

(Sunday)

Kingston Jamaica

22.1.61

Dear Mr. Abrahams, Compliment.

By this you will inform that I had been listening to you ever since you started on the air, I took it that, because you are not a Jamaican you art to be fair in your deliberations, even though at times took side with party, still no man is perfect. Bear this in mind, even though you see Plasspole take Education fool the people, make them to believe its a new thing, do think its all of us. When it comes to Critics the Island is not short of that, any-way, If I Cant Praise you when you acted right, I should not abuse you when you took side, Now Sir, this is it, I beg to Congratulate you for the way you ~~masterly~~ interviewed Morgan last night. Can you imagine a big Ediat like that? I heard you ask him one question 5 times, and until now he doesnt answer it, so you see what kind of men we have to look over the affairs of this Country? do you think he doesnt know the ans? He is just a Dam Dodger out of a bunch.

Yours

I Public

(Sunday)

29. 1. 61

Dear Mr. Abrahams

It gives me great pleasure to send you this. Well Sir, I have heard you over the air Saturday eve. Now, why is it, that men of today is so unreasonable in your deliberations to the Public? anywhere all such as you, comes from, so soon as you settle down, you adopt the dirty ways of Jamaicans. When a man as you telling the Public that with Rose Leon forming a Political Party. she and P.R.P will destroy J.L.P. you don't believe that you only making a few fools more damn fool, and allowing the better Brains to look upon you as a damn fool. Take my advice, don't let a few Shilling turn you a fool in the eyes of the Public for in the end you may regret.

Yours well-wisher
for Public Good

Mr. Peter Abrahams

Sir,

You being one of sane, thinking, and fairplay
are in a position to judge and we hope decide the
situation outlined herein.

The department in question is that of Civil Aviation
which comes under the Ministry of Communications and Works.

In 1959 certain local air traffic controllers had to resign
and seek more rewarding employment. The number of resignations
were at the most four, and government entered a contract
with International Aeradio for the sum of over £16,000
P.A., whereby six English Controllers were recruited to
replace and bolster local staff.

The contract was for two years during which time
fourteen local people were recruited and trained in
England and Canada. Today at least seven are rated
approach and aerodrome Controllers, the others have
yet to be rated.

Now on the expiration of the contract, Govt. has
provided no less than £28,000 for another batch of
International Aeradio controllers for another two year
period. I am not the person who makes decisions
on staffing. I am a junior but any staff member
knowing the number of local controllers, and the
shift basis we use, knows we could manage now
without these contract officers, let alone more.

The salary for local controllers is comparatively very low.
The scale is as follows — £550 x 25 — 575 efficiency
bar, £610 x 30 — 710, efficiency bar, £800 x 40 — 920 x 40 — 1040.
Then there is the supervisory post of £1100 x 50 — £1300. The
most junior of the contract officers receives £1500 P.A.
with allowances. These officers are not more experienced
in the main, not higher rated and have identical res-
ponsibilities as local officers.

I personally with the same aerodrome and approach
ratings and about two years experience am getting
approximately one third of what is being paid to my

counterpart for the same job of work.

Government has not reacted favourably to representations on our behalf, yet this year 1961-62, £28,000 is provided for this redundancy of contract officers. Can we help being suspicious seeing that the head of our department is another Englishman on contract? Can the minister of Communications and Works be that useless? I mean no disrespect. Half the money could have regraded the salaries of local officers. The little that we understand of this policy is unsatisfactory. One hardly needs mentioning the ^{high} cost of living in Jamaica, but can you imagine controller with family in Kingston having to run another house in Montego Bay of all places on £550 P.A. Married or not it is a problem to live on £550 with responsibilities in Kingston as well, the place from which we are transferred without subsistence worth any mention.

The responsible persons know besides, that the salaries paid to local controllers are the lowest paid in the local technical grades and possibly the lowest paid to controllers anywhere else in the world. Can't Govt. recognise an injustice?

If normal representations fail, what channels are there left open to us? Must we also step down to strike action or shall we resign and make way for more contracts? The verdict is in the balance. We would be grateful sir, if you would comment on this situation on your radio program. Is our devaluation due to our race or nationality? It certainly is not our work.

Yours with respect And Gratitude,
Locally Frustrated.

The Methodist Church

Spanish Town Circuit

REV. A. W. ALPHONSE
MINISTER :

BOX 52

LINSTEAD P.O.
JAMAICA, W.I.

LINSTEAD CHURCH
EWARTON ..
GUY'S HILL ..
MT. ROSSER ..

16th October 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahams
C/O JBC
5 Odeon Ave.,
Kng. 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Just a note to say thanks for the contribution you made to our Rally at St. Ann's Bay on Saturday 13th.

Perhaps you may have been led to think that your 'disturbing' ^{remarks} may have upset some of our plans for the day. However, I would like to assure you that you did what we were hoping you would do - set our young people thinking.

Please accept our thanks and very best wishes for 'self and family.

Sincerely,

A. W. Alphonse

Savilama, PC
May 1962

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I so feel feeling of regret. That men like you who should know and act better should give such misleading statements on Radio. I heard you say andy other things. How could Mr. Manley know about telegrams and putting blame on our Civil Service. This is nefarious. It is wicked.

You do not seem to know there are fifth columnist. so every rank whose job is to find out things. Several people other than people at the post offices have seen these telegrams and informed accordingly. Some of the very people they tell are agents of their opponents. All this you do not seem to know.

Instead of trying to chide those responsible for those wicked actions, you tried to make it look as if it is not so, when in truth the whole island knows the facts. All this help to stir strife. In other words you are pouring oil on troubled waters.

I can't see how you can stay in Kingston and speak as you have done.

You do not seem to realize that in

these days. People seem to have forgotten the words of our God. 'hyery lips are abomination to the Lord.'

I would like you to know the following.

- (1) The same thing said at Morant Bay was said at Negrit.
- (2) It was put so forcibly to the poor unfortunate people, enough to make them tremble!
- (3) A poor woman came to me saying she has a little money in the Savings Bank, and she is going to take it out before the Russians come.
- (4) They made it a rule to prey upon the poor unfortunate in the deep Rural areas most of all. What a sin! 'Fool indeed make mock at sin'.

- (5) All I can say is that when people are told these atrocious things which are soon discovered, if the worst things happen, who are to be blamed, but the cruel instigators.

No Mr Abrahams. You must act much better after all people are not so foolish now to swallow lies and be quiet.

Yours
R. S. Braithwaite

Dear Mr. Peter Abrahams,

File

I have just listened to your enlightening 6.15pm. talk on the T. B. C. this Saturday May 5, 1962.

You are doing a wonderful job for this our lovely little country.

I fully realise that you are one of the busiest men in this country today; but please do me this favour if at all possible:

Please turn to the Bible - any version - and read James Chapter 2. Then search out any one of the many buildings in the Corporate Area or in any rural section of this country with the sign "Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses". Do this any Sunday at 6pm. (or better still, say 5.45pm). Just go in, sit down and observe & listen.

Then when it is convenient or possible give your impression.

To make it easier for you, one Hall is situated at 49 East Wood Park Road, just opposite the St. Andrew Parish Church.

I hate not to sign my name, but unfortunately I am not in a position to do so. I had however read you my name on a separate sheet enclosed.

Yours sincerely

"LOVE."

Written by:

Ralph S. Brooks

P.O. Box 66,

Highgate,

St Mary,

Jamaica W.I.

Saturday 5/5/62

19 Antrim Road,
Kingston 3,

July 8th, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/o Jamaica Broadcasting Company,
Kingston P. O.

Dear Mr. Abrahams:

About a week ago, while listening to one of your radio broadcasts, as I habitually do with pleasure, I heard you refer to a certain rumour anent public disturbance in connection with Jamaica's independence festivities. Quite sensibly you deplored the spreading of the rumour, and advised your radio audience not to disseminate the seeds of public discord by repeating evil rumours to others.

Has it not occurred to you that by giving wide-spread publicity to the matter as you have done over the facilities of the Jamaica Broadcasting Company, you have proved yourself guilty of the very thing which you profess to deplore, and which you beseech your radio audience sedulously to avoid?

The broadcast referred to above was the first intimation that this writer has had of expected turbulence.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert Brown
Hubert Brown

13th July, 1962

Mr. Hubert Brown,
19 Antrim Road,
Kingston 3.

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter of July 8 concerning my comments on the spreading of rumours. I should like to assure you that if the rumours had not been very rife I would not have made any reference to them. It was precisely because they were so wide-spread and because they were going around in darkness and secrecy that I felt it necessary to bring them out into the open light of day. I am convinced that the best way to deal with this sort of thing is not to shut our eyes to it and pretend that it will go away if we ignore it.

Superstitions and mischief making stories have never been banished by pretence that they did not exist. The only way they have been banished was by exposing them to the full glare of intelligent publicity. This is what I am trying to do and I am happy to tell you that the results as far as we have been able to ascertain has been very salutary.

Nevertheless I am very grateful to you for your letter and appreciate most warmly your interest in my comments.

Yours sincerely,

PA

J34P 907A 1265

1000 Marcus Garvey Drive,
Kingston 14.

25-7-62.

Mr. Peter Abrahams, esq.

Good day, I am one of the many people who have listened to your comments each day, and I am of the opinion that you are a person of great intelligence, so for that matter I am asking you to be good enough to appoint a time, when it is possible to see you. your opinion in a matter that confronts us will be of vital importance.

I respectfully close,
Sam Brown.

5th June, 1962.

Mr. J. B. Clegg,
"Eden Heights
6 Montgomery Road,
Kingston 8.

Dear Jack,

Many thanks for your letter of May 31 and your comments on what I said about the Hong Kong ~~War~~ ^{War}. I rather think that you are taking me to task for what I did not say. My main point of criticism, the thing that I said I found monstrous and unforgiveable, was the sending back of the refugees into Communist China especially after the Formosa Government had said that it was willing to absorb all of them. I certainly did not suggest that the Hong Kong authorities should just throw the gates open. I am sending you a copy of the script so that you can take me to task for what I did say. Perhaps my approach is based too much on the Christian Ethic. If that is ~~the~~ ^{the} fault I will plead guilty to it. But it seems to me that so much of the sorry mess in our world today stems from repudiation of that Ethic.

But bless you all the same for letting me have your point of view.

Yours ever,


Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul.

Encl.

P.S. Let me know if you want me to give your views the same publicity that I gave mine. I will do so gladly if you want me to.

P.A.

"Eden Heights"
6 Montgomery Road,
Kingston 8.

31st May, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams - Personal
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
Kingston 10.

Dear Peter,

I heard your broadcast last night about Hong Kong and the refugees and, as I know Hong Kong well and your broadcast was grossly unfair to Hong Kong, I think it only fair to present the other case, which is quite unanswerable.

As you rightly pointed out, Hong Kong has absorbed many hundreds of thousands of Chinese refugees in recent years. This has created an almost insuperable social problem. People are sleeping on the streets in their thousands despite heavy expenditure on housing. The health hazard from so large a population in a confined area is enormous. It is just not true to suggest that the Hong Kong economy is sufficiently verile to absorb masses of immigrants. In fact there are many thousands of people already living from hand to mouth and for whom there is absolutely no prospect of worthwhile employment. As you will appreciate, industry cannot use peasant labour and it is peasant and untrained labour by and large that has been pouring into Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Government is extremely concerned about its terrific burden of social services. How can ~~it~~ continue to meet the cost of educating its own people, Heaven only knows. It has done a prodigious job to date. Added to this is the costs of social services including health and new housing; the fact had to be faced that if something was not done to stop the flood of immigrants, the whole administrative machine would collapse under its impossible burden. Then not only would the refugees suffer, but the people of Hong Kong would be ruined.

You speak of moral obligations, but surely the first moral obligation of any country is to its own people. Just bring the argument nearer home. Would you seriously advocate that Jamaica could afford to open its doors to half a million

Mr. Peter Abrahams

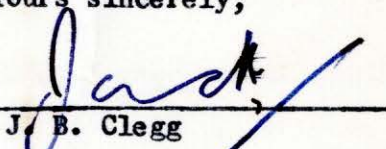
- 2 -

31st May, 1962.

Cuban refugees, yet Jamaica's position is infinitely better than that of Hong Kong. Indeed speaking with an intimate knowledge of the Far East, I can assure you that the West Indies does not know what poverty means compared with the poverty of the teeming millions in Asia.

One final point; do you know that Hong Kong just has not got sufficient water for the people already there. It is locked off regularly to limit consumption. People cannot exist without water. You may say the answer is to put up a filtration plant; even this would take time and someone has to pay for it. What happens meanwhile if many thousands of people are without water. There is no surer way to spread epidemic disease which could sweep through Hong Kong with appalling results.

Yours sincerely,


J. B. Clegg

JBC/bm.

Sweet River
Petersfield
Jamaica, B.W.I

TEL: SAVANNA-LA-MAR 703

3 November 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5 South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston, 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Listening to your broadcast at six p.m. on Saturday 27th October you admitted to being surprised that Castro's revolution had turned out as it has.

You will readily admit that all journalists should be in a position to instruct. It is sadly evident that as a whole the world press has continually misinformed the world on many things, among them being the truth about Castro. "The extremists of the far right", as the "liberals" and leftists delight in designating those who attempt to warn and inform their countrymen on the subject of Communism, were not in the least surprised at the outcome of the revolution in Cuba. It was only to be expected, they knew that Castro had been a Communist since student days. They are, however, continually vilified and smeared for daring to say these things.

As I believe in the genuineness of your admission I would humbly beg of you to read the enclosed books. "Red Star Over Cuba" will put you in the picture as far as Cuba is concerned and "You Can Trust the Communists, to be Communists" will enlighten and instruct you with regard to the over all Communist conspiracy and how it operates. As their leaders have continually written

Sweet River
Petersfield
Jamaica, B.W.I

TEL: SAVANNA-LA-MAR 703

it is their intention to conquer the whole world, and very successful they have been, but only because of ineptness on the side of the West.

Mr. Khrushchev has now backed down and says he will dismantle the missile bases in Cuba. The Communist method of one step backward for two steps forward is in evidence here. Because the West has at last won a victory by a long overdue firmness, we must not think that the Communists are going to relax their efforts. They will be working day and night just as they always do. The free world for their part must proceed in a programme of informing the public of exactly what Communism is and how it operates. This is where you as a journalist and broadcaster can be of inestimable value to this country. I do pray of you to read the enclosed books and then I hope you will feel compelled to act on the knowledge gained.

Yours sincerely,

G. J. Chadwick

(Mrs. G. W. Chadwick)

1 OLIVER ROAD

Kingston (2)

14th Aug. 1962

Mrs. Abraham,

Sir

I am asking you kindly
to express a few words on our behalf.
I have worked on ships that trade with
Br. Guiana, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Trinidad
Venezuela, and other big countries
such as Canada and England,
and I have never seen their sea-
men received such rough treat-
ment like what we Jamaican
seamen received. What I have
noticed the seamen are given
no work until a boat is available.
at here in Jamaica the Seamen
does not count in the population
In Br. Guiana, the Government compel

Ships that trade with the country do
use some of their seamen, and likewise
Trinidad and Barbados. When the ships
come to Jamaica and you ask for a
job, they tell you that they only use
Trinidadian, Barbadian, Guianese,
& St Kittians, what happen to Jam-
aican Government. Ships come here
want of crew, and they fly men from
Jamaica and other islands to fill the
ships. No Abrahams, I am asking you
kindly to squeeze in this in your
broadcast. to let the Government
know what is taking place.

Yours

Respectfully

Jamal Christie
A. Seaman

25th October, 1962
26th October, 1962.

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Knapdale,
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Anderson Cocks,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 17, and your very kind invitation to call on you when I am in Brown's Town. I shall certainly take you up on it when next I am in that part of the world. I hope Miss Monica Whyte has by now sent you the copies of the commentaries dealing with the case of the injured donkey. If at any time you have any information or any ideas concerning the welfare of animals and you let me have it I will do my best to give it wide publicity.

Yours sincerely,

PA

PA/ul.

Peter Abrahams.

Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals.

THE ST. ANN BRANCH

TELEPHONE 267.

HON. SECRETARY,
Mrs. ANDERSON COCKS

KNAPDALE,

BROWN'S TOWN, ST. ANN

JAMAICA, W.I.

Home address.

THE ANIMAL HOSPITAL,
BROWN'S TOWN

October 17th 1962.

Peter Abraham Esq.

C/o Jamaica Road (Carter) Coy.

Kingston

so like to meet you & if you Kingston anywhere near here - about 5 miles from Brown Town - we should be more than glad to see you.

Dear Mr Abraham

His Excellency the Governor General suggested I might write to you concerning a broadcast you made recently. The subject was an unfortunate animal hit on the road & left until a good Samaritan came along & devoted time & thought to get the poor creature released from its suffering.

His Excellency wondered if you could obtain a copy of the broadcast; knowing how interested I should be to hear it. A similar case, which I had to shoot just before dining with their Excellencies, left me wondering how many people "passed by on the other side" on a main road in Acher River from Tuesday until Friday?

There is little compassion towards animals in Jamaica & it is encouraging to know that you have brought the need of it before an apathetic public.

If the tape could be replayed I could call at the J.B.C. we shall be in St. Andrew from

26th October, 1962.

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Knapdale,
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Anderson Cocks,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 17, and your very kind invitation to call on you when I am in Brown's Town. I shall certainly take you up on it when next I am in that part of the world. I hope Miss Monica Whyte has by now sent you the copies of the commentaries dealing with the case of the injured donkey. If at any time you have any information or any ideas concerning the welfare of animals and you let me have it I will do my best to give it wide publicity.

Yours sincerely,

PA

PA/ul.

Peter Abrahams.

25th October, 1962

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
The Animal Hospital,
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Cocks,

Mr. Peter Abrahams has asked me to
reply to your letter to him of 17th October
and he will be writing to you himself later.

The position is that we do not keep
the Tapes of the "News Commentary"
programmes, so you would not be able to
listen back to the particular programme you
wished to hear. I am, however, enclosing
copies of the two commentaries on the
subject of the "Injured Donkey".

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) M. C. Whyte

8. Ardenne Road,
Kingston, 10.
11th. October, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o J. B. C.
Kingston, 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Survey Dept.:
Sale of Old Bicycle.

^{TEAR}
I enclose two sheets from the Daily Gleaner and Public Opinion, both dated 6th. October, 1962, with marked advertisements.

Each advertisement using 4" of column space should have cost approximately £4. at rates I have paid.

As a Taxpayer, I must protest against spending that amount of money to advertise an "OLD BICYCLE", which even if nearly new, could not bring in more than £6. or £7.

Yours very truly,


Kenneth Crooks.

enclosures.

23rd January, 1963.

Mr. Bryan Ewen,
P.O. Box 323,
Montego Bay.

Dear Mr. Ewen,

I am most grateful for your letter of October 11, 1962, and enclosures. I have made notes of the material and I propose to follow the matter up whenever the opportunity presents itself. Whenever I do this I will try to arrange for a copy of such broadcast to be sent to you. For the present I am trying to see how far we can get by gentle private persuasion. If this fails then we will have to resort to public pressure and public attack. Meanwhile I return your file and the lists of Government publications you were good enough to send me.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul.



P.O. BOX 323,
MONTEGO BAY,
JAMAICA, W.I.

11th October 1962.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr Peter Abrahams,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Company,
Half Way Tree P.O.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

In a recent broadcast you referred to the reluctance of the Government to make documents available to the public and you said that you would return to the subject at a later date. If you did, I missed it, for which I am sorry, for the subject is vastly important.

I am sure you have seen them before but I am enclosing two copies of the Monthly List of Government Publications issued by H.M.S.O, London, for which the annual subscription is 4/6d (just increased from 2/6d), postage paid to any part of the world. Please refer to page 32 of the June number from which you will see that even DAILY lists are available, and annual catalogues.

In Jamaica not even an annual list of publications by the Government Printing Office is available.

You may also be interested in the enclosed file, which kindly return.

The issues are:

1. What documents are "public" documents, and
2. Immediate disclosure of the titles and subjects.

Yours very truly,

Bryan Ewen.

P. O. Box 330,
Montego Bay,

September 20, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5, South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston, 10.

Dear "Peter Abrahams",

Last week I drafted a letter to you and yesterday morning tore it up. Had I mailed it you would have known that one other 'crank' besides Mr. Richard Strouss of Tryall exists in Jamaica, because I advocate a similar plan for our peasantry - the only plan which I believe will succeed no matter how many more millions are poured into Agriculture by Government.

Here is my plan:-

- 1) Government to terrace all suitable undulating lands, FREE OF COST.
- 2) Government to provide centres stocked with mechanical implements to till, sow and maintain crops, such implements to be hired to farmers at lucrative rentals so that they will pay for themselves and not be another Railway Corporation.

Here^{are} my reasons for the plan: In my section of the Island nearly all agricultural labourers are men and women over 40. The youth will not, repeat, will NOT, take jobs involving the very crude and back-breaking toil their forbears tolerated. But they are willing to learn new skills and tractors and ploughs would soon hold no secrets for them. Crops brought to maturity with mechanical implements can, and do, pay very remunerative rates to reapers. In the U.S.A., where I was in charge of 1500 farm workers in 1943, the bean growers paid the reaper one half

of the gross return obtained from the Cannery. 100 lbs beans at \$5.00 - grower \$2.50, reaper \$2.50. That is a fact! I visualize the average youngster earning 15/- to 20/- per day reaping a crop which would be 10 to a hundred times larger than crude hand labour (at most times unavailable) can and does produce today.

Praedial Larceny would cease to be a problem. It does not worry the larger cane farmers because they are efficient and the thief would have less return for his effort because food would be plentiful and cheaper. I have not in recent years met one small farmer who can at all times get sufficient labour to fully extend himself, and indifferent work for high wages discourages him even when he is fortunate enough to secure adequate help.

I could go on in this strain ad nauseam. I am 61 years old and the last 32 have been spent among small growers supplying bananas to my Company and I know their difficulties. Everyone gives him hell but he cannot improve output or reduce his costs unless he gets help. There is also a lot of talk about steep hill-sides. I can show you 2000 acres between Cambridge and Ctadupa every one of which could be terraced and cultivated mechanically. Not 10% are now in use - not even when the odd cow is included.

The Chinese used terraces thousands of years ago and they had no bulldozers. So please continue to plug this theme. My reasons are slightly different to those of Mr. Strouss but the object is the same. Finally, please do not mention my name but if you happen to need a reference then ring the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association: (22161) they employ me.

Yours Sincerely
W. H. H. H. H.

File
CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET.
P.O. BOX 235,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

28/4/62

Mr. Peter Abrahams
c/o J. B. C.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I hope you
will find it possible to include,
in one of your valued radio commentaries,
a matter that has been neglected
for too long and I refer here to
the Constant Spring Market.

This market, if it can be
called so, is a disgrace to
any civilised community and ^{as a man} ~~one~~
we should get rid of as quickly as

CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET.
P.O. BOX 235,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

possible. Go there any Thursday afternoon, or Friday, and you will see scores of people boiling in the sun, with the fruit and vegetables exposed to the dust, germs, and every possible type of bacteria that could develop there.

Come a sudden shower of rain and you will see every body scrambling for safety under a tiny shed on the northern side of the market, unfit for the accommodation of so many loads of cattle, let alone human

CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET,
P.O. BOX 235,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

beings, and leaving the produce to the rains, the mud, and possible ~~cont~~ pollution.

Can it be possible that after so many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on so many schemes throughout the island, we cannot find the relatively few thousands it would take to give us at Constant Spring a decent market and provide so many people with so much comfort, security, and badly needed health protection? Yours faithfully
Charles D. Hanna.

THE JAMAICA GENERAL TRAINED NURSES ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT: Miss E. Fox

MARY SEACOLE HOUSE

SECRETARY: Miss M. Honey

KINGSTON 8

JAMAICA, WEST INDIES

29th October, 1961.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

The Executive Committee has asked me to convey to you our grateful thanks for the two radio talks in which you clarified for the public the situation which now exists between the Jamaica General Trained Nurses' Association and the Government.

Yours sincerely,

M. Honey

.....
M.Honey. Hon. Secy.

Tall Gate St.
5-10-62

Dear Mr Peter Abrahamson

It is bad enough having to listen to half-hourly broadcasts from the T.B.C. most of them quite repetitive, that is some thing we apparently must endure.

Do you have to add to this by promising on Thursday evening the 4th to give certain information on the air on Friday the 5th at 6.15 pm., and then try to fool listeners by repeating the Thursday evening broadcast?

People, even in the country, are not all foolish you know.

Yours truly,
W. J. McIlhenny

File

4 Willow Ave.,
Cross Rds
25th April, 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o J. B. C.

Dear Sir,

First let me make an apology for my lack of writing ability being only a mediocre sixth class student of twenty one years ago. Well having explained myself I hope you will be tolerant with what I am trying to say.

I have been an ardent listener to your commentaries ever since you started on R. J. R. (even though I was a devout J. B. C. fan) and up to the present time, missing them only when circumstances cause me to.

To quote from J. B. C. I have found them stimulating and thought provoking. On very rare occasions have I really disagreed with what you had to say. You are to be heartily commended for your impartiality and fearlessness at all times, I do pray that you continue so to serve us, God granting you wisdom and understanding to do so.

Recently I have been more than a little impressed with your comments especially those non-political. Don't get me wrong

I like my politics and I love my country and, well, most of the people in it. But I think that even too much of a good thing is bad. From these talks especially the one about 'People' and another this evening about Revolutions ~~were~~ I gather you are not just another man but a real sound solid citizen and Jamaica should be proud to have one such as you to live with us as one people.

The conclusions you arrived at in your talk this evening is something that the Seventh Day Adventists have been teaching its people a long time now and we know that these things are to come about, the trouble is that with such a decision reached our persecution will begin.

I can't go into details here but I do believe you would be interested in our bible prophecies and the current world events, if you do I suggest you get in touch with Pastor H. S. Nembhard North St. SDA Temple and he will be happy to explain in details. In the meantime I pray God's blessing on you and all good

43B Waterloo Rd.,
Kingston 2,
29/5/1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Ta. Broadcasting Corp.,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

at the end of your commentary about keeping down the costs of funerals, you asked, what do you think? I agree with you. This commentary was out of the ordinary. I also think we should keep down the cost of weddings. So many spend all they have ~~on~~ in one day, or borrow to spend, then have no money ~~to~~ to take care of the soon-coming child. Why not invite only your close family & close friends, & spend less money on entertaining. Why spend so much money in a few hours, & deprive yourself the next few years? ~~to~~

Again, ~~when married~~ couples have so many children, that they can't provide for all adequately. The ^{high} cost of (high) living is carried

a higher lay... the high cost of
being born... the high cost of getting
married (not only 20/- to the minister)
... and the high cost of dying.

What do you think? Let me
hear (WEDDINGS and BIRTHS) in your
commentaries. God bless you.

Yours truly,
Gedrey Meghoo.

.S. I'm a Presbyterian Minister. Many
of us ministers are willing to
conduct weddings gratis - if
couples were willing to keep down
the cost (~~the~~ size) of weddings.
pm

N. A. POLACK
Secretary
P.O. BOX No. 172

THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.
7 - 8 EAST PARADE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

Cable Address:
CHAMBCOM
TELEPHONES
22801 & 22806

28th August, 1961.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o West Indies Economies,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

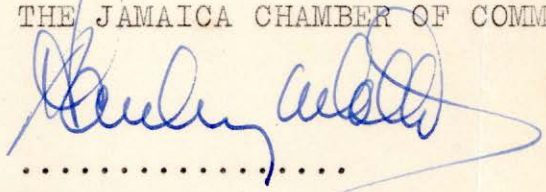
Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Just a note to let you know that I heard two of your broadcasts on 'Productivity' which I considered most interesting. I was particularly impressed by the original broadcast with Mr. Hugh Faulkner.

I want to thank you for creating these broadcasts which will certainly help in the very serious problem of educating our people in the need of higher productivity.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.


.....
President

SM:jvh

Palisadoes Airport,
Kingston.

June 11th, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The Jamaica Broadcasting Corp.,
P.O. Box 100,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate your comments on what you think about the Minister of Education's speech on Education.

My co-workers and our friends we feel, or rather take it to mean that even if all the 70% of the children from Primary Schools did not pass the scholarship the fact that they are from Primary Schools would mean that they would be given free places in the Secondary schools, and even if 50% of the children from the Preparatory Schools passed, the mere fact that the children are from Preparatory Schools would mean that 20% of them would not get the free places.

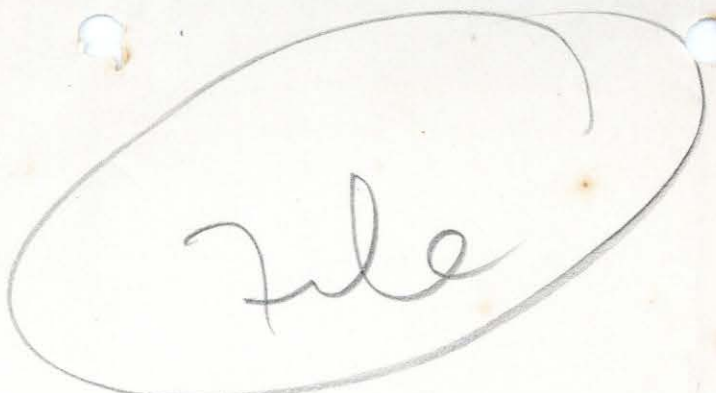
It is the opinion of the middle-class families that I know that the reason for the Minister making that discrimination is because the children that go to Preparatory schools are the children of middle-class families, and being unfortunate enough to be born in this class these children are to derive no educational help from the present Government, regardless of the child's brain power and the parents financial state. If the present Government decides to stop the free scholarships to the children of Preparatory Schools I wouldn't be at all surprised, its something the middle-class parents have been expecting ever since the present Government got in. Furthermore, the children of middle-class parents are not dumb little clots as Mr. Minister of Education seem to think.

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) L. Rolotham

P.S.

It would be appreciated if you would not mention my name on the air. Thank you.


P. O. Box 567,
Montego Bay 2.

22nd August, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corp.,
Box 100,
Kingston 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

As one who listened to your broadcast in which you dealt with the appointment of Mr. Ashenheim as our first Ambassador to Washington, my interpretation of your comments was such that upon reading Mr. Vere Johns' column in the Star of Monday 20th instant, I was literally stunned, particularly in view of the fact that you had previously commented on the letter written by Mr. deCordova of this town.

Although I have only come to know you through the medium of radio, I had completely forgotten that unlike myself you were not a 'native born Jamaican' but with Independence here the general opinion is that we need all the help which is to be had, be it from 'native' or 'outsider' and in your own way I do feel that you are making a valuable contribution to our island community, which is more than a lot of us natives' can boast of.

We could do with more like you and I say, 'keep up the good work.'

I have addressed this letter to you personally as publicity is not my intention, and as a token of appreciation.

With best wishes.

Yours truly,



(Mrs.) Veda Stedman.

Tryall Estates



Port Maria 333

Tryall
Port Maria,
St. Mary,
Jamaica, W. I.

10th September, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/o J. B. C.,
South Odeon Avenue,
Half-Way-Tree,
KINGSTON 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I hope you will find the enclosed notes useful.
Please use them in any way you think fit either with
or without my name. All I ask is if you do use them
to let me know in advance so that I can notify one
or two interested people.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Strauss
General Manager - Tryall Estates

Encl.

RS/bb

3 casting W'den
19/9/62

Tryall Estates,
Port Maria,
St. Mary.

10th September, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/o J. B. C.,
South Odeon Avenue,
Half-Way-Tree,
KINGSTON.

Sir: *Dear Mr. Abrahams*

(As an Agricultural Economist, (which is a strictly non political animal), I was delighted to hear you stress the importance of increased food production in your broadcast of the 8th September.

With the world population at present doubling itself every 20 years (and Jamaica's annual population increases alone are themselves startling), it seems impossible to overemphasise the importance of taking steps not only to feed, but adequately to feed this increased population which is still increasing at a faster rate than food production. In considering the magnitude of this problem, let us never forget that there ALREADY are in this world not thousands but millions who are inadequately fed: hunger is a terrible plight to be in and a terrible sight to witness. This can be changed but it will need proper use of the land, hard work and adequate financing. Here are some ideas for Jamaica:-

First: The main Agricultural Development Programme must be bipartisan. The provision of food for future generations is no matter for vote catching. This means that all Marketing Boards, etc. will be chosen on a bipartisan basis: appointments will be made on merit only: no more jobs for the boys changing with each Government.

Second: All Agricultural plans aimed at maximum production from each area MUST take zoning and marketing into account. This means:-

(i) A comprehensive review of all Jamaica's agricultural land so that the most suitable crops can be grown in the most suitable areas. Attention must be paid to:-

(a) distance from ports in the case of unprocessed export crops
and

(b) availability of markets, processing plants or cold storage in the case of other crops.

(ii) Encouraging production of the right crops in the right zones through price incentives.

(iii) Developing new areas. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture might well set up an international expert Committee to consider - as an example - the possibility of growing the following crops in the following areas:-

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CROPS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BLUE MOUNTAINS	PYRETHRUM BLACKCURRANTS	export market available if successful crops could be processed in Jamaica and exported.
COCKPIT COUNTRY (Limestone soil)	TOMATOES CUCUMBERS	IF FRESH WATER IS AVAILABLE by means of BOREHOLES as may well be possible.

Cont'd.....

These are but examples of how a complete Agricultural review would check how various agricultural zones of Jamaica could be put to maximum profitable food production.

Third: LAND DEVELOPMENT:

Development must be in economic units. India, Kenya and other countries have proved how inefficient and disastrous is land fractionalisation.

Tenant farmers, farming (with expert advice) 10, 15, 20 or 25 acre lots could provide the yeoman farmer backbone that Jamaica needs. Where suitable, the land could be terraced by the Government and the rent would include terrace and run-off upkeep. Terracing would both preserve and utilise much of the available hillside land.

To overcome existing prejudice against tenant farming, the Government can start with a well thought out small plan - say 300 acres on land which they already own, terracing it and letting it to say 12 selected farmers who undertake to farm this land under advice. Once such a scheme is a financial success, the waiting list for small farms will grow more rapidly than the farms can be available. This has already been proved in other countries.

Fourth: COSTS:

All this will cost a lot of money. We should not be ashamed to seek international financial and technical help for a long term well thought out bipartisan development scheme. Nor should we be afraid, in my opinion, of having experts from say France, running two Casinos here if the taxes and shares of the profit help to finance Jamaica's development.

These Casinos will attract tourists and residents would have to pay a stiff membership fee - this would keep out all those who cannot afford to gamble.

Fifth: WORK:

Unions, because they are now affiliated to political parties, are tempted to let issues - because of vote catching - get out of perspective. Two factories have recently closed down which, had the workers been represented by Craft Unions, would probably still be open.

So we need bipartisan union reform after an agreed Committee has been appointed to study overseas the best examples of high productivity and profit sharing and to recommend how such methods can best be applied for the benefit of all in Jamaica.

For ONLY BY UNREMITTING HARD WORK can such a programme of Agricultural reform be carried out.

Finally, Government should offer death duty tax concessions to those who will develop their land for sale to tenant farmers: and a fair price fixed by judicial tribunal based on current value to those who have land to sell.

I agree with you Sir, there is urgent need for thought and discussion: and after discussion for ACTION on agreed non party lines.

Yours faithfully,



Richard Strauss
General Manager - Tryall Estates.

14th December, 1962.

Mr. Fitz R. Taylor,
36a William Street,
Spanish Town.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Thank you for your post card
of the 10th December, 1962.

On Saturday 8 I did say in my
commentary that milk can be supplied
at 6d per quart and I also referred
to the milk situation again on Wed-
nesday of last week.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Abrahams.

POST



CARD



JAMAICA

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The T. B. C.
5 Sth. Odion Ave.,
Kingston 10.

36th Williams St.
Spanish Trn.,
10/12/62.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Permit me to congratulate you on your excellent commentary of Saturday 8th. I particularly enjoyed your antitheses which I thought very effective.

I feel that the milk problem is one of the highest national import and deserves the fullest publicity.

Did I hear you say that your friend can supply milk at 6^d per quart? Fitz R. Please let me know.

Instead.

4. 5. 62.

Dear Mr Abraham,

Does it stand to reason that because Mr Manley heard about telegrams with Russian ships, the former government contracted political appointments with civil servants?

It is marvellous to see how self-righteous are our journalists and radio commentators! Cabinet transactions in the best country are leaked out much less a telegram.

If it is true that these telegrams were sent, then such an all-out organized fraud was bound to be known. After all, civil servants are not sinless beings [as perhaps radio commentators] and such a wholesale fraud was bound to produce public indignation among even civil servants.

I would like to assure you Sir, that "Hush! Hush!" and "pull-string" died with the Labour Government in 1955, so the public is certain to hear about all dishonesty whether it is done by R.N.P.s or J.L.P.s. Don't you are well aware of the fact that wrong doing has an uncanny way of coming out?

Mark you I do not subscribe to the belief that Russian ships caused the P.N.P to lose the election; it may be so, it may

not be so. But as a country man, this I do know: - year in year out the Jamaica Labour Party spread lying propaganda about the previous government, sabotaging every simple government scheme.

Neither you the commentators nor our manley understands the majority of voters in the country parts. They are mostly illiterate; they are in love with the J.L.P. for "from dem born dem a labour till now"; when they vote P.N.P. it is only a trial they are giving the party. The day after the P.N.P. win, milk and honey must flow. The P.N.P. is not their party; it is the party for govt. employers and the educated and well-to-do. So our manley should not be surprised about the reverses after seven years of foundation work.

Then there is a type of P.N.P. supporters who had joined the Party to get pull string. Finding that the P.N.P. ministers operate on a higher level they have defected and carried others with them.

Lastly, but by no means least, the general complaint is that the P.N.P. "want" "drop money" in the Election". God is very good in these days; a corrupt Govt. can survive because the majority of our people at the moment welcome a little corruption in our church and state. Jamaica at the moment don't like you if you are too clean.

yours truly,
R. Thomas.

Mr Peter Abraham,
c/o J.B.C
Half-way-tree

100 Barbican Rd
Kingston 8
20 Aug 1962

Dear Mr Abraham

I thank God for you & J.B.C
when I heard your comments the other day over the
appointment of Mr Ashenbren to Washington I think
you were too mild. As far as I know no other country
in the wide world has done such a thing. Let Vere
Johns or anybody else go to Washington from
embassy to embassy when he see an Ambassador
he see the people he represents for they look like him.
96 per cent of our population is coloured. Could
not one coloured Jamaican be found to represent
us in ^{U.S.} I think it is a slap in the face of those
brave negroes who are fighting for their lives
against segregation in the U.S.A. Jamaica is saying
to these freedom fighters look we have over 96%
coloured but we cannot find one qualified
enough we had to send a white man to
represent ^{us} as an Ambassador. Independent
gov. need better treatment. Time for us to take some
pride and cease to be hypocrites. Vere Johns
is a stranger to truth. So don't be bothered
about him. He is only writing for is bread & butter
may God bless you & J.B.C yrs truly M. Lincoln The 10

Top Hill School,
Lemon Hall P.A.

June 4, 1962

Dear Mr Abrahams

I have just finished listening to your commentary I believe you have "hit the nail right on the head". To be frank I was at that impressive parade and all the seriousness of Independence came home forcibly to me. Then I thought of the average Jamaican and thought what will we make of it? Drive around our countryside on an early work day morning; see the horrible scenes of vigorous men crouched around dice gambling for money. Have a look at our discourtesy? What of our children? How many are from HOMES? What of the unmolested

use of ~~abuse~~ language? I could go on filling many pages with questions like these. Can we give up our Independence as ~~you~~^{we} shake off the W.I. Federation? Seems to me an unhappy coincidence that the same person who declared ~~open~~ the first W.I. Federal Parliament (in high hopes) is due to open our first Parliament ~~under~~ in Independence.

I look forward to hear your interesting commentary tomorrow evening.

