

## Notes

1. Currency conversions have been made at official exchange rates. Purchasing power parities would be more appropriate but are not available for a sufficient number of Caribbean territories. Because of this and other problems of estimation, the figures given can only be very approximate, especially as a measure of welfare. See A. Maddison, 'A Comparison of Levels of GDP Per Capita in Developed and Developing Countries, 1700-1980', *Journal of Economic History*, XLIII (1983); [76: 26-36].

2. This study will include British Honduras (now Belize), British Guiana (now Guyana), French Guiana, and the Dutch colony of Surinam, all lying on the American continent but so isolated from their hinterlands as to be islands in effect.

3. The term 'Creole' has a variety of usages [75: 32-3]. In this study it refers to persons of African ancestry born within the Caribbean.

4. Haiti's slave rebellion began in 1791 and had been completed by the end of the decade. Attempts were made to maintain various kinds of forced labour until the 1820s [17]. Elsewhere the dates for the final abolition of slavery, with any subsequent period of regulated labour, are: Dominican Republic, 1820s; British colonies, 1834-8; French colonies, 1848; Danish colonies, 1849-61; Dutch colonies, 1848, 1863-73; Puerto Rico, 1873-6; Cuba, 1880-6.

5. A. G. Frank, *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America* (New York, 1967); I. Wallerstein, *The Capitalist World-Economy* (Cambridge, 1979). For critical evaluations of dependency theory, see J. Forbes Munro, *Britain in Tropical Africa 1880-1960* (1984); Bill Albert, *South America and the World Economy from Independence to 1930* (1983).

6. W. A. Lewis, *Growth and Fluctuations 1870-1913* (1978), pp. 188-93.

## Select Bibliography

Unless otherwise stated the place of publication of books is London.

### REFERENCE

L. Comitas, *The Complete Caribbeana, 1900–1975*, 4 vols (New York, 1977) is the standard bibliography.

Information about current publications is given in:

*The Handbook of Latin American Studies* (currently Austin, Texas), yearly from 1936.

*British Bulletin of Publications on Latin America, The Caribbean, Portugal and Spain*, twice yearly from 1949.

Most of the books listed below have comprehensive bibliographies.

### GENERAL STUDIES

- [1] H. Blume, *The Caribbean Islands* (1974). Mainly geographical, with some history.
- [2] N. Deerr, *The History of Sugar*, 2 vols (1949–50). A worldwide survey.
- [3] E. Goveia, *A Study on the Historiography of the British West Indies to the End of the Nineteenth Century* (Mexico City, 1956).
- [4] M. M. Horowitz (ed.), *Peoples and Cultures of the Caribbean* (New York, 1971).
- [5] F. W. Knight, *The Caribbean: Genesis of a Fragmented Nationalism* (New York, 1978).
- [6] S. Mintz, *Caribbean Transformations* (Chicago, 1974). A

collection of some of this author's particularly influential essays.

- [7] J. H. Parry and P. Sherlock, *A Short History of the West Indies*, 3rd edn (1981).
- [8] E. Williams, *British Historians and the West Indies* (Port of Spain, 1964).
- [9] —, *From Columbus to Castro* (1970).

#### STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

- [10] N. Ashcraft, *Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Processes of Political Economic Change in British Honduras* (New York, 1973).
- [11] B. Brereton, *A History of Modern Trinidad 1783–1962* (1981).
- [12] A. Buffon, *Monnaie et Crédit en Économie Coloniale. Contribution à l'Histoire Économique de la Guadeloupe, 1635–1919* (Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 1979).
- [13] C. Degn, *Die Schimmelmanns im atlantischen Dreieckshandel: Gewinn und Gewissen* (Neumünster, 1974). Includes an account of one of the main absentee-owned sugar estates on St. Croix when this island was a Danish colony.
- [14] G. Eisner, *Jamaica 1830–1930: A Study in Economic Growth* (Manchester, 1961). Uses national income accounting techniques.
- [15] C.C. Goslinga, *A Short History of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam* (The Hague, 1979).
- [16] J. Le Riverend Brusone, *Historia Económica de Cuba*, 4th edn (Havana, 1974).
- [17] J. G. Leyburn, *The Haitian People*, 2nd edn (New Haven, 1966). Historical background since the eighteenth century.
- [18] M. Lundahl, *Peasants and Poverty: A Study of Haiti* (1979). Similar in scope to [17], but with more thorough economic analysis.
- [19] J. R. Mandle, *The Plantation Economy: Population and Economic change in Guyana 1838–1960* (Philadelphia, 1973). See also [50].
- [20] O. P. Starkey, *The Economic Geography of Barbados* (New York, 1939). Mainly history since the seventeenth century.
- [21] J. Steward *et al.*, *The People of Puerto Rico* (Urbana, 1956). The results of a survey made in the late 1940s by a team of

