authorities, Essequibo.

(b) **Oral Representations**(i) **Mabaruma :**

Mr. C. T. Broomes.
 Mr. Roy Bourne.
 Mr. William Solomon.
 Mr. C. Daniels.
 Mr. S. Arjoon, Jnr.
 Mr. Stephen Campbell, M.L.C.

(ii) **Lethem :**

Mr. Howard London.
 Mr. I. A. Johnson.
 Mr. E. E. Melville.
 Mr. R. McCammon.
 Mr. C. Kiewenkerk.
 Mr. H. James.
 Mr. Euborn Francis.
 Mr. Dick Lorentino.

(iii) **Mackenzie :**

Mr. Robert Jordan.
 Mr. Basil Haynes.
 Mr. Festus Adams.
 Mr. Cecil Scott.
 Mr. W. G. G. Alvarez.
 Mr. Joseph Aaron.
 Mr. Edward Joseph.
 Mr. Fitz Caesar.
 Mr. Samuel Gravesande.
 Mr. A. W. Thomas.
 Mr. William George.

(iv) **Bartica :**

Mr. J. Fitzpatrick.
 Mr. A. Wyatt.
 Mr. C. D. Persaud
 Mr. R. E. Gilkes } representing the
 Bartica Village
 Council.
 Mr. G. O. Henry.

(v) **New Amsterdam :**

Mr. H. C. Spence }
 Mr. P. A. Branco } representing the
 Mr. E. A. Chap- } Berbice Chamber
 man } of Commerce.
 Mr. C. C. Bristol }

Mr. Alfred Ramlochand.

Mr. S. Ram-
 persaud }
 Mr. Subrati Khan } representing the
 Mr. S. Sukhu } Sheet Anchor-No.
 Mr. V. Sansculot } 2-Palmyra Local
 Mr. C. G. George } Authority.

(vi) **Whim :**

Mr. H. P. Benn.
 Pandit B. S. Tiwari.

(vii) **Springlands :**

- Mr. M. Poonai.
 - Mr. A. Tiam-Fook
 - Mr. S. H. Raha-man
 - Mr. Ramnauth
 - Mr. B. R. Seeamber.
 - Mr. Abdool Salim.
- } representing the
78-79 Local
Authority.

(viii) **Blairmont :**

- Miss Mildred Cambridge.

(ix), (x), (xi) & (xii) **Georgetown :**

- Mr. Theophilus Lee.
 - Mrs. Bibi Betty Kalloo.
 - Mr. S. Outar
 - Mr. Shruti Kant
 - Mr. C. Gray
 - Mrs. E. Whyte
 - Mr. V. Martindale.
- } representing the
American Aryan
League.
- } representing the
National Labour
Front.

(xiii) **Buxton :**

- Mr. J. S. Talbot
 - Mr. John Abrams
 - Mr. Charles Gardner
 - Mr. George Bryan
- } representing the
Buxton-Friend-
ship Village
Council.

(xiv) **Mahaica :**

- Mr. Someer Singh.
- Mr. William Paul.
- Mr. Alfred Veeren.

(xv) **Providence :**

- Dr. C. Jagan
 - Mr. B. H. Benn
 - Dr. F. R. Jacob
 - Mr. M. Fitzpatrick
 - Mr. Lallchand
 - Mr. Rajkumar
 - Mr. J. Remington
 - Mr. H. A. Smith
 - Mr. H. S. Cameron
 - Mr. Brijmohan
- } representing the
People's Progress-
ive Party.
- } representing the
Providence Hindu
Temple.
- } representing the
Craig Village
Council.

(xvi) **Leonora :**

- Mr. D. Ramlakhan.
- Mr. R. Benjamin.

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(xvii) Leguan :

- Mr. M. K. Kamall.
- Mr. Roopnarine.
- Mr. E. Drepaal.

(xviii) Wakenaam :

- Mr. A. Seymour.
 - Mr. A. T. Thorne.
 - Dr. M. H. Rahat
 - Mr. Ramsaroop
 - Mr. J. Harripaul.
- } representing the Hog Island Land Co-operative Society.

(xix) Suddie :

- Mr. D. G. Beaton
 - Mr. W. Dainty
 - Mr. S. Martin-boro
 - Mr. Joseph Henry
 - Mr. Edgar A. Beaton
 - Mr. C. V. Nunes
- } representing the Union of Local Authorities, Esse- quibo.

APPENDIX IV.

SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUENCIES.

