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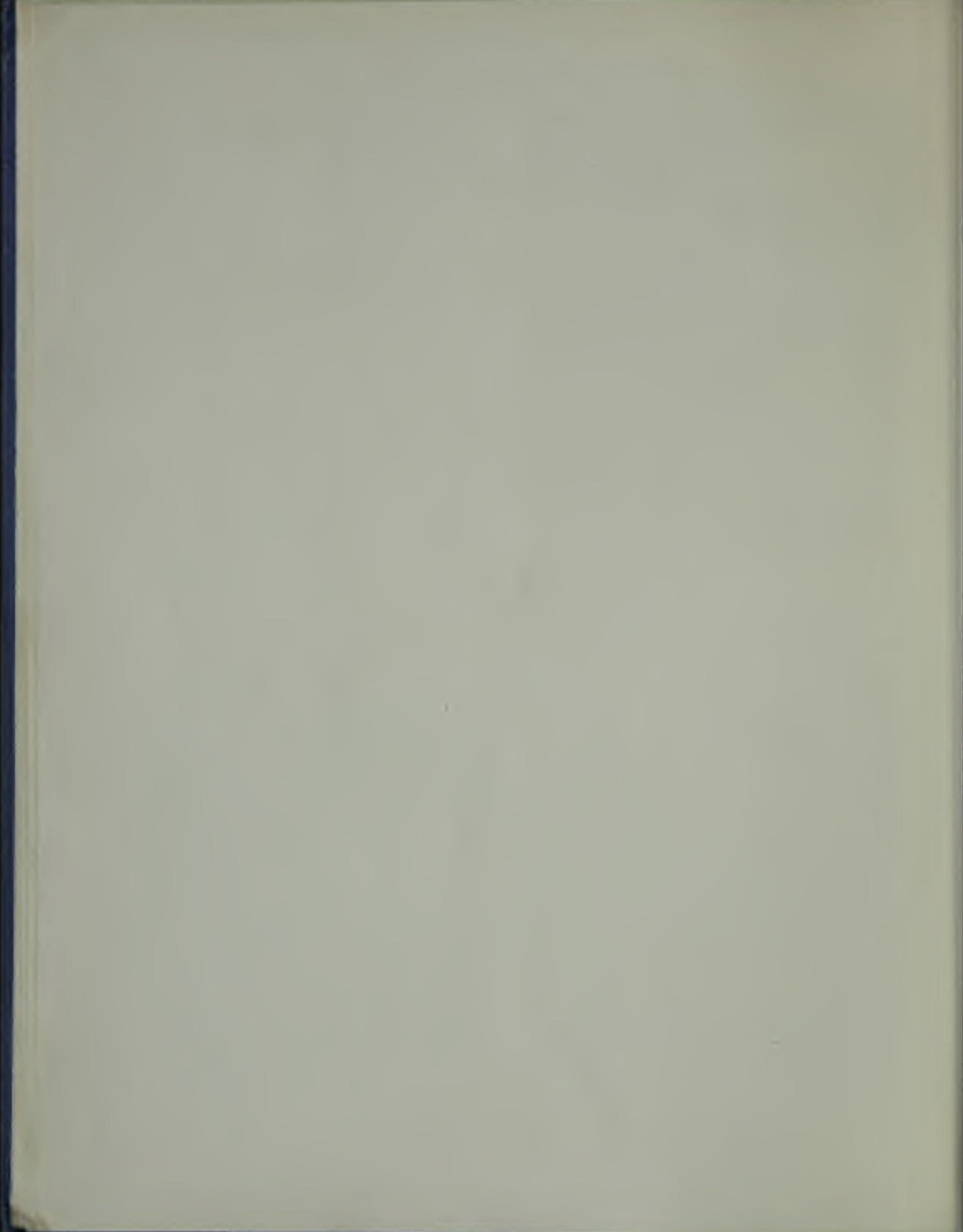
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TO all readers of the CIRCULAR the West India Committee in London sends greetings and good wishes for 1941. The past year brought dangers and anxieties, and those still to come will be met by the British peoples, and not least by the West Indian Colonies, with the same courage, resolution, and unity of purpose until final victory is won.

Ivan Dawson

Looking Forward

THE beginning of a new year is invariably a time of stock-taking when prospects for the future loom more largely in the mind than the disappointments, or even the successes, of the year that is past. The first thoughts of us all in the West Indian Colonies or in the Mother Country centre on the war. 1940 saw the invasion of the Low Countries, the collapse of France and the murderous and wanton air attacks on our civilian population. The same year also saw Dunkirk and the brilliant victories of the R.A.F. in the first air-battles over Britain. It saw a whole people more united than ever before in history, facing with cool courage the worst that the *Luftwaffe* could do to break down their morale. Finally it saw the gallant and successful Greek counter-offensive in Albania and the recent victories of our Army of the Nile. 1940 has, we believe, seen the lowest ebb of the Empire's fortunes in the war, and the turn of the tide. For the moment the crux of our problem is supply—supply of food and munitions and shipping. At present, it overshadows almost every other consideration; its importance is felt in every direction, politically and economically, and by every part of the Empire in greater or less degree. Our firm belief is that the Royal Navy will soon win the battle on the seas now being waged with ferocious intensity by the Axis powers, and ensure the preservation of the shipping routes which are our life-lines. When that is achieved the day of retribution for Germany will not be far distant.

Sugar Problems

WHEN, in the autumn of 1939, the British Government undertook to purchase the West Indian sugar crop in bulk at a fixed price and assumed the responsibility for its shipment and the war risk insurance on cargoes in transit, there was a tendency in some quarters to regard the sugar industry of the Caribbean Colonies as stabilised. It is true that the Government's action averted the danger of chaos and, to a large extent, let the industry know how it stood, but the word "stabilisation" is somewhat of a misnomer. Government purchase did not remove all difficulties, as if by the wave of a magic wand, and the problems which have arisen, and are still arising as the trend of the war changes, have been diverse, complex and in many instances, unforeseen. They have usually had to be dealt with with extreme urgency in order to maintain the uninterrupted flow of sugar supplies to the United Kingdom. From time to time we have referred in the pages of the CIRCULAR to negotiations on such questions, and to the steps which were taken in an effort to find solutions satisfactory alike to the Government and to the sugar industry. It is therefore unnecessary to attempt to give a list of even a few of them. Suffice it to say that there has been apparent in every instance a great measure of goodwill on the part of the Authorities and an evident desire to meet the legitimate needs of producers in every possible way. Producers, on their part, have realised the magnitude of the problem which confronts the Authorities under war conditions, differing so greatly from those of 1914-18. Shipping, needless to say, is the keystone of the sugar position at the moment, and the demands on the Government for tonnage for munitions, accentuated by recent war developments, have made the situation still more complex. In all these matters the West India Committee has taken its part, and its officers, members and staff have endeavoured incessantly to obtain for the producers in the Colonies, the facilities necessary to the maintenance of this vital industry, and at the same time to assist the Government so far as possible in the emergency.

To cite but one instance, a Special Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee was convened this week to discuss and frame proposals on a problem of great importance to the industry. This was the question of the storage, insurance and payment for sugar bought, c.i.f., by His Majesty's Government, but held up in the Colonies until shipping became available.

From a Londoner's Notebook

NO-ONE is any longer surprised at any new exhibition of the savagery of the Nazis. But the attempt to burn down the City of London is one more count in the terrible indictment that Hitler has one day to answer. There was no possibility or pretence of aiming at military objectives. All that happened was that the *Luftwaffe*, flying at heights quite incompatible with any sort of aim, scattered 10,000 incendiary bombs broadcast over the City, knowing that the area over which they flew was one serried mass of office buildings and historic monuments, and that it was all but impossible for any bomb to miss some purely civilian edifice. Goebbels, through his news agency, has implicitly acknowledged the real character of the raid. He claims that the City is the economic centre of Great Britain, and, as such, a military objective of equal rank with a British convoy at sea. Such a claim, if admitted, would of course do away with the last relic of the distinction between military and civilian targets which civilized nations still observe.

* * *

I watched the conflagration from my house about half a mile beyond the City boundary. The sight had a terrible beauty; the whole sky to the south and east was lit up in a great sheet of fire, so that—though there was no moon—it was possible to read small print in the street. London has certainly known no such experience since the Great Fire of 1666, to which the imagination inevitably recurred. But we had one great advantage over our ancestors—the magnificent organization of the war-time fire brigade. Thousands of professional and amateur firemen worked grimly at the pumps, through the night under a hail of bombs that continued till midnight, and on through the following day; and by their heroic conduct the City was saved from a repetition of the almost total destruction it suffered in Charles II.'s time.

* * *

Few of us, I think, realized the amazing historical riches of London until we were faced with this catastrophe, and with its roll of architectural casualties. The list is headed by the ancient seat of London's civic government, the Guildhall, the walls of which survived even the Great Fire, though its roof and internal and external ornamentations were of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The shell stands for the second time; but all else is demolished. More precious to the lover of beauty are no fewer than eight of Sir Christopher Wren's noble churches. They include St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, which a few years ago was nominated to be the church of the West Indies in London; and most tragic of all the exquisite St. Bride's, in Fleet Street, with the spire whose delicate and serene beauty the poet Henley described as "a madrigal in stone." Though the body of this church is gutted, the spire is at present still standing; but it

is hollowed out by the flames, which have brought down the bells; and it is still uncertain whether it can be saved. All round the streets echo every half-hour or so with the dull boom of explosions, as the Royal Engineers and the Pioneer Corps blow up with dynamite the remains of burnt-out buildings, which are a danger to the populace.

* * *

The unbounded admiration that we all feel for the fire brigade is not being allowed to blind us to the fact that the Germans have found a gap in our civil defence system, which ought never to have been permitted. They chose, no doubt on purpose, a Sunday night, when the offices were deserted by all but a very few night watchmen, and even the churches were mostly locked, with the keys in pockets that could not be found in the sudden emergency. Practically all the incendiary bombs could have been quickly and harmlessly extinguished—as they were, for instance, at the British Museum—if the daytime staff of roof spotters had been on duty. It is clear that these spotters ought to have been at their posts; and, now that we have learnt better to appreciate the danger, the Government has ordained that their presence shall henceforth be compulsory. All offices, however small, will now be compelled to have their premises adequately watched by night as well as by day; and the system, it is understood, will also be extended to private householders.

* * *

The New Year Honours List, filling 85 columns of the London Gazette, must be almost the longest on record. But it is the unknown names, filling the bulk of it, that have the best right to be there—they belong to the nameless armies, in uniform and out, of the men and women who have borne the brunt of such a people's war as history has not known.

* * *

Yet one or two of the more famous names are worth a little attention. Professor Gilbert Murray, who enters the Order of Merit, has done more than any other scholar to open the treasures of the classics to a generation that has little Latin and less Greek; yet it is even more significant that this nation, in the crisis of its greatest war, can pause to do honour to one who has laboured so devotedly for twenty-five years in the cause of peace. Another noteworthy figure is Sir Robert Kindersley, who was placed in charge of the National Savings Movement in the early days of war. Our best-known economist, Professor Keynes, had declared that the voluntary principle was wholly inadequate to meet the pressing financial need, and urged that a part of wages should be stopped as a compulsory loan for the War exchequer. It is Sir Robert's astonishing achievement that, by mere persuasion, he induced the people to save and lend in the first year 475 million pounds—which is more than Professor Keynes expected to raise by compulsion.

The West Indies and The War

ANTIGUA

WAR FUNDS. Miss Helen Goodwin writes that the ladies of the Diamond Sewing Group held a very successful dance at Duers House on Hallow E'en in aid of the Spitfire Fund which cleared £47 12s. The War Services Collections now stand at £1,183 9s. 1d. of which £400 has been spent on a canteen. Already £500 had been telegraphed to Lord Beaverbrook towards the purchase of a plane.

Scrap Metal. The scrap metal collected to be sold for war purposes has been shipped to Canada and the Committee hopes to hand over to the Government not less than £2,000. This has been made possible by the splendid and willing help so generously given to the cause by all classes of the community—from the large business firms to the porters, stevedores and lightermen.

R.A.F. Recruits. Eight boys (three from Antigua, two from St. Kitts, two from Montserrat and one from Tortola) already accepted by the R.A.F. left Antigua for England in December. As in the case of those who went to Canada about two months ago they were given a grand send-off. The Governor—accompanied by the Governor of the Virgin Islands, U.S.A. and Mrs. Cramer—was on the pier to give a few words of encouragement to them and to wish them well. "Remember," he said to them, "the honour of the Leeward Islands is in your hands, and the good wishes of us all are with you. In the phraseology of the Air Force 'Keep your tails up!'"

BARBADOS

Voluntary War Workers' Association. On the outbreak of war the women of Barbados, in common with British women throughout the world, expressed their desire to help in the Empire's war effort. A meeting was held at Government House on September 13th, 1939, under the chairmanship of the Acting Governor, Major W. H. Flinn. The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the Voluntary War Workers' Association.

The first annual report of the Association records that immediate contact was made with the West India Committee (War Services), and that it is due to their efforts that the provision of 200 lb. of wool per quarter to be made into comforts for the serving Forces is now possible. The Ladies War Services Committee of the West India Committee receive the finished articles together with the hospital supplies and distribute them. They have, it is stated, shown much pleasure at the high standard of workmanship in both sewing and knitting and have stressed their appreciation of the attention to detail and the strict adherence to official patterns. Thanks are expressed to the Committee for their help in obtaining and forwarding much valuable information. In compliance with their wishes a register of all Barbadians serving overseas is being kept as was requested in order to help the West India Committee to maintain touch with men from Barbados serving in the Forces. The receipts of the Association during the year were £7,787 2s. 8d. Of this total £6,450 has been remitted to England for various war funds, and

£127 15s. 11d. for the purchase of wool. Expenses amounted to only £7 18s. 6d., leaving a balance on deposit at September 30th of £1,201 8s. 3d.

BERMUDA

Trained at the Flying School. The fliers, accepted by the Royal Air Force, were entertained at a farewell luncheon at Government House, reports *The Bermudian* for December. Most of them sailed for England shortly afterwards. They included 2nd Lt. E. G. Nicholl, 2nd Lt. J. C. T. Pitt, 2nd Lt. J. Lang, Cpl. G. Osborn, Rfn. H. F. Stephens, all of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps; Sapper J. S. Whitecross, Bermuda Volunteer Engineers, A. J. Wingood, J. W. R. Dodwell and F. R. Burnard. Also present were Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, naval C-in-C. of the station, Major the Hon. Eric Dutton, Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Comm. Henry Wright, R.N., Mr. Bertram Work (representing the three men who founded and partially financed the Bermuda Flying School at which the local fliers received their preliminary training) and Mr. B. V. S. Smith, Secretary of the Flying School.

The Colony's War Effort. In November, Mr. W. S. Purvis, M.C.P., of Warwick, sent £1,000 to the Minister of Aircraft Production in London, who cabled his warm appreciation of the gift. The Bermuda War Veterans gave a further £200 to the Bermuda War Fund, bringing their total contribution to £300. The Old Colony Club, which had already given £550 to the Bermuda War Fund, voted £400 for British War Bonds. Donations to the St. Dunstan's Fund reached £1,000 before the end of the month. From the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Donald E. Gibbons, in charge of "Old Gold Day" collections, received a telegram which read: "Please convey to contributors to 'Old Gold Day' Fund warmest thanks of H.M. Government for the most welcome gift of £1,891 11s. 8d. which the Crown Agents are being asked to pay the Minister of Aircraft Production." The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd., each donated an additional £500 to the Bermuda War Fund, bringing the Fund's total to more than £23,000.

BRITISH GUIANA

A further Gift of £1,000 has been received by the Red Cross Fund from the British Guiana Red Cross Committee whose contributions now total £7,500.

Poppy Day Appeal. We learn from our hon. correspondent that on November 7th, Lady Jackson, wife of the Governor, and chairman of the Poppy Day Committee, broadcast a stirring appeal to the people of the Colony in aid of Poppy Day Collections. She referred to the great organisation that had been built up in England, which she described as the world's greatest beneficent organisation, to take charge of the money collected, and spoke of the many good and unselfish people who devoted their lives to the work of caring for the maimed, the sick and the helpless of the last war. She said: "We cannot fail those men who twenty years ago sacrificed so much for us, any

more than to-day we can omit to prepare to safeguard the interests of those men who will be broken and maimed in this war."

JAMAICA

Red Cross Gift. The Jamaica War Assistance Committee have sent a further £500 to the Red Cross Fund. They have now subscribed a total of £35,000.

Mobile Canteen Fund. £5,250 was sent from the Colony as a special donation to the Mobile Canteen Fund. We learn from the Colonial Office that of this amount £1,000 was contributed by the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, £275 by the Jamaica Women's Club, £250 by the people of the parish of Trelawny and £1,350 by the people of the parish of St. Catherine. These names will, no doubt, be inscribed on canteens.

Women's War Work. A report has been issued by the Women's War Materials and Comforts Committee of Jamaica covering the work of the Committee from September 20th, 1939, to September 17th, 1940.

The Hon. S. E. Morris, Custos of Westmoreland, and Major Moulton-Barrett spoke at a meeting held at Savanna-la-Mar with a view to the formation of a Westmoreland unit of the Jamaica Volunteer Training Corps.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Scrap Metal Campaign. The Legislative Council has voted \$12,000 to defray the cost of preparing and shipping scrap metal to the United Kingdom. The efforts of the Salvage Committee have resulted in some 2,000 tons being collected and more may be expected.

Colony's Squadron of Fighter Planes. Lord Lloyd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has expressed the warm thanks of His Majesty's Government to the Colony for achieving its aim of collecting, before Christmas, the sum of £100,000 for the purchase of aircraft. On December 18th the *Trinidad Guardian* reported that as the result of the Fighter Fund Fête, held under the patronage of the Governor and Lady Young on the previous day, there was great hope of this aim being realized. The "big raffle," drawn during the fête, realized over \$33,000. The first two prizes were a dwelling house valued at \$6,550, and a new de luxe Ford car, both presented by Sir George Huggins, the president of the Fighter Fund Committee. The thousands at the fête heartily applauded Lieut. J. F. Carrington, Chief Instructor of the Light Aeroplane Club, who, with one of the Club's planes, gave a realistic display of a bomber of the Fleet Air Arm attacking and setting on fire an enemy warship.

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1941 became due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

The annual subscription for membership of the West India Committee is £1 5s. in the case of individuals, and £3 3s. in that of firms, companies or associations.

West Indian War Workers

Appreciation of their Help

AMONGST the home organizations which undertake the distribution of clothing to those in need due to war conditions, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, incorporated in 1926. Queen Mary is the president of the Council, and Air Vice-Marshall N. D. K. MacEwen the chairman. The following summary of a letter addressed to the War Services Committee of the West India Committee by Mrs. Ernest Shaw, the hon. organizing secretary of the Central Clothing Depot of the Association, shows how greatly the gifts of clothing and other articles, sent by workers in the West Indies, are appreciated.

Mrs. Shaw writes: "As you have helped us so nobly in the past you may like to hear some details of the work we have done during the past year. In all we have distributed 162,871 garments . . . 8,614 pairs of boots and shoes, and a large number of blankets and other bedding. These numbers could never have been achieved without your generous help. You can imagine that with the great number of people (dependents of the fighting men) who have been bombed out of their homes, and lost every stitch of clothing, as well as the rapidly expanding Services, the calls on our resources are enormous. . . . We always inform the recipients when we send them anything which you have been kind enough to give us. From their grateful letters we know how truly thrilled these Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's wives and children are to realize that you, living so far away, have thought of them and worked for them. Surely this War must help to bind us more closely together, and your gifts are contributing in no small measure to this goal."

Gifts from Home and Overseas. The Red Cross and St. John War Organization records (*Summary of Work*, December 28th), that over 84,000 gifts have reached the Central Hospital Supply Service Department from overseas. The most numerous consignment, comprising 20,073 articles, came from Rio de Janeiro. Newfoundland and California, each sent over 12,000 gifts, and Hong Kong 10,543, Ceylon 7,767, and Penang 5,647 articles. Hospital supplies also arrived from Oporto, Jamaica, Manila, Singapore, Honolulu, Malaya, Burma, New York, New Zealand, Java, Barbados, Batavia, Chefoo and Madrid. Gifts from home sources numbered 27,279, and 45,668 garments and bandages from C.H.S.S. material were returned to store.

The Queen's Portrait. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, Lord Iliffe, the chairman of the Committee, announced that the Queen had been pleased to allow a very charming portrait of herself by Cecil Beaton to be reproduced in colour by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and to be sold for the benefit of the Fund.

MR. I. F. S. GREENAWAY, son of Mr. F. A. Greenaway, who recently received a commission, is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry.

London Cocoa Association

Government Control of Trading

At the ninth meeting of The Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., held on December 19th, 1940, Mr. L. E. Cope, the chairman of the Association, referred to the great loss which the board had suffered by the death of Mr. Julius Salmon. The trade had also suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Gregor Frame. Mr. Cope said that they had been fortunate again in having their finances in the care of Mr. Greenaway to whom their thanks were due for the very satisfactory state of the accounts.

Amongst the varied subjects dealt with in the annual report there was one which had been prominent throughout the year, namely, Government Control. This year, said Mr. Cope, might prove to be a momentous one for the cocoa trade, as we had seen an entirely new system of trading introduced. Cocoa was controlled to a wider extent than many other commodities, which were controlled only in the United Kingdom. The Cocoa Control consisted of two schemes: (1) West African Control, which was put into force in November, 1939, for the purpose of assuring the West African farmers a reasonable price for the whole of their crops; (2) United Kingdom control, which followed much later and actually did not commence to operate until September, 1940. The object of this scheme was to distribute fairly, available supplies to manufacturers.

It was not his intention, he said, to go into details of these schemes, as both were now working smoothly and were familiar to most of the members. The introduction of the West African scheme was, Mr. Cope considered, the more important, as it constituted a form of State trading, the Government being the sole buyer and seller of West African cocoa for all markets. These innovations had not been introduced without considerable difficulties and anxieties to many sections of the trade. He referred particularly to the dealers and brokers. It was in this connexion that the Cocoa Association had played a very important and difficult part in endeavouring to reconcile the interests of the various sections.