social anthropologists with an unusual sensitivity to recent historical change.

- [22] H. Thomas, *Cuba: The Pursuit of Freedom* (New York, 1971). A general history of the island, including much economic information.
- [23] R. A. J. Van Lier, *Frontier Society: A Social Analysis of the History of Surinam*, 2nd edn (The Hague, 1971).

#### THE LAST YEARS OF SLAVERY

(See also [13]–[16]; [20]–[23]; [50]; [54]; [57]; [58])

##### (i) *General*

- [24] M. Craton (ed.), *Roots and Branches: Current Directions in Slave Studies* (Toronto, 1979). Like [25], the proceedings of a recent conference.
- [25] V. Rubin and A. Tuden (eds), *Comparative Perspectives on Slavery in New World Plantation Societies* (New York, 1976).

##### (ii) *British West Indies*

- [26] R. T. Anstey, 'Capitalism and Slavery: a Critique', *Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, XXI (1968). Takes issue with [40].
- [27] R. K. Aufhauser, 'The Profitability of Slavery in the British Caribbean', *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, V (1974). Argues against [37] that plantations remained profitable up to emancipation. See also [39].
- [28] J. H. Bennett, *Bondsmen and Bishops* (Berkeley, 1958). A study of some Barbados plantations, emphasising improvements in the slaves' material condition.
- [29] S. G. Checkland, *The Gladstones: A Family Biography 1764–1851* (Cambridge, 1971). Includes information about the family's plantations in British Guiana and Jamaica.
- [30] M. Craton, *Searching for the Invisible Man: Slaves and Plantation Life in Jamaica* (Cambridge, Mass., 1978). Amplifies [32].
- [31] —, 'Proto-Peasant Revolts? The Late Slave Rebellions in the British West Indies 1816–1832', *Past and Present*, LXXXV (1979).
- [32] M. Craton and J. Walvin, *A Jamaican Plantation: A History of Worthy Park, 1670–1970* (1970). The first comprehensive

history of a West Indian sugar estate.

- [33] S. Drescher, *Econocide: British Slavery in the Era of Abolition* (Pittsburgh, 1977). Disputes the conclusions of [37] and [40] that the plantations were in terminal economic decline before 1807. Less confident on subsequent developments.
- [34] S. Engerman, 'Some Economic and Demographic Comparisons of Slavery in the United States and the British West Indies', *Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, XXIX (1976).
- [35] B. W. Higman, *Slave Population and Economy in Jamaica, 1807–1834* (Cambridge, 1976). A pioneering application of statistical techniques to the subject.
- [36] R. Pares, *A West-India Fortune* (1950). A Bristol merchant firm with interests on Nevis.
- [37] L. J. Ragatz, *The Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763–1833* (New York, 1928). The starting point for most subsequent work on the British West Indies during this period.
- [38] R. B. Sheridan, "'Sweet Malefactor": The Social Costs of Slavery and Sugar in Jamaica and Cuba, 1807–54', *Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, XXIX (1976). Discusses the economics of the slaves' natural reproduction.
- [39] J. R. Ward, 'The Profitability of Sugar Planting in the British West Indies, 1650–1834', *Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, XXXI (1978).
- [40] E. Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery* (Chapel Hill, 1944). Famous for arguing that British West Indian slavery was abolished because of its declining economic value to the mother country. Draws heavily on [37].