SUMMARY

Constituency Number	Name	Estimated Population
I	Corentyne River	19,363
II	Corentyne — East	18,503
III	Corentyne — Central	18,238
IV	Corentyne — West	18,006
V	Berbice — East	17,435
VI	New Amsterdam	14,000
VII	Berbice River	9,985
VIII	Berbice West	14,190
IX	Abary	12,343
X	Mahaicony	15,043
XI	Mahaica	18,234
XII	Demerara Coast East	14,613
XIII	Demerara Coast Central	20,763
XIV	Demerara Coast West	16,605
XV	Kitty	18,374
XVI	Campbellville	16,392
XVII	Georgetown North	18,729
XVIII	Georgetown Central	18,824
XIX	Werk-en-Rust	17,065
XX	Georgetown South	18,173
XXI	La Penitence—Lodge	17,535
XXII	Ruimveldt	16,059
XXIII	Houston	17,999
XXIV	Lower Demerara River	15,283
XXV	Upper Demerara River	16,198
XXVI	Canals Polder	15,414
XXVII	Vreed-en-Hoop	17,286
XXVIII	Leonora	16,169
XXIX	Boerasirie	14,119
XXX	Essequibo Islands	15,414
XXXI	Suddie	17,086
XXXII	Pomeroon	12,179
XXXIII	North West	12,733
XXXIV	Mazaruni-Potaro	12,025
XXXV	Rupununi	10,043

CONSTITUENCY NO. I.

CORENTYNE RIVER **Estimated Population** **19,363**
 (= Quota Plus 21.0%)

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries :

- NORTH** A line, the prolongation of the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67 commencing on the divide between the Corentyne and Canje Rivers, and extending Eastwards to the said boundary; the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67 to the Corentyne River.
- EAST** The left bank Corentyne River from the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67 upwards to the 4th parallel of North Latitude.
- SOUTH** The 4th parallel of North Latitude due West from the Corentyne River to the watershed between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers.
- WEST** The watershed between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers Northwards from the 4th parallel of North Latitude to the watershed between the Corentyne and Canje Rivers; the watershed between the Corentyne and Canje Rivers Northwards to a line the prolongation of the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67.

(Including Enumeration Districts CR 1-1-1 to 1-1-4)
 EB 5-4-14 to 5-11-55)

CONSTITUENCY NO. II.

CORENTYNE—EAST

Estimated Population 18,503

(= Quota Plus 15.6%)

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries :—

NORTH AND EAST The Atlantic Ocean and the Corentyne River from the Less Beholden Drain — between Adventure and Hog Sty — to the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67.

SOUTH The boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67 and the prolongation thereof, westwards to the divide between the Corentyne and Canje Rivers.

WEST The divide between the Corentyne and Canje Rivers and between the Corentyne Coast and Canje River from the prolongation of the boundary between No. 68 (Carnarvon) and No. 67 to the Old Alness Water Path; the Old Alness Water Path Northeast to the Less Beholden Drain; the Less Beholden Drain Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts EB 4-4-21 to 4-6-39) EB 5-1-1 to 5-3-13)

CONSTITUENCY NO. IV.

CORENTYNE—WEST	Estimated Population	18,006
	(= Quota, Plus 12.5%)	

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the boundary between Gibraltar and Borlam Eastwards to the boundary between Rose Hall Village and Plantation Port Mourant.

EAST & SOUTH The boundary between Rose Hall Village and Plantation Port Mourant from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the back boundary of Rose Hall Village; the boundary line between the tracts of Crown Land held by Corentyne Sugar Co. Ltd., under Licence of Occupancy No. A 173, and Port Mourant Ltd., under Licence of Occupancy No. 2873 to the tract of Crown Land held by Plantation Port Mourant under Lease No. A5899; the boundary lines of the tracts held under Lease A5899 and Licence of Occupancy A173 South Westwards to the Southern boundary of Vreede en Vriendschap (R.B. Canje River).

WEST The western boundary line of the tract of Crown Land held by Corentyne Sugar Co. Ltd. under Licence of Occupancy No. A 173 Northwards from Vreede en Vriendschap (R.B. Canje River) to the boundary between Nos. 38 & 40 (Grand Canal Estates); the boundary between Nos. 38 & 40 to the boundary between Gibraltar and Borlam; the boundary between Gibraltar and Borlam Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts EB 3-1-1 to 3-6-35)

334

CONSTITUENCY NO. V.

BERBICE—EAST

Estimated Population 17,435

(= Quota Plus 9.0%)

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries and including Crab Island :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the Berbice River Eastwards to the boundary between Gibraltar and Borlam.

EAST The boundary between Gibraltar and Borlam Southwards from the Atlantic Ocean to the boundary between Nos. 38 and 40 (Grand Canal Estates); the boundary between Nos. 38 and 40 to the west boundary of the tract of Crown Land held by Corentyne Sugar Co. Ltd., under Licence of Occupancy No. A 173; the west boundary of the tract held under Licence of Occupancy No. A 173 to the Southern boundary of Vreede en Vriendschap (Canje River); the prolongation of the Southern boundary of Vreede en Vriendschap Eastwards to the Canal along the South western boundary of the tract of Crown Land held by the Proprietors of Plantation Port Mourant under Lease No. 2105; the said Canal Southwards to the Old Alness Water Path; the Old Alness Water Path North Eastwards to the divide between the Corentyne Coast and the Canje River; the divide between the Corentyne Coast and River, and the Canje River, Southwards to the source of the Canje River.