The United Kingdom intermediaries had been continually urging the Government to market the entire British West African crops through them, but it was with regret that he had to report, that their efforts, so far, had not met with success.

As is customary the chairman gave a brief summary of trading conditions throughout the year. He expressed the belief that he was right in saying that the past year had been, for most of them, better than the previous one. The advance of at least 50 per cent. in the price of most grades of cocoa and the excellent demand during the first part of the year from the United Kingdom and Continental manufacturers, who were apparently anxious to acquire reserves against the inevitable wartime scarcity, contributed largely to this improvement. He did not wish to be pessimistic, but he was afraid that considerable time must elapse before such good trading opportunities occurred again, and, with the disappearance

of the Continental markets, the outlook for the current year was not so bright.

At a meeting of the board of the Association, held on December 19th, Mr. F. A. Greenaway was elected vice-chairman. Mr. Greenaway, who has spent many years in the Association's services and has been hon. treasurer for the last three years, is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. At the same meeting Mr. R. E. Hurlston, the former vice-chairman, was elected chairman in succession to Mr. L. E. Cope, and Mr. R. W. Bennett, hon. treasurer.

United Kingdom Fruit Restrictions

Sir T. Moore on December 19th asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food whether it was proposed to prohibit the importation of grapefruit; and whether he could give a list of those fruits whose importation it was now definitely intended to prohibit. Major Lloyd George replied that in order to divert shipping space to more essential war purposes, it had been decided to discontinue for the present the loading of all fresh fruits except oranges and a small quantity of lemons and grapefruit. The importation of all foods was, however, subject to constant review in the light of changing circumstances.

Mr. Riley then asked the Parliamentary Secretary whether he was aware of the great concern which was felt by mothers, and persons in charge of babies and young children, owing to the decision to discontinue the importation of bananas; and whether he could make any arrangements for the continued supply of a quantity of bananas to be reserved for the use of young children. Major Lloyd George referred Mr. Riley to the reply he made on the previous day to a Question on that subject by Mr. R. Gibson.*

JAMAICA AND HER BANANA TRADE

Referring to the Imperial Government's guarantee to Jamaican growers of a minimum of 3s. a bunch for unwanted bananas during the temporary stoppage of exports, Esther Chapman writes in *Jamaica* for November 30th: "Thus Britain honours her obligation towards her colonies; thus she herself assumes the burden that we might well have been called upon to bear. It is to be hoped that gratitude and appreciation will be shown for what at this time is a magnificent gesture; and that the petulant criticism of every Imperial move that is usually shown by a certain element of the population will not on this occasion be displayed."

The present issue is the first number of Volume LVI of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. Copies of the Title Page and Index of Volume LV will soon be obtainable by subscribers post free from the Secretary, The West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Cases for binding Volume LV can be supplied post free for 4/- each. Subscribers can have their own CIRCULARS bound for the inclusive charge of 7/6 on sending them, carriage paid, to the Secretary.

* See CIRCULAR of December 26th, 1940, page 315.

The New Year Honours

THE New Year Honours, published on January 1st, contained the following names of persons prominently associated with the West Indies:—

K.C.M.G.

MR. WILLIAM DENIS BATTERSHILL, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus.

Mr. Battershill, after serving in the last war from August 1914 to 1919, entered the Ceylon Civil Service as a Cadet in April, 1920, and eight years later became Second Assistant Colonial Secretary. In 1928 he was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica. Mr. Battershill subsequently held the offices of Colonial Secretary in Cyprus and Chief Secretary in Palestine before being appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus in 1939.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. NOEL BROOKS LIVINGSTON, Custos, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Hon. N. B. Livingston, son of the late Mr. Ross J. Livingston, was born at Kingston, on November 9th, 1882. He was admitted to practice as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica in 1906 and was appointed a Notary Public for Kingston in 1916. His appointment as Custos Rotulorum of Kingston dates from 1936. Mr. Livingston, who is senior partner of the firm of Livingston and Alexander, is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee and a prominent member of various associations in Jamaica.

MR. WILFRID MURRAY WIGLEY, O.B.E., Chief Justice Leeward Islands.

Mr. Wigley held various clerical appointments in the Government service of St. Kitts Nevis between 1895 and 1898. In 1901 he was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple and subsequently practised for some years at the Bar of the Leeward Islands. He has been Acting Administrator of St. Kitts, Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands and Attorney General on various occasions. He became Crown Attorney St. Kitts Nevis in 1918, First Puisne Judge Leeward Islands in 1935 and Chief Justice in 1937.

C.M.G.

MR. JOHN EVERARD STEPHENSON, C.V.O., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY FLINN, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

MR. LESLIE BRIAN FREESTON, O.B.E., Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory. Formerly in the West Indian Department, Colonial Office, visited the Bahamas and British Honduras in 1927.

MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDER GRANTHAM, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

MR. WALTER HARRAGIN, Attorney-General, Kenya, formerly a magistrate and acting Solicitor-General, Trinidad and Tobago.

MR. JAMES SCOTT NEILL, Administrator, Dominica, Windward Islands.

DR. ARCHIBALD GUELPH HOLDSWORTH SMART, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

C.B.E.

DR. ARTHUR HUTTON McSHINE, O.B.E., M.D., C.M. For public services in Trinidad.

MR. AUBREY KENNETH SOLOMON. For public services in the Bahamas.

MR. ELDON HARVEY TRIMMINGHAM. For public services in Bermuda.

O.B.E.

MR. CHARLES ROBERT BEATTIE. For public and social services in British Honduras.

MR. WILLIAM ALBERT D'ANDRADE, Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana.

MR. CHARLES ARCHIBALD REID. For public services in Jamaica.

THE REV. DR. JAMES AMOS SCRIMGEOUR, D.D. For social and educational services in Trinidad.

COMMANDER WALTER ROBERT MORANT WYNNE, R.N. (retired), Harbour and Shipping Master, Barbados.

M.B.E.

MAJOR FRANCIS BENTINCK ARMSTRONG, Second in Command, Barbados Volunteer Force.

MR. HENRY NOEL ARMSTRONG, Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Barbados.

MR. EUSTACE NOEL BIRD, Secretary, Central Housing Authority, Jamaica.

MR. JOHN REGINALD ARTHUR BRANCH, Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.

DR. CHARLES NORMAN GRIFFIN, M.D., District Medical Officer, St. Kitts.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BODDINGTON HARRIS. For public services in St. Lucia.

MR. JOHN ANFIELD HUGHES, Senior Commissioner, Bahamas.

MR. JOHN HAYNES SMITH McCOWAN, Magistrate, British Guiana.

MR. JAMES BRYDEN LOCKHART TODD. For social services in Trinidad.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire has been awarded for meritorious service to Miss Athelina Matilda Storey, Head Teacher, Wakapoa, British Guiana.

The King's Medal has been awarded for distinguished service to Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Theodore Allan Goddard, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Barbados. The Colonial Police Medal has been awarded for meritorious service to Colonel Arthur Stephen Mavrogordato, O.B.E., Commissioner, Nigeria, formerly Inspector General of Constabulary, Trinidad and Tobago; William Armstrong, Sergeant-Major, Barbados Harbour Police Force; Cyril Barnes, Sergeant, Barbados Police Force; Harold Harcourt Holligan, Sergeant-Major, Barbados; and Arnold Thompson, Sergeant, Barbados.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Promotions and Transfers:—

- ABRAMS, C. L. (Clerk, Judicial Department), Colonial Postmaster, Barbados.
- DES ILES, L. E. (Assistant Warden, District Administration), Pensions Officer and Chief Inspector of Poor Relief, Trinidad.
- DUGDALL, G. F. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas), 3rd Class Inspector of Constabulary, Jamaica.
- GREAVES, E. P. D. (Assistant Clerk), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.
- HASTINGS, M. P. (Superintendent of Lands, Lands and Mines Department), Superintendent of Surveys, British Guiana.
- PINK, W. H. L. (Inspector of Police, St. Lucia), 3rd Class Inspector of Constabulary, Jamaica.
- STOREY, J. F. (Corporal, Palestine), Inspector of Police, British Honduras.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN build house, but woman mek de home."

* * *
JONAS BROWNE & SON, LTD., have removed their office to Market Buildings, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

* * *
MR. JAMES W. HOWIESON, who has been appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana, arrived in the Colony on November 3rd.

* * *
DR. PERCY F. DE CAIRES whose appointment as Assistant Medical Officer at the Leprosy Hospital, British Guiana, was reported in the CIRCULAR of October 17th, arrived in the Colony on November 3rd.

* * *
THAT distinguished civil servant, Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson, who died on December 24th at the advanced age of 90 was the son of Captain Fleetwood-Wilson of the 8th Hussars, for some time Lieutenant-Governor of Barbados.

* * *
COPIES have been received from the Government of Jamaica for the library of the West India Committee of bound volumes containing the Annual General Report with Departmental Reports for 1938, and the Minutes of the Legislative Council for 1939.

* * *
MR. HENRY GUY PILLING, who has been appointed British Resident in Zanzibar, was Colonial Secretary of British Honduras from 1929 to 1933. He rendered distinguished service to the Colony in 1931 when it was devastated by a hurricane. Since 1938 he has been Governor of St. Helena.

* * *
BRIGADIER STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, whose death took place at Farnham on December 14th, was Inspector-General of Police and Commandant of the Militia in British Guiana from 1902 to 1907. He came of a family closely identified with the abolition of slavery, and was a Trustee of the Mico Charity in Jamaica.

* * *
WE announce with deep regret the death of Edward Francis ("Hector") King, elder son of the Secretary of the West India Committee and Mrs. E. J. King, who passed away suddenly and peacefully on December 24th, 1940, aged 4 years and 5 months. We offer our deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. King on behalf of all members of the West India Committee.

* * *
THE engagement has been announced in Antigua of Mr. R. Norris and Miss Consuelo Collens. As reported in the CIRCULAR, November 28th last, Mr. Norris had been seconded from the Colonial Office as Secretary to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. Miss Collens is the daughter of the late Mr. A. E. Collens, formerly Superintendent of Agriculture in the Leeward Islands, and of Mrs. Collens.

TRINIDAD and British Guiana figure prominently in recent publications of the Royal Entomological Society of London. In Volume 90, Part 21 of the Transactions of the Society, Mr. W. J. Kaye adds 137 species of butterflies to the 461 species previously recorded from Trinidad. In Parts 10 and 11 of Volume 9 of the Proceedings of the Society, Dr. J. W. S. Macfie describes additions to the list of Ceratopogonid flies which occur in British Guiana and Trinidad.

* * *
THE many friends of Lady Rutherford, and of the late Sir Robert Rutherford, will be interested to know that their grandson, Ian Sanceau, is an acting corporal in the Ground Defence Section of the Royal Air Force (V.R.). Corporal Sanceau's father, who was recalled from retirement on the outbreak of war, is a Wing Commander in the R.A.F., while his mother, who before her marriage was Miss Marjorie Rutherford, is working at a Y.M.C.A. canteen on an R.A.F. station.

* * *
SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL contributed to the November number of *The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law* (Vol. XXII., Part IV., 1940) a seven page article on "Constitutional Changes in the British West Indies." It brings more or less up to date his note on "West Indian Federation: Its Historical Aspect" which was submitted to the West Indian Conference of 1926 and published in *The Handbook of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras* for 1926-27.

* * *
IN our issue of December 12th, we quoted a reference made in Trinidad to the late Mr. John W. Stephens in which he was described as the greatest public benefactor the Colony had ever seen. The following brief particulars of his will have since been published in the London Press:—

"Mr. J. W. Stephens, Latymer Court, W., merchant, left £82,446 (n.p. £81,852). Duty was £19,257. After several legacies the residue, amounting to £50,000, was left to the Chancellor of the Exchequer 'to be devoted to the reduction of the National Debt.'"

* * *
THE trade of British Guiana in 1939 is reviewed by Mr. G. G. Newman, Acting Canadian Trade Representative, British West Indies (Eastern Group) in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* for December 7th of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Newman points out that the livelihood of the inhabitants, some 338,000, is dependent on tropical agricultural activities, mainly production of sugar and rice, concentrated in approximately 200 square miles of low-lying coastal lands. The remainder of the Colony's 90,000 square miles consists of virgin forests, great savannahs and hills. From the interior are derived greenheart, mora, balata, gold, diamonds and increasing quantities of bauxite, the principal non-agricultural export.

Obituary

THE REV. JAMES WILLIAMS

BY the death of the Rev. James Williams which took place, following an attack of pneumonia, at his residence 19, St. Margarets Road, Oxford, on November 28th, 1940, the native Indians of British Guiana have lost a devoted friend, and ethnology of the aborigines of that Colony a master. In his early youth Williams travelled extensively with his parents and had therefore little opportunity for continuous study; but nevertheless he graduated with first class honours at King's College, London.

Ordained Deacon at Chelmsford in 1890 and Priest in the following year he served curacies at Canning Town and Forest Gate. His first contact with British Guiana, which was to mean so much for the aborigines, was made in 1895 when he became curate at Christ Church, Georgetown. After acting as Rector of St. Patrick's, Berbice and St. Swithin's, Demerara for brief periods the great work of his life began in 1897 when he was appointed Priest-in-charge of Bartika Grove, at the junction of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers, where he first came to understand and to love the native Indians. For the last five years of the nineteen he spent in Guiana, he lived among the Macusis as Missionary Priest and became the great authority on the customs, traditions and language.

For reasons of health he was compelled to return to England in 1914 but his heart was with Guiana and the Indians to the last. He was Rector of Farnham St. Lawrence from 1914 to 1917 and after a curacy at Tilehurst, Reading, he retired to live in Oxford in 1934.

Williams was the author of many learned works including a Macusi grammar, a book on the old Dutch plantations and one on the aborigines of Guiana.

From 1924 to 1937 he edited the *Guiana Leaflet*. In recognition of his outstanding talents and contribution to literature on Guiana and the aborigines he was elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

MR. JOHN PURDIE BAIN

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. John Purdie Bain at La Merciad, Trinidad. Mr. Bain, who was born at Bewlie Hill, Lilliesleaf, Roxburgh County, spent a brief time in a lawyer's office. When about twenty years of age he went out to Trinidad as an overseer under Mr. Tom Olton, at Inverness, one of the Tennants' estates. After his marriage to Miss Mary Rebecca Olton, the sister of Mr. Tom Olton, he took charge of Ortinola Estate, also one of the Tennants' properties, and eventually became chief agricultural attorney for that firm. Later, with the consent of Tennants, he became attorney for Cadbury Bros. whose estates are also near Ortinola in the Maracas Valley. When Mr. Bain retired, about ten years ago, Cadburys gave him the use of the La Merciad.

The results achieved on the many estates which were developed while under his charge bear witness to his skill as an agricultural pioneer. The fact that agriculture is an art as well as a science made the advice of "Cocoa

Bain," as he was often familiarly called, of great practical value. In many other ways he was a good friend as those indebted to him for kind assistance when on botanizing or other expeditions to the top of Tucuche, in the shadow of which Ortinola estate nestled, recall with deep gratitude.

For many years Mr. Bain held the Caledonian Cup as the oldest Scotsman resident in Trinidad. His only surviving son was killed in the last war. He leaves four daughters, Mrs. D. Young, of Belle Gardens, Tobago, where she is giving proof of inherited planting skill; Mrs. Stanhope Lovell, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. C. B. Williams, the wife of Dr. C. B. Williams, well-known for his Froghopper research work in Trinidad, and now head of the Entomological Station.

Trinidad and Tobago

Tourist and Exhibitions Board

WAR conditions have inevitably interfered greatly with the work of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago. Their 1939-40 annual Report says that the year under review may be divided into two parts, viz., the period prior to 3rd September, 1939, when the Board and associated commercial interests were preparing for what promised to be a record 1939/40 season, and the succeeding months of war, during which the Colony's tourist trade and the Board's activities were practically at a standstill.

On the outbreak of hostilities it was decided, in consultation with Government, that the Board's activities should be terminated as quickly as possible and the Board disbanded for the duration of the war, but the general situation was seen in a different light during the time required for the liquidation of commitments. As it was felt that complete disintegration of the Board's organisation in the Colony and overseas was not justified, recommendations for continuing activities on a severely restricted scale were submitted to Government and approved.

The approved war-time programme, which is effective till December 31st, 1941, has necessitated the cancellation of all major advertising and publicity plans, and also a reduction of staff in Port-of-Spain, but it has enabled the Board to continue as an organised body, maintain the Tourist Bureau in Port-of-Spain, retain the services of representatives in London, Montreal and New York, and keep their business connections intact as far as is practicable and beneficial under war-time conditions.

Justification for this restricted programme, as opposed to the complete cessation of activities, rests in the possibility of a gradual revival of West Indian tourist trade during the war and the expectation of rapid developments when peace is restored. The Board state that it is unfortunate that war-time shipping conditions and passport regulations have seriously affected the invisible exports accruing to the Colony through the tourist trade, which had a pre-war value of a million dollars a year and were largely paid for in American currency.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Drought Breaks in Antigua—Tuberculosis Expert in British Guiana
Canadian Trade Mission for Jamaica*



ANTIGUA

The Drought Broken. Our hon. correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter dated December 3rd said that November had been a beneficial month. The prolonged drought had broken, the cane crop had improved by leaps and bounds, and once more the town dweller was able to water his garden with an easy conscience. She added that conscience had not really been very severely tested in the past months as all gardens and garage taps had been locked and even those who wished to err could not do so.

Social Services. At a meeting held on December 1st, Lady Stockdale gave a most interesting account of social service work in different parts of the Empire, particularly in Ceylon, where she lived for some years. One of her chief supporters and medical helpers there was, she mentioned, an Antiguan, who had since died, Dr. Bridger.

The Governor of the U.S.A. Virgin Islands and Mrs. Cramer had spent a week at Government House. They had, says Miss Goodwin, by their charm and grace won the hearts of all and in their turn had expressed themselves delighted with Antigua.

BARBADOS

Sugar Cane. Dr. S. J. Saint in the monthly notes of the Department of Agriculture states that the rainfall during October was very near to the average in all but a few districts. As a result, the sugar cane crop has shown considerable improvement. It was not possible when the notes were written, November 19th, to make any accurate estimate of what the crop was likely to be, since November to January was a very critical period. With favourable weather during those months, the sugar yield should be not less than 115,000 tons, but should the dry season commence early, as it did last year, then it would be difficult for the island to reach an output of 105,000 tons.

Ground Provisions. A number of fields of sweet potatoes were harvested during October and the yields were quite satisfactory. A big percentage of the corn crop had been reaped and the yield was about average. The yam crop appeared to be in excellent condition, and with favourable weather during November and December, the yield should be good. The eddoes crop generally has greatly improved in appearance and showed promise of a satisfactory yield.

BRITISH GUIANA

Success of Guiana Scholar. In a letter dated November 23rd, our hon. correspondent wrote that Mr. C. O. J. Mathews, Guiana Scholar for 1939, is now a student at University College, London, where he is reading for the B.A. honours in history. At the College sessional examination held recently he secured first class honours in higher senior history.

Mr. James W. Howieson, who has been appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour, arrived recently in the Colony. Mr. Howieson saw service in the last war and afterwards joined the Civil Service, being appointed to the Ministry of Labour Department. He has also been associated with Major Orde-Browne, Industrial Adviser to the Secretary of State.

Obituary. The death occurred on November 5th at his residence at Branfield, Corentyne Coast, of Mr. Howard Thompson King, formerly Government Agent and Stipendiary Magistrate of the North West District. Mr. King had a long connexion with the British Guiana Civil Service, and his death is sincerely regretted by his many friends.

Mr. F. W. M. Mullin, son of the late Mr. John Mullin, Commissioner of Lands and Mines, has been confirmed in his appointment of District Superintendent of Police, with effect as from January 5th last.

Tuberculosis Expert. Dr. C. W. Wells, of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently left the Colony after a three weeks visit, during which he made a study of the tuberculosis problem. Suggestions as to what steps should be taken to improve the tuberculosis situation have, it is understood, been made in a report forwarded to the Government. Dr. Wells expressed the hope that the Government will provide the necessary financial support, and that the public in their turn will not be lacking in their co-operation.

JAMAICA

A Canadian Trade Mission was due to arrive in Jamaica on December 5th. The mission, which consists of the Hon. James A. Mackinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Messrs. Yves, Lamontagne and B. Smith, officials of the Trade Department of the Dominion of Canada, is touring certain South American countries and West Indian Colonies with a view to improving Canada's trade relations with them.

Sir Arthur Richards formally opened the Shortwood College new building on November 29th.

The Cloudburst in St. Mary and Portland has, it is estimated, done damage which it will cost £100,000 to repair.

A Milk-cooling Plant will, it is understood, be built by Jamaica Milk Products, Ltd., in order that large supplies of milk may be collected from the Western parishes. This would obviate the necessity for bringing partly processed milk from Cuba.

Wages in the Sugar Industry. Regulations to be known as the Advisory Board (Sugar Industry) Regulations, 1940, relating to the work of the Advisory Board, which has been appointed to assist the Governor in fixing the minimum wage rates in the sugar industry, were published by the Government of Jamaica on November 27th.

Company Reports and Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

THE preliminary accounts show that the oil profits for the year ended September 30th amounted to £598,926. After deducting £197,593 for amortization of wells and £7,716 for head office expenditure there is a net profit of £393,617 to which is added the balance brought forward of £130,706, making a total of £524,323. Against this sum is chargeable £72,188 for the interim dividend of 12½ per cent. and directors' additional remuneration thereon, £190,000 reserve for taxation, and £30,000 for transfer to general reserve, leaving a balance of £232,135.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent. actual (10½d. per share), less British income tax at 5s. 3d. in the £, making a total dividend of 30 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £131,073.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

MR. P. ASHLEY COOPER, chairman, after dealing with the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR) at the annual meeting, held in London on December 11th, said that it would be appreciated that it would be contrary to the national interests to discuss their operations at length.

It was, however, not improper for him to state that their company was making a most valuable contribution to the Empire's war effort.

"In our refinery," continued Mr. Cooper, "record quantities of crude oil were processed. With the exception of one new unit which came into operation late in the year, no new plant was put into commission. All our plants were operated within their rated capacity, and at no time was it necessary to force any of them to obtain the results achieved. As is to be expected, the war has affected the general balance of our operations to a considerable extent.

