

The original documents are located in Box 18, folder “Presidential Delegation to the Bahamas Independence Ceremonies, 1973 (1)” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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No. C.287^A

*In replying please quote
this number*

CABINET OFFICE

P O Box N7147

Nassau, Bahamas

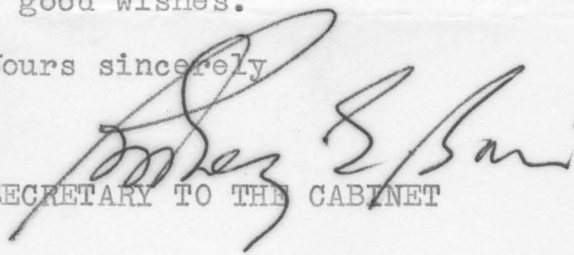
5 September 1973

Dear Mr Scott

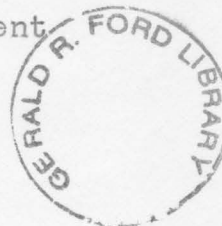
On behalf of the Government and people of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, the Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your kind message of congratulations and goodwill on the occasion of the Independence for The Bahamas.

2. I am to say that the Government of The Bahamas is greatly encouraged by your good wishes.

Yours sincerely


SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

Stanley S Scott, Esq.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington
U S A





INDEPENDENCE
CELEBRATIONS

10th JULY, 1973



COMMONWEALTH
OF THE BAHAMAS

NAME: SCOTT STANLEY S.

PLEASE PRINT

SURNAME

FIRST

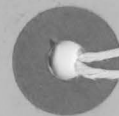
ADDRESS: The White House, Washington, D.C.

FOR SECRETARIAT USE ONLY.

HOTEL: _____

ROOM No.: _____

CAR No.: _____





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1973

Dear Mr. Scott:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the President has designated you his Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the independence of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, within the British Commonwealth, which are being held at Nassau from July 5 through 12, 1973.

Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, has been designated by the President as his Personal Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to head the United States Delegation at these ceremonies.

The letter accrediting you in the capacity indicated is enclosed.

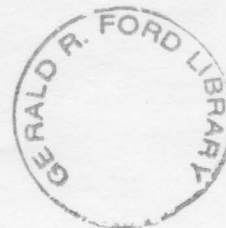
Sincerely,

Kenneth Rush
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Letter of accreditation.

The Honorable
Stanley S. Scott,
Care of the Department of State,
Washington, D.C.



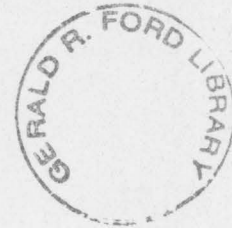
DELEGATION



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION TO NASSAU, BAHAMAS,
FOR THE BAHAMAS INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

July 5-12, 1973



Official Delegation

The Honorable
Rogers C. B. Morton,
Secretary of Interior

Mrs. Morton

Mr. Stanley S. Scott
Special Assistant to
the President

Mrs. Scott

Mr. Moncrieff J. Spear
Consul General at Nassau
and Charge d'Affaires ad
interim - designate, U.S.
Embassy

Mrs. Spear

Personal Representative
of the President with
the rank of Special
Ambassador (Head of
Delegation)

Representative of the
President with the rank
of Special Ambassador
(Member of Delegation)

Member of Delegation

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
BIOGRAPHIC DATA

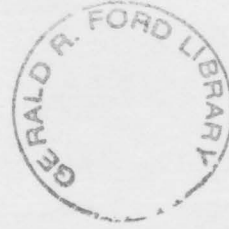


ROGERS C. B. MORTON

Rogers Clark Ballard Morton of Easton, Maryland; born September 19, 1914, Louisville, Ky.; son of David C. and Mary B. Morton; attended public schools and Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Va.; graduated from Yale University, B.A., 1937; Ballard & Ballard Co., 1939-51, president, 1947-51; vice president, the Pillsbury Co., 1951-53; member, board of directors of the Pillsbury Co., 1953-Jan. 1971; elected to the United States House of Representatives, 88th Congress, in 1962; reelected to the 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92d Congresses; served on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1963-68; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1963-68; Select Committee on Small Business, 1967-68; Committee on Ways and Means, 1969-71; member of the Public Land Law Review Commission, 1965-66 and the President's Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico, 1965-66; member of the Board of Visitors, United States Naval Academy, 1966-70; chairman, Republican National Committee, 1969-Jan. 1971; Army veteran of World War II; member, advisory board, Air Training Command, U.S. Air Force, 1956-63; married Anne Jones, 1939; one son, David, and one daughter, Mrs. Anne McCance.

STANLEY S. SCOTT

On February 5, 1973, the President announced the appointment of Stanley S. Scott as his Special Assistant. Mr. Scott served as an Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch from June, 1971. Before joining the White House staff, Mr. Scott served for four years as a Radio Newsman at Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation in New York City. He was an Assistant Director of Public Relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York (1966-1967); General Assignment News Reporter, United Press International, New York City (1964-1966); General Assignment News Reporter, Copy Editor and Editorial Writer, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia (1961-1964); and Editor-General Manager, The Memphis World, Memphis, Tennessee (1960-1961). Mr. Scott was born in Bolivar, Tennessee on July 2, 1933. He attended Kansas University from 1951-1953 and Lincoln University from 1957-1959. He served in the United States Army from 1954-1956. Mr. Scott is married to the former Bettye Lovejoy. They have three children and reside in Washington, D.C.



PROGRAM

PROGRAM FOR THE
BAHAMAS INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES
July 5-12, 1973



WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

- p.m. Essence Magazine/Eastern Airlines Fashion Show.
- p.m. National Pool Championships finals at the A. F. Adderley High School Auditorium.

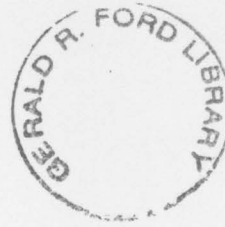
THURSDAY, JULY 5

- a.m. Cycling Championships (Amateur and Professional).
- a.m. Independence Regatta

FRIDAY, JULY 6

- a.m. Regatta (second day).
- 10:00 a.m. Independence Games at the Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre.
- 3:40 p.m. Arrival ceremonies for His Royal Highness Prince Charles, K.G., The Prince of Wales at Rawson Square.
- p.m. Four Police Vessels escort His Royal Highness' Ship into the harbor, accompanied by a flotilla of local boats.
- 4:20 p.m. His Royal Highness' ship berths.
- 4:45 p.m. His Royal Highness disembarks.
- Royal Salute.
- His Royal Highness inspects the Guard of Honor.

FRIDAY (CONTD.)



FRIDAY, JULY 6 (Contd.)

4:45 pm (contd) Welcoming Ceremony in Rawson Square.
Dress: Morning dress.
Day dress, hats and gloves.

p.m. Royal Drive to Government House.