Your ardent listener,
(Mr) M. B. Ullint

Peter H. Abrahams
Author Editor, Broadcaster
& Journalist

Dear Sir -

on Monday March 19th
you surely straightened out
those rousts of all Civil
servants, & those selfish
ignorant politicians goes around
with a Chip on their
shoulders - sorry you didn't
put in the News papers
instead of over the Radio
if this Country had about
six men like you things
would be much better

P.S. The Price for a 9 Cu ft
Coldsport for \$ 133 ⁰⁰ U.S.
& in Jamaica 6 Cu ft cost
\$ 66-0-0 only the rich
can afford it to Buy not the Poor
(over)

~~2~~ Carry on your good work
over I, B. L. a listener of Peter
Abrahams -

UWI Libraries

4th October, 1962

Peter Abrahams Esq.,
c/o J. B. C.,
P.O. Box 100,
Kingston.

Hello Peter,

Allow me, on behalf of my friends, to congratulate you on your magnificent observation made from time to time on the air via the medium of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. Let me assure you that the influence of your observations will undoubtedly change the outlook of the present Government for the better because, from its performance, it seems that the Ministers just do not understand the blue-print of their predecessors!

On the evening of the 2nd October, 1962, I listened to your commentary over the J. B. C. re your recommendation for the Governor General. Surprisingly, you mentioned the name of the present President of the Senate! This expression is true: "Wa man no know older dan him". A few weeks subsequent to the 1958 Federal Elections, the policemen of Frome Constabulary Station had occasion to place Campbell as a culprit before R.M. Orville Munroe in Savanna-la-Mar for using obscene language. He was fined £15 or as an alternative to serve three months' imprisonment. He appealed and lost, but a research will disclose to you the remarks made by the High Court Judge. Presumably, you do not know of this historical fact about which you'll be surprised. To use Busta's own term: "He is a real skunk".

Such a specimen could not be placed in that position of integrity and prestige. He is regarded as the most vulgar campaigner in any election. Why not think of men such as Sirs A. B. Rennie, John Carberry, John Mordecai or Dr. Philip Sherlock. These men have the proper qualifications, honour, experience, prestige and character to be the Queen's Representative. They would know how to keep the Scales evenly balanced unlike the infamous "Sugar Head" as he is notoriously called.

Please do us and the entire sensible and well-thinking portion of the country the honour of retracing your favourable comments about that man (in a diplomatic way, of course) so that he may dispel from his imagination the glorious thoughts that any enterprising Jamaican would countenance his presence as the official resident at King's House.

Keep up the good work old boy, and place the pressure as you have been doing. We are behind you whole-heartedly.

Yours sincerely,

A Keen Listener

Kingston 5,
20th August, 1962.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

The utterly uncalled for attack on you by Vere Johns in today's Star compels me to write to let you know how very much I regret that you have been subjected to this. I too am greatly upset by it. I regard the tone of his article as abusive — the idea that he should refer to you as an outsider and speak about your being given hospitality in this country. Was not the same done for him years ago when he lived in the U.S.A?

I trust that you will not allow what this one person has said to change your opinion of Jamaicans as a whole. We regard you as one of us and thoroughly deprecate what Vere Johns has written.

I am a civil servant, and, things being as they are today, will not sign my name. Nevertheless don't regard it as an anonymous letter to be thrown aside. It comes from the heart.

A Friend.

File
Kingston 3
Aug. 20, 1962

Dear Mr Abrahams

The time is
nearing mid night but I
must write a few words
of cheer to you. When I heard
your speech earlier this
evening about ^{the} vicious
attack by that unscrupled
Nere Johns I was much
perturbed.

Just today I sent him
a letter in which I pointed
out his unfair and dirty
ways of putting articles
before the public. As you
will see he is employed by
a group of unprincipled men

to write 'type'. He is good at
twisting facts and distorting
that which is good, while at
the same time he will polish
over the dirtiest evil when
he is paid to do so.

As you can see he
worships the present government;
and has no love for the
P.N.P. You see he could not
buy his way through with
them. Now he hates anyone
who does not ~~act~~ act like
himself politically. He said
you were not born here, but
he was born here. What love
has he show to the Country
of his birth? None whatever.
If you remember for

the years of P.N.P. ruling he
did nothing but destructive
criticism all the time. Today
he praises the present
government even when the
most stupid thing is done.
You see he is ~~an~~ mercenary
who cares not of the future
of this lovely island.

Please do not be troubled.
Speech is still free so make
good use of it. Remember
the one daily paper is bias
with its reports. Thank God
for J.B.C. and you.

Tell your dear wife to be
of good courage and pray that
the right man will be at
the right place again early.
I faithful Listener

Kingston,
5th June 1961.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
c/o J.B.C.
South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston 10.

Dear Peter Abrahams,

Tonight you touched very briefly and lightly on the question of freedom of movement - one of the subjects now being discussed in London. I had most sincerely hoped you were going to say much more and explain to us why those various members of the delegations who are so much against freedom of movement within the West Indies are the very ones who are most insistent on the freedom of movement of West Indians into Britain - surely there is inconsistency in this ?

Although there are often times when I disagree with some of your utterances over the J.B.C. I do congratulate you on the clear and succinct way you get things across - as I never miss any of your talks I consider myself a competent judge !!!

For very good reasons I am unable to put my name to this and you are fully at liberty to consign it to the w.p.b. - I do, however, assure you the question is raised in all sincerity and I am by no means the only person intrigued by it,

Yours sincerely,

"Listener"

Kingston,
May 16, 1962.

File

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Distinguished Author and News Commentator,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5 South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

We the people of Jamaica are deeply indebted to you for the enlightening views you pass on to us daily.

Would you be so good as to set the record straight respecting the National Drink of Jamaica?

On Tuesday, 15th instant, at about 5.30 p.m., Messrs. J. Wray & Nephew Ltd., in a J.B.C. advertisement advised that:

RUM IS THE NATIONAL DRINK OF JAMAICA.

Needless to say, I am terribly distressed because my husband - God rest the dead - was a sot and as a result, my children and I are suffering today.

Can Independence succeed under such handicaps?

GOD SAVE JAMAICA.

Awaiting your valued commentary over J. B. C.,

I am,

Yours gratefully,

Unhappy widow

(Sunday)

Kingston Jamaica

22.1.61

Dear Mr. Abrahams, Compliment.

By this you will inform that I had been listening to you ever since you started on the air, I took it that, because you are not a Jamaican you art to be fair in your deliberations, even though at you at times took side with party, still no man is perfect. Bear this in mind, even though you see Glasspole take Education fool the people, make them to believe its a new thing, do think its all of us. When it comes to Critics the Island is not short of that, any-way, If I Cant Praise you when you acted right, I should not abuse you when you took side, Now Sir, this is it, I beg to Congratulate you for the way you ~~masterfully~~ interviewed Morgan last night. Can you imagine a big idiot like that? I heard you ask him one question 5 times, and untill now he dosnt answer it, So you see what kind of men we have to look over the affairs of this Country? Do you think he dosnt know the ans? He is just a Dam Dodger out of a bunch.

Yours

I Public

Sunday

29. 1. 61

Dear Mr. Abrahams

It gives me great pleasure to send you this. Well Sir, I have heard you over the air Saturday eve. Now, why is it, that men of today is so unreasonable in your deliberations to the Public? anywhere all such as you, comes from, so soon as you settle down, you adopt the dirty ways of Jamarcaus. When a man as you telling the Public that with Rose Leon forming a Political Party. she and P.V.P will destroy J.L.P. you don't believe that you only making a few fools more damn fool, and allowing the better Brains to look upon you as a damn fool. Take my advice, don't let a few Shilling turn you a fool in the eyes of the Public for in the end you may regret.

Yours well-wisher

for Public Good

Mr. Peter Abrahams

Sir,

You being one of sane, thinking, and fairplay
are in a position to judge and we hope decide the
situation outlined herein.

The department in question is that of Civil Aviation
which comes under the Ministry of Communications and Works.

In 1959 certain local air traffic controllers had to resign
and seek more rewarding employment. The number of resignations
were at the most four, and government entered a contract
with International Aeradio for the sum of over £16,000
P.A., whereby six English Controllers were recruited to
replace and bolster local staff.

The contract was for two years during which time
fourteen local people were recruited and trained in
England and Canada. Today at least seven are rated
approach and aerodrome Controllers, the others have
yet to be rated.

Now on the expiration of the contract, Govt. has
provided no less than £28,000 for another batch of
International Aeradio controllers for another two year
period. I am not the person who makes decisions
on staffing. I am a junior but any staff member
knowing the number of local controllers, and the
shift basis we use, knows we could manage now
without these contract officers, let alone more.

The salary for local controllers is comparatively very low.
The scale is as follows — £550 x 25 — 575 efficiency
bar, £610 x 30 — 710, efficiency bar, £800 x 40 — 920 x 40 — 1040.
Then there is the supervisory post of £1100 x 50 — £1300. The
most junior of the contract officers receives £1500 P.A.
with allowances. These officers are not more experienced
in the main, not higher rated and have identical res-
ponsibilities as local officers.

I personally with the same aerodrome and approach
ratings and about two years experience am getting
approximately one third of what is being paid to my

counterpart for the same job of work.

Government has not reacted favourably to representations on our behalf, yet this year 1961-62, £28,000 is provided for this redundancy of contract officers. Can we help being suspicious seeing that the head of our department is another Englishman on contract. Can the minister of Communications and Works be that useless? I mean no disrespect. Half the money could have regraded the salaries of local officers. The little that we understand of this policy is unsatisfactory. One hardly needs mentioning the ^{high} cost of living in Jamaica, but can you imagine controller with family in Kingston having to run another house in Montego Bay of all places on £550 P.A. Married or not it is a problem to live on £550 with responsibilities in Kingston as well, the place from which we are transferred without subsistence worth any mention.

The responsible persons know besides, that the salaries paid to local controllers are the lowest paid in the local technical grades and possibly the lowest paid to controllers anywhere else in the world. Can't Govt. recognise an injustice?

If normal representations fail, what channels are there left open to us? Must we also step down to strike action or shall we resign and make way for more contracts? The verdict is in the balance. We would be grateful sir, if you would comment on this situation on your radio program. Is our devaluation due to our race or nationality? It certainly is not our work.

Yours with Respect And Gratitude,
Locally Frustrated.

The Methodist Church

Spanish Town Circuit

REV. A. W. ALPHONSE
MINISTER :

BOX 52

LINSTEAD P.O.
JAMAICA, W.I.

LINSTEAD CHURCH
EWARTON ..
GUY'S HILL ..
MT. ROSSER ..

16th October 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahams
C/O JBC
5 Odeon Ave.,
Kng. 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Just a note to say thanks for the contribution you made to our Rally at St. Ann's Bay on Saturday 13th.

Perhaps you may have been led to think that your 'disturbing' ^{remarks} may have upset some of our plans for the day. However, I would like to assure you that you did what we were hoping you would do - set our young people thinking.

Please accept our thanks and very best wishes for 'self and family.

Sincerely,

A. W. Alphonse

Savilama, PC
May 1962

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I so feel feeling of regret. That men like you who should know and act better should give such misleading statements on Radio. I heard you say andy other things. How could Mr. Manley & new about telegrams and putting blame on our Civil Service. This is nefarious. It is wicked.

You do not seem to know there are fifth columnist. so every rank whose job is to find out things. Several people other than people at the post offices have seen these telegrams and informed accordingly. Some of the very people they tell are agents of their opponents. All this you do not seem to know.

Instead of trying to chide those responsible for those wicked actions, you tried to make it look as if it is not so, when in truth the whole island knows the facts. All this help to stir strife. In other words you are pouring oil on troubled waters.

I cant see how you can stay in Kingston and speak as you have done.

You do not seem to realize that in

these days. People seem to have forgotten the words of our God. 'hyery lips are abomination to the Lord.'

I would like you to know the following.

- (1) The same thing said at Morant Bay was said at Negrit.
- (2) It was put so forcibly to the poor unfortunate people, enough to make them tremble!
- (3) A poor woman came to me saying she has a little money in the Savings Bank, and she is going to take it out before the Russians come.
- (4) They made it a rule to prey upon the poor unfortunate in the deep Rural areas most of all. What a sin! 'Fool indeed make mock at sin'.

- (5) All I can say is that when people are told these atrocious things which are soon discovered, if the worst things happen, who are to be blamed, but the cruel instigators.

No Mr Abrahams. You must act much better after all people are not so foolish now to swallow lies and be quiet.

Yours
R. S. Braithwaite

Dear Mr. Peter Abrahams,

File

I have just listened to your enlightening 6.15pm. talk on the T. B. C. this Saturday May 5, 1962.

You are doing a wonderful job for this our lovely little country.

I fully realise that you are one of the busiest men in this country today; but please do me this favour if at all possible:

Please turn to the Bible - any version - and read James Chapter 2. Then search out any one of the many buildings in the Corporate Area or in any rural section of this country with the sign "Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses". Do this any Sunday at 6pm. (or better still, say 5.45pm). Just go in, sit down and observe & listen.

Then when it is convenient or possible give your impression.

To make it easier for you, our Hall is situated at 49 East Wood Park Road, just opposite the St. Andrew Parish Church.

I hate not to sign my name, but unfortunately I am not in a position to do so. I had however read you my name on a separate sheet enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

"LOVE."

Written by:

Ralph S. Brooks

P.O. Box 66,

Highgate,

St Mary,

Jamaica W.I.

Saturday 5/5/62

19 Antrim Road,

Kingston 3,

July 8th, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/o Jamaica Broadcasting Company,
Kingston P. O.

Dear Mr. Abrahams:

About a week ago, while listening to one of your radio broadcasts, as I habitually do with pleasure, I heard you refer to a certain rumour anent public disturbance in connection with Jamaica's independence festivities. Quite sensibly you deplored the spreading of the rumour, and advised your radio audience not to disseminate the seeds of public discord by repeating evil rumours to others.

Has it not occurred to you that by giving wide-spread publicity to the matter as you have done over the facilities of the Jamaica Broadcasting Company, you have proved yourself guilty of the very thing which you profess to deplore, and which you beseech your radio audience sedulously to avoid?

The broadcast referred to above was the first intimation that this writer has had of expected turbulence.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert Brown
Hubert Brown

13th July, 1962

Mr. Hubert Brown,
19 Antrim Road,
Kingston 3.

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter of July 8 concerning my comments on the spreading of rumours. I should like to assure you that if the rumours had not been very rife I would not have made any reference to them. It was precisely because they were so wide-spread and because they were going around in darkness and secrecy that I felt it necessary to bring them out into the open light of day. I am convinced that the best way to deal with this sort of thing is not to shut our eyes to it and pretend that it will go away if we ignore it.

Superstitions and mischief making stories have never been banished by pretence that they did not exist. The only way they have been banished was by exposing them to the full glare of intelligent publicity. This is what I am trying to do and I am happy to tell you that the results as far as we have been able to ascertain has been very salutary.

Nevertheless I am very grateful to you for your letter and appreciate most warmly your interest in my comments.

Yours sincerely,

PA

13th July 1962

1000 Marcus Garvey Drive,
Kingston 14.

25-7-62.

Mr. Peter Abrahams, esq.

Good day, I am one of the many people who have listened to your comments each day, and I am of the opinion that you are a person of great intelligence, so for that matter I am asking you to be good enough to appoint a time, when it is possible to see you. your opinion in a matter that confronts us will be of vital importance.

I respectfully close,
Sam Brown.

5th June, 1962.

Mr. J. B. Clegg,
"Eden Heights
6 Montgomery Road,
Kingston 8.

Dear Jack,

Many thanks for your letter of May 31 and your comments on what I said about the Hong Kong ~~War~~ ^{WAR}. I rather think that you are taking me to task for what I did not say. My main point of criticism, the thing that I said I found monstrous and unforgiveable, was the sending back of the refugees into Communist China especially after the Formosa Government had said that it was willing to absorb all of them. I certainly did not suggest that the Hong Kong authorities should just throw the gates open. I am sending you a copy of the script so that you can take me to task for what I did say. Perhaps my approach is based too much on the Christian Ethic. If that is ~~the~~ ^{is} fault I will plead guilty to it. But it seems to me that so much of the sorry mess in our world today stems from repudiation of that Ethic.

But bless you all the same for letting me have your point of view.

Yours ever,


Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul.

Encl.

P.S. Let me know if you want me to give your views the same publicity that I gave mine. I will do so gladly if you want me to.

P.A.

"Eden Heights"
6 Montgomery Road,
Kingston 8.

31st May, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams - Personal
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
Kingston 10.

Dear Peter,

I heard your broadcast last night about Hong Kong and the refugees and, as I know Hong Kong well and your broadcast was grossly unfair to Hong Kong, I think it only fair to present the other case, which is quite unanswerable.

As you rightly pointed out, Hong Kong has absorbed many hundreds of thousands of Chinese refugees in recent years. This has created an almost insuperable social problem. People are sleeping on the streets in their thousands despite heavy expenditure on housing. The health hazard from so large a population in a confined area is enormous. It is just not true to suggest that the Hong Kong economy is sufficiently verile to absorb masses of immigrants. In fact there are many thousands of people already living from hand to mouth and for whom there is absolutely no prospect of worthwhile employment. As you will appreciate, industry cannot use peasant labour and it is peasant and untrained labour by and large that has been pouring into Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Government is extremely concerned about its terrific burden of social services. How can ~~it~~ continue to meet the cost of educating its own people, Heaven only knows. It has done a prodigious job to date. Added to this is the costs of social services including health and new housing; the fact had to be faced that if something was not done to stop the flood of immigrants, the whole administrative machine would collapse under its impossible burden. Then not only would the refugees suffer, but the people of Hong Kong would be ruined.

You speak of moral obligations, but surely the first moral obligation of any country is to its own people. Just bring the argument nearer home. Would you seriously advocate that Jamaica could afford to open its doors to half a million

Mr. Peter Abrahams

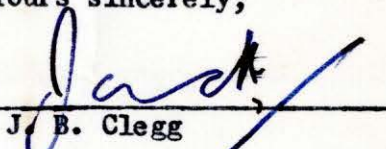
- 2 -

31st May, 1962.

Cuban refugees, yet Jamaica's position is infinitely better than that of Hong Kong. Indeed speaking with an intimate knowledge of the Far East, I can assure you that the West Indies does not know what poverty means compared with the poverty of the teeming millions in Asia.

One final point; do you know that Hong Kong just has not got sufficient water for the people already there. It is locked off regularly to limit consumption. People cannot exist without water. You may say the answer is to put up a filtration plant; even this would take time and someone has to pay for it. What happens meanwhile if many thousands of people are without water. There is no surer way to spread epidemic disease which could sweep through Hong Kong with appalling results.

Yours sincerely,


J. B. Clegg

JBC/bm.

Sweet River
Petersfield
Jamaica, B.W.I

TEL: SAVANNA-LA-MAR 703

3 November 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5 South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston, 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Listening to your broadcast at six p.m. on Saturday 27th October you admitted to being surprised that Castro's revolution had turned out as it has.

You will readily admit that all journalists should be in a position to instruct. It is sadly evident that as a whole the world press has continually misinformed the world on many things, among them being the truth about Castro. "The extremists of the far right", as the "liberals" and leftists delight in designating those who attempt to warn and inform their countrymen on the subject of Communism, were not in the least surprised at the outcome of the revolution in Cuba. It was only to be expected, they knew that Castro had been a Communist since student days. They are, however, continually vilified and smeared for daring to say these things.

As I believe in the genuineness of your admission I would humbly beg of you to read the enclosed books. "Red Star Over Cuba" will put you in the picture as far as Cuba is concerned and "You Can Trust the Communists, to be Communists" will enlighten and instruct you with regard to the over all Communist conspiracy and how it operates. As their leaders have continually written

Sweet River
Petersfield
Jamaica, B.W.I

TEL: SAVANNA-LA-MAR 703

it is their intention to conquer the whole world, and very successful they have been, but only because of ineptness on the side of the West.

Mr. Khrushchev has now backed down and says he will dismantle the missile bases in Cuba. The Communist method of one step backward for two steps forward is in evidence here. Because the West has at last won a victory by a long overdue firmness, we must not think that the Communists are going to relax their efforts. They will be working day and night just as they always do. The free world for their part must proceed in a programme of informing the public of exactly what Communism is and how it operates. This is where you as a journalist and broadcaster can be of inestimable value to this country. I do pray of you to read the enclosed books and then I hope you will feel compelled to act on the knowledge gained.

Yours sincerely,

G. J. Chadwick

(Mrs. G. W. Chadwick)

1 OLIVER ROAD

Kingston (2)

14th Aug. 1962

Mrs. Abraham,

Sir

I am asking you kindly
to express a few words on our behalf.
I have worked on ships that trade with
Br. Guiana, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Trinidad
Venezuela, and other big countries
such as Canada and England,
and I have never seen their sea-
men received such rough treat-
ment like what we Jamaican
seamen received. What I have
noticed the seamen are given
no work until a boat is available.
at here in Jamaica the Seamen
does not count in the population
In Br. Guiana, the Government compel

Ships that trade with the country do
use some of their seamen, and likewise
Trinidad and Barbados. When the ships
come to Jamaica and you ask for a
job, they tell you that they only use
Trinidadian, Barbadian, Guianese.

& St Kittans, what happen to Jam-
aican Government. Ships come here
with crew, and they fly men from
other islands to fill the
ships. No Abrahams, I am asking you
kindly to squeeze in this in your
broadcast. to let the Government
know what is taking place.

Yours

Respectfully

Jamal Christie
A. Seaman

25th October, 1962
26th October, 1962.

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Knapdale, Town.
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Anderson Cocks,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 17, and your very kind invitation to call on you when I am in Brown's Town. I shall certainly take you up on it when next I am in that part of the world. I hope Miss Monica Whyte has by now sent you the copies of the commentaries dealing with the case of the injured donkey. If at any time you have any information or any ideas concerning the welfare of animals and you let me have it I will do my best to give it wide publicity.

Yours sincerely,

PA

PA/ul.

Peter Abrahams.

Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals.

THE ST. ANN BRANCH

TELEPHONE 267.

HON. SECRETARY,
Mrs. ANDERSON COCKS
KNAPDALE,
BROWN'S TOWN, ST. ANN
JAMAICA, W.I.

THE ANIMAL HOSPITAL,
BROWN'S TOWN

October 17th 1962

Home address.

Peter Abraham Esq.

C/o. Jamaica Road Works Dept.

Dear Mr Abraham

His Excellency the Governor General suggested I might write to you concerning a broadcast you made recently. The subject was an unfortunate animal hit on the road & left until a good Samaritan came along & devoted time & thought to get the poor creature released from its suffering.

His Excellency wondered if you could obtain a copy of the broadcast; knowing how interested I should be to hear it. A similar case, which I had to shoot just before dining with their Excellencies, left me wondering how many people "passed by on the other side" on a main road in Acho River from Tuesday until Friday?

There is little compassion towards animals in Jamaica & it is encouraging to know that you have brought the need of it before an apathetic public.

If the tape could be replayed I could call at the J.A.C. we shall be in St. Andrew from

26th October, 1962.

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
Knapdale,
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Anderson Cocks,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 17, and your very kind invitation to call on you when I am in Brown's Town. I shall certainly take you up on it when next I am in that part of the world. I hope Miss Monica Whyte has by now sent you the copies of the commentaries dealing with the case of the injured donkey. If at any time you have any information or any ideas concerning the welfare of animals and you let me have it I will do my best to give it wide publicity.

Yours sincerely,

PA

PA/ul.

Peter Abrahams.

25th October, 1962

Mrs. Anderson Cocks,
The Animal Hospital,
Brown's Town.

Dear Mrs. Cocks,

Mr. Peter Abrahams has asked me to
reply to your letter to him of 17th October
and he will be writing to you himself later.

The position is that we do not keep
the Tapes of the "News Commentary"
programmes, so you would not be able to
listen back to the particular programme you
wished to hear. I am, however, enclosing
copies of the two commentaries on the
subject of the "Injured Donkey".

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) M. C. Whyte

8. Ardenne Road,
Kingston, 10.
11th. October, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o J. B. C.
Kingston, 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

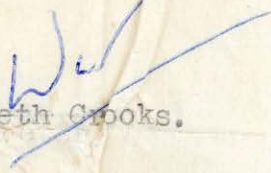
Survey Dept.:
Sale of Old Bicycle.

^{TEAR}
I enclose two sheets from the Daily Gleaner and Public Opinion, both dated 6th. October, 1962, with marked advertisements.

Each advertisement using 4" of column space should have cost approximately £4. at rates I have paid.

As a Taxpayer, I must protest against spending that amount of money to advertise an "OLD BICYCLE", which even if nearly new, could not bring in more than £6. or £7.

Yours very truly,


Kenneth Crooks.

enclosures.

23rd January, 1963.

Mr. Bryan Ewen,
P.O. Box 323,
Montego Bay.

Dear Mr. Ewen,

I am most grateful for your letter of October 11, 1962, and enclosures. I have made notes of the material and I propose to follow the matter up whenever the opportunity presents itself. Whenever I do this I will try to arrange for a copy of such broadcast to be sent to you. For the present I am trying to see how far we can get by gentle private persuasion. If this fails then we will have to resort to public pressure and public attack. Meanwhile I return your file and the lists of Government publications you were good enough to send me.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul.



P.O. BOX 323,
MONTEGO BAY,
JAMAICA, W.I.

11th October 1962.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr Peter Abrahams,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Company,
Half Way Tree P.O.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

In a recent broadcast you referred to the reluctance of the Government to make documents available to the public and you said that you would return to the subject at a later date. If you did, I missed it, for which I am sorry, for the subject is vastly important.

I am sure you have seen them before but I am enclosing two copies of the Monthly List of Government Publications issued by H.M.S.O, London, for which the annual subscription is 4/6d (just increased from 2/6d), postage paid to any part of the world. Please refer to page 32 of the June number from which you will see that even DAILY lists are available, and annual catalogues.

In Jamaica not even an annual list of publications by the Government Printing Office is available.

You may also be interested in the enclosed file, which kindly return.

The issues are:

1. What documents are "public" documents, and
2. Immediate disclosure of the titles and subjects.

Yours very truly,

Bryan Ewen.

P. O. Box 330,
Montego Bay,

September 20, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5, South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston, 10.

Dear "Peter Abrahams",

Last week I drafted a letter to you and yesterday morning tore it up. Had I mailed it you would have known that one other 'crank' besides Mr. Richard Strauss of Tryall exists in Jamaica, because I advocate a similar plan for our peasantry - the only plan which I believe will succeed no matter how many more millions are poured into Agriculture by Government.

Here is my plan:-

- 1) Government to terrace all suitable undulating lands, FREE OF COST.
- 2) Government to provide centres stocked with mechanical implements to till, sow and maintain crops, such implements to be hired to farmers at lucrative rentals so that they will pay for themselves and not be another Railway Corporation.

Here, ^{etc} my reasons for the plan: In my section of the Island nearly all agricultural labourers are men and women over 40. The youth will not, repeat, will NOT, take jobs involving the very crude and back-breaking toil their forbears tolerated. But they are willing to learn new skills and tractors and ploughs would soon hold no secrets for them. Crops brought to maturity with mechanical implements can, and do, pay very remunerative rates to reapers. In the U.S.A., where I was in charge of 1500 farm workers in 1943, the bean growers paid the reaper one half

of the gross return obtained from the Cannery. 100 lbs beans at \$5.00 - grower \$2.50, reaper \$2.50. That is a fact! I visualize the average youngster earning 15/- to 20/- per day reaping a crop which would be 10 to a hundred times larger than crude hand labour (at most times unavailable) can and does produce today.

Praedial Larceny would cease to be a problem. It does not worry the larger cane farmers because they are efficient and the thief would have less return for his effort because food would be plentiful and cheaper. I have not in recent years met one small farmer who can at all times get sufficient labour to fully extend himself, and indifferent work for high wages discourages him even when he is fortunate enough to secure adequate help.

I could go on in this strain ad nauseam. I am 61 years old and the last 32 have been spent among small growers supplying bananas to my Company and I know their difficulties. Everyone gives him hell but he cannot improve output or reduce his costs unless he gets help. There is also a lot of talk about steep hill-sides. I can show you 2000 acres between Cambridge and Ctadupa every one of which could be terraced and cultivated mechanically. Not 10% are now in use - not even when the odd cow is included.

The Chinese used terraces thousands of years ago and they had no bulldozers. So please continue to plug this theme. My reasons are slightly different to those of Mr. Strouss but the object is the same. Finally, please do not mention my name but if you happen to need a reference then ring the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association: (22161) they employ me.

Yours Sincerely,
H. H. H. H.

File
CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET,
P.O. BOX 235,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

28/4/62

Mr. Peter Abrahams
c/o J. B. C.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I hope you
will find it possible to include,
in one of your valued radio commentaries,
a matter that has been neglected
for too long and I refer here to
the Constant Spring Market.

This market, if it can be
called so, is a disgrace to
any civilised community and ^{as a man} ~~one~~
we should get rid of as quickly as

CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET.
P.O. BOX 235.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

possible. Go there any Thursday afternoon, or Friday, and you will see scores of people boiling in the sun, with the fruit and vegetables exposed to the dust, germs, and every possible type of bacteria that could develop there.

Come a sudden shower of rain, and you will see every body scrambling for safety under a tiny shed on the northern side of the market, unfit for the accomodation of so many loads of cattle, let alone human

CHARLES D. HANNA
46 P. ROYAL STREET,
P.O. BOX 235,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

beings, and leaving the produce to the rains, the mud, and possible ~~cont~~ pollution.

Can it be possible that after so many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on so many schemes throughout the island, we cannot find the relatively few thousands it would take to give us at Constant Spring a decent market and provide so many people with so much comfort, security, and badly needed health protection? Yours faithfully
Charles D. Hanna

THE JAMAICA GENERAL TRAINED NURSES ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT: Miss E. Fox

MARY SEACOLE HOUSE

SECRETARY: Miss M. Honey

KINGSTON 5

JAMAICA, WEST INDIES

29th October, 1961.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

The Executive Committee has asked me to convey to you our grateful thanks for the two radio talks in which you clarified for the public the situation which now exists between the Jamaica General Trained Nurses' Association and the Government.

Yours sincerely,

M. Honey

.....
M.Honey. Hon. Secy.

Tall Gate St.
5-10-62

Dear Mr Peter Abrahamson
It is bad enough having to listen to half-hourly broadcasts from the T.B.C. most of them quite repetitive, that is some thing we apparently must endure. Do you have to add to this by promising on Thursday evening the 4th to give certain information on the air on Friday the 5th at 6.15 pm., and then try to fool listeners by repeating the Thursday evening broadcast? People, even in the country, are not all foolish you know.
Yours truly,
W. J. McIlhenny

File

4 Willow Ave.,
Cross Rds
25th April, 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o J. B. C.

Dear Sir,

First let me make an apology for my lack of writing ability being only a mediocre sixth class student of twenty one years ago. Well having explained myself I hope you will be tolerant with what I am trying to say.

I have been an ardent listener to your commentaries ever since you started on R. J. R. (even though I was a devout J. B. C. fan) and up to the present time, missing them only when circumstances cause me to.

To quote from J. B. C. I have found them stimulating and thought provoking. On very rare occasions have I really disagreed with what you had to say. You are to be heartily commended for your impartiality and fearlessness at all times, I do pray that you continue so to serve us, God granting you wisdom and understanding to do so.

Recently I have been more than a little impressed with your comments especially those non-political. Don't get me wrong

I like my politics and I love my country and, well, most of the people in it. But I think that even too much of a good thing is bad. From these talks especially the one about 'People' and another this evening about Revolutions ~~were~~ I gather you are not just another man but a real sound solid citizen and Jamaica should be proud to have one such as you to live with us as one people.

The conclusions you arrived at in your talk this evening is something that the Seventh Day Adventists have been teaching its people a long time now and we know that these things are to come about, the trouble is that with such a decision reached our persecution will begin.

I can't go into details here but I do believe you would be interested in our bible prophecies and the current world events, if you do I suggest you get in touch with Pastor H. S. Nemhard North St. SDA Temple and he will be happy to explain in details. In the meantime I pray God's blessing on you and all good

43B Waterloo Rd.,
Kingston 2,
29/5/1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Ta. Broadcasting Corp.,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

at the end of your commentary about keeping down the costs of funerals, you asked, what do you think? I agree with you. This commentary was out of the ordinary. I also think we should keep down the cost of weddings. So many spend all they have ~~on~~ in one day, or borrow to spend, then have no money ~~to~~ to take care of the soon-coming child. Why not invite only your close family & close friends, & spend less money on entertaining. Why spend so much money in a few hours, & deprive yourself the next few years? ~~It~~

Again, ~~when married~~ couples have so many children, that they can't provide for all adequately. The ^{high} cost of (high) living is carried

a higher lay... the high cost of
being born... the high cost of getting
married (not only 20/- to the minister)
... and the high cost of dying.

What do you think? Let me
hear (WEDDINGS and BIRTHS) in your
commentaries. God bless you.

Yours truly,
Gabriel Meghoo.

.5. I'm a Presbyterian Minister. Many
of us ministers are willing to
conduct weddings gratis - if
couples were willing to keep down
the cost (size) of weddings.
Gms

N. A. POLACK
Secretary
P.O. BOX No. 172

THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.
7 - 8 EAST PARADE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

Cable Address:
CHAMBCOM
TELEPHONES
22801 & 22806

28th August, 1961.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o West Indies Economies,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

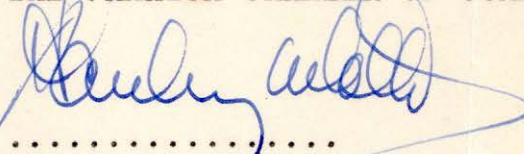
Just a note to let you know that I heard two of your broadcasts on 'Productivity' which I considered most interesting. I was particularly impressed by the original broadcast with Mr. Hugh Faulkner.

I want to thank you for creating these broadcasts which will certainly help in the very serious problem of educating our people in the need of higher productivity.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD.



.....
President

SM: jvh

Palisadoes Airport,
Kingston.

June 11th, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The Jamaica Broadcasting Corp.,
P.O. Box 100,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate your comments on what you think about the Minister of Education's speech on Education.

My co-workers and our friends we feel, or rather take it to mean that even if all the 70% of the children from Primary Schools did not pass the scholarship the fact that they are from Primary Schools would mean that they would be given free places in the Secondary schools, and even if 50% of the children from the Preparatory Schools passed, the mere fact that the children are from Preparatory Schools would mean that 20% of them would not get the free places.

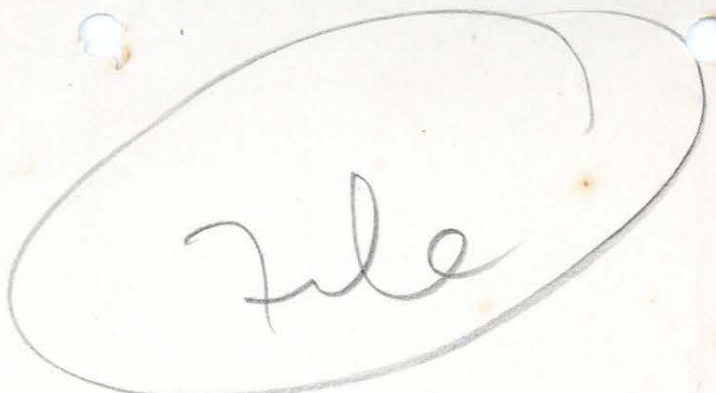
It is the opinion of the middle-class families that I know that the reason for the Minister making that discrimination is because the children that go to Preparatory schools are the children of middle-class families, and being unfortunate enough to be born in this class these children are to derive no educational help from the present Government, regardless of the child's brain power and the parents financial state. If the present Government decides to stop the free scholarships to the children of Preparatory Schools I wouldn't be at all surprised, its something the middle-class parents have been expecting ever since the present Government got in. Furthermore, the children of middle-class parents are not dumb little clots as Mr. Minister of Education seem to think.

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) L. Rolotham

P.S.

It would be appreciated if you would not mention my name on the air. Thank you.


P. O. Box 567,
Montego Bay 2.

22nd August, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corp.,
Box 100,
Kingston 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

As one who listened to your broadcast in which you dealt with the appointment of Mr. Ashenheim as our first Ambassador to Washington, my interpretation of your comments was such that upon reading Mr. Vere Johns' column in the Star of Monday 20th instant, I was literally stunned, particularly in view of the fact that you had previously commented on the letter written by Mr. deCordova of this town.

Although I have only come to know you through the medium of radio, I had completely forgotten that unlike myself you were not a 'native born Jamaican' but with Independence here the general opinion is that we need all the help which is to be had, be it from 'native' or 'outsider' and in your own way I do feel that you are making a valuable contribution to our island community, which is more than a lot of us natives' can boast of.

We could do with more like you and I say, 'keep up the good work.'

I have addressed this letter to you personally as publicity is not my intention, and as a token of appreciation.

With best wishes.

Yours truly,



(Mrs.) Veda Stedman.

Tryall Estates



Port Maria 333

Tryall

Port Maria,

St. Mary,

Jamaica, W. I.

10th September, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/o J. B. C.,
South Odeon Avenue,
Half-Way-Tree,
KINGSTON 10.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I hope you will find the enclosed notes useful.
Please use them in any way you think fit either with
or without my name. All I ask is if you do use them
to let me know in advance so that I can notify one
or two interested people.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Strauss
General Manager - Tryall Estates

Encl.

RS/bb

3 carting W'den
19/9/62

Tryall Estates,
Port Maria,
St. Mary.

10th September, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/o J. B. C.,
South Odeon Avenue,
Half-Way-Tree,
KINGSTON.

Sir: *Dear Mr. Abrahams*

(As an Agricultural Economist, (which is a strictly non political animal), I was delighted to hear you stress the importance of increased food production in your broadcast of the 8th September.

With the world population at present doubling itself every 20 years (and Jamaica's annual population increases alone are themselves startling), it seems impossible to overemphasise the importance of taking steps not only to feed, but adequately to feed this increased population which is still increasing at a faster rate than food production. In considering the magnitude of this problem, let us never forget that there ALREADY are in this world not thousands but millions who are inadequately fed: hunger is a terrible plight to be in and a terrible sight to witness. This can be changed but it will need proper use of the land, hard work and adequate financing. Here are some ideas for Jamaica:-

First: The main Agricultural Development Programme must be bipartisan. The provision of food for future generations is no matter for vote catching. This means that all Marketing Boards, etc. will be chosen on a bipartisan basis: appointments will be made on merit only: no more jobs for the boys changing with each Government.

Second: All Agricultural plans aimed at maximum production from each area MUST take zoning and marketing into account. This means:-

(i) A comprehensive review of all Jamaica's agricultural land so that the most suitable crops can be grown in the most suitable areas. Attention must be paid to:-

(a) distance from ports in the case of unprocessed export crops
and

(b) availability of markets, processing plants or cold storage in the case of other crops.

(ii) Encouraging production of the right crops in the right zones through price incentives.

(iii) Developing new areas. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture might well set up an international expert Committee to consider - as an example - the possibility of growing the following crops in the following areas:-

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CROPS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BLUE MOUNTAINS	PYRETHRUM BLACKCURRANTS	export market available if successful crops could be processed in Jamaica and exported.
COCKPIT COUNTRY (Limestone soil)	TOMATOES CUCUMBERS	IF FRESH WATER IS AVAILABLE by means of BOREHOLES as may well be possible.

Cont'd.....

10th September, 1962.

These are but examples of how a complete Agricultural review would check how various agricultural zones of Jamaica could be put to maximum profitable food production.

Third: LAND DEVELOPMENT:

Development must be in economic units. India, Kenya and other countries have proved how inefficient and disastrous is land fractionalisation.

Tenant farmers, farming (with expert advice) 10, 15, 20 or 25 acre lots could provide the yeoman farmer backbone that Jamaica needs. Where suitable, the land could be terraced by the Government and the rent would include terrace and run-off upkeep. Terracing would both preserve and utilise much of the available hillside land.

