

# ANGUILLA



NO. 110.

Saturday November 29th, 1969.

Price 10c.

## ANOTHER SPECIAL ISSUE OF ANGUILLA'S V. A. S. IMPROVED SERVICE STAMPS.

On Dec. 1st, 1969, Anguilla will put on sale it's last "Special issue" of stamps for 1969.

This set of four stamps known as the Fish Set are depicting fishes caught around Anguilla. There are in values of 10, 15, 40 and 50 cents.

The 10c is depicting the Red Goalfish, the 15c depicting Blue Stripped Grunts, the 40c depicting Mutton Groupers and the 50c depicting the Banded Butterfly-Fish.

Special First Day covers will be on sale on Monday 1st December at \$1.25. The Stamps are multicoloured with horizontal format. The Post Office reported that all full sets of the *Minas* overprinted stamps were sold out, both at the Post Office and the Anguilla Stamp Agent in London, John Lister Ltd.

### DIRECTOR OF V.S.O.'s VISITING IN ANGUILLA Thursday 27th. Nov. 1969.

Mr. Douglas Whiting, O.B.E. Director of the Voluntary Service Overseas organization of London has arrived in Anguilla and will be here until Saturday. Mr. Whiting today had talks

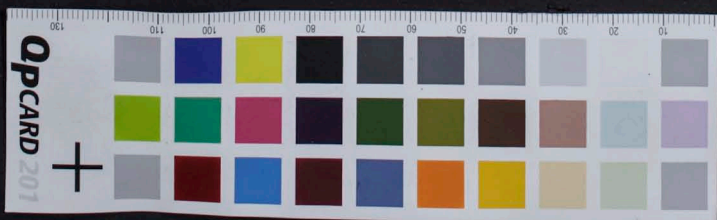
Valley Air Service took delivery of an eight seater Piper Navajo, on Sunday November 23rd. The Navajo which is Turbo charged replaced one of V.A.S.'s Piper Aztec's, and was put into service on Monday November 24th.

Valley Air Service now operates two (2) planes with a total of 12 passenger seats. The Air Taxi operates flights between Anguilla, St. Thomas and St. Martin daily. Pilots Clayton Lloyd and Michael Hughes, said that the increase of seats will enable passengers returning to Anguilla for the busy Christmas Season, a quicker chance of getting to Anguilla.

The Navajo being Turbo charged makes the flight from St. Thomas to Anguilla in 35 minutes instead of 45mins, by the Aztec.

with the four British VSOs who are teaching in the Valley Secondary School and with Mr. Edison Hughes, the Principal.

The Voluntary Service Overseas is a London-based voluntary organization which selects and prepares young (cont'd on page 2).



OFFICE OF H.M. COMMISSIONER  
ANGUILLA.

PRESS RELEASE NO. 3

Miss Vivian Daniel, Consultant on Teacher Education, University of West Indies Institute of Education arrived yesterday.

Miss Daniel is here to help organise an in-service teacher training programme. She will be here for some days.

This is Miss Daniel's second visit to Anguilla as she was here some years ago on a vacation course.

DIRECTOR OF V.S.O.s VISITING IN  
ANGUILLA (cont'd from Page 1)

men and women for overseas work. At the moment, there are 62 British volunteers working mostly at West Indian primary and secondary schools throughout the Caribbean. They are graduates of British universities or colleges of education.

British volunteers have been assigned to posts in all the Associated States, in Barbados, in the British Virgin Islands, in Montserrat and in the Turks and Caicos. They came within the overall supervision of the British Development Division in the Caribbean. They receive only a small pocket money allowance. Their passages out & back are paid for, and the cost of their food and lodging is met either by the projects for which they are working or by the U.K. Ministry of Overseas Development. Most VSOs serve for one year, but they can stay longer.

The VSO programme yields benefits to both guest and host. Volunteers gain practical experience, an in-

sight into the problems of development and a broader understanding of other people. The people they work for gain willing workers and youthful enthusiasm.