6:20 p.m. Arrival of His Royal Highness at
Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre for
Independence Games.

9:30 p.m. His Royal Highness will attend the
Folklore Show at Le Cabaret Theatre.

Dress: Black tie. (White or Black jacket)
Evening dress.

SATURDAY, JULY 7

_____ a.m. Final day of Independence Regatta.

8:00 a.m. Independence Golf Championships.

10:00 a.m. Marathon Swim Meet.

11:00 a.m. Presentation and Reception of Cabinet
at Government House.

Dress: Business suit.
Day dress, no hats.

11:45 a.m. His Royal Highness' Press Reception
at Government House.

* 12:45 p.m.- His Royal Highness will view Class A
3:00 p.m. race on board local yacht.

Meet the Skippers Party.

SATURDAY (CONTD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 7 (Contd.)

7:30 p.m. National All Star Baseball Game
at the Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre.

8:30 p.m. Presentation of State Delegates
to Royal Visitors at Government
House.

Dividend Ticket Present Cardholder

8:30 p.m. - Reception on Government House
10:00 p.m. grounds.

Dress: Black tie (White or Black jacket)
Long or short dress.

SUNDAY, JULY 8

8:45 AM. arrival - optional NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

9:30 a.m. Ecumenical Service at Clifford Park.

Dress: Business suit.
Short dress; hats and gloves
optional.

5:00 p.m. Opening of Museum and Arts Show at
Jumbey Village.

Dress: Business suit.
Day dress.

8:00 p.m. Community Choir Singing at Nassau
Botanical Gardens.

Dress: Business suit.
Short dress.

*Cook out
(Sport shirt) 7:30 PM
(Western Rd)*

MONDAY, JULY 9

10:00 a.m.

Attend

His Royal Highness will officiate at
laying of the cornerstone of Central
Bank, followed by a visit to the
Police College.

Dress: Business suit.
Day dress; hats and gloves
optional.

MONDAY (CONTD)



*with Lodging
for Mrs. Pudding*

MONDAY, JULY 9 (Contd.)

~~12:30~~ p.m.

The President of the Senate and Mr. Speaker will give a lunch in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Charles, K.G., The Prince of Wales. (Stag)

~~9:30~~

~~10:00~~ p.m.

Tattoo.

Musical and Cultural Presentation.

Dress: Black tie (White or black jacket)
Long or short evening dress.

11:15 p.m.

His Royal Highness arrives at Clifford Park for Bahamas Christian Council Short Prayer Service.

TUESDAY, JULY 10

12:01 a.m.

Flag Raising Ceremony and Fireworks display.

~~8:45~~

~~9:30~~ a.m.-

9:50 a.m.

Presentation of Constitutional Instruments by His Royal Highness in Clifford Park.

His Royal Highness will read the Queen's message.

Response by the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition.

Dress: Morning dress.

Day dress, hat and gloves.

~~1 a.m.~~

~~Blue Angels Aerial Demonstration.~~

11:00 a.m.

The Prime Minister will receive visiting State Representatives and Diplomats. (Prime Minister's office).

TUESDAY (CONTD.)



TUESDAY, JULY 10 (Contd.)

11:45 a.m. Reception at the Government House.

3:00 p.m. Parade of Civic, Cultural and
Labor organizations.

5:00 p.m. Youth Rally and Demonstration at
Clifford Park. His Royal Highness
will attend. Presentation of
Mr. Timothy Gibson.

Dress: Business suit.
Day dress.

7:⁰⁰~~30~~ p.m. Prime Minister's reception at Nassau
Botanical Gardens.

Dress: Business suit.

9:20 — Gov. House Short dress; no hats or gloves.
buffet ^{Paradise Island}
11:00 p.m. State Balls (at ~~three~~ locations:
Government House and two hotels)
His Royal Highness will attend.

Dress: Black tie (White or black jacket)
Long or short evening dress.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11

4:00 a.m. Independence Junkanoo Parade.

Dress: Informal.

5:00 a.m. His Royal Highness will attend.

WEDNESDAY (CONTD.)



WEDNESDAY, JULY 11 (Contd.)

10:00 a.m.

Departure of His Royal Highness.

Dress: Business suit.

Short dress; no hats or gloves.

3:00 p.m.

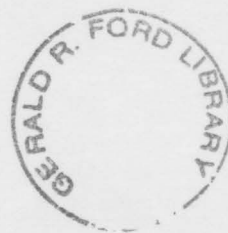
Float Parade.

* * * * *



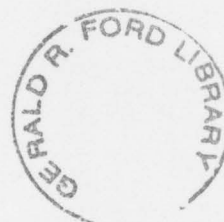
Protocol
July 2, 1973

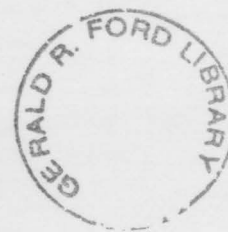
BAHAMIAN
OFFICIALS



BAHAMIAN OFFICIALS

Governor (until July 10, 1973).....Sir John Paul
Governor General Designate..... Sir Milo B. Butler, Sr.
Prime Minister.....Lynden O. Pindling
Deputy Prime Minister.....Arthur D. Hanna
Minister of Development.....Carlton E. Francis
Minister of Economic Affairs.....Lynden O. Pindling
Minister of Education & Culture.....Livingston Coakley
Minister of External Affairs..... Paul L. Adderley
Minister of Finance.....Arthur D. Hanna
Minister of Health.....Loftus Roker
Minister of Home Affairs.....Anthony R.F. Roberts
Minister of Labor & Welfare.....Clifford Darling
Minister of Tourism.....Clement Maynard
Minister of Transport & Telecommunications...Darrell E. Rolle
Minister of WorksSimeon Bowe
Chief of Protocol.....Ernest Strachan





BIOGRAPHIC DATA

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON BAHAMIAN OFFICIALS



MILO B. BUTLER, SR.

At 67, the Honorable Milo Butler (Governor General Designate) is a patriarch of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party. Following his education in the Bahamas and Florida, he established himself in the grocery business. He has been involved in Bahamian politics since 1937 when he entered the Bahamian House of Assembly. He has held four ministerial portfolios and served in the Bahamian Senate. He is married and the father of ten children; one of his sons is politically active and influential in his own right.

LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING

Prime Minister; Minister of Economic Affairs. Addressed as Mr. Prime Minister.

Lynden O. Pindling, 42, became the first black Prime Minister of the Bahamas in January 1967, when his Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) gained a majority in the national election, thus ending 300 years of white rule. He also assumed the External Affairs portfolio at that time. Bahamians resoundingly re-elected him in 1968 and 1972. His landslide victory in the latter election enabled him to successfully seek a mandate for independence from Great Britain.

The Prime Minister has indicated that he wants to maintain a good working relationship with the U.S. after independence. He has assured foreign investors of fair treatment and has stated that nationalization will not be an instrument of his government's economic policy.