(iii) *French West Indies*

- [41] C. Schnakenbourg, *Histoire de l'Industrie Sucrière en Guadeloupe aux XIXe et XXe Siècles*. Vol. I, *La Crise du Système Esclavagiste (1835–1847)* (Paris, 1980).

(iv) *Cuba*

- [42] H. S. Klein, *Slavery in the Americas: A Comparative Study of Virginia and Cuba* (1967). Argues that the character of slavery could be influenced by cultural and legal traditions.
- [43] F. W. Knight, *Slave Society in Cuba during the Nineteenth Century* (Madison, 1970). In part a critique of [42].

- [44] M. Moreno Fraginals, *The Sugarmill: The Socioeconomic Complex of Sugar in Cuba 1760–1860* (New York, 1976). Emphasises the technical inflexibility of plantation slavery. For an alternative point of view see [45].
- [45] R. J. Scott, 'Explaining Abolition: Contradiction, Adaptation, and Challenge in Cuban Slave Society, 1860–1886', *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, XXVI (1984).
- (v) *United States* (For comparisons with the Caribbean. See also [34]).
- [46] P. A. David *et al.*, *Reckoning with Slavery* (New York, 1976). A critique of [47].
- [47] R. W. Fogel and S. L. Engerman, *Time on the Cross*, 2 vols (1974).

#### ADJUSTMENTS TO EMANCIPATION

(See also [2]; [6]; [11]–[25]; [79]; [85]; [95])

##### (i) *General*

- [48] S. L. Engerman, 'Contract Labor, Sugar, and Technology in the Nineteenth Century', *Journal of Economic History*, XLIII (1983).
- [49] W. Kloosterboer, *Involuntary Labour Since the Abolition of Slavery* (Leiden, 1960). For international comparisons.

##### (ii) *British West Indies*

- [50] A. H. Adamson, *Sugar Without Slaves: The Political Economy of British Guiana, 1838–1904* (New Haven, 1972).
- [51] B. Blouet, 'The Post-Emancipation Origins of the Relationships Between the Estates and the Peasantry in Trinidad', in K. Duncan and I. Rutledge (eds), *Land and Labour in Latin America* (Cambridge, 1977).
- [52] O. N. Bolland, 'Systems of Domination after Slavery: The Control of Land and Labor in the British West Indies after 1838', *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, XXIII (1981). Mainly about British Honduras.
- [53] B. Brereton, *Race Relations in Colonial Trinidad 1870–1900* (Cambridge, 1979).
- [54] W. L. Burn, *Emancipation and Apprenticeship in the British West Indies* (1937). Concentrates on Jamaica in the 1830s.

- [55] P. D. Curtin, *Two Jamaicas* (Cambridge, Mass., 1955). Emphasises social and political conflicts in the period 1815–65. See also [59].
- [56] S. L. Engerman, 'Economic Adjustments to Emancipation in the United States and British West Indies,' *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, XIII (1982).
- [57] W. A. Green, 'The Planter Class and British West Indian Sugar Production, Before and After Emancipation', *Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, XXVI (1973). Argues against [37] that external factors rather than personal incapacity were the main constraints on technical innovation by sugar planters.
- [58] —, *British Slave Emancipation* (Oxford, 1976). The most comprehensive account of the British West Indies in the period 1820–65.
- [59] D. Hall, *Free Jamaica 1838–1865* (New Haven, 1959). Stronger than [55] on economic developments. Takes a more optimistic view of social relations.
- [60] —, *Five of the Leewards, 1834–1870* (St. Lawrence, Barbados, 1971).
- [61] —, 'The Flight from the Estates Reconsidered: The British West Indies, 1838–42', *Journal of Caribbean History*, X–XI (1978). Argues that the ex-slaves' departure was not an instinctive reaction against the horrors of slavery.
- [62] H. Johnson, 'Immigration and the Sugar Industry in Trinidad During the Last Quarter of the 19th Century', *Journal of Caribbean History*, III (1971).
- [63] C. Levy, *Emancipation, Sugar and Federalism: Barbados and the West Indies, 1833–1876* (Gainesville, 1980).
- [64] M. Moohr, 'Patterns of Change in an Export Economy: British Guiana, 1830–1914', unpublished Ph.D. thesis (Cambridge University, 1970).
- [65] B. C. Richardson, 'Freedom and Migration in the Leeward Caribbean, 1838–48', *Journal of Historical Geography*, VI (1980).
- [66] W. E. Riviere, 'Labour Shortage in the British West Indies After Emancipation', *Journal of Caribbean History*, IV (1972).
- [67] W. Rodney, *A History of the Guyanese Working People, 1881–1905* (1981).
- [68] D. Wood, *Trinidad in Transition* (1968). Covers the period after emancipation.