NURSE LAVINIA DE SARIGNEY RETURNS  
ON MONDAY

Nurse Lavinia De Sarigne who spent one year on Anguilla as an Oxfam Volunteer Nurse, 1967 - 68 and later returned as a VSO, is due to arrive here on Monday next week.

Lavinia is recruited this time by the Ministry of Overseas Development, for service in Anguilla under the O.S.A.S. scheme. Her salary will be paid by the British Ministry of Overseas Development. Lavinia has travelled in the Mobile Clinic and worked in all the villages on the island. She is known by most Anguillians and we are sure that every one joins us in welcoming Nurse Lavinia back.

RUTH 16 WRECKED - 19 DEAD IN  
ST. VINCENT

The M/V Ruth 16, owned by Mrs. Ruth Goodnow of Anguilla, was wrecked on the east coast of St. Vincent on Friday 21st November.

Her cargo of Methylated Spirits and aviation fuel has reportedly washed on the shores of St. Vincent some 30 miles from Kingstown. The police said that when the drums of methylated spirits and aviation fuel washed ashore, the villagers took the contents for a strong local rum known as "Jack Iron" and drank it. As a (cont'd on page 3)

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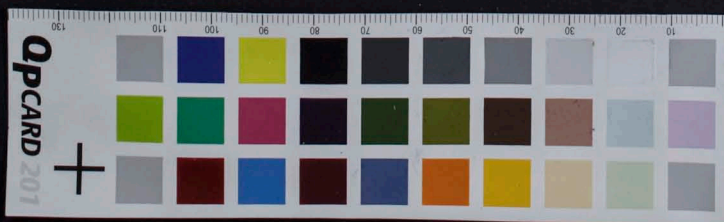
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RUTH 16 WRECKED - 19 DEAD IN ST. VINCENT (cont'd from page 2)

result some 19 persons have died and over 40 hospitalized.

According to reports reaching here, the Ruth 16 was travelling from Trinidad to Martinique, when she sprang a leak, causing the crew of nine, to abandon the vessel. The report went on to say that the captain Kenneth Richardson (Son), rowed the life boat for eight hours to St. Vincent.

The Ruth 16 had her share of troubles this year. In January on her way to Trinidad she developed engine trouble and drifted to Venezuela on the South American Coast. A new engine was installed prior to this trip to Trinidad.

Five of the vessels crew were Anguillians, one from St. Martin and the others from the British Islands. As of going to press, the crew have not arrived on Anguilla.

SEALED BOTTLE FROM S.S. CONSTITUTION, FOUND NEAR CORITOT

Mr. James (Jim) Horsford of the Quater, found a sealed bottle at Coritot on Wednesday 26th November, at about 10.00 a.m.

A note and two post cards were in the bottle. According to the date on the note, it was thrown over board of the Tourist Ship S.S. Constitution, just over 6 years ago. The note read as follows:-

"American Export Lines, TEN, S.S. Constitution, Tuesday 10.00am September 24th., 1963. S.S. Const-

itution, bound for New York from Algeciras, Spain, Latitude 40-35 North, Longitude 63-41 West, (240 miles South of Halifax, Nova Scotia) This bottle thrown over board by John A. Malnati, Chief Engineer, Constitution. If found please write-returning this note and receive a reward, thank you, J.A.M. - write to Mr. John A. Malnati, 30 Prospect Place, Arlington, New Jersey, U.S.A!"

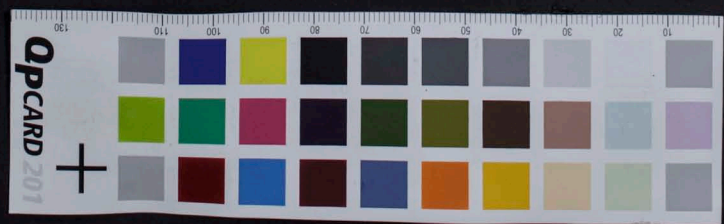
The post cards were of the ship S.S. Constitution and her sister ship S.S. Independence.

Mr. Horsford has sent the note to Mr. Malnati.