By far the most popular man in the Bahamas, Prime Minister Pindling is a reasonable, self-confident man of exceptional intelligence. A London-trained barrister, he is also a dynamic speaker. His leisure activities include reading, dancing to calypso and goombay music, swimming and boating.

MARGUERITE PINDLING (Wife of the Prime Minister)

Marguerite Pindling is the mild-mannered attractive and intelligent wife of Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling.

Mrs. Pindling was born Marguerite McKenzie in Long Bay Cays, Andros Island, part of the district her husband now represents in the House of Assembly. It was during the mid-1950's, while working as a photographer's dark-room technician, that she met and married the young barrister-at-law Lynden Pindling. She has worked closely with her husband throughout his career and has a profound influence on his decisions and actions.

Mrs. Pindling has a natural flair for fashion and once designed all her own clothes and had them made by a dressmaker.

Mrs. Pindling enjoys traveling. She has visited Europe and frequently comes to the United States. However, she prefers spending her leisure time with her husband and her four children: two boys and two girls, ranging in age from about 6 to 15.

ARTHUR D. HANNA

Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Finance.

The Honorable Arthur Hanna, 45, was educated in the Bahamas and England where he received his law degree and passed the bar examination in 1955. He practiced law in Nassau prior to his being elected to the House of Assembly in 1960. He is a close friend and associate of the Prime Minister and has been a longtime advocate for Bahamian independence. Mr. Hanna has served as Minister of Education and was named Deputy Prime Minister in 1968. He has travelled widely in the United States and Europe. Mr. Hanna is married and has five children.



PAUL LAWRENCE ADDERLEY

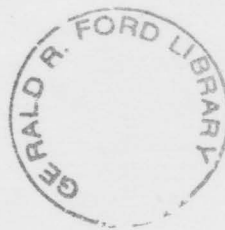
Minister of Foreign Affairs; Attorney General - Designate.
Addressed as Mr. Minister.

Paul Adderley became Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 1, 1973, and will serve in that capacity until Bahamian independence in July, when he will become Attorney General. Mr. Adderley, 44, joined the Cabinet as Minister of State in October 1972 and was named a Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) Senator and government leader of the Senate. He had previously served (since 1965) as leader of the National Democratic Party, which he founded.

In 1972, Mr. Adderley dissolved his party and endorsed the PLP slate of candidates in the September election. Mr. Adderley has since become the Prime Minister's closest adviser on domestic and foreign affairs. A longtime advocate of independence, he accompanied Prime Minister Pindling to the December 1972 London Constitutional Conference, at which Great Britain formally agreed to grant independence to the Bahamas.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Adderley is a fairminded, intelligent and honest man. Mr. Adderley is married.





UK REPRESENTATION

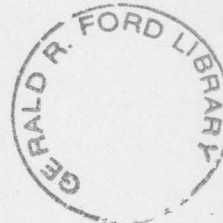
UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES
TO BAHAMIAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

Representing Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal
Highness Prince Charles, K.G., The Prince of
Wales

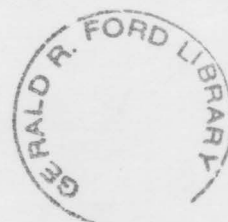
Addressed as: Your Royal Highness; Sir.

Chief of the United Kingdom Delegation, The
Right Honorable Lord Balniel, M.P.

Addressed as: Lord Balniel.



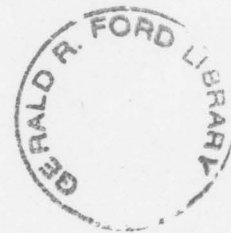
PROMINENT AMERICANS



PROMINENT AMERICAN VISITORS INVITED TO INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

CATEGORY A

Rep. and Mrs. Daniel Flood
Rep. and Mrs. W.R. Poage
Senator and Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy
Rep. and Mrs. Otto Passman
The Honorable Julian Bond
Senator and Mrs. Gale W. McGee
Governor and Mrs. Rubin Askew



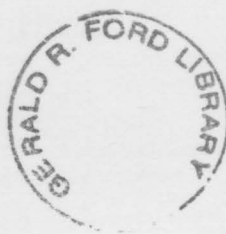
CATEGORY B

Dr. and Mrs. James E. Cheek - Howard University
Mr. and Mrs. Sulzberger - N.Y. Times
Mr. and Mrs. John Schneider - CBS
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes - Carnegie Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hall - Eastern Airlines
Mr. and Mrs. W.T. BeeBee - DELTA
Mr. and Mrs. William Seawell - PAN AM
Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson - Johnson Publications, Chicago
Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Taylor - Washington lawyer

CATEGORY C

Hon. Andrew Young - Atlanta Clergyman
Mr. Lerone Bennett, Jr. - New York City
Mr. Stanley Scott - Assistant to the President
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mack Thaxton - New York City
Col. and Mrs. John Silvera - Riverdale, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION



SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR U.S. DELEGATION

Consul General at Nassau: Moncrieff J. Spear

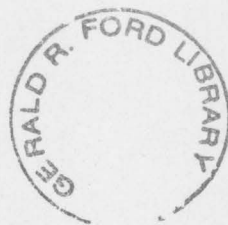
Accommodations: The 8th and 9th floors of the Britannia Beach and Paradise Island Hotels will be sealed off for use by the Official Delegations. All rooms will have refrigerators and meals will be provided upon demand by room service.

Transportation: Each delegation will be provided one car and driver; flag will be provided by Consul General at Nassau.

Special Events: Color-coded tickets to official events will be distributed to delegations. A schedule of when and from what point delegations should leave for specific functions will be coordinated with local guides.

Gift: Gifts brought by delegations will be presented to the Prime Minister.

Guides: Each delegation will be assigned a local liaison group consisting of guides (one school teacher and three or four students per delegation.)



Useful Information on the Bahamas



Personal Mail

If you are expecting personal mail to be sent to you c/o the American Consulate General, please contact the Receptionist at the Consulate, telephone 322-1181.

CURRENCY

The local currency is the Bahamian dollar which is currently worth US\$1.00. The Bahamian dollar is made up of 100 cents. All hotels, restaurants and stores will accept either Bahamian or American dollars. Arrangements can be made with hotels to cash personal checks on presentation of adequate identification.

LANGUAGE

The official and prevailing language is English. A colorful local-accented English may occasionally be heard.

TIME

Nassau and the Bahama Islands are on Eastern Daylight time.

TIPPING

Tip here the same as you would in the U.S., e.g., for same service and same amounts.

TAXIS

Taxi rates on New Providence are set by the government. For one or two passengers, the first quarter mile costs

\$.60, and each additional quarter mile is \$.10. Each additional passenger is charged \$.50 if the meter reads \$2.90 or less. If it registers more, the charge is \$1.00 per extra passenger. Hourly rates are \$8.00 for a seven passenger cab and \$6.00 for a five passenger cab.