(iii) *French West Indies*

- [69] J. Fallope-Lara, 'La Guadeloupe entre 1848 et 1900', unpublished *thèse du 3me cycle*, University of Paris IV, Sorbonne (Paris, 1972).

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[71], [76], [87], [92] and [98] go furthest in support of dependency theory by arguing that economic underdevelopment is an inevitable result of plantations and colonial rule. [74], [89], [90], [93], [96] and [97] are most explicit in seeking to qualify this emphasis. (See also [10]–[12]; [14]; [16]–[24]; [30]; [32]; [50]; [64]; [67]; [69])

(i) *General*

- [70] P. Bairoch and M. Lévy-Leboyer (eds), *Disparities in Economic Development since the Industrial Revolution* (1981). Includes essays by Engerman and Mandle on North America and the British West Indies.
- [71] G. L. Beckford, *Persistent Poverty: Underdevelopment in Plantation Economies of the Third World* (New York, 1972). Rather casually invokes economic history in a discussion of contemporary problems.
- [72] T. Birnberg and S. A. Resnick, *Colonial Development: an Econometric Study* (New Haven, 1975). Includes Cuba and Jamaica for the period c. 1890–1939.
- [73] W. G. Demas, *The Economics of Development in Small Countries with Special Reference to the Caribbean* (Montreal, 1965).
- [74] G. B. Hagelberg, *The Caribbean Sugar Industries: Constraints and Opportunities* (New Haven, 1974). On developments since 1945. Challenges [71].
- [75] D. Lowenthal, *West Indian Societies* (1972). On the non-Hispanic Caribbean.
- [76] J. R. Mandle, *Patterns of Caribbean Development* (New York, 1982). Similar in perspective to [71], but more explicitly historical.
- [77] M. Proudfoot, *Britain and the United States in the Caribbean* (1954). A comparative study of recent attempts to promote economic development in Puerto Rico and the British West Indies.



[78] V. P. Timoshenko and B. C. Swerling, *The World's Sugar* (Stanford, 1957). Particularly strong on the recent history of sugar technology and international market arrangements.

(ii) *British West Indies*

[79] R. W. Beachey, *The British West Indies Sugar Industry in the Late Nineteenth Century* (Oxford, 1957).

[80] P. Chalmin, *Tate and Lyle, Géant du Sucre* (Paris, 1983). A history of the leading British firm of sugar refiners, the owner of plantations in the British West Indies from the 1930s. Written, unlike [92], without the benefit of much internal documentation.

[81] E. Clarke, *My Mother Who Fathered Me: A Study of the Family in Three Selected Communities in Jamaica*, 2nd edn (1966).

[82] W. L. David, *The Economic Development of Guyana 1953–1964* (Oxford, 1969).

[83] G. S. Fields, 'Employment, Income Distribution and Economic Growth in Seven Small Open Economies', *Economic Journal*, XCIV (1984). Compares the experiences of some Caribbean and East Asian territories since the 1950s to argue that the raising of wages by institutional forces may restrict economic growth and employment.

[84] O. Jefferson, *The Post-War Economic Development of Jamaica* (Kingston, Jamaica, 1972).

[85] W. K. Marshall, 'Notes on Peasant Development in the West Indies Since 1838', *Social and Economic Studies*, XVII (1968).