To overcome existing prejudice against tenant farming, the Government can start with a well thought out small plan - say 300 acres on land which they already own, terracing it and letting it to say 12 selected farmers who undertake to farm this land under advice. Once such a scheme is a financial success, the waiting list for small farms will grow more rapidly than the farms can be available. This has already been proved in other countries.

Fourth: COSTS:

All this will cost a lot of money. We should not be ashamed to seek international financial and technical help for a long term well thought out bipartisan development scheme. Nor should we be afraid, in my opinion, of having experts from say France, running two Casinos here if the taxes and shares of the profit help to finance Jamaica's development.

These Casinos will attract tourists and residents would have to pay a stiff membership fee - this would keep out all those who cannot afford to gamble.

Fifth: WORK:

Unions, because they are now affiliated to political parties, are tempted to let issues - because of vote catching - get out of perspective. Two factories have recently closed down which, had the workers been represented by Craft Unions, would probably still be open.

So we need bipartisan union reform after an agreed Committee has been appointed to study overseas the best examples of high productivity and profit sharing and to recommend how such methods can best be applied for the benefit of all in Jamaica.

For ONLY BY UNREMITTING HARD WORK can such a programme of Agricultural reform be carried out.

Finally, Government should offer death duty tax concessions to those who will develop their land for sale to tenant farmers: and a fair price fixed by judicial tribunal based on current value to those who have land to sell.

I agree with you Sir, there is urgent need for thought and discussion: and after discussion for ACTION on agreed non party lines.

Yours faithfully,



Richard Strauss
General Manager - Tryall Estates.

14th December, 1962.

Mr. Fitz R. Taylor,
36a William Street,
Spanish Town.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Thank you for your post card
of the 10th December, 1962.

On Saturday 8 I did say in my
commentary that milk can be supplied
at 6d per quart and I also referred
to the milk situation again on Wed-
nesday of last week.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Abrahams.

POST

CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o The T. B. C.
5 Sth. Odion Ave.,
Kingston 10.

36th Williams St.
Spanish Trn.,
10/12/62.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Permit me to congratulate you on your excellent commentary of Saturday 8th. I particularly enjoyed your antitheses which I thought very effective.

I feel that the milk problem is one of the highest national import and deserves the fullest publicity.

Did I hear you say that your friend can supply milk at 6^d per quart? Fitz R. Please let me know.

Instead.

4. 5. 62.

Dear Mr abrahams,

Does it stand to reason that because Mr Manley heard about telegrams with Russian ships, the former government contracted political appointments with civil servants?

It is marvellous to see how self-righteous are our journalists and radio commentators! Cabinet transactions in the best country are leaked out much less a telegram.

If it is true that these telegrams were sent, then such an all-out organized fraud was bound to be known. After all, civil servants are not sinless beings [as perhaps radio commentators] and such a wholesale fraud was bound to produce public indignation among even civil servants.

I would like to assure you Sir, that "Hush! Hush!" and "pull-string" died with the Labour Government in 1955, so the public is certain to hear about all dishonesty whether it is done by R.N.P.s or J.L.P.s. Don't you are well aware of the fact that wrong doing has an uncanny way of coming out?

Mark you I do not subscribe to the belief that Russian ships caused the P.N.P to lose the election; it may be so, it may

not be so. But as a country man, this I do know:- year in year out the Jamaica Labour Party spread lying propaganda about the previous government, sabotaging every simple government scheme.

Neither you the commentators nor our manley understands the majority of voters in the country parts. They are mostly illiterate; they are in love with the J.L.P. for "from dem born dem a labour till now"; when they vote P.N.P. it is only a trial they are giving the party. The day after the P.N.P. win, milk and honey must flow. The P.N.P. is not their party; it is the party for govt. employers and the educated and well-to-do. So our manley should not be surprised about the reverses after seven years of foundation work.

Then there is a type of P.N.P. supporters who had joined the Party to get pull string. Finding that the P.N.P. ministers operate on a higher level they have defected and carried others with them.

Lastly, but by no means least, the general complaint is that the P.N.P. "want" "drop money" in the Election". God is very good in these days; a corrupt Govt. can survive because the majority of our people at the moment welcome a little corruption in our church and state. Jamaica at the moment don't like you if you are too clean.

Yours truly,
R. Thomas.

Mr Peter Abraham,
c/o J.B.C
Half-way-tree

100 Barbican Rd
Kingston 8
20 Aug 1962

Dear Mr Abraham

I thank God for you & J.B.C
when I heard your comments the other day over the
appointment of Mr Askenheim to Washington I think
you were too mild. As far as I know no other country
in the wide world has done such a thing. Let Vere
Johns or anybody else go to Washington from
Embassy to Embassy when he see an Ambassador
he see the people he represents for they look like him.
96 per cent of our population is coloured. Could
not one coloured Jamaican be found to represent
us in ^{U.S.} I think it is a slap in the face of those
brave negroes who are fighting for their lives
against Segregation in the U.S.A. Jamaica is saying
to these freedom fighters look we have over 96%
coloured but we cannot find one qualified
enough we had to send a white man to
represent ^{us} as an Ambassador. Independent
gov. need better treatment. Time for us to take some
pride and cease to be hypocrites. Vere Johns
is a stranger to truth. So don't be bothered
about him. He is only waiting for is bread & butter
may God bless you & J.B.C yrs truly M. Lincoln The 60

Top Hill School,
Lemon Hall P.A.

June 4, 1962

Dear Mr. Abrahams

I have just finished listening to your commentary I believe you have "hit the nail right on the head". To be frank I was at that impressive parade and all the seriousness of Independence came home forcibly to me. Then I thought of the average Jamaican and thought what will we make of it? Drive around our countryside on an early work day morning; see the horrible scenes of vigorous men crouched around dice gambling for money. Have a look at our discourtesy? What of our children? how many are from HOMES? What of the unmolested

use of abusive language? I could go on filling many pages with questions like these. Can we give up our Independence as ~~you~~^{we} shake off the W.I. Federation? Seems to me an unhappy coincidence that the same person who declared ~~open~~ the first W.I. Federal Parliament (in high hopes) is due to open our first Parliament ~~under~~ in Independence.

I look forward to hear your interesting commentary tomorrow evening.

Your ardent listener,
(Mr) M. B. Ullint

Peter H. Abrahams
Author Editor, Broadcaster
& Journalist

Dear Sir -

on Monday March 19th
you surely straightened out
those rousts of all Civil
servants, & those selfish
ignorant politicians goes around
with a Chip on their
shoulders - sorry you didn't
put in the News papers
instead of over the Radio
if this Country had about
six men like you things
would be much better

P.S. The Price for a 9 Cu ft
Coldsport for \$ 133 ⁰⁰ U.S.
& in Jamaica 6 Cu ft cost
\$ 66-0-0 only the rich
can afford it to Buy not the Poor
(over)

~~2~~ Carry on your good work
over I, B. L. a listener of Peter
Abrahams -

UWI Libraries

4th October, 1962

Peter Abrahams Esq.,
c/o J. B. C.,
P.O. Box 100,
Kingston.

Hello Peter,

Allow me, on behalf of my friends, to congratulate you on your magnificent observation made from time to time on the air via the medium of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. Let me assure you that the influence of your observations will undoubtedly change the outlook of the present Government for the better because, from its performance, it seems that the Ministers just do not understand the blue-print of their predecessors!

On the evening of the 2nd October, 1962, I listened to your commentary over the J. B. C. re your recommendation for the Governor General. Surprisingly, you mentioned the name of the present President of the Senate! This expression is true: "Wa man no know older dan him". A few weeks subsequent to the 1958 Federal Elections, the policemen of Frome Constabulary Station had occasion to place Campbell as a culprit before R.M. Orville Munroe in Savanna-la-Mar for using obscene language. He was fined £15 or as an alternative to serve three months' imprisonment. He appealed and lost, but a research will disclose to you the remarks made by the High Court Judge. Presumably, you do not know of this historical fact about which you'll be surprised. To use Busta's own term: "He is a real skunk".

Such a specimen could not be placed in that position of integrity and prestige. He is regarded as the most vulgar campaigner in any election. Why not think of men such as Sirs A. B. Rennie, John Carberry, John Mordecai or Dr. Philip Sherlock. These men have the proper qualifications, honour, experience, prestige and character to be the Queen's Representative. They would know how to keep the Scales evenly balanced unlike the infamous "Sugar Head" as he is notoriously called.

Please do us and the entire sensible and well-thinking portion of the country the honour of retracing your favourable comments about that man (in a diplomatic way, of course) so that he may dispel from his imagination the glorious thoughts that any enterprising Jamaican would countenance his presence as the official resident at King's House.

Keep up the good work old boy, and place the pressure as you have been doing. We are behind you whole-heartedly.

Yours sincerely,

A Keen Listener

Kingston 5,
20th August, 1962.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

The utterly uncalled for attack on you by Vere Johns in today's Star compels me to write to let you know how very much I regret that you have been subjected to this. I too am greatly upset by it. I regard the tone of his article as abusive — the idea that he should refer to you as an outsider and speak about your being given hospitality in this country. Was not the same done for him years ago when he lived in the U.S.A?

I trust that you will not allow what this one person has said to change your opinion of Jamaicans as a whole. We regard you as one of us and thoroughly deprecate what Vere Johns has written.

I am a civil servant, and, things being as they are today, will not sign my name. Nevertheless don't regard it as an anonymous letter to be thrown aside. It comes from the heart.

A Friend.

File
Kingston 3
Aug. 20, 1962

Dear Mr Abrahams

The time is
nearing mid night but I
must write a few words
of cheer to you. When I heard
your speech earlier this
evening about ^{the} vicious
attack by that unscrupled
Nere John I was much
perturbed.

Just today I sent him
a letter in which I pointed
out his unfair and dirty
ways of putting articles
before the public. As you
will see he is employed by
a group of unprincipled men

to write 'type'. He is good at twisting facts and distorting that which is good, while at the same time he will polish over the dirtiest evil when he is paid to do so.

As you can see he worships the present government, and has no love for the P.N.P. You see he could not buy his way through with them. Now he hates anyone who does not act like himself politically. He said you were not born here, but he was born here. What love has he show to the country of his birth? None whatever. If you remember for

the years of P.N.P. ruling he
did nothing but destructive
criticism all the time. Today
he praises the present
government even when the
most stupid thing is done.
You see he is ~~an~~ mercenary
who cares not of the future
of this lovely island.

Please do not be troubled.
Speech is still free so make
good use of it. Remember
the one daily paper is bias
with its reports. Thank God
for J.B.C. and you.

Tell your dear wife to be
of good courage and pray that
the right man will be at
the right place again early.
I faithful listener

Kingston,

5th June 1961.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
c/o J.B.C.
South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston 10.

Dear Peter Abrahams,

Tonight you touched very briefly and lightly on the question of freedom of movement - one of the subjects now being discussed in London. I had most sincerely hoped you were going to say much more and explain to us why those various members of the delegations who are so much against freedom of movement within the West Indies are the very ones who are most insistent on the freedom of movement of West Indians into Britain - surely there is inconsistency in this ?

Although there are often times when I disagree with some of your utterances over the J.B.C. I do congratulate you on the clear and succinct way you get things across - as I never miss any of your talks I consider myself a competent judge !!!

For very good reasons I am unable to put my name to this and you are fully at liberty to consign it to the w.p.b. - I do, however, assure you the question is raised in all sincerity and I am by no means the only person intrigued by it,

Yours sincerely,

"Listener"

Kingston,
May 16, 1962.

File

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Distinguished Author and News Commentator,
c/o Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation,
5 South Odeon Avenue,
Kingston 10.

Dear Sir,

We the people of Jamaica are deeply indebted to you for the enlightening views you pass on to us daily.

Would you be so good as to set the record straight respecting the National Drink of Jamaica?

On Tuesday, 15th instant, at about 5.30 p.m., Messrs. J. Wray & Nephew Ltd., in a J.B.C. advertisement advised that:

RUM IS THE NATIONAL DRINK OF JAMAICA.

Needless to say, I am terribly distressed because my husband - God rest the dead - was a sot and as a result, my children and I are suffering today.

Can Independence succeed under such handicaps?

GOD SAVE JAMAICA.

Awaiting your valued commentary over J. B. C.,

I am,

Yours gratefully,

Unhappy widow

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON
CHANCERY OFFICE
2A NORTH STREET,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

August 2, 1958.

File 4/9/58 PP
The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Sirs:

Please accept the congratulations of His Lordship Bishop John J. McEleney, S.J., D.D., for establishing "The West Indian Economist", which will fill a very important need for our people. His Lordship wishes you every success.

May we hope that you will be able to spearhead many new improvements in our economic status, as well as encourage the good movements already begun. In addition to more on the same and similar subjects as have appeared in your first edition, we will look forward to encouraging and provocative articles on the Credit Union and other co-operative enterprises; on the monetary problem of the advantages of decimal versus sterling; on the economic (as well as scientific and practical) superiority of introducing speedily the metric system in its entirety; on the various proposals for calendar reform. Your publication will perforce enter the discussion of population growth. In so doing, we urge that you throw the weight of your opinion on the side of moral solutions to this vexing question.

Please accept His Lordship's subscription for one year.

Respectfully yours,

Harry W. Ball, S.J.

(Rev.) Harry W. Ball, S.J.
Secretary to the Bishop

Copies of
April & May sent Compli
15/6/61



Chatelet
de la **Montagne Noire**

PETION-VILLE — HAITI (W. I.)

21st May 1961.

Dear Peter Abrahams,

Congratulations on the April West Indian Economist and the articles on Race & Colour in Jamaica. I enjoyed H. P. Jacobs 'Reply' as a particularly informative (and entertaining piece of) writing. I imagine you side-stepped your entry (on the Lunning line) with the archtypal spy Aerial to span the globe because that would have raised arguments of colonisation and conquest on a worldly sphere!

I do not yet know the result concerning Jamaica promotion in Europe and whether my London office are to be involved in this. I would however very much like my London office to see a copy of the April Economist. Since I want to keep mine for the time being, I would be most grateful if you would send one from Kingston, to:

Colonel Maurice J. Buckmaster

64/66 Bury Walk

London S.W.3.

I was very glad to meet you and to have the chance to talk to you and Mr Edwards last month in Kingston. Yours sincerely
Michael Buckmaster

The Percival Guildhouse, Rugby

TELEPHONE: 2467

A Centre for
Adult Education

Letter To The Editor.

Warden:
JOHN BROWN, B.A.

The World of Books: A Timely Challenge
10th. November, 1959.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
Dear Sir,

My reactions to E.R. Braithwaite's 'To Sir, With Love' were very similar to those of your reviewer. ^(W.I. Economist: September) I don't know whom he had in mind when he wrote 'We have read some very brilliant West Indian novels, written with a skill and mastery far greater than Braithwaite's, but at the end we felt flat, and, in some cases, cheated', but I felt acutely the validity of the comparison to some of the novels of John Hearne, which I have just been reading.

These novels of Hearne seem, at first sight, impressively strong - in contemporary interest of theme, in conflict of character, ^{and values} in feeling for natural life in the West Indies. But the strength is mostly outward, too much a matter of gestures of virility, and the mannered, sophisticated literary style masks a lack of inner strength. Take this passage from 'Stranger at the Gate', for instance:

"It was a good afternoon, now; the freshness had come back into the day and there were some small, shining puffs of cloud. The hills looked cool, with vivid splashes of yellow and crimson among the green bush. Coming out of the foothills, the coast plain was suddenly packed, rich and bright, with bananas and coconuts, and he knew it was going to be a good year. When he drove across the bridge he could see the river, brown and tilted, and running over the big grey rocks like bathing elephants, and the trees bent above the river with the leaves glossy in the hard light.

He was driving the big black Humber he had imported from England the year before. Tom, the coolie man, was driving the jeep behind him. The jeep was towing a horse-box he had made himself that year: it was a good box, with spring blades and pneumatic tyres, and he was proud of how well he had made it. Jamshid, the oldest and cleverest of his ponies, was inside it."

Whatever Hemingway's virtues, there are few writers more debilitating in their influence: and although the passage implies a valuable response to life, the similarities are only too distressingly there - in the rhythms of the prose, in the simplifications of experience ("It was ^a good afternoon.....he knew it was going to be a good year..... it was a good box.."), in the deliberate cult of the physical craft and physical sensation. Finally, Hearne's heroes resemble not so much liberal and generous lovers of life as technicolour heroes shot from a camera angle designed to flatter their muscles. The style, then, saps, not strengthens. And the political ~~theme~~ and racial themes that seem at first to give added contemporary significance are not so much explored as used to spice the mixture.

This is the essential difference to Braithwaite. Braithwaite explores the racial theme with extraordinary honesty, sensitivity, unpretentiousness - and with a refreshing lack of a 'literary' manner. He is fully and properly 'Engaged' in the sense your reviewer propounds, in a way Hearne is not. And Braithwaite's sensuousness of response to life emerges naturally, vitally, with no tedious cult of the physical. Hearne crams his considerable talents into an 'impressive' mould of sophisticated attitudes and ends by trivialising the life he treats and betraying his talents. Braithwaite unerringly focusses his talents to illuminate a major theme quietly but profoundly. And his final affirmation is felt as something steadily worked for, achieved with a constant discipline of mind and imagination. The qualities of understanding, and self-understanding, at work here are impressive in the best sense of the word - in the episode, for instance, when after thinking he has achieved a successful ~~xxx~~ relationship with his class, they tell him they cannot attend the funeral of a half-caste~~xx~~ boy's mother for fear of the colour prejudice in the neighbourhood: "They had been glib at the Students' Council, and bright and persuasive. It had sounded great coming from them, the talk of common heritage and inalienable rights; glib and easy, until they were required to do something to back up all the talk, and then the facade had cracked and crumbled because it was as phoney as themselves. Crucify him because he's black; ostracise him because he's black; a little change, a little shift in geographical position and they'd be using the ~~very~~ words they'd now so vociferously condemned.

The Percival Guildhouse, Rugby

TELEPHONE: 2467

A Centre for
Adult Education

3.

Warden:
JOHN BROWN, B.A.

"The whir and rattle of the bus was a rhythmic percussion syncopating the anger in my heart into a steady, throbbing hate, until I felt rather light-headed. I disembarked outside the London hospital and walked towards Commercial Road and Priddle Street where the Seales lived. As I turned into the narrow roadway I could see the drearily ornate hearse parked there, and the small group of curiosity-seekers who somehow always materialise to gape open-mouthed on the misery of others. And then I stopped, feeling suddenly washed clean, whole and alive again. Tears were in my eyes, unashamedly, for there, standing in a close, separate group on the pavement outside ~~the~~ Seales' door was my class, my children or nearly all of them, smart and self-conscious in their best clothes. Oh God, forgive me for the hateful thoughts, because I love them, these brutal, disarming bastards, I love them....."

Unassumingly gathered in this book are qualities of mind, integrity of purpose, commitment to life, on which to build.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully

John Brown

Mr. Brown is
(about to be) Resident Tutor for the Leeward
Islands, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,
U.C.W.I.

*At present he is Warden of
the Percival Guildhouse, a centre
for adult education at Rugby in
England.*

- editor -

Department of Information and Communications

Cables: Incom.

Ref:

Belize

British Honduras

17th October, 1960

2 copies

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164/166 Harbour Street,
Kingston, Jamaica.

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to an article in your March issue entitled "A New Look For B.H." While the general impressions of this article are sound and informative, there is a paragraph which I fear would be misleading. It is as follows. "It appears from statements made by the Governor of B.H. in London that in future British Honduras will have a sort of 'open door' policy. Immigrants will be encouraged-- more particularly agricultural immigrants. Subsidised ~~iii~~ immigration is in fact envisaged, by loans of £4,000 to £5,000 per family, and we welcome the Governor's announcement that 1,000 Indonesian refugees will be admitted."

I would like to point out that the Governor did not in fact make any such statement in London, although he was interviewed on the subject of immigration and wrongly reported. At no time did the B.H. Government state that 1,000 Indonesian refugees would be admitted nor was subsidised immigration envisaged by loans of £4,000 to £5,00 per family. What in fact was stated was that B.H. could not finance any immigration plan and therefore would have to work with some international agency which would be prepared to subsidise immigration of misplaced persons. The figure £4000 to £5000 per family was a "guestimate" which was made at the time but no one had in fact worked out in detail any form of subsidise immigration.

The open door policy to which you referred is in fact still the policy of the B.H. Government, and you have heard of the settlement in recent years of Mennonite farmers from Mexico. These people came to B.H. at their own expense and have bought land which they have cleared and planted themselves. In fact all the Government has done for them is to guarantee certain rights and to permit them to live in closed communities. There are over 2,000 Mennonites already in B.H., and more are expected

Mount Pleasant,
Castries, St. Lucia,
8th January 1959

Peter Abraham Esq.,
Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour St.,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter dated December 11th sent to me together with the December issue of the West Indian Economist.

I thank you for having expressed your views on the matter raised by me, under the heading "Emergency Powers".

As far as the small Islands are concerned, there can be no doubt whatsoever that our local politicians are less likely to perform foolish acts, for the purpose of winning elections, if they believe that such acts may be commented upon by the responsible journals of the larger units of the Federation.

To me, who has to live in a small Island, this is one of the main attractions of a Federation.

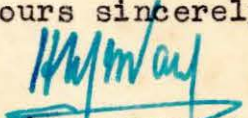
It might interest you to know that soon after our New Trade Ordinance was passed, our Minister of Trade & Production in a Town Council election speech informed the voters that the main purpose of the Bill was to curtail shopkeepers profits and thereby bring down the cost of living.

I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote him as President of the Chamber, which has not been replied to.

I mention this merely for your information and not for action, and so that you can see why I consider it important that the larger and more advanced units of the Federation should help to keep down irresponsible action in the smaller units by commenting on them.

I thank you for your suggestion that I should communicate with you whenever I feel that some urgent matter needs your attention, and I shall certainly avail myself of it when the occasion arises.

Yours sincerely,


(H. DEVAUX)

for January 1960
14, Upper Montrose Road,

Kingston 10.

8th December, 1959.

Nehru And Neutralism

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:

The non-recognition of the Chinese communist government by the American government, whilst it cannot be defended, can, I think be explained, and requires something more than the statement in the editorial "Nehru and Neutralism" that it 'has never been intelligible.'

Since the successful communist revolution in China, America has pursued a policy of containment by which she intends to prevent, as far as possible, any further expansion of the communist empire. To this end she provided most of the men and equipment for the United Nations' army in Korea between 1950 and 1953. The defeat in 1954 of the French by the Viet Minh, assisted one can assume by Communist China, strengthened America's resolve to stop any further expansion. When in the summer of 1954 the elated Chou En-Lai announced his intention of liberating the Chinese nationalist island of Formosa and followed this by a military build-up opposite the off-shore islands, America had to take action. She signed a treaty of mutual security with Chang Kai-Shek. For America to recognize the government of the country against whom the treaty was presumably made, has been impossible, for a moralism in foreign affairs has indeed been one of the key notes of American policy. Her choice was between the recognition of the communist government or an abandonment of Formosa.

The policy of containment depends upon America maintaining the morale of her supporters in Formosa and in south-east Asia, and in order to achieve this she must do nothing to help or encourage the Chinese communists; hence her non-recognition of the Chinese communist government; her refusal to sign the agreement made at Geneva in 1954 between the French and the communist Viet Minh as she considered the terms of the agreement to be a surrender to communist aggression; her establishment of the "China differential", which is the list of strategic goods that cannot be exported to China, which however includes many items which might be exported to Russia; and her programme of aid to non-communist countries in Asia. Although this is in the main a negative response to the communist threat it has been pursued in the hope that first, the shortage of capital goods will prevent the Chinese from consolidating their economy; and secondly that China will lean heavily on Russia who will therefore be able to restrain her from acts of purely national interest which might provoke a war. The recent Tibetan tragedy and the Chinese rebuff to India suggest that American policy is erroneous.

Finally, may I suggest that America suffered a severe emotional shock when China, her most favoured god-child, turned communist. This found its extreme form in McCarthyism, which was a wave of anti-communist feeling asserting that anyone not studently anti-communist was, igso-facto, pro-communist; and it has influenced American policy, including the non-recognition of the Chinese communist government, more than President Eisenhower and Mr. Herter would care to admit.

Yours faithfully,

Alan S. Fox.
A.S. Fox.

14, Upper Montrose Road,
Kingston 10.
8th December, 1959.

Letter To The Editor.

Nehru And Neutralism

Dear Sir:

The non-recognition of the Chinese communist government by the American government, whilst it cannot be defended, can, I think be explained, and requires something more than the statement in the editorial "Nehru and Neutralism" (West Indian Economist, November, 1959) that it 'has never been intelligible.'

Since the successful communist revolution in China, America has pursued a policy of containment by which she intends to prevent, as far as possible, any further expansion of the communist empire. To this end she provided most of the men and equipment for the United Nations' army in Korea between 1950 and 1953. The defeat in 1954 of the French by the Viet minh, assisted one can assume by Communist China, strengthened America's resolve to stop any further expansion. When in the summer of 1954 the elated Chou En-Lai announced his intention of liberating the Chinese nationalist island of Formosa and followed this by a military build-up opposite the off-shore islands, America had to take action. She signed a treaty of mutual security with Chang Kai-Shek. For America to recognise the government of the country against whom the treaty was presumably made, has been impossible, for a moralism in foreign affairs has indeed been one of the key notes of American policy. Her choice was between the recognition of the communist government or an abandonment of Formosa.

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67-100
suggest that America policy is erroneous.

Finally, may I suggest that America suffered a severe emotional shock when China, her most favoured god-child, turned communist. This found its extreme form in McCarthyism, which was a wave of anti-communist feeling asserting that anyone not stridently anti-communist was, igso-facto, pro-communist; and it has influenced American policy, including the non-recognition of the Chinese communist government, more than President Eisenhower and Mr. Herter would care to admit.

Yours faithfully,

A.S. Fox

19 Valleton Avenue ,
Maraval , Trinidad
12th January, 1959

The Editor,
" The West Indian Economist"
Kingston, Jamaica.

Sir,

I agree entirely with your tribute to Quintin O'Connor; but your record of our relations is quite inaccurate. Quintin never broke with me, far less on " the constitutional issue", on which, on the last occasion on which we were associated in constitution-making, we were like two peas in a pod. The official record of the proceedings will confirm this. Nor did I break with the Federated Workers Trade Union. In 1946 when Sir Bede Clifford offered me membership in the Executive Council I was in doubt as to whether I should accept and withheld my answer to him pending consultation with the Union. It was Quintin who, arguing that one should never shirk responsibility no matter how difficult, persuaded me to accept - a decision which I have never regretted. And it was Quintin who advised me to quit the Union when I became a member of Ex.Co., another decision I have never regretted.

Our political and personal relations cooled when, as a member of the Government sharing collective responsibility, I was involved in decisions to which he did not react favourably; but he never lost my affection and respect. As you rightly remark, he was an outstanding West Indian; and, may I add, one of the most honest and dedicated persons I've ever known.

Yrs etc., *Albert Gomes*

ALBERT GOMES.

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,
WALBROOK,
LONDON,
E. C. 4.

TELEPHONE: CITY 7971.

JACH/ME

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

Dear Peter,

I hope you won't mind my sending you the enclosed as I feel that your article on the Trinidad Sugar Industry, however fair, is as it stands misleading. I do not think anyone who has not experienced the froghopper blight can understand how dire it is and how much it affects production. As I have said in my official letter which I enclose and which I would be very grateful if you would publish, it is only in the last ten years that we have been able to get anything like control of the brute and so far the chemicals which we use appear to last only four or five years before the insect becomes immune to them. We think we are getting somewhere now as we have two or three up our sleeve and we are looking at more fundamental ways of controlling the insect, but this is rather a difficult operation to carry out with one's fingers crossed.

Kindest regards and I do hope you and the family are well.

Yours ever

Tony

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.
Encl.

THE WEST INDIES SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

WEST INDIA PLANTERS, SUGAR MANUFACTURERS,
DISTILLERS.

TELEPHONE:

CITY 7971.

TELEGRAMS:

"WICAROO, CENT, LONDON"

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,

WALBROOK,

LONDON, E.C. 4.

CABLES:

"WICAROO, LONDON"

CODE:

BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE.

JACH/ME

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

The Editor
Dear Sir,

I have read with interest your extremely lucid article in your March issue on the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the Trinidad Sugar Industry. So much of it is informative and factual that it seems a pity that you are apparently unaware of a major factor which affects the sugar industry in Trinidad and nowhere else in the West Indies and for which permanent remedies are only now becoming available. I refer to the froghopper pest which can destroy between one third and one half of a crop and has frequently done so as recently as 1956. You deduce from the static production figures in Trinidad up to 1956 that there are "widely divergent views on the organisation and policy" of the Trinidad industry from those applying elsewhere and attribute this to a decision to keep production down. From that you go on to deduce that "Jamaica has lowered her own returns on sugar in the past in order to enable Trinidad to keep hers up".

This is only natural if you were working - understandably - from facts and figures provided to the Commission of Enquiry. A closer examination of the situation in Trinidad would have provided - a) a reason for smaller production in the past and b) an indication that the sugar industry of Trinidad is expanding rapidly now.

I can only vouch for the policies of two Estates, Caroni and Ste. Madeleine, but they are the largest and their policy as far as I am aware is exactly the same as that of the rest of the industry. The following figures show production over the last five years:-

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Caroni</u>		<u>Ste. Madeleine</u>	
	Production (Tons)	% Increase	Production (Tons)	% Increase
1957	72,184	-	55,868	-
1958	78,257	8.4	66,622	19.2
1959 *	75,686	4.9	65,982	18.1
1960	95,510	32.3	73,178	31
1961 (Estimated)	96,000	33	82,500	47.7

* Note: 1959 was a year of severe drought.

For Trinidad as a whole the figures are:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production (Tons)</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1957	167,851	-
1958	184,003	9.6
1959	184,707	10
1960	217,552	29.6
1961 (Estimated)	230,000	37

It first became possible to achieve reasonable control of the frog hopper by widespread and fairly expensive application of B.H.C. approximately ten years ago. This worked very well for three or four years when unexplained increases in insect blight took place on widespread areas. It then became apparent that the insect had become tolerant to B.H.C. and a search had to be conducted into other types of chemical. The next effective one to be found was Malathion, which is something like three times as expensive as B.H.C. Other insecticides of the same organo-phosphate group are available, but it seems probable that the frog hopper will become tolerant to them and we are glad to know now that there are two other insecticides available of a different chemical composition, so that we have possibly five years in which to find a more fundamental way of controlling this insect. At least during the next five years, if all goes well, the industry in Trinidad will be able to produce more than it was ten or even five years ago.

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

Perhaps in fairness to the Trinidad industry you would care to print this qualification to an otherwise excellent article.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
THE WEST INDIES SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.

A. C. Hugill

J. A. C. Hugill.
Managing Director.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.

Great House,
Monymusk,
Lionel Town,
Jamaica, B.W.I.

12.2.61

My dear Peter,

I don't think that, when
we met, I told you adequately
how much we are indebted to you
for all your sane & helpful comments
in the W.I. Economist & on the
Radio. They have been, I'm sure
a considerable factor in making
people in all walks of life face

up sensibly to the problems that
beset us.

The advertisement in the W.I.C.
will go on, but perhaps you can think,
during the next few months, how else
we can help you, & let me know.

It was nice meeting your wife &
that perfectly sweet daughter. Let's
meet again when I come back.

Of to Trinidad on Thursday.

Yours ever,

Tony Hyatt

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,
WALBROOK,
LONDON,
E.C. 4.

TELEPHONE: CITY 7971.

18.3.60

Dear Mr Abraham,

Just back from the West Indies, & I have
been reading your February issue. (No! I am not writing
to say how good your article on the Sugar Commission was,
although I thought it excellent). What I thought was
the best part was the note on "Individuals Still Count",
& the ironic little note on the West Indian Tragedy.
More power to your elbow! I'm sorry not to have
seen you for more than a few minutes this trip, but
hope to see you again in October.

Yours sincerely,

Antony Huggle.

P.S. Don't bother to answer this, please.

Daniel James
Pachuca 75-701
Mexico, D. F.

October 22, 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahms
Editor
West Indian Economist
Kingston, Jamaica

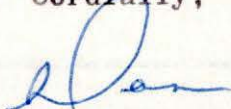
Dear Peter:

I enjoyed very much our chat, despite the interruptions, and only regret that I could not stay in Jamaica longer and so pursue our discussion further.

I am hoping, however, to return before long, and will then most certainly contact you.

Meanwhile, to help fill the gaps in my knowledge of Jamaica, I should like to subscribe to your fine review, the West Indian Economist. Will you please begin a year's subscription immediately and bill me?

Cordially,



Daniel James

DJ/cm

attended to
mag sent also Bill
JH
30/10/62

8th February 1960.

Mr. James Kelly,
10E Ottawa Avenue,
Kingston 6.

Dear Mr. Kelly;

I am sorry about the delay in writing to thank you for your letter of January 7th and your article on the White Australian Policy. I thought this a good exposition of the situation and will publish it in either the February or March issue of the Economist. I am off to Puerto Rico at the end of this week but will get in touch with you on my return and perhaps we could then meet.

Yours sincerely,

PA

Peter Abrahams.

PA:ehk

SIR ROBERT KIRKWOOD
2, KIRK AVENUE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA. W. I.

5th December, 1960.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164-166, Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have just been catching up with my arrears of West Indian reading and should like to say how much I appreciate your absolutely first rate articles 'Policy & Planning' and 'Labour & Progress' in the 'West Indies'. These are indeed most helpful and you may rest assured I intend to make good use of them.

We must have lunch together soon and talk things over. I will get my Secretary to give you a ring and see if we can fix a mutually convenient date pretty soon.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Kirkwood



JAMAICA OMNIBUS SERVICES LTD.

80 KING STREET, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I.

TELEPHONE: 3957 Private Exchange.

CABLES: OMNIBUS KINGSTONJCA.

15th April, 1961.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

~~Dear~~ Sir:

I refer to an article "Do Living Costs Matter" which appeared in your issue of February 1961 and, in particular, to the second paragraph of that article on Page 9 related to the bus fare situation.

The premise upon which the conclusions are therein drawn is, in my opinion, faulty to the extent that:-

(a) All of the new bus services in operation in February 1961 were extensions of or spurs from existing bus routes. Consequently, the fares structure of the existing bus routes remained as before. All that we have been permitted to do is to create an additional bus stage(s) beyond the former terminal or from the point of Junction of the "Spur" with an existing route; not an unreasonable proposition for the extra distance travelled.

Thus, the new service to Harbour Head carries the same fare to Rockfort as formerly; the same fare to Mineral Baths (previous terminus) as formerly and an additional 3d to Harbour Head from Mineral Baths. The total distance (round trip) from King Street to Harbour Head is 14.0 miles or a single journey of 7 miles for 9d; considerably less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile.

Similarly, on the new service to Mona Heights we were permitted to charge an additional 3d to Mona Heights from the Junction of Mona Road and Hope Road but, in fact, the distance from the Parade to Mona Heights Terminus is 6.9 miles for a total of 9d which, again, is less than the full legal rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile.

I think it will be quite clear that we cannot secure the legal maximum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile on a new service merely by charging an additional 3d for an extension or spur - particularly where the rate per mile is very low on the existing route. For example, 1.00d per mile between Kingston and Papine or 1.03d per mile between Kingston and Rockfort.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist.

15th April, 1961.

(b) In assessing the effect of providing a new omnibus service to a developing area outside the perimeter of the existing complex of bus services it must be apparent that the addition to the cost of living (if any) is brought about by the new location of the resident person on the city perimeter. The addition to the cost of living cannot be said to arise by reason that transport to and from the new location costs more for extra distance travelled.

(c) It can be shewn that extensions of bus services bring down the cost of living in outlying areas because the inhabitants thereof can make use of public transport at far less cost to themselves than formerly.

Outstanding examples of that fact are the new bus services to Golden Spring and Gordon Town. In both cases the inhabitants of the area were previously dependent upon other forms of transport which generally consisted of taxi-cab services at very much higher fares.

Yours faithfully,
JAMAICA OMNIBUS SERVICES LIMITED



K. W. P. Kirton
General Manager

KWPK/NS-D





AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N. Y. TEL. AD 4-8100

May 31, 1960

Dear Peter,

I have for some time been meaning to write to tell you how delighted I have been with THE WEST INDIAN ECONOMIST, but have always put it off. Your second piece on "The Rule of Law," in the April number, is one of the finest statements yet. I can't imagine how you keep up to such a high standard, month ~~and~~ after month; and how almost every article and editorial is apt, interesting, well written, and timely. Congratulations.

Sincerely,

David Lowenthal

David Lowenthal

32 Forthbridge Road,
London SW 11.

26th April 1960

Dear Sir,

Your article in the March issue on the Trinidad economy contained some useful information and comment, as well as comparison with that of Jamaica's. There are however two points which deserve more attention.

Firstly, how does the level and trend of unemployment compare between the two. This would give information of the relative degree of unused capacity of the West Indies' most available and useful resource, labour.

You have nothing to say about the level nor give figures of the export of capital (by remission overseas of profits earned in Trinidad) which would provide information about the future prospects or possibilities of economic growth, ~~of the economy~~ through capital accumulation.

It may be, of course, that the economic planners in Trinidad do not have adequate figures for these items, but if so, perhaps you would add your weight to the plea that they should be available, since they are surely essential to forward economic planning and ^{to} assessing future prospects for the island.

Many thanks however, for the reviews which you are making. I hope in due course they will include other countries in the Caribbean region.

Yours faithfully,

B. Luckham.

The Editor,
"West Indian Economist",
164-166, Harbour Street,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

THE WEST INDIES

Cable Address :
"FEDCAR" TRINIDAD



Ministry
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY,
PORT OF SPAIN,
TRINIDAD.

Please quote Ref. No.

18th July, 1959.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

As a constant and admiring reader of your excellent publication I was struck by the comment in your June editorial that the Economist is still too Jamaican in its orientation. This is, indeed, so true; but it is unfortunately just as true that factual and up to date information on The West Indies is very hard to come by. It is for that reason that this Ministry has been putting out a monthly bulletin of uncoloured facts, culled from any dependable source. Rough and rudimentary as it is, such an assemblage, I dare believe, can hardly be found elsewhere, or at least, not between two covers. I am therefore taking the liberty of having you placed on our mailing list - at no cost, let me hasten to add.

I should be glad to know what you think of this effort. I need hardly say that I should greatly value any suggestions for improvement that you may care to make, being very conscious of the amateurishness of the work, - which after all is not quite in the centre of our main field. One thing we do try to do, however, is to get the facts right. The deliberate objectivity of presentation and the flat non-adjectival style do, of course, limit the appeal of such a Bulletin, our total circulation being only about 200; but for all that, we make a pretty wide distribution ranging as far afield as Japan, and we are not trying for mass circulation, anyway. Our aim - like yours, I believe - is to be read by people whose minds are geared to the reception of facts, the idea being to provide them with sound raw material for analysis - the kind of material on which our own analyses are based.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. Maynier

(E.A. Maynier)
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PETER ABRAHAMS, ESQ.

attn: Mr Young

Box 10, Bog Walk P.O.,
24 September 1960.

Editor,
West Indian Economist,
Harbour St.,
Kingston.

Dear Sir :

Your comments on West Indian political " progress " in the last issue of the W.I. Economist touched a responsive chord in my heart. In fact, so mightily was I inspired that I send the enclosed fruits of my inspiration in the hope that you will print it. I will ask you, however, not to print my name, as I'm thoroughly sick of being ~~damned~~ damned for West Indian patriotism on the grounds that I'm not West Indian born. Perhaps my sentiments under a nom de plume will attract more support than the same sentiments from a " foreigner."

Congratulations on producing a very fine publication in the Economist; it's the only intelligent West Indian publication that we in Jamaica see . Someone is to be heartily commended for his courage in taking a flyer on West Indian intelligence, and daring to appeal to our minds.