WATER

The local water is safe, but its fairly high chloride and salt content give it a slightly salty taste.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

11v AC 60cy (same as U.S.)

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Fully qualified doctors and dentists are available for general care. Two clinics and a hospital in Nassau are equipped to handle most emergencies.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Nassau has 24-hour telephone and telegraph service to every part of the world. Rates are about \$4.60 for three minutes to Florida, \$6.10 for the South and Mid-west U.S., \$7.60 for the Northeast U.S. and \$10.00 for California. Reception is excellent.

BANKS AND BANKING

There are two large American banks in Nassau which offer a full range of banking services.



LOCAL CONDITIONS

The Bahamas, an extensive chain of islands, cays and reefs - most of them uninhabited - runs southeastwardly from 50 miles off the southeast coast of Florida, to 50 miles off the northeast coast of Cuba and covers an area of approximately 5,400 square miles. While Tourism and Banking are the main industries, other large industries such as oil refining and aragonite mining in the Family Islands, enhance the economy. The local light industries of prime interest are wood carving, turtle-shell jewelry and colorful strawwork.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE

July in Nassau is a warm, fairly humid month, with mainly light to moderate southeast winds, an average of twelve hours sunshine a day, a mean temperature of 81.5° Fahrenheit or 27.2° Centigrade, a mean relative humidity of 78% and a variable rainfall averaging 6" for the month.

IMMIGRATION AND HEALTH

There will be no Customs or Immigration formalities on arrival. No certificate of vaccination against smallpox, yellow fever, or cholera is required, unless the guest is coming from an infected area.



ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be provided by the Government of the Bahamas for four representatives from July 5th to the morning of the 12th. The main events of the Independence Celebrations will take place between the period July 7 to 12. The date, time and method of the representatives' arrival in Nassau should be notified in good time in order that arrangements for reception may be made.



TRANSPORT

Representatives will be sent specially printed baggage labels which should be affixed to all items of baggage, in order to facilitate handling at Nassau International Airport.

SHOPPING

Nassau is considerably attractive to visitors as many of Europe's finest products can be obtained at costs below those in the United States and Canada. The main shopping area is on Bay Street in the heart of Nassau. Most shops open for business at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. during the week days. Friday is observed by many shopkeepers as a half-day holiday and businesses close at 12:00 noon. However, shopping may be done between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Saturday.

SIGHTSEEING AND RECREATION

Nassau has many old and picturesque houses. There are a variety of beaches on New Providence and adjacent Paradise Island.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Anyone who has a special dietary or medical requirement is asked to inform the Coordinator, Independence Secretariat,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

On July 10, 1973, the Consulate General will be elevated to an Embassy. The address of the Consulate is: The Adderley Building, Bay Street, Nassau, Bahamas. The telephone number is 322-1181-5.



BACKGROUND NOTES



September 25, 1972

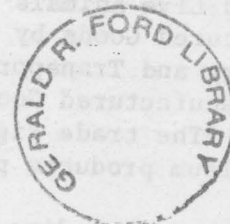
BAHAMAS

SUMMARY

Tourism, the predominant sector in the Bahamian economy, increased substantially during the last year and is projected to expand further in 1972. Other areas of the economy, however, are operating at about the level of activity which can be generated locally. Political uncertainty caused by the prospect of elections and independence, and administration of the Government's immigration policies have dampened foreign investor confidence. Government economic policy seeks diversification into agriculture, fishing and industry to lessen dependence on tourism.

In foreign trade both export and import figures are up substantially, although much of this reflects crude oil processing at Freeport. Adjusted trade data show that domestic consumption has dropped significantly. The U.S. share of imports has dropped 6% since 1969 but once economic activity increases, U.S. imports can be expected to grow particularly in consumer durables. A major export opportunity will be oil transshipment terminal and perhaps refinery material and equipment.

As the Bahamas moves towards independence there may be, as some investors fear, a period of uncertainty, but the Bahamian economy has been closely linked to that of the U.S. for many years and it is difficult to believe that over the longer term independence will change the basic nature of this relationship.



KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS: BAHAMAS

All values in million Bahamian \$ end of the calendar year unless otherwise stated

Exchange rate:
B\$1.00 equals US97¢

	1969	1970	1971	%Change 1970/
<u>General Indicators</u>				
Tourist Arrivals (1,000's)	1,332	1,298	1,464	+ 12.7%
Air	970	916	971	+ 6.0%
Sea	362	382	493	+ 29.0%
Tourist Expenditures (Estimated)	\$235	\$233	\$277	+ 18.9%
Building Starts New Providence				
Number of Buildings	1,621	1,485	907	
Value	\$58	\$51	\$29	- 43.1%
Building Permits Issued Freeport				
Number of Permits	444	128	83	
Value	\$36	\$8	\$1.47	- 81.6%
Electricity Produced (Million KWH)				
New Providence (Nassau) (Sept.30)	248	273	289	+ 5.8%
Grand Bahama (Freeport)	155	198	248	+ 25.3%
<u>Money & Prices</u>				
Government Revenue	\$84.5	\$91.6	\$93.6	+ 2.2%
Public Debt	\$64.9	\$75.1	n.a.	
Public Debt Service (Interest & Redemption/percent of Revenue	7.2%	8.6%	-	
Retail Price Index (1st Qtr 1966=100)	129.0	135.0	142.1	+ 5.3%
<u>Balance of Payments & Trade*</u>				
Gold & For. Exch. Reserves	\$18	\$17	\$20.8	+ 22%
Balance of Payments (Tentative Ests.)	+\$20	+\$ 8	n.a.	
Balance of Trade	-\$248	-\$248	-\$250.7	- 1.1%
Exports FOB	\$54.3	\$89.6	\$264.9	+194.0%
To U.S.	\$33.0	\$60.5	\$197.3	+226.0%
U.S. Share	60.7%	67.5%	70.0%	+ 2.5%
Imports CIF	\$302.3	\$337.5	\$515.6	+ 52.7%
From U.S.	\$206.0	\$182.0	\$166.3	- 8.6%
U.S. Share	68.0%	53.0%	30.2%	
<u>Other Main Sources:</u>				
United Kingdom	\$29.9	\$45.7	\$43	- 5.9%
Canada	\$13.5	\$11.8	\$13	+ 10.2%
Italy	\$19.7	\$23.8	\$ 3.2	- 86.5%

Main Imports from US 1971: Total Imports/Imports from US; % of Change from 1970/71

total imports/US imports

Food and Live Animals \$49.6/\$32.9 + 4%/- 2.4%

Manufactured Goods by Material \$35.6/\$25.3 -25%/-23.0%

Machinery and Transport Equipment \$51.1/\$31.1 -53%/-43.0%

Misc. Manufactured Goods \$41.0/\$27.5

Footnote: *The trade figures are distorted by the imports and exports of crude petroleum and petroleum products processed by the Bahamas Oil Refining Co.(BORCO) in Freeport, Grand Bahama.