[86] S. B. Saul, 'The British West Indies in Depression 1880–1914', *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, XII (1958).

(iii) *Cuba*

[87] J. R. Benjamin, *The United States and Cuba: Hegemony and Dependent Development, 1880–1934* (Pittsburgh, 1977). Primarily about political relations, with much incidental economic information.

[88] J. I. Domínguez, *Cuba: Order and Revolution* (Cambridge, Mass., 1978). Twentieth-century history.

[89] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), *Report on Cuba* (Baltimore, 1951). The work of a team of economists with a well-developed historical sense.

- [90] S. Lebergott, 'The Returns to U.S. Imperialism, 1890–1929', *Journal of Economic History*, XL (1980). Denies that the US exploited Cuba through investment and trade.
- [91] J. O'Connor, *The Origins of Socialism in Cuba* (Ithaca, 1970). Includes economic background to the revolution of 1959. One of the most discriminating empirical studies to have been written in sympathy with dependency theory.
- [92] O. Zanetti and A. Garzcía (eds), *United Fruit Company: un Caso del Domino Imperialista en Cuba* (Havana, 1976). Compare with [80]. The local archives of one of the leading US-controlled sugar concerns, expropriated after 1959, provide much interesting detail. But lack of access to the records of the firm's central administration weakens the assessment of general policy.

(iv) *Puerto Rico*

- [93] W. Baer, 'Puerto Rico: An Evaluation of a Successful Development Program', *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, LXIX (1959). An optimistic account of Operation Bootstrap. Contrast with [98].
- [94] L. W. Bergad, 'Agrarian History of Puerto Rico, 1870–1930', *Latin American Research Review*, VIII (1978). A review of the literature, modified on some points by [95].
- [95] —, *Coffee and the Growth of Agrarian Capitalism in Nineteenth-Century Puerto Rico* (Princeton, 1983).
- [96] T. C. Cochran, *The Puerto Rican Businessman: a Study in Cultural Change* (Philadelphia, 1959). Includes historical material. Strongly diffusionist in its assumptions.
- [97] A. D. Gayer, P. T. Homan and E. K. James, *The Sugar Economy of Puerto Rico* (New York, 1938). A detailed survey of contemporary conditions, commissioned by US sugar interests. Valuable for its attempts to confront the industry's local critics.
- [98] A. López and J. Petras (eds), *Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans: Studies in History and Society* (New York, 1974). Severely critical of US rule.
- [99] L. G. Reynolds and P. Gregory, *Wages, Productivity and Industrialisation in Puerto Rico* (New York, 1965). For the 1950s.

## Index

- absentee ownership *see under*  
sugar planting
- Adamson, A. H. 23, 28, 39, 42,  
57, 64
- Africa 13, 19, 23, 30, 40, 43, 47,  
57; *see also* slave trade
- agriculture *see* peasantry, sugar  
planting
- American War of Independence  
17–18
- Antigua 14, 32–4, 43
- anti-slavery movements *see under*  
slavery
- ‘apprenticeship’ in the British  
West Indies 31, 43
- Asia 13, 42, 61
- banks 38
- Bahamas 21
- bananas 31, 46, 58
- Barbados 14, 20, 23–5, 32–4, 41,  
44–5, 54
- Barbuda 50
- bauxite 47
- Beckford, G. L. 58
- beet sugar *see under* sugar
- Belize *see* British Honduras
- Benjamin, J. R. 52
- Bennett, J. H. 24, 67
- Bergad, L. W. 40
- Blouet, B. 43
- Bolland, O. N. 44
- Boogaart, E. van den 22
- Brazil 17, 24
- Breerton, B. 42–3
- Britain *see* Great Britain
- British Guiana 18, 23, 25, 33, 35,  
38–42, 45–8, 50, 57–9, 63–4;  
*see also* Guyana
- British Honduras 44
- British West Indies 17–19, 22,  
27–9, 31–3, 40, 46–7, 54, 62,  
69; *see also under individual*  
*colonies*
- Brussels Convention 54
- Burn, W. L. 43
- capital accumulation 61; *see also*  
banks, investment
- Chalmin, P. 52, 55
- ‘cheap labour’ 41–2, 53–4; *see also*  
wage rates
- Checkland, S. G. 22–3
- China 26, 40, 53
- Clarke, E. 60
- cocoa 31, 43, 46–7, 58–9
- coffee 31, 58, 64–5
- colonial policy 13, 15–18, 39–41,  
47–8, 54, 56–7, 59, 61–2; *see*  
*also* Great Britain, Spain
- Commonwealth Sugar Agreement  
54
- comparative advantage in sugar  
planting *see under* sugar  
planting
- Coronie district of Surinam 21
- cotton 21, 30, 67
- Craton, M. 22, 24–5, 37–8
- Creoles 23–5, 40, 42–4, 59–60, 69
- Cuba 13–14, 17, 24–31, 35, 38, 40,  
43–4, 46–52, 54–5, 56–8,  
61–5, 69
- Curtin, P. D. 21, 43–4
- Danish West Indies 17, 19, 69; *see*  
*also* St. Croix
- Deerr, N. 23, 56
- Demas, W. G. 50