SOUTH & WEST The right bank Canje River from its source downwards to the Berbice River; the right bank Berbice River from the Canje River downwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts CC 1-1-1 to 1-1-3) EB 2-1-1 to 2-5-27)

CONSTITUENCY NO. VI.

NEW AMSTERDAM	Estimated Population	14,000
	(= Quota Minus 12.5%)	

That portion of the County of Berbice being the Town of New Amsterdam as defined by Section 6 of the New Amsterdam Town Council Ordinance Chapter 161 and the Ordnance Fort Lands up to the left bank Canje River within the following boundaries :—

- NORTH** The right bank Canje River from the Berbice River upwards to a point East of the Northern boundary of Smythfield.
- EAST** A line commencing at a point on the right bank Canje River East of the Northern boundary of Smythfield and extending Westwards across the Canje River to the Northern boundary of Smythfield; the Northern, Western and Southern boundaries of Smythfield to the Western boundary of Mt. Sinai; the Western boundary of Mt. Sinai to the Northern boundary of Overwinning.
- SOUTH** The Northern boundary of Overwinning from Mt. Sinai to the right bank Berbice River.
- WEST** The right bank Berbice River from the Northern boundary of Overwinning Northwards to the right bank Canje River.

(Including Enumeration Districts Part of NA 1-1-1)
NA 1-1-2 to 1-4-18)

336

CONSTITUENCY NO. VII.

BERBICE RIVER

Estimated Population 9,985

(=Quota Minus 37.6%)

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries, but excluding the mining settlement of Ituni :—

NORTH A line, the prolongation of the boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland, commencing on the watershed between the Berbice and Abary Rivers and extending Eastwards to the said boundary; the boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland Eastwards to the Berbice River; a line across the Berbice River to the Southern boundary of New Amsterdam; the Southern and Eastern boundaries of New Amsterdam and the Northern boundary of Smythfield to the Canje River; a line across the Canje River Eastwards to the right bank.

EAST The right bank Canje River upwards to the source of the river; the watershed between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers Southwards to the 4th parallel of North Latitude.

SOUTH The 4th parallel of North Latitude from the watershed between the Corentyne and Berbice Rivers due west to the watershed between the Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

WEST The watersheds between the Berbice and Essequibo Rivers, the Berbice and Demerara Rivers and the Berbice and Abary Rivers from the 4th parallel of North Latitude Northwards to a line, the prolongation of the boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland.

(Including Enumeration Districts Part of NA 1-1- 1)
BR 1-1-1 to 1-1- 4)
EB 1-1-1 to 1-2-13)

CONSTITUENCY NO. VIII.

BERBICE WEST	Estimated Population	14,190
	(=Quota, Minus 11.3%)	

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries :—

- NORTH AND EAST** The Atlantic Ocean and the Berbice River from the boundary between Catherina's Lust (Fort Wellington) and Naarstigheid (Pln. Bath) to the boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland.
- SOUTH** The boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland from the Berbice River, and the prolongation thereof Westwards to the watershed between the Berbice and Abary Rivers.
- WEST** The watershed between the Berbice and Abary Rivers North Westwards from a line, the prolongation of the boundary between Ithaca Village and Gelderland, to a line, the prolongation of the boundary between Catherina's Lust (Fort Wellington) and Naarstigheid (Pln. Bath); the said boundary North Eastwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts WB 1-7-31 to 1-11-63)

338

CONSTITUENCY NO. IX.

ABARY

Estimated Population 12,343

(=Quota Minus 22.9%)

That portion of the County of Berbice within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the left bank Abary River, South Eastwards to the boundary between Catherina's Lust (Fort Wellington) and Naarstigheid (Pln. Bath).

EAST AND SOUTH The boundary between Catherina's Lust (Fort Wellington) and Naarstigheid (Pln. Bath) and the prolongation thereof from the Atlantic Ocean to the watershed between the Berbice and Abary Rivers; the said watershed southwards to the source of the Abary River.

WEST The left bank Abary River from its source downwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts WB I-1-1 to 1-6-30)

CONSTITUENCY NO. X.

MAHAICONY Estimated Population 15,043

(=Quota Minus 6.0%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the left bank Mahaica River to the left bank Abary River.

EAST The left bank Abary River from the Atlantic Ocean upwards to the source of the river.

SOUTH The watershed between the Abary-Mahaicony-Mahaica Rivers and the Wiruni River (Berbice River) from the source of the Abary River to the source of the Mahaica River.

WEST The watershed between the Demerara and Mahaica Rivers from the source of the Mahaica River Northwards to Badarima Creek; the left bank Badarima Creek downwards to the Lamaha Creek; the left bank Lamaha Creek downwards to the Lamaha Canal; the Western edge of the Lamaha Canal Northwards to the East Demerara Conservancy Canal; the East Demerara Conservancy Canal Eastwards to Flagstaff and Southwards to a line the prolongation of the southern boundary of Huntley (Cane Grove Estate); the said line and the southern boundary of Huntley Eastwards to the left bank Mahaica River; the left bank Mahaica River downwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts MR 1-1-1 to 1-1-4) MCR 1-1-1 to 1-1-6) ED 4-1-1 to 4-1-24)

340

CONSTITUENCY NO. XI.