"Our operating results were generally satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that wages have increased and the cost of equipment and supplies has risen as a result of the war.

"Notwithstanding the exacting demands made on our staff and organization at the present time, our work on research and development, both here and in Trinidad, continues with unabated vigour and enthusiasm, and we are striving to ensure that our company will emerge from the war as well equipped as we can possibly make it, technically and otherwise, to meet the stress of competition.

"We have established in Trinidad a special department, the function of which is to study every phase and detail of our operations, with a view to constant improvement in methods and increase in efficiency of operation. This department has already met with considerable success.

"I am very glad to be able to put on record the fact that there is now some evidence of improvement in the relations between the Employers' Association in Trinidad, of which your company is a member, and the Trades Union. It would also seem that the majority

of the Union Officials recognize their responsibility to their members, and are now guiding them on wise lines.

"I think it can be said that there is a fair outlook for satisfactory relations between the Trades Union and the Association. There is, further, a welcome reduction in our rate of labour turnover, which may be regarded as indicating a better attitude on the part of labour and a further improvement in the working conditions that we offer."

After referring to the efforts being made by the company to improve the conditions of its staff and employees, and to the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, Mr. Cooper in conclusion said: "With the prospect of severe taxation and of operational difficulties of many kinds, I would not be frank if I did not warn you that we may well see lower profits next year. But this I can promise you, that your company will emerge from the war as strong as we can make it, and assure you that nothing that is now happening will cause us to depart from those high standards of technical skill, enterprise and efficiency, to which we owe our present position."

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The profits for the year ended June 30th amounted to £139,837. After making various allocations, there remains a balance of £99,985, from which has to be deducted £16,555 for the preference dividend for the half year to June 30th, leaving a balance available for distribution of £83,430. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in July on the ordinary shares, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, on these shares, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., less income tax, which will absorb £53,687, leaving a balance of £29,743 to be carried forward, against £28,547 brought in.

The directors report that satisfactory trading profits have been earned by all branches. During 1939 the sugar crop was good, and realized better prices, but increased wages and taxation reduced the amount of net profit under the figure for 1938. For the year ended December 31st, 1939, Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, and the Corentyne Sugar Co., Ltd., declared a dividend of 10 per cent., less Colonial income tax.

The crop in 1940 will be poor owing to a serious drought which set in towards the end of 1939, but it is hoped, state the directors, that this will not mean much smaller dividends.

SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK, chairman, speaking at the annual meeting, held at the West India Committee Rooms, on December 30th, said: "The trading results of the company are generally satisfactory and call for no special comment. With regard to our estates, the crop in 1939 was good, but owing to a serious drought in 1940 it will be very short. In 1940 we shall also have to contend with increased wages which, however, may be compensated for to some extent by higher prices for sugar.

"I am sorry to advise you that we have been having

considerable trouble with the Estates' labour and I still think that it is all due to malicious agitation. Since the beginning of 1938, as far as I can gather, wages on the estates have been increased by approximately 30 per cent., but this unfortunately has not led to happier relations between employers and employed. For many years we have been trying to improve conditions, but on account of these troubles and the drought, we did not make much progress during 1940. We want the co-operation of both the local Government and the Trades Union, but so far we have not been successful in this respect, although in conjunction with other estates proprietors we sent out an expert in Trades Union matters to start an industrial relations department to try and help. The local Government, however is, I think, beginning to realize the seriousness of the position and will, I hope, endeavour to put an end to irresponsible strikes and consequent disorder.

"At the beginning of 1939 a Royal Commission visited the West Indian Colonies and this Commission seems to have differed from all others during the past 50 years in having its recommendations accepted by His Majesty's Government. We are particularly grateful for the £1,000,000 per annum which is to be spent on essential welfare services, development and land settlements, and we are also more than pleased that Sir Frank Stockdale has been appointed Comptroller of this Fund, as he has had long and intimate experience of the difficulties in the West Indies."

After dealing with the accounts and balance sheet, Sir Alfred continued: "I think you will agree that it is satisfactory to have reserves and surplus of £849,694 as a buffer to meet the blows which we shall probably have dealt to us from time to time. I have always stressed the point that shareholders must remember that our business is of its very nature speculative. One special feature of the surplus is that we have, apart from investments in other subsidiary companies, investments of nearly £400,000, of which £154,400 are in British Government Stocks and another £150,000 would be readily marketable. £300,000 of the surplus represents the difference between the capital of Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., and what it stands at in our books, and the Corentyne Sugar Co., Ltd., contributes £229,000 to the surplus.

"I do not think it wise to make any forecast for next year, but I do not think the figures will be as good as this year on account chiefly of increased taxation. Shipping difficulties too may have unfavourable reactions. Our E.P.T. standard takes no account of the progress that was made in the last two years before the War, but, on the other hand, is better than that of many other companies.

"In conclusion I should like to record our grateful thanks to our Staff at home and abroad who in very difficult conditions have worked with loyalty, energy and efficiency, and I hope and believe you will be more than satisfied with the result of their efforts, because it is not an easy matter to-day for a merchant to see his way with so many of the usual signposts missing and those that are left upside down and pointing in the wrong direction. I should also like to pay tribute to the Ministry of Food, Sugar Division, and the Ministry of Shipping, Liner Division, who have been very helpful to us in our difficulties."

St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

The output of sugar for the crop was 30,892 tons, state the directors in their report for the year ended September 30th. The quality of the cane was very poor and it took 8.44 tons to make a ton of sugar, the worst figure for 11 years. The crop was actually reaped in twenty working weeks, but the crop period was unduly extended by a strike which held up all work for seven weeks.

The reaping area of 9,735 acres was slightly higher than the previous year and the yield of cane practically the same, but the yield of sugar was .6 of a ton less per acre. The price of sugar was £10 18s. 8d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for Contractors' cane was made at 14s., the minimum under the contract, and the planters' share of the surplus is 2s. 8.78383d. per ton, making a total of 16s. 8.78383d. per ton.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £71,882 3s. 9d. to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders, £33,453 4s. 8d.; staff bonus, £2,487 17s. 2d. "B" shareholders, £162 10s.; contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 2s. 8.78383d. per ton of cane, £35,778 11s. 11d.

The amount remaining at the credit of "A" shareholders after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £14,953 4s. 8d. and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders less income tax £3,775 13s. 10d. or £11,177 10s. 10d. net. Twenty "B" mortgage debentures of £1,000 each held by the company's bankers as collateral security have now been surrendered and cancelled.

A summary of the crop results for the past five years appears below:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Canes tons	202,697	258,587	202,995	269,527	260,881
Sugar "	28,174	34,271	27,935	37,336	30,892
Fibre in Cane ... %	13.64	13.83	13.94	13.91	13.82
Sucrose in Cane ... %	14.58	13.92	14.59	14.81	12.74
Sucrose in Megass %	2.14	2.14	2.33	2.47	2.05
Purity of Juice ... %	86.77	86.10	85.68	85.01	83.44
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose... .. %	96.37	96.10	95.88	95.62	95.88
Boiling House					
Recovery %	94.93	95.07	94.46	93.88	93.05
Total Recovery of Sucrose... .. %	91.49	91.37	90.57	89.76	89.21
Yield of Sugar 96 deg. %	13.90	13.25	13.76	13.85	11.84
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 deg.	7.19	7.54	7.27	7.22	8.44
Sale Price of Sugar per ton... ..	£8 16 4	£9 14 4	£9 0 8	£10 2 7	£10 18 8

MR. M. S. MOODY STUART, chairman, in the course of his annual address, circulated in advance of the annual meeting, states:—

The past year has been a mixture of pleasant surprises and of disappointments. I am glad to say that the former outweighed the latter, especially from the planters' point of view.

At the end of September last year the outlook was gloomy and a crop of 20,000 tons was predicted. Then the weather improved and the actual output was 30,892 tons—a good deal short of last year's crop and below that of 1937 but considerably above anything we have turned out in any other year. The disappointment was that while the tonnage of cane increased enormously over that expected earlier the quality fell off and we took 8.45 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar,

1.15 more than the average for the previous five years. We actually paid for 263,818 tons of cane, only 4,500 tons less than in 1939 when we made 6,500 tons more sugar.

Practically half the acreage reaped was planted in B2935. Last year I expressed a hope that this cane might soon be replaced by some other that, while serving the planters equally well, would have fewer objectionable features in the factory.

I hope that planters will continue their search for this, and if they feel well satisfied with their yields in the past crop, as well they may, will give some credit to the unusual weather experienced. Had the early part of this year been dry, which would have been more normal, the result might well have been a debacle on estates which have gone in heavily for this variety, owing to its liability to dry up and turn pithy if allowed to get overripe.

The factory plant worked well throughout the crop and additions, the chief of which were the new electric power station and an Oliver Filter, proved completely satisfactory in operation.

Owing to the long-drawn-out crop the grinding rate for the last 8 or 10 weeks was pushed to the very high average figure of 108½ tons of cane per hour. This put an undue strain on the evaporator and prevented the fullest benefit being got from the Oliver Filter and maceration at the mills. Under normal conditions this very high grinding rate is unnecessary, even with a large crop, and not very desirable, so that a similar situation may not occur again for a long time, but ways and means of helping out the evaporator are being considered by our engineering staff.

At noon on April 1st there was a lightning strike. It was well organized and practically the whole of the labour walked out. Work was not resumed till May 21st.

The original grievance was in connexion with rates of pay, but it soon became clear that the Union officials and agitators thought that this was the opportunity to obtain the mastery of the whole industry of the island. If this had happened it would have been disastrous. A deadlock ensued and was not broken till men began to drift back seven weeks later. As usually happens on such occasions everyone, factory, labour and the whole island lost. Fortunately no disorders occurred during this prolonged hold-up.

It is unfortunate that in the enthusiasm for starting Trades Unions in the West Indies the leadership should in so many cases have got into the hands of those who have no first-hand knowledge of the wrongs they seek to right or the conditions they propose to better. The calling of a strike without notice was contrary to the traditions of British Trade Unionism and I cannot but feel that acts of this sort do not meet with the approval of Union Officials in this country, some of whom have been active in fostering the movement in the West Indies.

(Continued from next column)

to 10½d. for sound 80's. There has been a good demand for West India Mace and a considerable business has been negotiated for shipments up to March-April at prices ranging from 1/11 to 2/4 c.i.f. United Kingdom for the usual well known marks. Dark to pale pickings have sold at 1/3 to 1/6 c.i.f. for December-January-February shipment.

Round the Markets

January 7th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	Dec. 23rd.	Jan. 6th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.01	17.01	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 6d. per cent.)	77½
3½	War Loan	103½
10	Angostura Bitters	24/6 nominal.
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	25/- nominal.
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3 13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/9 26/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	35/- 38/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	35/6 39/6
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/- 1/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 1/6
7½	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9 21/3
8	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/9 2/9
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/1½ 3/7½
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4d. 1/-
15	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	39½ 43½
7	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	1½ 2
15	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	11/3 13/9
15	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/3 7/3
15	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
7½	Trinidad Leaseholds	2½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/- 8/-

RUM. There is a strong demand, especially for rum of two-and-a-half years of age and upwards. Prices are firm.

COCOA. Fine Grenada is again firmer and a small business has been done up to 65/- spot. No trade has been reported in Trinidad descriptions, but there are sellers at about 73/- for good plantation, and 78/- for fine estates. The first three marks of Trinidad "to arrive" are now quoted at 54/- c. & f., sellers. The controlled price of good fermented West African is unchanged at 35/-.

HONEY. As already reported in this column, the new Empire crop has been fixed at a maximum price (to shippers) of 65/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Handpressed continues to be valued nominally at 45/- per lb. There are sellers of small lots of Distilled at 27/6 per lb. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated and Raw is quiet and unchanged, at 2/9 to 3/3 per gallon for best green juice with top pulp.

ORANGE OIL. Spot values are again firmer and Sweet is now quoted nominally at 10/- per lb. and Bitter at 10/6 to 11/- per lb.

SPICES. Shippers of **Pimento** have been selling more freely and sales have been made up to 125/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom for prompt shipment; the spot value is about 1/4½ per lb. ex wharf. **Jamaica Ginger** has been in good demand on the spot at 65/- to 70/- for mixed to bright No. 3, and at 72/6 to 75/- for small mixed to medium bright No. 2; medium No. 1 bold is quoted at 75/- to 80/-. The market for new crop has been active with buyers at 55/- for Ratoon, 60/- to 62/6 for F.A.Q. No. 3 and 65/- for F.A.Q. medium No. 2, c.i.f. terms United Kingdom port. **Nutmegs** have continued in good demand and prices are firmer. Business has been done on c.i.f. terms at 6½d. per lb. for defectives, 8½d. for sound unassorted and at 10d.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

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The West Indies and the R.A.F.

SUPREMACY in the air is a vital necessity for the British Commonwealth. To attain it two things are essential: the production of enough aeroplanes and the provision of sufficient skilled men as air crews and ground staff. The British West Indies have during the past year contributed to both these needs. They are not industrial countries and so could not manufacture air craft. They have, however, provided means for their purchase and two complete squadrons, in addition to other planes, now bear the names of West Indian Colonies. Of even greater significance perhaps is the fact that the first two groups have arrived in England of men who have actually received their preliminary air training in the West Indies and have been accepted for the Royal Air Force. In Trinidad this important development resulted from the formation of the Light Aeroplane Club and the well deserved effective support given to it by the Government. Similarly, in Bermuda, the Flying School was initiated and partially financed privately as reported in our last issue. From Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, where opportunities for training are not yet available, detachments of recruits, also accepted for the R.A.F., have reached England. The West Indies have already made a splendid start and will welcome every opportunity afforded to them to assist still further.

West Indian Immigration

THE West Indies have for centuries furnished a sanctuary to refugees from religious and political persecution. As in the case of the Huguenots in England, many of these immigrants have brought with them initiative, skill, and experience which have contributed greatly to the true wealth of the countries of their adoption. Amongst the refugees which our West Indian Colonies have welcomed at different times may be numbered Royalists and Roundheads from the British Isles, Jews from Spain and Portugal, French from Haiti, and negroes from the same country. The traditional hospitality and tolerance of the West Indies have made the process of assimilation a peaceful one which provides a valuable lesson for the rest of the world. This process of immigration has been a natural one resulting from the desire of the persecuted and distressed to seek new homes in an atmosphere of friendliness and peace. To-day, however, a mania has seized the world for the wholesale transfer of populations in accordance with theories which pay little heed to the realities of the situation. We laugh at Hitler for the

hypocrisy of his advocacy of *lebensraum* for the German race, involving as it does the seizure of territory already inhabited by other people and their displacement in favour of his own countrymen. There are certain people in the United Kingdom, however, who delight no less in this particular form of mental exercise and it is to the West Indies that they turn all too frequently in their search for living space for others. The fact that the West India Committee has from time to time been approached by well-meaning people with impracticable proposals of this nature has prompted these reflections. Our criticisms are, of course, in no way directed against properly organised officially sponsored schemes of settlement based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of the people and territories concerned or against the settlement of individuals with assets either financial or in specialized knowledge.

To the refugees from the countries which have now come under the Prussian jackboot, West Indians would be the first to extend the hand of sympathy and welcome. Have these theorists who would dump them indiscriminately in the West Indies, however, really satisfied themselves that their proposals are practicable? Have they considered that a blank place on the map may indicate, not that a land flowing with milk and honey awaits refugee settlers but that an impenetrable forest or an unfruitful soil have made settlement impossible? Many of the West Indian Colonies are themselves wrestling with the problems arising out of over-population. Settlers from Barbados, for example, have recently been planted in St. Lucia, an island itself suffering from no lack of people. Jamaica has welcomed the opportunity of providing a temporary home for refugees from Gibraltar though there can be no question of the permanent settlement of large numbers of people in a Colony faced with serious unemployment and other economic problems. What are these refugees to do when they get to the West Indies? Will they add to the production of commodities for which it is already impossible to find a market? Economic laws operate with the same ruthless logic in the West Indies as elsewhere. Individual initiative and capital likely to increase, rather than to compete with, local employment, will prove as valuable to the West Indian community to-day as they have already been in the past and will be welcomed accordingly, but self-contained parties of immigrants (with inappropriate or with no qualifications) producing goods of which the world already has too much, at costs greater than those prevailing elsewhere, will succeed no better in the West Indies than in any other part of the world.

From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. HERBERT MORRISON'S new defence regulations make us all liable to compulsory service. It is not quite true, as some newspapers have hastened to proclaim, that this is the first instance of civilian conscription in English history. There are several mediaeval precedents, of which jury service is an obvious survival. Nevertheless, the new call upon our loyalty represents a great—and quite healthy—change in our recent habits.

* * *

The innovation is the direct consequence of the enemy's discovery, to which I alluded in the last CIRCULAR, of a weak spot in our defences. In the great fire-raising attack on London we were caught napping for lack of fire-spotters. The new regulations are intended primarily to stop this gap; but the Minister of Home Security takes the occasion to make the people at large liable for any sort of service that the emergency of the moment may from time to time render necessary. This general liability is to apply to both sexes, and to all ages from 16 to 60. For the time being, however, it is held in reserve. At present the regulations will be used only to recruit a corps of fire-watchers. Women will be welcomed to the service; but compulsion will be applied only to men.

* * *

The time-honoured British principle will be observed of allowing voluntary effort to do all it can to meet the situation before compulsion is invoked. All within the prescribed age groups must register for service; but they will not necessarily be called up. If the owner of a factory, for instance, can raise a sufficient force of fire-watchers as volunteers, or for wages, the remainder of his staff will not be called on for such duty at their place of work—though they may be at their homes. Similarly, it is open to local authorities to satisfy the Regional Commissioners that their voluntary civil defence services are equal to the task. But wherever the men available under the voluntary system fall short of the need, sufficient age-groups to make up the number will be brought in by compulsion. But no-one has to serve for more than 48 hours a month; no-one both at his place of employment and his home (the former taking precedence); and those who are already doing the equivalent of their 48 hours in other branches of civil defence are exempt.

* * *

Hitler has at last taken a first step towards the rescue of his Italian associates from the consequences of their disasters in the Mediterranean. As expected, his intervention takes a form sufficiently humiliating to the Duce; the arrival of the Luftwaffe squadrons in Sicily is manifestly a move towards bringing a part of Italy under effective German control. At the same time their intervention in those regions is a serious threat for our strategy to meet, as was immediately shown by the action in which we lost the cruiser "Southampton" and the aircraft carrier "Illustrious" was seriously damaged. We inflicted comparable losses on the

enemy's air and sea forces; and operations in those waters, we may confidently expect, will continue to be at least as dangerous for the enemy as for us. Still, in that comparatively narrow waist of the Mediterranean, where the African coast comes within eighty miles of Sicily, there exists the most favourable point at which the enemy may hope to interrupt or harass our communications from West to East. The first task of our naval strategy must be to neutralize this threat.

* * *

In spite of Arctic conditions our Greek allies continue to make steady progress in Albania, and Mussolini has made another significant confession by "accepting the resignation through ill-health" of General Soddu, who was sent there to take over the command when the first plans began to go awry. The new man, General Ugo Cavallero, is a curious choice; his only recommendation seems to be that he is a sound Fascist from the inner circles of the party. We may derive modest satisfaction from the facts that he was the Italian chief of staff at Caporetto, and was the only corps commander in Abyssinia who involved his command in something near to disaster. Since then he has retired from the army to become head of the Ansaldo Works, where he has been involved in some unsavoury financial scandals. This last fact about him fits in with some information I derived in conversation with a high officer of our military intelligence, who told me that the equipment captured in Libya, though based on the admirable patterns that Italian engineers never fail to design, is full of the kind of flaws that infallibly betray corruption and "graft" among the manufacturers. Since the Italian munitions industry is largely in the hands of the Fascist party bosses, it is significant.

* * *

From the same informant I gathered another interesting sidelight. Ever since the outbreak of war the B.B.C. has been industriously broadcasting propaganda in German; but most people here have greatly discounted its value on the ground that Germans are forbidden, on pain of ferocious penalties, to listen to it. Noticing, however, that the German propaganda service has been at great pains lately to contradict the B.B.C., I suspected that Goebbels must know that the broadcasts were reaching some German ears; and I now learn that this is indeed so. Inquiries from prisoners of war, mostly airmen of course, show that about four-fifths of them are quite familiar with our propaganda, and take considerable interest in it. In fact it seems to be normal practice in the officers' messes at least of the Luftwaffe to listen in to the B.B.C. Too much must not be made of this, for nearly all these young men are fanatical Nazis, who after being educated in the Hitler Youth are quite impervious to persuasion. But, even if they themselves cannot be shaken in their faith in the Führer, we may reasonably suppose that something of what they hear must filter through to their civilian relatives, who are the people we most want to reach.

The West Indies and The War

BAHAMAS

MOBILE Canteen. £230 has been received from the Bahamas Red Cross Branch for the purchase of a mobile canteen.

BARBADOS

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a gift of £200 from the Voluntary War Workers Association.

The Red Cross Fund has recently received £2,000, representing a special Christmas contribution by the people of the Colony, and £75 from the Voluntary War Workers Association.

BERMUDA

The United Friendly Societies of Bermuda have sent £125 to the Red Cross Fund.

A series of gifts has been received by the Red Cross Fund, including £2,791 3s. 11d. from Bermuda non-resident property owners and visitors; £125 from the United Friendly Society; and £32 from the Ireland Island Red Cross Committee.

BRITISH GUIANA

A gift of £5,500, privately subscribed, has been received from the Colony for the purchase of an air plane.

BRITISH HONDURAS

A third sum of £1,000 has been received from the "Win the War Fund." As reported in the CIRCULAR of September 19th last, the committee which started this Fund hopes to raise £5,000 for the purchase of a war plane.

A gift of £1,000, privately subscribed, has been sent to the Red Cross Fund.

Earl Haig's Poppy Day Fund has received a gift of £100, the amount collected in the Colony last November.

War Fund. Our hon. correspondent Captain M. S. Metzgen, writing on December 20th, said the British Honduras Win-the-War Fund was recently augmented by approximately £450, the proceeds from a monster Garden Fete and Mestizada Dance held at Newtown Barracks, Belize, on the 7th December, and sponsored by Mrs. Melhado, the wife of Captain the Hon. Henry I. Melhado. Several thousand people attended.

