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**General Working Document #1**

**An Annotated Bibliography of  
Agricultural Development in Guyana**

**Kenneth P. Jameson**

**Development Studies Program  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development**

**December 1977**

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This document does not bear the approval of the United States Agency for International Development. It is offered as a service to persons interested in and working in or on agriculture in Guyana and may be used by them.

## INTRODUCTION

Under an arrangement between the Development Studies Program and Latin America Bureau's Rural Development Division, this bibliography has been prepared to bring together in referenced form materials on agricultural development in Guyana. Work on the bibliography began in Washington in November 1977, and this was followed up during a two-week trip to Guyana in early December of the same year.

Given the abbreviated nature of the time period for the undertaking, it should be apparent that the bibliography cannot hope to be exhaustive. There are two sorts of information which time and distance did not allow to be incorporated. The first are the materials in British Libraries on Guyana. In many cases these provide a wealth of historical information on former colonies. The inability to include such studies in any complete form also led to a concentration on post-independence citations. A second source which is still potentially fruitful are the various journals which are published on Caribbean affairs. Some of them were carefully combed for articles on Guyana, but others such as Caribbean Studies had to be bypassed. One other group of studies were generally omitted. These were the narrowly technical agronomic studies. Some general studies of an agronomic nature were incorporated, but persons interested in technical issues of this nature would do well to examine the bibliography of Knee referenced in the "Note on Bibliographies" which follows.

The form in which the bibliography entries appear is based on the guidelines provided in the University of Chicago Manual of Style, though a number of modifications have been made. Most technical reports and shorter studies have the number of pages listed. Library locations for materials not commonly available are given in brackets, along with call numbers in cases where cataloguing is not excellent. The library may be identified by consulting the list of abbreviations.

In addition, subject matter notations are listed on the right hand side of the entry. The abbreviations used are as follows:

- Cr - Credit
- G - General Treatment
- M - Marketing
- N - Nutrition
- S - Statistics
- T - Technology
- V - Village Level Studies

W - Water Control and Irrigation

Y/E - Income Distribution/Employment

One final note on topical coverage should be added. In comparison with earlier bibliographies in this series, there is a greater coverage provided to studies which deal with the functioning of micro groups such as villages, and to studies of a "political economic" nature. This is a very conscious decision and reflects what should be an obvious fact: that there are many factors which affect the welfare of persons in rural areas that are not simply technically determined, and that the very definition of welfare will differ across different patterns of societal organization. Both of these factors imply that agricultural development must be viewed from a holistic perspective, taking in many of these factors, and it cannot simply be seen as a technically given process.

I would also like to thank all of those who aided me in this effort. In Washington I had the assistance of Nancy Dillman, Mary Ann Hayes, and Larry Kolka, as well as the DSP Librarian, Ann Snuggs. In Guyana, the collaboration I received was outstanding, on the part of Librarians, of government technicians and of those in international agencies. Since a high percentage of the materials are not published their aid was invaluable.

## A NOTE ON BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The work for this bibliography has benefitted substantially from similar works already in existence. It would be useful to indicate some of these in case a researcher has an interest which is different from agricultural development.

Knee, C.D., "Agricultural Research in Guyana: 1920-1977," Agricultural Research Council of the National Science Research Council, Georgetown, October, 1977, 146 p.

This bibliography was compiled over an 18-month period under a technical assistance agreement with the U.K. Overseas Development Ministry. It concentrates on agronomic research but has a section on rural sociology and on other such general topics. Entries are organized according to AGRIS codes-subjects- and it has an author, a subject, and a geographical index. I would like to thank Dr. Pat Munroe and Dr. R.U. Downer of NSRC for making available their copy to me. Plans call for publication of the bibliography in February, 1978, and it will be an essential source for anyone working in agriculture in Guyana.

David, Wilfred L., "A Bibliography of Recent Reports Relating to the Economy of Guyana." Georgetown: Development Planning Team, Ministry of Economic Development, 1970. AIDG

Contains 494 references listed by subject area which roughly corresponds to ministry divisions. Contains mostly Guyanese government reports or papers, but also has material from the UN, AID, etc.. Very helpful guide.

CPL (Council of Planning Librarians), Guyana: A Bibliography on National Development, 1966-1976, compiled by Mary Barta Thomas.

The bibliography is available from CPL, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856, USA. It is organized by subject headings and contains information available in the United States. It is a valuable source for general information on all segments of the experience of Guyana. Unfortunately, it does not cover materials in British Libraries.

AID, Technical Assistance Bureau, Office of Agriculture, Bibliography of the Soils of the Tropics, Vol. II, "Tropics in General and South America," Washington, 1977.

On pages 142-153, this study lists information on Guyana in alphabetical order and without annotation. To some degree there is an overlap with the study by Knee.

National Library of Guyana, Guyanese National Bibliography, annual volumes 1975, 1976, quarterly since. c/c 2 1791 UGL

Provides a listing of books printed in Guyana based on materials deposited at the national Library. Provides a Dewey decimal listing, an alphabetical listing, and a listing of publishers.

In addition, there are a series of shorter and more specific bibliographies. Among them are:

Bank of Guyana, "A Bibliography of Documents Relating to the Economy of Guyana," Georgetown, 1968 HC 207 UGL

Gordon, K. and H. Chesney, "A Bibliography of Soil Science Research in Guyana," Georgetown, Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, 1973, 40 p. Miag

Government of Guyana, Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, "Bibliography of all Entomological Publications," Georgetown, 1973, np Miag

Guyana National Library, "Guyana and Caribbean Integration: A Bibliography," Georgetown, 1973. HC 153 UGL

National Science Research Council, Forests and Forestry: A Select Bibliography with Special Reference to Guyana, Georgetown, 1977.

Public Library, Georgetown, "A Select Bibliography of the Works of Guyanese and on Guyana," 1967, 51 p. c/c F2361 A1 P8 UGL

Singh S., "Rice: A Selective Bibliography," University of Guyana, nd. SB 191 R5 UGL

University of Guyana, "List of Books on the Amerindians of Guyana," nd., 4p c/c F2380.1 A4 UGL

University of Guyana Library, "A Selection of Documents on Guyana," Georgetown, 1969, 28 p. c/c F2361 A1 Co1 UGL

University of Guyana, "Materials and Information for the Study of Poverty," Georgetown, 1974 HC 79 P 6 UGL

Williams, P., "A Bibliography on Sugar: A Selective Listing," University of Guyana, Georgetown, 1972 HD 9114 W42 UGL

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIDG	AID Mission-Guyana
AIDR	AID Reference Center, Washington
AL	ACTICN Library, Washington
AU	American University
CAS	Central Agricultural Station, Mon Repos - Library
GTU	Georgetown University
GWU	George Washington University
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IICA	Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Science, Georgetown Office Library
LADR	Library, AID Latin American Bureau, Development Resources
LADRB	Bulk File, AID Latin American Bureau, Development Resources
LC	Library of Congress
LTC	Land Tenure Center
MED	Ministry of Economic Development, Georgetown, Guyana
Miag	Ministry of Agriculture, Georgetown, Guyana
NAL	National Agriculture Library
NLG	National Library of Guyana
SD	State Department Library
UGL	University of Guyana, Library

1. ADAMS, Kathleen Joy. The Barania River Caribs of Guyana. V  
PhD Dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles,  
1970. (164 pages) (LC: #73-06271)
- The Upper Barania River Carib population is investigated for changes over time in aspects of its behavioral patterns which have affected its size, distribution and organization relative to resources available in the natural and social environments. Regional influences are examined, and analyses are made of productive activities and patterns of sharing and direct exchange as this small, relatively isolated population has been integrated into a national political economy.
2. ADELATEC, "Prefeasibility Studies for Agroindustries in Guyana:" T  
1. Rice bran Oil  
2. Slaughterhouse and Meat Processing Plant  
3. Hog Breeding and Fattening  
4. Cattle Fattening  
5. Corn and Soybean, 1968 (AID-G)
- Generally assess demand conditions, the technical specifications of the project, the required capital and working capital investments, operating costs and the expected financial results of the effort.
3. AID, Development Assistance Program, FY 1975: Guyana. G  
Department of State, Washington, October 1973
- Gives overview of "traditional" and "new" strategies being undertaken by government. Set at primarily a macro level though an effort is made to set priorities among "sectors" drawing heavily on the goals expressed in Guyana's 1972-76 plan.
4. ABE, Merlin. "Observations and Comments on Small Industry of Guyana", USAID/Guyana Development Corporation, 1967 (?) T  
(20 pages, charts) (AIDR)
- Examines 79 different firms in Guyana with a view to their production conditions and to potential gains in efficiency. Many of the firms are of the agribusiness variety and thus link in with agriculture.
5. AMERINDIAN Lands Commission, Report, Georgetown, 1969, (237 pages) V  
(NLG: 333.109881)
- A useful compilation of information concerned with land claims of Amerindians. Data are given on ethnography, on various agricultural industries, on local government and on social services. Recommendations are given on resolution of claims. A survey was carried out on actual land use.

