

THE DEMOCRAT

"FOR ST. KITTS"

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Bradshaw's Request for Arms

ACCORDING TO RADIO and newspaper reports, Mr. Bradshaw, who left here over a week ago for a two-day continuation of talks with Mr. Michael Stewart, British Foreign & Commonwealth Secretary, but which time was extended, has requested arms including rifles, machine guns and radio-equipped jeeps. A previous request was made in 1967 shortly after Anguilla's declaration of Independence. The Premier believes that had he the necessary force, the situation in that island would not have arisen. He would have "crushed the rebellion similarly as Burnham did in the rebellious part of Guyana".

But how righteous is that belief? The way things were going with Anguilla, the present problem was bound to arise one day while an unfavourable Government remained in office and in direct control of internal affairs. If the Premier had the force at his disposal and used it, he would by no means have secured the loyalty of the Anguillians any more than he has now, but only provoked a retaliation which would have made the history of the tri-island state a blacker one.

The attitude of some West Indian Government leaders from whom Bradshaw had requested help in the early and more advanced stages of the Anguilla problem, is now, as always, a source of annoyance to him; and this is a major reason why he opposes a Caribbean Commission which Britain would readily devise and support to settle the Anguilla-St. Kitts dispute; but he argues it is a concern of the British Government and his.

Mr. Michael Stewart and other British Ministers have said that Anguillians would not be returned to an administration they did not want; and Bradshaw, determined to hold on to Anguilla, is likely to do so by any means. Already he has demanded clarification of the British statement because "it is giving people the wrong impression". He is obviously thinking on Section 9 of the West Indies Act 1967 paragraph 2 (a) which states that no state may be broken up by Order in Council "unless it is made at the request and with the consent of that state." In contrast, paragraph 1(b) provides for the breaking up of any Associated State "into two or more separate territories."

However conflicting those paragraphs of the West Indies Act are, Mr. Bradshaw maintains that he is the boss of the State and one is left to speculate what would happen should the British Government remain faithful to the repeated promise made to the people of Anguilla. He has vowed that Anguilla would be brought back under his rule and has created an army of which he is colonel. A new concrete barrack is being

Democrat UK Representative pays visit

Mr. Colin Turner, a Director of the Firm of Messrs Colin Turner (London) Ltd., Publishers, International Media Representatives, and Marketing Consultants paid a 28-

hour visit to St. Kitts, arriving here from Tortola on Thursday morning at about 11 o'clock.

As advertising agents, his firm represents twenty countries in the Caribbean and Central and South America, and several in the far east.

Mr. Turner left London on April 8 on a 7-week business tour of the Greater Caribbean Area and has already visited the Bahamas, Br. Honduras,

Jamaica, Curacao, Venezuela, Guyana, Grenada, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua and Tortola. He is due to leave Kingston on 25 May to return to London.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth Press Union and a member of its Public Relations Committee as well.

This is his second visit to this region.

Girlfriend arrested

Hubert Rawlins alias "Sweetie Boy" died at the J. N. France General Hospital early this week from a stab wound, it is alleged.

Agatha Carey, his girlfriend, was arrested in connection with the incident.

Dr. Herbert summoned

Dr. William Herbert, leader of the Peoples Action Movement, has been summoned by the Police for making use of "noisy instruments to wit loud speakers and amplifiers" without permission, at a

"public meeting" at his party Headquarters on 9 April 1969.

He is due to appear before the Basseterre Magistrate's Court on Monday, 19 May. The summons states that Dr. Herbert's action in not first obtaining permission in writing of the Chief of Police to use loud speakers on PAM's premises, was contrary to Section 5 (1) of the Public Meetings and Processions Act, 1969, No. 4 of 1969 of the laws of this State.

Bryant, Parris at Caribbean Regional Conference

The Minister of Education, Health and Welfare, Mr. Fitzroy Bryant, and Opposition Member, Mr. Fred Parris left here last Sunday afternoon for Antigua to represent the state at the 6th Caribbean Regional Conference which began on Monday.

The Conference, which is scheduled to last for a week was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor of Antigua, Sir Wilfred Jacobs, Q.C., O.B.E. Legislators from all over the Caribbean together with observers from the United Kingdom Branch of the

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and from North America are in attendance.

The purpose of the Conference is, inter alia to examine the Associated Statehood in the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Economic Co-operation and political integration, problems of Economic Development, Legislative, Executive Relationships in the Commonwealth Caribbean and the future of the C.P.A. in the Caribbean.