MCDONALD RAPS W. INDIES' APPROACH TO ANGUILLA. (Reprinted from The CONCH SHELL, August 1969).

Mr. Frank McDonald, a Research Fellow with the Institute of Current World Affairs in New York, has criticised Britain's invasion of Anguilla and condemned the West Indian Governments for not trying to solve the problem of Anguilla's secession from the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. Mr. McDonald was the executive administrator to Mr. Ronald Webster immediately following Anguilla's secession from the rule of St. Kitts in 1967. He was responsible for setting up the Government and a Civil Service machinery prior to the interim agreement reached between Anguilla and Britain.

Mr. McDonald, who was in Barbados recently carrying out research into the island's economic and political life, said it was high time that the West Indies deal with such problems and stop depending on others. He expressed confidence in the ability of the West Indies to deal with its political and economic problems. (Continued on page 5).



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 Allin Harrigan- Ed and Publisher  
 S. Hodge- Associate Ed.  
 Patterson Hunte- Printer.

#### PROD FOR RELUCTANT ISLANDS

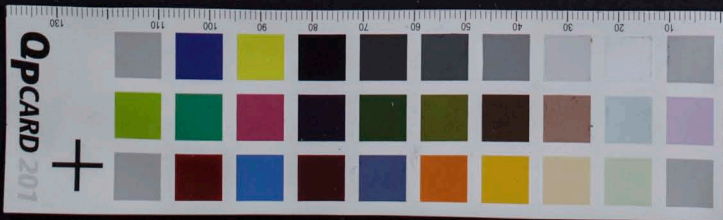
By Patrick Keatley (reprinted from the "Guardian" Nov. 21st. 1969.

The new Caribbean Commission, which starts work on December 1, has a job to do similar to Lord Monckton's Commission in Africa in 1960. Once again we have Colonial communities ready to lift-off, but we want to be sure they will orbit securely into nationhood rather than explode on the launching pad.

The bland announcement in London that Sir Hugh Wooding is to be chairman of the Caribbean of the Commission to investigate the Anguilla problem, appears to subtle form of diplomatic pressure intended to prod other governments into action to fill the four remaining gaps. The deadline for the Commission to start work is December 1. The assumption must be that of the Prime Ministers of Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados or other Commonwealth States in the West Indies are proving reluctant to come forward with nominees for the prickly task that lies ahead. It was never completely clear at the time of the London talks in May, just who was to provide the recruits for this five man body. Agreement to set it up was achieved in

talks at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office between Mr. Stewart and the Premier of St. Kitts, Mr. Bradshaw. Anguilla, although an island 70 miles away from St. Kitts, was an integral part of the territory in colonial times and so defined again when it changed status in 1967 and became an associated State. This was the event that set off the Caribbean version of UDI when the 6,000 Anguillians defied the central administration of Mr. Bradshaw in St. Kitts, attacked the local police station, disarmed Mr. Bradshaw's constables and sent them packing. They also blocked the airfield with a few well placed lorries and mounted an armed patrol along the beaches to see that any hostile launches from St. Kitts would be repelled- although none in fact appeared. Their grievance was that St. Kitts had kept a disproportionate amount of revenues to itself, together with the overseas aid received from London, while they lacked the elementary facilities of telephone, running water and adequate schools. The situation was resolved in March when British paratroops landed, together with the British Commissioner who took over local government, and force of unarmed police. Since then, Royal Engineers from Britain have been busy providing the facilities Mr. Bradshaw had failed to supply. The record of Whitehall, when it comes to synthesised groupings in the dependencies, is distinctly uneven. The famous West Indies Federation inaugurated by Princess Margaret in parliamentary ceremonies in 1958

perished that same wealth construction and Aden of Malaysia 1963, dep shotgun r hinterland survives authoritative socialist sheikhs M help are shadowing terms of the break Federatio Falls con that conf Commissio Cabinet M 1960. The has a bri ways. It' ence is t Implicati has tried onial pro the devic ociated S of them - able it o fic and o viting ot to help o enlist no perhaps, policy ma an able T knighted he had se or of the He recent Chief Jus the past