Defence Force. The Inspector-General of H.M. Forces in the West Indies, Brigadier J. McD. Latham, is on a visit of inspection of the Military and Police Forces both of which are under the able command of Major P. E. Matthews. On parade the Brigadier complimented the Major as well as officers and men under his command on the efficiency of the Force and smartness of the parade.

O.C. Defence Force. Major J. L. Johnson arrived on December 17th to take over command of the Defence Force from Major Matthews. The retirement of Major Matthews from active military duties will be a severe blow to the Defence Force. An officer whose life-long watch-words have been loyalty, efficiency and

devotion to duty must inevitably leave a record worthy of emulation. The universal respect and confidence felt throughout the Colony in Major Matthews is a compliment of which any official should feel proud. The high standard of efficiency to which the local Police Force has risen, says Captain Metzgen, is entirely due to his unflagging energy and long military experience stretching over a generation.

JAMAICA

The Red Cross Fund has received £566 1s. 5d. from Jamaica Red Cross Sunday Collections.

A free of interest loan of £100 has been received by the Government from Mr. G. G. B. Iver.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Colony's War Contributions. In a message read to the Legislative Council on November 29th, the Governor recalled that a year previously the Council had voted \$1,000,000 as a gift to His Majesty's Government for war purposes. During the session this sum had been increased to \$2,500,000 and a second sum of \$2,500,000 voted as a loan without interest. As the Colony would have an unexpectedly large surplus for the year 1940 he proposed that a special gift of another \$250,000 should be made to H.M. Government and that, in addition, the Colony's contribution for special naval and military services should be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. All the above items of expenditure would be included in the estimates for 1940. Turning to the estimates for 1941 His Excellency proposed that the special gift of \$250,000 should be repeated if possible and that the contribution for naval and military services should remain at \$1,250,000.

TURKS AND CAICOS

Two Gifts of £100 Each. The people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, a dependency of Jamaica, have sent £100 to the National Air Raid Distress Fund and £100 towards the cost of a Spitfire.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

A gift of £100 has been received towards the purchase of a Spitfire. Lord Lloyd, on behalf of the British Government, has sent his thanks to the people of the Presidency.

We have received a copy of *A War Song, entitled Victory*, the music by Lance-Corporal C. E. Archer, of the Barbados Police Band and the words by T. Lawton Evans, of Harrison College. The opening lines of this stirring song, which is suitable for marching, are:

Come Hitler come and Goering too,
And animals of the German Zoo,
Our main surprise we have in store,
The British Lion still can roar.

The publication is obtainable at all the book stores in Barbados, price 1s. with piano score, and 4 cents with tune and words. The proceeds will be given to the Win the War Fund, Air Raid Relief Fund and local charities.

The War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the first income and expenditure account and the balance sheet of the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, covering the period to September 30th last.

Since the close of the financial year, further contributions amounting to £215 1s. have been received,

bringing the total subscribed to £1,150 18s. 5d. Further donations will be greatly welcomed.

The Treasurers wish to express their thanks to Messrs Price, Waterhouse & Co., who are acting as auditors of the Fund in an honorary capacity.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Period from 14th September, 1939 to 30th September, 1940.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO EXPENDITURE OUT OF WAR SERVICES FUND—						
On Relief to Survivors of s.s. "Simon Bolivar" ...	199	0	8			
On Miscellaneous Relief	51	0	0			
On Comforts for West Indians in the Forces	5	2	3			
				255	2	11
„ ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES. (No charge has been made by the West India Committee for services rendered)—						
General and Office Expenses	56	12	2			
Postage, Cables and Telephone	66	4	0			
Printing and Stationery	20	19	6			
Travelling Expenses ...	4	13	2			
Honorarium ...	20	15	0			
				169	3	10
„ BALANCE, being excess of Income over Expenditure for the period ...				514	19	7
				£939	6	4

	£	s.	d.
BY DONATIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES ...	880	7	5
„ DONATIONS FOR RELIEF TO SURVIVORS OF s.s. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ...	55	10	0
„ INTEREST ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	3	8	11

Note.—In addition to the above the sum of £2,333 12s. has been received from various War Services Committees in the Colonies for specific purposes, and has been paid over to the specified Organisations.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th September, 1940

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—						
War Services Organisations in the Colonies ...	1	13	0			
Other ...	1	7	8			
				3	0	8
AMOUNT DUE TO WEST INDIA COMMITTEE—						
Loan	200	0	0			
Less: Expenses	3	7	8			
				196	12	4
FUNDS HELD IN TRUST FOR WEST INDIANS IN THE FIGHTING FORCES INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—						
Balance per attached Account ...				6	0	0
				514	19	7
				£720	12	7
SUNDRY DEBTORS—						
War Services Organisations in the Colonies ...				569	5	4
Other ...				2	1	0
				571	6	4
STOCK OF WOOL—						
As certified by the Secretary						
				21	0	0
CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND—						
At Bank				92	9	8
In Hand				35	16	7
				128	6	3
H. J. J. FREEMAN, Treasurer.						
E. J. KING, Secretary.						
				£720	12	7

We report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the West India Committee War Services Fund for the period ended 30th September, 1940, and we hereby certify that the above account is in accordance therewith.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry,
London, E.C.2.
3rd December, 1940.

(Sgd.) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

MR. RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA, actor, author and journalist, of Oxford Gardens, London, W., died on January 11th, in his 82nd year. Born at Kingston, Jamaica, he was educated in London at University College School, at University College, and University Hospital. He had been intended for medicine, but he was told he would go blind if he continued to study, a diagnosis afterwards proved to be mistaken. However, he gave up medicine, and went on the stage playing leading parts in classical drama in London and in New York.

He was the author of many plays produced in Great

Britain and in America, and in his later years he had devoted much of his time to motion picture scenario writing.

THE production of sugar refined from *guy* in India during 1940 may be estimated at 31,700 tons, reports the Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore. This is more than double the production in 1939. The increase has mostly taken place in the United Provinces where the estimated production is 17,400 tons against only 2,600 tons in 1939.

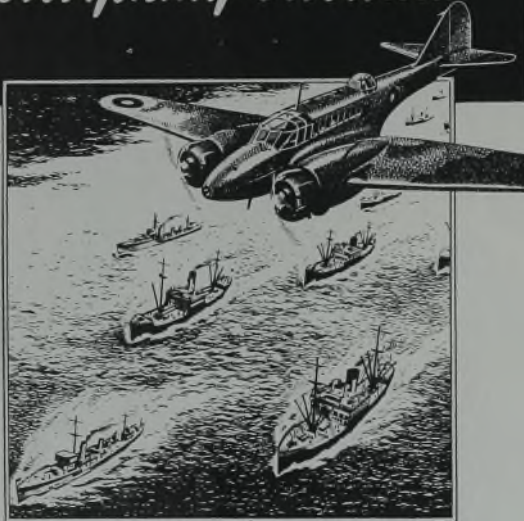


AT BARDIA. THE CREW OF A BRITISH TANK ENJOY RUM IN THEIR CHRISTMAS PUDDING



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		ST. KITTS : A. Moore Losada	DOMINICA : C. G. Phillip.

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by

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West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the ninth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ANDREWS, A. P. ...	Jamaica	2nd Fife and Forfar Yeomanry	Lance-Corporal
ARCHIBALD, BEVAN	Tobago	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftsman
ARCHIBALD, BRUCE	Tobago	Royal Air Force	Corporal
BANKS, MONY	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Lieut.-Commander
BARNARD, D. B. ...	St. Lucia	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
BAYLIS, FRANK	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BAYLIS, HORACE G.	Jamaica	Queen's Royal Regiment	Private
BEATON, JAMES	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
BERESFORD, W. BRIAN ...	Jamaica	Royal Tank Corps	2nd Lieutenant
BERESFORD, W. M., M.C., Croix de Guerre	Jamaica	Royal Corps of Signals	Major
BLANK, O. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	
BOWEN, COLIN H.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BOYD, KENNETH W.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Wireless Operator
BRANCH, A. GORDON W.	Barbados	Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain
BRANCH, W. J. VIVIAN ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flight Lieutenant
BRANCH, LESTER D.	Barbados	Royal West African Field Force	2nd Lieutenant
HUNTING, VINCENT A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CASSERLEY, PATRICK	Jamaica	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	
CHALLENGER, JOHN EDGECUMBE ...	Barbados	Hampshire Regiment ...	Private
CHARLEY, T. J.	Jamaica	Honourable Artillery Company	Gunner
CHIPPINDALL, G. ...		Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CLARKE, JOHNNY ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
COOTE, GEORGE	Jamaica	Transport and Machine Gun Corps	
CRESSWELL, E. F.	Jamaica	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	
CUMBERBATCH, GREY DOYLE	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DA COSTA, HUNTLEY R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
DA COSTA, PATRICK CLEMENTS ...	Barbados	Irish Guards	2nd Lieutenant
DAVIS, FRANK FOSTER	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DIXON, JOHN MAPLETOFT	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftsman
DONALD-HILL, MISS HELEN	Jamaica	Auxiliary Training Service	Volunteer
DOYEN, EDMUND ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	
DRUMMOND, —		Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
DUNLOP, A. PETER C.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EARLE, C. B.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EAVES, WALTER ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Engineers	Sapper
EDMONDS, NOEL, D.S.C. ...	British Guiana	Royal Navy	
ENEVOR, R.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
EVANS, ROBERT FRANK ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FLINDERS, WILLIAM	Jamaica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Sergeant
FOSTER, D. K.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FRANCIS, RICHARD		Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
GOLDSWORTHY, Miss BARBARA ...	Jamaica	Auxiliary Nursing Service	Staff Nurse

New Year Honours

K.B.E. for Captain A. R. H. Morrell

We regret that by an oversight we omitted to mention in our last issue that Captain Arthur Routley Hutson Morrell, J.P., Deputy Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, had been awarded the Knight Companionship of the Order of the British Empire.

Captain Morrell, son of Mr. Robert Morrell, the late General Superintendent of the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., entered on his career at sea in 1895, and joined the West India and Panama Company in 1903. He was well-known throughout the West Indies when captain of the cable ship the "Henry Holmes." In 1922 he retired from this service on his election as an Active Elder Brother of Trinity House. Captain Morrell is a member of the Foundation Council of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners. He is a member of the West India Committee.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, from January 1st to August 31st, 1941, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, January 1st to August 31st, 1941

	tons		tons
Barbados ...	70,000	British Guiana ...	81,260
Jamaica ...	129,150	British Honduras ...	300
Trinidad ...	106,000		
Leeward Islands ...	56,000	Total ...	451,235
Windward Islands ...	8,525		

An additional 27,000 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

Total production of sugar in British Guiana for the period September to December inclusive, 1940, amounted to 83,287.7 tons.

Trinidad and Tobago

War Activities and Future Development Plans

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, the Governor of the Colony, in the opening paragraphs of his Message, read to the Legislative Council on November 29th, mentioned the direct financial assistance, amounting to a total of \$5,250,000 (see p. 15) which the Colony had given to His Majesty's Government. "We have been inspired," he said, "again and again by the magnificent resolution of our Prime Minister and are doing our best in our small way to contribute to the common effort."

WAR TIME ACTIVITIES

His Excellency then dealt with some of the other ways in which the Colony had been able to be of assistance. The Naval Volunteer Force continued to perform its duties with steady efficiency and recent developments had shown that there were ways in which Trinidad could help the Royal Navy. The Local Forces too were keeping up a very high standard of efficiency and smartness and, as he had recently said to them, they must not be discouraged by the fact that no opportunity had yet arisen for them to show their mettle in the tented field. The only way in which the Colony had yet been able to make a beginning of sending her sons to the forefront of the battle was the inception of the Air Training Scheme, which had resulted in the first batch of cadets going overseas.

The response, however, of the people of the Colony to the various appeals for war funds and charities had been magnificent, over £120,000 having been contributed during the past year. This was a way, His Excellency said, in which they could continue to help and, whilst the Government was fully alive to the necessity for the Colony contributing every penny she could afford from revenue and taxation, he was confident that the wonderful standard already set would be maintained if not surpassed in the form of voluntary contributions.

Dealing with the effect of war conditions on the internal economy of the Colony, Sir Hubert said that every effort continued to be made to prevent any undue rise in the cost of living, and the authorities concerned were to be congratulated on the fact that for no less than three consecutive months there had been no increase in the Government index figure. The necessary measures of control had been effected without any undue burden on local trade and the food situation had remained satisfactory in spite of certain difficulties in regard to rice. Once again His Excellency urged that no effort be spared to encourage the Grow More Food and Eat More Local Food campaigns, and thus reduce the burden upon shipping.

In spite of the war the revenue of the Colony during 1940 would probably be \$1,500,000 more than had been estimated. Expenditure on the other hand had only exceeded the original estimate by \$500,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$1,000,000. In view of this unexpectedly large surplus His Excellency proposed that the contributions to H.M. Government for special military and naval services in respect of 1940 be in-

creased by \$250,000 and a special gift of \$250,000 be made for war purposes (see p. 15).

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The remaining \$500,000 should, he proposed, be carried to "surplus balances" from which he suggested \$2,750,000 should be applied, if the Council approved, during the coming year to urgent development works. His Excellency then dealt in considerable detail with those urgent works for which provision had been made in the draft Estimates of 1941. They included houses for the working class at a cost of \$500,000; the completion of the main airport at Piarco and the construction of four or five emergency landing grounds, \$60,000; country water supplies, \$219,500; hospital buildings, nearly \$1,000,000; reclamation and drainage schemes (Laventille and Caroni), \$500,000 to cover the first stage of the proposals of Mr. Grinnell, the Town Planning and Housing Commissioner.

His Excellency stated that with these allocations they would be left with just less than \$1,000,000 of their surplus balances for future spending. He pointed out however, that the substitution of Piarco for Mucurapo as the main airport would release some \$1,000,000 that would otherwise have been applied to land reclamation work and that, when the war ended, they would have at their disposal the \$2,500,000 loaned to the Imperial Government, free of interest. It was to be hoped, too, that within a reasonable space of time they would be able to float the necessary balance of the \$14,000,000 loan by which the whole development scheme was originally to be financed.

Sir Hubert next dealt with the proposed Excess Profits Tax (see p. 21) and the questions of providing old age pensions and war bonuses, and expressed the hope of the Comptroller of the Development and Welfare visiting the Colony soon. On behalf of the Government and the people of the Colony he offered to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture their very deep appreciation not only of the assistance given them by the College as a College, but also of the splendid way in which the Principal and his officers were always ready to come forward and help in every kind of unofficial way.

THE LATE MR. J. W. STEPHENS

In conclusion His Excellency said he wished to refer to the great loss the Colony sustained by the death of Mr. John W. Stephens, who was responsible for the creation of the Bruce Stephens Trust and who endowed that Trust so munificently during his lifetime for the benefit of the people of the Colony. Mr. Stephens had set an example which would always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Trinidad and Tobago. "If this dreadful war brings with it the firmer establishment of such a sense of public duty and unselfishness as that exemplified by Mr. Stephens we may yet live to bless those wicked and misguided men who have plunged the world into this unnecessary conflict."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"BE in hurry fe ask, no mek people gib."

* * *

THE offices of the International Sugar Council have been moved to Bush House (North-West Wing), London, W.C.2.

* * *

TOBAGO and the Bahamas appear to be the only sugar cane areas in the New World from which the small moth-borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*) has not been recorded.

* * *

MR. THOS. W. WILDMAN of Grenada, also responded to Donald Smith's "irresistible appeal" for postage stamps which we published in the CIRCULAR of June 27th, last year, and has received a characteristic letter of thanks.

* * *

AT a meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce held on December 3rd, the president expressed the thanks of the Chamber to the West India Committee for the efforts made respecting passenger accommodation to the West Indies.

* * *

THE many West Indian friends of Mr. John W. Freeman, son of Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman, a deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, will be glad to learn that he has received a Commission in the Army. He has served for the past five months in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps.

* * *

WE much regret to learn that the premises of Elders and Fyffes were damaged during a recent air raid on London and that a number of their staff, while on fire-guard duty, were killed at their posts. The CIRCULAR offers its sincere sympathy to the directors of the company and to the relatives of the bereaved.

* * *

THE offices of Wilkinson and Gaviller have also suffered damage by enemy action. The continuation of the business, we are happy to announce, has not been affected in any way as books and records were removed to the country some time ago. The new address of the firm, which was founded in 1734, is 38, Kingsley Road, Bedford.

* * *

YET another sufferer is Mr. J. Blair King, whose offices were at 6, Love Lane. He is carrying on his business, in spite of the loss of certain records, from 15-16, Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

* * *

MISS BETTY MUNRO, who was married, on January 11th, at Bude, Cornwall, to 2nd Lieut. George Wightman, is the daughter of the Hon. J. E. Munro, of Grenada and of the late Mrs. Munro. Her husband, who is serving in the Royal Artillery, is the elder son of the late Mr. E. M. Wightman and of Mrs. Wightman, of Croydon.

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, Governor of Jamaica, and Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad, are on their way to London, and travelling by air, according to reports which have appeared in the Press. The latter is accompanied by Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., a member of the Executive Council and a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

* * *

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Guy Philip Stubbs, Temporary Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines, and Miss Patricia O'Driscoll, only child of the late Dr. John O'Driscoll, and of Mrs. Driscoll, of Dalston Road, Carlisle. Mr. Stubbs is the younger son of Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor of Jamaica from 1926 to 1932, and Lady Stubbs, of Watlington, Kent.

* * *

MR. J. G. DAVIES, Sugar Technologist, and Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood, Assistant Sugar Technologist, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture are joint authors of a paper on Clarification Experiments dealing with the effect of mechanical treatment on floc characteristics, which was published in the January number of the *International Sugar Journal*.

* * *

SINCE the outbreak of war determined efforts have been made to increase the agricultural production of Jamaica. Mr. Eric C. Whitbread, the Deputy Marketing Commissioner, states that under the Food Production Board's scheme, planters and cultivators are now in the happy position of knowing just what price they may expect for a large range of crops, and, what is more important, that a guaranteed market, in addition to a guaranteed price, exists for these commodities.

* * *

THE British West Indies are dealt with in the January issue of the *P. D. Review*, issued by the Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd. The interesting article, which is one of a series entitled Around the World with P.D., contains no less than 22 excellent illustrations. Acknowledgment is made of the courtesy of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago, the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica and of the West India Committee in supplying photographs.

* * *

SUCCESS at golf depends on the sugar content of the blood as well as on skill. The *South African Sugar Journal* recounts that Dr. Paul Michael of Oakland, California, established this by taking blood samples of players at each hole. The sugar content was highest at the 5th. By the 7th it was on the way down and from the 11th to the 15th, when the largest number of poor shots were made, it was very low indeed. Those who ate lumps of sugar or sucked sweets on the round, were the freshest, more crisp in all their shots and could make effective recoveries with greater determination and energy. "If the average golfer," says Dr. Michael, "would carry round with him fewer spare golf balls and more sweets, and eat them, his scores would be better."

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MR. JAMES BLACK.

Mr. James Black, who died on November 23rd, was a very well known figure in the agricultural world of Trinidad. Born in Aberdeenshire in 1862, he went to the Colony at the age of twenty-one, and started his career as an overseer on the Wellington group of Messrs. John Cumming's sugar estates. Within a short time he became manager of one of the estates of the Waterloo group belonging to the same owners. When Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons & Co. acquired the properties they appointed Mr. Black as their attorney in which capacity he carried the estates successfully through a long and difficult period. In 1916 he retired as a sugar planter and devoted himself to the care of his own properties, La Mariana, a cocoa estate at Brasso Piedra, and Friendship Hall, a coco-nut and lime estate at Carapichaima. Mr. Black was a very regular attendant at meetings of the Agricultural Society of the Colony, and did much valuable work in his quiet manner on its committee. He was also a director of the Cocoa Planters Association. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Black was one of the oldest members of the Royal Prince of Wales Lodge of Freemasons, a member of the committee of the Trinidad Automobile Association. He was also a member of the West India Committee.

MR. HENRY R. HAMILTON

Mr. Henry Rose Hamilton of Tobago, always known to his many friends as "Harry Hamilton," died on November 24th, at the age of 62 and was buried in the churchyard of St. Andrews, Scarborough. The Hamilton family has for nearly one and three-quarter centuries occupied a distinguished position in their island home. His ancestor Major Hamilton, one of the first British settlers, is referred to several times in Woodcock's *History of Tobago*. Governor Ferguson thrice commends his military zeal in an account of the operations which resulted in capitulation to the French in 1781. His worth as a planter is recorded by Sir William Young in the journal of his visit in 1792. He mentions how at the estate "old Castalio came to me, as a kind of deputation from the rest, to tell me that 'Massa Hamilton was good manager and good Massa.'" The ruin of the sugar industry of half a century ago, when so many estates in Tobago were abandoned, failed to dislodge the Hamiltons, and for many years, owing to the early death of his father, Harry Hamilton, laboured to maintain the position of the family, proving himself a keen and able planter and winning the affection and esteem of all.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. Thomas Greenwood, a treasurer of the West India Committee, in the loss he has suffered by the death, on January 15th, of his mother. Mrs. Greenwood, who was the widow of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, passed away in her sleep at the home of Mr. Greenwood, at Limpsfield, Surrey, within a few days of her 87th birthday.

The New Defence Bases

Sites in Trinidad and St. Lucia Agreed

THE Colonial Office announced on January 12th that final agreement has been reached on the sites for the United States naval, army, and air bases in Trinidad.

These sites comprise an area of some eleven square miles for a naval base in the northwest peninsula of the island, an area of some 18 square miles in the centre of the island for the main army and air bases together with a small area elsewhere for an auxiliary air field, supply wharves, water supply and recreation facilities.

The proposal made by the United States Mission which visited Trinidad in October last, appeared to the Trinidad Government to involve the risk of some disturbance of the normal life of the community. Moreover the site selected for the naval base comprises and commands the access to the area and resorts that have for many years formed the main holiday ground of the people. These considerations led the Trinidad Government to put forward an alternative scheme based on their own proposal for the reclamation of some 25 miles of marsh land on the west coast of the island which had been formulated before there was any question of United States bases in Trinidad by Mr. Robert Grinnell, the American chairman of the Trinidad Housing and Town Planning Committee and Mr. R. H. Beard, who was responsible for the construction of the new deep water wharves at Port-of-Spain.

