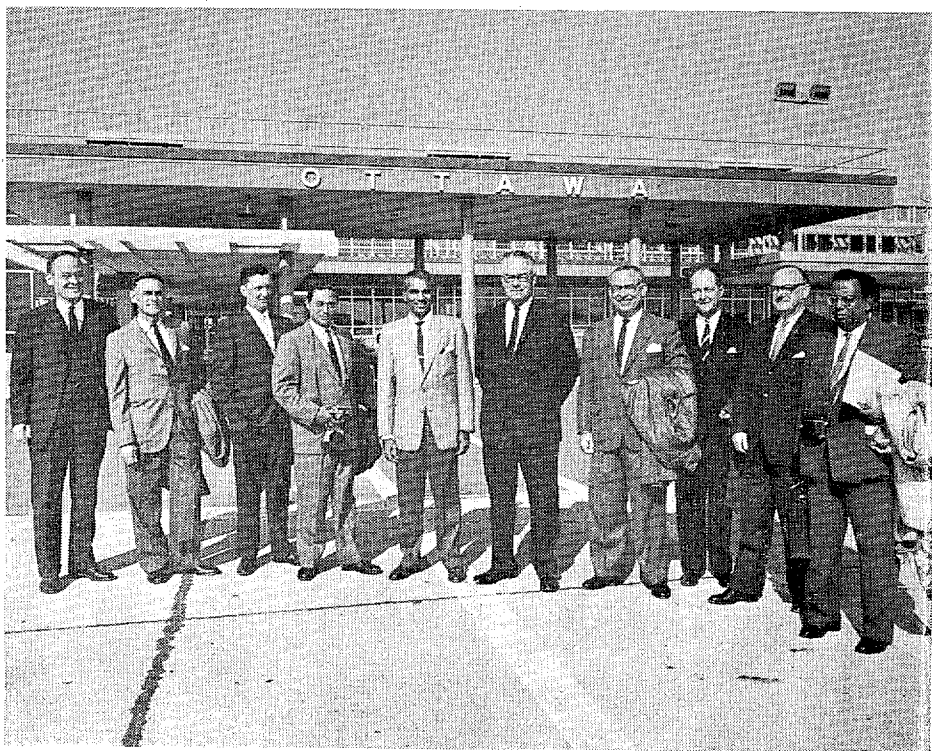


When Dr. Jagan spoke on October 18 at a luncheon meeting of the Ottawa Canadian Club, he told his listeners of the similarities between his country and Canada, both, he said, were members of the Commonwealth, both were multi-lingual and multi-ethnic, both had sought national independence and both had problems of unemployment. Dr. Jagan declared that British Guiana wished its independence not only in order to control its own political development but also in order that it could control its economic development. At present, 80 per cent of British Guiana's economy was tied, he said, to the production of sugar and bauxite, and both of these extractive industries were controlled by foreign firms. Dr. Jagan informed his listeners that the most urgent problem faced by British Guiana was the need of reducing unemployment and under-employment, which in 1956 had accounted for more than 18 per cent of British Guiana's



*Dr. Jagan and his party pose for the camera with members of the Canadian Government just before the Premier's departure from Ottawa. Left to right: Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Assistant Canadian Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Jack Kelshall, Personal Secretary and Public Relations Adviser to Dr. Jagan; Mr. J. D. Miller, Canadian External Aid Office; Mr. Clifton Low-A-Chee, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Development and Planning of British Guiana; Dr. Jagan; Mr. G. E. Halpenny, Canadian Minister without Portfolio; Senator H. J. M. Hubbard, Minister of Trade and Industry of British Guiana; Mr. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras; Mr. R. Duder, Canadian Department of External Affairs; Mr. Lloyd Searwar, Senior Information Officer in Dr. Jagan's party.*