It is hoped that the Conference will help promote unity and co-operation in the area.

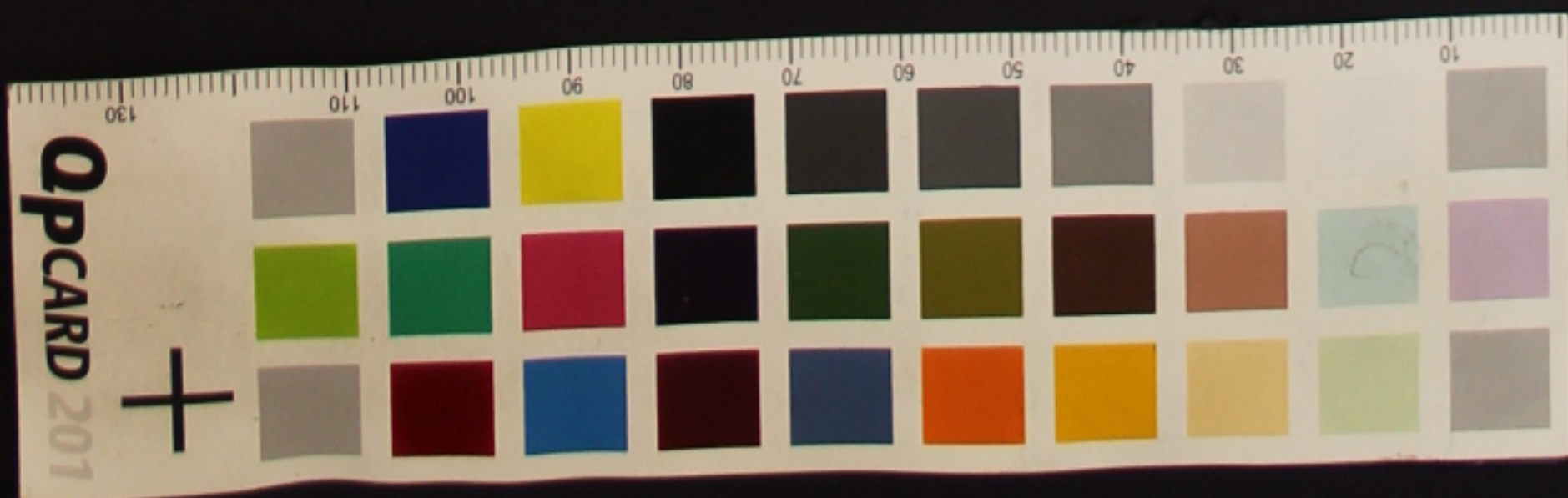
built and the soldiers, whether they like it or not, are undergoing extensive training.

One hardly sees the necessity of a standing army that demands so much to be maintained; neither can one fully understand why an arsenal of weapons should be built up if Britain is responsible for defence. If Bradshaw's request is granted, the British Government could sooner or later be severely embarrassed thereby.

The Public Meetings and Processions Ordinance, passed in the House of Assembly on 15 March and signed by the Governor Sir Fred Phillips on 19 March, defines "public meeting" as "any meeting, gathering, or assembly of persons, whether held in a public place or not, for the purpose of the discussion of matters of public interest or for the purpose of the expression of views on such matters; but shall not include any assembly of persons on private premises to which the public in general have no right of entry, nor bona fide religious service."

According to the law, "any person who in any public place or at any public meeting uses any noisy instrument... during the course of any public meeting... in any case without having first obtained the permission in

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Anguilla also had Mail Troubles

By DAVID LIDMAN

Extract from New York Times, April 6, 1969.

Tiny Anguilla, which is seeking "out" from the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla that was formed by Britain in 1967, has had its own stamps since mid-1967. After its break away from the Associated State, its officials broke into the safe of the British administrator who had fled the island, took out the stock of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla stamps stored there, and took them to St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands. There they were overprinted "Independent Anguilla", with an obliterating bar over the inscription "St. Kitts Nevis-Anguilla".

According to John M. King of John Lister, Ltd., London, the philatelic agents for Anguilla, the overprinting was done by the Island Press in St. Thomas. The selvage around the panes of stamps had to be removed, and the panes torn in half so that they could fit the small press of the St. Thomas printer.