6. ARANETA, Enrique and Phillip Singer. 'Hinduization and Creolization in Guyana: The Plural Society and Basic Personality', Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 16, September 1967, pp 221-236 (AU) V
- Africans and Indians are characterized as separate closed cultural systems, resulting from separate basic personalities and group identities. Guyanization represents political power for the assertion and maintenance of control over territory. If Guyanization is to rely on peaceful means, Indians and Africans must see themselves as more similar than different.
7. ARMSTRONG, Aubrey B., ed. John Morris, Edward Turner, Roxanne Armstrong. Studies in Post-Colonial Society: Guyana, Nashville, Tennessee: African World Press, 1975 (LC: HN 330.B7S87) V,Y/E
- Articles on a range of topics concerning Guyana: History Socio-Cultural, Political and Economic Studies
8. BACCHUS, M.K. "Social Factors in Secondary School Selection in British Guiana," Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 15, March 1966, pp. 40-52 (AU) Y/E
- The common entrance examination is not compulsory and only a relatively small percentage of the eligible school population enter it. Urban children had 3 times more entries for the exam and once presented over 4 times as great a chance of securing a free place than rural children. Farmers who make up 30% of population (1960) had only 10% of the children in secondary schools.
9. BARNETT, D.F. and Della Valle, P.A. "An Analysis of Sugar Production in a Changing Political Environment," The Developing Economies, Volume 14, Number 1. March 1976. pp 85-96 T
- Examines effect of shift from sugar production on corporate estates to small cane farms in Guyana. Utilizes a study of comparative production performances to find that large estates are more efficient but small farms employ more people.
10. BAUMANN, E.W., "Effect of Growth Regulators on Morphological Characteristics, Seed Quality, and Yield of Peanuts in Florida and Guyana," MS Thesis, Univ. of Florida, 1971 (AID-G) T
- Reviews literature on peanuts and field losses in peanuts. Undertook greenhouse and field experiments on various attributes of peanuts both in Florida and in Guyana.
11. BECKFORD, George L., Persistent Poverty: Underdevelopment in Plantation Economies of the Third World, New York: Oxford University Press, 1972 G,Y/E

General analysis of plantation economies of the Third World with particular focus on Brazil, the Caribbean (U.S. South included) in support of the thesis that the plantation influence contributes to persistent underdevelopment. Outlines the general nature of the plantation system; its rise and impact on social change especially in the Caribbean. Examines social and political dimensions of plantation societies to illuminate characteristic patterns which make underdevelopment endemic. Describes recent changes in plantation economics, the rise of corporate enterprises and its impact on the livelihood of the people and the use of land and labor then cites evidence that plantation system creates major misuses of resources and accounts for the prevalence of gross underconsumption, resource under-utilization and poverty. The final chapters set out issues and future possibilities for future transformation and change in Third World nations with plantation economies.

12. BRATT, L., "Forest Industries Development Survey Guyana," UNDP-FAO, Georgetown, 1970, 17 p. and maps (AID-G) T
- Provides overview of forest resources and the organization of forest exploitation. Notes trends in exports and imports of forest products and suggests possibilities for industry expansion.
13. BRETT, Rev. W.H., The Indian Tribes of Guiana (their condition and habits), London. Bell & Daldy 1868 (LC: Microfilm #61420F) V
- Missionary's view of Guyana in the late 19th century. Describes the colonization of the Coast by different European nations and their encounters with the Indian population. Describes in depth various Guyanese tribes; the regions in which they live, their history, cultural works and mores.
14. BOURNE, Compton., "Land Reform in a Sparsely Populated Country with an Indigenous Population", Proceedings of the West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, Vol. 7, 1972, pp. 73-87. (LTC) Y/E,T
- Indicates that land reform is a relevant issue in two areas: the coastal plantations and the interior Amerindian areas. In the first case, delineates the static and dynamic arguments in favor of land reform, basing the argument largely on the 1968 census. The second specifies the situation of the Amerindians based on the claim commission finding, then claims the two are related through the need to do away with plantations.
15. ----. ----. "Political Economy of Indigenous Commercial Banking in Guyana," Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 23, March 1974, pp. 97-126. (LC: H244.56 VOL 23) Cr

The emergence of indigenous banks is a political response to

the economic shortcomings of the foreign banking system -- a desire for independence. State control over the system is another reason for developing Guyana's bank -- i.e. local high risk development loans which foreigners would ignore.

16. BRITISH GUIANA, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture in British Guiana: Census 1954, Vol. 1 #3, Georgetown, 1956. (Miag) S
- Based on a survey - systematic, random : of 1800 farmers. Provides information on tenure, production, input costs, and land use.
17. ----. ----. Commission of Inquiry. Racial Problems in the Public Service. Geneva. International Commission of Jurists. 1965 (SD F 2391.A115) G,Y/E
- The dominance of negros in Guyanas Civil Service is seen as a result of their urban nature. The low rate of East Indian participation is explained as the result of their primary rural orientation. The report sees this changing as more and more East Indians are entering Guyanas Civil Service.
18. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Lands, Food Plants of British Guyana, Georgetown, 67 p. G
- Lists and describes varieties of plants in Guiana: food plants, fruits, nuts, spices, beverage plants.
19. ----. ----. Ministry of Community Development, 1957 (SD:HN330 B74A3) V
- This is a government report of three pilot development programs (Golden Grove - Nabachis, Crabwood Creek, Huis T'Dieren). It describes the objectives and results and includes villagers' attitudes towards the program.
20. ----. ----. Paper Relating to Development Planning, Argosy, Georgetown, 1948, 396 p. (CAS) G
- Presents a "general ten-year plan of development and welfare, 1947-1956," along with a series of reports on specific development projects examined by sub-committees of the main development committee of the legislative council.
21. BROCK, Stanley Edmunds. "Cattle Slayers of Shiurshi-win," Outdoor Life, Vol. 138, November 1966, pp. 66-69. (LC) V
- Describes activities of Pumas and Jaguars that attack cattle in the Savannas of Rupununi. Predators are a problem in this area.
22. CAFFEY, H.R., and J.N. Efferson, "An appraisal of the feasibility of establishing an adequate tropical coastal agricultural research facility in Guyana." College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, Louisiana, 1967. (AID-G) G

Makes a case for a research facility based on little or no experimental evidence. Then assesses the staffing and physical facilities needed for such an undertaking.

23. CAMPBELL, Frank A. "The Guyana National Co-operative Bank," Cr  
New Commonwealth, Vol. 50, No. 2, 1971, pp. 17-19 (SD)

The lending policies of the Bank are geared to small business loans through co-operatives. The Bank is working in rural credit by setting up conferences with various agricultural organizations and attempting to set up branches in the rural areas.

24. ----. ----. "Feeding Guyana by 1976", World Development, G  
Vol. 1, March/April 1973, pp. 4-5.

This article highlights some of the more successful projects in Guyana's efforts toward self-reliance. These include the Matthew's Ridge/Arakaka/Port Kaituma Complex in the NW District, which provides a livelihood for hundreds of farming families. The people of Guyana are cooperating and making changes to promote self-reliance. Land cooperatives are continually being established.

25. CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, Appraisal Report on Feeder Roads - M  
Guyana, December 1976 (LADR)

Provides overview of the economy, concentrating on the agricultural sector. Problems in moving paddy rice to processing facilities are noted and estimates made of benefits to be gained by improving transport. Farm level estimates of net income are made and official prices of output given.

26. CONSORTIUM FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, "Report on Design and Execution of Livestock Development Programs to Guyana" G  
Ministry of Agriculture, AID 211 D Grant, April 6, 1976.  
( LA/DR )

Reports on substudies on livestock production. Gives results of study of characteristics of livestock producers; of attempts to supplement with phosphorus; of alternative herd management systems; and of the Guyana livestock model which was simulated using Texas data.

27. CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL, 2000 Abstracts on T  
Cassava, Vol. 1, Cali, Colombia, 1975 (IICA)

Contains extensive annotations on cassava, some of which are country specific. Many general items cover Guyana as well.