perished un lamented in 1962. But that same year found the then Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Sandys, busy constructing federations in Malaysia and Aden, Singapore, which was part of Malaysia when it was formed in 1963, departed in 1965. As for the shotgun marriage of Aden and its hinterland in South Arabia, it now survives as a unitary state under authoritarian control of Arab socialists, while the authoritarian sheikhs Mr Sandys was trying to help are now dead or in exile. Overshadowing all these experiments, in terms of long range geopolitics, was the break-up of the Central African Federation in 1963 at the Victoria Falls conference. The precursor of that conference was the Monckton Commission, under a former Tory Cabinet Minister, which reported in 1960. The new Caribbean Commission has a brief that is similar in many ways. It's immediate point of reference is the Anguilla crisis, but the implications are much wider. Britain has tried to wind up her residual colonial problems in the West Indies by the device of setting up these "Associated States" - there are now six of them - and if the formula is workable it could be applied to the Pacific and other problem areas. By inviting other West Indian Governments to help out. Whitehall had hoped to enlist nonwhite expertise, and thus, perhaps, to broaden the base of it's policy making. Sir Hugh Wooding is an able Trinidadian jurist who was knighted in 1948, a few years after he had served with distinction as mayor of the Capital city, Port of Spain. He recently retired from the post of Chief Justice, which he had held for the past seven years. There can be

no doubting the value of the commission, if men of the same calibre can be enlisted for the four remaining seats. But it has to be recognised that they can only inquire, amass data, and recommend possible courses of action. When the report is in, the necessary stage that must follow will be the bargaining between Mr. Stewart and the political boss of St. Kitts, just as Lord Butler had to bargain with Dr. Banda, Dr. Kaunda and the Southern Rhodesians half a dozen years ago.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

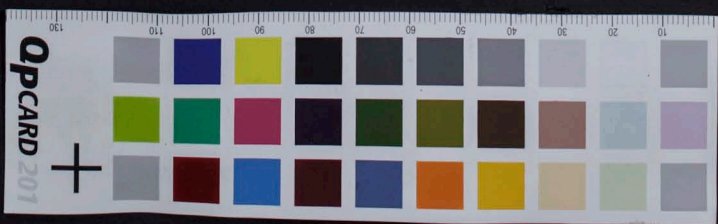
Mr. Patrick Keathley is Canadian by birth, and has a very wide experience of British Commonwealth reporting. His reports are broadcast and Televised. Some of his articles deals with the Rhodesian problem.

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McDONALD RAPS W. INDIES'

(Continued from page 3).

He warned however, that if the Governments and people of the West Indies did not have this confidence in themselves they would always have to look to Britain or the United States for help. Emphasising that he was interested in seeing a settlement to the Anguilla affair, Mr. McDonald said that such a settlement must not go against the wishes and aspirations of the Anguillan people. He then expressed doubts as to what the composition of the West Indian Commission might be, adding that it should not be made up of "old" politicians who would not be aware of the Anguillan situation and what the people in Anguilla wanted. (Continued next week).



LOOKING FOR A CAR??????

You can be sure there's a HILLMAN to suit your need. The MINX, HUNTER STATION WAGON, SINGER GAZELLE, SUN-BEAM, IMP. DELUXE, 21 seater bus. ALL at Herbert Richardson, the quarter. There is also a variety of spare parts for the Hillman on sale. Also tyres and batteries for all. Stop by, you may find what you're looking for.

HAVE YOU SEEN the new FORD RANGE? The neat ESCORTS and CORTINAS?

These fine cars are being manufactured with tourism in mind. They are tough and reliable. And do not purchase a dump truck until you see the new HEAVY DUTY dump. Trucks and cars will be on display soon. For further information see, Rogers & Sons, The Quarter, or Stoney Ground.