MAHAICA

**Estimated
Population 18,234**

(= Quota Plus 14.0%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

- NORTH** The Atlantic Ocean from the boundary between Nabaclis and John, Eastwards to the left bank Mahaica River.
- EAST** The left bank Mahaica River from the Atlantic Ocean upwards to the southern boundary of Huntley (Cane Grove Estate).
- SOUTH** The southern boundary of Huntley and the prolongation thereof Westwards to the East Demerara Water Conservancy Canal; the said Canal North Eastwards and North Westwards to the boundary between Nabaclis and John.
- WEST** The boundary between Nabaclis and John from the East Demerara Conservancy Canal, Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts ED 3-10-55 to 3-17-105)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XII.

DEMERARA COAST EAST	Estimated Population	14,613
		(=Quota Minus 8.7%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the boundary between Friendship and Vigilance, Eastwards to the boundary between Nabaclis and John.

EAST The boundary between Nabaclis and John from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the East Demerara Conservancy Canal.

SOUTH The East Demerara Conservancy Canal from the boundary between Nabaclis and John, Westwards to the boundary between Friendship and Vigilance.

WEST The boundary between Friendship and Vigilance from the East Demerara Conservancy Canal Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts ED 3-5-24 to 3-9-54)

344

CONSTITUENCY NO. XIII.

DEMERARA COAST CENTRAL	Estimated Population	29,763
		(= Quota Plus 29.8%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention, Eastwards to the boundary between Friendship and Vigilance.

EAST The boundary between Friendship and Vigilance from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the East Demerara Conservancy Canal.

SOUTH The East Demerara Conservancy Canal from the boundary between Friendship and Vigilance Westwards to the boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention.

WEST The boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention from the East Demerara Conservancy Canal Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts ED 2-6-36 to 2-11-67)
ED 3-1-1 to 3-4-23)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XIV.

DEMERARA COAST WEST	Estimated Population	16,605
	(= Quota Plus 3.8%)	

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the Western side of the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry Eastwards to the boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention.

EAST The boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the East Demerara Conservancy Canal.

SOUTH The East Demerara Conservancy Canal from the boundary between Beterverwagting and La Bonne Intention westwards to the Lamaha Canal.

WEST The Lamaha Canal from its junction with the East Demerara Conservancy Canal Northwards to the junction with the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry; the Western side of the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts ED 2-1-1 to 2-5-35)

3114

CONSTITUENCY NO. XV.

KITTY

Estimated
Population 18,374

(= Quota Plus 14.8%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries :—

NORTH

The Atlantic Ocean from the Kitty Groyne to the Western side of the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry.

EAST

The Western side of the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the Lamaha Canal.

SOUTH

The Lamaha Canal from the Western side of the Company Path between Cummings Lodge and Industry to the centre line of the middle walk dam between Bel Air and Campbellville (Blygezicht).

WEST

The centre line of the middle walk dam between Bel Air and Campbellville (Blygezicht) Northwards to the centre of the East Coast Railway; the centre line of the said railway, south westwards to the Western edge of the trench on the Eastern side of McDougal Street; the Western edge of the trench on the Eastern side of McDougal Street to the Cummings Canal; the Northern edge of the Cummings Canal Westwards to the Eastern edge of the trench on the West side of Vlissengen Road; the Eastern edge of the said trench and the prolongation thereof Northwards to the Kitty Groyne.

(Including Enumeration Districts GT 3- 7-1 to 3- 7-6)
GT 3- 8-1 to 3- 8-5)
GT 3- 9-1 to 3- 9-6)
GT 3-10-1 to 3-10-6)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XVIII.

GEORGETOWN CENTRAL	Estimated Population	18,824
(= Quota Plus 17.7%)		

That portion of the City of Georgetown as defined by Section 4 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 152, within the following boundaries :—

- NORTH A line, the prolongation of the centre line of Bentinck Street, commencing on the right bank Demerara River and extending Eastwards along the centre line of Bentinck and Middle Streets to Cummings Street; Southwards along the centre line of Cummings Street to Church Street; Eastwards along the centre line of Church Street to the prolongation of the Eastern edge of the trench on the west side of Vlissengen Road.

- EAST A line following the Eastern edge of the trench on the West side of Vlissengen Road from the centre line of Church Street to the centre line of Hadfield Street.

- SOUTH The centre line of Hadfield Street and the prolongation thereof Westwards to the Demerara River.

- WEST The right bank Demerara River from the prolongation of the centre line of Hadfield Street to the prolongation of the centre line of Bentinck Street.

(Including Enumeration Districts	GT 1- 5-3	to	1- 5-5)
	GT 1- 6-1	to	1- 6-5)
	GT 1- 8-1	to	1- 8-6)
	GT 1-11-1	to	1-11-6)
	GT 1-12-1	to	1-12-7)
	GT 1-13-1	to	1-13-6)
	GT 1-14-1	to	1-14-6)
	GT 1-15-1	to	1-15-6)
	GT 1-16-1	to	1-16-5)

348

CONSTITUENCY NO. XIX.