28. CHESNEY, H., "The Major Constraints on the Commercial Production of Corn in Guyana" in Proceedings Tenth West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, 1976, pp. 22-29 (Miag) T
- After indicating the general situation of corn in Caricom specifies the technical and managerial constraints to expanding output.
29. Chu, R., "A Pedological Investigation of Selected Soils in the Intermediate Savanna of Guyana," Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Florida, 1973, 215 p. (AID-6) T
- An intensive evaluation from a series of perspectives of the soil of the intermediate savannah.
30. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the Sugar Industry in Guyana, Report, Georgetown, 1968, 139 p. (Miag) G
- Provide a history of the industry, its labor relations and its wage structure. Also examines the possibility and desirability of expanding small-scale cane farming pointing out that in 1966 only 20,000 tons of the 288,000 produced came from small farms.
31. COX, Milo and R. Newberg, "Preliminary Sector Analysis of Agriculture in Guyana," Washington, 1969 (AID-6) G
- A general overview of agriculture designed to isolate areas where projects might be developed. They deal heavily with rice production but also examine credit, water, and interior lands in a general fashion.
32. CUMMINGS, L., ed. "Essequibo Islands: Land Tenure and Land Use," Department of Geography, University of Guyana (Occasional Paper #2), 1973, 90 p. (LTC) V
- A compilation of a variety of student research projects on the area covering topics such as nutrition and diet, land tenure, urban economy, coconut production and out-migration. The total make for a rather complete descriptive study of these micro societies.
33. CUMMINGS, Leslie P., The Canals Polder (an Inventory), Dept. of Geography, University of Guyana, Guyana, 1971 (LC HD539.G85C83) V
- An inventory of observations and data recorded during a study of land use changes with the Canals Polder, West Bank Demara, Guyana. Includes data on geomorphology, soil, rainfall, historical land uses, and a multitude of censuses taken concerning various aspects of the local populations and estates - (e.g. racial distribution, education, religion)

34. DAGON, R., "Current Agricultural Practices Among the Waiwai," Department of Geography, McGill University (Savanna Research Series #8), 23 p. (LTC) V

Results of several visits to Kanashen in the Essequibo River, a village undergoing rapid population growth. Describes agriculture and varieties of food crops produced.

35. DALY, Verc T., A Short History of the Guyanese People. London. MacMillan Education Ltd. 1975. (SP: F 2381 .D34) G

History of the Guyanese people from pre-colonial to present independence. It details the struggles of the Guyanese people to achieve independence and self-sufficiency from Europeans.

36. DAVID, Wilfred L., The Economic Development of Guyana, 1953-1964, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1969. 399 p.

Analyzes Guyana's present economic situation, including major sectors -- agriculture/forestry and mining -- and a report on trade and financing. It also describes the country's population trends, employment and income patterns. A look into future development planning and recommendations for such apply the studies made in the body of the book.

37. DAVID, W., "Economic Planning in Guyana: Historical Review and Evaluation," Department of Economics and Business Administration, University of Guyana, 20 p. (CAS) G

After an initial introduction to the general field of planning, examines various philosophies of planning. Then he reviews the experience with planning since 1945, ending with a review of the 1966-72 plan.

38. DAVID, Wilfred L., Planning from Below (Local Government Reform, Rural Reconstruction, Regional Decentralization and the Ten-Year Development Plan), Development Planning Team, Ministry of Economic Development, July 1970 - (LC JS2573.D37) G

Sets out a new development strategy whereby the development effort is localized -- the overall national plan is made up of plans of various regions, manpower and expertise in development is mobilized at the local level. Discusses national and local government reforms, regional planning, rural reconstruction and development, and the concepts of co-operativism and self-help.

39. DAVIS, Horace B. "The Decolonization of Sugar in Guyana" Caribbean Studies, Vol 7, Oct. 1967, pp. 35-57 (IDB) G,Y/E

Examines the process of sugar cane production under colonization and gives evidence for the difficulty of decolonization. It presents the costs per acre of peasant sugar cane cultivation, which explains the strong movement toward cooperatives. It is a good summary of this particular production sector.

40. DESPRES, Leo A., Cultural Pluralism and Nationalist Politics in British Guiana. Chicago. Rand McNally, 1967 310 p. illus. G

A case study of Guyana's nationalist political movement with special reference to the socio-cultural system in which it developed. Examines the two ethnic blocs of Guyana: The East Indians and Afro-Guyanese and their differential relations with each other. Also treats the country's institutions (gov't, education, religion, and economy)

41. DESPRES, L.A., "Differential Adaptations and Micro-Cultural Evolution in Guyana," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 25, Spring 1969, pp. 14-44. (AU) G,Y/E

Within each environment Africans and East Indians fill different niches and thus they tend not to compete with one another on a day to day basis. It is this process which helps maintain cultural differences. Because of the different environments the East Indians and Africans have found their places by readapting their cultural systems.

42. DOWNER, A., "Cotton in Guyana," Agronomy Review Series, Agricultural T Research Center, April, 1973, 14 p. (CAS)

Provides a history of cotton in general and in Guyana. Gives results of experimental growing in Guyana in 1972 at three sites and a review of the cotton development program.

43. -----, -----, "Factors Affecting Fertility of Selected Brown Sand Soils of Guyana," unpublished PhD thesis, University of Florida, 1972, 235 p. (AID-G) T

An extensive investigation of the brown sand area around Ebini in the intermediate Savannah. Samples were taken and analyzed extensively using laboratory techniques.

44. DOWNER, A.V., "A Review of the Development of Agriculture in Guyana," Presented to seminar on Rationalization of Research in Agriculture and Related Fields, Georgetown, nd, 34 p. (AID-G) G
- Provides a very nice historical overview of the people and processes which created Guyana's agriculture in all dimensions. As he says "(agricultural development was) the development of a sugar industry in Guyana. Sugar displaced tobacco, replaced cotton, suppressed cassava and plantains but supported rice."
45. DUKHIA, John L., "Marketing Arrangements and the Demand for Beef in Guyana," in Proceedings Tenth West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, 1976, pp. 141-156 (Miag) M
- Gives overview of beef consumption in the Caribbean, then schematizes the beef marketing system, and the factors affecting the demand for help. Then he estimates income elasticities of demand and projects demand to 1950.
46. ----, ----, "Regional Agricultural Planning in Guyana - A Mathematical Programming Approach," Thesis for M.S., University of Guelph, 1973. (AID-G) T
- Divides Guyana into 12 agricultural regions and examines eight different food crops. He specifies production and consumption patterns by region and estimates interregional transport costs. He then uses optimization techniques to indicate 1976 production patterns which would minimize production and transport costs.
47. DUMONT, Maurice, "Urban Planning in Guyana," pp. 66-72, in S. Antonini, ed., Urban and Regional Planning in the Caribbean, Florida, Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institute, 1976. G
- Indicates the efforts to organize and control the urbanization process which competes with agriculture for land resources.
48. DUMONT, R., Planning Agricultural Development: Report to the Government of British Guiana, FAO, Rome, 1963, 71 p. (Miag) G
- One of the few truly comprehensive integrated studies of agriculture in Guyana. Based on field surveys during 1962. Many of the conditions of agriculture have changed, but many of his insights still seem highly relevant.
49. EBINI LIVESTOCK RESEARCH STATION, "Summary of Research Activities," nd, 152 p. (AID-G) T
- A compilation of 16 papers on the results of experimental research at the Ebini Station which deal with performance of different breeds, different postures, different management schemes.

50. EDEN, M., "The Savanna Ecosystem - Northern Rupunini, British Guiana," Savannah Research Series #1, Dept. of Geography, McGill University, 1964, 216 p. (CAS) G,T
- Provides a treatment of the environment of the area with a series of ecosystematic studies on soil, water, plant growth, and the regional system and genetic evolution of the area.
51. EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE, Princeton, N.J., "Guyana Educational Testing Program; report of a visit to Guyana," Sept. 1968. S.D. Melville, 7 p. (AIDR) (GY 371.264 M531) G
- Gives a short description of the Guyanese school system, remarking that the worst problem is the shortage of secondary schools. It then examines the existing examination system used to admit students to the secondary level and suggests improvements in the method.
52. EXPERIENCE, INC., "A Study to Determine the Feasibility of Supplying Guyana with Dairy Products," July 1975 (AID-G) T
- Attempts to assess the conditions for milk production. Isolate demand and supply, constraints to growth of production, and potential areas for production. Then develops a dairy development plan designed to increase supplies.
53. FERNANDES, P., "Pasture Programs for the Tropics," Carnation Genetic Seminars, Modesto, Calif.; June, 1977, np, appr.150 (AID-G) T
- An extensive study of potential pastures for use in various geographic zones of South America. Fernandes was Executive Chairman of the Livestock Development Company in Guyana, and thus many of his results will apply there particularly.
54. FLETCHER, R., "The Experience and Major Constraints on the Commercial Production of Soyabeans in Guyana," in Proceedings Tenth West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, 1976, pp. 229-240 (Miag) T
- After indicating the value of soyabeans, he gives their history in Guyana. He then assesses the potential production of the country and the production agronomy of the crop.
55. FLETCHER, A., The Land and People of Guianas, Philadelphia, Pa., J.B. Lippincott, 1966, 149 p. illus. (IDB) G
- This book gives a general overview of the Guianas, concentrating on the area's history and culture. Pages 25-73 (Chapters 4-7) are devoted to Guyana, giving a good general introduction to the country, including land, people, industry and resources, and government and politics.