Yours sincerely,

Alma Norman.
Alma Norman.

P.S. Could we have some articles dealing with Civil Liberties in the W.I. ?

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

BUSH HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX * INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 22182

TELEPHONE: COVENT GARDEN 3456

Room No: 228 CB Bush

1st May 1962

Dear Peter,

Best regards. I trust you are appreciating all the sunshine that we hanker for up here.

I got a letter from a young British Sociologist, John Thorpe, who visited British Honduras under the auspices of a British University Expedition. He was very interested, as indeed I was, in your December article about that unfortunate territory. There were some points, of course, on which he disagreed.

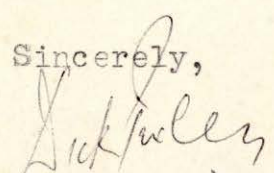
I arranged for him to record a twelve - minute talk, mainly to discuss your feature: this will be broadcast over "Calling the Caribbean" on Friday, 18th May, at our regular transmission time. Enclosed are a copy of his script and the relative publicity sheet.

The West Indian Economist is very highly regarded by the feature producers whom I meet from time to time and you must be congratulated on a very fine display of journalism, of consistently high quality.

How are the broadcasts going? I should have liked to have heard the various post-election commentaries. Why doesn't the Gleaner publish the texts of radio commentators sometimes? No - Don't answer that.

Please drop in whenever you are in London. Regards to your family.

Sincerely,


(Dick Pixley)

Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
Kingston, Jamaica.

Dear Peter,

This is further to my comment on the word ETHIC.

I entirely disagree with you that this word can properly be used in the sense in which you used it. It is a perfectly good word, but it has a specific use.

NOTE:

It is not always easy to earn the reputation of being a good person but I feel that the ETHIC by which I live will preserve me from being thought utterly bad.

I have no quarrel with the Church of Rome and to a large extent agree ~~that~~ its ETHIC ~~is~~ deeply rooted in Christian ETHICS.

Certainly not Christian ETHIC.

Leif

3rd November, 1961

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES,

30, Hadfield Street,

Georgetown, Demerara.

British Guiana.

August 21, 1959.

IN REPLYING QUOTE DATE
HEREOF AND N°.....

Dear *Peter Abraham*

Just a note out of the blue to say how much I appreciate the issues of "The West Indian Economist", which I receive and read most eagerly every month.

At present I am holding on as Acting Chairman of our Tourist Committee and we are preparing a memorandum for the Minister of Trade and Industry. Some three or four of your issues have been dealing with tourism and I just want to say that it gives us much food for thought and much pleasure in the reading.

Very cordially yours,

Arthur Seymour

A.J. Seymour,

Chief Information Officer.

P.S.: If at all you are interested, I am attempting to send you a couple of notes on our Guianese cultural and artistic scene from time to time.

Mr. Peter Abraham,
Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-166 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.

for att.



CANADA

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

FILE 15

P.O. Box 225,
Kingston,
Jamaica, W.I.

July 21, 1958.

The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

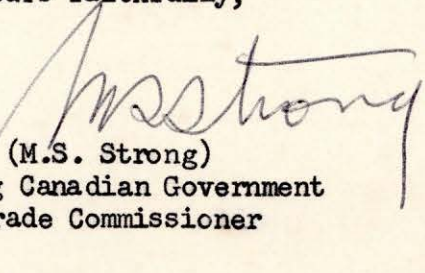
Dear Sirs,

Birth of "West Indian Economist"

I regret that due to a previous engagement I was unable to be with you on Thursday July 17th to enjoy a "Birthing" drink with you.

I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your new venture.

Yours faithfully,


(M.S. Strong)

Acting Canadian Government
Trade Commissioner

MSS/v



KING'S HOUSE
JAMAICA

29 November, 1962.

My dear Peter Abraham,

I was working on my own broadcast for 15. night - and so I only heard the last bit of your talk about Campbell and me. Thank you very much for the much too kind things you said, and thank you for what you have done in many other ways.

So long as there are fearless people like you to speak out, Jamaica will be all



right.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Blackburn

ANNETT & COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

INVESTMENT DEALERS

A SUBSIDIARY OF

ANNETT & COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO — MONTREAL, CANADA

BARCLAYS BANK BUILDING

KING AND BARRY STREETS

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

TELEPHONES 5847-5927

November 27, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams, Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

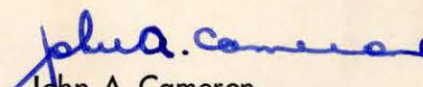
In your news commentary last evening, you gave the impression that investors who intend to take up the new $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ Government of Jamaica issue would have their savings tied up until final redemption date in 1983.

It is very likely that this is an impression that was conveyed unintentionally. But in the Government's current efforts to mobilize domestic savings for capital development, we think it should be made very clear to potential investors that Government securities are the most liquid instruments in the market.

This Company is endeavouring to stimulate more interest in outstanding Jamaican gilt-edged stocks, as evidenced by the enclosed brochure which was widely distributed. You will observe that we emphasize the liquidity aspect of Government securities, in the knowledge that without an orderly secondary market, new issues will not attract a very wide spectrum of investors.

We would appreciate your telling the Jamaican Public that their holdings of Jamaica Government stock are highly marketable. If this were generally known, it is possible that several hitherto untapped pools of savings could be channelled into gilt-edged investments.

Yours very truly,


John A. Cameron
Managing Director

JAC:rh

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND NOT
FOR PUBLICATION IN ANY FORM? IF
YOU PLEASE.

28 de Carteret Road.

Mandeville.

15/9/60

RJR
Ketter

Dear Mr Abrahams,

I was certainly shocked beyond words at the deplorable publicity you forced upon me this evening when you mentioned my name and the correspondence I have had with you,

I deeply regret that I omitted to mark the second note as personal and not for publication but one could assume that it was covered by the request on the first letter as it was merely a follow-up to that. Granted that the omission was mine I still think that to have replied to my interest in your broadcast by a public declaration that you have no time even to acknowledge correspondence from listeners/ making the statement personal t was extraordinary.

Again, if correspondence is marked personal and not for publication, surely you are out of order in informing your public that you have received such correspondence, even though you do not inform them of the subject matter? The whole matter is extremely objectionable and I do assure you that never again shall I involve myself in radio matters (other than with the B.B.C. whose courtesy is always unimpeachable)

Trusting this can close out a uniquely unpleasant experience,

Sincerely yours

W R Goldsworthy

Mrs W.R.Goldsworthy.

22nd August, 1962

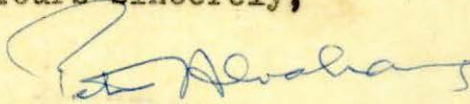
Mr. Ansell Hart,
"Rhyde"
P.O. Box 15,
New Port P.O.

Dear Mr. Hart,

I sympathise with your concern over our exploitation of the Postal Service. This, however, is not the case. The Postmaster General has laid down that any newspaper printed and published in Jamaica at regular intervals not exceeding thirty days is entitled to use one half penny stamp per copy provided the ends are open. I have thought that your comments could very easily qualified.

With warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,


Peter Abrahams.

4 Karachi Avenue,
Kingston 6,

Tel: 77566.

23/Aug/1962,

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have long intended that if ever I came within hailing distance of you I would make a point of thanking you for a BBC talk of yours given back in 1952.

Ten days ago I arrived in Jamaica to take up an appointment as Methodist Chaplain at the University and minister of Providence Methodist Church. Margaret Marshall, of Blue Castle Drive, who attends church at Providence, has given me your address.

I enclose an article - based on your talk - which I wrote for the Sunday Argosy of British Guiana. It will speak for itself, and indicate something of the debt that I owe to you.

My wife and I come from Barbados. We studied in England. Last year we completed five years of service in British Guiana.

Could I ask, please, that you return the newspaper clipping? - it's my only copy!

With thanks, and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Hoad.

(Rev.) John Hoad.

Commendations on comments,
From Mr. Peter Abrahams,
4th October 1960.

Re: The habits of people who believe in living on a credit plan basis is notorious in this civic and modern age. Myself and others who share your views do appreciate your concepts on the affair, the fact is made clear as you have justly said is that Mr X. watches Mr A. and eventually force himself to live Mr A's way of living. To thrive indiscreetly ~~on~~ is really miserable or fraudulent, in such a case the essentials needed to make life worthwhile & happy are omitted pointing out with special attention when grave illness strikes any member of the family - there's no reserve to meet such important factors: That special care for the sick is really essential.

Thanks a million for that comment.

Miss Dorrie Hume
1 New Lincoln Road
Kingston 5.

P.S. Kindly correct errors with thanks and
dont use the name on the radio. D. H.

UWI Libraries

CHILD MONTH COMMITTEE

of

THE JAMAICA SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
THE JAMAICA CHILDREN'S SERVICE SOCIETY
CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.

13 East Street,
Kingston.

7th May, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

On behalf of the Child Month Committee I should like to thank you very much indeed for the Broadcast you made for us. I am sure it will have done a great deal towards stimulating interest in Child Month.

Girls from various schools in the district help us by selling Tags on the Saturday of Tag Day down in Kingston and our returns from these sales alone are up by sixty pounds this year. I feel certain that this is largely due to the help we have received by people broadcasting on our behalf.

Thank you again. We are so grateful for your help and interest in this effort.

Yours sincerely,

Patsy Jackson

(Miss) Patsy Jackson
Secretary
Child Month Committee.

/pj

September 16, 1960

Hon F.M. Kerr-Jarrett;
Catherine Hall
MONTEGO BAY.

Dear Mr. Kerr-Jarrett:

I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your letter of June 15th and to thank you for letting me see what seems to be the last issue of the National and English Review which I have read from cover to cover.

I am most unhappy that this very worthwhile publication is going out of circulation because I think it blew a breath of clean fresh air through some of the cobweb thinking among many people in England. Indeed I am proud of the fact that I was one of the earliest contributors to the National and English Review when Lord Altringham took it over. As you say it is a great pity to see its passing. In any event I am returning your copy herewith and thank you for letting me look at it.

Thank you also for the nice things you say about my broadcasts and I hope that we will meet either when you are on one of your rare visits to Kingston or I am on one of mine to the North Coast.

Concerning the Economist, I believe that a bill is being sent to you to clear up the question of your subscription.

Thank you again for letting me see the National and English Review and for your very cordial letter.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

Enclosure -

September 16, 1960

Hon F.M. Kerr-Jarrett;
Catherine Hall
MONTEGO BAY.

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Thank you again for letting me see the National and English Review and for your very cordial letter.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

Enclosure -

TELEPHONE 2382

CATHERINE HALL,
MONTEGO BAY,
JAMAICA, B.W.I.

15th June, 1960.

*Personal file
D 19 down
uk.*

Peter Abrahams Esq.,

164 Harbour St

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I think we met very casually with my nephew Bill, Jarrett-Kerr, and I thought you would be interested in this reference to you and also the comments on Kenyatta generally.

Unfortunately this is the last number of this magazine which I have been reading consistently since about 1908. Apparently the present owner, Lord Altringham, is too outspoken for the crowd that used formerly to read it. It seems a pity. I shall be glad to get it back when you have finished reading it.

I have enjoyed your broadcasts from time to time and I hope we may meet and have a yarn some time, but I seldom go to Kingston.

I have also been enjoying the "Economist" but cannot remember having paid my subscription - should be glad if you would have this looked up for me.

With kind regards.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett

K-J/h

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
(OF JAMAICA) LTD.

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P. O. BOX 432
2 KIRK AVENUE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

TELEPHONE: 3993
TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE
ADDRESS
"SURUM"

26th August, 1963.

Peter Abrahams Esq.,
c/o The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

When I was away Jayne Campbell sent me a copy of a really splendid broadcast which you made about our 1963 Labour Agreement, and the size of the Bonus being paid out to the workers.

I was very proud of that Agreement, and naturally I am correspondingly happy to get a pat on the back from you. I also quite agree that the Unions measured up excellently to their responsibilities, and I think that, as you so kindly said, both sides can be proud of the Agreement and its results.

At the same time, as we are much more accustomed to kicks in the behind than pats on the back, I am extremely grateful to you for taking notice of the matter in this generous fashion.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Kirkwood

ROBERT D. LUKE

SOLICITOR

TELEPHONE 2900

SUB AGENT

COTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSC. CO.

59½ Duke Street,
Kingston,
Jamaica, W.I.

2074/ 19 60

Dear Mr Abraham,

In expressing
appreciation for your current
very realistic commentaries
I believe you will find the
enclosed interesting - 86 Million
Copies have been distributed
over the world and are helping
people to appreciate the Ideological
Battle being waged -

Yrs truly

Robert D. Luke

Mt Ogle
Lawrence Tavern P O

6 - 11 - 62

Mr Peter Abraham

Dear Sir,

I would like to have an interview with you but being so far away and not having my own transportation its very difficult to come in contact with you, if you could send and tell me the nearest way of reaching you.

The matter for discussion is about the Oberlin High School the Principal teacher who is a minister of the gospel and the student on a road that was establish over an hundred years through the missionary property now blocked by the new school plenty more to say but when we meet for discussion hoping to hear from you as early as possible

I am
Yours Truly
David McGaw

P.O. Box 6,
Old Hamblin
29th Sept '62

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have just listened
to the end of your "Man in
the Grave" story, and am most
interested as my brother,
Douglas Langford, now in
Mr. Houdas's gave us that
story about 20 years ago
as his experience.

I cannot vouch for the
veracity as we always
accused him of it being a story
that he had heard, but I do
know that he didn't get home
until late morning & the white

Sent that he had worn out the
evening before was all soiled
by what looked like dirt, but
he has kept on assuring us
all these years that the
experience was really his
and as he tells a good story,
he never fails to pass it on.
on similar occasions, just
as recently as Xmas '61
when he was home for two
weeks.

To my knowledge he didn't
even go to the newspapers, and
am so sorry now that I
didn't hear the beginning of your
story. I tuned in just
as your man had ^{from there} tumbled
in but as the story ^{is}
identical to what my brother
claims did happen to him, with
the exception that he said
to the second man in broad

Jamaican - Pal, is not you
me down here!

Could it be that two
people have had the identical
experience or is this an
old story? Do let me
know where you heard
your story & who is the
person - if you can tell
me his name - to whom
it happened.

As you can imagine this
has been a family joke
for years.

Yours Truly
Fred Reep McHardy

(Thos. P. W. McHardy)

Tel. 273
Old Harbour

Claremont P.O.
11th. May 1968.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

You have been expressing very great concern over the drought that has gripped the country for several months now, and the water crisis that has resulted. This, I appreciate a great deal, and it is for this reason that I write to you about the water situation in the Claremont area.

At the moment, ^{we} here in Claremont are suffering from a severe water shortage. Every year we do. To relieve this situation a well was sunk on an adjoining property called Prosper Hall in 1959. It was discovered that there was enough underground water there to give Claremont and all the adjoining districts sufficient water to take care of the water needs of their 8000 - 9000 residents. I should add that there is a Secondary School in Claremont which takes boarders. A Minister of the present Government informed the country in January 1963 that the Claremont Water Supply Scheme had been designed and submitted to the Ministry of Local Government in April 1962, fully six years ago.

Since then, the M.P. for the area has requested Government every year to complete the Claremont Water Supply Scheme. The Claremont Citizen's Asscn. has invited the Minister of Local Government down to Claremont to discuss this Water Supply Scheme, and has implored him to do every thing in his power to complete the Scheme. The Minister came. He said the matter was one for the entire Cabinet to decide. He further remarked that his own Constituency needed piped - water in many areas, although there were many rivers and springs there. That was the last thing we heard from Minister Lynch.

We in Claremont are deeply incensed that we are sitting upon so much water, and have to suffer from a water supply crisis every year. We do not believe that financing this scheme is Government's problem. We are beginning to feel justified in believing that we are the victims of blind discrimination. We were told during the last Election campaign by a prominent Minister of the present Government that as soon as we began to vote properly we would get our water. Most of us dismissed this as just careless Election Talk, but we are now having second thoughts.

I think that water is too essential to life for people to fool around with. We need all the help we can muster to get Government to treat us all as God's people. It is in this spirit that I write you Mr. Abrahams, hoping that you can put in even one small ~~push~~ ^{nunch} for us.

With sincere thanks.

I am,

Yours truly,

Seymour Mullings

December 13, 1960.

REGISTERED

n Miss ^GE.E. Nelson,
Bowham Spring,
Lodge P.O.

Dear Miss Wilson,

As I promised you over the radio
I am now returning the ten shillings
(10/-) you sent me with your letter.

I have talked on the radio on the matter
you mentioned in your letter and I hope
you heard it.

With ^{VG}very best wishes for the
Christmas Season,

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

^{PA}
Peter Abrahams.



Part of the crowd
at Water Lane
Outstation

S. P. C. A. 2005

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

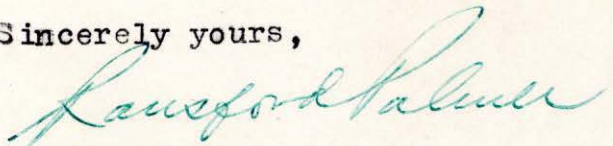
January 4, 1961.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

On one of my hurried surveys of The Milwaukee Journal editorial page, I came across the name Peter Abrahams. Admittedly, the name didn't quite ring a bell until I perused the particular article to find that the bearer of this name came from South Africa. Adding Africa and Abrahams together produced clear memories of a number of news commentaries I listened to on my return to Jamaica last summer.

Feeling now quite confident that you are the one referred to in this article I have taken time out of my busy studying schedule to mail you the attached clipping. I hope it may be of some interest to you.

Sincerely yours,



Ransford W. Palmer.

Literature of Legend and Reality

Once the Fine Art of Campfire Narration Kept Africa's Folklore Alive but Now Writers Produce Novels Concerned With Conflict Between Tribal and Urban Customs

Jaap Boekkooi, a Milwaukee Journal special correspondent, a dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa.

"Every evening, when she is not dancing, Africa tells stories."

—An old Congolese saying

UNTIL outside civilizations penetrated Africa, it never had a written literature, and only a script. To the ordinary African, literature existed magically in the heads of court and tribal bards, funeral rites, gentle soft lullabies, hymns of praise and countless moralizing tales.

This literature, unwritten, as in essence the fine African art of narration. True enough, Asia has had its story tellers, Europe its minstrels and troubadours, and America its ballads of the Appalachians. But Africa's stories have always been in a class of their own.

It is difficult to generalize about a continent with more than 200 languages, mass illiteracy and tribes as different as Norwegians are from Sicilians, but its stories all have that curious mixture of magic, brutality, fantasy, sensuality, tenderness, animism and astounding characterization.

They contain the mysticism of the European middle ages, the wisdom of the east and that murmuring line of poetry found in primitive folklore.

Word Can Have Five Meanings

When the first missionaries proposed African language to Roman lettering, they ran into trouble. Take, for instance, the rather unique (by western standards) Yarrido language of Nigeria.

This is a so-called "tone" or song-language, in which every word can have up to five meanings depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it. The word like "agbon" can mean chin, basket, coconut, wasp or the bite of pepper, depending on its pitch.

Some languages, like those

of the bushmen, could never be written. They consist of many different clicks, executed with the lips, tongue and even the teeth. In the Xhosa language, spoken by more than two million people, the back of the tongue click is written as "Xh."

The first African writings, early in this century, tried to record traditional stories and translate the Bible and Shakespeare plays. It is said that some of Shakespeare's gory passages sound more blood-curdling in Zulu than in any other language.

But literature could not stop

Africa's best selling colored author in English, put his finger on this clash between old and new when he selected a little known book, "Blanket Boy's Moon," as the most significant novel to emerge from the continent.

It is by a young writer from Basutoland, A. S. Mopeli-Paulus, collaborating with a white man.

The story is of a young tribal shepherd, who leads a peaceful life in the rural hills with his sheep, ancestral spirits and village festivals.

Like so many other Basutos he migrates to the goldpots of Johannesburg, and adopts "white" customs. But when he

out of English a language of their own; a language that thinks in actions, sing words that dart back and forth on quick moving feet, virile, earthy, garrulous.

"You can find us in the mealie fields and in the mines; you can find us in the shebeens (illegal drinking houses) quaffing 'Macbeth' brews to the jazz and jive of the cities, or outside the grass huts of our fathers, telling tales with the old women.

"You can see us breaking suddenly into song and dance; into swear words, fighting and tears. We are here in the robes of our grandfathers and the tight trousered dress of the big towns. All this is us."

Novels Use

Tribal History

To forget about their conflicts and the zoot suit culture of the city, African readers have shown a renewed interest in tribal history. Thomas Mofolo's excellent novel about Chaka, the cruel Zulu warrior, has been translated into several European languages. Madagascar writers, some of whom are of ancient Polynesian stock, also sing praise for their old Malagasy kings and the bloody battles they fought.

In southern Africa, most colored authors write in their own languages, especially since schools favor mother tongue instruction; in other African countries, English, French and Portuguese are used as Latin was by educated Europeans. One of the best poets in Afrikaans, the language of the once Dutch Boers, is a colored man, S. V. Petersen, who was honored last year.

Last year, authors from southern Africa, representing 23 language groups, met in Pretoria, South Africa, and decided to set up a bureau of literature and literacy.

Literacy is still the big problem to be solved. Literature in Africa can become a forceful part of life only if many more people learn to read.



Two outstanding contributors to Africa's new literature are Peter Abrahams (left) and Amos Tutuola.

at narrating the tribal legend. It is pushing ahead in east, west and central Africa with such writers as A. R. Bolamba and A. Kagame of the Congo, Birago Diop of Senegal, Mabel Dove-Danquah of Ghana and Amos Tutuola of Nigeria.

The main theme of African writing today is the impact of the industrial revolution. It is the eternal conflict between the old and the new, tribal and urban customs, the impact of western civilization and Christianity. Since South Africa leads in industrialization, it has also become the cradle of this new literature.

Peter Abrahams, probably Af-

returns to his native village, the old and new values clash.

His imposed Christian ethics forbid him to take more than one wife. Out of fearful loyalty to his tribal chief he takes part in a ritual murder, which he has learned to regard as sinful. He is arrested and hanged.

The book is written poetically, with dark, animistic symbols and a fatalistic sense of impending doom.

The move to the cities is not always a tragedy as seen through the eyes of Africans. Listen to what Can Themba, a South African writer, says about city life:

"Here Africans are creating

12/12/60
Apr 12,
13. 1. 60.

My Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Good day. I was overjoyed to hear you broadcast on the above date. You see I have a little girl of 2½ yrs who suffers from the same complaint. She is being treated at the U.C.W.I. hospital, but they hardly hold any hope for her. She is remarkably intelligent, speaks quite well for her age, but she cannot walk. They say her brain was damaged at birth. She uses her arms alright, feeds herself, but cannot sit up right, unless she holds on to something.

Please say something more in your broadcast about it. I remain

Yours hopefully
Joyce Phillips.

Mentioned on air
on Friday 27/1/61.

Tryall Estates

Tryall
Port

23rd January, 1963.



Port Maria

Mr. Richard Strauss,
Tryall Estates,
Port Maria.

Dear Mr. Strauss,

Thank you very much for your note of January 14 and enclosure; also for your very kind invitation whenever I am in your part of the country which I shall certainly take up if I can. The difficulty is that one gets so hemmed in by deadlines to be met.

I think the agricultural debate is likely to go on for quite a while and I feel reasonably certain that in time sanity will prevail and the political-agriculturist will lose - that is, provided we keep on fighting.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul

Tryall Estates



Port Maria 333.

14 Jan 63

Tryall

Port Maria,

St. Mary,

Jamaica, W. I.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

Listening with enjoyment
(as I do most every evening) to yr
broadcast I was very much struck
with what you had to say about
the Edwards / Helwell difference.

If the enclosed is useful
please use it the subject is
immensely important.

The wife & I want very much
to enjoy week you & please let us
know should you be this way
(with a bit of advance notice if
possible as I get rather tied up
sometimes) and it would give

no great pleasure to show you
round & Give You a meal.

Very Sincerely

Dear

Richard S. H. H.

UWI Libraries

DUDLEY J. THOMPSON , Q.C. , M.L.C.

TELEPHONE 22547

Chambers

62 East Street,

Kingston.

Jamaica. West Indies.

July 13, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

Dear Peter,

action
I heard your broadcast on the Independence Scholarship Fund and consider it a really note worthy idea. That each year the people of Jamaica should renew their pledge to this ~~the~~ land of our birth by sending two young Jamaicans to our own Institution for improvement is one way of keeping the spark of liberty aflame.

I am enclosing two cheques for Fifteen Guineas (£15. 15/-) and Ten Guineas (£10. 10/-) - one for the painting offered by Gloria Escoffery and the other as a contribution to your Scholarship Fund and let me add this - I too, was awarded a scholarship. Let me hope that everybody in Jamaica who has won a scholarship before Independence either from Jamaican sources, or, as in my case abroad, will contribute towards this Jamaican Independence Scholarship here. This is one form of saying thanks to the land of our birth and those who gave for us.

Yours very truly,



DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

Encls:

DJT/ed

DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

TELEPHONE 22547

Chambers

62 East Street,

Kingston,

Jamaica, West Indies.

June 28, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

Dear Peter,

This is just a short note to congratulate you on your excellent talk last night. It made a good impression and it was useful. Needless to say, it was out of the ordinary.

I would like to confirm our luncheon date for Tuesday, at one o'clock.

I am sorry to hear about Daphne and hope she is out of bed and around. Please give her my best regards.

Yours very truly,



DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

DJT/ed

7 Abbeyside Rd
Half Way Tree
Oct. 15. 1960

Dear Peter Abrahams

Greeting ! Welcome
back to Jamaica after your
visit to Trinidad -

Ever since I read your
first book, some 2 years
ago I have desired to
meet you, but South Africa
seemed a far cry from
Jamaica then, & now it is
not, & my desire grows
each time I hear you
speak over the Radio

and try to educate us,
in things that-matter

Can you give me the
privilege of meeting you
some time some place?
I would be gratified &
very pleased.

Yours Sincerely

N^o 1) More Van Cuylenburg.

P.S. I live with a dear
sister Mrs Ethel Plant, &
though we are octagonarians
we can still enjoy a game
of Bridge!



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.
TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694
CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

November 24, 1977

Mr Peter Abrahams,
Chairman,
R J R,
Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

Recd. 28/11/77
fm.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

certain

I think that your broadcast last evening re the setting up of the State Trading Corporation is the most balanced argument on this subject that I have yet heard. Obviously, there will be distinct advantages in being able to buy ~~several~~ items in bulk, and PROVIDED these advantages are passed on to the consumers, then benefit will accrue. However, apart from the possibility of mismanagement in difficult areas such as the buying of spare parts etc., I do not think that the fact that Government, instead of the private sector, will be responsible for importing will of itself necessarily mean the passing on of savings to the consumer. What may very well happen is that "bad buys" and bad management could theoretically be foisted on to the public at high prices which they would have to pay in order to prove that the enterprise was being run profitably.

I do not hide the fact that our company is in the distributing business for textiles and garments, and has been so for 30 years. We received no import licenses for over $1\frac{1}{2}$ years (since May of 1976) and yet, by distributing locally-made fabrics and garments we have managed pretty well, and our business can continue to do well by so doing. So please do not misunderstand the purpose of my letter---I am not pleading any special case for importers or distributors. I do not share the view that we have any God-given right to be the sole merchandisers in the country. My concern is genuinely with the consumers of Jamaica, and I will explain why I am concerned:

As I said, we received no import licenses for textiles (other than Caricom) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; however, last week we did get a textile quota and got several quotations from overseas. (I don't mind telling you that after $1\frac{1}{2}$ years I was pretty much out of the world market prices and a bit "rusty"!)

I was therefore greatly surprised to learn that generally, in the past year, world textile prices had not risen by more than 5-10 per cent. My surprise was because during the past month Ariguanabo Mills had increased their prices by between 20 and ~~108~~ 140 per cent!....ostensibly due to increased world prices. Do you realise for example that two of the most basic consumer items, namely Diaper cloth and Haircord fabric for school uniforms, were increased by 140 and 64 per cent respectively?-----

140% →

(over)/....

DIRECTORS: P.A. Azar (Managing) • L.P. Azar • E.M. Asher • P.A. Ammar.
FOUNDER: Philip A. Azar Snr.



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.
TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694
CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

CONTINUATION SHEET 2/....

that both these items in the greige (or loom) state are not now being made in Jamaica on Jamaican looms but imported from overseas and, in the case of the diaper cloth, merely washed? And yet the consumers must buy them as they are BASIC items, as basic to clothing as flour is to food.

It is my understanding that the Prices Commission accepted Ariguanabo's recommendations and granted the increases without amendment. But, I ask: how come? On what grounds? Were investigations made to ascertain the world market prices, their present sources of supply, etc.? And why were not some of the increases, if justified, tacked on to the more luxury items and leave the basics like school-uniform materials unaffected? *(This went up by 64%)*

My own information--unofficial--is that Government decided that it was time that Ariguanabo started to make a profit come whatever, thereby showing how profitably a state-run enterprise could be! *** But obviously, Mr. Abrahams, ANYBODY can make a profit with a captive market and "sky's the limit" prices! But is this what we want?

*(I think they
lost \$8 Million
last year.)*

Which brings me to the last point: SO LONG as the State Trading Company is run to benefit the consumers of the country, then it will be a good thing. If, on the other hand, it is used to bring in more money by higher prices (indirect taxation) or foisting shoddy goods on the public, then in my opinion it matters not whether the foreign exchange to bring in these goods is wasted by the public or the private sector; it is still wasted. What I would therefore suggest is that Government, say in the case of fabrics, could continue to allow a small quota BASED on purchases of locally-made fabrics ~~or on purchases~~ from Ariguanabo...even 10% of the value. This would ensure that the Government buyers are kept on their toes and would have to buy competitively-priced, attractive goods. If they did not, this would immediately be shown up by the small amount of imports bought by the private sector. If, on the other hand, Government buyers are so successful that they can undersell the private buyers, then the private-sector buying, even on this small scale, would automatically cease, as their goods would be uncompetitive and therefore unsaleable. But this arrangement WOULD, I submit, keep the Government buyers on their toes, and would minimise the risk of any "rip-offs" along the line. I am not saying that there will be, but you will, I am sure, appreciate the vast difference between buying flour and chicken-backs in bulk, and on the other hand buying items such as fabrics in bulk.

If, as I said, the goods are MADE in Jamaica, then fair enough---we must do without the variety. On the other hand, if foreign exchange is to be used any at all to buy imported goods, whether by Government or otherwise, why can we not get

DIRECTORS: P.A. Azar (Managing) • L.P. Azar • E.M. Asher • P.A. Ammar. (CON'T) ./.
FOUNDER: Philip A. Azar Snr.



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.
TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694
CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

CONTINUATION SHEET 3/....

maximum value by buying a variety in any particular item? As I mentioned, the experience of a company like Ariguanabo has not been encouraging, as massive price hikes are the order of the day, and the company continues to shift from local weaving to wholesale importing from abroad of semi-finished goods. In such cases, believe me, the consumers suffer; I see it every day. I plead no special case for textiles, but I merely dwell on the subject because it is the item that I know of most. We shall continue to play our part in distributing goods as equitably as possible and with reasonable profit margins. The point that I raise again, though, is this: will the CONSUMERS benefit from a State Trading Company? If so, then I wish it every success.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Azar
Philip A. Azar.

PAA/pj

By Hand.

P.S. Please excuse the length and at times rambling of this letter; I have been typing it exactly as if I were talking with you, and just as the thoughts come to mind.

PA.

Please also note that no publicity whatever has been given to these price increases, neither by API or any one else! Could it be that no one outside of the Trade knows of them?

PA.

8 Kensington Cres.
Kingston 5
11th Feby '92

M. Peter Abrahams
c/o R. J. R.
Sir,

This is the last member alive of the W. F. Bailey family - Amy's sister.

I am not seeing well having almost lost my sight, but I was so moved by your summing up of the situation with "Miss May" that I decided I had to say a big "thank you".

My family home that I still occupy has been given over to the Anglican Diocese in memory of my parents whom we felt 'were wonderful' and who put their entire life on the altar of service wherever they felt there was a need.

We are very grateful for the recognition that Amy got this late, but ^{feel} that the recipients of sacrifices as was made by that generation has been taken too much for granted, and the Anglican Diocese needs to be made aware of that. I do not want to expose our position as the time is not yet opportune but I would be 'wanting' if I didn't thank you for the stand you have taken which I hope will make it easier for others of us similarly placed. Thanks again for your interest in Jamaica.

Yours truly
(Miss) Elsie Bailey.

Has to address
the Committee in C/o
which you speak on
behalf, in a way of not
fanning your business
address
because we use

+

5 John St

Rgn 4:

11: 8: 60.

Peter Abrahamson Esq:

Sir

Relative to your talk - Mr Tony Bridge on R.T.R.
on Sunday, 12th of June in July, expressing the good will of Mr Bridge to
remove from the minds of the people of this country certain magazines within 3
months, although I am just a unit of those who listened to you both, I cannot agree
with the time limit. In my humble opinion, such magazines, still in the market
for 3 months can endanger the minds of those readers.

If Mr Bridge had a second thought, the profits that he has made out of
those magazines would not impair his pocket of broadcasting on R.T.R.
informing all his agents to discontinue selling those magazines & with all same
until he has made his trips around to replace good goods.

I think this suggestion would have been more effective to the readers than
to allow 3 months to dispose of those said magazines that will impair the
minds of those readers that in the past has supported him, whereas an
apology of such time is impractical.

It takes so little & means so much, in concluding, I thank you for listening
to my verbatim programme, Mr Peter Abrahamson & I wish to say that each
evening at 6:15 I am certainly enjoying you 5 minutes each, I wish it could
have been longer, don't forget, I am keeping a check on you. May the Good
Lord bless you to entertain your radio audience of which carries a lot
of fire for thought & to hope this Island will be your permanent home
Bye Bye for now & God's blessings on your family life, may we all be spared from
the Red Peril of Communism, never to enter our Island

Cedric R. ^{Sincerely} 11

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Aberdeen DISTRICT BRANCH

AREA

Aberdeen

P.O.

JAMAICA, W.I.

8th Aug. 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Kington

Sir,

I crave your comment on the present situation relative to the heavy rejection of Grower's fruit of recent weeks. The banana board is accepting the fruits much thinner than formally. This was done without any warning to the growers, which resulted in heavy financial loss, also a lot of embarrassment to growers. The growers are thinking that since buying by weight will soon be a reality, hence the drop in the quality. Looking forward to your comment.

I remain, Sir,

Respectfully Yours,
J B Peart/Secy.

Aberdeen Branches & a Plot

13/6/60

Dear Mr Peter Abrahams,

This is to let you know, I agree with you entirely, re your radio broadcasts and the filthy, cheap American literature now flooding our book stores. It is a perfect disgrace for allowing importation of same. Another thing - do you know that "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is in great demand by school girls from the Public Library at Tom Redcan's Ave. ? I am glad that all my children are adults, & I don't think any decent-minded mother would like to know her teen age daughter revels in such a book. Wake up mothers are too late.

Yours truly,

M.C.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON

21 HOPEFIELD AVENUE

P.O. BOX 43

KINGSTON 6, JAMAICA, W.I.

No. 734/88

December 29, 1988.

Mr. Peter Abrahams -
c/o R.J.R.

Dear Peter.

Allow me to wish you all the best for the New Year. It is always a pleasure for me to listen to your interesting and candid commentaries. Please keep up the good work.

I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed message of Pope John Paul - concerning respect for the rights of Minorities. I find the principles mentioned on page 5 - (para 3) very basic.

Once again my best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely Yours

+ S. E. Carter, SJ

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MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE JOHN PAUL II

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
WORLD DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1989

TO BUILD PEACE, RESPECT MINORITIES

Introduction

1. “**F**rom the 19th century a certain political trend has spread and taken hold in all parts of the world according to which people of the same extraction wish to be independent and to set themselves up as a nation apart. But since, for various reasons, this cannot always be achieved, it follows that ethnic minorities are often included within the national borders of a different ethnic group, and this leads to quite complex problems” (Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, III).

With these words, twenty-five years ago, my venerable predecessor Pope John XXIII pointed to one of the most delicate questions affecting contemporary society, a question which, with the passing of time, has become even more pressing since it is related to the organization of social and civil life within each country, as well as to the life of the international community.

It is for this reason that, in choosing a specific theme for the World Day of Peace, I think it appropriate to present for general reflection the problem of minorities. For we are all aware that, as the Second Vatican Council affirms, “peace is not merely the absence of war, nor can it be reduced solely to the maintenance of a balance of power between enemies” (*Gaudium et Spes*, 78).

Rather, peace is a dynamic process which must take account of the many conditions and factors that can either favour it or disturb it.

It is clear that at this time of increased international *détente* resulting from agreements and mediations which allow us to look forward to solutions in favour of peoples who have been the victims of bloody conflicts, the question of minorities is assuming a notable importance. Consequently, it constitutes a matter for careful reflection on the part of political and religious leaders and all men and women of good will.

2. As communities which take their origin from separate cultural traditions, racial and ethnic stock, religious beliefs, or historical experiences, minority groups exist in almost all societies today. Some go very far back in time, others are of recent origin. The situations in which they live are so diverse that it is almost impossible to draw up a complete picture of them. On the one hand there are groups, even very small ones, which are able to preserve and affirm their own identity and are well integrated within the societies to which they belong. In some cases, such minority groups even succeed in imposing their control on the majority in public life. On the other hand one sees minorities which exert no influence and do not fully enjoy their rights, but rather find themselves in situations of suffering and distress. This can lead them either to passive resignation or to unrest and even rebellion. Yet, neither passivity nor violence represents the proper path for creating conditions of true peace.

Some minority groups share another experience: that of separation or exclusion. While it is true that at times a group may deliberately choose to remain apart in order to protect its own way of life, it is more often true that

minorities are confronted by barriers that keep them apart from the rest of society. While in such a context the minority group tends to become closed within itself, the majority group may foster a feeling of rejection towards this group as a whole or towards its individual members. When this happens, the latter are no longer in a position actively and creatively to contribute to building a peace based on the acceptance of legitimate differences.

Fundamental principles

3. In a nation made up of various groups of people there are two general principles which can never be abrogated and which constitute the basis of all social organization.

The first of these principles is the inalienable dignity of every human person, irrespective of racial, ethnic, cultural or national origin, or religious belief. Individuals do not exist for themselves alone, but achieve their full identity in relation to others. The same can be said about groups of people. They indeed have a right to a collective identity that must be safeguarded, in accordance with the dignity of each member. Such a right remains intact even in cases in which the group, or one of its members, acts against the common good. In such situations, the alleged abuse must be addressed by the competent authorities, without the whole group being condemned, since that would be against justice. At the same time, the members of minority groups have the duty to treat others with the same respect and sense of dignity.

The second principle concerns the fundamental unity of the human race, which takes its origin from the one God, the Creator, who, in the language of Sacred Scripture, "made from one every nation of men to live on all

the face of the earth" (Acts 17:26). The unity of the human family requires that the whole of humanity, beyond its ethnic, national, cultural and religious differences, should form a community that is free of discrimination between peoples and that strives for reciprocal solidarity. Unity also requires that differences between the members of the human family should be used to strengthen unity, rather than serve as a cause of division.

The obligation to accept and defend diversity belongs not only to the State and to the groups themselves. Every individual, as a member of the one human family, ought to understand and respect the value of human diversity and direct it to the common good. A mind that is open and desirous of knowing better the cultural heritage of the minority groups with which it comes into contact will help to eliminate attitudes of prejudice which hinder healthy social relations. This is a process which has to be continuously fostered, since such attitudes tend to reappear time and again under new forms.

Peace within the one human family requires a constructive development of what distinguishes us as individuals and peoples, and of what constitutes our identity. Furthermore, on the part of all social groups, whether constituted as States or not, peace requires a readiness to contribute to the building of a peaceful world. The micro-community and the macro-community are bound by reciprocal rights and duties, the observance of which serves to consolidate peace.