An examination of this alternative scheme necessitated rather longer consultations in the case of Trinidad than was necessary in that of certain other bases. After a careful and sympathetic consideration of the alternative scheme the United States Government have regretfully decided that it will be impossible to adopt it and H.M. Government with the full concurrence of the Trinidad Government have accordingly notified their acceptance of the original proposal. In doing so, they have pointed out that their decision involves certain sacrifices on the part of the people of Trinidad and have expressed the hope that the United States authorities will do all they can to minimise any disturbance in the normal life of the community which the establishment of the base on these sites may cause. The U.S. Government have readily given this assurance.

[It is hoped to publish in an early issue of the CIRCULAR some further details regarding the position of the sites referred to above].

THE ST. LUCIA SITES

It was officially announced on January 19th that final agreement had been reached between the United States and the British Governments in regard to the location of sites in St. Lucia which, in accordance with the agreement of September 2nd, are to be leased to the U.S. Government for the establishment of air bases in the island.

In addition to the site at Gros Islet Bay which, as has already been announced, is to be leased for the establishment of a seaplane base, it has now been agreed at the request of the U.S. Government to lease to them a site for a land-plane base at Vicux Fort.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Industrial Development in Jamaica--Air Communications
Trinidad's Excess Profits Tax



BRITISH HONDURAS

Chief Justice. Recent arrivals in the Colony, wrote Captain Metzgen on December 20th, were His Honour and Mrs. C. J. Langley. They arrived at Belize on the C.N.S. "Connector" on December 7th. His Honour succeeds Sir Arthur Agar, as Chief Justice of the Colony.

Broadcast. Steps are being taken to improve local broadcasting facilities. In addition to getting a prominent official or leading citizen to give popular talks at mid-day each Sunday, a weekly War Commentary is now read every Thursday night. The set used is an amateur one and therefore leaves room for wide improvement. It is hoped, however, that with assistance from the British Council British Honduras may yet be able to render a worthy contribution to the Cause of the Empire by supplementing the excellent work of the B.B.C. as regards Latin America and the Colony in particular. Much can be done.

JAMAICA

The Constant Spring Hotel, recently purchased by the Franciscan Sisters, is being converted into a High School which, it is expected, will be opened in the course of the present month.

The Cement Industry. It is understood that plans are well advanced for the erection of a small cement factory in Jamaica during the course of the present year. In our issue of October 17th it was mentioned that the difficulty of obtaining the necessary machinery prevented progress being made at that time. It is now felt, however, that the saving in foreign exchange resulting from the local manufacture of cement now imported from non-sterling sources would justify the purchase of machinery from a foreign source.

Bananas and the War. Mr. R. F. Williams, executive officer of the Food Production Board, in an address to the Jamaica Agricultural Society, said that the food value of a count bunch of bananas was more than that of one shilling's worth of any imported foodstuffs and that the public in Jamaica should therefore patronize this home-grown commodity. Every householder who made a point of purchasing one or two count bunches a week would not only be securing the best value in foodstuffs that existed in Jamaica but would also be supporting the Empire's war effort.

Mr. Louis John Bertram, C.M.G., retired Auditor-General of Jamaica, died at Kingston, on December 17th. He was born at St. Helier, Jersey, on November 14th, 1859. Other deaths recently announced include that of Mrs. Constance Isobel McGrath, at Swardston, Norfolk, on January 5th.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Excess Profits Tax. In order to provide for increased war expenditure the Governor proposed, in his annual

message to the Legislative Council, that in 1941 local companies should pay an excess profits tax of 33½ per cent. of any profits which may have been realized during 1940 in excess of the highest annual profit realized during any one of the three years, 1937 to 1939, provided that such profit has amounted to not less than 10 per cent. of the capital actually invested in the business in the Colony. This measure would, he said, not affect companies whose incomes were subject to Imperial taxation.

Mr. Andrew C. Hersey, the Trade Representative of the Province of Canada in the West Indies, recently arrived at Port-of-Spain. The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that he expressed the belief that there are numerous West Indian products which would find a ready market in Canada and that a system of trade barter might even come into being.

Protection of Wild Birds and Animals. At a recent meeting of the Trinidad Field Naturalists Club, presided over by Mr. T. I. Potter, Lady Young outlined the aims of the newly formed Trinidad and Tobago Society for the Protection of Birds and Animals. She related that earlier in the year the need for such a society had been recognized by herself and Mr. R. L. Brooks, Conservator of Forests, who is the Chief Game Warden. A meeting was subsequently held at Government House and the society was formed. Lady Young is the president; Dr. E. M. Chenery, secretary; and Mr. G. D. Smooker, Mr. A. Pickles, Major W. Knaggs and Lieut.-Colonel Orrett, members of the committee. The society intends to hold quarterly meetings, often in co-operation with the Field Naturalists' Club.

The Central Library. Dr. Helen G. Stewart, who has been appointed librarian of the Central Library Scheme, arrived in the Colony from Victoria, British Columbia, on November 25th. As reported in the CIRCULAR of May 16th last, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that the generous offer by the Carnegie Corporation had been accepted, the scheme approved and that steps were being taken to select a librarian.

New Air Service. The inauguration of a new British West Indian airways daily service between Trinidad and Barbados and a tri-weekly service between Trinidad and Tobago has been rendered possible, announces the *Trinidad Guardian*, through the efforts of Mr. Lowell Yerex, a former lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps of the 1914-18 war. On November 23rd, Mr. Yerex, accompanied by Lieut. Carroll of the Light Aeroplane Club, Mrs. Carrol and Captain Mayo Short, A.D.C. to the Governor, made an experimental flight to Pigeon Point, Tobago. The party left the Piarco aerodrome at 4.07 p.m. and returned at 5.05 p.m.

Press Officer. The Governor has appointed Mr. A. F. Raymond to the post of Press Officer in the Information Officer's Department.

Company Reports and Meetings

Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

MR. GEORGE W. IVEY, chairman, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting held in London on December 20th, said: "Your directors have devoted much attention to the position in Trinidad with a view to greater efficiencies and economies necessitated by the rising costs of labour and materials. There are indications in our Guapo properties where we have been steadily drilling for the past 20 years that the areas where profitable drilling can be undertaken are becoming limited. It was with this prospect in mind that during recent years we acquired leases of new acreage in the north central part of the island. By subsequent and very thorough geological work on these latter properties we have now obtained sufficient information to enable us to relinquish certain areas. To replace acreage so released, and to keep in hand those reserve oil lands which are vital to the continued existence of an oil company, we have extended the scope of our survey work in the island and have leased further substantial parcels to the south-west of the Central Range.

"Before leaving the subject of Trinidad I would refer stockholders to the remarks made by my colleague, Sir William Alexander, at the general meeting in December, 1938, on the case for Government assistance and co-operation in the development of Empire oil. Could anything demonstrate more graphically the commonsense and foresight of such a policy than the present war, in which this country is handicapped in having to find dollars to pay for its requirements from America.

"Had our American cousins not acted sympathetically in enabling us to draw supplies of oil and liquid fuels from the United States the position of our Navy and Air Force to-day might have been critical. This is not a position we should ever risk again and every source of production within the Empire should receive the maximum encouragement.

"I would therefore emphasize that our Government would be acting in the country's best interests by permitting Empire produced oil to be imported into England free of duty."

Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the output of sugar for the crop was 14,113 tons, of which about 1,860 tons came from the additional cane supply secured by the purchase of the Bendals Factory, referred to in the last annual report. Once again, this very short crop was due to severe drought during the growing season. The abnormally dry conditions experienced during the 1939 crop continued till October. Good rains followed and continued during the reaping season. This resulted in some increase to the tonnage of cane, but seriously affected the quality so that it took 8.58 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar—about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons above the average of the previous six years. The price of sugar was £12 5s. 11d. per ton, f.o.b.

After charging revenue with £4,000 for sinking fund,

there remains a surplus of £28,005 to be allocated as follows: shareholders, £14,003; contractors, £14,003 (being an addition of 2s. 8.8278d. per ton of cane making a total price of 16s. 8.8278d. per ton).

Provision has been made for a supplementary payment of 9d. per ton of cane to all non-contractors and peasants. If it is possible to repeat this in future years, payment will only be made to suppliers registered with the Factory. Those owning land or having reasonable security of tenure are eligible for registration if approved by the Manager.

The profit and loss account shows a surplus at the credit of the shareholders of £13,772 which, after adding interest and providing for taxation is reduced to £8,798. This, added to the balance brought forward of £40,802 produces a total of £49,600.

The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. subject to income tax at 5s. 6d. in the £ (relief at the rate of 3s. in the £ being allowed for Dominion income tax) which will absorb £9,686 leaving to be carried forward £39,914.

The following is a summary of the crop results for the past five years:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Canes ... tons	134,868	221,639	133,344	139,430	121,066
Sugar ... "	17,883	27,713	18,921	19,226	14,113
Sucrose in Cane ... %	14.17	13.34	15.09	14.81	12.72
Fibre in Cane ... %	15.07	14.39	15.29	15.18	15.40
Sucrose in Megass ... %	1.85	1.63	1.84	2.07	1.77
Purity of Juice ... %	86.32	85.06	86.73	86.50	83.93
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose ... %	96.45	96.91	96.58	96.12	96.00
Boiling House					
Recovery Sucrose %	93.17	92.80	93.47	92.97	91.65
Total Recovery of					
Sucrose ... %	89.85	89.95	90.28	89.35	87.99
Yield of Sugar,					
96 pol. ... %	13.26	12.50	14.19	13.79	11.66
Tons of Cane per					
ton Sugar, 96 pol. %	7.54	7.99	7.05	7.25	8.58
Sale Price of Sugar					
per ton ...	£9 0 8	£9 16 4	£9 5 5	£10 8 0	£12 5 11

The annual meeting was held in London on December 30th, when the speech of MR. M. S. MOODY STUART, chairman, a copy of which accompanied the report, was taken as read. In the course of his review, the chairman said:—

"At the beginning of the year relations with Labour were strained, but after lengthy negotiations an agreement was reached and no trouble was experienced throughout the crop. The industry, and indeed the island as a whole, are deeply indebted to the Administrator, Mr. J. D. Harford, for the patient and sympathetic manner in which he handled the negotiations: but for his work a serious situation might well have developed.

"Trades Unions are now established throughout the West Indies, and we look forward to the time when we will be able to deal with them as a representative body speaking authoritatively for Labour as a whole and working with us to improve conditions. Unfortunately that time has not yet arrived. In most cases the leaders are men without experience in the industry—either as employers or labourers—and completely ignorant of the conditions they seek to better. The movement lacks

the traditions of British Trade Unionism, and unless tactful guidance is available, development may easily proceed along lines which, I am confident, neither Government nor the Union officials in this country who helped to foster it, would welcome.

"The new plant which we installed last year has proved satisfactory and the staff are well pleased with it. A few minor defects were discovered, but these were mosty dealt with during the crop, and in one case where this was not possible the deficiency is now being attended to, so that we can face the large crop we hope for with an easy mind.

"Unfortunately we are confronted with that bugbear of rail transport, a different gauge. Last year the cane was transferred to our own trucks by hand, and while this worked fairly well on the small crop it would be hopeless on a large one and could never be looked upon as a satisfactory permanent arrangement. Fortunately our staff have been able to devise a comparatively cheap and simple method whereby Bendals' trucks will be able to deliver cane right into our carrier at the mills. I feel very confident that this arrangement will prove satisfactory. Two diesel locomotives have been ordered to handle this traffic and I am glad to say both have arrived in the island safely.

"Moth Borer infestation showed a slight increase—6.74 per cent. of infested joints against 6.02 per cent. for 1939. This is probably due, in the main, to the enormous increase of insect life encouraged by the late rains. In any case, it is not serious.

"Up till June the indications were that next crop would be a bumper one, then a spell of dry weather set in, a most unusual thing to happen after a spring such as we experienced this year, and the prospect is that this crop will not be as large as anticipated.

"I cannot close without referring to the sad loss the company has sustained through the death of two of its directors, Mr. G. Moody Stuart and Mr. Robert Bryson. To both the welfare of Antigua was a dominating interest and their work for the island and the company is too well known to need retelling here."

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

The annual report covering the period November 17th, 1939 to December 12th, 1940, shows that the revenue amounted to £12,411, of which £11,177 was from dividend on the company's 65,000 "A" shares in the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd. After deducting £801 for directors' fees and other expenses there is a balance of £11,610 which added to £51,346 brought forward produces a total of £62,956. The directors recommend a dividend of 15 per cent., less income tax, absorbing £14,384, leaving £48,572 to be carried forward.

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1941 became due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

Suez and Panama

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, the creator of the Suez Canal, dominates the greater part of M. André Siegfried's book on the two most important maritime highways in the world.* Few readers will disagree with the author when he declares that de Lesseps—the great Frenchman as he calls him—stands out in history in his full stature alongside Vasco da Gama and Magellan who themselves revolutionised the world's trade routes. Palmerston thought otherwise when in 1856 he ranked the Suez project among the many bubble schemes palmed off from time to time on gullible capitalists. So did the *Globe* newspaper which declared that the whole business was an obvious fraud. M. Siegfried refers to the hostility of England without rancour and attributes it to her fear of trade competition, which was no doubt the cause. But all obstacles were overcome and the Canal was opened on November 17th, 1869, when its inauguration was celebrated by a "real oriental fête." It was not until 1875 that England relented and Parliament approved Disraeli's unauthorised coup in purchasing the spendthrift Khedive Ismail's shares in the Canal Company for £3,976,582.

De Lesseps was an amazing man. At the age of 64 he married a young lady of 21 and was to have by her six sons and six daughters. He was an orator—and indeed what would be called to-day a spellbinder—and his Panama scheme was launched with promise of success; but disease, political intrigue and corruption rather than engineering difficulties proved its undoing, and the great man's brilliant career ended in failure. The author tells in simple words the story of the débâcle and the subsequent intervention of the United States after the Panama's comic opera revolution when 500 Colombian troops were after a long delay permitted to land at Colon only to find that their generals and officers had been spirited away in the only available train to Balboa. The engineering difficulties were great. The French realised that the limestone ridge of Shaluf was but a feeble obstacle in comparison with the rocks and landslides of the Culebra Cut at Panama. But the Americans overcame all obstacles and the Canal was opened on 15th August, 1914.

Though the French had employed a force of 40,000 negroes in 1886 they only managed to get daily work from 15,000 of them on the average. The Americans on the other hand understood the Jamaicans and induced them to work. The negroes "came directly under the influence of American customs, and the atmosphere of materialistic civilisation in which they were now living fired them, and especially their women, with new ambitions, which could only be satisfied by regular work." Health conditions on the Isthmus had also been revolutionised as the result of the discoveries of Manson, Ross and others that it was the mosquito and not the climate which was deadly. But it would not be fair to poach further on M. Siegfried's most entertaining pages which certainly deserve to be widely read. The book has been admirably translated by H. H. and Doris Hemming, and has an excellent index which will make it of value also as a work of reference.

* *Suez and Panama*. By André Siegfried. London. Jonathan Cape. 1940. Price 10s. 6d. net, post free 10s. 10d.

Round the Markets

January 21st, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	Jan. 6th.	Jan. 20th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	£ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	£ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.01	17.02	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½
3½	War Loan ...	103½
10	Angostura Bitters	24/6 nominal.
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	25/- nominal.
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/9
8½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) " A "	37/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/6
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	18/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	1/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4½d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	40½
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	41½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	11/3
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6

RUM. Large sales of Jamaica 1941 crop have been made to the United Kingdom at prices which approximate those of a year ago. On the spot the demand continues strong, especially for rum of age.

COCOA. Fine Grenada shows a further advance, and a fair business has been done at from 67/- to 70/- spot. There is nothing doing in Trinidad descriptions, but quotations are firmer, sellers generally asking 75/- for good plantation, and up to 80/- for fine estates, spot. The quotation of the first three marks of Trinidad "to arrive" is again higher, at 58/-, c. & f., nominal. The controlled price of good fermented West African is unchanged at 35/-.

BALATA. No business has been reported in this market, and values are nominal at 2/8 per lb. for sheet and 2/7 for block.

HONEY. The maximum price allowed to shippers of new Empire crop is 65/- c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal price of Handpressed is unchanged at 45/- per lb. and supplies are scarce. Small quantities of Distilled are offered on the spot at 27/6 per lb. Lime Juice. There is still no demand for Concentrated and Raw remains quiet and unchanged at 2/9 to 3/3 per gallon for best green juice with top pulp.

ORANGE OIL. The nominal values on the spot are unchanged at 10/- per lb. for Sweet and 10/6 to 11/- for Bitter.

SPICES. Further sales of Pimento have been made up to 125/- per cwt. c.i.f., United Kingdom for prompt shipment; the spot value is unchanged at 1/4½ per lb. ex wharf. Jamaica Ginger has continued in good demand on the spot at 65/- to 70/- for mixed to bright No. 3, and at 72/6 to 75/- for small mixed to medium bright No. 2; medium No. 1 bold is quoted at 75/- to 80/-. The market for new crop has continued active with buyers at 55/- for Rhatoon, 60/- to 62/6 for F.A.Q. No. 3 and 65/- for F.A.Q. medium No. 2, c.i.f. terms

United Kingdom port. Prices of Nutmegs have remained firm on good buying support from consumers. Business has been done on c.i.f. terms at 6½d. per lb. for defectives, 8½d. for sound unassorted and at 10d. to 10½d. for sound 80's. West India Mace has continued in good demand and further business has been done for shipment up to March-April at prices ranging from 1/11 to 2/4 c.i.f. United Kingdom for the usual well-known marks. Dark to pale pickings have sold at 1/3 to 1/6 c.i.f. for December-January-February shipment.

International Sugar Council

Agreement to be Continued

THE International Sugar Council met in London on January 6th, when delegates representing 76 out of the total of 100 votes were present.

The Council re-elected General Sir Hugh Elles, chief British delegate, as chairman and Dr. G. H. C. Hart, head of the Netherlands delegation, as vice-chairman for the current quota year.

The delegations present were unanimously in favour of carrying on the International Sugar Agreement.

They formally adopted various decisions reached at an informal meeting on August 23rd, 1940, including a decision that, without creating a precedent, the export quotas for the free market adopted for the third quota year ended August 31st, 1940, would be maintained for the fourth year ending August 31st, 1941, instead of reverting to the larger basic quotas; this decision being subject to review should there be a radical change in the world situation during the course of the quota year. (The decision is subject to confirmation by one delegation which is awaiting a cable from its Government).

The Council also set up a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. H. C. Hart, consisting of representatives of the Australian, Cuban, Dominican, Netherlands, United States and United Kingdom delegations, to study the present and post-war general and statistical position of sugar, and to report to the Council at its next meeting.

Jamaica's First Gibraltar

To the Editor, *The West India Committee Circular.*
SIR,

Propos of the interesting "leader" on Colonial Co-operation in your issue of December 26th, last, it will not have escaped your notice that there was a Gibraltar in Jamaica long before it was even suggested that "evacuees" from the Rock might be settled in that Colony.

I refer to Gibraltar Rock at the northern end of Bog Walk through a tunnel under which half a mile long the railway runs to Ewarton.

Can any of your readers tell me when and why Jamaica's first Gibraltar received its name? The rock bears little resemblance to its namesake in the Mediterranean.

Yours faithfully,

London, (Sgd.) BOCA DE AGUA.
January 8th, 1941.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2.

February 5th, 1941.

Lord Lloyd

It is with profound regret that we learn of the death of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lloyd of Dolobran. As the news has only been received as we go to press an account of his distinguished career and great services to the Empire must be postponed until the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

Banana By-Products

AS our readers are well aware, war conditions made it necessary to place a veto, at any rate temporarily, on the export of bananas from Jamaica to the United Kingdom. Immediate hardship for Jamaica, where bananas form some 70 per cent. in value of the total exports, has been mitigated by the Home Government guaranteeing payment to the producers for 12,000,000 bunches whether shipped or not. This action, which has been greatly appreciated, has rendered it possible to distribute bananas freely in the Colony. But no such recompense can be made to the consumer in the United Kingdom. During the last forty years, as methods for the long distance transport of fresh fruit have been perfected, he has been able to rely on the Caribbean area for ever increasing supplies of a favourite fruit, which was also a most valuable food. Early in the war the call was sounded "Dig for Victory!" This season efforts will be redoubled to provide a sufficiency of home grown, health-giving foods to take the place of some formerly imported.

In the West Indies the need for similar action was also recognized in the early days of the war. "Grow more Food" campaigns were promptly started by the Governments and have since been vigorously prosecuted. When in June last LORD LLOYD cabled to all the Colonial Governors, drawing attention to the gravity of the situation with which the whole Empire was faced, he pointed out, as reported in the CIRCULAR of June 13th, that one of the principal ways in which the Colonies could render substantial assistance was by the maximum production of foodstuffs to meet local demands. Now the stoppage of the export of bananas from Jamaica means that in that Colony a large surplus supply of valuable food unexpectedly awaits disposal. The immediate problem is how can it best be utilized to meet local needs. This question is, as reported elsewhere in this issue, receiving consideration by the Committee which, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. E. V. SMITH, was appointed to advise the

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Government on matters arising out of the present condition of the banana industry. The Committee is investigating the possibilities of making greater use of banana by-products as substitutes for imported foodstuffs. In a leader of just a year ago, on Food Production in War and Peace (CIRCULAR of February 8th, 1940) attention was drawn to the food value of banana meal (or flour) and it was pointed out that experience gained in the West Indies during the last war showed that it could be successfully used, mixed with wheat flour, for the making of bread. The suggestion was made of securing in the West Indies an interchange of foodstuffs, which one Colony could produce in abundance and others needed, and that, as regards banana meal, there seemed a possibility for the commercial production of a good marketable article in Jamaica. Brief reports in issues of the *Jamaica Daily Gleaner* which have recently been received (those of December 3rd, 1940, and January 4th, 1941) are of great interest in this connexion. Banana flour has been prepared which, used in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 90 per cent. of wheat flour, resulted in "quite good" bread. When the scheme, now under consideration, for establishing a factory was first formed it was intended to use the surplus and rejected bananas of normal times. With only these limited supplies it appeared doubtful whether manufacture of the flour could be conducted on an economic basis. The present necessity of devising means for disposing of a much larger surplus tends, it is stated, to strengthen the belief that a banana by-products factory (and meal or flour is not the only useful product bananas yield) will be of considerable benefit to the industry and Jamaica.