Estimated Population	WERK-EN-RUST	17,065
		(= Quota Plus 6.7%)

That portion of the City of Georgetown as defined by Section 4 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance Chapter 152, within the following boundaries :—

NORTH A line, the prolongation of the centre line of Hadfield Street commencing on the right bank Demerara River and extending Eastwards along the centre line of Hadfield Street to a point south of the eastern edge of the trench on the west side of Vlissengen Road.

EAST A line following the eastern edge of the trench on the west side of Vlissengen Road and Cemetery Road, from the centre line of Hadfield Street Southwards to the centre line of Princes Street.

SOUTH The centre line of Princes Street, and the prolongation thereof, from the Cemetery Road, Westwards to the right bank Demerara River.

WEST The right bank Demerara River from the prolongation of the centre line of Princes Street, Northwards to the prolongation of the centre line of Hadfield Street.

- (Including Enumeration Districts
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|---|
| GT 1-17-1 | to | 1-17-6 |) |
| GT 1-18-1 | to | 1-18-7 |) |
| GT 1-19-1 | to | 1-19-6 |) |
| GT 1-20-1 | to | 1-20-6 |) |
| GT 1-21-1 | and | 1-21-2 |) |
| GT 1-22-1 | to | 1-22-3 |) |
| GT 1-23-1 | to | 1-23-6 |) |
| GT 1-24-1 | to | 1-24-6 |) |

CONSTITUENCY NO. XX.

GEORGETOWN SOUTH **Estimated Population** **18,173**
 (= Quota Plus 13.6%)

That portion of the City of Georgetown as defined by Section 4 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance Chapter 152, within the following boundaries:—

NORTH A line, the prolongation of the Centre line of Princes Street commencing on the right bank Demerara River and extending Eastwards along the centre line of Princes Street and the prolongation thereof to the Lamaha Canal.

EAST The Western edge of the Lamaha Canal Southwards to the prolongation of the centre line of Sussex Street.

SOUTH A line, the prolongation of the centre line of Sussex Street westwards from the Lamaha Canal to Callender Street; the centre line of Callender Street Southwards to the Northern edge of the La Penitence Navigation Canal (Punt Trench); the Northern edge of the La Penitence Navigation Canal (Punt Trench) and the prolongation thereof Westwards to the right bank Demerara River.

WEST The right bank Demerara River from the prolongation of the Northern edge of the La Penitence Navigation Canal (Punt Trench) Northwards to the prolongation of the centre line of Princes Street.

- (Including Enumeration Districts
- GT 1-21-3 to 1-21-7)
 - GT 1-22-4 to 1-22-7)
 - GT 1-25-1 to 1-25-5)
 - GT 1-26-1 to 1-26-5)
 - GT 1-27-1 to 1-27-5)
 - GT 1-28-1 to 1-28-5)
 - GT 1-29-1 to 1-29-6)
 - GT 1-30-1 to 1-30-7)
 - GT 1-31-1 to 1-31-7)

350

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXI.

LA PENITENCE—LODGE	Estimated Population	17,535
	(= Quota Plus	9.6%)

The two portions of the County of Demerara, defined below as (a) and (b).

(a) *La Penitence* — that portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:—

NORTH The Northern edge of La Penitence Navigation Canal (Punt Trench) Eastwards from the Demerara River to Callender Street; the centre line of Callender Street Northwards to Sussex Street; the centre line of Sussex Street and the prolongation thereof Eastwards to the Lamaha Canal; the Southern edge of the Lamaha Canal to the Eastern boundary of La Penitence.

EAST The Eastern boundary of La Penitence (Western edge of the Lamaha Canal).

SOUTH The Northern side of the Company Path between La Penitence and Ruimveldt (Laing Avenue) from the Western edge of the Lamaha Canal Westwards to the Demerara River.

WEST The right bank Demerara River from the Northern side of the Company Path between La Penitence and Ruimveldt (Laing Avenue) Northwards to the Northern edge of the La Penitence Navigation Canal (Punt Trench).

(b) *Lodge* — that portion within the following boundaries:—

NORTH The Northern edge of the Lamaha Canal Eastwards to the Western boundary of Sophia.

EAST The Western edge of the Lamaha Canal Southwards to the centre line of Princes Street.

SOUTH The centre line of Princes Street Westwards to Cemetery Road.

WEST A line following the Eastern edge of the trench on the West side of Vlissengen Road and Cemetery Road from the centre line of Princes Street to the Northern edge of the Lamaha Canal.

- (Including Enumeration Districts
- GT 2-1-1 to 2-1-5)
 - GT 2-2-1 to 2-2-4)
 - GT 3-1-1 to 3-1-5)
 - GT 3-2-1 to 3-2-5)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXII.