Trade figures excluding "Minerals, Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials":

	1969	1970	1971
Imports	287.6	278.3	230.9
Exports	53.8	57.6	60.2
Visible Trade Balance	-233.8	-220.7	-170.0

Sources: Bahamas Department of Statistics; Grand Bahama Port Authority; Bahamas Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Tourism and Telecommunications.

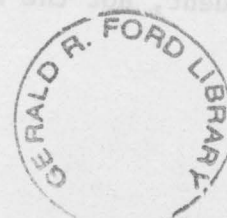
CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TRENDS

Since the last Economic Trends Report in June 1971, the Bahamian economy has had a mixed but generally sluggish performance winding down further during 1971 from its 1969 high. In the absence of large-scale foreign investment the economy is operating at about the level of activity which can be generated internally. Tourist arrivals and expenditures increased substantially, but the increase did not stimulate a broad economic recovery. Construction decreased sharply in Nassau as well as in Freeport, where it had already declined precipitously. Imports of consumer goods for the domestic and tourist economy declined by 17 percent in 1971. New investments, local or foreign, have been few, so that unemployment has become a problem. On the other hand, visitors to the U.S. have increased very recently, which may be a sign Bahamian consumers are beginning to spend a little more freely. Moreover, several large investments in oil transshipment terminals and refineries appear possible.

Nassau, which has received the bulk of the increase in tourist visits, has weathered these tight times better than Freeport, where an abrupt decline in cruise ship visitors has been widely felt. Freeport's economy rests increasingly on its slowly expanding industrial base, notably an oil refinery, a cement plant, and several pharmaceutical plants. The Out Islands with their small population and slight development did not greatly benefit from the boom of 1967-69 and are only marginally affected by the economy's present sluggishness.

Political: Although problems of the economy involve a variety of factors, several external to the Bahamas, the key probably lies in political uncertainties. For over a year elections and possible independence have been in prospect. Political controversy has centered on two main issues: the effect of immigration policy on the economy, and independence.

Immigration policy is designed to bring control of the economy progressively into Bahamian hands. This has wide popular appeal and there is general agreement its goals are legitimate. However, there are strong differences about the manner and pace of its implementation. A Royal Commission examined the problems of Freeport, found that administration of work permit issuance had hurt its economy, and suggested the need for clear policy guidelines. None have yet appeared and meanwhile practice has made it clear that in general no foreigner may work in the Bahamas more than five years. While many businesses have been able to get necessary work permits, delays have added to the cost and uncertainty of doing business. As a consequence, immigration policy has tended to become the touchstone of investor confidence and the political opposition has charged it is responsible for the country's economic problems.



A second major issue has been independence. The government party pledged to lead the Bahamas to independence, if reelected. The opposition has contended the country should not take this step while its economy was declining and it was unprepared for the responsibilities of nationhood.

On September 19, 1972 elections took place, the government party won a large majority, and independence is scheduled for July 1973.

Government Economic Policy: In addition to the "Bahamianization" policy noted above, the Government seeks to diversify the economy to reduce its present heavy dependence on tourism. Emphasis is on agriculture, fishing and industry, with the Government taking equity and an active role in management in projects in these fields.

Government Finances: The economic decline has constricted Government programs. Revenues, particularly customs duties, have not grown as anticipated. In 1971 they fell \$13.4 million short of budget projections. The Government has tried to balance its expenditures to its revenues, but in the last two years its \$4.6 million surplus has turned into a deficit of over half a million dollars, and a \$3.3 million deficit is projected for 1972.

Imports and Exports: Since the Bahamas has only begun in the last few years to develop reliable data about the economy, analysis of the import and export statistics remains one of the best means to evaluate economic activity. Trade figures adjusted for all imports and exports show that as domestic consumption has dropped significantly, the visible trade deficit has also been reduced.

Tourism and Development: Although tourist clientel has clearly changed from individuals to groups and less money is spent outside the hotels on individual purchases, 1971 was a good tourist year and 1972 promises to be better. The Ministry of Tourism projects 1.5 million tourist arrivals for 1972 and the length of stay of the average tourist has reversed its downward trend and increased from 1971.

Freeport has not shared the growth in either air or sea arrivals of Nassau. Several cruise ships have dropped it as a port of call so sea arrivals are down 57 percent from a year ago. It also lacks ample scheduled air service to the US and Canada, but its 1971 air charter arrivals increased 30 percent over 1970. Nassau, with its large Cable Beach and Paradise Island hotels, has attracted numerous groups, conventions and package tours. Costs, however, have risen and profit margins remain thin. The hotel workers' union negotiated a new contract which raised hotel labor costs approximately 20 percent. Knowledgeable hotel industry sources place the return on investment at about 2%. Out Island tourism has also continued to expand with a 12.6% growth rate in 1971 over the previous year. Furthermore, Out Island tourists are more affluent, not the mass tourist.

Land sales in the various developments have risen, particularly in Freeport, but the costs of sales have also increased. The purchases are largely speculative with little building as yet. German investors have been more evident and bolder than Americans or Canadians.

Construction: So far there is little construction in the pipeline. Government has a \$6.5 million hospital addition underway in Nassau and other infrastructure development awaiting funds such as a new sewerage system for Nassau. Despite the need, no low or medium income housing is under construction, although projects have been discussed. The first quarter 1972 new construction figures for Nassau are lower than 1971 and Freeport figures are only slightly above 1971, reflecting a new addition to the International Bazaar. Construction workers comprise the largest segment of the unemployed.

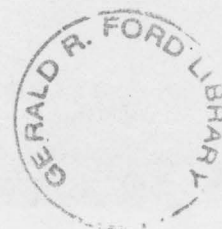
Financial Community: While a number of Nassau-based banks have reported record earnings, the growth of the community has levelled off. The uncertainties associated with the Bahamas have discouraged placement of funds into the Bahamas and the establishment of new trust accounts. The Cayman Islands have been receiving many of the accounts that formerly would have come to the Bahamas. On the other hand, the infrastructure for banking has been improving: the Bahamas now has direct distance dialing to the US and a cable link will be operational by the end of 1972.

Industrial Sector: Freeport's cement plant and oil refinery have operated at full capacity in 1971. The refinery is undergoing expansion which will raise its capacity to 500,000 barrels a day.

The solar salt operations in Inagua and Long Island achieved significantly larger production, over a million and over 200,000 tons respectively.

Under the Government Industrial Encouragement Act, a garment factory making beachwear began operation in Nassau and small plants making paint, leather goods and boats are in the process of starting up. The Bahamas Development Corporation in partnership with Seabulk International has announced plans to construct a \$65 million oil transshipment terminal on Grand Bahama Island. Burmah Oil will lease the facility.