Errors Burned

According to Mr. King, "during the overprinting, two panes of the \$5 stamp were erroneously overprinted upside down, as were seven other sheets of lower denomination stamps," all of which "were destroyed by fire in front of witnesses and the printing plates themselves completely destroyed."

Mr. King reported that the exact number of each stamp overprinted "Independent Anguilla" was as follows: 1-cent, 3,050; 1-cent, 4,250; 3-cent, 3,600; 4-cent, 3,450; 5-cent, 2,475; 6-cent, 2,575; 10-cent, 4,100; 15-cent, 3,200; 20-cent, 2,575; 50 cent, 175; 60-cent, 100; \$1, 172; \$2.50, 225, and \$5, 225. The stamps were placed on sale September 4, 1967, and, according to Mr. King, "sold for the sole purpose of carrying the mail".

Gain 5 Lbs. in 7-Days

Don't be discouraged if you are weak, underweight, tired out, sickly—unable to gain an ounce of flesh or strength no matter what you eat. A California physician, in prescribing for and treating the Cinema Stars of Hollywood, has discovered a secret method of combining 9 highly concentrated extracts. These extracts build rich red blood, sound firm flesh, act as a food to the glands, and thus help nature restore health and build your weight to normal. With normal weight your figure becomes rounded and attractive. You look younger. You feel younger. This secret combination is now being imported into this country by chemists under the name of Buroids. So successful is Buroids in bringing normal weight, health, and happiness to men and women, it is guaranteed to fix you up to your complete satisfaction or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for Buroids today. The guarantee protects you.

None of these stamps remain on sale in Anguilla, so the possibility of complete sets is limited to 100, the reported number of 60-cent stamps printed.

The events leading to this action—the breaking into the safe and the overprinting of the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla stamps—were brought about by the action of Premier Robert Bradshaw, of the Associated State when he sequestered all mail addressed to Anguilla. On the previous day, May 30, 1967, Anguilla had deported the St. Kitts police stationed on that island, after a referendum had decided on independence.

During most of June, there was no postal service to or from Anguilla, creating a hardship for the islanders, since much of their income was derived from remittances from Anguillians working abroad, with thousands of them in Perth Amboy, N.J.

To provide some form of service, the Anguillan Council, under the presidency of Ronald Webster, then rented post office boxes on the nearby island of St. Martin, in Marigot on the French side of the island, and at Phillipsburg, on the Dutch side. It was necessary that mail from Anguilla bear either the Dutch Antilles or French stamps to continue their journey to the outside world. For weeks, there was little mail coming to Anguilla through this means, but quite a bit went from the Anguillians to St. Martin.

Temporary Service

Postmaster G. K. Harrington or one of his clerks made twice-a-week trips to St. Martin by fishing boat to post letters from Anguillians and to pick up any mail that had come for residents of the island. Meanwhile, of course, all mail addressed to Anguilla that reached St. Kitts was impounded. Much mail had also accumulated at the St. Thomas (U.S.) post office, and this was eventually turned over to Anguilla's Postmaster Harrigan. Subsequently, the St. Thomas post office handled mail from Anguilla bearing United States stamps for airposting from the Virgin Islands.

As has been the woeful tale of stamp collecting in recent years, many entrepreneurs reached Anguilla with many propositions—business and otherwise—including some who would have "appreciated" handling the island's postal business.

The Anguillians had not anticipated establishing a stamp programme, but the necessity of independence made it urgent, therefore the eventual arrangement with John Lister, Ltd., London, to handle production and distribution.

Although St. Kitts officials had impounded mail from Anguilla, as well as incoming mail for Anguillians, mail posted with the overprinted stamps at St. Martin or at St. Thomas passed through British post offices and was delivered without "postage due," according to Mr. King. Thus, a "tacit implication of postal acceptance of the overprinted stamps as full payment of postage." Subsequent issues received the same treatment by British postmasters.

Production Begins

The John Lister organization then began issuing a series of multicolored postage stamps, the first of a definitive series, as follows:

Nov. 27, 1967: 1c, mahogany tree, the Quarter; 5c, old plantation House, Mount Fortune; 10c, Methodist Church, West End; 20c, aircraft over Sandy Ground; 25c, island harbor; 40c, map of Anguilla.

On Feb. 10, 1968, additions were made to the series: 3c, St. Mary's Church; 4c, Valley police station; 15c, Wall Blake Airport; 60c, hermit crab and starfish; \$1, hibiscus; \$5, spiny lobster. And on March 31, 1968, 2c, Sombrero Lighthouse; 6c, Valley post office; \$2.50, local scene.