RUIIMVELDT	Estimated Population	16,059
	(= Quota Plus 0.3%)	

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:—

NORTH

The Northern side of the Company Path between La Penitence and Ruimveldt (Laing Avenue) from the right bank Demerara River Eastwards to the Western edge of the Lamaha Canal.

EAST

The Western edge of the Lamaha Canal from the Company Path between La Penitence and Ruimveldt Southwards to the Company Path between Ruimveldt and Houston.

SOUTH

The Northern side of the Company Path between Ruimveldt and Houston Westwards from the Lamaha Canal to the Demerara River.

WEST

The right bank Demerara River from the Northern side of the Company Path between Ruimveldt and Houston Northwards to the Northern side of the Company Path between La Penitence and Ruimveldt.

(Including Enumeration Districts

GT 2-3-1 to 2-3-7)
GT 2-4-1 to 2-4-7)
GT 2-5-1 to 2-5-7)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXIII.

HOUSTON

**Estimated
Population 17,999**

(= Quota Plus 12.5%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:—

**NORTH
AND
EAST**

The Northern side of the Company Path between Ruimveldt and Houston from the Demerara River Eastwards to the Lamaha Canal; the Lamaha Canal Southwards to a point due East of the Southern boundary line of Anna Maria (Canal No. 3).

SOUTH

A line commencing on the Lamaha Canal at a point due East of the Southern boundary of Anna Maria and extending West to the Southern boundary of Anna Maria; the Southern boundaries of Anna Maria, Utrecht, Woerden, Watville, Two Friends, Prosperity, Mocha and Arcadia; the Western boundary of Arcadia Northwards to the boundary between Prospect and Little Diamond; the boundary between Prospect and Little Diamond Westwards to the Demerara River.

WEST

The right bank Demerara River downwards from the boundary between Prospect and Little Diamond to the Northern side of the Company Path between Ruimveldt and Houston.

(Including Enumeration Districts GT 2-6- 1 to 2-6- 7)
GT 2-7- 1 to 2-7- 8)
ED 1-5-27 to 1-7-50)

356

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXV.

	Estimated	
UPPER DEMERARA RIVER	Population	16,198
	(= Quota Plus	1.1%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries and including the mining settlement of Ituni:—

NORTH The left bank Arabaio River (left bank Demerara River) from its source to its mouth; a line across the Demerara River to the mouth of the Moblissa River; the right bank Moblissa River upwards to its source on the watershed between the Demerara and Mahaica Rivers.

EAST The watersheds between the Demerara and Mahaica Rivers, the Demerara and Mahaicony Rivers and the Demerara and Berbice Rivers, Southwards from the source of the Moblissa River to the 5th parallel of North Latitude.

SOUTH The 5th parallel of North Latitude due West from the watershed between the Demerara and Berbice Rivers, crossing the Demerara River, to the watershed between the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers.

WEST The watershed between the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers Northwards from the 5th parallel of North Latitude to the source of the Arabaio River.

(Including Enumeration Districts DR 1-2- 9 and part of 1- 2-11)
DR 1-3-12 to 1-10-53)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXVI.

CANALS POLDER	Estimated Population	15,414
	(=Quota Minus 3.7%)	

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:—

- NORTH** The Southern bank of the Boerasirie Canal (West Demerara Conservancy) from the watershed between the Demerara and Boerasirie Rivers at a point opposite the Uitvlugt Middle Walk Eastwards to the back boundary of Plantation Versailles; the South boundary of Versailles to the West boundary of Goed Fortuin; the West or back boundaries of Goed Fortuin, Schoon Ord and La Grange Southwards to Canal No. 1; the Northern edge of Canal No. 1 Eastwards to the Demerara River; a line due East across the Demerara River to its right bank.
- EAST** The right bank Demerara River from a point East of Canal No. 1 upwards to the boundary between Prospect and Little Diamond; a line due West across the Demerara River to the left bank; the left bank Demerara River upwards to the Kamuni River.
- SOUTH** The right bank Kamuni River from its mouth upwards to its source.
- WEST** The watershed between Demerara and Essequibo Rivers and the Demerara and Boerasirie Rivers from the source of the Kamuni River Northwards to the Southern edge of the Boerasirie Canal (West Demerara Conservancy) at a point opposite the Uitvlugt Middle walk.

(Including Enumeration Districts WD 3-2-10 to 3-7-45)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXVII.

VREED-EN-HOOP	Estimated Population	17,286
	(= Quota Plus	8.0%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:—

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie Eastwards to the mouth of the Demerara River; a line due East across the Demerara River to its right bank.

EAST The right bank Demerara River upwards to a point due East of the Northern edge of Canal No. 1 on the left bank.

SOUTH A line commencing at a point on the right bank Demerara River due East of the Northern edge of Canal No. 1 and extending West to the left bank Demerara River; the Northern edge of Canal No. 1 Westwards to the Western or back boundary of La Grange; the Western boundaries of La Grange, Meer Zorgen, Schoon Ord and Good Fortuin Northwards to the boundary between Goed Fortuin and Versailles; the Southern boundary of Versailles Westwards to the Boerasirie Canal (West Demerara Conservancy); the Southern edge of the Boerasirie Canal Westwards to a point opposite the boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie.