- demography *see under* slavery  
 dependency theory 49–51, 60,  
 62–5, 69  
 depression of the 1930s 47  
 diffusionist theories of economic  
 development 48–50, 60, 62–5  
 Dominica 33, 35  
 Dominican Republic 14, 27, 31,  
 65, 69  
 Dutch West Indies 17, 19, 46–7,  
 69; *see also* Surinam
- East Indians 59–60; *see also*  
 indentured labour, India  
 economic development *see under*  
 diffusionist theories,  
 dependency theory, sugar  
 planting  
 economic policy *see* colonial  
 policy  
 Eisner, G. 21, 39, 62  
 emancipation of slaves 18–19,  
 21–2, 24, 31–46, 66–7, 69  
 emigration 33, 37–8, 47–8  
 Emmer, P. C. 22  
 entrepreneurship 61–3
- Fallope-Lara, J. 39  
 family structure 59–60  
 food crops *see* peasantry  
 French West Indies 17, 19, 23, 27,  
 29, 38, 46, 69; *see also*  
 Guadeloupe, Martinique
- Gladstone family estates 23  
 gold 46  
 Goslinga, C. C. 22, 36  
 Great Britain 17–18, 33, 36, 47;  
*see also* United Kingdom  
 Green, W. A. 22–3, 36, 40, 67  
 Grenada 14, 34, 46  
 Gross Domestic Product per  
 capita 14, 48, 65, 69  
 Guadeloupe 22, 25, 35, 38–40  
 Guyana 14; *see also* British Guiana
- Hagelberg, G. B. 54
- Haiti 13–14, 17–18, 31, 35, 50, 58,  
 69  
 Hall, D. 33, 36–7, 43  
 Hawaii 54, 56  
 Higman, B. W. 24–5, 59
- immigration 29; *see also*  
 indentured labour, slave trade  
 import duties 41, 61; *see also*  
 sugar, taxation  
 income per capita *see* Gross  
 Domestic Product  
 indentured labour 26, 40–2, 44–5,  
 53, 55, 59  
 India 40, 53, 61; *see also* East  
 Indians  
 Indonesia 14  
 investment 22–3, 46–9, 66
- Jamaica 14, 21–5, 31, 35–41, 43–6,  
 48, 55, 59–60, 63  
 Japan 57  
 Jefferson, O. 58  
 Johnson, H. 42
- Kenya 14  
 Klein, H. 28–9  
 Kloosterboer, W. 37  
 Knight, F. W. 26, 29  
 Korea 57
- labour *see* ‘cheap labour’,  
 emancipation, indentured  
 labour, slavery, trade unions,  
 unemployment, wage rates  
 land 18, 20, 32–5, 46, 54, 57–8; *see*  
*also* natural resources  
 Latin America 61  
 Lebergott, S. 51–2  
 Le Riverend Brusone, J. 23  
 Levy, C. 33, 41  
 Lewis, W. A. 52  
 Lobo, Julio 63  
 Louisiana 54
- Mandle, J. R. 57, 67  
 manufacturing industry 48, 60–3  
 Marshall, W. K. 37