Should the production of banana flour prove to be a practicable commercial proposition in Jamaica it might well develop into more than an emergency war-time industry. Doubtless the Committee will consider also the possibility of using bananas for the preparation of other products to which considerable attention has previously been given in the Colony. Space will not permit of any detailed reference now to dried bananas, or banana figs, which are well known in commerce. We might mention, however, the excellent breakfast cereal "Banana Bliss" which Jamaica exhibited at the British Industries Fair of 1936 and renew the hope, then expressed in the CIRCULAR, "that it would not share the fate of many exhibition samples and never be seen again." In short we trust that this present crisis may result in Jamaica being able to develop, to her permanent benefit, a range of banana by-products for her own use and that of the world at large.

From a Londoner's Notebook

LONDON has had the pleasure for the last fortnight of entertaining two very distinguished Americans. Mr. Harry Hopkins is here as the President's personal envoy; that is to say, he is engaged on an official mission, and has been reserved and inconspicuous, as an official should be. But he has seen the Prime Minister and the leaders of every branch of our war effort, and we know he is making himself intimately acquainted with our precise needs for the fight against Hitler. He will report those needs accurately to Mr. Roosevelt, who is determined to use the influence of his great office and the resources of the United States to ensure that they are supplied. In the background of Mr. Hopkins's visit is the Lease and Lend Bill, which now seems sure of a quick passage into American law, and that without serious amendment. Though we have to recognize that American industry is still far from full productiveness on a war basis, and that we have to rely mainly on our resources to meet the urgent crisis of this year, we know also that, once we have ridden out the immediate storm, we are sure of overwhelming material superiority over the enemy in 1942.

* * *

It is no part of Mr. Hopkins's duty to make himself a public figure in England. Mr. Wendell Willkie, on the other hand, our unofficial visitor, has leapt into fame and popularity from the moment of his landing. To him, as to Mr. Hopkins, all the official doors have been opened; but as a private person he has been able, and has taken every opportunity, to get about among the people and look at the war through their eyes. He has not only lunched in Downing Street and been conducted through the ruins of Coventry; he has also spent a night in a public shelter and played darts in a public house. The German bombers, which had given London a rest for more than a week, took the trouble to come over several times, apparently for the express purpose of showing Mr. Willkie what an air-raid is like. He was obviously delighted to have a chance to share our dangers, although the warmth of his sympathy with the sufferers, and his indignation at the ravaging of our noble and ancient buildings, were plain to see. Mr. Willkie's burly and good-humoured friendliness has given pleasure to high and low, and he has been readily accepted as the interpreter of the plain man in England to the citizens of the United States. What has been particularly appreciated is his obvious loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt, whom he sees no longer as the man who defeated him, but simply as the President of his country. The ability to produce that sort of good loser is, we believe, one of the things that distinguish Great Britain and America from totalitarian countries, and is a source of national strength that they, with their concentration camps for the defeated party, cannot match.

* * *

When we, in this free country, do throw up a disloyal minority, it is fortunately so small that its very existence gives the chance to show how impregnable our real unity is. Mr. Willkie chanced to attend the House of

Commons on the day when it was debating the action of the Government in suppressing two Communist newspapers, of which the more important was *The Daily Worker*. It goes against the grain of Parliament, even in war-time, to see the executive interfering with the liberty of the Press, and we may hope that no such action will ever be allowed to pass without challenge. On this occasion the case for *The Daily Worker* was strongly argued by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, no Communist, but one of the ablest of the younger Labour members. By the common consent of the House, however, which defeated Mr. Bevan by 323 votes to 6, the Home Secretary had overwhelming justification for what he had done. *The Daily Worker* had, he said, not only preached the class war at a time when it was urgently necessary to unite all classes for survival; it had done such heartless things as to trade on the sufferings of the bombed poor and to argue that these things are avoidable and that the war might at any moment be brought to an end. If the policy this paper advocated were to prevail—admittedly there is no likelihood of that—our war effort would be crippled. Now much as we treasure our liberties, the limit is evidently reached here. We cannot allow liberty to be used for an end that risks the destruction of the whole system through which alone liberty is secured.

* * *

The report on the conduct of Mr. Robert Boothby, which has brought about the interruption—perhaps only temporary—of a promising political career, fills hundreds of pages; but the essential point can be put simply enough. Mr. Boothby is both a Member of Parliament and a stockbroker. As a stockbroker he undertook to negotiate with the Treasury on behalf of some Czech friends about the realization of their assets in this country. He was also advocating their cause in Parliament, and there is no doubt that he did so from sincere conviction. But he allowed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to suppose that he had no financial interest in the success of the negotiations. The parliamentary code of honour is clear, that a member must not act in his public capacity so as to advance his private interest unless he makes open avowal of what his interest is. If, as Mr. Boothby told the House in his defence, he misled the Chancellor of the Exchequer unintentionally, he deserves some sympathy. But it is for the health of parliamentary government that its severe standards of honour should be scrupulously maintained; and Mr. Boothby accordingly relinquishes his office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

* * *

General Wavell's victorious army sweeps on along the Mediterranean shore, and the remoter consequences of his success are now becoming apparent. The Italian Empire in Africa is breaking up. Our troops in East Africa are now advancing all along the line, while the Abyssinian patriots threaten the hated oppressors with a terrible revenge.

The West Indies and The War

BERMUDA

SPITFIRE No. 4. Three members of the House of Assembly, Mr. W. J. H. Trott, Mr. J. W. Cox, and Mr. H. J. Tucker, jun., who recently arrived in London, have presented the Minister of Aircraft Production with a cheque for £5,000 for the purchase of a fourth Bermuda Spitfire.

An Interest-Free Loan. The legislature of Bermuda has authorized the raising of a local loan of £200,000, the entire proceeds of which are to be lent free of interest to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, repayable 15 years from the date of issue. Provision is made that only such part of the sum lent shall be repayable as is equivalent to stock outstanding at the date of redemption, so that redemptions by the Colonial Government from time to time will in effect operate as a gift to His Majesty's Government. Lord Lloyd has conveyed the Government's acceptance and appreciation of this further generous and patriotic contribution towards the war effort.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The "Win the War Fund" has now sent a total of £3,500 towards the purchase of a war plane.

DOMINICA

A Gift of £200, sent through the Red Cross and War Charities Committee, has been received for a mobile canteen.

JAMAICA

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister for Aircraft Production, in a Christmas message to Jamaica through the *Daily Gleaner*, said that he had received in recent months many and substantial benefactions from Jamaica's generosity. The Colony's devotion to the vision of Empire had been demonstrated in an unforgettable fashion. It had been a wonderful and sustained movement which had, during anxious days, afforded him many happy moments.

The Sites of the Bases in Jamaica, which cover some fifty square miles of territory, are being surveyed by the United States Engineers Survey Branch. It is anticipated that the survey will be finished by April. The coastal survey is said to be nearing completion.

United States Mission. A mission sent from the United States to study economic and social conditions in the West Indies arrived on December 13th. The mission, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles W. Taussig, has been collecting information relating to wage levels and labour conditions which will be valuable to those responsible for the employment of labour on the leased bases in the British West Indies. A conference between the Governor and the mission was held on December 14th.

The Red Cross Fund has received a further £150 from the Jamaica Garrison Ladies' War Work Club. This brings their contributions to £300.

ST. KITTS

A Gift of £2,101, to be used towards the cost of a Spitfire, has been made by planters in the island.

ST. LUCIA

Appreciation of Gift. The Governor has received the following telegram from Lord Huntingfield, chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, with regard to the recent donation of £400 to the Fund (see CIRCULAR of November 28th, 1940). "Most gratefully appreciate further splendid support. Please convey to all concerned His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's sincere thanks."

Scrap Metal. Lord Lloyd has sent a message expressing his gratification at the remarkable success of the enterprise of the Scrap Metal Committee which was appointed last June for the purpose of collecting scrap metal to be shipped to England as a gift. It collected no less than 850 tons of metal, the result being due largely to the fact that many of the labouring classes and others in the community freely contributed.

It became clear, however, that there would be shipping difficulties; and the Committee decided to sell the metal to Canada. The sum of £1,400 was realised; and this sum was transferred to the St. Lucia War Plane Fund and eventually sent to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Gifts of Cigarettes. £50 subscribed by the people of the Colony was contributed to the Overseas League Tobacco Fund for allotment of £25 to minesweepers and £25 to H.M. ships for purchase of cigarettes. The Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled on behalf of the Lord High Commissioner of the Admiralty and of himself thanks for these gifts.

ST. VINCENT

King George's Fund for Sailors has received £150, of which £100 is from the general revenue of the Colony and £50 from private subscriptions.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mobile Canteens. A further £600—making a total of £3,000—has been received from the "Win the War" Association for the purchase of mobile canteens.

Gift of Honey Appreciated. The generous gift of 28 cases of honey (each of 112 lb.) by the beekeepers in Trinidad has been very greatly appreciated by many war casualties in English hospitals. The suggestion that such a gift might be made was received by Mr. A. Elder, who consulted the West India Committee of the Executive of which body he is a member. It was ascertained that the gift would be welcome and the Agricultural Society of the Colony despatched the honey to the Committee in October last, and its distribution was carried out through the Ladies Committee.

Letters expressing, on behalf of patients, grateful thanks to the donors have been received from the chairman of the Royal Air Force Comforts Committee, the Lord Mayors of Birmingham and Sheffield, the Mayor of Coventry, the Medical Superintendents and Matrons of hospitals in Coventry, Sheffield, Birmingham, Liverpool, Rainhill and Southport. A Liverpool post office messenger boy (age 15) wrote: We all thank our friends in Trinidad for this lovely honey.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the tenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
BARROW, GORDON ARCHIBALD	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BARTRAM, L. C.		Royal Air Force	Flight Lieutenant
CLARK, ARTHUR ROBERT	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Flight Lieutenant
CONNELL, NEVILLE	Barbados	Royal Artillery	Gunner
DE JONGE, REV. FRANK H.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Squadron-Leader (Chaplain)
DOWDING, DR. CLYDE ALVA	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
GONSALVES, F.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
GRANT, ANDREW	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftsman
GRIFFITHS, ARTHUR NORMAN W.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
HALE, FRANCIS RICHARD	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
HALL, H. S.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	2nd Lieutenant
HANNA, RICHARD	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	
HARREL, BRIAN	Jamaica	Royal Navy	
HARRIS, R. B.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Air Force	Flight Lieutenant
HAUGHTON, HAROLD MOFFATT SWIRE	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Captain
HAYWARD, DENIS EDWARD HUNTER	Trinidad	Royal Irish Fusiliers	2nd Lieutenant
HENDERSON, DAVID	Dominica	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
HENRY, JOHN ROWAN	Antigua	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HIRD, JOHN RICHARD	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
INCE, CLARENCE DESMOND	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JOHNSON, PHILIP ROY	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JUPP, CLIFFORD NORMAN		Officers Cadet Training Unit	Private
JULY, D.R.	British Guiana	Royal Tank Regiment	
JULY, J. F.	British Guiana	Royal Tank Regiment	
KELSICK, OSMUND RANDOLPH	Montserrat	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KENNEDY, D. A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	
KENNEDY, E. S.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
KENT, MISS ALICE ETHEL	Grenada	British Red Cross Society	Nursing Member
KING, BERRY	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KING, J. O. R.		King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	Lieutenant
LEVY, DONALD	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LIVINGSTONE, D. McNEILL	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
LORD, L. D.	Jamaica	Norfolk Regiment	Private
MACKIE, ALEXANDER ESSON	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MACPHAIL, DUGDALE EDGHILL	Jamaica	Officer Cadet Training Unit	Cadet
MARCHAND, CHESTER J.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MEADE, CHARLES NOEL	Montserrat	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MELVILLE, DOUGLAS A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MINNEY, VIVIAN RAYMOND	British Guiana	South Staffordshire Regiment	Private
MONTAGUE, C. RALPH	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MORGAN, J.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
McCONNAY, JOHN	Antigua	Royal Air Force	
NANTON, PATRICK BINDON	Antigua	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
NASH, DOUGLAS		Royal Artillery	Gunner
NOSWORTHY, F. P., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Jamaica		Lieut.-General
O'BRIEN, N. J. S.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	Flight-Lieutenant
PEARSON, MAURICE	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Squadron-Leader
PEREIRA, CHARLES VERNON	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PERCIVAL, A. O.	British Guiana	Canadian Grenadier Guards	
POMMIER, M.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	Gunner
POUYAT, L. I.	Jamaica	Royal Army Service Corps	Driver
QUEMBY, DOUGLAS	Dominica	Durham Light Infantry	Private
RAMSON, JOHN LUCIE	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftsman
RERRIE, E. A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftsman
ROBERT, FRANK EVANS	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ROBISON, ANTHONY	Jamaica	Middlesex Regiment	Lance-Corporal
ROCHFORD, DAVID GEORGE	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ROSE, JOHN A. H.	Barbados	North Staffs Regiment	Private
ROWAN-ROBINSON, C. GORDON S.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Flight Lieutenant
RUSSELL, JOHN G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
SANCEAU, R. J.		Royal Air Force	Squadron-Leader
SANCEAU, T. R. I. R.		Royal Air Force	Corporal
SCOTT, MALCOLM PERCIVAL	Trinidad	Royal Scots	Private
SHACKLETON, HARRY	Jamaica	Royal Marines	Major
SMITH, C. D. A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SMITH, L. R. G.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
STEWART, WINSTON A.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	
TAYLOR, W. PATRICK	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
THACKER, MICHAEL R.M.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	Lance-Bombardier

Air Raid Casualties

Informing Colonial Relatives

WITH a view to relieving anxiety which residents in the Colonies must feel regarding the safety of their relatives in the United Kingdom while air raids continue, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has had under consideration the question whether it would be possible to arrange for such persons in the Colonies to be notified if a near relative became a serious air raid casualty.

Official notice has been given in the West Indies that the Secretary of State has indicated that it is impracticable to make any automatic arrangements, but that if information were received at the Colonial Office that a relative of a resident in a Colony had become a casualty he would at once notify the person concerned by telegram through the local Government.

Members of the public in the United Kingdom have been advised to carry about with them, with their identity cards, the name and address of some person whom they would wish to be notified in the event of their becoming an air raid casualty. The Secretary of State suggests that persons resident in a Colony who have relatives in the United Kingdom should ask them to arrange with the person to be notified in the event of such a casualty, for that person to inform the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, giving the full name and address of the person resident in a Colony and that person's relationship to the casualty. It might also be suggested to those relatives that a note be made on the identity card of the name, address and relationship of the person resident in a Colony whom they would wish to be notified through the Colonial Office. It is also announced that there will be no charge for telegrams sent by the Colonial Office notifying any such casualty.

Killed on Active Service

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following on Active Service:—

SERGEANT REGINALD PITTS, R.A.F., who was killed in action on November 7th, is the first Trinidad airman to lose his life in the war. He was the son of the late Mr. E. A. Pitts, a director of Eugenc Boissiere & Co., and the Trinidad Publishing Co., Ltd., and of Mrs. Pitts, of Port-of-Spain.

MAJOR H. E. F. (HARRY) SHACKLETON, Royal Marines, killed in action last month, was the only son of Mrs. Shackleton, of Herschell Road, Walmer, and of the late Dr. Shackleton, of Kingston, Jamaica. He was in his 43rd year.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. F. C. BARKER-HAHLO, R.N., killed in a recent action, was the son of Major H. Barker-Hahlo, of Jamaica. He entered Osborne as a cadet in May, 1915, and became a sub-lieutenant in 1921 and a lieutenant in 1923.

The New Defence Bases

Conference in London

It was officially announced on January 25th that a delegation from the United States had arrived in the United Kingdom to settle with representatives of the British Government, and of certain of the territories concerned, the numerous problems of administration and jurisdiction which arise from the Agreement to lease certain naval and air bases in Newfoundland and other British Colonies.

Discussions have been taking place since the exchange of Notes between Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, and the late Lord Lothian, and agreement has been reached generally regarding the sites of the bases in all the territories concerned.

Bermuda, where, owing to the small area of the Colony, certain special problems arise, will be represented by three members of the House of Assembly, one of the oldest legislative bodies in the Empire. Two members of the Commission of Government of Newfoundland, the Governor of Trinidad (accompanied by the Senior Unofficial Member of his Executive Council), and the Governor of the Leeward Islands will also be taking part.

It is hoped to begin the final discussions immediately.

The War Services Fund

Since the publication of the last list of subscriptions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, the following sums have been received and are gratefully acknowledged —

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Rust	10	10	0
Mrs. H. A. Walker	1	0	0
Mrs. T. Greenwood	10	0	0
Mrs. John Bromley	10	0	0
Mrs. Wilfred Alston	10	0	0
Mrs. W. G. Freeman	1	1	0
Lady Evans	10	0	0
Mr. Eric Giuseppe	10	0	0
Previously acknowledged	1,135	17	5
	1,150	18	5

MUNRO COLLEGE, Jamaica, where he was educated, and his many friends in that Colony and elsewhere, will have been stirred by the exploit of Wing Commander John A. Powell, who, as announced on February 1st, has been awarded the D.S.O. The official description of his gallant action is as follows:—

One night this officer carried out an attack on the oil storage plant and refinery at Porto Marghera, Italy. At a height of 700 ft. he scored a direct hit on the refinery. In a second run in the face of considerable anti-aircraft opposition he dropped two more bombs on the now fiercely burning building. He then flew on to Padua, where the aerodrome was machine-gunned from a height of 20 ft.

Wing Commander Powell received the O.B.E. in the recent New Year Honours List for his work in organising the Air Force in Southern Rhodesia for which he was seconded from the R.A.F.

St. Kitts Sugar Industry

Agricultural Progress, 1933-40

IN 1933 a scheme of field experiments was inaugurated in St. Kitts under the auspices of a Sugar Cane Investigation Committee. The idea of such a scheme in St. Kitts, as in Antigua, was due to the late Mr. G. Moody Stuart. The cost is shared equally by the cane growers and by the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory. The original contribution by each party was one cent for each ton of cane delivered to the factory. This has recently been increased by one half. In *Tropical Agriculture* for December, 1940, Mr. P. E. Turner, Adviser in Sugar-cane Experiments to the Commissioner of Agriculture, gives a full and interesting account of the progress achieved during the period 1933 to 1940.

In a brief introduction Mr. Turner points out that the island of St. Kitts is mountainous with a gently sloping glacis of detrital volcanic material, from 1,100 feet to sea level, on which the sugar cane is grown. The coastal low lands, at the foot of the glacis, are in general deep and fertile. The upper lands are variable in depth, less fertile and have suffered severely from erosion. The middle lands possess intermediate characteristics. Rainfall is abundant and well distributed on the upper lands and usually ample on the middle lands. On the lower coastal lands conditions vary; there are zones of good and also of low rainfall and in the latter areas lack of moisture is an important factor limiting crop yield. Field drains are not needed in any part of the island and the soils are easy to work and can be tilled shortly after heavy rains without harm.

TILLAGE AND MULCHING

Furrowing, or banking, is the only tillage operation practised preparatory to planting. In 1933 it was done by cattle-drawn implements in the more accessible areas and by hand elsewhere. Now it is to some extent carried out mechanically. Ploughing, to 6 or 12 inches of deep soils, has not been found to give rise to any immediate, or residual, gain in yield of cane, and in very dry years may have an adverse effect. On the shallow soils of the upper lands ploughing would increase the danger of serious erosion during heavy rains, and is therefore not recommended although in these soils root production is restricted and the yield of cane thereby limited.

After dealing with other tillage operations Mr. Turner discusses the question of mulching. This is not undertaken as a routine operation in the dry areas. Bagasse, as well as trash, is available, and both, he says, have been found in dry years to give rise to large gains in yield of plant cane and on occasion to residual gains also. Owing to the rapidity with which the soils of the dry areas lose moisture during drought, it has been found essential for the mulch to be applied to young plant cane before the end of the wet season, if maximum gain is to result. With bagasse a layer of not more than 2 to 3 inches in depth is the most satisfactory as otherwise the moisture from light rains is absorbed before it

penetrates the soil. With trash a layer 5 to 6 inches in depth is recommended. At present the use of bagasse is costly. The material is supplied to the railway sidings of the estates in compressed bales. If some inexpensive mechanical means were available of breaking up these bales and spreading the material it is, Mr. Turner considers, likely that mulching with bagasse would be widely practised on the drier lower lands. On these same lands a complete inorganic manure with a mulch of bagasse has been found in a dry year to give a considerably larger yield of plant cane than pen manure supplemented by inorganic nitrogen. Mulching is not likely in general to give paying gains in yield in the wet areas.

IMPORTANCE OF B.2935

The report contains much other matter of interest on varieties, time of planting, spacing, manures, and concludes with a summary of benefits which have already been obtained. Mr. Turner shows that between 1933 and 1937 the progress in cane cultivation was mainly due to the greater use of inorganic manures—imports of which increased from 703 to over 2,300 tons—aided by the general findings of the experimental scheme and the work of Mr. H. E. Box and his collaborators which very greatly reduced the average joint infestation of the cane by moth borer. In 1938 the proportion of the harvested area under B.2935 became important and from that year progress is largely to be attributed to the variety of cane grown. The outstanding results are that when due allowance is made for rainfall there has been a very large gain in the production of cane and sugar during the last ten years. In spite of the extension in areas under cultivation on the less fertile upper lands, and of longer ratooning, there has been an increase in the average yield per acre for the island as a whole. Although costings data are not available there can be little doubt, Mr. Turner says, that the increase in areas under regular cultivation and longer ratooning has lowered the overhead charges for a ton of cane.

He concludes with the warning that maximum results cannot be obtained unless the findings of the experimental scheme with regard to cultural methods, mulching, varieties, time of planting, spacing of plants and manurial treatment are put fully into operation and unless good use is made of fresh information as it becomes available.

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1941 became due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"If man can't dance, him say de fiddle no good."

* * *
MR. BERNARD ALOYSIUS MELHADO has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council of British Honduras.