56. FAD, Report on the Soil Survey Project British Guiana T  
 Rome, 1966. (AL) Guyana S591 F655x
- This study includes a good land capability map set, along with soil maps. It would be useful to anyone thinking of agricultural planning and includes a section on crop suitability.
57. FERKISS, Barbara and Victor C. "Race and Politics in Trinidad and Guyana" in World Affairs, v.134, No. 1 (Summer 1971) 5-23. G
- Racial conflict is a major focus of political division, and this study documents how this is happening in Trinidad and Guyana.
58. FROST, David B. The Climate of the Rupununi Savannas. V  
 Montreal. McGill University, 1968. 92 p. (Savanna Research Project, Savanna research series, no. 12) (AL)
- Study of climate and geography of Rupununi Savannas. Conclusion is that climate varies significantly within the area and that these affect the forest savanna boundary.
59. GLASGOW, Roy Arthur, Guyana: A Historical Analysis of a Contemporary Problem, PhD Dissertation, The American University, 1967 (LC: microfilm #67-12, 551) G
- Study is divided into three periods; the Plantation society, Creole society and the post-World War II period.
60. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA, Bank of Guyana, Economic Bulletin, S  
 Georgetown, annual (most recent October, 1976) (AID-6)
- Contains summary of macroeconomic indicators including major crops. Presents financial flows in the economy.
61. ----. ----. Bank of Guyana, "World Demand for and G  
 Production of Some Agricultural Products," 40 pp, 1974 (AID-6)
- Examines projections of world demand for milk, meat, coarse grains, sugar, rice. Presents the FAO model on which projections are based.
62. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, "Agricultural T  
 Research Guyana," Mon Repos, Guyana (CAS)
- Volumes are compilations of research reports on work carried out at Mon Repos, near Georgetown. Date of existing volumes are: Vol I, 1967; II, 1968; III-1969; IV, 1971-76.

63. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA, Ministry of Agriculture, The Farm Journal of Guyana, irregular (AID-G) G
- Has a variety of articles on agriculture ranging from "the future of rice" to "recipes for all." Provides basic information of concern to farmers in a readable form.
64. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture. The Intermediate Savannahs report. Intermediate Savannah Agriculture Development Project, Guyana. Vol. 1-7. TAMS Agricultural Development Group and Aubrey Barker Associates. (AID-G) M,T,V
- Provides an in-depth analysis of the intermediate savannah area in the North-eastern section of the country in Berbice county. General background materials are given in vols. I-II, while specific projects are analyzed in Vols. III-V. Volume VI looks at settler questions and VII provides the appendices.
65. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, "Plan for the Development of the Northwest Region, 1972-76," Georgetown, nd, 37 p. and appendices (CAS) S,V
- Summarizes investment plan and various programs to be implemented in the areas of the Northwest. Not based on survey material.
66. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, "Pomeroon River Floods," Halcrow and Partners - Aubrey Barker, London, 1976, 24 p. and appendices (CAS) W
- Examines factors in the water flow in the Pomeroon including wind speed and evaporation and added water releases. Examines 8 possible solutions and makes recommendations.
67. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, Quarterly Digest of Agricultural Statistics, Resource Development Planning Division, Guyana, January-March, 1977, 48 p. (CAS) S
- Compiles production and price information on the major crops and on their inputs. Also has indications of marketings, imports and exports and world market prices.
68. ----. ----. Ministry of Agriculture, "Report," FAO Guyana Consultant, Regional Programs on Production and Productivity, Georgetown, January, 1976, 32 p. (Miag) G
- Develops an overview of the agricultural sector, relating it to government policy and programs. Examines the various governmental bodies involved in agriculture and their performance as well as performance by crops.

69. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA, Ministry of Economic Development, Government Printing Office 1974 (SD: HC 207 A31) S
- Gives figures for economic sectors in 1975. All sectors are covered in the report including agricultural production, etc. Production except for sugar trended upwards but this significant increase in gross domestic product must be linked to prices on the export market which showed upward sharp movements not increases in production.
70. ----. ----. Ministry of Economic Development, Guyana Annual Statistical Abstract, - Georgetown. annual (MED) S
- The major compendium of economic and social indicators. Contains most of the data published in more specialized locations.
71. ----. ----. Ministry of Economic Development, Household Expenditure Survey, 1969-1970, Part 1, nd., 62 p. (no other parts available) (MED) S,Y/E
- Results of a survey carried out to develop market basket weights for the consumer price index. Describes methodology and mode of operation of survey. Then presents price indices based on results. Only information on actual consumer expenditures are the derived weights. Previous surveys were carried out in 1942 and in 1956. There are plans for another survey, but budgetary limitations may hamper them.
72. ----. ----. Ministry of Economic Development, Quarterly Statistical Digest, Georgetown (AID-G) S
- Extensive summary of economic indicators including disaggregated price series and internal trade.
73. ----. ----. Ministry of Economic Development, "Report of the Taskforce on the Reorganization of the Matthew Ridge/Arakaka/Kaituma Complex, Georgetown, February, 1976, 158 p. V
- Deals with the Northwest Region of the country, presenting the basic economic activities in the government sector along with suggestions for further development and for reorganization.
74. ----. ----. Ministry of Economic Development, Second Development Plan, 1972-76, Georgetown, nd, 372 p. (AID-G) G,S
- After providing a perspective on planning and the plan it summarizes the general thrust of the program along with roles of various groups and sectors. It then indicates the sector programs, basically laying out the investment allocations.
75. ----. ----. Ministry of Education, A Digest of Educational Statistics, Georgetown (Miag) S
- An annual which appeared at least 3 times, 1968-1970, it compiles the fiscal and operational information of the education system and

presents it broken down by geographic region.

76. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA, Ministry of Education, "Report on Education for the IBRD," November, 1967, 636 p. (Miag) S,Y/E
- We had available only Volume III. The study pulls together information from the previous censuses and from the Manpower Survey of 1965. It then deals in manpower planning terms with the questions of education.
77. ----. ----. Ministry of Health. Report of the Ministry of Health for 1969. (SD: RA 221 .G99A3) N
- Gives a background of health services in Guyana. There was a shortage of doctors in 69, together with a low level of investment in medical facilities, but no shortage of hospital beds.
78. ----. ----. Ministry of Information and Culture, Grow More Food, Georgetown, 1971, 95 p. (NLG) G
- Book has two parts: a history of Guyanas agriculture along with a rationale and information on the five-year plan; and a compilation of leaflets prepared for the "grow more food campaign". Its cry is "To the Land, Comrades!"
79. ----. ----. Ministry of Finance, Annual Statistical Abstract of Guyana 1970, Georgetown, 1970. (LC HA 1037.G85S83) S
- Wide variety of statistics in areas of weather, population and vital statistics, migration, crime and justice, transport and communication, education, labor, agriculture, mining, external trade, banking, insurance, finance, and corporatives, national income and balance of payments, etc..
- In agriculture has data on production in sugar, rice, and livestock, on import and export of agricultural commodities, average weekly employment, and earnings in sugar industry.
80. ----. ----. Ministry of Labor. Report on a Survey of Manpower Requirements and the Labor Force: British Guyana, 1965, 5 vols. S, Y/E  
nd. (AIDR: GY 331)  
G 986 )
- An extensive survey was carried out on a variety of aspects of the labor force. It provides extensive information on jobs available, on unemployment, on income of the employed, and on general labor market functioning. The main concentration is on manufacturing and government employment. Complete information is given on the development of the sample frame and other aspects of the sampling procedure.

81. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA, Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, Annual Technical Staff Conference, Report, 1976 200 p. (IICA) T
- Presents a series of reports on activities of Ministry section, as well as papers on particular problems faced in the agricultural sector.
82. ----. ----. Ministry of National Development and Agriculture and University of Guyana, East Bank Resource Survey, 4 vols. Georgetown, 1974 (Miag) Cr,M,S, U
- The area covered is the riverine area on the east side of the Demerara River above Georgetown extending to the Soesdyke-Linden Highway. It provides a catalogue of information available from survey records, rainfall measurements, soil surveys, land use estimates, social services, housing, entertainment, markets, land tenure and agriculture, industry, etc.
83. ----. ----. Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, "Farm Size, Distribution, and Tenancy Patterns: Annandale to Left Bank Supenaam River, Essequibo," August, 1973, 24 p. (Miag) S,V,Y/I
- A survey of certain areas peripheral to the Tapakuma scheme in response to a request from Harza Associates. Presents tabulations by size of holding and type of tenure.
84. ----. ----. Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, Gazeteer of Guyana, Georgetown, 1974, 182 p. c/c F2364 (UGL) G
- Has place names, road mileages and maps. A useful tool for any survey work in outlying areas.
85. ----. ----. Report of a Commission of Inquiry into the Sugar Industry in Guyana, Government Printing, Georgetown, 1968 (LADRB) G, Y/E
- Gives a history of the industry along with an extensive treatment of the wage determination process. Has treatment of large scale versus small scale producers.
86. GRANT, C.H., "Rural Local Government in Guyana and British Honduras," Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 16, March 1967, pp. 57-76 (AU) V
- The major local government institutions in Guyana are the village councils and the county district councils. The small size of villages in Guyana is mainly responsible for the poor development of the councils; also most of the power is held in national hands because of village size.

