Al :- Gobernador

Y Secretario de Estado

De :- Arturo Morales Carrión

Les envío fotocopia de un interesante recorte sobre los líderes políticos de las Antillas Británicas.

cc:- Lic. Trías Monge
Oxonian Coalition in the Caribbean
From ERIC DOWNTON

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

WITH less than a year to go before the initial rite of Federal elections, the pattern of party politics in the British West Indies is still fluid and undefined. Elections are due during the first quarter of next year to choose a House of Representatives for the West Indies Federation.

The men and women returned will largely be responsible for preparing the Federation for eventual independence and Commonwealth status. But so far no political thread has been woven to string together in neat party rows the lively local groups in a dozen islands, with 10 separate colonial administrations, scattered across 1,800 miles of the Caribbean's turquoise seas.

Three men dominate the West Indies political scene today. All three are of Negro extraction and thus had plantation slaves among their forebears. All three studied at Oxford. They are expected to work together in a loose coalition to fight the elections.

Likely Premier

Mr Norman Washington Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, leader of the Jamaican People's National Party, is best known abroad. The presumption here is that he is likely to be the Federation's first Prime Minister.

Dr. Eric Williams, Trinidad's Chief Minister, is the latest arrival. A university professor and an official of the United National Convention, he is expected to reform the Trinidad National Movement in January, 1957, and within a few months later be elected on a crusading platform promising social and economic improvements.

Mr. Lindsay Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, is the third man. He tends to be over-shadowed in the politics of his country by his colleagues. Messrs. Manley and Adams have helped dominate the Caribbean Federal Association.

But Williams, Manley, and Adams have far declined to merge his People's National Movement in this federal organization, although he appears to be completely obedient to it.

The three men are known to have had some interesting doctrinaire discussions, with Manley's views in a class by themselves. In nature, Dr. Williams apparently desires to preserve a free hand in freedom from trouble. But so far no signs of an acute desire to attract foreign capital to Trinidad and the West Indies to believes in the path of racial lines. He does not wish to wear a ticket that may give the impression that he is a Socialist with a bent towards nationalization schemes.

Opposition Plan

Sir Alexander Bustamante, the colourful Jamaican Opposition leader, and Mr. Manley's cousin, known throughout the islands as Busta, is on a tour of discussion about the formation of a federal party of opposition to oppose the Manley-Williams-Adams trio. At home in the West Indies, he will appeal to Mr. Manley a lot of trouble. His federal political line will probably be aimed against Socialism as represented by the trio of Old Oxonian.

Nowadays these three carefully avoid any expression of extreme Socialist method, although they are sound like "moderate" Socialists. They all seem to be in a period of appreciating the economic aid the administrative structure and some of the traditions heretofore by Britain. They all insist that for the foreseeable future, the Federation's only course is to press forward with nations within the Commonwealth.

Their political exemplar among world leaders, however, undoubtedly is Nehru. An observer feels that the model themselves on the Pandits' international outlook.

Regionally, they admire Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico, a man building up his country's economy.

Domestically, they find his basic political principles similar to their own, in that they are seeking of a non-racial society lacking in politics with an encouraging degree of new economic development.