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X R-A-D-I-O A-N-G-U-I-L-L-A. X

X WEEKLY PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS X

X SUNDAYS: 3.00-4.00 p.m. The symphony hour X

X 6.15-6.30 p.m. Portrait of our time X

X 8.00-8.15 p.m. Theme for Sunday X

X MONDAYS: 9.15-9.30 a.m. Women's World X

X 1.15-1.30 p.m. Techniques For the Tropics X

X 8.45-9.00 p.m. Musical Memories X

X TUESDAYS: 7.20-7.45 a.m. Breakfast Session X

X 1.30-2.00 p.m. Light Classics X

X 6.15-6.30 p.m. Community Welfare X

X WEDNESDAYS: 7.45-8.00 a.m. The Tijuana Brass X

X 5.15-5.30 p.m. Calling the Caribbean X

X 5.30-6.30 p.m. Top Twenty X

X THURSDAYS: 8.00-9.00 a.m. Morning music X

X 6.45-7.00 p.m. Sports roundup X

X 9.00-10.00 p.m. Thursday Serenade X

X FRIDAYS: 6.30-7.00 a.m. Music of Faith X

X 1.15-1.30 p.m. Tropical Farmer X

X 8.30-8.45 p.m. Story Time X

X SATURDAYS: 8.15-8.45 a.m. Children's Roundabout X

X 6.15-6.30 p.m. Scouts and Guides X

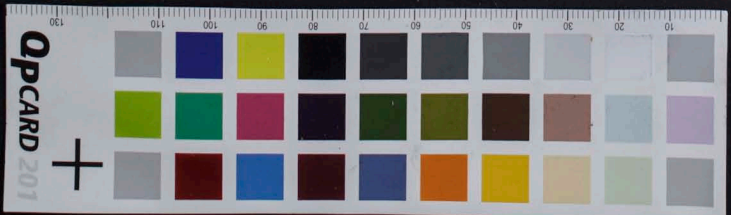
X 6.30-6.45 p.m. Guest Spot. X

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X FOR ENTERTAINMENT, EDUCATION, INFORMATION. X

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WHY KRUSHCHEV FELL: (Continued from Last Week.

One of the curious results of Khrushchev's measures was that the Ministry of Agriculture virtually ceased to have anything to do with agriculture. Khrushchev's other measures such as dividing the Party organisation into industrial and non-industrial sectors, his economic decentralisation and various other methods are similarly criticised. Above all, he is blamed for the bewildering way in which he changed policies at short notice. The history clearly states that these swings adversely effected the economy and its growth rate declined.

The history, of course, does not touch upon any details of the mechanism of Khrushchev's removal, but it is evident that it took about four years of continuing blunders by Khrushchev before his opponents could gather enough support to force him out. Though the history sticks to the official version given at the time that his resignation, due to ill health, was accepted, it does so in a context which makes the meaning absolutely clear. More than that, it admits that one of the lessons learned was that the office of Party leader and leader of the Government should hold the two posts.

In fact, since Khrushchev, the Party leader has been Mr. Leonid Brezhnev and the Prime Minister Mr. Alexei Kosygin.

The history gives no support to some allegations that a cult of personality is developing behind Mr. Brezhnev. There is hardly any reference to the role of the present

leaders under the previous regime.

The version of history which appeared in 1962 glorified Khrushchev to an undue extent, attributing to some of his actions during the Stalin period a significance which they did not perhaps deserve.

From now on, the new history will be a handbook for Party members, for schools and for all those connected with or interested in the history of the Soviet Union. Its inclusions and omissions are, therefore, equally significant. The history undoubtedly gives the impression that only a superficial revision has been carried out indeed, the authors of this version are the same as in 1962, except that one of them died in the course of revision work. It will neither shock the people with unexpected disclosures nor illuminate the obscurities which still surround many of the events and policy decisions taken by Soviet Communist Party leaders.

This fits in with the current attitude of no change, no risks. Even the polishing up of Stalin's image is not all that thorough. The new history is certainly not free from the mythology which Stalin propagated in the name of Party history. A definitive, full and frank history of the CPSU still remains to be written, and the new version will undoubtedly need revision in a few years' time.