Rights and duties of minorities

4. One of the objectives of a State ruled by law is that all its citizens may enjoy the same dignity and the same equality before the law. Nonetheless, the existence of

minorities as identifiable groups within a State raises the question of their specific rights and duties.

Many of these rights and duties have to do precisely with the relationship of minority groups to the State. In some cases, these rights have been codified and minorities enjoy specific legal protection. But not infrequently, even where the State guarantees such protection, minorities can suffer discrimination and exclusion. In these cases, the State itself has an obligation to promote and foster the rights of the minority groups, since peace and internal security can only be guaranteed through respect for the rights of all those for whom the State has responsibility.

5. The first right of minorities is the right to exist. This right can be ignored in many ways, including such extreme cases as its denial through overt or indirect forms of genocide. The right to life as such is inalienable, and the State which perpetrates or tolerates acts aimed at endangering the lives of its citizens belonging to minority groups violates the fundamental law governing the social order.

6. The right to exist can be undermined also in more subtle ways. Certain peoples, especially those identified as native or indigenous, have always maintained a special relationship to their land, a relationship connected with the group's very identity as a people having their own tribal, cultural and religious traditions. When such indigenous peoples are deprived of their land they lose a vital element of their way of life and actually run the risk of disappearing as a people.

7. Another right which must be safeguarded is the right of minorities to preserve and develop their own culture. It is not unheard of that minority groups are

threatened with cultural extinction. In some places, in fact, laws have been enacted which do not recognize their right to use their own language. At times people are forced to change their family and place names. Some minorities see their artistic and literary expressions ignored, with their festivals and celebrations given no place in public life. All this can lead to the loss of a notable cultural heritage. Closely connected with this right is the right to have contact with groups having a common cultural and historical heritage but living in the territory of another State.

8. Here I will make only a brief mention of the right to religious freedom, since this was the theme of my Message for last year's World Day of Peace. This right applies to all religious communities, as well as to individuals, and includes the free manifestation of religious beliefs, both individually and collectively. Consequently, religious minorities must be able to worship as a community, according to their own rites. They must also be in a position to provide religious education through appropriate teaching programmes and to utilize the necessary means to this end.

Moreover, it is very important that the State should effectively ensure and promote the observance of religious freedom, especially when, alongside the great majority who follow one religion, there exist one or more minority groups of another faith.

Finally, religious minorities must be guaranteed a legitimate freedom of exchange and contacts with other communities, both within and outside their own national borders.

9. Today, fundamental human rights are enshrined in many international and national declarations. However

essential these juridical instruments may be, they are still not enough to overcome deep-seated attitudes of prejudice and distrust, or to eliminate ways of thinking which lead to actions directed against minority groups. The translation of law into behaviour constitutes a long and slow process, especially with a view to eradicating such attitudes. This does not make the process any less urgent. Not only the State, but also each individual has the obligation to do everything possible to achieve this goal. The State, though, can play an important role by favouring the promotion of cultural initiatives and exchanges which aid mutual understanding, as well as educational programmes which help to train young people to respect others and reject all prejudices, many of which stem from ignorance. Parents too have a great responsibility, since children learn much from observation and tend to adopt their parents' attitudes towards other peoples and groups.

There is no doubt that the development of a culture based on respect for others is essential to the building of a peaceful society. But unfortunately the evidence today is that the effective exercise of this respect meets with considerable difficulties.

In practice, the State must be alert to prevent new forms of discrimination, as for example in access to housing or employment. In this respect the policies of public authorities are often laudably complemented by the generous initiatives of voluntary groups, religious organizations and people of good will, working to lower tensions and promote greater social justice by helping so many brothers and sisters to find work and decent housing.

10. Delicate problems arise when a minority group puts forward claims which have particular political

implications. A group may sometimes be seeking independence or at least greater political autonomy.

I wish to restate that, in such delicate circumstances, dialogue and negotiation are the obligatory path to peace. The willingness of parties involved to meet and talk to one another is the indispensable condition for reaching an equitable solution to the complex problems that can seriously obstruct peace. And a refusal to enter into dialogue can open the door to violence.

In some situations of conflict, terrorist groups unduly arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to speak in the name of a minority, depriving it of the possibility of freely and openly choosing its own representatives and of seeking a solution without intimidation. In addition, the members of such minority communities too often suffer from the acts of violence wrongfully committed in their name.

May those who follow the inhuman path of terrorism hear my voice: to strike blindly, kill innocent people or carry out bloody reprisals does not help a just evaluation of the claims advanced by the minorities for whom they claim to act! (cf. *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, 24).

11. Every right carries with it corresponding duties. Members of minority groups also have their own duties towards society and the State in which they live: in the first place, the duty to cooperate, like all citizens, for the common good. Minorities, in fact, must offer their own specific contribution to the building of a peaceful world that will reflect the rich diversity of all its inhabitants.

Secondly, a minority group has the duty to promote the freedom and dignity of each one of its members and to respect the decisions of each one, even if someone were to decide to adopt the majority culture.

In situations of real injustice it may be the duty of groups which have emigrated to other countries to demand respect for the legitimate rights of the members of their group who remain oppressed in their place of origin and who cannot themselves make their voice heard. In such cases great prudence and enlightened discernment must be exercised, especially when it is difficult to have objective information about the changing conditions of life of the people involved.

All members of minority groups, wherever they may be, must conscientiously judge the correctness of their claims in the light of historical developments and present reality. Not to do so would involve the risk of remaining prisoners of the past without prospects for the future.

Building peace

12. In the above reflections one can perceive the outline of a just and peaceful society, to the achievement of which all have a responsibility to contribute with every possible effort. Building this society requires a wholehearted commitment to eliminate not only evident discrimination but also all barriers that divide groups. Reconciliation according to justice and with respect for the legitimate aspirations of all sectors of the community must be the rule. Above all and in all, the patient effort to build a peaceful society finds strength and fulfilment in the love that embraces all peoples. Such a love can be expressed in countless concrete ways of serving the rich diversity of the human race, which is one in origin and destiny.

The increased awareness which is found today at every level regarding the situation of minority groups constitutes for our own times a hopeful sign for the

coming generations and for the aspirations of minority groups themselves. Indeed, in a sense, respect for minorities is to be considered the touchstone of social harmony and the index of the civic maturity attained by a country and its institutions. In a truly democratic society, to guarantee the participation of minorities in political life is a sign of a highly developed civilization, and it brings honour upon those nations in which all citizens are guaranteed a share in national life in a climate of true freedom.

13. Finally, I wish to address a special appeal to my brothers and sisters in Christ. Whatever our origin and wherever we live, all of us know through faith that in Christ "we all have access in one Spirit to the Father" for we have become "members of the household of God" (*Eph* 2:18, 19). As members of the one family of God we can tolerate no division or discrimination in our midst. When the Father sent his Son into the world he entrusted him with a mission of universal salvation. Jesus came that "all may have life and have it abundantly" (*Jn* 10:10). No person, no group is excluded from this mission of unifying love which has now been entrusted to us. We too must pray as Jesus did on the very eve of his death, with the simple and sublime words: "Father may they be one in us, as you are in me and I am in you" (*Jn* 17:21).

This prayer must be our life's work, our witness, since as Christians we acknowledge that we have a common Father who makes no distinction of persons and "loves the sojourner, giving him food and clothing" (*Dt* 10:18).

14. When the Church speaks of discrimination in general or, as in this Message, of the particular discri-

mination that affects minority groups, she addresses her own members first of all, whatever their position or responsibility in society. Just as there can be no place for discrimination within the Church, so no Christian can knowingly foster or support structures and attitudes that unjustly divide individuals or groups. This same teaching must be applied to those who have recourse to violence or support it.

15. In closing, I would like to express my spiritual closeness to those members of minority groups who are suffering. I know their moments of pain and their reasons for legitimate pride. My prayer is that their trials may soon cease and that all may be secure in the enjoyment of their rights. I in turn ask for prayers, that the peace we seek may be an ever more genuine peace, built on the "cornerstone" which is Christ himself (cf. *Eph* 2: 20-22).

May God bless everyone with the gift of his peace and his love!

From the Vatican, 8 December 1988.

Joannes Paulus II



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24th February, 1970

Peter Abrahams Esq
c/o Radio Jamaica Limited
32 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5

Dear *Peter*

I enclose a copy of a letter from
Dr Jacobs dated 4th February.

May I add my own congratulations ?
I think the commentary in question was indeed
an excellent one.

Yours sincerely,

L.W.dePass

Recd 19/2/70

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

5 Sylvan Avenue,
P.O. Box 287,
Kingston 5, Jamaica.

REF. NO.....

February 4, 1970.

Mr. Lloya Depass,
General Manager,
Radio Jamaica,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

Dear Mr. Depass,

First let me congratulate you
on the high standard and quality of your
programmes; and I refer especially to the
programme, "News Commentary", January 23,
1970, at 6.10 p.m. by Mr. Peter Abrahams.

It was most informative and refreshing.
Next, may I thank you for sending me the
script. I shall take the opportunity of
forwarding this to many people.

Would you be good enough to convey my
personal thanks to Mr. Abrahams.

Again thank you,

Yours sincerely,

Lenworth M. Jacobs
Lenworth M. Jacobs, M.D.
Director.

P.S. I wonder whether it would be possible to
get a taped recording of this broadcast? Thanks.

Leo

Rec. 1/9

(1) Clamma

(2) Cornbury

Lititz,
Watson's Hill P.O.,
MANCHESTER.

September 5, 1978

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Radio Jamaica Ltd.,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
KINGSTON 5.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I would be grateful if you could send me a copy of your News Commentary for Friday, September 1, 1978 as soon as possible.

May I offer to you (during Journalism Week) my congratulations on your Commentaries which I think are the fairest in Jamaica today.

I have been an ardent listener to your Commentaries for many years and must say that they give me much courage and re-assurance to have faith in my country.

Mr. Abrahams, you have given to the people of Jamaica, a type of journalism which is free from hate, slander and personal abuse (now common among certain journalists in recent weeks) of our public figures. Instead, your Commentaries focus on the problems facing our country and how we can overcome them.

You are one of the finest journalists in our country and I pray that the good Lord will give you the courage to continue with your good work for many, many years to come.

God bless you.

Yours very truly,

Joan E. Evans

Joan E. Evans (Mrs.)

33 GAMES AVE
HUGHENDEN
KINGSTON 20.

22ND FEB 94.

Hi Peter

Greetings to the man from "COYABA"
This old pensioner has been trying to send
you words of congratulation on the NEWS
COMMENTARIES that you have been putting
out ever so long but I guess nothing hap-
pens before the time.

However the STORIES of FEB 7TH, 11TH
and 18TH ¹⁹⁹⁴ seem to have scored maximum points.
Keep up the good work.

As a man with health problems -
bad Stomach, Diabetic, Eye problems -
(and I love my reading) I am amazed that
you have been calling for reforms from
these INDEPENDENT big boys in Jamaica
with little or no back up from many
others who are always in front of a mike.

I have to pay for the EYE DROPS
whether its Ten or Twenty more dollars
as added the same goes for the STOMACH
POWDER (RIO PLUS) and I am sure you have

2

seen or heard what the price of a loaf of bread is like these days.

So away with the "DODGERS", "BUSTERS" and "GOUGERS". (Smile)

Best of everything that is good to you and your family.

ASTON R. FORREST.

P.S.:

This man is coming from the time they stole the property of your lovely wife, while you visited with Miss EDITH CLARKE at Shortwood Rd. I believe that was in the late 50's, and after my days with the Police, I came to "COYABA" to inspect some FLATS of yours, while at the RENT. ASS. BOARD.

A. Forrest

Lot 483 of ^a Harbour View,
30th January, 1961.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/O Radio Jamaica Ltd.,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

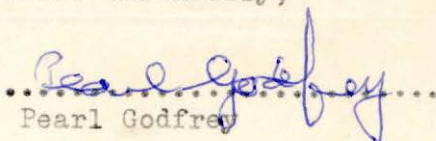
Dear Sir,

This is to let you know that I have heard your 2 broadcasts in connection with telephone service at Harbour View and I wish to say Many many thanks for the kind interest you showed in this matter.

Thanking you again.

Yours faithfully,

PS/


Pearl Godfrey

P.S. I received a further circular from the Co., last Friday with the revised rates for which I have sent ~~sent~~ in my application duly signed.

SA-1 LA MAR P.O.
BOX 213

15.12.77

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE TUNE INTO MY DIVINE ^{MIND} FOR SOMETIME
NOW I WAS ENGAGE IN THE AREA OF ENERGY CAN WE
OVER COME IT WELL THE ANSWER IS YES MY DIVINE
RIGHT SAY YES TO JAMAICA AND YES TO THE WORLD IT IS
POSSABLE WITH WATER AS THE MAIN ENERGY WITH A KNOW
HOW AND WHAT REALLY COME TO ME JAMAICA CAN SAVE HALF
OF WHAT IS SPEND ON OIL THE IDEA WILL WORK IN AREA OF
LARGE EQUIPMENT SUCH AS JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE AND ALL
SUGAR FACTORY IN JAMAICA IF AND WHEN THE TIME COME
WE CAN NOT BUY OIL NO MORE WE MUST FIND SOME OTHER
ENERGY AND I HAVE THE ANSWER IF FOR SOME REASON SOME
ONE IS SAYING IT CANT WORK HERE IT WILL AND IT MUST
WORK IN OTHER COUNTRY SO IT IS USE LESS WHEN THE IDEA
IS GIVEN ALL IS KNOW THAT IT CANT WORK IT NO GOOD
REASON FOR SAYING ALL THIS A SMILIAR EXPERIENCE IN THE
PASS BUT FOR THIS ONE TO GIVE IT TO MY COUNTRY AND I CAN
ALSO ^{ENGINEERING} ~~ENGINEERING~~ OUT THIS ONE SO WHEN THIS IS EXPLANE AND
ERECT IT MUST AND IT WILL WORK AND WITH THIS IDEA
JAMAICA AND THE WORLD MUST COME BACK THE ENERGY THE
SHORTAGE

I AM

WALTER BRAHAM

(2)

AND THIS IS ANOTHER IF ~~I AM~~ MY REWARD FROM THE FIRST IS GOOD I COULD GIVE JAMAICA ANOTHER IDEA AND THIS WOULD HAVE TO DO WITH OUR TOURIST INDUSTRIES AND WITH THIS THE MAIN RAILWAY TRAIL IS OUR ROCK HARD TOUGH ROCK CAN EARN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR OUR TOURIST TRADE BUT AT THE SAME TIME THESE TWO IDEAS IF PUT TO WORK THEY WILL COST A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IF NOT MILLION BUT WHEN THIS IS SPENT IT IS A ONCE AND FOR ALL SPENDING THERE IS WITH LITTLE OR NO MAINTAINANCE

I AM

WALTER GRAHAM

P/S MERRY CHRISTMAS TO EVERY BODY
AT R-J-R

24 Linnia Ave.
Kingston "11"

29/8/60

R.I. News Commentator,
R.I. R Studios.

Sir,

I am a regular listener to all your radio broadcasts, and am especially interested in your "Forum on Education".

However, I was not satisfied with the way Mr Ka Hill was questioned on 27/8/60.

I think he was rushed too much and did not get enough chance to put over his case, and answers.

I feel that the time for such an important subject is much too short, and should be increased to at least a half hour.

Please send me a copy of that particular interview with Mr Hill.

Thanking you in advance.

I am,

Yours Respectful,
R. L. Grant.

~~SENIOR~~
Vauxhall ~~Secondary~~ Modern School Parent Teachers' Assn.,

SECRETARY:

WINDWARD ROAD,
KINGSTON.

B.P. HARRIS,

P.O. Box 18.,

Kingston 16.

.....15th June, 1960.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Officers and Members of the above named Association to say that - having heard the talk which you gave over the Radio regarding "SEX KNOWLEDGE" on the 27th and 28th May, 1960 - we readily agree with all that you had said and to assure you that we appreciate the comments on the subject.

We are prepared to join with you and any organization to voice our protest re the importation of certain literature into our fair Island, which are a detriment to the morals of our young and upcoming generation, and to have them banned.

I am further directed to invite you to be our Guest Speaker at our next regular meeting which takes place in the Auditorum of the above mentioned school. The time will be on Sunday the 26th June, 1960, at 5.30 P.M.

Anticipating an early and

Vauxhall ~~Secondary~~ ^{SENIOR} Modern School Parent Teachers' Assn.,

SECRETARY:

WINDWARD ROAD,
KINGSTON.

B.P. HARRIS,

P.O. Box 18.,
Kingston 16.

15th June, 1960.

favourable reply,

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,


B.P. HARRIS
Secretary.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o "R.J.R."
No. 32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.,
ST. ANDREW.

113 - 117 Cedars Road,
Cedars Lodge
London S.W 4

16 May, 1989.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
(Political Analyst)
J.B.C.
Kingston
Jamaica W.I.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

Greetings from London.

I had been in Jamaica for well over a year,
and up until the recent elections.

During that time I had been an ardent
listener to your weekly reviews, and I must
say I do find them most interesting, stimu-
lating and argumentative 'but very logical'.

I wonder on the concept of heritage. Whether
you have ever given the thought of doing any
studies or research on the subject.

I say this because us in the Caribbean especially
have had our roots dismembered due to the
situation we found ourselves. Most of our people
do not recognise that one can indeed go back
in time, and trace one's heritage.

I for one has been able to do so, and through
these experiences, I know for sure that some
of my ancestors were indeed worshippers

in Islam. And that would be going back many centuries. I do not consider this unusual, as the English also can trace their roots - back to the Normans or Roman times etc.

I have traced my roots back to Dawonic Period, hence I am related to some of the Kings in the Arabian Countries i.e. King Saud of Saudi Arabia and perhaps, King Faisal of Egypt. I am sure that they would not dispute the fact.

Hence, I say it is wrong to put people down because of their skin colour when in fact one might be coming from great Ancestral line.

My father before he died, had always been pointing me to Egypt. So naturally he must have sensed there were missing links somewhere. However, this kind of finding is not always welcomed by those who were responsible ^{for} slavery. Since slaves were to be seen as people without a station in life, and those of the lower rung of society.

This of course is not always the case. Hence we should, therefore teach our people in a sensible way. Our History - 'Black History' so that they will have a balance between European History and their own History.

I think we will find that people will behave differently when they come to know themselves, and also to know that they have a place in Society and also in the world - regardless of skin colour.

I have suffered a lot because of this truth, and continue to suffer, because some people are afraid of truth.

But if truth is accepted in love & understanding, then both sides can pursue their goals without being offensive.

After-all, the world does not belong to any one group of people. If we are born in it, then we have a right to be part of it.

When Alex Haley wrote his book 'Roots' there was a lot of eye brow lifting in the USA, but none-the-less the American people, accepted the reality of his findings.

Here, in Britain, I have all the subtle abuses directed at me. Some of them very nasty indeed. But there is hope in the future, that the generations to come will change a lot of things.

I am looking forward to the time when I shall be able to listen to more of your Radio broadcasts on Issues which affects our every-day lives.

Yours Sincerely,

(Mr) F. D. Lawrence-Miller.

P/s. I would appreciate your discretion in handling this information.

Clarksonville,
Cave Valley P.O.

June 11/60

Mr. Peter Abrams,
C/o R.J.R. Station,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrams,

I have just listened to your evening Commentary as we do most every evening, but I missed the Commentary you spoke of when you had asked listeners to write you re the sexy literature etc coming into our island. We are behind you in this worthy effort. We hope your protest will include the comic strip in the Daily Gleaner, ROMEO BROWN.

We very much enjoy your Commentaries.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Knight
(Rev,) J.W.Knight

Youths National Movement
18 ^{4th} Floor, Mo 11 Rd
Kingston 11.

19th Oct. 1960.

Mr. Peter Abrahams.
Journalist.
R. T. R.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I adopt this ^{the} Medium to inform ^{you} officially of Youth Movement that ~~it~~ is organising rapidly in Jamaica to stimulate the youths in this island to take ~~their~~ interest in the political, social and economical life of the country. The Youths National Movement is also Campaigning for the Reduction of the Voting Age from 21 to 18. We the officers Lead By our Respectful and energetic President Fitzroy (Carter 18) are conscious of the responsibility that has been laid upon each and every grown up person in this island, "Can we ever fail to

observe. How other youths in the other
Countries are. Making Big Headlines
in their Countries affairs. What about
the Congo and Tape- etc.?

Sir, Mr. Abrahams. We are humbly
asking you to Give your opinions
about this Venture over your programme
"Views on the News", Mr. Abrahams we
look forward for this as early as
possible. The keynotes of this
Movement are. Responsibility,
Edification, Unity, Service and
Loyalty. The Motto is Marching into
a fully Grown Man Ready to
accept the Challenge.
The Watchwords are "Faith is the
Key to Success."

We would appreciate very Much
if you could Send and Tell us when
you will give this Commentary or
Phone. (87360. Litch. Roy. Founder President)
Thank you very Much.

I Remain.

Yours Truly
Iovin Levy
Secretary



JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

21st August, 1979

Dear Peter,

I thought your commentary on Electoral Reform
very interesting and have taken the liberty of passing it to
Carl Rattray for urgent consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Manley

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Radio Jamaica Limited,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
P. O. Box 23,
Kingston 5.

ATK files (letter)
Telephone 2791

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON

CHANCERY OFFICE

2A NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

August 24, 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams
Radio Jamaica Ltd.
32 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5

My dear Peter:

With thousands of listeners I've enjoyed your broadcasts as often as I've had a chance to listen to them. Just let me say briefly how striking and fine was the perspective on the news last night.

Every continued success!

Very Sincerely yours,

John J. McElroy

Bishop of Kingston

Forum:

Mr. E. C. L. Parkinson

Barrister-at-Law

Member Executive of J. L. P.

Mr. Robert Lightbown -

M. H. R. for Western St. Thomas.

Ramon Gordon -

Jamaica
History

Miss Phyllis Grant

Jamaica
Anti-Spanish, Latin Race

Lloyd King

Trinidad.
Spanish:

1st December 1983

Mr. Peter Abrahams
c/o Radio Jamaica
Kingston 5

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Do accept my sincere admiration and appreciation for your long and devoted service as a columnist and related fields.

I am an old Jamaican who has deep patriotic feelings for black people any part of the world and for over fifty years I have followed our interest very much.

Sir, hardly any anything ^{current} has missed me so I talk from experience but I have kept neutral to be fair in anything especially politics. Never have I witnessed any opposition since television or heard before television tread so disrespectfully in our parliament like Mr. Michael Manley. I know the tricks of politicians but one's office must be given some deference if not decorum in the highest house anywhere. Firstly no one in Mr. Seaga's government wanted Mr. Manley to speak as like a class of naughty school kids started to talk so loudly that Manley had to sit most of the times, all the media have blacked him out except to say what can embarrass him in a vicious way!

I think it is only a godly person could really stand up to the indignities that Mr. Manley has suffered but history will reward him one day.

I am sending a donation for the teachers to help with the C.X.C and G.C exams fee as it is horrid to know after the poor children cannot find the fee in order to sit the exams after five years of hard sacrifice. Can't more of us try to live and prove it in our every day living and not only wait for Sundays to be our brothers keeper!!!
may God's blessings ever be with you and
yours.

very sincerely
R. Morris

copy

Bonham Spring,
Ocho Rios P.O.,
12th. Nov. 1962.

To: Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/O. J. B. C. studio,
Kingston 10.

Sir:

Re-Letter Registered at Ocho Rios P.O. & inst.
to you; regarding delay of letters
including Registered Letter also.

On the 8th inst. after Registering Three
Letters ^{at Ocho Rios P.O.} without asking I was handed
Six Letters including the Registered Letter.

I notice the Registered Letter
was stamped at Ocho the
20th. October and at White River P.A.
the 20th. October also. Yet when I check
on the 17th inst. at Ocho Rios the P.M.
said she see no entry for same from
October up to that date.

Upon receipt of
After receiving the Registered I did not
e. n.

sign a Book. I only Sign Cora Nelson to
the Slip given to me. Maybe this is the
new changes in the Postal Department.

Beside all Letters received except the
Registered Letter were Type-written Letters.

Thanks In anticipation to same.

Respectfully Yours,
Cora E. Nelson
Bowham Spring,
Ochs River P.O.

copy

Bonham Spring,
Ocho Rios P.O.,
7th Nov. 1962.

To: Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/O. J. B. C. studio,
5 South Odeon Ave,
Kingston 10.

Sir:

I beg to call your attention to the
Postal Department of this country.

I am Cora Nelson living at above
address.

A ^{copy} letter was, Registered at the Orange
Street Postal Agency; to me, from, the
19th October 1962, and; until this date
of writing it is not to hand.

I have checked in Kingston the 6th inst.
at the Office to which the letter
was Registered it was acknowledged
that it was sent to J. P. O.

6
The matter was reported to the Ocho Rios Police Station and, I phone the P.M. by the 14th inst.

An ordinary letter I understand was; also sent to me from the "Cosib Ocho Rios Hotel" going two months or so; is not yet to hand either.

A Registered letter was also sent to "Beatrice Rowe" my Niece a Student of Columbus High School staying with me, it was held up for over "Three weeks" This letter was Registered at Faith's Post P.O. four miles from Moneague.

I have, made several applications for employment and accustomed getting Three four mails per day; and over the past Four months only one letter has been received from the post.

Should I sit and look while others work? No?

In anticipation to your help. Thanks.

Respectfully Yours,
Cora E. Nelson.

File

Banham Spring, via,
Ocho Rios,
Lodge P. O.,
27th Nov. 1960.

Jo. Peter Abrahams.
R. J. R. Ltd.,
Kingston.

Sir:

I wish to bring forward this to your attention.

I do Clerical work for over Seven years now with Private Firms and Personnel

I ^{am} also do a Telephone Operator and operate on Accounting Machine also.

Making application for a job, at, the "Morris Hotel" for a job. I got a Call.

On, Tuesday the 22nd inst, I respond to same. "reaching the Hotel, there were two "guards" Asking that I should be directed to the manager. One of them said "Where is your letter" I handed same to him this he read handed it to another and he did like wise

Then the 1st. that read the letter told the other That, he could take me to Miss Chong for I have to sign some papers before going to the Manager. The Guard then walked saying I should follow him. This I did.

No sooner than the guard reached ~~the~~ but a half way, he was called by the other still standing at the gate. He asked me to wait until he return. This I did. On his arrival he said They are having Conference you cannot go inside. I then asked for a seat. The guards' reply to me was, you ~~to~~ would have to go by the ^{gate} and wait. This I refused to do for at that Moment I was out of place. The letter was returned ^{to} me.

The Guard then left me standing, but no sooner he left an Old Man approached me, "Where is your letter?" This I handed to him. After reading he said "What Kind of ~~letter~~ ^{job} you applied for?" I told him Clerk/Typist or Telephone Operator. He then asked me my attention in Telephone Operating. Thinking now that he was quite out of Place for the letter was signed by the Manager's Secretary and

the Assistant Manager. I refused to answer.

He walked away with the letter. Returning he said what is your name again, I replied "It is on the letter I gave you." He said I do not remember the 1st. name. But I refused to answer.

Taking me now to the manager where I was interviewed then I left.

Could the Public be informed why In such Big Hotel Politeness does not exist. Why should Citizens be/should encounter with such Ignorance.

In Montego Bay where There are so many Hotels if One wishes to see A manager you are given a seat and there you wait or when the time comes some one takes you to the Manager's Office.

Besides there were a lot of People outside standing who may be thinking that a selection may be done, but on Entering the Hotel I encounter upon a notice with this inscription No one Enter without application.

Still I was not taken to Miss Chong nor
did I sign any paper.

I wish that a copy of this could be sent
to Vere John Ambassador. for I cannot
find His Address in the Telephone Directory

Please let him have a portion for I am
poor and cannot pay to Publish Some or
Broadcast some.

My name could be mention for I would like
the Hotel to know if they have private ways
of selecting their Staff why send to call
people.

Sign:
Cora B. Nelson



November 25, 1977

Mr. Peter Abrahams
Radio Jamaica Limited
33 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5.

Recd
10/1/78

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I thought the enclosed Articles may be of interest and am taking the liberty of sending them to you.

They have been picked out by me at random, even though they do not represent my Government's policy, but we do believe that the dialogue started after President Sadat's momentous visit must and will continue. Looking forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Gideon Saguy
AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL.

Encls.

Time for Thanksgiving

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—the startling political events of this Thanksgiving week can hardly be understood without paying some attention to the moral and religious convictions of President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel—a couple of true believers who, like Jimmy Carter, proclaimed their religious faith before they took office.

When Messrs. Sadat and Begin sought to define the things that unite their peoples rather than the things that divide them, each in his own way turned from the secular world to the nobler religious ideals of the holy city where they met.

Like our own Pilgrims on the first American Thanksgiving Day, grateful to be alive but terrified of the wilderness, they prayed, not for themselves but for their children. And of course, a disbelieving world now asks, who won?—as if this were a football game. What concessions were made? What lines drawn? What did they really agree on?

And the answer is that they agreed on nothing—except that peace, like war, usually starts in the mind of somebody who has a sense of pity for the staggering human race. Nothing except a recognition of the importance, the fragility and yearnings of human life. Nothing except that the schemes of “practical men” had failed and they had to seek another way.

If Messrs. Sadat and Begin turn for guidance to the heritage of their past, it is scarcely surprising, for they face an awkward situation clearly defined in the Bible (Luke 14:28-33):

For which of you, desiring to build a tower, does not first sit down and count the cost, whether he has enough to complete it? Otherwise, when he has laid a foundation, and is not able to finish, all who see it begin to mock him, saying, ‘this man began to build, and was not able to finish.’

Or what king, going to encounter another king in war, will not sit down first and take counsel whether he is able with ten thousand to meet him who comes against him with twenty thousand? And if not, while the other is a great way off, he sends an embassy and asks terms of peace.

Obviously, Begin and Sadat have to descend from theology to geography at some point fairly soon, but after almost 30 years of trying unsuccessfully to resolve this Middle East problem by force of arms, including four savage wars, it can't be unreasonable to take a few weeks to think about the unifying force of their meeting.

No enduring “tower” is going to be

built in Israel or in the Arab world on a foundation of suspicion and hatred. Both sides have been living under the dominion of fear. President Nasser of Egypt once told me that his hope was that he would be able to do for the poor people of his country what Lloyd George had done for the poor in Britain and Franklin Roosevelt had done for the poor in the United States.

And Golda Meir once said to me: “The hardest question I have to answer is when young people here ask me: what does it mean to be a Jew in Israel? Is there to be no private life? Is there to be only a life of war and preparation for war? Is there no other way?”

“All could say to them,” Mrs. Meir replied, “is that some day common sense might prevail, and somebody would come forward with a philosophy or compromise that could bring the peoples of the Middle East together.”

Now President Sadat of Egypt has come forward with a philosophy that challenges the deepest instincts of the Israeli leaders. Will they trust him? Will they withdraw from the Arab territories they captured in the 1967 war? If they don't, will he be destroyed by the Arab extremists who will then take over? These are the “hard decisions” President Sadat put before Prime Minister Begin.

So here is one of those comprehensive issues, at what may very well be one of the epic stages of contemporary history. As Herbert Butterfield of Cambridge University has expressed it, “If we wish to civilize international affairs, we must do more than arrogantly hold our own against the barbarians, merely meeting them with their own weapons.

“Everything is going to depend,” he added, “upon what we do over and above the work of self-defense. There can be no international system until somebody finds a way of relieving the pressure and begins the task of creating confidence. . . . In other words, we cannot begin to put the initial check upon evil—we cannot begin to insert the first wedge—unless we make a signal call upon every human feeling we possess. We wait, perhaps.” Butterfield concluded, “for some Abraham Lincoln, who will make the mightiest kind of liberating decision.”

President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have brought these philosophic questions into the forefront of world politics. They turned the Israeli Parliament for two hours into a Sunday school room, and lifted the politics of the Middle East for a time to the level of philosophy and even of theology. It was an accident that this happened Thanksgiving week but it gave us something to think about and be thankful for.



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
60 KNOTSFORD BOULEVARD,
KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA,
TEL: 92 68768

שגרירות ישראל

EXCERPTS FROM AN ARTICLE
PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY
MR. ABBA EBAN, MEMBER OF THE KNESSET
(PARLIAMENT) AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER

The time has come for sharp transition - from rhetoric to diplomacy, from the public exchange of arguments to the private exchange of proposals; from the useless question, "Whose fault is it?" to the essential question, "How do we find remedy?"

In the Arab historical drama, Jews appear always as the objects of tolerance or intolerance, never as the bearers of an autonomous political identity or as the heirs of a specific territorial heritage. In order to accommodate the idea of Israel's statehood, Arabs must make an effort of innovation, not merely of memory. Their intellectual torment is authentic, and should not be taken lightly.

Similarly, the Jewish past, by virtue of its deeply tragic character, compels a spontaneously traumatic reaction to every situation. Many things in Jewish history are too terrible to be believed, but nothing in that history is too terrible to have actually happened.

Israelis, as the products of Jewish history, are more prone to see the dangers than the opportunities inherent in every set of circumstances. When the cold, stark refusal of contact is added to these historical burdens, reconciliation becomes objectively unfeasible. That is why Anwar el-Sadat's presence has a significance in its own right, irrespective of whether it has any operative results in the short term.

Even if the historic current were to stop where it is, we should have to conclude that something of importance has happened and that the Middle East will never be quite the same again. There are territorial, strategic and human components in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but these have never been its root cause. It is essentially a collision between two contradictory visions of the Middle East in history.

A Painful But Dedicated Search for Peace

Given my own involvement in the conduct of foreign policy over eight years, I have thought it inappropriate since January to participate in a discussion of day-to-day tactics. But I would like to use this occasion to articulate a few general principles.

First, the desirability of peace can never be at issue. No people has suffered more from the absence of peace than the people of Israel, every square mile of whose country is drenched with the blood of its pioneers and whose existence has never been recognized by any of its neighbors. No people can be more aware of how fragile, and how precious, are the restraints that make men and nations civilized.

No people knows more vividly that morality must be more than a theory—it must be a constant in human conduct. And no group of men and women understands more acutely that peace depends ultimately not on political arrangements but on the conscience of mankind. History is often cruel, and rarely logical, and yet the wisest of realists are those who recognize that fate can indeed be shaped by human faith and courage. These qualities are what brought the state of Israel into being. This spirit and pride must be nurtured by all friends of Israel for they are the ultimate guarantee of Israel's future.

Israel Must Be Strong

But faith and courage are not enough. The people of Israel have seen too much of the transitoriness of human intentions to entrust the destiny of their nation entirely to professions and reassurances however sincere and honestly intended. A peace to be lasting must be founded on the self-interest of all the parties and for peace to be secure it must leave Israel strong enough to protect its future by its own efforts.

Second, the intentions or purposes of the Government of the United States cannot be at issue. No President would knowingly risk the future of Israel. Nor would he make a deal to undermine Israel's future for some global considerations. My own acquaintance with President Carter, Secretary Vance and their senior advisors convinces me that this Administration would not deliberately put Israel's security at risk. But there is always the danger that actions undertaken in good faith may inadvertently produce unforeseen consequences. If such a miscalculation took place, either Israel would become totally isolated or diplomacy would become abruptly deadlocked. The art of diplomacy is to move events carefully and shape them toward achievable ends so that neither the United States nor Israel ever faces such a

stark, impossible choice. A coordination of policies between Israel and the United States is therefore imperative.

Third, the perspectives of a superpower and those of a small country may occasionally differ. The United States has enormous strength; Israel has a much narrower margin of safety. The United States can survive trial-and-error diplomacy, because we can always rectify mistakes by redoubling our efforts. But Israeli leaders cannot experiment; they have only one try. If they guess wrong they risk the survival of the nation. We therefore owe the people of Israel an understanding of its special circumstances—all the more so as the country has known only war or the threat of war since its founding. At the same time, Israelis must understand the importance of Middle East peace to the global concerns of the United States and the Western world, which are indeed the essential underpinning of Israel's own security.

Fourth, an overall solution is of course the ultimate prize. But realism forces us to recognize that to achieve it involves issues of enormous complexity and parties with an unequal commitment to peace. It also requires a process that is bound to be protracted. Thus, while striving for an overall settlement, we must take care not to

sense for their limits. History should teach us that guarantees by themselves are not a substitute for security. No nation should be asked to abdicate its judgment of the requirements of its survival. Care must be taken that guarantees do not provide a pretext for an outside power to intervene constantly in the affairs of the area. With respect to bilateral U.S.-Israeli treaty arrangements, there is the danger that the ratification process may produce a debate that paradoxically hazards the friendship and close cooperation which have served so well for a generation. In short, guarantees require the most careful reflection and study; at best they reinforce, they cannot bring about security.

Seventh, whatever the views about the desirability of beginning the process of negotiations with a Geneva conference, so much effort has been invested in it that it has become the touchstone of the prospects of peace. All parties therefore have a stake in bringing such a conference into being. At the same time we must recognize that when it is finally assembled, Geneva will be an important achievement, but its primary significance will be procedural. Ahead of us will be complex negotiations about frontiers, commitments to peace, security arrangements and other issues which will test the wisdom and commitment of the parties.

Don't Raise Expectations

These issues cannot be left to the pressures of a conference; it is not too soon to explore them actively with the parties. We cannot wait for Geneva to resolve all the complexities that range from the relations of sub-groups to the main conference to the concrete outlines of a definition of peace. Especially as far as Israel is concerned it is incompatible with our historic relationship to deal with issues of such gravity in an atmosphere of self-imposed deadlines. And it does not help those Arab leaders who have had the wisdom and the courage to begin the journey towards peace to raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled.

Geneva will be successful to the extent that Israel and the United States end the cycle of fear and reassurance, of outraged protest and soothing generalities and turn to the elaboration of a common concrete approach. This requires a willingness on one side to give the benefit of the doubt and a readiness on the other to understand the anguish of a people whose historic suffering precludes the abdication of its own judgment, but whose martyrs guarantee that the search for peace, while painful, will be dedicated and committed.

Henry A. Kissinger

foreclose other opportunities that may arise to ease tensions and to enable the peoples of the area to build confidence. We must not give a veto to the most intransigent elements within the area. We must not permit outside powers to emerge as the advocates for a point of view that penalizes moderation.

Fifth, some structures develop their own momentum that cannot be judged by formal declarations or abstract blueprints. A Palestinian state on the West Bank is bound to be an element of instability both for Jordan and for Israel; it will compound the crisis, not solve it. Such a state whatever the professions or guarantees must have objectives that cannot be compatible with the tranquility of the Middle East. It cannot be an accident that no attempt to create such a state was ever made during the 20 years of Arab rule in that territory.

Sixth, any peace settlement must of necessity involve guarantees, but they must be worked out with great care and with a

35 Russel Heights
Kingston 8

22/1/83

Mr. Peter Abrahams
"Coyaba"
RED HILLS P.O.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

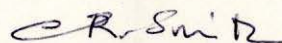
I listened on Friday, with the usual anticipation, to hear your commentary, always given with faithful attention to facts. This time I was surprised at your presentation of certain 'facts', the accuracy of which seemed doubtful to me.

In commenting on the life and work of the late Lenworth Jacobs, you remarked that in the 1950's one political leader came out strongly against the adoption of family planning while the other was reluctant to express his opinion for fear, you thought, of an adverse effect on his party.

I am aware that Bustamante came out fearlessly against it, standing firmly with the position of his church, the Roman Catholics. N.W. Manley, the other political leader of the day, as I thought was generally known, was the person who, largely through the influence of the George Cadbury's (Mrs. Cadbury held at the time a post on the World Executive of the IPPF) made family planning a government-sponsored activity, incorporating the volunteer efforts of the Jacobs. Further, it was Mr. Manley's government that brought down the well known United Nations population adviser, Dr. Clarence Senior, to advise his government, and following his report introduced family planning as an official government policy.