Agriculture and Fisheries: To further its policy of diversification away from tourism, the Government survey of land resources is exploring the agricultural potential of the various islands. Andros is being considered for development of pig farming and a slaughter house whose production would substitute for present imports of pork. In fisheries the Government with UNDP assistance has begun a three year program to assess the resource and train Bahamians in modern fishing methods.



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Trade Prospects: Although the US share of total imports appears to have fallen dramatically, if the imports for domestic consumption are separated from petroleum imports the US share has declined only 6% since 1969 and is 64% of the market. What is more significant is that Canada, the United Kingdom and the major ECC countries have increased their market shares. The performance of imports from the United Kingdom is particularly striking. Despite this trend, US imports can probably be expected to increase their share of the market when economic activity, particularly construction, increases. A similar rise can then also be expected in imports of US consumer durables. At present, the one major export opportunity will be oil transshipment terminal and perhaps refinery material and equipment. The discussion of the Bahamas market in the 1970 Economic Trends Report continues to be valid.

Investment Outlook: Tourist and resort residential developments remain the principal area needing foreign investment and management. The Bahamas also continues to be a potential site for deep water transshipment ports to handle not only oil, but also containers and bulk materials such as iron ore, coal, bauxite and phosphates. Opportunities also exist for industries that can employ the special geographical or tax advantages of the Bahamas.

As the Bahamas moves towards independence there may be, as some investors fear, a period of uncertainty, but the Bahamian economy has been closely linked to that of the U.S. for many years and it is difficult to believe that over the longer term independence will change the basic nature of this relationship.



COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 169,000 (1970 census)

Capital: Nassau

The Bahamas are an archipelago of long, narrow, low-lying islands spread over some 90,000 square miles in the Western Atlantic Ocean. They extend about 500 miles southeasterly from Florida. There are more than 700 islands, most of them very small and uninhabited, and approximately 2,000 rocks and keys. The 40 larger inhabited islands have a combined land area of about 4,400 square miles, slightly less than that of the State of Connecticut. The total land area is 5,380 square miles.

The Bahamas enjoy a tropical climate; the average temperature is 70° F., with summer highs of about 85-90° F. and high humidity. Annual rainfall averages 52 inches, concentrated primarily in May, June, September, and October.

The British Blue Ensign with the seal of the islands on the fly is the official flag of the Commonwealth.

THE PEOPLE

According to the 1970 census, the population of the Bahamas is 169,000, with an annual growth rate estimated at 4 percent. The two islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama have an estimated population of 130,000, or more than 75 percent of the total. Nassau has about 90,000 inhabitants.

Eighty-five percent of the Bahamians are of African descent. Their ancestors were brought to the islands by Loyalists to work the sugar plantations. The origin of most of the Caucasians is U. S., Canadian, or British. English is universally spoken, and literacy is estimated at 85 percent. The major religions are Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

HISTORY

The Bahamas were discovered in 1492 when Christopher Columbus touched land at San Salvador Island, his first landing in the Western Hemisphere. Although the islands were later to come within the Spanish sphere of influence in the New World, Spain made no attempt to settle them. British interests began in 1626 when Charles I granted Sir Robert Heath territories in America, including the Bahamas. The islands continued under British proprietors until 1717, when the

civil and military governments were surrendered to the King. The islands thereafter were considered a British Crown Colony.

Pirates were among the principal inhabitants of the islands during the early colonial years. The first Royal Governor, Capt. Woodes Rogers, appointed in 1718, directed his main attention to restoring law and order, overcoming the pirates, and protecting the islands from a series of raids mounted by the Spaniards from nearby Cuba. The motto of the islands became "Expulsis Piratis Restituta Commercium" (Pirates Expelled, Commerce Restored), a phrase which has become a part of the Great Seal of the Bahamas. In 1783 British possession of the islands was confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bahamas have played an important part in U. S. history. Many of the early settlers were Loyalists who left the United States at the outbreak of the American Revolution. Between 1860 and 1865 the islands were the center of Union blockade-running, and between 1919 and 1933 they were a center for Prohibition bootleggers. The Bahamas were used in World War II for the training of British Royal Air Force pilots. Since the war, they have become a banking and tourist center.

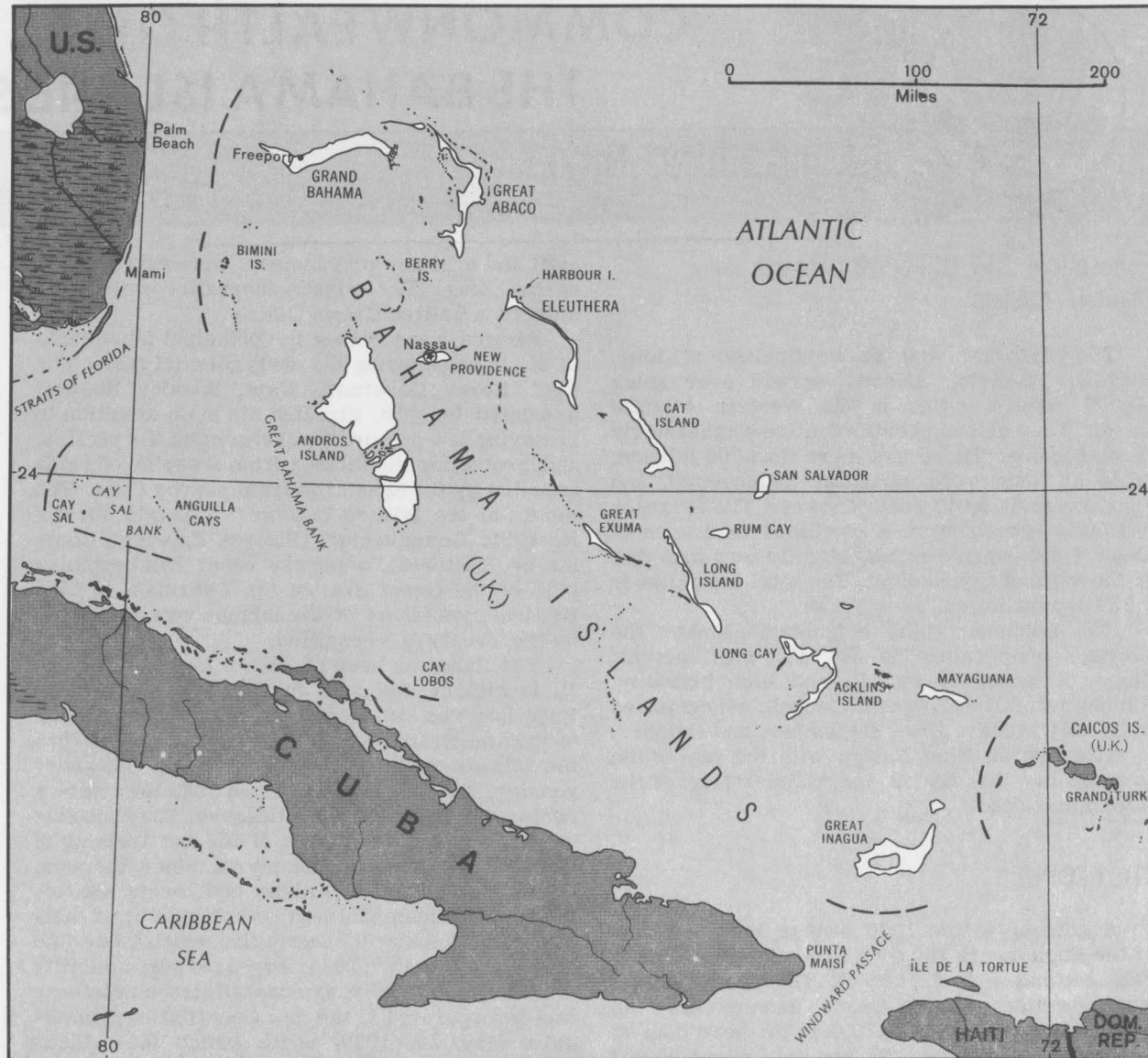
The Bahamas achieved complete internal self-government under a constitution which came into effect on January 7, 1964. Increased responsibility for internal security, external affairs, and defense was incorporated in the new Constitution promulgated May 10, 1969, under which the islands gained semiautonomous British "Commonwealth" status. This Constitution is an important step toward complete independence from the United Kingdom. In public statements, the Bahamian Prime Minister has indicated that independence is expected by 1973.