WEST The boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie from the Boerasirie Canal Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts	WD 2-6-30	to	2-6-34)
	WD 2-5-37	to	2-5-42)
	WD 2-6-43	and	2-6-44)
	WD 2-8-45	and	2-8-46)
	WD 2-7-47	to	2-7-54)
	WD 2-8-55	to	2-8-59)
	WD 3-1- 1	to	3-1- 9)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXVIII .

LEONORA

Estimated
Population 16,169
(= Quota Plus 1.0%)

That portion of the County of Demerara within the following boundaries:-

NORTH The Atlantic Ocean from the Uitvlugt Middle Walk Eastwards to the boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie.

EAST The boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie from the Atlantic Ocean Southwards to the Boerasirie Canal (West Demerara Conservancy).

SOUTH The Southern edge of the Boerasirie Canal Westwards from the boundary between Windsor Forest and La Jalousie to the Uitvlugt Middle Walk.

WEST The Uitvlugt Middle Walk from the Boerasirie Canal Northwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

- (Including Enumeration Districts WD 1-5-36 to 1-5-42)
- WD 2-1- 1 to 2-4-29)
- WD 2-4-35 and 2-4-36)

358

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXIX.

BOERASIRIE	Estimated Population	14,119
	(=Quota Minus 11.8%)	

Those portions of the Counties of Demerara and Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH The right bank Essequibo River from Parika Stelling downwards to the mouth of the Boerasirie River; the Atlantic Ocean from the Boerasirie River Eastwards to the Uitvlugt Middle Walk.

EAST The Uitvlugt Middle Walk Southwards to the Boerasirie Canal (West Demerara Conservancy); the watershed between the Demerara and Boerasirie Rivers and the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers Southwards to the source of the Makouria River.

SOUTH AND WEST The right bank Makouria River from its source downwards to the Essequibo River; the right bank Essequibo River from the Makouria River downwards to Parika Stelling.

(Including Enumeration Districts WD 1-1-1 to 1-4-35)
E 6-1-1 to 6-1-4)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXX.

ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS	Estimated Population	15,414
	(=Quota Minus	3.7%)

That portion of the County of Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH

By a line across the mouth of the Essequibo River from the Northernmost tip of Tiger Island to the Northernmost tip of Dauntless (Leguan Island) and thence to the mouth of the Boerasirie River.

EAST

The right bank Essequibo River from the mouth of the Boerasirie River upwards to a point due East of the mouth of the Tiger River on the left bank.

SOUTH

A line from the right bank Essequibo River commencing at a point due East of the mouth of Tiger River and extending across the Essequibo River to the mouth of Tiger River; the left bank Tiger River upwards to its source.

WEST

The watershed between the Essequibo and Cuyuni Rivers from the source of Tiger River to the source of the Supenaam River; the left bank Supenaam River downwards to its mouth; the left bank Essequibo River from the mouth of the Supenaam River downwards to a point due West of the Northernmost tip of Tiger Island; a line due East to the Northernmost tip of Tiger Island.

(Including Enumeration Districts	E 3-3-6)
	E 4-1-1 to 4-1-7)
	E 4-2-1 to 4-2-4)
	E 4-3-1 to 4-3-9)
	E 5-1-1 to 5-1-7)
	E 5-2-1 to 5-2-8)
	E 7-1-1 to 7-1-3)
	E 8-1-1 to 8-1-6)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXXI

SUDDIE	Estimated Population	17,086
	(= Quota Plus 6.8%)	

That portion of the County of Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH A line commencing on the watershed between Pomeroon River and the Essequibo Coast due West of the boundary between Lima and Coffee Grove and extending Eastwards to the said boundary; the boundary between Lima and Coffee Grove to the Atlantic Ocean.

EAST The Atlantic Ocean and the left bank Essequibo River from the boundary between Lima and Coffee Grove to the left bank Supenaam River.

SOUTH The left bank Supenaam River from its mouth upwards to its source.

WEST The watershed between the Supenaam and Pomeroon Rivers and the Pomeroon River and the Essequibo Coast from the source of the Supenaam River North Eastwards to a point due West of the boundary between Lima and Coffee Grove.

- (Including Enumeration Districts
- E 2—2—4 to 2—2—9)
 - E 2—3—1 to 2—3—4)
 - E 2—4—1 to 2—4—6)
 - E 2—5—1 to 2—5—5)
 - E 2—6—1)
 - E 3—1—1 to 3—1—8)
 - E 3—2—1 to 3—2—8)
 - E 3—3—1 to 3—3—5)

CONSTITUENCY NO . XXXII.

POMEROON Estimated Population 12,179

(=Quota Minus 23.9%)

That portion of the County of Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH AND EAST The Atlantic Ocean from the mouth of the Pomeroon River to the boundary between Coffee Grove and Lima; the boundary between Coffee Grove and Lima and the prolongation thereof westwards to the watershed between the Pomeroon River and the Essequibo Coast; the watersheds between the Pomeroon River and the Essequibo Coast and the Pomeroon and Supenaam Rivers to the watershed between the Supenaam and Cuyuni Rivers at the source of the Supenaam River.