87. GREENE, John Edward. "Participation, Integration and Legitimacy as Indicators of Developmental Change in Politics of Guyana," Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 21, September 1972, pp. 243-283. G, Y/E
- Because of the high level of political participation, Guyana's development potential is very encouraging. Political integration is reduced by cultural, political cleavages and legitimacy is impaired by factionalism and racial alignment.
88. ----. ----. "The Politics of Economic Planning in Guyana." Social and Economic Studies. Vol. 23, No. 2. June 1974, p. 186-203 G
- Examines "co-operative socialism" as a development goal for Guyana and the 1972-76 development plan as a manifestation of that goal. It then identifies and seeks solutions for problems which impede the politics of planning for change in Guyana.
89. GUYANA AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT BANK, "Agricultural Credit Performance During 1976," Georgetown (AID-G) Cr. S
- Provides detailed breakdown of credit provided by type of crop, size of loan, geographical area, etc.
90. GUYANA MARKETING CORPORATION, Annual Statistical Abstract, 1st edition, Georgetown, 1976 (IICA) M,S
- The marketing corporation plays a major role in the wholesale and retail agricultural markets with the exception of rice and sugar cane. This publication gives amounts and values of purchases and sales of meat, fish, edible oils, provisions, etc. There are historical statistics often dating to 1964 and breakdowns by region.
91. GUYANA, Prime Minister (Burnham). British Guyana (Guyana) development programme (1966-1972). Georgetown. The Government Printery, 1966 (AL) G,S
- Gives an overview of the development strategy, details development projects in various sectors and includes an entire section on Agricultural development, divided into sections on land development, drainage and irrigation, general agricultural position Guyana countryside, future surveys of major industries, and problems and general strategy in the framework of the Seven Year Plan (1966-72).
92. GUYANA RICE CORPORATION, Georgetown, Ten Steps to High Yields of Paddy. H. Madramootoo. June 1971. 1v. (AIDR) T
- Gives basic information on what rice requires to grow well

and the techniques that should be used to maximize production.

93. GUYSUCO, Project Evaluation Unit, "Cassava Project Reports," (AID-G) Georgetown T  
A series of seven reports on cassava as of January, 1977, reporting results of a number of experiments on cassava cultivation with different varieties and different soil types.
94. GYANCHAND, "Report on the Three-Year Plan, 1964-65-66 for British Guyana," Central Planning Division, Georgetown, 1963, 367 p. G,S  
What appears to be an example of "planning without facts" is actually an interesting effort to bring together much of the scattered information on the economy and to suggest what might be worthwhile courses to pursue in its further development.
95. HAMMONS, V., "Impact of Cross Cultural Contact on Amerindian Land Use," Dept. of Geography, University of Guyana, 19 p. (LTC) V,Y/E  
Views situations where remnants of pre-industrial cultures co-exist with industrialized cultures. Sees many policies as based on "paternalistic racist mentality," claims cash income has changed function of land use, making it more differentiated.
96. HANLEY, Eric, "Rice Politics and Development in Guyana," in Oxaal, Barnett and Booth, Beyond the Sociology of Development, London, Routledge, Keegan and Paul, 1971 G  
Traces the post-1950 development of the rice industry, emphasizing the political factors which determined government policy. He claims the dominant factor was the PPP's price policy which provided substantial incentive to production until the change of government in 1964.
97. USAID, Harza Engineering - Aubrey Barker Associates, "Tapa-kuma Project Feasibility Report," Chicago, Ill., 1973, 3 vols. (AID-G) S,V,W,  
Y/E  
Aubrey Barker Associates, "Black Polder Feasibility Report," Chicago, Ill., 1974, 3 vols. (AID-G)  
Report on investigations carried out to examine the feasibility of expanding the Tapakuma Project on the Essequibo and the Black Bush Polder Project in Berlice. Volume I of each study contains reports on project setting, structure, and feasibility. Volumes II and III contain appendices on the various technical sub-studies. Farm level surveys were carried out.

98. HAZENBERT, Earl, Guyana Development Corporation, "The Production and Feasibility of Growing Corn and Soybeans in Guyana," Georgetown, 1969, 50 p. (AID-G) T
- Based on secondary information and U.S. experience attempts to suggest the fundamental questions which would have to be answered for soybean or corn production in Guyana on a large scale.
99. HENSON, R., "Cattle Ranching and Amerindian Agricultural Development in the Rupununi Savannah's of Guyana," nd., 33 p. (AID-G) V,Y/E
- Describes resources of Rupununi along with its livestock; isolates production problems and solutions and concludes that extensive ranching on a low input-output basis is best use of land. Feels Rupununi has low priority in terms of investment resources.
100. HOLDEN, P., "Agricultural Credit in Guyana", USAID, Guyana, 1968, 10 p. (AID-G) Cr
- Surveys sources of credit and gives indications of conditions which will affect the way in which credit is used.
101. HOLDER, N. et al. "Supplemental Feeding of Beef Cattle Grazing Pangolagrass Pastures on the Intermediate Savannahs of Guyana," M.Sc., Univ. of Florida, 1972 (AID-G) 198 p. T
- Reviews literature of factors affecting beef cattle performance and on forage growth. Reports on an experiment varying amounts of supplemental feed and minerals and controlling for origin and sex of animals. Experiment was carried out at Ebini Livestock Station in Guyana.
102. ----. ----. et al, "The Problems of Pasture Management in the Development of the Livestock Industry in Guyana," in Proceedings Tenth West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, 1976, pp. 124-140 (Miag) T
- Surveys the location of cattle raising in Guyana, the production conditions, vegetation, pasture utilization and pasture legumes in the various areas. Also gives an idea of modes of improving the pasture along with some experimental data. Reviews various management schemes.
103. HASKER, P., "A Preliminary Study of the Economic Potential for Beef Cattle, Grain, and Legume Seed Production in the Intermediate Savannahs of Guyana Using a Linear Programming Model," Univ. of Florida, 1973, 94 p. (AID-G) T
- Very descriptive title. Looks at combination of corn, peanuts, soybeans, vinga peas and beef cattle which minimize capital for a given income. Developed budgets from secondary sources.

104. HOPE, Kempe R. and Wilfred David. "Planning for Development in Guyana: The Experience from 1945 to 1973." Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 27, Spring 1974, pp. 27-46. G
- Traces the evolution and ramifications of development planning in Guyana. 1945-1973: assesses its quality, analyzes its merits and demerits, and offers suggestions and recommendations for future planning.
- The major criticism was that development plans 1945-1972 were more concerned with being consistent and thus, were full of mis-conceptions and misguided macroeconomic growth targets. The plans neglected the private sector participation in the economy and gave little or no consideration to rural development. Improving planning strategies in these areas as well as improving level domestic savings and manpower planning and assessment are some of the suggestions for future planning.
105. HOPE, Kempe R. "National Cooperative Commercial Banking and Development Strategy in Guyana," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Vol. 34, July 1975, pp. 309-322 (IDB) Cr
- Examines the impact of the Guyanan National Cooperative Bank and the "New" Development Strategy for 1972-1976 on the promotion of growth and development in Guyana's economy and on the promotion of the cooperative sector to aid in this development. Discusses the Bank's strategy and its success so far in encouraging savings and financing cooperatives. Recommendations are made concerning future cooperativism and the GNCB in Guyana's development plans.
106. ----, ----. "The Role of Government Expenditure in the Economic Development in Guyana (1960-1970), American Economist, Vol. 16, Fall 1972, pp. 166-174 (GTU) G, Y/E
- Government expenditures make up about 1/4 of Guyana's total annual flow of income generated in the economy. Mentions the need for reducing unemployment and developing infrastructure.
107. HUGGINS, H.D., An Economic Survey of Dairy-Farming in East Demerara, Dept. of Agriculture, British Guiana, 1943 (LC: SF 227.B87D45) G,T,V
- Economic survey carried out in the dairy-farming area of East Demerara, British Guiana. The report is based

on measures of outputs of milk which must reach a minimum level, if farmers earnings are to rise significantly.

108. IBRD, Central America and Caribbean Department, Current Economic Position and Prospects of Guyana, Vol. II, Agriculture, Report CA-4a, October 1, 1970. G,S
- Points out that .2% of land area is in cane which yields 50% of agricultural production. Agricultural production has lagged.
- In rice, they propose concentrating efforts on efficient producers who will tend to be small scale.
- Provides a treatment of agricultural areas: shrimping, lumber, cattle, crop development, always from standpoint of marketed output.
109. ----. Current Economic Position and Prospects of Guyana, 2 vols., Washington, D.C., December 1973 (OADR) G,S
- Provides a general overview of the economy at the time of the visit to the country in early 1973, concentrating primarily on the fiscal and balance of payments area. Provides an overview of the agricultural sector as well as information on trends in the sector.
110. ----. The Economic Development of British Guiana, London. The Johns Hopkins Press, 1953. 366 pages. G
- Reports on status of the colony's economic sectors, with special attention to agriculture, transport and communications, forestry, and industry, mining and power. It sets forth a Five-Year Development Program (1954-58) and briefly reports on the social and public sectors of the colony. It is well supplemented with maps and tables of statistical information.
111. ----., Appraisal of the Tapakuma Irrigation Project: Guyana, Washington, 1974 (IICA) V,W,Y/E
- Provides general analysis of rice industry, followed by specific considerations of the Tapakuma case. Estimates farm budgets and does benefit-cost calculation for project.
112. INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS, "Preliminary Proceeding of the Regional Technical Meeting on Agricultural Research Systems in the Antilles," Port au Prince, Haiti, December, 1977 (IICA) G,T
- Contains extensive information on research and extension efforts in Caribbean. Includes study of agricultural research in Guyana by R. Fletcher.