GOVERNMENT

Queen Elizabeth II is Chief of State of the Bahamas and is represented by an appointed Governor. Through him she retains "ultimate responsibility" for external affairs, defense, and internal security. A Security Council, composed of the Governor, Prime Minister, and another Minister appointed by the Prime Minister, consults on defense and internal security matters.

The day-to-day responsibility for the Government of the Bahamas is vested in a Prime Minister (Head of Government), the leader of the political party that wins the most seats in the House of Assembly elections, and his Cabinet. The Cabinet, which is responsible to the House,

The Bahama Islands



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is composed of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and no less than seven other Ministers; it is appointed by the Governor.

The bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate has limited powers to delay legislation approved by the House of Assembly. Its 16 members are appointed by the Governor—nine on the advice of the Prime Minister, four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and three at the Governor's personal discretion. Senators terms coincide with those of the House members. The House of Assembly has 38 members elected for 5-year terms on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Twenty are from New Providence and 18 are from the remaining islands.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, and several Magistrates' Courts. Judges on the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor.

The Out Islands (all those except Grand Bahama, Andros, and New Providence) are administered by Commissioners appointed by the Bahamian Government and supervised from Nassau.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

There are four major political parties in the Bahamas. (1) The Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly black, now controls the Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling (29 seats in the House of Assembly as a result of the 1968 elections; 21 seats held in 1971). (2) The United Bahamian Party (UBP), former government party, is led by Geoffrey Johnstone (seven seats in the House of Assembly). (3) The Commonwealth Labor Party

(CLP) is led by Randol Fawkes (one seat in the House). (4) The Free-PLP, led by Cecil Wallace-Whitfield, was created in 1971 when eight members of the House of Assembly broke with the PLP.

The PLP's overwhelming victory in the last general election (April 10, 1968) consolidated its position in the House of Assembly and greatly reduced the political power of the once-dominant UBP. Since first assuming power after elections in January 1967 the PLP has supported a program of social and economic development with particular emphasis on education, medical services, public works, tourism, and harbor and airport expansion. When eight dissident members of the House abandoned the PLP in November 1970 and subsequently formed a new party, the Free-PLP, they announced their intention to contest PLP leadership in the next general election, which must be held by April 1973.

ECONOMY

The Bahamas' principal industry, tourism, has mushroomed since 1949 from 30,000 tourists to an estimated 1.3 million in 1971. The tourism industry and resort facilities at Nassau, Freeport, and the Out Islands recently experienced a boom, with 1969 tourism up more than 25 percent from 1968. This growth leveled off somewhat during 1970. Approximately 90 percent of the tourists are from the United States.

In 1955, under the Hawksbill Creek Act, a section of Grand Bahama Island (called Freeport) was granted concessions, including legalized gambling. Under the control of the Grand Bahama Port Authority, which issues firms licenses to operate, Freeport now has a large oil refinery, a cement plant, several pharmaceutical plants, and other light manufacturing facilities. Elaborate resort hotels have been built, and Freeport, which in 1957 had a population of only a few hundred, now has a population of 25,000.

Economic development has been encouraged not only by the concessions at Freeport but also by liberal corporation laws and banking regulations which guarantee secrecy of financial transactions. There are no personal or corporate income, capital gains, inheritance, or estate taxes; taxes on real property are low. Consequently, a number of U.S. corporations have established subsidiary companies in the Bahamas. In general, the attractive tax climate and stable political situation have made the Bahamas an important international banking, investment, and financial center.

The Bahamas have made progress in exploiting their natural resources. Pulp wood is cut on Andros Island, and sugarcane is grown on Great Abaco Island. Solar (sundried) salt is produced in

a large facility on Great Inagua and also on Long Island. The only commercial fishery is for the spiny lobster or crawfish, but a United Nations project will assist the Bahamas develop their fisheries. Small-scale farming takes place on a number of the islands, but some agro-businesses have developed, principally to raise chickens and hogs. A figure for gross national product is not available; per capita income is believed to be about U.S. \$1,500.

The Bahamas import most of their food as well as manufactured products. Total imports in 1970 were \$337.5 million, with \$182 million (54 percent) coming from the United States. This is a decline from \$206 million, or 68 percent of all imports in 1969. Food imports were steady at almost \$48 million, but this trade will rise significantly over the next 3 years. Total exports, reflecting the activity of the new oil refinery, rose almost 70 percent to \$90 million, of which more than \$60 million went to the United States. Exports other than oil include salt, rum, fruits, and vegetables.

The Bahamian dollar is presently equal to the U.S. dollar.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Under the Constitution many of the external affairs of the Bahamas are delegated to the newly organized Ministry of External Affairs, although the United Kingdom maintains responsibility and ultimate authority for certain aspects of foreign relations and defense matters. The Bahamas are a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The U.S. Air Force operates a number of missile tracking stations in the Bahamas which are a part of the Eastern Missile Test Range associated with Patrick Air Force Base at Cape Kennedy. Navy and Coast Guard installations are located on several of the Out Islands. In addition, the U. S. Navy's Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC), an important facility for undersea warfare research and development, is located on Andros Island.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Governor—Lord Thurlow
Deputy Governor—L. M. Davies
Prime Minister; Minister of External Affairs—Lynden O. Pindling
Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Home Affairs—Arthur D. Hanna
Minister of Education and Culture; Finance—Carlton Francis
Minister of Labour and Welfare; Agriculture and Fisheries—Milo B. Butler, Sr.