SOUTH The watershed between the Supenaam, Pomeroon and Cuyuni Rivers from the source of the Supenaam River Westwards to the source of the Pomeroon River.

WEST The watershed between the Pomeroon and Waini Rivers; the watershed between the Akawini and Manawarin Rivers, the watershed between the Akawini and Wakapau Rivers; a line in a north-westerly direction to the Wakapau River at the mouth of the Hanabasaigia River; the left bank Wakapau to its mouth; the left bank Pomeroon to its mouth.

- (Including Enumeration District E 1-1-1 to 1-1-3) E 1-2-1 to 1-2-7) E 1-3-1 to 1-3-4) E 1-4-1 to 1-4-2) E 2-1-1 to 2-1-9) E 2-2-1 to 2-2-3) E 3-4-1 to 3-4-2)

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CONSTITUENCY NO. XXXIII.

NORTH WEST	Estimated Population	12,733
	(=Quota Minus 20.4%)	

That portion of the County of Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH By the Atlantic Ocean from Punta Playa to the mouth of the Pomeroun River.

EAST By the left bank Pomeroun River to the mouth of the Wakapau River, thence by the left bank Wakapau River to the mouth of Hanabasaigia River, thence by a line in a south easterly direction to the watershed between the Wakapau and Akawini Rivers, thence along this watershed to the watershed between the Akawini and Manawarin Rivers thence along this watershed to the watershed between the Pomeroun and Waini Rivers, thence along this watershed to the source of the Pomeroun River.

SOUTH By the watershed between the Cuyuni and the Waini and Barama Rivers from the source of the Pomeroun River to the source of the Akarabisi River.

WEST By the boundary between the Colony and Venezuela from the source of the Akarabisi River to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Including Enumeration Districts NW 1—1—1 to 1—2—8)
NW 2—1—1 to 2—2—18)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXXIV.

MAZARUNI-POTARO	Estimated Population	12,025
	(=Quota Minus 24.8%)	

That portion of the County of Essequibo within the following boundaries:—

NORTH The watershed between the Barama, Waini, Pomeroon and Supenaam and Groete Rivers on the North and the Cuyuni River on the South, from the boundary between the Colony and Venezuela at the source of the Akarabisi River, Eastwards to the source of Tiger River; the left bank Tiger River downwards to its mouth; a line due East across the Essequibo River to the right bank; the right bank Essequibo River upwards to Makouria River; the right bank Makouria River upwards to its source.

EAST The watershed between the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers from the source of Makouria River Southwards to the 5th parallel of North Latitude.

SOUTH The 5th parallel of North Latitude from the watershed between the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers due West to the boundary between the Colony and Brazil (the Ireng River); the boundary between the Colony and Brazil to the tri-national boundary beacon on Mt. Roraima.

WEST The boundary between the Colony and Venezuela from the tri-national boundary beacon on Mt. Roraima to the source of the Akarabisi River.

- (Including Enumeration Districts
- MP 1—1—1 to 1—1—12)
 - MP 2—1—13 to 2—1—16)
 - MP 3—1—17 to 3—1—18)
 - MP 4—1—21 to 4—2—37)
 - MP 5—1—38 to 5—1—46)

CONSTITUENCY NO. XXXV.

RUPUNUNI

Estimated
Population 10,043
(=Quota Minus 37.2%)

That portion of the Colony of British Guiana within the following boundaries:—

- NORTH** The 5th parallel of North Latitude from the boundary between the Colony and Brazil (Ireng River) due East to the watershed between the Demerara and Berbice Rivers; the said watershed Southwards to the 4th parallel of North Latitude; the 4th parallel of North Latitude due East to the Corentyne River.
- EAST** The left bank Corentyne River from the 4th parallel of North Latitude upwards to the source of the River.
- SOUTH** The boundary between the Colony and Brazil from the source of the Corentyne River Westwards to the source of the Takutu River.
- WEST** The boundary between the Colony and Brazil—along the Takutu and Ireng Rivers—from the source of the Takutu River Northwards to the 5th parallel of North Latitude.

(Including Enumeration Districts

RU 1-1-1	
RU 2-1-1	to 2-1-9)
RU 3-1-1	to 3-1-3)
RU 3-2-1	to 3-2-3)
RU 3-3-1	to 3-3-4)
RU 3-4-1	to 3-4-3)
RU 3-5-1	to 3-5-5)
RU 3-6-1	to 3-6-7)
RU 3-7-1	

APPENDIX V—MAPS

4 Maps are inserted in the pocket at back cover as follows :

- Map 1 — shewing all the constituencies of British Guiana.
- Map 1A — Extract from Map 1 enlarged to show the boundaries of the coastal constituencies in detail.
- Map 2 — shewing the New Amsterdam constituency.
- Map 3 — shewing the Greater Georgetown constituencies.