So would you be good enough to re-check your facts, and if thought necessary, revise your comment.

Yours sincerely,



C. R. Smith (Ms.)

11 Morston Park Terrace
Kingston 10.
June 28. 1960.

Mr Peter Abrahams,
c/o The West Indian Economist,
164-166 Harbour St.

Sir,

Permit me the liberty of commenting
on your reference to race prejudice in Jamaica as
compared with its counterpart in the United States
during your commentary on L. J. R. on Sunday
last.

First of all what you said about racial
tolerance in Jamaica is the language of aspiration
rather than fact, an ideal and not a reality.
Beneath the appearance of an integrated multi-
racial society is an undercurrent of subtle
shade prejudice that contaminates human relationships
and for me vitiates the concept of West
Indian nationalism. This classification individuals
according to grades and shades of complexion
is a deep rooted and pernicious cancer
in our society that seems at present to be
beyond the control of even education and
academic enlightenment.

Secondly, because of this I saw no
value in Federation the main purpose of
which would be the creation of a united

and integrated coloured society. However, you mentioned
a value judgement arising from your experience which
had never occurred to me before and which has
revisited my views on Federation. I refer to
what you said concerning the relative congeniality
of the social atmosphere in Jamaica as compared
with all other countries you have visited in
its reception and treatment of the negro. This
came to me as a startling revelation that has
revised my visions and hopes of a coloured West
Indian Society that can demonstrate to the
world and to ourselves the vast
potential of the coloured race and its ability
to emulate and even surpass in the
course of time the achievements of the
Caucasian race.

I am,

Yours Truly

Carl. M. D. Stone

PJK
Letter

Grey Ground P.A.
Manchester
14th Sept. 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Radio Jamaica,
Cross Roads,
Lia,

It has been my intention to write you long ago but I was not sure if you were the same Peter Abrahams author of the book "My Return To Goli". But after reading an article entitled "Profiling Mrs. Peter Abrahams" which was published in the Daily Gleaner on the 14th inst. I am now positive that you are the said person.

Kindly allow me the privilege of saying how revealing, and immensely interesting your book was, and though I have been trying to get another of your books I have not yet met with any success.

Your Radio programme too have been most enlightening and of great value to all who listen (I hope), and I pray you will continue to aid my Island, by telling us the facts of the Universe.

I do hope you are enjoying your stay in
our Island and I wish you continuous
success, and may you ^{pen} keep on revealing
the truth to the whole Universe no matter
what your subjects may be.

Thanking you for your kind patience.

I remain
Yours Respectfully
Stortimer A. P. Williams

Sometime ago after Independence, Morris Cargill predicted that in 30 years Jamaica would become like Haiti. That prediction has practically become true. All needed to put on the finishing touches is a win by the Jamaica Labour Party at the coming general elections.

We had a full dress rehearsal on Saturday 18th, 1992 at The National Stadium. The Ton Ton Macoute in white T shirts marked "Security" were in action at the entrance of the National Arena, while Papa Dock danced inside.

The plan to sever links with our civilized connection- The British Monarchy- is being activated. A President will be our head.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, when ye see all these things, know ye that the end is near.

The above is from one, who up to Saturday 18th, 1992 was a staunch supporter of the Jamaica Labour Party.

Mr Peter D. Graham
c/o Radio Jamaica
32 Lynhurst Road

Kingston 13
24th Dec. 1960

Dear Peter

I would like to let you know that I have listen many nights to your Comment. But, I am also sorry to state that there are thousand of people who does not even like to hear your voice, much less to listen to you. You would surprise to know the many people who turn off their radio when you have started your Comment. As far as I can gather ^{say} your Comment are not whole hearted. There are lot of thing going on in this Country which you have know, and you make no Comment, but you ^{always} leave our affairs and always dipping into the Congo affair; lobby. There are still plenty of dist here need cleaning. And the way in which you speak sound like that of a gangster. You are partchall in your Comment. What about the men, whom your government had run away from the railway and up to now they cannot get their money, to help them

helping you also try to rob others
of their right those are things you
are to know, and speak over
But it seems you cannot do
any thing ^{that will} to hunt them. From
the way you speak one can know
what you are, many people who
know you, say you are full of
gold ginrellship. And you are
not straight. We would give
any thing not to hear you at all
for you are no help to the small
man. Mr Vere Johns has done more
for the country than you.
We do not expect you to speak
against Mr Munley when you are
getting all the sweets. We hear a
lot of things. We don't want to
hear you no more.

What will you have to
say I will be ~~last~~ listening.
You know it's true.

Yours
Truly

Line of J. J. J. J.
and yours

P.D.

MD	SM	CE	CA	DDM	PM
18 JUN 60			FILE		
SEE	COM	ACK	DEAL	SPEAK	
A	B	C	D	E	

"Therapie"
Yallahs P.O.
15/6/60

Manager
Radio Jamaica
Kingston

Dear Sir,

Your advertisement sometime last week has prompted me to write you as follows:-

From time to time, over your Station, and over J.B.C. we listen to speeches and reports from Govt Officials "Experts" (?) Party Members and Policy Makers on various subjects.

These persons, one way or another, are able to secure the benefit of their views and excuses being put before the public on your station.

But no opportunity is given to the less fortunate (those who cannot afford to pay or have no "pull") to air their views, criticize or show the fallacy or inefficiency of the claims put forward.

I would like to suggest that a programme known as "Practical Critic, 'Answer Me'" be run by your Station.

S.M. This chap writes quite sensibly. The Gleaner from time to time + is an intelligent chap (he's the fellow who owns "Therapie Peace"). Let's give him a turn on the radio.

2
in which winter, straight-forward views, he
given - without fear or favour & show wh
one disapproves or otherwise by the down
to earth man who is most affected

If you are interested, I would ou
be too glad to come in and talk the
matter further with you.

Yours faithfully
H. H. Fennell

UWI Library

Calderwood P.O.

11th June 1960

RJR file (R 6
rk 2 file
15 20 + and)

Dear Mr Abrahams,

It is with great interest & listen to your daily news commentary.

They are real instructive and educative.

I am not a parent but has been greatly concerned about the freedom with which children and young people are allowed to read these sexy literatures.

I would be very happy if and when the day comes when a ban be

placed on these
literature which
only serve to ruin
the lives of our
young people.

Yours truly,
Interested.

UWI Libraries

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON
CHANCERY OFFICE
2A NORTH STREET,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

August 2, 1958.

File 4/9/58 PP
The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Sirs:

Please accept the congratulations of His Lordship Bishop John J. McEleney, S.J., D.D., for establishing "The West Indian Economist", which will fill a very important need for our people. His Lordship wishes you every success.

May we hope that you will be able to spearhead many new improvements in our economic status, as well as encourage the good movements already begun. In addition to more on the same and similar subjects as have appeared in your first edition, we will look forward to encouraging and provocative articles on the Credit Union and other co-operative enterprises; on the monetary problem of the advantages of decimal versus sterling; on the economic (as well as scientific and practical) superiority of introducing speedily the metric system in its entirety; on the various proposals for calendar reform. Your publication will perforce enter the discussion of population growth. In so doing, we urge that you throw the weight of your opinion on the side of moral solutions to this vexing question.

Please accept His Lordship's subscription for one year.

Respectfully yours,

Harry W. Ball, S.J.

(Rev.) Harry W. Ball, S.J.
Secretary to the Bishop

Copies of
April & May sent Compli
15/6/61



Chatelet
de la

Montagne Noire

PETION-VILLE — HAITI (W. I.)

21st May 1961.

Dear Peter Abrahams,

Congratulations on the April West Indian Economist and the articles on Race & Colour in Jamaica. I enjoyed H. P. Jacobs 'Reply' as a particularly informative (and entertaining piece) of writing. I imagine you side-stepped your entry (on the Lunning line) with the archtypal spy Aerial to span the globe because that would have raised arguments of colonisation and conquest on a worldly sphere!

I do not yet know the result concerning Jamaica promotion in Europe and whether my London office are to be involved in this. I would however very much like my London office to see a copy of the April Economist. Since I want to keep mine for the time being, I would be most grateful if you would send one from Kingston, to:

Colonel Maurice J. Buckmaster

64/66 Bury Walk

London S.W.3.

I was very glad to meet you and to have the chance to talk to you and Mr Edwards last month in Kingston. Yours sincerely
Michael Buckmaster

The Percival Guildhouse, Rugby

TELEPHONE: 2467

A Centre for
Adult Education

Letter to The Editor.

Warden:
JOHN BROWN, B.A.

The World of Books: A Timely Challenge
10th. November, 1959.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
Dear Sir,

My reactions to E.R. Braithwaite's 'To Sir, With Love' were very similar to those of your reviewer. ^(W.I. Economist: September) I don't know whom he had in mind when he wrote 'We have read some very brilliant West Indian novels, written with a skill and mastery far greater than Braithwaite's, but at the end we felt flat, and, in some cases, cheated', but I felt acutely the validity of the comparison to some of the novels of John Hearne, which I have just been reading.

These novels of Hearne seem, at first sight, impressively strong - in contemporary interest of theme, in conflict of character, ^{and values} in feeling for natural life in the West Indies. But the strength is mostly outward, too much a matter of gestures of virility, and the mannered, sophisticated literary style masks a lack of inner strength. Take this passage from 'Stranger at the Gate', for instance:

"It was a good afternoon, now; the freshness had come back into the day and there were some small, shining puffs of cloud. The hills looked cool, with vivid splashes of yellow and crimson among the green bush. Coming out of the foothills, the coast plain was suddenly packed, rich and bright, with bananas and coconuts, and he knew it was going to be a good year. When he drove across the bridge he could see the river, brown and tilted, and running over the big grey rocks like bathing elephants, and the trees bent above the river with the leaves glossy in the hard light.

He was driving the big black Humber he had imported from England the year before. Tom, the coolie man, was driving the jeep behind him. The jeep was towing a horse-box he had made himself that year: it was a good box, with spring blades and pneumatic tyres, and he was proud of how well he had made it. Jamshid, the oldest and cleverest of his ponies, was inside it."

Whatever Hemingway's virtues, there are few writers more debilitating in their influence: and although the passage implies a valuable response to life, the similarities are only too distressingly there - in the rhythms of the prose, in the simplifications of experience ("It was a good afternoon.....he knew it was going to be a good year..... it was a good box.."), in the deliberate cult of the physical craft and physical sensation. Finally, Hearne's heroes resemble not so much liberal and generous lovers of life as technicolour heroes shot from a camera angle designed to flatter their muscles. The style, then, saps, not strengthens. And the political ~~theme~~ and racial themes that seem at first to give added contemporary significance are not so much explored as used to spice the mixture.

This is the essential difference to Braithwaite. Braithwaite explores the racial theme with extraordinary honesty, sensitivity, unpretentiousness - and with a refreshing lack of a 'literary' manner. He is fully and properly 'Engaged' in the sense your reviewer propounds, in a way Hearne is not. And Braithwaite's sensuousness of response to life emerges naturally, vitally, with no tedious cult of the physical. Hearne crams his considerable talents into an 'impressive' mould of sophisticated attitudes and ends by trivialising the life he treats and betraying his talents. Braithwaite unerringly focusses his talents to illuminate a major theme quietly but profoundly. And his final affirmation is felt as something steadily worked for, achieved with a constant discipline of mind and imagination. The qualities of understanding, and self-understanding, at work here are impressive in the best sense of the word - in the episode, for instance, when after thinking he has achieved a successful ~~xxx~~ relationship with his class, they tell him they cannot attend the funeral of a half-caste~~xx~~ boy's mother for fear of the colour prejudice in the neighbourhood: "They had been glib at the Students' Council, and bright and persuasive. It had sounded great coming from them, the talk of common heritage and inalienable rights; glib and easy, until they were required to do something to back up all the talk, and then the facade had cracked and crumbled because it was as phoney as themselves. Crucify him because he's black; ostracise him because he's black; a little change, a little shift in geographical position and they'd be using the ~~very~~ words they'd now so vociferously condemned.

The Percival Guildhouse, Rugby

TELEPHONE: 2467

A Centre for
Adult Education

3.

Warden:
JOHN BROWN, B.A.

"The whir and rattle of the bus was a rhythmic percussion syncopating the anger in my heart into a steady, throbbing hate, until I felt rather light-headed. I disembarked outside the London hospital and walked towards Commercial Road and Priddle Street where the Seales lived. As I turned into the narrow roadway I could see the drearily ornate hearse parked there, and the small group of curiosity-seekers who somehow always materialise to gape open-mouthed on the misery of others. And then I stopped, feeling suddenly washed clean, whole and alive again. Tears were in my eyes, unashamedly, for there, standing in a close, separate group on the pavement outside ~~the~~ Seales' door was my class, my children or nearly all of them, smart and self-conscious in their best clothes. Oh God, forgive me for the hateful thoughts, because I love them, these brutal, disarming bastards, I love them....."

Unassumingly gathered in this book are qualities of mind, integrity of purpose, commitment to life, on which to build.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully

John Brown

Mr. Brown is
(about to be Resident Tutor for the Leeward
Islands, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,

U.C.W.I.) At present he is Warden of
the Percival Guildhouse, a centre
for adult education at Rugby in
England.

- editor -

Department of Information and Communications

Cables: Incom.

Ref:

Belize

British Honduras

17th October, 1960

2 copies

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164/166 Harbour Street,
Kingston, Jamaica.

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to an article in your March issue entitled "A New Look For B.H." While the general impressions of this article are sound and informative, there is a paragraph which I fear would be misleading. It is as follows. "It appears from statements made by the Governor of B.H. in London that in future British Honduras will have a sort of 'open door' policy. Immigrants will be encouraged-- more particularly agricultural immigrants. Subsidised ~~iii~~ immigration is in fact envisaged, by loans of £4,000 to £5,000 per family, and we welcome the Governor's announcement that 1,000 Indonesian refugees will be admitted."

I would like to point out that the Governor did not in fact make any such statement in London, although he was interviewed on the subject of immigration and wrongly reported. At no time did the B.H. Government state that 1,000 Indonesian refugees would be admitted nor was subsidised immigration envisaged by loans of £4,000 to £5,00 per family. What in fact was stated was that B.H. could not finance any immigration plan and therefore would have to work with some international agency which would be prepared to subsidise immigration of misplaced persons. The figure £4000 to £5000 per family was a "guestimate" which was made at the time but no one had in fact worked out in detail any form of subsidise immigration.

The open door policy to which you referred is in fact still the policy of the B.H. Government, and you have heard of the settlement in recent years of Mennonite farmers from Mexico. These people came to B.H. at their own expense and have bought land which they have cleared and planted themselves. In fact all the Government has done for them is to guarantee certain rights and to permit them to live in closed communities. There are over 2,000 Mennonites already in B.H., and more are expected

Mount Pleasant,
Castries, St. Lucia,
8th January 1959

Peter Abraham Esq.,
Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour St.,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter dated December 11th sent to me together with the December issue of the West Indian Economist.

I thank you for having expressed your views on the matter raised by me, under the heading "Emergency Powers".

As far as the small Islands are concerned, there can be no doubt whatsoever that our local politicians are less likely to perform foolish acts, for the purpose of winning elections, if they believe that such acts may be commented upon by the responsible journals of the larger units of the Federation.

To me, who has to live in a small Island, this is one of the main attractions of a Federation.

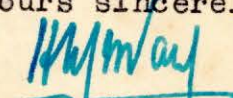
It might interest you to know that soon after our New Trade Ordinance was passed, our Minister of Trade & Production in a Town Council election speech informed the voters that the main purpose of the Bill was to curtail shopkeepers profits and thereby bring down the cost of living.

I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote him as President of the Chamber, which has not been replied to.

I mention this merely for your information and not for action, and so that you can see why I consider it important that the larger and more advanced units of the Federation should help to keep down irresponsible action in the smaller units by commenting on them.

I thank you for your suggestion that I should communicate with you whenever I feel that some urgent matter needs your attention, and I shall certainly avail myself of it when the occasion arises.

Yours sincerely,


(H. DEVAUX)

for January 1960
14, Upper Montrose Road,

Kingston 10.

8th December, 1959.

Nehru And Neutralism

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:

The non-recognition of the Chinese communist government by the American government, whilst it cannot be defended, can, I think be explained, and requires something more than the statement in the editorial "Nehru and Neutralism" that it 'has never been intelligible.'

Since the successful communist revolution in China, America has pursued a policy of containment by which she intends to prevent, as far as possible, any further expansion of the communist empire. To this end she provided most of the men and equipment for the United Nations' army in Korea between 1950 and 1953. The defeat in 1954 of the French by the Viet Minh, assisted one can assume by Communist China, strengthened America's resolve to stop any further expansion. When in the summer of 1954 the elated Chou En-Lai announced his intention of liberating the Chinese nationalist island of Formosa and followed this by a military build-up opposite the off-shore islands, America had to take action. She signed a treaty of mutual security with Chang Kai-Shek. For America to recognize the government of the country against whom the treaty was presumably made, has been impossible, for a moralism in foreign affairs has indeed been one of the key notes of American policy. Her choice was between the recognition of the communist government or an abandonment of Formosa.

The policy of containment depends upon America maintaining the morale of her supporters in Formosa and in south-east Asia, and in order to achieve this she must do nothing to help or encourage the Chinese communists; hence her non-recognition of the Chinese communist government; her refusal to sign the agreement made at Geneva in 1954 between the French and the communist Viet Minh as she considered the terms of the agreement to be a surrender to communist aggression; her establishment of the "China differential", which is the list of strategic goods that cannot be exported to China, which however includes many items which might be exported to Russia; and her programme of aid to non-communist countries in Asia. Although this is in the main a negative response to the communist threat it has been pursued in the hope that first, the shortage of capital goods will prevent the Chinese from consolidating their economy; and secondly that China will lean heavily on Russia who will therefore be able to restrain her from acts of purely national interest which might provoke a war. The recent Tibetan tragedy and the Chinese rebuff to India suggest that American policy is erroneous.

Finally, may I suggest that America suffered a severe emotional shock when China, her most favoured god-child, turned communist. This found its extreme form in McCarthyism, which was a wave of anti-communist feeling asserting that anyone not studently anti-communist was, igso-facto, pro-communist; and it has influenced American policy, including the non-recognition of the Chinese communist government, more than President Eisenhower and Mr. Herter would care to admit.

Yours faithfully,

Alan S. Fox.
A.S. Fox.

14, Upper Montrose Road,
Kingston 10.
8th December, 1959.

Letter To The Editor.

Nehru And Neutralism

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64-100
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Yours faithfully,

A.S. Fox

19 Valleton Avenue ,
Maraval , Trinidad
12th January, 1959

The Editor,
" The West Indian Economist"
Kingston, Jamaica.

Sir,

I agree entirely with your tribute to Quintin O'Connor; but your record of our relations is quite inaccurate. Quintin never broke with me, far less on " the constitutional issue", on which, on the last occasion on which we were associated in constitution-making, we were like two peas in a pod. The official record of the proceedings will confirm this. Nor did I break with the Federated Workers Trade Union. In 1946 when Sir Bede Clifford offered me membership in the Executive Council I was in doubt as to whether I should accept and withheld my answer to him pending consultation with the Union. It was Quintin who, arguing that one should never shirk responsibility no matter how difficult, persuaded me to accept - a decision which I have never regretted. And it was Quintin who advised me to quit the Union when I became a member of Ex.Co., another decision I have never regretted.

Our political and personal relations cooled when, as a member of the Government sharing collective responsibility, I was involved in decisions to which he did not react favourably; but he never lost my affection and respect. As you rightly remark, he was an outstanding West Indian; and, may I add, one of the most honest and dedicated persons I've ever known.

Yrs etc., *Albert Gomes*
ALBERT GOMES.

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,
WALBROOK,
LONDON,
E. C. 4.

TELEPHONE: CITY 7971.

JACH/ME

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

Dear Peter,

I hope you won't mind my sending you the enclosed as I feel that your article on the Trinidad Sugar Industry, however fair, is as it stands misleading. I do not think anyone who has not experienced the froghopper blight can understand how dire it is and how much it affects production. As I have said in my official letter which I enclose and which I would be very grateful if you would publish, it is only in the last ten years that we have been able to get anything like control of the brute and so far the chemicals which we use appear to last only four or five years before the insect becomes immune to them. We think we are getting somewhere now as we have two or three up our sleeve and we are looking at more fundamental ways of controlling the insect, but this is rather a difficult operation to carry out with one's fingers crossed.

Kindest regards and I do hope you and the family are well.

Yours ever

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.

Encl.

Tony

THE WEST INDIES SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

WEST INDIA PLANTERS, SUGAR MANUFACTURERS,
DISTILLERS.

TELEPHONE:

CITY 7971.

TELEGRAMS:

"WICAROO, CENT, LONDON"

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,

WALBROOK,

LONDON, E.C. 4.

CABLES:

"WICAROO, LONDON"

CODE:

BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE.

JACH/ME

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

The Editor
Dear Sir,

I have read with interest your extremely lucid article in your March issue on the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the Trinidad Sugar Industry. So much of it is informative and factual that it seems a pity that you are apparently unaware of a major factor which affects the sugar industry in Trinidad and nowhere else in the West Indies and for which permanent remedies are only now becoming available. I refer to the froghopper pest which can destroy between one third and one half of a crop and has frequently done so as recently as 1956. You deduce from the static production figures in Trinidad up to 1956 that there are "widely divergent views on the organisation and policy" of the Trinidad industry from those applying elsewhere and attribute this to a decision to keep production down. From that you go on to deduce that "Jamaica has lowered her own returns on sugar in the past in order to enable Trinidad to keep hers up".

This is only natural if you were working - understandably - from facts and figures provided to the Commission of Enquiry. A closer examination of the situation in Trinidad would have provided - a) a reason for smaller production in the past and b) an indication that the sugar industry of Trinidad is expanding rapidly now.

I can only vouch for the policies of two Estates, Caroni and Ste. Madeleine, but they are the largest and their policy as far as I am aware is exactly the same as that of the rest of the industry. The following figures show production over the last five years:-

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Caroni</u>		<u>Ste. Madeleine</u>	
	Production (Tons)	% Increase	Production (Tons)	% Increase
1957	72,184	-	55,868	-
1958	78,257	8.4	66,622	19.2
1959 *	75,686	4.9	65,982	18.1
1960	95,510	32.3	73,178	31
1961 (Estimated)	96,000	33	82,500	47.7

* Note: 1959 was a year of severe drought.

For Trinidad as a whole the figures are:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production (Tons)</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1957	167,851	-
1958	184,003	9.6
1959	184,707	10
1960	217,552	29.6
1961 (Estimated)	230,000	37

It first became possible to achieve reasonable control of the frog hopper by widespread and fairly expensive application of B.H.C. approximately ten years ago. This worked very well for three or four years when unexplained increases in insect blight took place on widespread areas. It then became apparent that the insect had become tolerant to B.H.C. and a search had to be conducted into other types of chemical. The next effective one to be found was Malathion, which is something like three times as expensive as B.H.C. Other insecticides of the same organo-phosphate group are available, but it seems probable that the frog hopper will become tolerant to them and we are glad to know now that there are two other insecticides available of a different chemical composition, so that we have possibly five years in which to find a more fundamental way of controlling this insect. At least during the next five years, if all goes well, the industry in Trinidad will be able to produce more than it was ten or even five years ago.

Tuesday,
2nd May, 1961.

Perhaps in fairness to the Trinidad industry you would care to print this qualification to an otherwise excellent article.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
THE WEST INDIES SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.

A. C. Hugill

J. A. C. Hugill.
Managing Director.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.

Great House,
Monymusk,
Lionel Town,
Jamaica, B.W.I.

12.2.61

My dear Peter,

I don't think that, when
we met, I told you adequately
how much we are indebted to you
for all your sane & helpful comments
in the W.I. Economist & on the
Radio. They have been, I'm sure
a considerable factor in making
people in all walks of life face

up sensibly to the problems that
beset us.

The advertisement in the W.I.C.
will go on, but perhaps you can think,
during the next few months, how else
we can help you, & let me know.

It was nice meeting your wife &
that perfectly sweet daughter. Let's
meet again when I come back.

Off to Trinidad on Thursday.

Yours ever,

Tony Hyatt

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE,
WALBROOK,
LONDON,
E.C. 4.

TELEPHONE: CITY 7971.

18.3.60

Dear Mr Abraham,

Just back from the West Indies, & I have
been reading your February issue. (No! I am not writing
to say how good your article on the Sugar Commission was,
although I thought it excellent). What I thought was
the best part was the note on "Individuals Still Count",
& the ironic little note on the West Indian Tragedy.
More power to your elbow! I'm sorry not to have
seen you for more than a few minutes this trip, but
hope to see you again in October.

Yours sincerely,

Antony Huggill.

P.S. Don't bother to answer this, please.

Daniel James
Pachuca 75-701
Mexico, D. F.

October 22, 1962

Mr. Peter Abrahms
Editor
West Indian Economist
Kingston, Jamaica

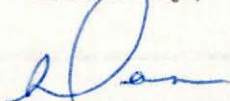
Dear Peter:

I enjoyed very much our chat, despite the interruptions, and only regret that I could not stay in Jamaica longer and so pursue our discussion further.

I am hoping, however, to return before long, and will then most certainly contact you.

Meanwhile, to help fill the gaps in my knowledge of Jamaica, I should like to subscribe to your fine review, the West Indian Economist. Will you please begin a year's subscription immediately and bill me?

Cordially,



Daniel James

DJ/cm

attended to
mag sent also Bill
JH
30/10/62

8th February 1960.

Mr. James Kelly,
10E Ottawa Avenue,
Kingston 6.

Dear Mr. Kelly;

I am sorry about the delay in writing to thank you for your letter of January 7th and your article on the White Australian Policy. I thought this a good exposition of the situation and will publish it in either the February or March issue of the Economist. I am off to Puerto Rico at the end of this week but will get in touch with you on my return and perhaps we could then meet.

Yours sincerely,

PA

Peter Abrahams.

PA:ehk

SIR ROBERT KIRKWOOD
2, KIRK AVENUE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA. W. I.

5th December, 1960.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164-166, Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have just been catching up with my arrears of West Indian reading and should like to say how much I appreciate your absolutely first rate articles 'Policy & Planning' and 'Labour & Progress' in the 'West Indies'. These are indeed most helpful and you may rest assured I intend to make good use of them.

We must have lunch together soon and talk things over. I will get my Secretary to give you a ring and see if we can fix a mutually convenient date pretty soon.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Kirkwood



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80 KING STREET, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I.

TELEPHONE: 3957 Private Exchange.

CABLES: OMNIBUS KINGSTONJCA.

15th April, 1961.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

~~Dear~~ Sir:

I refer to an article "Do Living Costs Matter" which appeared in your issue of February 1961 and, in particular, to the second paragraph of that article on Page 9 related to the bus fare situation.

The premise upon which the conclusions are therein drawn is, in my opinion, faulty to the extent that:-

(a) All of the new bus services in operation in February 1961 were extensions of or spurs from existing bus routes. Consequently, the fares structure of the existing bus routes remained as before. All that we have been permitted to do is to create an additional bus stage(s) beyond the former terminal or from the point of Junction of the "Spur" with an existing route; not an unreasonable proposition for the extra distance travelled.

Thus, the new service to Harbour Head carries the same fare to Rockfort as formerly; the same fare to Mineral Baths (previous terminus) as formerly and an additional 3d to Harbour Head from Mineral Baths. The total distance (round trip) from King Street to Harbour Head is 14.0 miles or a single journey of 7 miles for 9d; considerably less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile.

Similarly, on the new service to Mona Heights we were permitted to charge an additional 3d to Mona Heights from the Junction of Mona Road and Hope Road but, in fact, the distance from the Parade to Mona Heights Terminus is 6.9 miles for a total of 9d which, again, is less than the full legal rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile.

I think it will be quite clear that we cannot secure the legal maximum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per mile on a new service merely by charging an additional 3d for an extension or spur - particularly where the rate per mile is very low on the existing route. For example, 1.00d per mile between Kingston and Papine or 1.03d per mile between Kingston and Rockfort.

The Editor,
The West Indian Economist.

15th April, 1961.

(b) In assessing the effect of providing a new omnibus service to a developing area outside the perimeter of the existing complex of bus services it must be apparent that the addition to the cost of living (if any) is brought about by the new location of the resident person on the city perimeter. The addition to the cost of living cannot be said to arise by reason that transport to and from the new location costs more for extra distance travelled.

(c) It can be shewn that extensions of bus services bring down the cost of living in outlying areas because the inhabitants thereof can make use of public transport at far less cost to themselves than formerly.

Outstanding examples of that fact are the new bus services to Golden Spring and Gordon Town. In both cases the inhabitants of the area were previously dependent upon other forms of transport which generally consisted of taxi-cab services at very much higher fares.

Yours faithfully,
JAMAICA OMNIBUS SERVICES LIMITED



K. W. P. Kirton
General Manager

KWPK/NS-D





AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N. Y. TEL. AD 4-8100

May 31, 1960

Dear Peter,

I have for some time been meaning to write to tell you how delighted I have been with THE WEST INDIAN ECONOMIST, but have always put it off. Your second piece on "The Rule of Law," in the April number, is one of the finest statements yet. I can't imagine how you keep up to such a high standard, month ~~and~~ after month; and how almost every article and editorial is apt, interesting, well written, and timely. Congratulations.

Sincerely,

David Lowenthal

David Lowenthal

32 Forthbridge Road,
London SW 11.

26th April 1960

Dear Sir,

Your article in the March issue on the Trinidad economy contained some useful information and comment, as well as comparison with that of Jamaica's. There are however two points which deserve more attention.

Firstly, how does the level and trend of unemployment compare between the two. This would give information of the relative degree of unused capacity of the West Indies' most available and useful resource, labour.

You have nothing to say about the level nor give figures of the export of capital (by remission overseas of profits earned in Trinidad) which would provide information about the future prospects or possibilities of economic growth, ~~of the economy~~ through capital accumulation.

It may be, of course, that the economic planners in Trinidad do not have adequate figures for these items, but if so, perhaps you would add your weight to the plea that they should be available, since they are surely essential to forward economic planning and ^{to} assessing future prospects for the island.

Many thanks however, for the reviews which you are making. I hope in due course they will include other countries in the Caribbean region.

Yours faithfully,

B. Luckham.

The Editor,
"West Indian Economist",
164-166, Harbour Street,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

THE WEST INDIES

Cable Address :
"FEDCAR" TRINIDAD



Ministry
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY,
PORT OF SPAIN,
TRINIDAD.

Please quote Ref. No.

18th July, 1959.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

As a constant and admiring reader of your excellent publication I was struck by the comment in your June editorial that the Economist is still too Jamaican in its orientation. This is, indeed, so true; but it is unfortunately just as true that factual and up to date information on The West Indies is very hard to come by. It is for that reason that this Ministry has been putting out a monthly bulletin of uncoloured facts, culled from any dependable source. Rough and rudimentary as it is, such an assemblage, I dare believe, can hardly be found elsewhere, or at least, not between two covers. I am therefore taking the liberty of having you placed on our mailing list - at no cost, let me hasten to add.

I should be glad to know what you think of this effort. I need hardly say that I should greatly value any suggestions for improvement that you may care to make, being very conscious of the amateurishness of the work, - which after all is not quite in the centre of our main field. One thing we do try to do, however, is to get the facts right. The deliberate objectivity of presentation and the flat non-adjectival style do, of course, limit the appeal of such a Bulletin, our total circulation being only about 200; but for all that, we make a pretty wide distribution ranging as far afield as Japan, and we are not trying for mass circulation, anyway. Our aim - like yours, I believe - is to be read by people whose minds are geared to the reception of facts, the idea being to provide them with sound raw material for analysis - the kind of material on which our own analyses are based.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. Maynier

(E.A. Maynier)
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PETER ABRAHAMS, ESQ.

attn: Mr Young

Box 10, Bog Walk P.O.,
24 September 1960.

Editor,
West Indian Economist,
Harbour St.,
Kingston.

Dear Sir :

Your comments on West Indian political " progress " in the last issue of the W.I. Economist touched a responsive chord in my heart. In fact, so mightily was I inspired that I send the enclosed fruits of my inspiration in the hope that you will print it. I will ask you, however, not to print my name, as I'm thoroughly sick of being ~~damned~~ damned for West Indian patriotism on the grounds that I'm not West Indian born. Perhaps my sentiments under a nom de plume will attract more support than the same sentiments from a " foreigner."

Congratulations on producing a very fine publication in the Economist; it's the only intelligent West Indian publication that we in Jamaica see . Someone is to be heartily commended for his courage in taking a flyer on West Indian intelligence, and daring to appeal to our minds.

Yours sincerely,

Alma Norman.
Alma Norman.

P.S. Could we have some articles dealing with Civil Liberties in the W.I. ?

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

BUSH HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX * INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 22182

TELEPHONE: COVENT GARDEN 3456

Room No: 228 CB Bush

1st May 1962

Dear Peter,

Best regards. I trust you are appreciating all the sunshine that we hanker for up here.

I got a letter from a young British Sociologist, John Thorpe, who visited British Honduras under the auspices of a British University Expedition. He was very interested, as indeed I was, in your December article about that unfortunate territory. There were some points, of course, on which he disagreed.

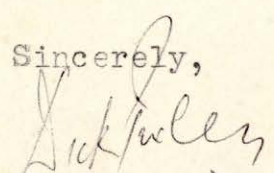
I arranged for him to record a twelve - minute talk, mainly to discuss your feature: this will be broadcast over "Calling the Caribbean" on Friday, 18th May, at our regular transmission time. Enclosed are a copy of his script and the relative publicity sheet.

The West Indian Economist is very highly regarded by the feature producers whom I meet from time to time and you must be congratulated on a very fine display of journalism, of consistently high quality.

How are the broadcasts going? I should have liked to have heard the various post-election commentaries. Why doesn't the Gleaner publish the texts of radio commentators sometimes? No - Don't answer that.

Please drop in whenever you are in London. Regards to your family.

Sincerely,


(Dick Pixley)

Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
Kingston, Jamaica.

Dear Peter,

This is further to my comment on the word ETHIC.

I entirely disagree with you that this word can properly be used in the sense in which you used it. It is a perfectly good word, but it has a specific use.

NOTE:

It is not always easy to earn the reputation of being a good person but I feel that the ETHIC by which I live will preserve me from being thought utterly bad.

I have no quarrel with the Church of Rome and to a large extent agree ~~that~~ its ETHIC ~~is~~ deeply rooted in Christian ETHICS.

Certainly not Christian ETHIC.

Leif

3rd November, 1961

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES,

30, Hadfield Street,

Georgetown, Demerara.

British Guiana.

August 21, 1959.

IN REPLYING QUOTE DATE
HEREOF AND N°.....

Dear *Peter Abraham*

Just a note out of the blue to say how much I appreciate the issues of "The West Indian Economist", which I receive and read most eagerly every month.

At present I am holding on as Acting Chairman of our Tourist Committee and we are preparing a memorandum for the Minister of Trade and Industry. Some three or four of your issues have been dealing with tourism and I just want to say that it gives us much food for thought and much pleasure in the reading.

Very cordially yours,

Arthur Seymour

A.J. Seymour,

Chief Information Officer.

P.S.: If at all you are interested, I am attempting to send you a couple of notes on our Guianese cultural and artistic scene from time to time.

Mr. Peter Abraham,
Editor,
The West Indian Economist,
164-166 Harbour Street,
Kingston,
JAMAICA, W.I.

for att.



CANADA

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

FILE 15

P.O. Box 225,
Kingston,
Jamaica, W.I.

July 21, 1958.

The West Indian Economist,
164-6 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

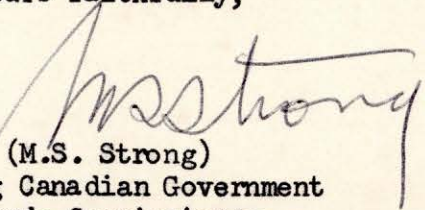
Dear Sirs,

Birth of "West Indian Economist"

I regret that due to a previous engagement I was unable to be with you on Thursday July 17th to enjoy a "Birthing" drink with you.

I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your new venture.

Yours faithfully,


(M.S. Strong)

Acting Canadian Government
Trade Commissioner

MSS/v



KING'S HOUSE

JAMAICA

29 November, 1962.

My dear Peter Abraham,

I was working on my own broadcast
for 15. night - and so I only heard the
last bit of your talk about Campbell and
me. Thank you very much for the much
too kind things you said, and thank you
for what you have done in many other
ways.

So long as there are fearless people like
you to speak out, Jamaica will be all



right.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Blackburn

ANNETT & COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

INVESTMENT DEALERS

A SUBSIDIARY OF

ANNETT & COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO — MONTREAL, CANADA

BARCLAYS BANK BUILDING

KING AND BARRY STREETS

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

TELEPHONES 5847-5927

November 27, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams, Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

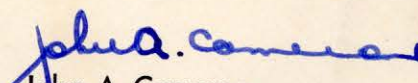
In your news commentary last evening, you gave the impression that investors who intend to take up the new $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ Government of Jamaica issue would have their savings tied up until final redemption date in 1983.

It is very likely that this is an impression that was conveyed unintentionally. But in the Government's current efforts to mobilize domestic savings for capital development, we think it should be made very clear to potential investors that Government securities are the most liquid instruments in the market.

This Company is endeavouring to stimulate more interest in outstanding Jamaican gilt-edged stocks, as evidenced by the enclosed brochure which was widely distributed. You will observe that we emphasize the liquidity aspect of Government securities, in the knowledge that without an orderly secondary market, new issues will not attract a very wide spectrum of investors.

We would appreciate your telling the Jamaican Public that their holdings of Jamaica Government stock are highly marketable. If this were generally known, it is possible that several hitherto untapped pools of savings could be channelled into gilt-edged investments.

Yours very truly,


John A. Cameron
Managing Director

JAC:rh

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND NOT
FOR PUBLICATION IN ANY FORM? IF
YOU PLEASE.

28 de Carteret Road.

Mandeville.

15/9/60

RJR
Letters

Dear Mr Abrahams,

I was certainly shocked beyond words at the deplorable publicity you forced upon me this evening when you mentioned my name and the correspondence I have had with you,

I deeply regret that I omitted to mark the second note as personal and not for publication but one could assume that it was covered by the request on the first letter as it was merely a follow-up to that. Granted that the omission was mine I still think that to have replied to my interest in your broadcast by a public declaration that you have no time even to acknowledge correspondence from listeners/ making the statement personal t was extraordinary.

Again, if correspondence is marked personal and not for publication, surely you are out of order in informing your public that you have received such correspondence, even though you do not inform them of the subject matter? The whole matter is extremely objectionable and I do assure you that never again shall I involve myself in radio matters (other than with the B.B.C. whose courtesy is always unimpeachable)

Trusting this can close out a uniquely unpleasant experience,

Sincerely yours

W R Goldsworthy
Mrs W.R.Goldsworthy.

22nd August, 1962

Mr. Ansell Hart,
"Rhylde"
P.O. Box 15,
New Port P.O.

Dear Mr. Hart,

I sympathise with your concern over our exploitation of the Postal Service. This, however, is not the case. The Postmaster General has laid down that any newspaper printed and published in Jamaica at regular intervals not exceeding thirty days is entitled to use one half penny stamp per copy, provided the ends are open. I have thought that your comments could very easily be qualified.

With warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Abrahams.



4 Karachi Avenue,
Kingston 6,

Tel: 77566.

23/Aug/1962.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have long intended that if ever I came within hailing distance of you I would make a point of thanking you for a BBC talk of yours given back in 1952.

Ten days ago I arrived in Jamaica to take up an appointment as Methodist Chaplain at the University and minister of Providence Methodist Church. Margaret Marshall, of Blue Castle Drive, who attends church at Providence, has given me your address.

I enclose an article - based on your talk - which I wrote for the Sunday Argosy of British Guiana. It will speak for itself, and indicate something of the debt that I owe to you.

My wife and I come from Barbados. We studied in England. Last year we completed five years of service in British Guiana.