Minister of Development-Jeffrey M. Thompson
Minister of Health; Tourism-Clement Maynard
Minister of Transport-Dr. Doris Johnson

PRINCIPAL U.S. OFFICIALS

Counsel General-Moncrieff J. Spear
Consuls-Thomas Wilson, H. Clay Black, Brook Holmes
Naval Liaison Officer-Lt. Cmdr. Robert A. Fliegel

The U.S. Consulate General in the Bahamas is located in the First National City Bank Building, Rawson Square, Nassau.

READING LIST

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Craton, Michael. History of the Bahamas. London: Collins, 1962.

Dupuch, Etienne, and Perfetti, S. J., eds. Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual. Nassau: Dupuch.

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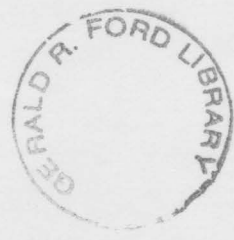
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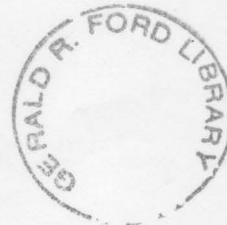


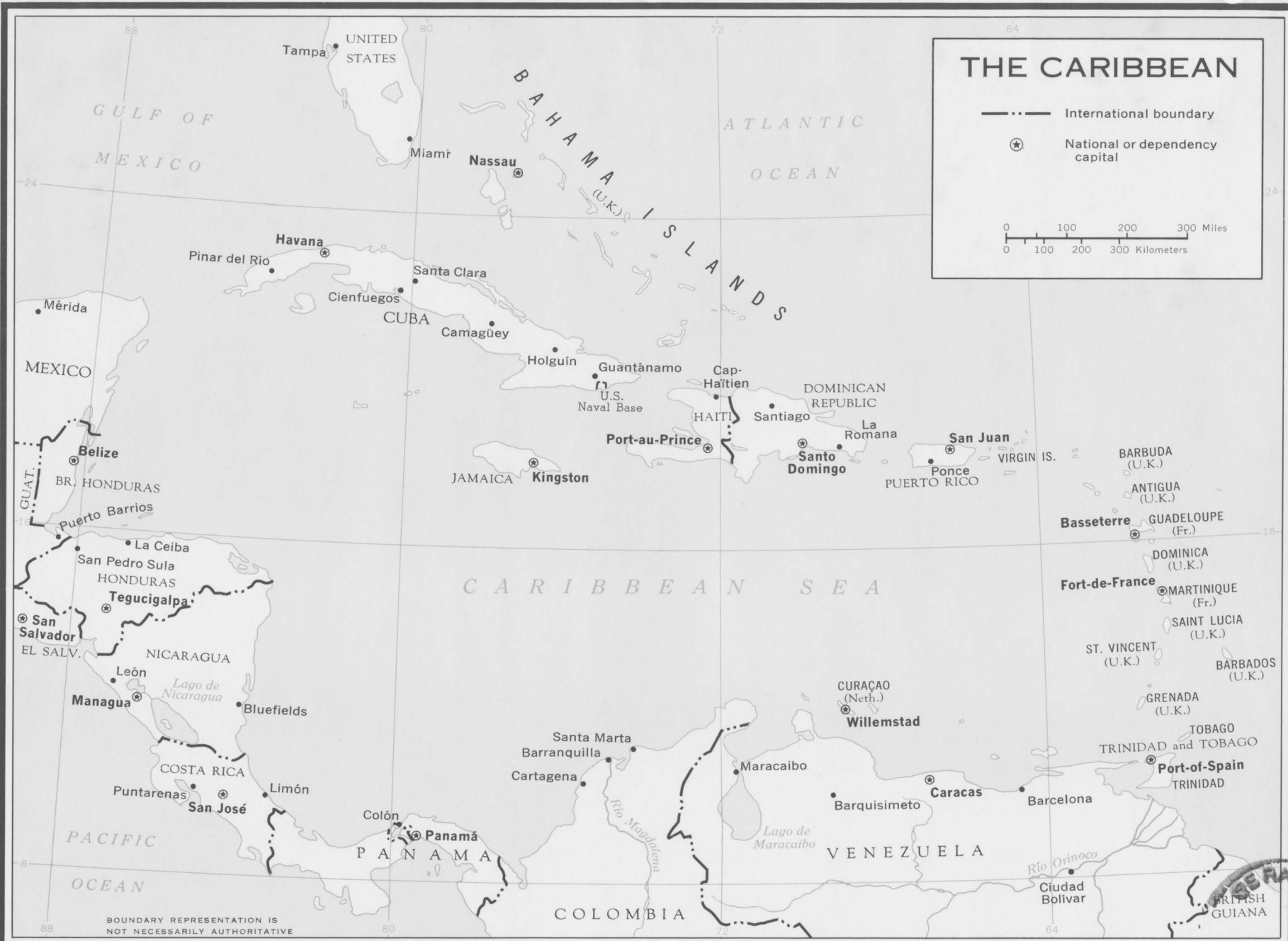
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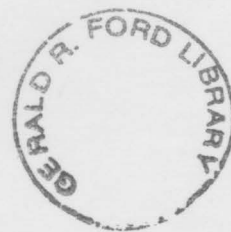
Local Contacts for Information and Assistance

Ernest Strachan Independence Secretariat	58423
American Consulate General	21181 - 5
Mr. Moncrieff J. Spear Consul General	77237 (home)
Consulate Duty Officer Mr. Marvin Groeneweg	34684 (home)
American Consulate General (EVENINGS & HOLIDAYS)	23040

Andrew Curry







TRAVEL
GUIDELINES

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATES

In order that proper reimbursement may be made by the Office of Protocol for any necessary expenses incurred by a delegate during his travel as a Presidential representative, the following information may be helpful.

1. The Office of Protocol will pay for direct first-class travel to and from the ceremony. This includes, if necessary, ~~one~~ overnight stop each way. Any expenses incurred in connection with additional travel or extension of days of stops will be for the account of the traveler.
2. Expenses incurred within the above criteria may include the charges for the hotel, restaurant, taxis, transportation to and from the airport, and ordinary living expenses such as valet, etc. A record should be kept of all expenditures, with receipts whenever possible.
3. Also any normal living expenses incurred at destination not absorbed by host or U.S. Government may be submitted in a statement to the Office of Protocol for reimbursement.
4. Delegates should submit a complete statement of all necessary expenses incurred in connection with the official travel at the conclusion of the trip. This should be forwarded to the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, Washington, D. C. (20520) and marked for the attention of Mr. Thomas E. Mossellem. Any unused Government Transportation Requests should be returned with this statement to the Office of the Chief of Protocol.

Office of the Chief of Protocol
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