There followed, on May 11, 1968, a set of commemorative stamps depicting ships: 10c, sailing ships preparing for annual race; 15c, boat building on beach; 25c, the "Warspite," a sailing ship built on the island and named for a British warship active in the West Indies during World War I; 40c, the "Atlantic Star," largest ship ever built on the island.

There followed four bird stamps: 10c, purple-throated carib; 15c, Bananaquit; 25c, black-necked stilt; 40c royal tern.

Then came a commemorative set to mark 35 years of the Anguillan Girl Guides: 25c, Guide headquarters, and 10c, 15c, and 40c, on Girl Guide themes.

For Christmas, 1968, five stamps on the Nativity were issued: 1c, The Three Kings; 10c, The Wise Men; 15c, Manger; 40c, Shepherds; 50c, the Holy Family.

Thus far reported in 1969

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expertly done

No, not the dive, that's just a matter of practice... but the way you had the pretty girl waiting with a glass of that light, smooth, mellow rum. MOUNT GAY RUM the one that's made by the experts... for the experts.



Mount Gay Rum



Harrisons step up Cargo Handling

The Charente Steamship Co. Ltd. is presently negotiating with the Doxford and Sunderland Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd. for the construction of a general cargo liner with the capacity for handling lifts of up to 500 tons, for delivery in the early part of 1971. When the contract is placed for this very specialised vessel it will be the twentieth ship to have been ordered from these builders and possess the largest lifting

capacity of any vessel under British Registry.

This is the second time the Harrison Line have had this distinction, the first being the "Adventurer" built by the same yard in 1960 with a 180 ton Stulcken Derrick. When this vessel enters service the Harrison Line will have no less than seven vessels with the ability of lifting loads in excess of 100 tons all, incidentally, equipped with derricks of Stulcken Sohn design.

The main particulars of the vessel are:—
 Length Overall 530'
 Length B.P. 495'
 Breadth moulded 73'6"
 Depth moulded 41'6"
 Depth weight 1250 tons
 Bale capacity 600,000 cub. ft.
 Block co-efficient .60
 Speed 18.5 knots

The design has been evolved after a great deal of research and investigation by the Company's Commercial and Technical Staff into all aspects of the carriage

of general and heavy lift cargoes. It was found that in the fields of electrical equipment — transformers, stators etc., there was a growing trend towards larger and hence heavier units being built, the main limitation being the problem of transport from the manufacturers premises to the installation site. Whilst in this country the maximum load which can presently be transported by road is in the region of 300 tons, this is likely to increase in the near future with improved design of articulated vehicles and from both a technical and commercial aspect manufacturers find it more economic to construct machinery in larger units. It was felt, therefore, that a demand existed for a vessel with the ability to carry lengthy and heavy cargoes up to about 500 tons, but at the same time we could not afford to disregard our traditional trades and

cargoes and a compromise design had to be sought.

With the Company's long experience in carrying heavy lifts it was decided that the most versatile arrangement would be to construct the vessel with two separate 250 ton double pendulum block type Stulcken derricks, which could either be used independently for smaller loads or coupled together to handle lifts in excess of this weight.

The derrick manufacturers had fitted a similar arrangement on another vessel with complete success and it was agreed that a design on these lines could be produced. The most difficult problem which the designers had to face was to ensure that the vessel had sufficient inherent stability to load and discharge a 500 ton lift in all conditions, including handling the load in the ballast condition without

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Anguilla also had Mail Troubles

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is an overprint on the 1967 definitive series, "Independence /January 1969" in two lines; and a series on the island's salt industry: 10c bagging; 15c, packing; 40c, salt pond; 50c, loading. Also projected for this year is a series on Anguillan animals; another on island flowers and a 1969 Christmas series.

Accepted

The Crown Agents, commercial representatives of British colonies, have been sales agents for British colonial stamps for many years. They handle the stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and regard Anguilla's stamps as unofficial. However, cataloguers have recognised the issues—they have been used on mail, their criterion for acceptance.

The political aspect of Anguilla is being debated, but Britain's representatives have indicated that Anguilla will not have to rejoin the Associated State, so it is likely that the name "Anguilla" is to disappear from the stamps of this union. Whether or not Anguilla will have its own independence, and continue in the stamp business for its 6,000 residents, is to be decided.

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