113. IRVING, B. et al, Guyana, A Composite Monograph, Hato Rey, P.R., Inter-American University Press, 1973. 292 p. (L.C. F2368.G89) G
- The contributors include Brian Irving, Harold Lutchman, Brian Wearing, Yereth Knowles, Ved Duggal, Della Walker, and Alexander Acholonu. The topics deal with politics, history, socioeconomic problems, Amerindian acculturation, and ecological problems of Guyana.
114. IVORY, Boyd, "Final Report: Industrial Development Service Poultry Specialist," May 30, 1969, 50 p. and pictures. (AID-G) T
- A good brief survey of the poultry industry, its organization, problems and possibilities.
115. JAIN, Shail, Size Distribution of Income (A Compilation of Data), World Bank Publication, 1975. Y/E
- Compilation of data on the size distribution of income in both developing and developed countries. The data are broken down into several classification categories: type of population unit, sector, estimates of income shares, measures of income inequality, sample mean of income of the population unit and gross national product per capita.
- (Data on Guyana for the period 1955-56. The data coverage is national based on household units. Table is located on page 45.)
116. JAYAWARDENA, Chandra, Conflict and Solidarity in a Guianese Plantation, University of London's Athlone Press, 1963, (LC: HN 330.B7J2) V
- An analysis of social conflict in two communities of sugar plantation laborers in British Guiana. General discussion of social system, mores and values on sugar plantations -- uses of quantitative data obtained through surveys on such topics as household composition, marriage, caste, occupation, religious affiliation, income, and experience of the law courts.
117. KIRBY, J., "Essequibo Islands: Analysis of Land Use Patterns," Department of Geography, University of Guyana, (Occasional Paper #3, 1973, 85 p.) (LTC) V
- An analytic review of the large amounts of information gathered in student research projects in the area over several years. Assesses the community, the economy, and the rice milling industry. Indicates the likely future of the island.

118. KNAPP, S.G., "Report on the Amerindians of British Guiana and Suggested Development Programmes," 1965, Ottawa, Canada  
CIC F 2380 4ng (UGL) G,V
- Report of a commission in 1965, which is based on some 25 meetings in various parts of the country with Amerindians and their representatives. Fear of land termination is paramount though Knapp makes a series of suggestions for programmes.
119. LANDIS, Joseph B. "Racial Attitudes of Africans and Indians in Guyana" Social and Economic Studies, vol. 22, pp 427-439  
1973 G
- Attempts to assess the relation between racial attitudes and political and social activity.
120. LAYNE, Neville, The Plural Society in Guyana, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles, 1970  
(LC: microfilm #71-16337). G,Y/E
- Examines some macrosociological approaches to the question of social cleavage in Guyanese Society. Investigates extent to which contemporary ecological divisions demonstrate sectional divisions using Census divisions.
121. LEA, D.A.M. A Socio-demographic analysis of St. Ignatius Kumu, Rupununi District. Montreal, McGill University, 1968, 38 p. (Savanna Research Project, Research series, no. 10)  
(AL: Guyana HT431 L42x) V
- Describes socio-demographic patterns of St. Ignatius, including characteristics and statistics on education, occupations, farming, livestock, hunting and fishing, and diet.
122. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, "Kabawer Cattle Ranch Enterprise Profile," Georgetown, nd 20 p and Tables (AID-G) T
- Provides an overview of plans to run the Kabawer Cattle Ranch which was taken over from Booker Bros.. It is an open range ranch of 15,000 acres in the Blairmont Area with a herd of 3,589. It plans to go to 7000 head, fence the lands and run it at a profit with 20 employees at an average salary of \$2,165 per year.
123. LUCIUS, Harold Waddington, Towards a Cooperative System With Special Reference to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. PhD Dissertation, University of Washington, 1972  
(LC: Microfilm #73-3749) G
- Focuses on the development of a Cooperative Economic Systems model as a feasible alternative economic system for the developing countries. The model, once set out, is placed within the general societal system of Guyana with the view

of establishing its feasibility in Guyana.

124. MADRAMOOTOO, H., "Credit for Rice Farmers," Paper for Conference on Agricultural Credit, Georgetown, 1971, 12 p. (AID-G) Cr
- Gives strong argument for additional credit facilities and claims that previous efforts on credit had resulted in substantial increases in production.
125. ----. ----. "Guyana's Rice Industry," Rice Journal, Vol. 5, 1972, pp. 16-18 (NAL) G
- Gives concise summary of all aspects of the Guyanese rice industry, including history, production techniques, and statistics. Reports on agencies involved in promoting rice development.
126. ----. ----. "Problems of Agricultural Production and Productivity," Presented at Symposium on Agriculture, Georgetown, February, 1971, 9 p. (Miag) T
- Assesses the requirements for a well-directed agricultural strategy and the factors which can increase farmer productivity.
127. ----. ----. "The story of rice in Guyana," Guyana Rice Corp. Georgetown, 1973, 52 pp. G
- Presents an overview of the rice industry in Guyana in readable and interesting fashion.
128. MANDLE, Jay R. "The Decline in Mortality in British Guiana, 1911-1960," Demography, Vol. 7, August 1970, pp.301-315 (AU) V, Y/E
- The report gives the background on the decline of mortality rates in Guyana which it attributes to improved sanitation, hygienic and medical conditions. However, the 50% decline in the mortality rate in the past war period was due to the use of DDT to eliminate malaria carrying mosquitos. Infant mortality decline is attributed to improved nutrition and education.
129. ----. ----. The Plantation Economy (Population and Economic Change in Guyana 1938-1960), Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1973. G, Y/E
- Use of economic analysis and statistical data to understand the failure of Guyana to achieve economic development. Describes the rise and expansion of the plantation economy in close relation with demographic changes. One of the closing chapters on "NeoPlantation Economy" raises the current development problems of Guyana -- questions of income distribution, allocation of resources, utilization of labor force etc. Mandle claims that the first priority for development

to be accomplished will have to be the dismantling of the plantation dominance of the economy.

130. MARCUS, George, E. "Incomplete Transformation: Social Change in a Guyanese Rural Community," Caribbean Studies, Vol. 9, Jan. 1970, pp. 27-49. (AU)

This is a study of a colonial plantation run down and then sold to the government. The government distributed the land to local farmers (under a rents system) while encouraging progress through educational and technical assistance. Cultivation then came to be based on rice.

131. MAY, R., "A Systems Model of the Cattle Economy -- A Guyana Application," unpublished PhD Thesis, Purdue University, 1975, 347 p. (AID-G)

Develops a model of the cattle industry of a mathematical sort. Applies it using data gathered on four trips to Guyana from a wide variety of published and unpublished sources.

132. MAYNARD, Inc. "An Analysis of Rice Handling Operations, Methods and Procedures," Prepared for Guyana Rice Marketing Board, Pittsburgh, 1967 (AID-G) M,T

Surveys all of the rice handling facilities of the Board along with all the processes. Then suggests areas where improvements could be made and where better controls could be implemented.

133. MITCHELL, et al, Area Handbook for Guyana, (Washington: GPO, 1969) Chapter 19 treats agriculture. G

Agriculture (including fishing and forestry) accounts for almost a quarter of Guyana's government plans for opening new lands to agriculture in the interior, complicated by requirements for expensive irrigation, drainage, flood and tidal control. Treats the cash economy which due to the impact of the export industries extends into even the most rural villages of the coastal plain. Traditional or cottage industry are virtually non-existent.

134. NARAIN, S. et al, "Land Use Study," Georgetown, 1970, 56 p. and maps (Miag) S,V,W

Provides a catalogue of information on facilities and land use across the entire country, treating water, land, government facilities, electricity, etc.. Has a complete set of maps of this information as well. Only Volumes I and II were available. The complete set is listed as follows:

- Vol. I: Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations  
II: Data on Factors Affecting Land Use  
III: Study Activities

Supporting Papers: 1. Appraisal of Hydrology  
2. Declared Drainage and Irrigation Areas  
3. Land Titles in Guyana

135. NARAIN, S.S., Planning and development of irrigation and drainage projects on the Coast of Guyana. In International Conference on Water for Peace, Vol. 7, Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office 1967, pp. 324-337 (SD: HD 1691 I5). W
- Describes irrigation and drainage problems and the design of projects to control these problems. It then reports on three completed projects of this nature.
136. NASEER, M., "A Review of Guyana's Foodcrop Systems: An Analysis for Development Planning" by Robert R. Nathan Associates Inc." Washington, August, 1974, 25 pp (LADR) T
- This was designed to be a formal reaction to the Nathan study on the part of a Guyanese. The review basically distills from the Nathan Report and provides little additional analysis or critique.
137. NATHAN, Robert R. Associates Inc. "Guyana's Foodcrop Systems: An Analysis for Development Planning." AID Contract LA-C-1035, Washington, D.C., June 30, 1974 (LADR) M,S,V
- An extended treatment of the various foodcrops in Guyana. Takes a "systems" approach and attempts to describe crucial factors in production, marketing, and input provision.
- Carried out farm survey which is summarized as well as drawing upon a wide range of published materials on agriculture.
138. NATIONAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF GUYANA, "Some Prospects for Aquatic Weed Management in Guyana," Georgetown, 1973, 49 p. (AID-G) T
- Provides an overview of the types of aquatic weeds in Guyana and their effects in a wide variety of areas. It then investigates biological and chemical control mechanisms and possibilities for utilization of the plants in feed or soil treatment.

139. NATIONAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Agricultural Research Committee, "The Role of Farm Management Economics in Agricultural Extension Education," University of Guyana, 1974, 102 p. (AID-G) G
- Presents a series of papers primarily from members of the Ministry of Agriculture. An overview of extension and its problems is given in one article while another reports on cost of production surveys which have not been carried out.
140. NDAEYO, I. and E. Isang, "Oil Palm: Development in Guyana, South America, 1976-1985," 1975, np 316 p. (CAS) T
- A report of a Nigerian oil palm mission to Guyana. Suggests development of 10,000 acre plantation at Wauna State Farm in the Northwest District along with opening up 15,000 acres addition to settlers. This is based on an historical and institutional study of the industry.
141. NEW COMMONWEALTH, "A Rice Revolution in Guyana," State Dept. Library, Vol. 50, No. 2, 1971, pp 19-20 (SD)
- Sets out the gross dimensions of the rice industry in relation to the economy and employment rates of Guyana. Then addresses itself to the new government emphasis on increasing the yield per acre rather than the previous practice of increasing the acreage under cultivation.
142. NEWMAN, Peter, British Guiana, Problems of Cohesion in an Immigrant Society. New York. Oxford University Press, 1964. (Issued under auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London (SD) G
- A history of Guyanas political and social movements up to 1964. The political climate that led to the riots of 1962 is discussed giving the background as to their social and economic origins.
143. NITYANAND, "Socioeconomic Factors Affecting Agricultural Production in the West Indies," CENI Doc-45, nd, ap. (Miag) G,Y/E
- Examines historical context of Guyanese agriculture and factors affecting expansion of food production. Notes political, technical and incentive questions affecting current agricultural developments.
144. NUNN, A.C., "Guyana" in World Survey, No. 46 (Oct. 1972), p.1-16. G
- Shows radical distinction between the thickly populated coastal strip and the wild interior, and describes the mixture of races and religions which characterize the

political, economic and cultural life of the country, and its projected development. (SD)

145. ODLE, M.A. and F.R. Arjoon. "A Benefit/Cost Analysis of Sea Defence Expenditure in Guyana," Social and Economic Studies, Vol. 20, March 1971, pp. 83-98. W
- A short highly technical article on the Benefit/Cost of sea defence. Gives an analysis of government spending in this area.
146. PALMER, D., "An Assessment of Marketing Potentials of Forest Products of Guyana, South America," USAID-Guyana Development Corp. Georgetown, 1969, 75p. (AID-G) M
- Gives an overview of the industry and notes the factors which can affect marketing of forest products along with suggestions of further steps to be taken.
147. PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, The National Food and Nutrition Survey of Guyana, Scientific Publication No. 323, Washington, D.C. 1976, 107 p. (Miag) N,S,V
- Analyzes and presents in discursive form the results of the 1971 Food and Nutrition Survey. It contains some information in addition to that in the published appendices.
148. PAQUETTE, R., "Lot Cultivation: Its Role in Adjustment to Tropical - Urban Life," unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, McGill Univ., 1968, 348 p. (NLG: 333.7609881) V
- Results from field work in Mackenzie, Guyana, during 1967. Carried out a systematic observation of urban gardens, specifying their size, crops as well as investigating factors affecting choice of crops. Indicates gardening problems and suggests that gardens may play a central role in facilitating adjustment to urban life.
149. PAYNE, Thomas, "Sugar and the Guyanese Society," Guyana Journal of Sociology, Vol. I #2, April 1976, pp. 123-145. (IICA) G,Y/E
- Deals with the period of the takeover of Bookers, Inc. sugar plantations. He indicates the key role sugar had in structuring the society of Guyana, and what impact the changes would have.
150. PHILLIPS, W., "Land Reform in Relation to Economic Development," Department of Economics, University of Guyana, 1972, 30 p. (AID-G) Y/E
- Surveys the literature on land reform in Section I, Section II. Then examines the question in the West

Indian context characterized by large plantation holdings  
Attempts to assess the impact of a land reform in the West  
Indies and the problems in carrying it out.

151. POTTER, K.E.D. "Approach to Irrigation in Guyana with  
Special Reference to Rice Cultivation" in International  
Conference on Water for Peace, Vol. 7, Washington, D.C.  
Government Printing Office, 1967, p. 318-323.  
(SD) HD 1691 15 W,T
- Describes the climate and water requirements of rice  
grown in Guyana, with some reference to sugar cane.  
Explains Guyana's cultural programme (method of culti-  
vation), its approach to irrigation distribution, in-  
cluding the conveyance system and water control, and  
planned irrigation research.
152. PREMOS, Ralph R., "Elections and Political Campaigns  
in Racially Bifurcated State: The Case of Guyana" in  
Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs,  
V. 14, No. 3 (Aug. 1972), p. 271-296. G,Y/E
- Political parties are formed around ethnic groups and  
sectional differences are accentuated. Campaigns are  
hostile and fought bitterly. (SD)
153. PROCTOR, J. and J. Pires, "Crop Pests and Disease  
of British Guiana," Ministry of Agriculture, no date,  
89 p. (AID-G) T
- A non-technical treatment of diseases and pests in  
Guyana along with explanations of alternative modes  
of dealing with them.
154. RAUF, Mohammad A., Indian Village in Guyana. Leiden.  
E.J. Brill, 1974. (SD) V
- The concept of mutual cooperation is looked upon as  
a way of acquiring the higher position for the East  
Indian Community. Many late generation East Indians  
wish to attain the skills that will enable them to  
survive in the Environment of Georgetown. Little  
animosity between Moslems and Hindus; intermarriage  
is frequent.
155. REUBEUS, Edwin P. and Beatrice, G., Labour Displacement  
in a Labour Surplus Economy The Sugar Industry of  
British Guiana, University of the West Indies,  
Jamaica, Institute of Social and Economic Research  
1963, (LC: HD9114.G82R4) G,Y/E

Historical and analytic study of labor displacement in British Guiana sugar industry from late 1940's to early 1960's. Sketches economic and social background of the sugar industry and sets out employment trends in detail; discusses technological changes which affect employment; analyzes the impact of labor displacement on individual workers and discusses practices utilized to alleviate that impact.

156. RHODES-CHECCHI, "Feasibility Study and Report on Modernizing Storage and Processing for Guyana Rice," 2 vols. Oklahoma City, 1967 (LADR)

M,T

Provides a comprehensive view of rice production, processing, and marketing in Guyana along with a brief overview of the history of the industry. Volume I contains engineering details on storage alternatives, while Volume II examines the economics of the alternatives. They calculate cost benefit ratios for two storage alternatives under assumptions as to price and cost. One section gives distribution of land, but it is not referenced.

157. RICHARDSON, Bonham C., "Guyana's Green Revolution," Caribbean Quarterly, Vol. 18, March 1972, pp. 14-23 (GTU)

G

The green revolution in rice production has failed in Guyana because the new rice strains demand much better drainage and more fertilizer than the Guyanese are able to provide. Plans for large paddie farms are attacked as destroying the rural sociological structure. Emphasis should be placed on small farmer aid and education.

158. ----. ----. "Distance Regularities in Guyanese Rice Cultivation", Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 8, No.2, 1974, pp. 235-255

V

Discusses and defines distance regularities generated by the activities of village rice farmers in Guyana, especially patterns of labor input and crop output. Feeder roads are inadequate in coastal village backlands. This article gives a good picture of the patterns of rice farming.

159. RICHARDSON: Bonham C. "Spatial Determinants of Rural Livelihood in Coastal Guyana", Professional Geographer, Vol.25, No. 4, 1973, pp. 363-368 (GTU)

Though plantations are less important than they were, the plantation induced settlement network continues to influence a migratory type of livelihood behavior in many contemporary villages. Rice development programs' lack of success can be attributed to this fact.