- Martinique 35, 38, 40  
 Mexico 14  
 migration *see* emigration  
 minerals 48; *see also* natural resources  
 Mintz, S. 37, 40–1  
 Montserrat 33–4, 37, 45  
 Moohr, M. 42, 63  
 Moreno Fraguinals, M. 26, 28–9
- Napoleonic Wars 17–18  
 nationalism 47, 50–1, 55  
 natural resources 15, 49–50, 56, 60, 64–5, 68  
 Nevis 34, 37, 45
- oil 47, 59
- Paramaribo 39  
 Pares, R. 22  
 peasantry 25, 31–45, 56–60, 63–5  
 plantations *see* sugar planting  
 Portugal, colonial policy of 17  
 prices, level of in the Caribbean 41; *see also under* sugar  
 profits *see under* sugar planting  
 ‘proto-peasantry’ *see* peasantry  
 Puerto Rico 14, 17, 25–31, 35, 40, 46–51, 60–5, 69
- Queensland 54
- racial attitudes 29  
 Ragatz, L. J. 18  
 rebellion *see under* slavery  
 refining *see under* sugar  
 rice 46, 59  
 Richardson, B. C. 33  
 Rodney, W. 42
- St. Croix 23, 25, 38  
 St. Domingue *see* Haiti  
 St. Eustatius 50  
 St. Kitts 31–4  
 St. Lucia 33, 35  
 St. Vincent 33–4  
 Schnakenbourg, C. 25  
 schools 40, 56–7
- Scott, R. 25–6  
 settlement schemes 56–7  
 slavery  
   demography of 23–5, 30, 66  
   legacy of 13, 15–16, 55–60, 64–8  
   movements against 18, 22, 25  
   profitability of 20–1  
   rebellions and 17–18, 21, 24–6, 37, 66  
   technical change and 18–20, 22–4, 26, 28, 53  
   *see also* emancipation, slave trade, sugar planting  
 slave trade 19, 23–6, 28, 30  
 Spain, colonial policy of 17, 26, 28–9, 46  
 Spanish West Indies 33, 66; *see also* Cuba, Puerto Rico  
 sugar  
   beet 27, 38, 46–7, 54  
   import duties on 23, 36, 46–8, 54, 59  
   price of 9, 17–18, 42, 46–7, 49, 54  
   refining of 51, 61  
 sugar planting  
   absentee ownership and 18–20, 50–2, 55–6, 61–3  
   comparative advantage in 60, 62, 64  
   economic development and 41–2, 55–68  
   emancipation of slaves and 31–45  
   profitability of 20–1, 33, 36–9, 50–2, 63, 66  
   slavery and 17–30  
   technical change in 18–20, 22–3, 26, 31–2, 37–8, 41–2, 44–7, 53–6, 66–7  
   ‘Sugar Trust’ 51–2  
 Surinam 14, 21–3, 29, 33, 35–6, 39–40, 46, 59
- Taiwan 57  
 Tate and Lyle 51–2, 55  
 taxation 40–1, 52; *see also* import duties

technical change *see under* sugar  
  planting  
terms of trade 52–3, 63  
tobacco 64–5  
Tobago 14, 34  
tourism 48  
trade unions 47, 51, 55, 62  
transfer pricing 52  
Trinidad 14, 18, 31, 33, 35, 40–4,  
  46–7, 51, 55, 59  
  
unemployment 62  
United Fruit Company 51  
United Kingdom 14; *see also*  
  Great Britain  
  
United States 14, 16, 21, 26, 30,  
  46–52, 56–7, 61–5, 67–8  
  
Van Lier, R. A. J. 36, 39, 59  
Virgin Islands, British 36  
  
wage rates 36–9, 41–2, 51, 58, 62  
Williams, E. 18–19, 22  
Windward Islands, British 58  
World Bank 49  
World War, First 46–7, 51  
World War, Second 50, 55  
  
Zanetti, O. and García, A. 51–2