Could I ask, please, that you return the newspaper clipping? - it's my only copy!

With thanks, and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Hoad.

(Rev.) John Hoad.

Commendations on comments,
from Mr. Peter Abrahams,
4th October 1960.

Re: The habits of people who believe in living on a credit plan basis is notorious in this civic and modern age. Myself and others who share your views do appreciate your concepts on the affair, the fact is made clear as you have justly said is that Mr X. watches Mr A. and eventually force himself to live Mr A's way of living. To thrive indiscreetly on is really miserable or fraudulent, in such a case the essentials needed to make life worthwhile & happy are omitted pointing out with special attention when grave illness strikes any member of the family - there's no reserve to meet such important factors: That special care for the sick is really essential.

Thanks a million for that comment.

Miss Dorrie Lane
1 New Lincoln Road
Kingston 5.

P.S. Kindly correct errors with thanks and
dont use the name on the radio. D. H.

UWI Libraries

CHILD MONTH COMMITTEE

of

THE JAMAICA SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
THE JAMAICA CHILDREN'S SERVICE SOCIETY
CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.

13 East Street,
Kingston.

7th May, 1962.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

On behalf of the Child Month Committee I should like to thank you very much indeed for the Broadcast you made for us. I am sure it will have done a great deal towards stimulating interest in Child Month.

Girls from various schools in the district help us by selling Tags on the Saturday of Tag Day down in Kingston and our returns from these sales alone are up by sixty pounds this year. I feel certain that this is largely due to the help we have received by people broadcasting on our behalf.

Thank you again. We are so grateful for your help and interest in this effort.

Yours sincerely,

Patsy Jackson

(Miss) Patsy Jackson
Secretary
Child Month Committee.

/pj

September 16, 1960

Hon F.M. Kerr-Jarrett;
Catherine Hall
MONTEGO BAY.

Dear Mr. Kerr-Jarrett:

I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your letter of June 15th and to thank you for letting me see what seems to be the last issue of the National and English Review which I have read from cover to cover.

I am most unhappy that this very worthwhile publication is going out of circulation because I think it blew a breath of clean fresh air through some of the cobweb thinking among many people in England. Indeed I am proud of the fact that I was one of the earliest contributors to the National and English Review when Lord Altringham took it over. As you say it is a great pity to see its passing. In any event I am returning your copy herewith and thank you for letting me look at it.

Thank you also for the nice things you say about my broadcasts and I hope that we will meet either when you are on one of your rare visits to Kingston or I am on one of mine to the North Coast.

Concerning the Economist, I believe that a bill is being sent to you to clear up the question of your subscription.

Thank you again for letting me see the National and English Review and for your very cordial letter.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

Enclosure -

September 16, 1960

Hon F.M. Kerr-Jarrett;
Catherine Hall
MONTEGO BAY.

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Yours sincerely,



Peter Abrahams.

Enclosure -

TELEPHONE 2382

CATHERINE HALL,
MONTEGO BAY,
JAMAICA, B.W.I.

15th June, 1960.

*Personal file
and 19 down
uk.*

Peter Abrahams Esq.,

164 Harbour St

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I think we met very casually with my nephew Bill, Jarrett-Kerr, and I thought you would be interested in this reference to you and also the comments on Kenyatta generally.

Unfortunately this is the last number of this magazine which I have been reading consistently since about 1908. Apparently the present owner, Lord Altringham, is too outspoken for the crowd that used formerly to read it. It seems a pity. I shall be glad to get it back when you have finished reading it.

I have enjoyed your broadcasts from time to time and I hope we may meet and have a yarn some time, but I seldom go to Kingston.

I have also been enjoying the "Economist" but cannot remember having paid my subscription - should be glad if you would have this looked up for me.

With kind regards.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett

K-J/h

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P. O. BOX 432
2 KIRK AVENUE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

TELEPHONE: 3993
TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE
ADDRESS
"SURUM"

26th August, 1963.

Peter Abrahams Esq.,
c/o The West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

When I was away Jayne Campbell sent me a copy of a really splendid broadcast which you made about our 1963 Labour Agreement, and the size of the Bonus being paid out to the workers.

I was very proud of that Agreement, and naturally I am correspondingly happy to get a pat on the back from you. I also quite agree that the Unions measured up excellently to their responsibilities, and I think that, as you so kindly said, both sides can be proud of the Agreement and its results.

At the same time, as we are much more accustomed to kicks in the behind than pats on the back, I am extremely grateful to you for taking notice of the matter in this generous fashion.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Kirkwood

ROBERT D. LUKE

SOLICITOR

TELEPHONE 2900

SUB AGENT

COTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSC. CO.

59½ Duke Street,
Kingston,
Jamaica, W.I.

2074/ 19 60

Dear Mr Abraham,

In expressing
appreciation for your current
very realistic commentaries
I believe you will find the
enclosed interesting - 86 Million
Copies have been distributed
over the world and are helping
people to appreciate the Ideological
Battle being waged -

Yrs truly

Robert D. Luke

Mt Ogle
Lawrence Tavern P O

6 - 11 - 62

Mr Peter Abraham

Dear Sir,

I would like to have an interview with you but being so far away and not having my own transportation its very difficult to come in contact with you, if you could send and tell me the nearest way of reaching you.

The matter for discussion is about the Oberlin High School the Principal teacher who is a minister of the gospel and the student on a road that was established over an hundred years through the missionary property now blocked by the new school plenty more to say but when we meet for discussion hoping to hear from you as early as possible

I am
Yours Truly
David McGaw

P.O. Box 6,
Old Hauborn
29th Sept '62

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I have just listened
to the end of your "Man in
the Grave" story, and am most
interested as my brother,
Douglas Langford, now in
B.S. Honduras gave us that
story about 20 years ago
as his experience.

I cannot vouch for the
veracity as we always
accused him of it being a story
that he had heard, but I do
know that he didn't get home
until late morning & the white

said that he had worn out the
evening before was all soiled
by what looked like dirt, but
he has kept on assuring us
all these years that the
experience was really his
and as he tells a good story,
he never fails to pass it on,
on suitable occasions, just
as recently as was '61
when he was home for two
weeks.

To my knowledge he didn't
even go to the newspapers, and
am so sorry now that I
didn't hear the beginning of your
story. I tuned in just
as your man had ^{tumbled}
in but as the story ^{from there} is
identical to what my brother
claims did happen to him, with
the exception that he said
to the second man in broad

Jamaican ~ Pal, is not you
me down here!"

Could it be that two
people have had the identical
experience or is this an
old story? Do let me
know where you heard
your story & who is the
person - if you can tell
me his name & to whom
it happened.

As you can imagine this
has been a family joke
for years.

Yours truly
Andree McHardy

(Mrs. C. W. McHardy)

Feb. 27/3
Old Harbor

Claremont P.O.

11th. May 1968.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

You have been expressing very great concern over the drought that has gripped the country for several months now, and the water crisis that has resulted. This, I appreciate a great deal, and it is for this reason that I write to you about the water situation in the Claremont area.

At the moment, we here in Claremont are suffering from a severe water shortage. Every year we do. To relieve this situation a well was sunk on an adjoining property called Prosper Hall in 1959. It was discovered that there was enough underground water there to give Claremont and all the adjoining districts sufficient water to take care of the water needs of their 8000 - 9000 residents. I should add that there is a Secondary School in Claremont which takes boarders. A Minister of the present Government informed the country in January 1963 that the Claremont Water Supply Scheme had been designed and submitted to the Ministry of Local Government in April 1962, fully six years ago.

Since then, the M.P. for the area has requested Government every year to complete the Claremont Water Supply Scheme. The Claremont Citizen's Asscn. has invited the Minister of Local Government down to Claremont to discuss this Water Supply Scheme, and has implored him to do every thing in his power to complete the Scheme. The Minister came. He said the matter was one for the entire Cabinet to decide. He further remarked that his own Constituency needed piped - water in many areas, although there were many rivers and springs there. That was the last thing we heard from Minister Lynch.

We in Claremont are deeply incensed that we are sitting upon so much water, and have to suffer from a water supply crisis every year. We do not believe that financing this scheme is Government's problem. We are beginning to feel justified in believing that we are the victims of blind discrimination. We were told during the last Election campaign by a prominent Minister of the present Government that as soon as we began to vote properly we would get our water. Most of us dismissed this as just careless Election Talk, but we are now having second thoughts.

I think that water is too essential to life for people to fool around with. We need all the help we can muster to get Government to treat us all as God's people. It is in this spirit that I write you Mr. Abrahams, hoping that you can put in even one small ~~hand~~ ^{punch} for us.

With sincere thanks.

I am,

Yours truly,

Seymour Mullings

December 13, 1960.

REGISTERED

n Miss ^GE.E. Nelson,
Bowham Spring,
Lodge P.O.

Dear Miss Wilson,

As I promised you over the radio
I am now returning the ten shillings
(10/-) you sent me with your letter.

I have talked on the radio on the matter
you mentioned in your letter and I hope
you heard it.

With ^{VG}very best wishes for the
Christmas Season,

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

^{PA}
Peter Abrahams.



Part of the crowd
at Water Lane
Outstation

S. P. C. A. does

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

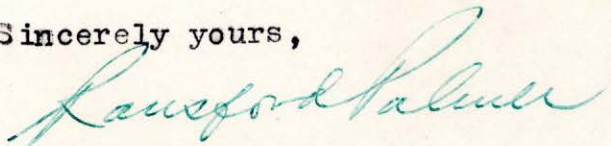
January 4, 1961.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

On one of my hurried surveys of The Milwaukee Journal editorial page, I came across the name Peter Abrahams. Admittedly, the name didn't quite ring a bell until I perused the particular article to find that the bearer of this name came from South Africa. Adding Africa and Abrahams together produced clear memories of a number of news commentaries I listened to on my return to Jamaica last summer.

Feeling now quite confident that you are the one referred to in this article I have taken time out of my busy studying schedule to mail you the attached clipping. I hope it may be of some interest to you.

Sincerely yours,



Ransford W. Palmer.

Literature of Legend and Reality

Once the Fine Art of Campfire Narration Kept Africa's Folklore Alive but Now Writers Produce Novels Concerned With Conflict Between Tribal and Urban Customs

Jaap Boekkooi, a Milwaukee Journal special correspondent, a dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa.

"Every evening, when she is not dancing, Africa tells stories."

—An old Congolese saying

UNTIL outside civilizations penetrated Africa, it never had a written literature, and hardly a script. To the ordinary African, literature existed magically in the heads of court and tribal bards, funeral rites, gentle soft lullabies, hymns of praise and countless moralizing tales.

This literature, unwritten, as in essence the fine African art of narration. True enough, Asia has had its story tellers, Europe its minstrels and troubadours, and America its ballads of the Appalachians. But Africa's stories have always been in a class of their own.

It is difficult to generalize about a continent with more than 200 languages, mass illiteracy and tribes as different as Norwegians are from Sicilians, but its stories all have that curious mixture of magic, brutality, fantasy, sensuality, tenderness, animism and astounding characterization.

They contain the mysticism of the European middle ages, the wisdom of the east and that murmuring line of poetry found in primitive folklore.

Word Can Have Five Meanings

When the first missionaries proposed African language to Roman lettering, they ran into trouble. Take, for instance, the rather unique (by western standards) Yarrido language of Nigeria.

This is a so-called "tone" or song-language, in which every word can have up to five meanings depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it. The word like "agbon" can mean chin, basket, coconut, wasp or the bite of pepper, depending on its pitch.

Some languages, like those

of the bushmen, could never be written. They consist of many different clicks, executed with the lips, tongue and even the teeth. In the Xhosa language, spoken by more than two million people, the back of the tongue click is written as "Xh."

The first African writings, early in this century, tried to record traditional stories and translate the Bible and Shakespeare plays. It is said that some of Shakespeare's gory passages sound more blood-curdling in Zulu than in any other language.

But literature could not stop

Africa's best selling colored author in English, put his finger on this clash between old and new when he selected a little known book, "Blanket Boy's Moon," as the most significant novel to emerge from the continent.

It is by a young writer from Basutoland, A. S. Mopeli-Paulus, collaborating with a white man.

The story is of a young tribal shepherd, who leads a peaceful life in the rural hills with his sheep, ancestral spirits and village festivals.

Like so many other Basutos he migrates to the goldpots of Johannesburg, and adopts "white" customs. But when he

out of English a language of their own; a language that thinks in actions, sing words that dart back and forth on quick moving feet, virile, earthy, garrulous.

"You can find us in the mealie fields and in the mines; you can find us in the shebeens (illegal drinking houses) quaffing 'Macbeth' brews to the jazz and jive of the cities, or outside the grass huts of our fathers, telling tales with the old women.

"You can see us breaking suddenly into song and dance; into swear words, fighting and tears. We are here in the robes of our grandfathers and the tight trousered dress of the big towns. All this is us."

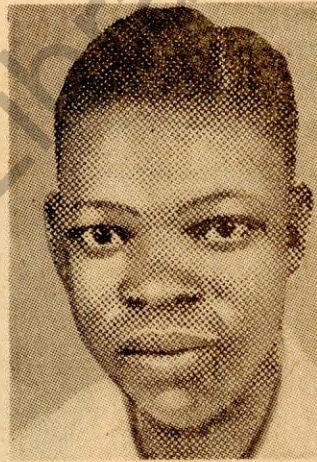
Novels Use Tribal History

To forget about their conflicts and the zoot suit culture of the city, African readers have shown a renewed interest in tribal history. Thomas Mofolo's excellent novel about Chaka, the cruel Zulu warrior, has been translated into several European languages. Madagascar writers, some of whom are of ancient Polynesian stock, also sing praise for their old Malagasy kings and the bloody battles they fought.

In southern Africa, most colored authors write in their own languages, especially since schools favor mother tongue instruction; in other African countries, English, French and Portuguese are used as Latin was by educated Europeans. One of the best poets in Afrikaans, the language of the once Dutch Boers, is a colored man, S. V. Petersen, who was honored last year.

Last year, authors from southern Africa, representing 23 language groups, met in Pretoria, South Africa, and decided to set up a bureau of literature and literacy.

Literacy is still the big problem to be solved. Literature in Africa can become a forceful part of life only if many more people learn to read.



Two outstanding contributors to Africa's new literature are Peter Abrahams (left) and Amos Tutuola.

at narrating the tribal legend. It is pushing ahead in east, west and central Africa with such writers as A. R. Bolamba and A. Kagame of the Congo, Birago Diop of Senegal, Mabel Dove-Danquah of Ghana and Amos Tutuola of Nigeria.

The main theme of African writing today is the impact of the industrial revolution. It is the eternal conflict between the old and the new, tribal and urban customs, the impact of western civilization and Christianity. Since South Africa leads in industrialization, it has also become the cradle of this new literature.

Peter Abrahams, probably Af-

returns to his native village, the old and new values clash.

His imposed Christian ethics forbid him to take more than one wife. Out of fearful loyalty to his tribal chief he takes part in a ritual murder, which he has learned to regard as sinful. He is arrested and hanged.

The book is written poetically, with dark, animistic symbols and a fatalistic sense of impending doom.

The move to the cities is not always a tragedy as seen through the eyes of Africans. Listen to what Can Themba, a South African writer, says about city life:

"Here Africans are creating

12. 1. 60
13. 1. 60.

My dear Mr. Abrahams,

Good day. I was overjoyed to hear you broadcast on the above date. You see I have a little girl of 2½ yrs who suffers from the same complaint. She is being treated at the U.C.W.C. hospital, but they hardly hold any hope for her. She is remarkably intelligent, speaks quite well for her age, but she cannot walk. They say her brain was damaged at birth. She uses her arms alright, feeds herself, but cannot sit up right, unless she holds on to something.

Please say something more in your broadcast about it. I remain

Yours hopefully
Joyce Phillips.

Mentioned on air
on Friday 27/1/61.

Tryall Estates

Tryall
Port

23rd January, 1963.



Port Maria

Mr. Richard Strauss,
Tryall Estates,
Port Maria.

Dear Mr. Strauss,

Thank you very much for your note of January 14 and enclosure; also for your very kind invitation whenever I am in your part of the country which I shall certainly take up if I can. The difficulty is that one gets so hemmed in by deadlines to be met.

I think the agricultural debate is likely to go on for quite a while and I feel reasonably certain that in time sanity will prevail and the political-agriculturist will lose - that is, provided we keep on fighting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'PA' or 'Peter Abrahams'.

Peter Abrahams.

PA/ul

Tryall Estates



Port Maria 333.

14 Jan 63

Tryall

Port Maria,

St. Mary,

Jamaica, W. I.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

Listening with enjoyment
(as I do most every evening) to yr
broadcast I was very much struck
with what you had to say about
the Edwards / Helwell difference.

If the enclosed is useful
please use it the subject is
immensely important.

The wife & I want very much
enjoy week you & please let us
know should you be this way
(with a bit of advance notice if
possible as I get rather tied up
sometimes) and it would give

no great pleasure to show you
round & give you a meal.

Very Sincerely

David

Richard Strauss

DUDLEY J. THOMPSON , Q.C., M.L.C.

Chambers

TELEPHONE 22547

62 East Street,

Kingston.

Jamaica. West Indies.

July 13, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

Dear Peter,

action
I heard your broadcast on the Independence Scholarship Fund and consider it a really note worthy idea. That each year the people of Jamaica should renew their pledge to this ~~the~~ land of our birth by sending two young Jamaicans to our own Institution for improvement is one way of keeping the spark of liberty aflame.

I am enclosing two cheques for Fifteen Guineas (£15. 15/-) and Ten Guineas (£10. 10/-) - one for the painting offered by Gloria Escoffery and the other as a contribution to your Scholarship Fund and let me add this - I too, was awarded a scholarship. Let me hope that everybody in Jamaica who has won a scholarship before Independence either from Jamaican sources, or, as in my case abroad, will contribute towards this Jamaican Independence Scholarship here. This is one form of saying thanks to the land of our birth and those who gave for us.

Yours very truly,



DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

Encls:

DJT/ed

DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

TELEPHONE 22547

Chambers

62 East Street,

Kingston,

Jamaica, West Indies.

June 28, 1962.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Editor,
West Indian Economist,
164 Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.

Dear Peter,

This is just a short note to congratulate you on your excellent talk last night. It made a good impression and it was useful. Needless to say, it was out of the ordinary.

I would like to confirm our luncheon date for Tuesday, at one o'clock.

I am sorry to hear about Daphne and hope she is out of bed and around. Please give her my best regards.

Yours very truly,



DUDLEY J. THOMPSON

DJT/ed

7 Abbeydale Rd
Half Way Tree
Oct. 15. 1960

Dear Peter Abrahams

Greeting ! Welcome
back to Jamaica after your
visit to Trinidad -

Ever since I read your
first book, some 2 years
ago I have desired to
meet you, but South Africa
seemed a far cry from
Jamaica then, & now it is
not, & my desire grows
each time I hear you
speak over the Radio

and try to educate us,
in things that-matter

Can you give me the
privilege of meeting you
some time some place?
I would be gratified &
very pleased.

Yours Sincerely

N^o 1) More Van Cuylenburg.

P.S. I live with a dear
sister Mrs Ethel Plant, &
though we are octogenarians
we can still enjoy a game
of Bridge!



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.
TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694
CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

November 24, 1977

Mr Peter Abrahams,
Chairman,
R J R,
Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

Recd. 28/11/77
fm.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

certain

I think that your broadcast last evening re the setting up of the State Trading Corporation is the most balanced argument on this subject that I have yet heard. Obviously, there will be distinct advantages in being able to buy ~~several~~ items in bulk, and PROVIDED these advantages are passed on to the consumers, then benefit will accrue. However, apart from the possibility of mismanagement in difficult areas such as the buying of spare parts etc., I do not think that the fact that Government, instead of the private sector, will be responsible for importing will of itself necessarily mean the passing on of savings to the consumer. What may very well happen is that "bad buys" and bad management could theoretically be foisted on to the public at high prices which they would have to pay in order to prove that the enterprise was being run profitably.

I do not hide the fact that our company is in the distributing business for textiles and garments, and has been so for 30 years. We received no import licenses for over $1\frac{1}{2}$ years (since May of 1976) and yet, by distributing locally-made fabrics and garments we have managed pretty well, and our business can continue to do well by so doing. So please do not misunderstand the purpose of my letter---I am not pleading any special case for importers or distributors. I do not share the view that we have any God-given right to be the sole merchandisers in the country. My concern is genuinely with the consumers of Jamaica, and I will explain why I am concerned:

As I said, we received no import licenses for textiles (other than Caricom) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; however, last week we did get a textile quota and got several quotations from overseas. (I don't mind telling you that after $1\frac{1}{2}$ years I was pretty much out of the world market prices and a bit "rusty"!)

I was therefore greatly surprised to learn that generally, in the past year, world textile prices had not risen by more than 5-10 per cent. My surprise was because during the past month Ariguanabo Mills had increased their prices by between 20 and ~~108~~ 140 per cent!....ostensibly due to increased world prices. Do you realise for example that two of the most basic consumer items, namely Diaper cloth and Haircord fabric for school uniforms, were increased by 140 and 64 per cent respectively?-----

140% →

(over)/....

DIRECTORS: P.A. Azar (Managing) • L.P. Azar • E.M. Asher • P.A. Ammar.
FOUNDER: Philip A. Azar Snr.



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.

TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694

CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

CONTINUATION SHEET 2/.....

that both these items in the greige (or loom) state are not now being made in Jamaica on Jamaican looms but imported from overseas and, in the case of the diaper cloth, merely washed? And yet the consumers must buy them as they are BASIC items, as basic to clothing as flour is to food.

It is my understanding that the Prices Commission accepted Ariguanabo's recommendations and granted the increases without amendment. But, I ask: how come? On what grounds? Were investigations made to ascertain the world market prices, their present sources of supply, etc.? And why were not some of the increases, if justified, tacked on to the more luxury items and leave the basics like school-uniform materials unaffected? *(This went up by 64%)*

My own information--unofficial--is that Government decided that it was time that Ariguanabo started to make a profit come whatever, thereby showing how profitably a state-run enterprise could be! But obviously, Mr. Abrahams, ANYBODY can make a profit with a captive market and "sky's the limit" prices! But is this what we want?

(I think they lost \$8 Million last year.)

Which brings me to the last point: SO LONG as the State Trading Company is run to benefit the consumers of the country, then it will be a good thing. If, on the other hand, it is used to bring in more money by higher prices (indirect taxation) or foisting shoddy goods on the public, then in my opinion it matters not whether the foreign exchange to bring in these goods is wasted by the public or the private sector; it is still wasted. What I would therefore suggest is that Government, say in the case of fabrics, could continue to allow a small quota BASED on purchases of locally-made fabrics ~~or on purchases~~ from Ariguanabo...even 10% of the value. This would ensure that the Government buyers are kept on their toes and would have to buy competitively-priced, attractive goods. If they did not, this would immediately be shown up by the small amount of imports bought by the private sector. If, on the other hand, Government buyers are so successful that they can undersell the private buyers, then the private-sector buying, even on this small scale, would automatically cease, as their goods would be uncompetitive and therefore unsaleable. But this arrangement WOULD, I submit, keep the Government buyers on their toes, and would minimise the risk of any "rip-offs" along the line. I am not saying that there will be, but you will, I am sure, appreciate the vast difference between buying flour and chicken-backs in bulk, and on the other hand buying items such as fabrics in bulk.

If, as I said, the goods are MADE in Jamaica, then fair enough---we must do without the variety. On the other hand, if foreign exchange is to be used any at all to buy imported goods, whether by Government or otherwise, why can we not get

DIRECTORS: P.A. Azar (Managing) • L.P. Azar • E.M. Asher • P.A. Ammar. (CON'T) ./

FOUNDER: Philip A. Azar Snr.



L.P. Azar Limited.

TEXTILE WHOLESALERS

5 MARESCAUX ROAD, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA W.I.
TELEPHONE: 93-66525 & 92-67694
CABLES: 'AZARTEX'

CONTINUATION SHEET 3/....

maximum value by buying a variety in any particular item? As I mentioned, the experience of a company like Ariguanabo has not been encouraging, as massive price hikes are the order of the day, and the company continues to shift from local weaving to wholesale importing from abroad of semi-finished goods. In such cases, believe me, the consumers suffer; I see it every day. I plead no special case for textiles, but I merely dwell on the subject because it is the item that I know of most. We shall continue to play our part in distributing goods as equitably as possible and with reasonable profit margins. The point that I raise again, though, is this: will the CONSUMERS benefit from a State Trading Company? If so, then I wish it every success.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Azar
Philip A. Azar.

PAA/pj

By Hand.

P.S. Please excuse the length and at times rambling of this letter; I have been typing it exactly as if I were talking with you, and just as the thoughts come to mind.

PA.

Please also note that no publicity whatever has been given to these price increases, neither by API or any one else! Could it be that no one outside of the Trade knows of them?

PA.

8 Kensington Cres.
Kensington 5
11th Feb'y '92

M. Peter Abrahams
c/o R. J. R.
Sir,

This is the last member alive of the W. F. Bailey family - Amy's sister.

I am not seeing well having almost lost my sight; but I was so moved by your summing up of the situation with "Miss May" that I decided I had to say a big "thank you".

My family home that I still occupy has been given over to the Anglican Diocese in memory of my parents whom we felt 'were wonderful' and who put their entire life on the altar of service wherever they felt there was a need.

We are very grateful for the recognition that Amy got this late, but ^{feel} that the recipients of sacrifices as was made by that generation has been taken too much for granted, and the Anglican Diocese needs to be made aware of that. I do not want to expose our position as the time is not yet opportune but I would be 'wanting' if I didn't thank you for the stand you have taken which I hope will make it easier for others of us similarly placed. Thanks again for your interest in Jamaica.

Yours truly
(Miss) Elsie Bailey.

Had to address
the C. Com. in C/O
which you speak on
be half, in a way of not
fanning your business
address
see also spec use

+

5 John St

Rgn 4:

11: 8: 60.

Peter Abrahamson Esq:

Sir

Relative to your talk. Mr Tony Bridge on R.T.R.
on Sunday, 12th noon in July, expressing the good will of Mr Bridge to
remove from the minds of the people of this country certain magazines within 3
months, although I am just a unit of those who listened to you both, I cannot agree
with the time limit. In my humble opinion, such magazines, still in the market
for 3 months can endanger the minds of those readers.

If Mr Bridge had a second thought, the profits that he has made out of
those magazines would not impair his pocket of broadcasting on R.T.R.
informing all his agents to discontinue selling those magazines & with all same
until he has made his trips around to replace good goods.

I think this suggestion would have been more effective to the readers than
to allow 3 months to dispose of those said magazines that will impair the
minds of those readers that in the past has supported him, whereas an
apology of such time is impractical.

It takes so little & means so much, in concluding, I thank you for listening
to my verbal programme, Mr Peter Abrahamson & I wish to say that each
evening at 6:15 I am certainly enjoying you 5 minutes each, I wish it could
have been longer, don't forget, I am keeping a check on you. May the Good
Lord bless you to entertain your radio audience of which carries a lot
of fire for thought & to hope this Island will be your permanent ~~let~~ home
Bye Bye for now & God's blessings on your family life, may we all be spared from
the Red Peril of Communism, never to enter our Island
Cedric R. ^{Sincerely} W.D.

ALL ISLAND BANANA GROWERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE
ADDRESS:
"BANANAS"

RJR
letters file

Aberdeen DISTRICT BRANCH

AREA

Aberdeen

P.O.

JAMAICA, W.I.

8th Aug. 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Kingston

Sir,

I crave your comment on the present situation relative to the heavy rejection of Grower's fruit of recent weeks.

The banana board is accepting the fruits much thinner than formally.

This was done without any warning to the growers, which resulted in heavy financial loss, also a lot of embarrassment to growers. The growers are thinking that since buying by weight will soon be a reality, hence the drop in the quality.

Looking forward to your comment.

I remain, Sir,

Respectfully Yours,

J B Peart/Secy.

Aberdeen Branch & Ltd

13/6/60

Dear Mr Peter Abrahams,

This is to let you know, I agree with you entirely, re your radio broadcasts and the filthy, cheap American literature now flooding our book stores. It is a perfect disgrace for allowing importation of same. Another thing - do you know that "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is in great demand by school girls from the Public Library at Tom Redcan's Ave. ? I am glad that all my children are adults, & I don't think any decent-minded mother would like to know her teen age daughter revels in such a book. Wake up mothers are too late.

Yours truly,

M.C.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON

21 HOPEFIELD AVENUE

P.O. BOX 43

KINGSTON 6, JAMAICA, W.I.

No. 734/88

December 29, 1988.

Mr Peter Abrahamson -
c/o R.J.R.

Dear Peter -

Allow me to wish you all the best for the New Year. It is always a pleasure for me to listen to your interesting and candid commentaries. Please keep up the good work.

I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed message of Pope John Paul - concerning respect for the rights of Minorities. I find the principles mentioned on page 5 - (para 3) very basic.

Once again my best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely Yours
+ S. E. Carter, *of*

UWI Libraries

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE JOHN PAUL II

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
WORLD DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1989

TO BUILD PEACE, RESPECT MINORITIES

Introduction

1. “**F**rom the 19th century a certain political trend has spread and taken hold in all parts of the world according to which people of the same extraction wish to be independent and to set themselves up as a nation apart. But since, for various reasons, this cannot always be achieved, it follows that ethnic minorities are often included within the national borders of a different ethnic group, and this leads to quite complex problems” (Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, III).

With these words, twenty-five years ago, my venerable predecessor Pope John XXIII pointed to one of the most delicate questions affecting contemporary society, a question which, with the passing of time, has become even more pressing since it is related to the organization of social and civil life within each country, as well as to the life of the international community.

It is for this reason that, in choosing a specific theme for the World Day of Peace, I think it appropriate to present for general reflection the problem of minorities. For we are all aware that, as the Second Vatican Council affirms, “peace is not merely the absence of war, nor can it be reduced solely to the maintenance of a balance of power between enemies” (*Gaudium et Spes*, 78).

Rather, peace is a dynamic process which must take account of the many conditions and factors that can either favour it or disturb it.

It is clear that at this time of increased international *détente* resulting from agreements and mediations which allow us to look forward to solutions in favour of peoples who have been the victims of bloody conflicts, the question of minorities is assuming a notable importance. Consequently, it constitutes a matter for careful reflection on the part of political and religious leaders and all men and women of good will.

2. As communities which take their origin from separate cultural traditions, racial and ethnic stock, religious beliefs, or historical experiences, minority groups exist in almost all societies today. Some go very far back in time, others are of recent origin. The situations in which they live are so diverse that it is almost impossible to draw up a complete picture of them. On the one hand there are groups, even very small ones, which are able to preserve and affirm their own identity and are well integrated within the societies to which they belong. In some cases, such minority groups even succeed in imposing their control on the majority in public life. On the other hand one sees minorities which exert no influence and do not fully enjoy their rights, but rather find themselves in situations of suffering and distress. This can lead them either to passive resignation or to unrest and even rebellion. Yet, neither passivity nor violence represents the proper path for creating conditions of true peace.

Some minority groups share another experience: that of separation or exclusion. While it is true that at times a group may deliberately choose to remain apart in order to protect its own way of life, it is more often true that

minorities are confronted by barriers that keep them apart from the rest of society. While in such a context the minority group tends to become closed within itself, the majority group may foster a feeling of rejection towards this group as a whole or towards its individual members. When this happens, the latter are no longer in a position actively and creatively to contribute to building a peace based on the acceptance of legitimate differences.

Fundamental principles

3. In a nation made up of various groups of people there are two general principles which can never be abrogated and which constitute the basis of all social organization.

The first of these principles is the inalienable dignity of every human person, irrespective of racial, ethnic, cultural or national origin, or religious belief. Individuals do not exist for themselves alone, but achieve their full identity in relation to others. The same can be said about groups of people. They indeed have a right to a collective identity that must be safeguarded, in accordance with the dignity of each member. Such a right remains intact even in cases in which the group, or one of its members, acts against the common good. In such situations, the alleged abuse must be addressed by the competent authorities, without the whole group being condemned, since that would be against justice. At the same time, the members of minority groups have the duty to treat others with the same respect and sense of dignity.

The second principle concerns the fundamental unity of the human race, which takes its origin from the one God, the Creator, who, in the language of Sacred Scripture, "made from one every nation of men to live on all

the face of the earth" (*Acts* 17:26). The unity of the human family requires that the whole of humanity, beyond its ethnic, national, cultural and religious differences, should form a community that is free of discrimination between peoples and that strives for reciprocal solidarity. Unity also requires that differences between the members of the human family should be used to strengthen unity, rather than serve as a cause of division.

The obligation to accept and defend diversity belongs not only to the State and to the groups themselves. Every individual, as a member of the one human family, ought to understand and respect the value of human diversity and direct it to the common good. A mind that is open and desirous of knowing better the cultural heritage of the minority groups with which it comes into contact will help to eliminate attitudes of prejudice which hinder healthy social relations. This is a process which has to be continuously fostered, since such attitudes tend to reappear time and again under new forms.

Peace within the one human family requires a constructive development of what distinguishes us as individuals and peoples, and of what constitutes our identity. Furthermore, on the part of all social groups, whether constituted as States or not, peace requires a readiness to contribute to the building of a peaceful world. The micro-community and the macro-community are bound by reciprocal rights and duties, the observance of which serves to consolidate peace.

Rights and duties of minorities

4. One of the objectives of a State ruled by law is that all its citizens may enjoy the same dignity and the same equality before the law. Nonetheless, the existence of

minorities as identifiable groups within a State raises the question of their specific rights and duties.

Many of these rights and duties have to do precisely with the relationship of minority groups to the State. In some cases, these rights have been codified and minorities enjoy specific legal protection. But not infrequently, even where the State guarantees such protection, minorities can suffer discrimination and exclusion. In these cases, the State itself has an obligation to promote and foster the rights of the minority groups, since peace and internal security can only be guaranteed through respect for the rights of all those for whom the State has responsibility.

5. The first right of minorities is the right to exist. This right can be ignored in many ways, including such extreme cases as its denial through overt or indirect forms of genocide. The right to life as such is inalienable, and the State which perpetrates or tolerates acts aimed at endangering the lives of its citizens belonging to minority groups violates the fundamental law governing the social order.

6. The right to exist can be undermined also in more subtle ways. Certain peoples, especially those identified as native or indigenous, have always maintained a special relationship to their land, a relationship connected with the group's very identity as a people having their own tribal, cultural and religious traditions. When such indigenous peoples are deprived of their land they lose a vital element of their way of life and actually run the risk of disappearing as a people.

7. Another right which must be safeguarded is the right of minorities to preserve and develop their own culture. It is not unheard of that minority groups are

threatened with cultural extinction. In some places, in fact, laws have been enacted which do not recognize their right to use their own language. At times people are forced to change their family and place names. Some minorities see their artistic and literary expressions ignored, with their festivals and celebrations given no place in public life. All this can lead to the loss of a notable cultural heritage. Closely connected with this right is the right to have contact with groups having a common cultural and historical heritage but living in the territory of another State.

8. Here I will make only a brief mention of the right to religious freedom, since this was the theme of my Message for last year's World Day of Peace. This right applies to all religious communities, as well as to individuals, and includes the free manifestation of religious beliefs, both individually and collectively. Consequently, religious minorities must be able to worship as a community, according to their own rites. They must also be in a position to provide religious education through appropriate teaching programmes and to utilize the necessary means to this end.

Moreover, it is very important that the State should effectively ensure and promote the observance of religious freedom, especially when, alongside the great majority who follow one religion, there exist one or more minority groups of another faith.

Finally, religious minorities must be guaranteed a legitimate freedom of exchange and contacts with other communities, both within and outside their own national borders.

9. Today, fundamental human rights are enshrined in many international and national declarations. However

essential these juridical instruments may be, they are still not enough to overcome deep-seated attitudes of prejudice and distrust, or to eliminate ways of thinking which lead to actions directed against minority groups. The translation of law into behaviour constitutes a long and slow process, especially with a view to eradicating such attitudes. This does not make the process any less urgent. Not only the State, but also each individual has the obligation to do everything possible to achieve this goal. The State, though, can play an important role by favouring the promotion of cultural initiatives and exchanges which aid mutual understanding, as well as educational programmes which help to train young people to respect others and reject all prejudices, many of which stem from ignorance. Parents too have a great responsibility, since children learn much from observation and tend to adopt their parents' attitudes towards other peoples and groups.

There is no doubt that the development of a culture based on respect for others is essential to the building of a peaceful society. But unfortunately the evidence today is that the effective exercise of this respect meets with considerable difficulties.

In practice, the State must be alert to prevent new forms of discrimination, as for example in access to housing or employment. In this respect the policies of public authorities are often laudably complemented by the generous initiatives of voluntary groups, religious organizations and people of good will, working to lower tensions and promote greater social justice by helping so many brothers and sisters to find work and decent housing.

10. Delicate problems arise when a minority group puts forward claims which have particular political

implications. A group may sometimes be seeking independence or at least greater political autonomy.

I wish to restate that, in such delicate circumstances, dialogue and negotiation are the obligatory path to peace. The willingness of parties involved to meet and talk to one another is the indispensable condition for reaching an equitable solution to the complex problems that can seriously obstruct peace. And a refusal to enter into dialogue can open the door to violence.

In some situations of conflict, terrorist groups unduly arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to speak in the name of a minority, depriving it of the possibility of freely and openly choosing its own representatives and of seeking a solution without intimidation. In addition, the members of such minority communities too often suffer from the acts of violence wrongfully committed in their name.

May those who follow the inhuman path of terrorism hear my voice: to strike blindly, kill innocent people or carry out bloody reprisals does not help a just evaluation of the claims advanced by the minorities for whom they claim to act! (cf. *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, 24).

11. Every right carries with it corresponding duties. Members of minority groups also have their own duties towards society and the State in which they live: in the first place, the duty to cooperate, like all citizens, for the common good. Minorities, in fact, must offer their own specific contribution to the building of a peaceful world that will reflect the rich diversity of all its inhabitants.

Secondly, a minority group has the duty to promote the freedom and dignity of each one of its members and to respect the decisions of each one, even if someone were to decide to adopt the majority culture.

In situations of real injustice it may be the duty of groups which have emigrated to other countries to demand respect for the legitimate rights of the members of their group who remain oppressed in their place of origin and who cannot themselves make their voice heard. In such cases great prudence and enlightened discernment must be exercised, especially when it is difficult to have objective information about the changing conditions of life of the people involved.

All members of minority groups, wherever they may be, must conscientiously judge the correctness of their claims in the light of historical developments and present reality. Not to do so would involve the risk of remaining prisoners of the past without prospects for the future.

Building peace

12. In the above reflections one can perceive the outline of a just and peaceful society, to the achievement of which all have a responsibility to contribute with every possible effort. Building this society requires a wholehearted commitment to eliminate not only evident discrimination but also all barriers that divide groups. Reconciliation according to justice and with respect for the legitimate aspirations of all sectors of the community must be the rule. Above all and in all, the patient effort to build a peaceful society finds strength and fulfilment in the love that embraces all peoples. Such a love can be expressed in countless concrete ways of serving the rich diversity of the human race, which is one in origin and destiny.

The increased awareness which is found today at every level regarding the situation of minority groups constitutes for our own times a hopeful sign for the

coming generations and for the aspirations of minority groups themselves. Indeed, in a sense, respect for minorities is to be considered the touchstone of social harmony and the index of the civic maturity attained by a country and its institutions. In a truly democratic society, to guarantee the participation of minorities in political life is a sign of a highly developed civilization, and it brings honour upon those nations in which all citizens are guaranteed a share in national life in a climate of true freedom.