* * *
MR. A. T. DUDLEY has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), and seconded for duty as a local director in New York.

* * *
MR. BAHADUR SINGH, a Trinidad Government scholar, has, it is announced in the *January News Letter* of the League of Coloured Peoples, been elected president of the Oxford University Union.

* * *
THE Governor of British Honduras has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. E. W. M. Bowen, to consider and make recommendations for the improvement of the Colony's banana industry.

* * *
His many friends in "The Lane" and elsewhere will be glad to learn that Mr. Harold Carey, who has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchial pneumonia since his retirement, is making rapid progress towards recovery.

* * *
THE 1940 issue of the *Annual Cotton Handbook* contains as usual the daily cable records of American, East Indian and Egyptian crops together with the Liverpool, Brazilian and other statistics. It is published by Comtelburo, Ltd., 11, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2, at 6s. net.

* * *
It is pointed out in the *News Letter* for January, 1941, published by the League of Coloured Peoples, that Mr. Roy de Coverley, a Jamaican writer, who for a time held a lectureship in the University of Copenhagen, has joined the Censorship Department of the Ministry of Information as an expert on the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian languages.

* * *
THE Empire Industries Association has carried on its work during the war with a depleted staff and curtailed resources. It has now been found possible to reissue to members a regular news service in the form of a *Monthly Bulletin*. The first number (January, 1941) contains short articles on the Empire at War, War Aims and Overseas Trade.

* * *
At a time when the Constitution of Jamaica is again under discussion, as indicated by the answers to questions in Parliament reported on page 34 of this issue, attention may be directed to the article on Constitutional Change in Jamaica, 1834-60, by Mr. Ronald V. Sirs in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law* for last November.

* * *
THE Christmas number of *The Jamaica Police Magazine* confirms a message from the Governor in which he

states that "the pay of the Force has been improved, and the Government has plans for the improvement of their housing conditions throughout Jamaica. A necessary beginning has been made with Headquarters in Kingston, and only lack of financial means has prevented a speedier general advance."

* * *
THE *West Indies Year Book*, the 1940 edition of which recently made its appearance, now runs to some 450 pages. In addition to the usual valuable information regarding trade and commerce, customs tariffs, hotels, shipping services, etc., there is a new section which lists the names of leading exporters of merchandise from the United Kingdom to the West Indian Colonies. The work is published by Thomas Skinner & Co., Ltd., 330, Gresham House, London, E.C.2, at 10/- net.

* * *
AMONG the many visitors recently to the War Services Depot at 40, Norfolk Street, were three extremely fit-looking young men who arrived a few weeks ago from the Leeward Islands to serve in the Royal Air Force. They were aircraftmen J. R. Henry, of Antigua, and C. N. Meade and O. R. Kelsick, of Montserrat, and each had the good fortune on Monday night last to be asked to send, through the medium of the Overseas Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a message to their friends in the West Indies.

* * *
In order to provide relief when urgently needed at Coventry arrangements were made for a Mobile Canteen to be put into immediate service in that city as a gift from the Colonial Empire. The *St. Lucia Gazette* of December 7th announced that the Governor had been informed by Lord Lloyd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he had received a message from the Mayor of Coventry expressing the deep appreciation of the citizens and asking that their grateful thanks might be conveyed to the Peoples of the Colonial Empire. The Administrator states that he would be very grateful if any person wishing to subscribe to the cost of this canteen would pay his contribution into Barclays Bank.

U.S. Flying-boat Base in Bermuda

The following statement was issued by the Colonial Office as the last CIRCULAR was going to press:—

At the time when it was officially announced that agreement had been reached on certain sites to be leased to the U.S.A. for bases in Bermuda and the British West Indies, it was stated, in regard to Bermuda, that the United States had also asked for the use of one or more islands in the Great Sound and that that proposal was then under discussion.

The Governor of Bermuda has now telegraphed to say that he has informed the House of Assembly that agreement has been reached under which Morgan and Tucker Islands are to be leased to the United States of America for ninety-nine years for use as a flying-boat base.

British Guiana Rice

THE report of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board for the six months ended September 30th, 1940, was published in the *Official Gazette* of December 3rd. The period was one of great difficulty, for reasons some of which are referred to below.

On March 31st the stock of rice in the possession of the Board was 99,744 bags. A census taken by the Department of Agriculture during March disclosed undelivered padi and rice in mills, and padi in private storage equivalent to approximately 177,000 bags of rice. Allowing 60,000 bags being retained by millers and growers for domestic consumption, the Board anticipated receiving 117,000 bags making with the stock in hand 216,744 bags. Of this total, 66,000 were allocated for export to Trinidad, 21,000 to the Leeward and Windward Islands, and 90,000 reserved for local sales, leaving an estimated surplus of, say, 39,000 bags.

By the end of June stocks on hand and deliveries to the Board had fallen to such an extent that it became apparent that a shortage of supplies might develop. At the request of the Board, the Department of Agriculture took a further census of rice and padi in factories which disclosed prospective supplies of approximately 107,000 bags of rice including the stock then in possession of the Board. As local consumption could be estimated at 25,000 bags per month, the Board took immediate steps to limit exports to the barest minimum, and only 11,019 bags were exported during the period July to September. Notwithstanding this restriction on exports, and action taken to ensure prompt milling and delivery of rice to the Board, a shortage for local consumption developed after the end of September and exports had eventually to be suspended altogether.

The immediate cause of this situation was the continuation of the exceptionally severe drought conditions which introduced several factors that could not have been foreseen. As the result, not only was the new crop generally unusually late but in certain areas there was no crop at all. In those areas the owners of padi endeavoured to hoard their stocks so as to ensure their domestic supplies during 1941. Larger quantities of padi had also to be used for seed owing to the necessity to replant areas destroyed by drought—in many cases more than once. Furthermore, again mainly as the result of the drought, an abnormal amount of padi was used for stock feed, and stocks of padi in mills, previously counted as available for manufacturers into rice, were used for other purposes. As an illustration of this feature, the Board refer to the case of one miller who at March 31st, 1940, had in his possession a stock of more than 13,000 bags of padi but whose total deliveries of rice for the period amounted to only 1,107 bags instead of the expected 6,500 bags.

The difficulties of the situation were in its later stages aggravated by action on the part of a few producers to postpone milling and deliveries in the expectation that a shortage would automatically result in an increase in prices, and the Board expresses regret that in this attempt at exploitation these persons were undoubtedly encouraged by others whose hope and interest it was that any scheme of organized control of marketing should fail. Fortunately, the Board

obtained the willing co-operation of a number of millers, and early in December when the report was prepared, the situation as regards supplies for local consumption was again normal. The Board regrets any inconveniences caused to the general public during October when the plan of rationing deliveries to shopkeepers had to be introduced with the object of spreading available supplies over as wide an area as possible.

Mrs. Effield Roden, M.D.

Miss Helen Goodwin, our honorary correspondent in Antigua, writes:—

"Mrs. Effield Roden, widow of the late George D. Roden formerly manager of Mountpelier and Parham New Work Estates, died after a short illness necessitating an operation, at the Holberton Hospital on Tuesday, November 19th, at the age of 73.

"Mrs. Roden, then Dr. Greene, came to Antigua as medical assistant to Dr. Freeland. After her marriage she was for many years the Government Medical Officer for the Windward District and also had an extensive private practice.

"Mrs. Roden will be remembered by all who knew her as a reliable doctor, a staunch and true friend, a wise counsellor and an exquisite needlewoman. Reserved and quiet of manner, she was slow in making new friends, and her unobtrusive acts of kindness were known only to a few—but for her friends Mrs. Roden always had a warm welcome and a smile of exceptional sweetness.

"She leaves two daughters—Miss Maud Roden and Mrs. J. C. McMichael, whose devoted care and nursing must have been a great comfort to her, and to them we extend our heartfelt sympathy. The large number of friends present at the funeral and the numerous and beautiful flowers sent, show, in some measure, the sincere affection with which Mrs. Roden was regarded by all classes of the community."

Jamaica Letter

Mr. D. J. Verity wrote on December 7th: "The revised sugar crop estimate at the end of November is practically the same as it was at the end of October and now stands at 147,970 tons vacuum pan sugar, and 70 tons muscovado sugar, a total of 148,040 tons. The crop, generally speaking, will commence earlier than it did last year, and the first factory expected to 'go about' is Caymanas. Others will follow suit shortly after, and by the middle of February most of them should be in full swing.

"This week has seen the visit of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce accompanied by the Deputy Minister, Mr. Wilgress; the Director of Commercial Relations, Mr. Yves Lamontagne; and Mr. G. B. Smith, private secretary to the Minister. This Mission has been busy receiving deputations from and interviewing various organizations, including the Sugar Manufacturers' Association. The Association's deputation consisted of Messrs. R. L. M. Kirkwood, J. B. Cuthill, K. S. Calder, T. P. Evelyn, and the writer."

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Uses for Bananas in Jamaica—Antigua Broadcasts

Barbados Labour Conciliation Boards

ANTIGUA

Good Wishes. Our honorary correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, wrote on December 23rd: "Christmas is on us—and though it would be irony for me to wish you the usual Happy Greetings—I should like to send to you brave people in England the thoughts and good wishes of the people in Antigua—and to convey in some measure our tremendous admiration for the way in which you have weathered the storms of 1940. May your strength and courage be increased in the coming year."

President Roosevelt, in the U.S. Cruiser *Tuscaloosa*, and guarded by destroyers, paid a short visit to Antigua. The Governor and the Administrator had lunch on board with the President who expressed himself charmed with the historical interest of the islands. It happened that the Pan-American air liner, on her usual north-bound journey, called that morning and was able to salute her President in a British Colony.

Local Broadcasting. The usual Sunday afternoon broadcasts continue and are proving very popular, says Miss Goodwin. At the beginning of each programme a London letter, specially prepared for Antigua by Professor W. M. Macmillan, is read. Mr. H. C. Collier, secretary of the Canadian-West Indian League, and editor of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine*, who called here en route to Canada, gave a most interesting talk on Canada's war effort and her connexion with the West Indies.

BARBADOS

Conciliation Boards. Sir John Waddington in a broadcast dealt with various problems facing the home and local governments. His Excellency said he was greatly interested in the Conciliation Boards which have been set up under the chairmanship of the Labour Officer. He would not pretend that their administration would be easy. Both employer and employee would benefit greatly if they could achieve, by mutual agreement, a solution of difficulties that arise in industrial employment. We should, he said, therefore do all we can to help these Boards to succeed.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. H. C. Collier, secretary of the Canadian-West Indian League and editor of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine*, whilst on a visit to the Colony, supervised the exhibition of the film "Canada at War" to a large and appreciative audience at the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society's Reading Rooms on November 26th. Our honorary correspondent adds that before the pictures were shown Mr. Collier gave an interesting account of Canada's war effort, and the effect of the war on Canadian life and industry.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Visit of Mr. Hugh Rutledge. Captain M. S. Metzgen, our honorary correspondent, wrote, on December 6th, that the brief visit of Mr. Hugh Rutledge, representing the British Council for Cultural Relations, had had a very good effect. His lecture on "Mount Everest" had been extremely interesting and instructive.

Air Route to Panama. The flying-boat "Transatlantic" of the American Export Airlines arrived in Belize on November 16th, on its way from New Orleans to the Canal Zone. When the new service was definitely arranged, it was not unlikely that British Honduras would be one of the stopping points.

Churchill's Day. November 30th, the birthday of the Prime Minister, was kept as "Churchill's Day" throughout the Colony. Flags were flown from all the principal buildings, the churches held special services, and souvenir buttons were sold and the proceeds donated to the British Honduras Win the War Fund.

JAMAICA

Mr. C. D. Newbold, formerly Magistrate of Caroni, in Trinidad, has been appointed Legal Draughtsman and Assistant to the Attorney-General of Jamaica.

A Government Sugar Store, capable of holding 1,500 tons of sugar, has been constructed at No. 1 Railway Pier, Kingston.

Mr. M. C. Solomon, formerly Chief Clerk of the Island Medical Department, died on December 9th, at the age of 74.

Col. A. S. Mavrogordato, who was formerly Inspector General of Police in Trinidad and was awarded the Colonial Police Medal in the New Year Honours, recently visited Jamaica on an official mission.

The Banana Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, which has been set up to advise the Government on questions arising out of the present situation of the banana industry, is investigating the possibilities of making greater use of banana by-products as substitutes for imported food-stuffs.

Mr. Gerald Dugdale, a newly appointed Inspector in the Jamaica Constabulary Force, recently arrived from the Bahamas.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. John Buck. We learn from Mr. E. C. Buck that his son John, who has been employed at the Bahrein oilfields in the Persian Gulf, has flown to Bombay and obtained a commission in the Indian army.

Mr. E. C. Buck said how in Trinidad they were all filled with the greatest admiration of the people of the Homeland. "They can't be beat."

(Continued at foot of next page).

West Indies at Westminster

Purchase of West Indian Oranges

On January 21st, COLONEL MITCHELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether steps were being taken to increase imports of citrus fruits from the West Indies to replace supplies from other countries which were no longer obtainable. MR. GEORGE HALL replied that the only citrus fruit which the Ministry of Food was now importing was oranges, and the Ministry had made arrangements to purchase from the British West Indies all available supplies of this fruit.

Supplies of Cocoa and Chocolate

MR. ROSTRON DUCKWORTH asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food whether any preference in manufacture was given to cocoa over chocolate, or whether there were enough ingredients for both. MAJOR LLOYD GEORGE, in a written reply of January 28th stated that cocoa powder and chocolate were to some extent joint products. Since the outbreak of war there had been sufficient supplies available of raw cocoa and the production of cocoa powder had been increased to meet an additional demand. On the other hand chocolate production had been restricted owing to the reduced allocation of sugar for manufacturing purposes.

Constitution of Jamaica

MR. STOCKS asked whether the Prime Minister would give an assurance that no alteration would be made in the Constitution of Jamaica without first introducing legislation to the House of Commons. In a written answer of January 21st, MR. GEORGE HALL, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "No, Sir. His Majesty is empowered by statute to make provision from time to time by Order in Council for the Government and Legislature of Jamaica. Legislation in this House for that purpose is therefore unnecessary."

On January 29th MR. G. H. HALL, in reply to a question by MR. RILEY, said that no information had been received as to the recent adoption by the Legislative Council of a resolution in favour of a new constitution of the Council. The question of whether the constitution of Jamaica was to be amended was among those to be discussed with the Governor during his stay in England.

Refugees in Jamaica

On January 29th the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question by MR. SILVERMAN, said that the total number of enemy aliens interned in Jamaica, including those transferred from other territories and enemy merchant seamen, was approximately 950. Included in this number were 25 male and nine female Germans who were resident in Jamaica before the outbreak of war; all of these claimed to be anti-Nazi and most of them had appealed against their detention. Of the 25 males, all of whom were in one camp, 13 were Jewish, and these were partially segregated. Of the nine females, seven were Jewish and all were in one camp. The provision of completely segregated accommodation for internees whose anti-Nazi sympathies were not open to doubt had been

under consideration, but there were practical difficulties. As MR. SILVERMAN was aware, the Governor was now in England for consultation in another connexion, and it was proposed to discuss the whole question with him.

MR. NOEL BAKER then asked whether it would be urged upon the Governor, in view of the very grave injustice of interning Nazis and anti-Nazis together, that, if internment must be carried out, there should, at least, be effective separation, and that the practical difficulties should be overcome. MR. HALL said that there was very little difficulty with regard to the Jamaicans, or those who were resident in Jamaica before the outbreak of the war. MR. SILVERMAN would, however, see the difficulty of discriminating, particularly among enemy seamen and others, because you must have some corroboration with regard to their political views, before you could take action. He assured him that the matter was being considered by the Governor.

Rum

"SIR H. WILLIAMS asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food when the rum control was instituted; the name of the rum controller; and what was his previous experience in dealing with this commodity?"

"MR. JOHNSTONE: No rum control has been imposed and no rum controller appointed. Imports, however, are now subject to licence. While stocks remain at their present high level licences will not be granted unless proof is forthcoming that the rum is required for essential purposes and not for maturing in bond."

"SIR H. WILLIAMS: Do I understand that MR. KEELEY, of the Ministry of Food, and working from Colwyn Bay, does not in fact license imports of rum and therefore that there is no control? Is the hon. Gentleman not aware also that no supplies are available for the civil population?"

"VISCOUNTESS ASTOR: Hooray!"

"MR. JOHNSTONE: I think my hon. Friend is probably aware that the licensing system is not the same as control. Imports of rum are subject to licence, but there are large stocks in this country, very considerable stocks, a third larger than a year ago, and my Noble Friend sees no reason for any change in the system."

"MR. COCKS: Should a rum controller be appointed, will the claims of the Noble Lady be considered?" (*Official Report*, January 22nd, 1941).

(Continued from preceding page).

Dr. E. Muir arrived in the Colony on December 4th and assumed duty as Medical Superintendent of the Chacachacare Leper Settlement on the following day.

Cocoa Subsidy Board. The Governor has appointed Mr. O. T. Faulkner, the Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, to be a member of the Cocoa Subsidy Board.

Mayor of Port-of-Spain. Mr. Alfred Richards has been elected Mayor of Port-of-Spain in succession to Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani. Mr. Leo A. Pujadas was re-elected Deputy-Mayor.

Book Reviews

The Prodigious Caribbean

ROSITA FORBES might really have called her latest book* "The Prodigious Columbus" for it concerns him—yes, and the Bahamas—much more than it does the Caribbean.

She follows Salvador de Madariaga—to whom jointly with Lady Oakes in whose house in the Bahamas she wrote about him the book is dedicated—in believing that Columbus was a Jew. But if he was why was he named Christopher? And why was his father called Domenico? Her intention appears to be to "debunk" the great Discoverer for whom she has hardly a good word to say, and she is insistent that his solicitude for the Holy Sepulchre was insincere. Anyway he was accepted by the worthy monks of La Rabida, who would not have entertained a charlatan.

Her anecdote of the discovery of the New World is interesting though not easy reading. One would like to know who her authority was for stating that in Hispaniola a friendly cacique gave to the Admiral a feast of shrimps and game and bread-fruit. If the bread-fruit tree existed in the West Indies in Columbus's time, would Bligh have been sent to the South Seas in 1787 and again in 1793 in quest of plants of it? More remarkable is the author's suggestion that if Columbus had been able to look into the future he would have seen the Dutch exchange New York for Curacao. In actual fact Curacao was captured by the Dutch in 1634. It was Surinam and not that island which was exchanged for New Amsterdam, now New York, at the Peace of Breda in 1667, and, by the way, she twice refers to Benbow's ship as the *Brenda*.

One other bone we have to pick with Rosita Forbes concerns Jamaica. She talks of the Legislature of that Colony having been induced to tear up a scrap of paper when the first monopoly granted to America was cancelled. What paper was there to tear up? The monopoly which America enjoyed for many years was not based on any agreement. Apart from that Jamaica's legislators do *not* emulate the forerunners of the Nazis.

The later chapters of this prodigious book are quite entertaining and the illustrations, most of which were taken in the Bahamas by that well-known artist Fred Armbrister, are beyond praise.

A.A.

Murder in Bermuda

With some slight adjustment, this volume† would have made an excellent guide to Bermuda. As a crime story—kidnapping and murder is the theme—however, it will not hold the attention of the average reader. The plot is rather thin and the sustained action that one expects in a modern detective story is lacking.

Those, however, who appreciate good prose, and like a story with not less than 30 characters, will not be disappointed.

* THE PRODIGIOUS CARIBBEAN: Columbus to Roosevelt. By Rosita Forbes. With 19 half-tone illustrations. London. Cassel and Company, Ltd. Price 15s. net, 15s. 6d. post free.

† Bermuda Burial. By C. Daly King. London. Published for the Crime Club, by Collins. Price 8s. net, 8s. 4d. post free.

Company Reports & Meetings

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

THE net profit for the year ended September 30th was £16,190. After deducting £4,775 for income tax, and adding the £3,014 brought forward there remains a balance of £14,429. The interim dividends, less Trinidad income tax, absorbed £5,525, and the directors now recommend a final dividend on the preference shares of 4 per cent, less tax (making 8 per cent. for the year) and a final on the ordinary of 2½ per cent, less tax (making 5 per cent.) absorbing £5,525, leaving £3,379 to be carried forward.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The net profits for the year ended September 30th, amounted to £598,926 (as reported in the CIRCULAR of January 9th) and the directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent., less income tax, making 30 per cent for the year. The annual report shows that a sum of £197,593 was written off the wells during the year, and that up to date 94 per cent. of the original cost has been amortized. The whole of the wells now stand in the accounts at £142,011, which amount includes £17,697 being the cost of wells and new locations not yet due for amortization.

In addition to the amortization charges, before determining the profits the sum of £35,531 was written off for depreciation of plant, buildings, and equipment. The capital expenditure for the year, including the cost of drilling wells, was £269,082, and after giving effect to the above writings-off the capital items in the balance sheet show a net increase of £35,958.

An agreement has been signed, state the directors, by the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union which regulates wages for the duration of the war.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

After payment of interest, amounting to £7,902, on the income debenture stock, the profit for the year ended June 30th last amounted to £24,072. The credit to profit and loss account brought forward from last year was £23,226, making a total of £47,298. The total profits earned, before making provision for taxation, on the company's investments by subsidiaries and other interests not wholly subsidiaries, amounted to £84,472, against £49,585 in the preceding year. From those earnings there has been distributed to this company by way of dividends £35,346.

The net earnings of the Jamaica businesses, including the surplus on liquidation of Robertson Stott, Ltd., were £49,235 against £26,118 last year.

MR. H. E. CARTER, chairman, speaking at the annual meeting on December 31st, said that the lease of the property occupied by Robertson Stott, Ltd., could not be renewed, and for that reason the company was liquidated. The acquisition of the new wharf premises by D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., to which reference was made last year, led the board to hope that the bulk of Robertson Stott's trade would be transferred to D. Henderson & Co., Ltd. and Leonard de Cordova, Ltd., as those two companies now had wharf premises in the best position in Kingston, and that recently acquired was in the closest proximity to that which was occupied by Robertson Stott, Ltd.