160. ROBERTSON, A., "The Natural Resources of the North West Retion," Ministry of National Development, 1976, 58 p. (CGS) S,V,W
- Compiles information on climate, soil resources, mineral resources, water resources, forest resources, and wild life resources of the area, apparently from secondary information.
161. SCHOONOVER, Herbert, "Establishment of Legumes and Guineagrass on the Intermediate Savannahs of Guyana," MS Thesis, Univ. of Florida, 1972 (AID-G) T
- Carried out experiments using different treatments to assess the factors affecting guineagrass and legumes in the intermediate Savannah area. Examines ground preparation, fertilizer and species effects.
162. SEWELL, John W. (ODC and Staff), United States and World Development: Agenda 77, Praeger, New York, 1977 Y/E
- Guyana is listed in the "lower-middle income countries" group (GNP \$300-699) with a physical quality of life index (PQLI) of "84": one of the highest ratings in the group, except for Cuba with a PQLI rating of "86". This indicates exceptional performance in terms of life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy.
163. SHELL, F., "A Review of Guyana's Program in Brackishwater and Freshwater Fisheries," Georgetown, 1969, 27 p. T
- Report of visits to brackish water fishery sites in four different locations and 6 freshwater sites, along with suggestions for technical assistance. (AID-G)
164. SIMONS, Peter, Trouble in Guyana: An Account of People, Personalities, and Politics as They Were in British Guiana, London, Allen and Unwin, 1966, 198 p. (AL) G
- Gives a good report of the feeling of the Guyanese towards their history and points out their political mindedness.
165. SINGH, Paul, Guyana Socialism in a Plural Society, London, Fabian Society, October, 1972, 25 pp. G
- Guyana attempts to be socially and culturally pluralistic and hostile to the growth of transplanted British and European ideas of Socialism.

166. SINGHAM, A.W., "The Political Socialization of Marginal Groups," International Journal of Comparative Sociology, Vol. 8, September 1967, pp. 182-198 (AU)

A report on the ranchers uprising in the predominantly Amerindian Rupunini area.

167. SMITH, Raymond Thomas. The Negro Family in British Guiana; Family Structure and Social Status in the Villages. London, Routledge and Paul in association with Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, 1956, 282 p. (AL) V,Y/E

Covers many areas of family and social life, including economic features of the household group. The heaviest concentration is on family roles and relationships, but it is a good source for understanding family structure and household life in Guyana.

168. SPREEN, T.H., "An Application of Capital Theory in a Recursive Linear Programming Model of the Cattle Sub-Sector of Guyana," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Purdue University, 1977, 204 p. (AID-G) T

Attempts to model cattle producer behavior using a particular mathematical technique. Uses data from Guyana and attempts to duplicate it with his model. This grew out of the 211d livestock grant and uses those data. (AID-G)

169. SUKDEO, Fred, "Socioeconomic Characteristics of Georgetown, Guyana: A Suggested Socialistic Approach to Urban Development," pp. 73-77 in G. Antonini, ed., Urban and Regional Planning in the Caribbean, Florida, Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes, 1976. S,G

Examines the evidence on population movements into urban areas. Finds that 23% of the country's population is now located in Georgetown. Suggests that a socialistic approach based on municipal ownership of production facilities could avoid inewuality in urban areas.

170. ----. ----. "Trading Strategies and Economic Development in Guyana," Occasional Paper #5, Department of Political Science, University of Guyana, Georgetown, 1973, 35 p. (NLG) G

Provides an overview of the manner in which Guyana fits into the international trading system. It also examines the rationale of the "grow more food campaign" and its potential contribution to development.

171. SUKDEO, F., "Utilization of Tractors in the Rice Industry in Guyana," in Proceedings, Tenth West Indian Agricultural Economics Conference, pp. 55-60 (Miag) T
- Examines the use of tractors in the Black Bush Polder area. He indicates the number of tractors, their condition, and their use.
172. SUTHERLAND, N. "The Rice Industry in Guyana: Scope and Programmes for Expansion, in Tenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, Proceedings, 1976, Vol. II, pp. 3-21. (Miag) C,G,W,  
Y/E
- Examines five major problems in rice: water, farmer involvement, employment, production trends, and cost factors. Provides in addition a comprehensive overview of the industry and its problems.
173. TAYLOR, Don, "Revolution on the Land," World Development, Vol. 1, February 1973, p. 11. G
- Review of Guyana's revolutionary agricultural policy.
174. THOMAS, C. and Mandle, J. "Guyana," Monthly Review, Vol. 28 #4, September 1976, pp. 37-50
- Articles discuss the politics behind the nationalization of Booker McConnell and Co., Ltd., which owned or controlled the Sugar Plantations.
175. UNDP, "Development of the Settlement Scheme at Ebini, Brandwagt-Sari, Kumako-Kwebanne and Wauna-Tarakita," Rome, 1966 (AID-G) I,V
- Examines the technical conditions of these schemes and such questions as soil types and viable technologies for use in the areas. Has a series of recommendations for research and action.
176. ----, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Georgetown, 1972, (IICA) G
- Provides a general overview of all sectors of the country. Includes a treatment of agriculture and of human resources.
177. UNIDO, "A Technical and Economic Study on the Feasibility of Establishing a Multipurpose Pesticide Formulation Plant in Guyana" (IICA) T
- Assesses supply and demand for pesticides in Guyana along with the present usage. Has statistics for sugar industry, but for little else.

178. UN Special Fund Project, "Report on Survey of the Canje Reservoir Scheme, "London, 1965, 5 Vols. (UGL: C/C 448 C3 M3) V,W
- Assess the technical, economic and agricultural factors in the Canje scheme. Little economic survey work was done.
179. UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, "Task Order Reports," 1970 (AID-G) T
- Contains a series of 12 reports on a contract between AID and the University of Florida. Among topics covered are beef production, usage of fertilizer. In general, the studies are descriptive with little empirical or analytical base.
180. ----- . GOG Contracts, "Soils, Field Crops, Vegetable Crops, and Food Processing, " Vol. III, 1973,(?), 200 p. (AID-G) T
- A series of short reports coming from the contract and covering topics such as soil fertilities, peanut cultivation, cassava, soybeans, vegetable crops. Varieties of data sources were utilized. Little is said about organizational questions.
181. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, International Soybean Program, Final Report, September 1975 (Contract AID/CM/TA-BOA-73-30) (AIDR) T
- Reports on efforts under contract to examine the situation of soybean production and processing and to suggest areas in which development seemed possible and desirable.
182. USAID, Rice Industry in Guyana (AID-G) T
- This is a series of 54 documents housed in the Memory Bank in AID-Guyana Mission. It contains information on the history of the industry, on regulations, on storage, on marketing, on diseases, and a variety of other studies. Many are fairly dated; most pre-date the original study by Rodes and Checci.
183. ----- . Guyana, "Thoughts on the Organizational Structure of the Guyana Rice Corporation," September 1968, 15 p. (AIDR) G,N
- This is a proposal for consideration by the Guyanese Government of some actions necessary to bring about the reorganization and modernization of the rice industry including the establishment of the Guyana Rice Corporation.

184. USDA, British Guiana: Its Agriculture and Trade, Washington 1963 (AID-G) G
- Provides an overview of the agricultural sector including physical characteristics, institutions (land size), production and trade.
185. VERAMALLY, Ashton Isardatt, "An Evaluation of Water Resource Developments in Guyana, with application to selected drainage and irrigation projects" Dissertation for Iowa State University - 1976 (LADR)
- Deals with irrigation problems of Guyana's agricultural sector and the projects dealing with it. The major irrigation projects will bring about 764,000 acres of land into utilization most of which will be devoted to rice and sugar; however, the major drainage and irrigation schemes tend to function in watertight compartments and are not functionally related to national and sectorial objectives.
186. VINING, James W., "The Rice Economy of Government Settlement Schemes in Guyana," Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 29, No. 1, Summer 1975, pp. 3-20. G,V
- Traces history of 24 settlement schemes on rice lands starting in 1880. Claims that they are generally failures when compared with average rice production and indicates seven reasons for this.
187. WAGENAAR, G., "The Development of the Settlement Schemes at Ebini, Brandwagt-Sari, Kumaka-Kwebanne and Wauna-Jarakita," FAO, 1966, 30 p. (AID-G)' T
- Reviews the various soil conditions at the proposed sites and suggests what effect climate and crop diversification might have. It makes recommendations for further developments.
188. WEST INDIES CHRONICLE, "Seeking the Best Deals," 90, 1976 G
- Examines the major agricultural crops of Guyana and their current developments. Major investments are being made in sugar, rice, cotton and livestock. Paints a very optimistic picture of likely increases in output and exports.

189. YANG, Y.H. "Soybean Foods for the Caribbean" in Cajanus,  
Vol. VI, No. 1, January-March 1973, p. 6-21 (NAL)

G,N.T

Promotes soybean production in Caribbean countries as a new inexpensive source of protein and variety in the diet. It presents the nutritional and economic aspects of soybean consumption and introduces some soybean foods which may be acceptable in the area. Guyana is very suitable for soy production and its best grade is called "Jupiter" variety.

190. YATES, J., "Report of Proceedings of FAO Seminar for Agricultural Credit to Small Farmers in Selected Countries of the Caribbean," Guyana Agricultural Cooperative Development Bank, nd, 50 p.

Cr.