13. Finally, I wish to address a special appeal to my brothers and sisters in Christ. Whatever our origin and wherever we live, all of us know through faith that in Christ "we all have access in one Spirit to the Father" for we have become "members of the household of God" (*Eph* 2:18, 19). As members of the one family of God we can tolerate no division or discrimination in our midst. When the Father sent his Son into the world he entrusted him with a mission of universal salvation. Jesus came that "all may have life and have it abundantly" (*Jn* 10:10). No person, no group is excluded from this mission of unifying love which has now been entrusted to us. We too must pray as Jesus did on the very eve of his death, with the simple and sublime words: "Father may they be one in us, as you are in me and I am in you" (*Jn* 17:21).

This prayer must be our life's work, our witness, since as Christians we acknowledge that we have a common Father who makes no distinction of persons and "loves the sojourner, giving him food and clothing" (*Dt* 10:18).

14. When the Church speaks of discrimination in general or, as in this Message, of the particular discri-

mination that affects minority groups, she addresses her own members first of all, whatever their position or responsibility in society. Just as there can be no place for discrimination within the Church, so no Christian can knowingly foster or support structures and attitudes that unjustly divide individuals or groups. This same teaching must be applied to those who have recourse to violence or support it.

15. In closing, I would like to express my spiritual closeness to those members of minority groups who are suffering. I know their moments of pain and their reasons for legitimate pride. My prayer is that their trials may soon cease and that all may be secure in the enjoyment of their rights. I in turn ask for prayers, that the peace we seek may be an ever more genuine peace, built on the "cornerstone" which is Christ himself (cf. *Eph* 2: 20-22).

May God bless everyone with the gift of his peace and his love!

From the Vatican, 8 December 1988.

Joannes Paulus II



RADIO JAMAICA LIMITED

BROADCASTING HOUSE • P.O. BOX 23 • KINGSTON 5 • JAMAICA

Registered office: 32 Lyndhurst Road • Cross Roads

Cables: Broadco-Jamaica • Telephones: 68151 & 69261

24th February, 1970

Peter Abrahams Esq
c/o Radio Jamaica Limited
32 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5

Dear *Peter*

I enclose a copy of a letter from
Dr Jacobs dated 4th February.

May I add my own congratulations ?
I think the commentary in question was indeed
an excellent one.

Yours sincerely,

L.W.dePass

Recd 19/5/70

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

5 Sylvan Avenue,
P.O. Box 287,
Kingston 5, Jamaica.

REF. NO.....

February 4,19.....70.

Mr. Lloya Depass,
General Manager,
Radio Jamaica,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

Dear Mr. Depass,

First let me congratulate you
on the high standard and quality of your
programmes; and I refer especially to the
programme, "News Commentary", January 23,
1970, at 6.10 p.m. by Mr. Peter Abrahams.

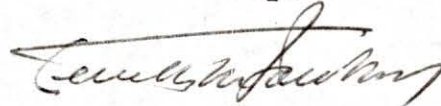
It was most informative and refreshing.
Next, may I thank you for sending me the
script. I shall take the opportunity of
forwarding this to many people.

Would you be good enough to convey my
personal thanks to Mr. Abrahams.

Again thank you,

bf.

Yours sincerely,



Lenworth M. Jacobs, M.D.
Director.

P.S. I wonder whether it would be possible to
get a taped recording of this broadcast? Thanks.

Leo

Rec. 1/9

(1) Clamma

(2) Cornbury

Lititz,
Watson's Hill P.O.,
MANCHESTER.

September 5, 1978

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Radio Jamaica Ltd.,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
KINGSTON 5.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I would be grateful if you could send me a copy of your News Commentary for Friday, September 1, 1978 as soon as possible.

May I offer to you (during Journalism Week) my congratulations on your Commentaries which I think are the fairest in Jamaica today.

I have been an ardent listener to your Commentaries for many years and must say that they give me much courage and re-assurance to have faith in my country.

Mr. Abrahams, you have given to the people of Jamaica, a type of journalism which is free from hate, slander and personal abuse (now common among certain journalists in recent weeks) of our public figures. Instead, your Commentaries focus on the problems facing our country and how we can overcome them.

You are one of the finest journalists in our country and I pray that the good Lord will give you the courage to continue with your good work for many, many years to come.

God bless you.

Yours very truly,

Joan E. Evans

Joan E. Evans (Mrs.)

33 GAMES AVE
HUGHENDEN
KINGSTON 20.

22ND FEB 94.

Hi Peter

Greetings to the man from "COYABA"
This old pensioner has been trying to send
you words of congratulation on the NEWS
COMMENTARIES that you have been putting
out ever so long but I guess nothing hap-
pens before the time.

However the STORIES of FEB 7th, 11th
and 18th ¹⁹⁹⁴ seem to have scored maximum points.
Keep up the good work.

As a man with health problems -
bad Stomach, Diabetic, Eye problems -
(and I love my reading) I am amazed that
you have been calling for reforms from
these INDEPENDENT big boys in Jamaica
with little or no back up from many
others who are always in front of a mike.

I have to pay for the EYE DROPS
whether its Ten or Twenty more dollars
as added the same goes for the STOMACH
POWDER (RIO PLUS) and I am sure you have

2

seen or heard what the price of a ^{loaf of} bread
is like these days.

So away with the "DODGERS", "BUSTERS"
and "GOUGERS". (Smile)

Best of everything that is good to
you and your family.

ASTON R. FORREST.

P.S:

This man is coming from the time
they stole the property of your lovely
wife, while you visited with Miss
EDITH CLARKE at Shortwood Rd. I
believe that was in the late 50's,
and after my days with the Police,
I came to "COYABA" to inspect some
FLATS of yours, while at the RENT. ASS. BOARD.
A. Horne

Lot 483 of ^Harbour View,
30th January, 1961.

Peter Abrahams, Esq.,
C/O Radio Jamaica Ltd.,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.

Dear Sir,

This is to let you know that I have
heard your 2 broadcasts in connection with
telephone service at Harbour View and I wish
to say Many many thanks for the kind interest
you showed in this matter.

Thanking you again.

Yours faithfully,

PS/

...*Pearl Godfrey*...
Pearl Godfrey

P.S. I received a further circular from the Co.,
last Friday with the revised rates for which
I have ~~sent~~ sent in my application duly signed.

SA- LA MAR P.O
BOX 213

(1)

15.12.77

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE TUNE INTO MY DIVINE ^{MIND} FOR SOMETIME
NOW I WAS ENGAGE IN THE AREA OF ENERGY CAN WE
OVER COME IT WELL THE ANSWER IS YES MY DIVINE
RIGHT SAY YES TO JAMAICA AND YES TO THE WORLD IT IS
POSSABLE WITH WATER AS THE MAIN ENERGY WITH A KNOW
HOW AND WHAT REALLY COME TO ME JAMAICA CAN SAVE HALF
OF WHAT IS SPEND ON OIL THE IDEA WILL WORK IN AREA OF
LARGE EQUIPMENT SUCH AS JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE AND ALL
SUGAR FACTORY IN JAMAICA IF AND WHEN THE TIME COME
WE CAN NOT BUY OIL NO MORE WE MUST FIND SOME OTHER
ENERGY AND I HAVE THE ANSWER IF FOR SOME REASON SOME
ONE IS SAYING IT CANT WORK HERE IT WILL AND IT MUST
WORK IN OTHER COUNTRY SO IT IS USE LESS WHEN THE IDEA
IS GIVEN ALL IS KNOW THAT IT CANT WORK IT NO GOOD
REASON FOR SAYING ALL THIS A SMILIAR EXPERNCE IN THE
PASS BUT FOR THIS ONE TO GIVE IT TO MY COUNTRY AND I CAN
ALSO ^{ENGINEERING} ~~ENGINEERING~~ OUT THIS ONE SO WHEN THIS IS EXPLANE AND
ERECT IT MUST AND IT WILL WORK AND WITH THIS IDEA
JAMAICA AND THE WORLD MUST COME BACK THE ENERGY THE
SHORTAGE

I AM

WALTER GRAHAM

(2)

AND THIS IS ANOTHER IF ~~I AM~~ MY REWARD FROM THE FIRST IS GOOD I COULD GIVE JAMAICA ANOTHER IDEA AND THIS WOULD HAVE TO DO WITH OUR TOURIST INDUSTRIES AND WITH THIS THE MAIN RAILWAY TRAIL IS OUR ROCK HARD TOUGH ROCK CAN EARN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR OUR TOURIST TRADE BUT AT THE SAME TIME THESE TWO IDEAS IF PUT TO WORK THEY WILL COST A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IF NOT MILLION BUT WHEN THIS IS SPENT IT IS A ONCE AND FOR ALL SPENDING THERE IS WITH LITTLE OR NO MAINTAINANCE

I AM

WALTER GRAHAM

P/S MERRY CHRISTMAS TO EVERY BODY
AT R-J-R

24 Linnia Ave.
Kingston "11"

29/8/60

R.I. Ri News Commentator,
R.I. R Studios.

Sir,

I am a regular listener to all your radio broadcasts, and am especially interested in your "Forum on Education".

However, I was not satisfied with the way Mr Ka Hill was questioned on 27/8/60.

I think he was rushed too much and did not get enough chance to put over his case and answers.

I feel that the time for such an important subject is much too short, and should be increased to at least a half hour.

Please send me a copy of that particular interview with Mr Hill.

Thanking you in advance.

I am,

Yours Respectful,
R. L. Grant.

~~SECRETARY~~
Vauxhall ~~Secondary~~ Modern School Parent Teachers' Assn.,

SECRETARY:

WINDWARD ROAD,
KINGSTON.

B.P. HARRIS,

P.O. Box 18.,

Kingston 16.

.....15th June, 1960.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Officers and Members of the above named Association to say that - having heard the talk which you gave over the Radio regarding "SEX KNOWLEDGE" on the 27th and 28th May, 1960 - we readily agree with all that you had said and to assure you that we appreciate the comments on the subject.

We are prepared to join with you and any organization to voice our protest re the importation of certain literature into our fair Island, which are a detriment to the morals of our young and upcoming generation, and to have them banned.

I am further directed to invite you to be our Guest Speaker at our next regular meeting which takes place in the Auditorium of the above mentioned school. The time will be on Sunday the 26th June, 1960, at 5.30 P.M.

Anticipating an early and

Vauxhall ^{SENIOR}~~Secondary~~ Modern School Parent Teachers' Assn.,

SECRETARY:

WINDWARD ROAD,
KINGSTON.

B.P. HARRIS,...

P.O. Box 18.,
Kingston 16.

15th June, 1960.

favourable reply,

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,


B.P. HARRIS
Secretary.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o "R.J.R."
No. 32 Lyndhurst Road,
Kingston 5.,
ST. ANDREW.

113 - 117 Cedars Road,
Cedars Lodge
London S.W 4

16 May, 1989.

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
(Political Analyst)
J.B.C.
Kingston
Jamaica W.I.

Dear Mr Abrahams,

Greetings from London.

I had been in Jamaica for well over a year,
and up until the recent elections.

During that time I had been an ardent
listener to your weekly reviews, and I must
say I do find them most interesting, stimu-
lating and argumentative 'but very logical'.

I wonder on the concept of heritage. Whether
you have ever given the thought of doing any
studies or research on the subject.

I say this because us in the Caribbean especially
have had our roots dismembered due to the
situation we found ourselves. Most of our people
do not recognise that one can indeed go back
in time, and trace one's heritage.

I for one has been able to do so, and through
these experiences, I know for sure that some
of my ancestors were indeed worshippers

in Islam. And that would be going back many centuries. I do not consider this unusual, as the English also can trace their roots - back to the Normans or Roman times etc.

I have traced my roots back to Dawonic Period, hence I am related to some of the Kings in the Arabian Countries i.e. King Saud of Saudi Arabia and perhaps, King Faisal of Egypt. I am sure that they would not dispute the fact.

Hence, I say it is wrong to put people down because of their skin colour when in fact one might be coming from great Ancestral line.

My father before he died, had always been pointing me to Egypt. So naturally he must have sensed there were missing links somewhere. However, this kind of finding is not always welcomed by those who were responsible ^{for} slavery. Since slaves were to be seen as people without a station in life, and those of the lower rung of society.

This of course is not always the case. Hence we should, therefore teach our people in a sensible way. Our History - 'Black History' so that they will have a balance between European History and their own History.

I think we will find that people will behave differently when they come to know themselves, and also to know that they have a place in Society and also in the world - regardless of skin colour.

I have suffered a lot because of this truth, and continue to suffer, because some people are afraid of truth.

But if truth is accepted in love & understanding, then both sides can pursue their goals without being offensive.

After all, the world does not belong to any one group of people. If we are born in it, then we have a right to be part of it.

When Alex Haley wrote his book 'Roots' there was a lot of eyebrow lifting in the USA, but none-the-less the American people, accepted the reality of his findings.

Here, in Britain, I have all the subtle abuses directed at me. Some of them very nasty indeed. But there is hope in the future, that the generations to come will change a lot of things.

I am looking forward to the time when I shall be able to listen to more of your Radio broadcasts on Issues which affects our every-day lives.

Yours Sincerely,

(Mr) F.D. Lawrence-Miller.

P/s. I would appreciate your discretion in handling this information.

Clarksonville,
Cave Valley P.O.

June 11/60

Mr. Peter Abrams,
C/o R.J.R. Station,
Kingston.

Dear Mr. Abrams,

I have just listened to your evening Commentary as we do most every evening, but I missed the Commentary you spoke of when you had asked listeners to write you re the sexy literature etc coming into our Island. We are behind you in this worthy effort. We hope your protest will include the comic strip in the Daily Gleaner, ROMEO BROWN.

We very much enjoy your Commentaries.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Knight
(Rev,) J.W.Knight

Youths National Movement
18 ^{4th} Floor, Mo 11 Rd
Kingston 11.

19th Oct. 1960.

Mr. Peter Abrahams.
Journalist.
R. T. R.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I adopt this ^{the} Medium to inform ^{you} officially of Youth Movement that ~~it~~ is organising rapidly in Jamaica to stimulate the youths in this island to take ~~their~~ interest in the political, social and economical life of the country. The Youths National Movement is also Campaigning for the Reduction of the Voting Age from 21 to 18. We the officers lead by our Respectful and energetic President Fitzroy (Carter 18) are conscious of the responsibility that has been laid upon each and every grown up person in this island, "Can we ever fail to

observe. How other youths in the other
Countries are. Making Big Headlines
in their Countries affairs. What about
the Congo and Tape- etc.?

Sir, Mr. Abrahams. We are humbly
asking you to Give your opinions
about this Venture over your programme
"Views on the News", Mr. Abrahams we
look forward for this as early as
possible. The keynotes of this
Movement are. Responsibility,
Edification, Unity, Service and
Loyalty. The Motto is Marching unto
a fully Grown Man Ready to
accept the Challenge.
The Watchwords are "Faith is the
Key to Success."

We would appreciate very Much
if you could Send and Tell us when
you will give this Commentary or
Phone. (87360. Titi Roy, Founder President)
Thank you very Much.

I remain,

Yours Truly
Iovin Levy
Secretary



JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

21st August, 1979

Dear Peter,

I thought your commentary on Electoral Reform
very interesting and have taken the liberty of passing it to
Carl Rattray for urgent consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Manley

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
Radio Jamaica Limited,
32 Lyndhurst Road,
P. O. Box 23,
Kingston 5.

ATK files (letter)
Telephone 2791

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON

CHANCERY OFFICE

2A NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

August 24, 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams
Radio Jamaica Ltd.
32 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5

My dear Peter:

With thousands of listeners I've enjoyed your broadcasts as often as I've had a chance to listen to them. Just let me say briefly how striking and fine was the perspective on the news last night.

Every continued success!

Very Sincerely yours,

John J. McElaney

Bishop of Kingston

Forum:

Mr. E. C. L. Parkinson

Barister-at-Law

Mem. Executive of J. L. P.

Mr. Robert Lightbown -

M. H. R. for Western St. Thomas

Ramon Gordon -

Jamaica
History

Miss Phyllis Grant

Jamaica
Art, Spanish, Latin & Zee

Lloyd King

Trinidad
Spanish.

1st December 1983

Mr. Peter Abrahams
c/o Radio Jamaica
Kingston 5

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

Do accept my sincere admiration
and appreciation for your long and devoted
service as a columnist and related fields.

I am an old Jamaican who has deep patriotic
feelings for black people any part of the
world and for over fifty years I have followed
our interest very much.

Sir, hardly any ^{current} anything has missed me
so I talk from experience but I have kept neutral
to be fair in anything especially politics.
Never have I witnessed any opposition since
television or heard before television tread so
disrespectfully in our parliament like Mr.
Michael Manley. I know the tricks of politicians
but one's office must be given some deference
if not decorum in the highest house anywhere.
Firstly no one in Mr. Seaga's government wanted
Mr. Manley to speak as like a class of naughty
school kids started to talk so loudly that Manley
had to sit most of the times, all the media have
blackened him out except to say what can embarrass
him in a vicious way!

I think it is only a godly person could really stand up to the indignities that Mr. Manley has suffered but history will reward him one day.

I am sending a donation for the teachers to help with the C.X.C and G.C exams fee as it is horrid to know after the poor children cannot find the fee in order to sit the exams after five years of hard sacrifice. Can't more of us try to live and prove it in our every day living and not only wait for Sundays to be our brothers keeper!!!
may God's blessings ever be with you and
yours.

very sincerely

R. Morris

copy

Bonham Spring,
Ocho Rios P.O.,
12th Nov. 1902.

To: Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/O. J. B. C. studio,
Kingston 10.

Sir:

Re-Letter Registered at Ocho Rios P.O. & inst.
to you; regarding delay of letters
including Registered Letter also.

On the 8th inst. after Registering Three
Letters ^{at Ocho Rios P.O.} without asking I was handed
Six Letters including the Registered Letter.

I notice the Registered Letter
was stamped at Ocho the
20th. October and at White River P.A.
the 20th. October also. Yet when I check
on the 11th inst. at Ocho Rios the P.M.
said she see no Entry for same from
October up to that date.

Upon receipt of
After receiving the Registered I did not
e. n.

sign a Book. I only Sign Cora Nelson to
the Slip given to me. Maybe this is the
new changes in the Postal Department.

Beside all Letters received except the
Registered Letter were Type-written Letters.

Thanks In anticipation to same.

Respectfully Yours,
Cora E. Nelson
Bowham Spring,
Ochs River P.O.

copy

Bonham Spring,
Ocho Rios P.O.,
7th Nov. 1962.

To: Mr. Peter Abrahams,
C/O. J. B. C. studio,
5 South Odeon Ave,
Kingston 10.

Sir:

I beg to call your attention to the
Postal Department of this country.

I am Cora Nelson living at above
address.

A ^{copy} letter was, Registered at the Orange
Street Postal Agency; to me, from, the
19th October 1962, and; until this date
of writing it is not to hand.

I have checked in Kingston the 6th inst.
at the Office to which the letter
was Registered it was acknowledged
that it was sent to J. P. O.

6
The matter was reported to the Ocho Rios Police Station and, I phone the P.M. by the 14th inst.

An ordinary letter I understand was; also sent to me from the "Corib Ocho Rios Hotel" going two months or so; is not yet to hand either.

A Registered letter was also sent to "Beatrice Rowe" my Niece a Student of Columbus High School staying with me, it was held up for over "Three weeks" This letter was Registered at Faith's Post P.O. four miles from Moneague.

I have, made several applications for employment and accustomed getting Three four mails per day; and over the past Four months only one letter has been received from the post.

Should I sit and look while others work? No?

In anticipation to your help. Thanks.

Respectfully Yours,
Cora E. Nelson.

File

Banham Spring, via,
Ocho Rios,
Lodge P. O.,
27th Nov. 1960.

Jo. Peter Abrahams.
R. J. R. Ltd.,
Kingston:

Sir:

I wish to bring forward this to your attention.

I do Clerical work for over Seven years now with Private Firms and Personnel

I ^{am} also do a Telephone Operator and operate on Accounting Machine also.

Making application for a job, at, the "Moroccan Hotel" ~~for a job~~. I got a Call.

On, Tuesday the 22nd inst, I respond to same. "reaching the Hotel, there were two "guards" Asking that I should be directed to the manager. One of them said "Where is your letter" I handed same to him this he read handed it to another and he did like wise

Then the 1st. that read the letter told the other That, he could take me to Miss Chong for I have to sign some papers before going to the Manager. The Guard then walked saying I should follow him. This I did.

No sooner than the guard reached ~~the~~ but a half way, he was called by the other still standing at the gate. He asked me to wait until he return. This I did. On his arrival he said They are having Conference you cannot go inside. I then asked for a seat. The guards' reply to me was, you ~~to~~ would have to go by the ^{gate} and wait. This I refused to do for at that Moment I was out of place. The letter was returned ^{to} me.

The Guard then left me standing, but no sooner he left an Old Man approached me, "Where is your letter?" This I handed to him. After reading he said "What Kind of ~~letter~~ ^{job} you applied for?" I told him Clerk/Typist or Telephone Operator. He then asked me my attention in Telephone Operating. Thinking now that he was quite out of Place for the letter was signed by the Manager's Secretary and

the Assistant Manager. I refused to answer.

He walked away with the letter. Returning he said what is your name again, I replied "It is on the letter I gave you." He said I do not remember the 1st name. But I refused to answer.

Taking me now to the manager where I was interviewed then I left.

Could the Public be informed why In such Big Hotel Politeness does not exist. Why should Citizens be/should encounter with such Ignorance.

In Montego Bay where There are so many Hotels if One wishes to see A manager you are given a seat and there you wait or when the time comes some one takes you to the Manager's Office.

Besides there were a lot of People outside standing who may be thinking that a selection may be done, but on Entering the Hotel I encounter upon a notice with this inscription No one Enter without application.

Still I was not taken to Miss Chong nor
did I sign any paper.

I wish that a copy of this could be sent
to Vere John Ambassador. for I cannot
find His Address in the Telephone Director

Please let him have a portion for I am
poor and cannot pay to Publish Some or
Broadcast some.

My name could be mention for I would like
the Hotel to know if they have private ways
of selecting their Staff why send to call
people.

Sign:
Cora B. Nelson



November 25, 1977

Mr. Peter Abrahams
Radio Jamaica Limited
33 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5.

Recd
10/1/78

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

I thought the enclosed Articles may be of interest and am taking the liberty of sending them to you.

They have been picked out by me at random, even though they do not represent my Government's policy, but we do believe that the dialogue started after President Sadat's momentous visit must and will continue. Looking forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Gideon Saguy
AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL.

Encls.

Time for Thanksgiving

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—the startling political events of this Thanksgiving week can hardly be understood without paying some attention to the moral and religious convictions of President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel—a couple of true believers who, like Jimmy Carter, proclaimed their religious faith before they took office.

When Messrs. Sadat and Begin sought to define the things that unite their peoples rather than the things that divide them, each in his own way turned from the secular world to the nobler religious ideals of the holy city where they met.

Like our own Pilgrims on the first American Thanksgiving Day, grateful to be alive but terrified of the wilderness, they prayed, not for themselves but for their children. And of course, a disbelieving world now asks, who won?—as if this were a football game. What concessions were made? What lines drawn? What did they really agree on?

And the answer is that they agreed on nothing—except that peace, like war, usually starts in the mind of somebody who has a sense of pity for the staggering human race. Nothing except a recognition of the importance, the fragility and yearnings of human life. Nothing except that the schemes of “practical men” had failed and they had to seek another way.

If Messrs. Sadat and Begin turn for guidance to the heritage of their past, it is scarcely surprising, for they face an awkward situation clearly defined in the Bible (Luke 14:28-33):

For which of you, desiring to build a tower, does not first sit down and count the cost, whether he has enough to complete it? Otherwise, when he has laid a foundation, and is not able to finish, all who see it begin to mock him, saying, ‘this man began to build, and was not able to finish.’

Or what king, going to encounter another king in war, will not sit down first and take counsel whether he is able with ten thousand to meet him who comes against him with twenty thousand? And if not, while the other is a great way off, he sends an embassy and asks terms of peace.

Obviously, Begin and Sadat have to descend from theology to geography at some point fairly soon, but after almost 30 years of trying unsuccessfully to resolve this Middle East problem by force of arms, including four savage wars, it can't be unreasonable to take a few weeks to think about the unifying force of their meeting.

No enduring “tower” is going to be

built in Israel or in the Arab world on a foundation of suspicion and hatred. Both sides have been living under the dominion of fear. President Nasser of Egypt once told me that his hope was that he would be able to do for the poor people of his country what Lloyd George had done for the poor in Britain and Franklin Roosevelt had done for the poor in the United States.

And Golda Meir once said to me: “The hardest question I have to answer is when young people here ask me: what does it mean to be a Jew in Israel? Is there to be no private life? Is there to be only a life of war and preparation for war? Is there no other way?”

“All could say to them,” Mrs. Meir replied, “is that some day common sense might prevail, and somebody would come forward with a philosophy or compromise that could bring the peoples of the Middle East together.”

Now President Sadat of Egypt has come forward with a philosophy that challenges the deepest instincts of the Israeli leaders. Will they trust him? Will they withdraw from the Arab territories they captured in the 1967 war? If they don't, will he be destroyed by the Arab extremists who will then take over? These are the “hard decisions” President Sadat put before Prime Minister Begin.

So here is one of those comprehensive issues, at what may very well be one of the epic stages of contemporary history. As Herbert Butterfield of Cambridge University has expressed it, “If we wish to civilize international affairs, we must do more than arrogantly hold our own against the barbarians, merely meeting them with their own weapons.

“Everything is going to depend,” he added, “upon what we do over and above the work of self-defense. There can be no international system until somebody finds a way of relieving the pressure and begins the task of creating confidence. . . . In other words, we cannot begin to put the initial check upon evil—we cannot begin to insert the first wedge—unless we make a signal call upon every human feeling we possess. We wait, perhaps.” Butterfield concluded, “for some Abraham Lincoln, who will make the mightiest kind of liberating decision.”

President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have brought these philosophic questions into the forefront of world politics. They turned the Israeli Parliament for two hours into a Sunday school room, and lifted the politics of the Middle East for a time to the level of philosophy and even of theology. It was an accident that this happened Thanksgiving week but it gave us something to think about and be thankful for.



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
60 KNUITSFORD BOULEVARD,
KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA.
TEL. 92 68768

סגירות ישראל

EXCERPTS FROM AN ARTICLE
PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY
MR. ABBA EBAN, MEMBER OF THE KNESSET
(PARLIAMENT) AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER

The time has come for sharp transition - from rhetoric to diplomacy, from the public exchange of arguments to the private exchange of proposals; from the useless question, "Whose fault is it?" to the essential question, "How do we find remedy?"

In the Arab historical drama, Jews appear always as the objects of tolerance or intolerance, never as the bearers of an autonomous political identity or as the heirs of a specific territorial heritage. In order to accommodate the idea of Israel's statehood, Arabs must make an effort of innovation, not merely of memory. Their intellectual torment is authentic, and should not be taken lightly.

Similarly, the Jewish past, by virtue of its deeply tragic character, compels a spontaneously traumatic reaction to every situation. Many things in Jewish history are too terrible to be believed, but nothing in that history is too terrible to have actually happened.

Israelis, as the products of Jewish history, are more prone to see the dangers than the opportunities inherent in every set of circumstances. When the cold, stark refusal of contact is added to these historical burdens, reconciliation becomes objectively unfeasible. That is why Anwar el-Sadat's presence has a significance in its own right, irrespective of whether it has any operative results in the short term.

Even if the historic current were to stop where it is, we should have to conclude that something of importance has happened and that the Middle East will never be quite the same again. There are territorial, strategic and human components in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but these have never been its root cause. It is essentially a collision between two contradictory visions of the Middle East in history.

A Painful But Dedicated Search for Peace

Given my own involvement in the conduct of foreign policy over eight years, I have thought it inappropriate since January to participate in a discussion of day-to-day tactics. But I would like to use this occasion to articulate a few general principles.

First, the desirability of peace can never be at issue. No people has suffered more from the absence of peace than the people of Israel, every square mile of whose country is drenched with the blood of its pioneers and whose existence has never been recognized by any of its neighbors. No people can be more aware of how fragile, and how precious, are the restraints that make men and nations civilized.

No people knows more vividly that morality must be more than a theory—it must be a constant in human conduct. And no group of men and women understands more acutely that peace depends ultimately not on political arrangements but on the conscience of mankind. History is often cruel, and rarely logical, and yet the wisest of realists are those who recognize that fate can indeed be shaped by human faith and courage. These qualities are what brought the state of Israel into being. This spirit and pride must be nurtured by all friends of Israel for they are the ultimate guarantee of Israel's future.

Israel Must Be Strong

But faith and courage are not enough. The people of Israel have seen too much of the transitoriness of human intentions to entrust the destiny of their nation entirely to professions and reassurances however sincere and honestly intended. A peace to be lasting must be founded on the self-interest of all the parties and for peace to be secure it must leave Israel strong enough to protect its future by its own efforts.

Second, the intentions or purposes of the Government of the United States cannot be at issue. No President would knowingly risk the future of Israel. Nor would he make a deal to undermine Israel's future for some global considerations. My own acquaintance with President Carter, Secretary Vance and their senior advisors convinces me that this Administration would not deliberately put Israel's security at risk. But there is always the danger that actions undertaken in good faith may inadvertently produce unforeseen consequences. If such a miscalculation took place, either Israel would become totally isolated or diplomacy would become abruptly deadlocked. The art of diplomacy is to move events carefully and shape them toward achievable ends so that neither the United States nor Israel ever faces such a

stark, impossible choice. A coordination of policies between Israel and the United States is therefore imperative.

Third, the perspectives of a superpower and those of a small country may occasionally differ. The United States has enormous strength; Israel has a much narrower margin of safety. The United States can survive trial-and-error diplomacy, because we can always rectify mistakes by redoubling our efforts. But Israeli leaders cannot experiment; they have only one try. If they guess wrong they risk the survival of the nation. We therefore owe the people of Israel an understanding of its special circumstances—all the more so as the country has known only war or the threat of war since its founding. At the same time, Israelis must understand the importance of Middle East peace to the global concerns of the United States and the Western world, which are indeed the essential underpinning of Israel's own security.

Fourth, an overall solution is of course the ultimate prize. But realism forces us to recognize that to achieve it involves issues of enormous complexity and parties with an unequal commitment to peace. It also requires a process that is bound to be protracted. Thus, while striving for an overall settlement, we must take care not to

sense for their limits. History should teach us that guarantees by themselves are not a substitute for security. No nation should be asked to abdicate its judgment of the requirements of its survival. Care must be taken that guarantees do not provide a pretext for an outside power to intervene constantly in the affairs of the area. With respect to bilateral U.S.-Israeli treaty arrangements, there is the danger that the ratification process may produce a debate that paradoxically hazards the friendship and close cooperation which have served so well for a generation. In short, guarantees require the most careful reflection and study; at best they reinforce, they cannot bring about security.

Seventh, whatever the views about the desirability of beginning the process of negotiations with a Geneva conference, so much effort has been invested in it that it has become the touchstone of the prospects of peace. All parties therefore have a stake in bringing such a conference into being. At the same time we must recognize that when it is finally assembled, Geneva will be an important achievement, but its primary significance will be procedural. Ahead of us will be complex negotiations about frontiers, commitments to peace, security arrangements and other issues which will test the wisdom and commitment of the parties.

Don't Raise Expectations

These issues cannot be left to the pressures of a conference; it is not too soon to explore them actively with the parties. We cannot wait for Geneva to resolve all the complexities that range from the relations of sub-groups to the main conference to the concrete outlines of a definition of peace. Especially as far as Israel is concerned it is incompatible with our historic relationship to deal with issues of such gravity in an atmosphere of self-imposed deadlines. And it does not help those Arab leaders who have had the wisdom and the courage to begin the journey towards peace to raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled.

Geneva will be successful to the extent that Israel and the United States end the cycle of fear and reassurance, of outraged protest and soothing generalities and turn to the elaboration of a common concrete approach. This requires a willingness on one side to give the benefit of the doubt and a readiness on the other to understand the anguish of a people whose historic suffering precludes the abdication of its own judgment, but whose martyrs guarantee that the search for peace, while painful, will be dedicated and committed.

Henry A. Kissinger

foreclose other opportunities that may arise to ease tensions and to enable the peoples of the area to build confidence. We must not give a veto to the most intransigent elements within the area. We must not permit outside powers to emerge as the advocates for a point of view that penalizes moderation.

Fifth, some structures develop their own momentum that cannot be judged by formal declarations or abstract blueprints. A Palestinian state on the West Bank is bound to be an element of instability both for Jordan and for Israel; it will compound the crisis, not solve it. Such a state, whatever the professions or guarantees, must have objectives that cannot be compatible with the tranquility of the Middle East. It cannot be an accident that no attempt to create such a state was ever made during the 20 years of Arab rule in that territory.

Sixth, any peace settlement must of necessity involve guarantees, but they must be worked out with great care and with a

35 Russel Heights
Kingston 8

22/1/83

Mr. Peter Abrahams
"Coyaba"
RED HILLS P.O.

Dear Mr. Abrahams,

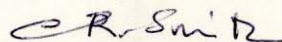
I listened on Friday, with the usual anticipation, to hear your commentary, always given with faithful attention to facts. This time I was surprised at your presentation of certain 'facts', the accuracy of which seemed doubtful to me.

In commenting on the life and work of the late Lenworth Jacobs, you remarked that in the 1950's one political leader came out strongly against the adoption of family planning while the other was reluctant to express his opinion for fear, you thought, of an adverse effect on his party.

I am aware that Bustamante came out fearlessly against it, standing firmly with the position of his church, the Roman Catholics. N.W. Manley, the other political leader of the day, as I thought was generally known, was the person who, largely through the influence of the George Cadbury's (Mrs. Cadbury held at the time a post on the World Executive of the IPPF) made family planning a government-sponsored activity, incorporating the volunteer efforts of the Jacobs. Further, it was Mr. Manley's government that brought down the well known United Nations population adviser, Dr. Clarence Senior, to advise his government, and following his report introduced family planning as an official government policy.

So would you be good enough to re-check your facts, and if thought necessary, revise your comment.

Yours sincerely,



C. R. Smith (Ms.)

11 Worston Park Terrace
Kingston 10.
June 28. 1960.

Mr Peter Abrahams,
c/o The West Indian Economist,
164-166 Harbour St.

Sir,

Permit me the liberty of commenting
on your reference to race prejudice in Jamaica as
compared with its counterpart in the United States
during your commentary on L. J. R. on Sunday
last.

First of all what you said about racial
tolerance in Jamaica is the language of aspiration
rather than fact, an ideal and not a reality.
Beneath the appearance of an integrated multi-
racial society is an undercurrent of subtle
shade prejudice that contaminates human relationships
and for me vitiates the concept of West
Indian nationalism. This classification individuals
according to grades and shades of complexion
is a deep rooted and pernicious cancer
in our society that seems at present to be
beyond the control of even education and
academic enlightenment.

Secondly, because of this I saw no
value in Federation the main purpose of
which would be the creation of a united

and integrated coloured society. However, you mentioned
a value judgement arising from your experience which
had never occurred to me before and which has
revisited my views on Federation. I refer to
what you said concerning the relative congeniality
of the social atmosphere in Jamaica as compared
with all other countries you have visited in
its reception and treatment of the negro. This
came to me as a startling revelation that has
revived my visions and hopes of a coloured West
Indian Society that can demonstrate to the
world and to ourselves the vast
potential of the coloured race and its ability
to emulate and even surpass in the
course of time the achievements of the
Caucasian race.

I am,

Yours Truly

Carl. McD Stone

PJK
Letter

Cirey Ground P. A
Manchester
14th Sept. 1960

Mr. Peter Abrahams,
c/o Radio Jamaica,
Cross Roads,
Lia,

It has been my intention to write you long ago but I was not sure if you were the same Peter Abrahams author of the book "My Return To Goli". But after reading an article entitled "Profiling Mrs. Peter Abrahams" which was published in the Daily Gleaner on the 14th inst. I am now positive that you are the said person.

Kindly allow me the privilege of saying how revealing, and immensely interesting your book was, and though I have been trying to get another of your books I have not yet met with any success.

Your Radio programme too have been most enlightening and of great value to all who listen (I hope), and I pray you will continue to aid my Island, by telling us the facts of the Universe.

I do hope you are enjoying your stay in
our Island and I wish you continuous
success, and may you ^{pen} keep on revealing
the truth to the whole Universe no matter
what your subjects may be.

Thanking you for your kind patience.

I remain
Yours Respectfully
Stortimer A. P. Williams

Sometime ago after Independence, Morris Cargill predicted that in 30 years Jamaica would become like Haiti. That prediction has practically become true. All needed to put on the finishing touches is a win by the Jamaica Labour Party at the coming general elections.

We had a full dress rehearsal on Saturday 18th, 1992 at The National Stadium. The Ton Ton Macoute in white T shirts marked "Security" were in action at the entrance of the National Arena, while Papa Dock danced inside.

The plan to sever links with our civilized connection- The British Monarchy- is being activated. A President will be our head.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, when ye see all these things, know ye that the end is near.

The above is from one, who up to Saturday 18th, 1992 was a staunch supporter of the Jamaica Labour Party.

Mr Peter D. Graham
c/o Radio Jamaica
32 Lynhurst Road

Kingston 13
24th Dec. 1960

Dear Peter

I would like to let you know that I have listen many nights to your Comment. But, I am also sorry to state that there are thousands of people who does not even like to hear your voice, much less to listen to you. You would surprise to know the many people who turn off their radio when you have started your Comment. As far as I can gather they ^{say} your Comment are not whole hearted. There are lot of thing going on in this Country which you have know, and you make no Comment, but you ^{always} leave our affairs and always dipping into the Congo affair; lobby. There are still plenty of dist here need cleaning. And the way in which you speak sound like that of a gangster. You are partchall in your Comment. What about the men, whom your government had run away from the railway and up to now they cannot get their money, to help them

helps any. You also try to rob others
of their right. Those are things you
are to know, and speak over.
But it seems you cannot do
any thing ^{that will} to hunt them. From
the way you speak one can know
what you are, many people who
know you, say you are full of
evil guineas. And you are
not straight. We would give
any thing not to hear you at all
for you are no help to the small
man. Mr Vere John is done more
for the country than you.
We do not expect you to speak
against Mr Munley when you are
getting all the sweets. We hear a
lot of things. We don't want to
hear you no more.

What will you have to
say I will be ~~last~~ listening.
You know it's true.

Yours
Truly

Line of J. J. J. J.
and yours

P.D.

MD	SM	CE	CA	DDM	PM
18 JUN 60			FILE		
SEE	COM	ACK	DEAL	SPEAK	
A	B	C	D	E	

"Therapie"
Yallahs P.O.
15/6/60

Manager
Radio Jamaica
Kingston

Dear Sir,

S.M. This chap writes quite sensibly
the Gleaner from time to time & is
an intelligent chap (he's the flying
juno owns "Therapie Peace"). Let's
have him on the radio! when we
can.

Your advertisement sometime last week has prompted me to write you as follows:-

From time to time, over your Station, and over JBC. we listen to speeches and reports from Govt Officials "Experts" (?) Party Members and Policy Makers on various subjects.

These persons, one way or another, are able to secure the benefit of their views & excuses being put before the public & your station.

But no opportunity is given to the less fortunate (those who cannot afford to pay or have no "pull") to air their views criticize or show the fallacy or inefficiency of the claims put forward.

I would like to suggest that a programme known as "Practical Critic, Answer Me" be run by your Station.

2
in which written, straight-forward views he
given - without fear or favour & show wh
one disapproves or otherwise by the down
to earth man who is most affected

If you are interested, I would ou
be too glad to come in and talk the
matter further with you.

Yours faithfully
H. H. Fennell

UWI Library

Calderwood P.O.

11th June 1960

RJR file (Rab to
rk 2 files
1st 2nd + 3rd)

Dear Mr Abrahams,

It is with great interest & listen to your daily news commentary.

They are real constructive and educative.

I am not a parent but has been greatly concerned about the freedom with which children and young people are allowed to read these sexy literatures.

I would be very happy if and when the day comes when a ban be

placed on these
literature which
only serve to ruin
the lives of our
young people.

Yours truly,
Interested.

UWI Libraries