Round the Markets

February 4th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	Jan. 20th.	Feb. 3rd.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ "	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.02	17.05		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½
3½	War Loan	103½
5	Angostura Bitters	24/6 nominal.
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	25/- nominal.
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3 13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/9 26/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	37/6 40/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6 42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/- 1/3
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9 21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Keru Oil Co. 3/4	3/9 4/3
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	41 45 s.d.
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	1½ 2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/6 15/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/3 7/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/- 9/-

RUM. There is a strong demand for "available," but practically no stocks are on offer. Values are firm.

BALATA. Values are nominal at 2/8 per lb. for sheet and 2/7 for block. No business has been reported in this market for some weeks.

HONEY. The maximum price of all new crop from Empire sources is unchanged at 65/- c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal value of Handpressed is unchanged at 45/- per lb. and supplies are scarce. Small quantities of Distilled continue to be offered on the spot at 27/6 per lb. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for Concentrated; Raw is higher at 3/3 to 3/6 per gallon for best green juice with top pulp.

ORANGE OIL. The nominal values on the spot are unchanged at 10/- per lb. for Sweet and 10/6 to 11/- for Bitter.

SPICES. The market for **Pimento** is quiet, but values are again higher with sellers of parcels afloat asking 132/6 c.i.f.; the spot value is 1/5 ex store. **Jamaica Ginger** is quiet and unchanged on the spot at 65/- to 70/- for mixed to bright No. 3, and at 72/6 to 75/- for small mixed to medium bright No. 2; medium No. 1 bold is quoted at 75/- to 80/-. The market for new crop is unchanged at 55/- for Rhaton, 60/- to 62/6 for F.A.Q. No. 3 and 65/- for F.A.Q. medium No. 2, c.i.f. terms United Kingdom port. Prices of **Nutmegs** are unchanged on c.i.f. terms at 6½d. per lb. for defectives, 8½d. for sound unassorted and at 10d. to 10½d. for sound 80's. West India **Mace** for shipment up to March-April is unchanged at from 1/11 to 2/4 c.i.f. United Kingdom for the usual well-known marks. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 1/3 to 1/6 c.i.f. for January-February shipment.

Export News

SAUNDERS VALVE CO., LTD. Buyers of valves throughout the West Indies will be interested in the latest catalogue of this firm (No. 740) a copy of which may be obtained by writing to them at Cwmbran, Newport, Monmouthshire. It contains numerous illustrations of its diaphragm, glass-lined and other valves. Saunders are represented in the West Indies by Hayward & Watson, P.O. Box 605, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

GALE BAISS & Co., LTD. supply home-trade and export houses with the finest quality drugs, chemicals, galenicals and spirituous preparations. They are contractors to many Governments, and were established as far back as 1786. An announcement by this firm, who have a wide experience of the requirements of tropical countries, appears on page viii of this issue of the CIRCULAR.

THE METAL BOX Co., LTD. Flattened cans, introduced by this company sometime ago, are an ingenious solution of the problem of securing perfect cans in every part of the world at a low price. When packed for transit they occupy only one-fifth of the space needed for made-up cans, thus saving some 80 per cent. in freightage costs. Their use thus presents considerable advantages to producers of fruits, fruit juices, jams, honey, etc., in the West Indies who wish to develop their local trade or an export business with the surrounding islands and territories. Further information may be obtained from the company at 28, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

WADDIE & Co., LTD., the well-known manufacturing stationers, of St. Stephen's Works, Edinburgh, have recently issued a small, but most attractive booklet, entitled *Looking Ahead*. In it they refer to the colourful letter headings and other publicity matter which can be supplied to any part of the world.

Sugar Production in India

During the last ten years the quantity of sugar produced directly from cane in modern factories in India has increased from 119,859 tons to 1,241,700 tons. The report by Mr. R. C. Srivastava, Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, shows that the production of 1939-40 exceeded that of 1936-37, the previous record year, by nearly 12 per cent., and that of 1938-39 by no less than 91 per cent.

The toughest problem facing the industry at the present moment is, he says, the disposal of large surplus stocks of sugar, manufactured from cane purchased at very high prices. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar, the principal producing areas, have agreed to assist the industry to reduce its stocks and to stabilize prices under certain conditions. These are that the Indian Sugar Syndicate will convert itself into an organization for the sole purpose of selling sugar. The Governments will fix the limits of prices and selling quotas. The syndicate will fix the selling quotas and basic prices of individual factories, within the limits prescribed by the Governments.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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February 19th, 1941.

The New Secretary of State

JUST a year ago the then Secretary of State for the Colonies heralded a new era for the British West Indies and indeed for the whole of the Colonial Empire. The occasion was when he spoke in the House of Commons on the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, and the White Paper containing the statement of the Government's attitude to these recommendations, and of their policy on development and welfare of the Colonial Empire generally. His successor was not spared to proceed far with a task for the successful accomplishment of which he was so well qualified. The burden of promoting the development of the Colonies and the welfare of their peoples has now been shouldered by LORD MOYNE, whose appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies was announced on February 8th.

The policy of development and welfare outlined in the White Paper marked a great break from the old principle that a Colony shall have only those services which it can afford to maintain from its own resources. The new policy was inspired by the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, and the Chairman of the Commission was LORD MOYNE himself. The new Secretary of State will thus enter on his duties with a very full first hand knowledge of the West Indies, their conditions, and their peoples, obtained as Chairman of the Royal Commission, in addition to that gained in a private capacity when some three years ago he toured the Caribbean area in his yacht the *Rosaura*. Now that he has become the Secretary of State it is important to recall how when the House of Lords, on March 20th last, discussed the recommendations of his Commission and the new Colonial policy LORD MOYNE laid great stress on the prime necessity of improving economic conditions in the West Indies. Social conditions and welfare needs could not, he said, possibly be separated. Economic improvement was undoubtedly the key to the whole of the social problems. He pointed out that the economic improvement would inevitably take time to be fulfilled, and meanwhile there was a crying need for social expenditure beyond the limits of impoverished communities. Whilst he did not consider this as a desirable condition, or one which should remain permanent, he regarded it as a case of artificial respiration which was justified until the Colonies could build up their own strength. The West Indies may feel assured that, so far as is humanly possible under conditions imposed by the war, LORD MOYNE as Secretary of State for the Colonies will strive to achieve the aim determined on

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after full investigation by the Chairman of the West India Royal Commission.

Key Men in Vital Industries

IN the wars of the last century the question of manpower of a nation scarcely arose, for the fighting was done by small professional armies and their requirements of munitions of war were correspondingly limited. The war of 1914-18 marked the beginning of a new era. Even during that war, when mechanisation was in its infancy, it required many men behind the front line and in the factories to keep one soldier supplied with equipment and rations. This was not fully appreciated at first, with the result that great numbers of skilled men went into the fighting services and in many cases were lost entirely to the tasks which they could have carried out with greater efficiency to the national cause.

We have frequently stressed in the CIRCULAR that men in the Colonies, and particularly in the West Indies, whilst anxious to take a more active part in the war, have been informed that their prime duty was the maintenance, and if possible the increase, of the production of essential commodities such as oil and sugar, the importance of which has become increasingly emphasized by the development of the war. Recruitment for the fighting services has therefore been restricted to an extent which disappointed the Colonies and the men's acceptance of this decision has been appreciated by the Authorities. LORD LLOYD said in October last that while he fully appreciated the spirit of loyalty which urged men in the Trinidad oil industry to enlist for active service, it could properly be impressed upon them that they were in fact making a more important contribution to the Empire's war effort by remaining in their posts. The same remarks apply with equal force to key men engaged in the vitally important sugar industry. Where the dividing line comes between a post essential to production and a post from which a man could be spared for active service, is not always easy for those not intimately concerned with the industry itself to determine. It is greatly hoped that means will be found to ensure that no doubt exists as to where the first duty of any individual lies.

THE Government of Trinidad and Tobago has nominated Mr. James Gordon Miller a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in succession to the late Mr. George Moody Stuart.

From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S broadcast speech to the nation on February 9th was his first for five months; and the confident vigour of his utterance marked by contrast the steady progress we have made since he last spoke in this way, for that was in the dark days that followed on the downfall of France. As usual, the Prime Minister was careful not to minimize the danger in which we still stand, and he repeated the solemn warning that we must be alert to meet the threat of invasion, with the enemy's whole forces, at any moment. Nevertheless, the whole tone of the speech was optimistic and invigorating.

* * *

Only a few points can be picked out from an address that lasted nearly forty minutes. Mr. Churchill has a slightly impish habit of occasionally holding up from publication some striking piece of good news. He did so on this occasion, and produced with a great effect the story of the raid by 150 German dive bombers on Malta, in which no fewer than 90 of the enemy's machines were shot down. The importance of this achievement goes far beyond the actual casualties inflicted, heavy as they were. The devastating effect of the dive bombers upon the French army last May is still fresh in memory; but now we know how vulnerable they are to determined men who stand up to them and keep cool. Of course it is necessary to allow for the fact that the dive bombers over Malta, unlike those over France, were not supported by a simultaneous ground attack by tanks. Yet, when we hear of the gunners at Malta say that destroying them was like shooting down driven grouse, we cannot help feeling that the worst sting of this once startling weapon has been extracted.

* * *

With this exploit may be coupled another new departure in the Mediterranean air war—the successful dropping of British parachute troops in Southern Italy. Naturally, very few details of this daring operation can be published, but an Italian communiqué—said to be drafted by Mussolini's own hand—acknowledges that the railway communications of those regions were largely suspended. It is satisfactory also to learn that some of these brave men have rejoined their units—by what means is very properly kept a mystery.

* * *

To return to Mr. Churchill's speech, he gave the nation a useful warning against under-estimating the task ahead when he told us that the Germans are still able to drop in England three or four times the weight of bombs that the R.A.F. can carry to Germany. That situation will be reversed, but not just yet. Yet all the time the power of the Royal Air Force is steadily growing, and the great sweeps recently undertaken by massed formations over Northern France should be watched. We have enjoyed command of the daylight air over our own island ever since the battles of last August; in the new operations we are gradually extending that command over a wider and wider area. At present these sweeps are doing comparatively little

damage on the ground, for our squadrons consist predominantly of fighters. As more and more bombers come into service, they will find that the ascendancy of their fighters will give them scope for very deadly work. Meanwhile our night attacks on the invasion ports become constantly heavier and more destructive.

* * *

The third striking point in Mr. Churchill's speech was his clear-cut intimation to our American friends that we do not and shall not ask them to send an army to Europe. Let them send us the tools, he said, and we would finish the job. This statement has been warmly welcomed in the United States, where the fear of having to send their young men to fight in a remote continent is the last card left in the hand of the dwindling body of isolationists. Its implications for our own policy have naturally been much debated in England. Mr. Churchill keeps his counsel; he does not amplify his words. But they may presumably be taken to imply, that, in the strategy of the War Cabinet, an ultimate invasion of Germany is not relied on as the principal weapon for winning the war. In sheer numbers the Germans must always outnumber us by two to one; and it is impossible to contemplate an invasion at those odds unless the invaded country has first had its power of resistance crippled by other means.

* * *

Those other means, needed to prepare the way for the Army, have to be provided by the other two services. With American aid the Royal Air Force should be able to establish an absolute supremacy some time in 1942. But the most persistent and tenacious of all is that wielded by the Royal Navy—the blockade. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a member of the War Cabinet, has just told us that in fifteen months this stranglehold will become plainly fatal to Germany. Those fifteen months therefore seem to define the time limit within which Hitler must strike a decisive blow or perish. Of course he is likely to attempt it much sooner—but it is the knowledge that he has a time limit that makes it compulsory for him to risk the gamble at all. For the invasion of England, tremendous as we know the ordeal must be for us, is certainly a gamble with the odds heavily against him.

* * *

That being so, we have to face the possibility that the main stroke will not take the form of an invasion. Hitler may rely primarily on his counter-blockade by U-boats, surface raiders, and aircraft. The other possibility is a violent attempt to break through our blockade. The commodity of which the Germans are most likely to run short—and the sooner if they plan so great an operation as the invasion—is oil. Rumanian supplies of oil, now wholly in their control, are limited; the inexhaustible wells lie much farther East, beyond the Black Sea and down to the Persian Gulf. The whole of the complicated intrigues in the Balkans have to be read in the light of this insistent problem of oil.

The West Indies and The War

ANTIGUA

SCRAP Metal. The scrap metal which, as reported in the CIRCULAR of January 9th, was recently shipped to Canada, realised £2,008. This sum has now been received by the Ministry of Aircraft Production who have expressed their appreciation of the gift.

BAHAMAS

King George's Fund for Sailors is to receive a further sum of £200 which has been raised by the Local Committee in the Colony.

BARBADOS

Two Recent Gifts. The sum of £1,500 has recently been raised in the Colony for war purposes. Of this amount £1,000 has been sent to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, and £500 to the Mobile Canteen Fund.

BERMUDA

The Red Cross Fund. The proceeds of a collection made at the Garden Club, amounting to £63, have been sent to the Red Cross Fund.

For London's Children. The coloured children of the Colony have sent £15 to the Lord Mayor of London for the homeless children of the city.

Naval Base Negotiations. A private luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held at the House of Commons on February 6th to enable home Members in both Houses of Parliament to meet the Delegates from the Legislature of Bermuda, in the United Kingdom in connexion with the Naval Base negotiations; viz., the Hon. W. J. H. Trott, Mr. J. W. Cox, and Mr. H. J. Tucker, Jnr.

Among those present were: Lord Askwith, Mr. G. H. Hall (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Mr. Osbert Peake (Under-Secretary, Home Office), Sir Patrick Hannon, Mr. W. John, Brig.-Gen. Sir Ernest Makins, Mr. Geoffrey le M. Mander, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall and Sir Drummond Shiels (acting secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association).

War Loan Success. There has been a very ready response to the appeals to subscribe to the war loan, and it is expected that £200,000 will be raised quickly. Local War Savings Certificates will also be issued shortly, and the two schemes aim at raising £375,000 for the Imperial Government, interest free.

JAMAICA

Artisans Arrive. A party of 49 Jamaican artisans have arrived in England. Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent them this message:

"I warmly welcome you on arrival in this country to help us in our task of combating and defeating Nazi aggression, and send you best wishes for your stay with us."

The men—the first such party to arrive—will be

taken shortly to a north-west town, where arrangements for their immediate employment have been made.

MONTSERRAT

Mobile Canteen. The following telegram from the Mayor of Mitcham, Surrey, was received by the Administrator: "The people of Mitcham, Surrey, express their thanks for the mobile canteen received from the people of Montserrat."

ST. KITTS NEVIS

A Monthly Gift. In a despatch to the Governor of the Leeward Islands (published in the St. Kitts Nevis *Official Gazette* of December, 19th) Lord Lloyd expressed his appreciation of the work of the St. Kitts War Relief Committee which had forwarded £100 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for defence purposes and hoped to send a similar sum each month.

A Private War Gift. The Governor of the Leeward Islands has expressed his most profound appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Imperial Government for the generous contribution to the war effort of \$2,000 by Mr. M. I. D. Smith and other owners of Ottery's Estate, St. Kitts.

ST. VINCENT

Mobile Canteen. At a meeting held in Kingstown on January 22nd to mark the day on which the island was discovered, the sum of £300 was raised for the purchase of a mobile canteen.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Bomber Fund. The Colony achieved its aim of collecting £100,000 for fighter planes for which, as reported in our issue of January 9th, the warm thanks of H.M. Government were received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Fighter Fund Committee, having completed one task so successfully, has now launched an appeal for contributions to a Bomber Fund.

Killed on Active Service

CAPTAIN (ACTING MAJOR) MARK WILLIAM HOLLIS, The Highland Light Infantry, who, we learn with deep regret, was killed in action last month, was the only son of Sir Claud Hollis, a former Governor of Trinidad and Tobago and of the late Lady Hollis.

Born in 1914, he was educated at Durlston Court, Swanage, at Sedbergh School, and at Sandhurst. He received his commission in The Highland Light Infantry in 1934 and two years later served with his regiment in India. He received his captaincy last year and in November was appointed acting major. He was described by one of his commanding officers as a natural leader, who was always cheerful and imperturbable, who set a first-class example, and who had a good eye for country, great energy, self-confidence, and optimism.

Christmas Parcels

For West Indians in the Forces

AT the approach of Christmas the names of those who had come over from the West Indies to serve with the Forces, of whom the West India Committee possessed a record, exceeded 350. In view of the generous contributions of warm knitted comforts, constantly passing through the Depot from all the

pressions of thanks it is evident that the parcels have been more than appreciated.

Each parcel contained a pullover, scarf, mittens, a Penguin thriller, socks (two pairs), cigarettes (50), Trinidad chocolate, cap-muffler or balaclava and a Christmas card signed by Lady Davson.

On behalf of the Munro College Old Boys Association, Jamaica, a generous consignment of individual parcels including rum, was despatched to the West India Committee through the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee for distribution to all the "Old Boys" now serving with the Forces.

The War Workers' Association of Barbados also sent a specific contribution, requesting the Ladies Committee to arrange for hampers of Christmas fare to be despatched to a list, specially furnished by them, of Barbadians serving. Although these instructions did not arrive in time for the hampers to reach the men actually by Christmas Day, it is hoped that, thanks to the helpful co-operation of a leading London firm they arrived very shortly after.

Every effort has been made to record the addresses of all the men, but in some cases considerable difficulties have been experienced, owing to lack of adequate particulars, despite constant contact with the various Record Offices.

Fourteen parcels failed to reach men at the addresses with which the Committee had been furnished, and have been returned, and are awaiting claimants at 40, Norfolk Street. It should be mentioned here that the lack of sufficient particulars also entails delay in the re-forwarding of the personal parcels, received in bulk, addressed to men from the West Indies serving with H.M. Forces. The West India Committee therefore takes this opportunity once more of asking that men now in the services in this country, or their relatives in the Colonies, should take every step to keep the Committee informed of their whereabouts, in order to ensure the prompt forwarding of letters and parcels, and the giving of all possible friendly assistance to those who have volunteered in so fine a spirit.



A corner of the Depot showing Lady Evans preparing parcels for dispatch

West Indian Colonies, it was thought by the Ladies Committee that the organizations overseas would desire that an individual parcel of such ever welcome comforts should be made up for each of these serving West Indians.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, generously added a gift of Trinidad chocolate, members of the staff and of the Ladies Committee provided "Penguin" books, and a contribution was made from the War Services Fund to cover cigarettes, Christmas cards, packing, postage and other incidental expenses.

Voluntary workers were busy throughout the latter part of November and December packing these parcels. Very many appreciative letters of thanks have been, and still continue to be received, and from these ex-

Control of Cocoa Imports

THE Ministry of Food on January 27th issued the following announcement:—

"As from the 1st March, 1941, the selling price of Gold Coast and Nigeria raw cocoa beans will be raised by 10/- per cwt., i.e., from a basis of 35/- to 45/- per cwt. for Gold Coast good fermented. The necessary amendment to the Raw Cocoa (West African) Maximum Prices Order, 1940, will be made in due course. It had also been decided to introduce immediately a further degree of control over all imports of raw cocoa beans from destinations other than the Gold Coast and Nigeria for the purpose of imposing on all such cocoa a levy of 10/- per cwt. in respect of ordinary grades and 15/- per cwt. in respect of fine grades. Detailed procedure is being discussed with the Trade. The proceeds of this levy will be retained by the Ministry of Food."

In a letter to the West India Committee accompanying the above announcement the Ministry of Food stated that as the Ministry was already the sole importer of Gold Coast and Nigeria cocoa, the procedure for bringing the price increase into effect was simple and did not require discussion. In the case of non-controlled cocoas, however, it was proposed to obtain the advice of the Raw Cocoa Advisory Committee as to the best means of collecting the amount of the levy decided upon. Meanwhile, applications for import licences for such cocoas would be held in abeyance.

In a further letter from the Ministry of Food dated February 11th the West India Committee was informed that after further careful investigation into the position, the Ministry had decided that it would be necessary, on general grounds, to institute complete control over all imports of cocoa into the United Kingdom and had become, as from February 8th, the sole buyer of such cocoa. Details of procedure, and in particular of the prices to be paid for the various grades, were under discussion with the trade interests concerned. In order to prevent delays at the ports on cargoes then due to arrive, arrangements would be made for the Ministry to take up documents and effect a provisional payment on account.

The Ministry stated that the Governors of the West Indian Islands concerned were being informed in the above sense and were being invited to make recommendations regarding the final prices at which the Ministry should buy the various grades of West Indian cocoa. Consideration was also being promised, on the completion of these arrangements, of the recommendation that the quotas allocated to the West Indian Islands should be increased.

The Prodigious Caribbean

In a letter addressed to the Editor of the CIRCULAR "A.A." writes: "In the penultimate paragraph of the review of the above book in your issue of February 6th 'first monopoly' should read 'fruit monopoly'."

MR. ATHELSTAN RIDGWAY has been appointed Librarian to the Dominions and Colonial Offices, and Mr. Kenneth Williams has been appointed Press Officer to the two departments.

The West India Committee

SIR NORMAN LAMONT, Bt. and Mr. O. H. Keeling were selected members of the Executive of the West India Committee at a meeting held on January 30th. Sir Norman was M.P. for Buteshire from 1905 to 1910. In 1913 he succeeded his father in the possession of the Palmiste group of estates in Trinidad, having himself owned the neighbouring La Ressource since 1892. From 1915 to 1923 he was a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony. Sir Norman took a leading part in the formation of the West Indian, now the Imperial, College of Tropical Agriculture of which he has been a Governor since its foundation. Last year he was elected Chairman of the West India Association of Glasgow.

Mr. O. H. Keeling is the assistant manager of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., which represents in England the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association.

The Rum Propaganda Committee

Sir Alfred Sherlock, the chairman, presided over a meeting of the Rum Propaganda Committee held on February 11th, when the progress of the present campaign was reviewed, and preliminary arrangements made for that of the year 1941-42.

Among the many important subjects discussed was that concerning the question of supplies of rum available for immediate consumption—a matter which is also engaging the active attention of the West India Committee.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, from January 1st to August 31st, 1941, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

<i>Estimated Exports, January 1st to August 31st, 1941</i>			
	tons		tons
Barbados	70,000	British Guiana ...	80,977
Jamaica	128,270	British Honduras ...	300
Trinidad	105,982		
Leeward Islands ...	57,000	Total	450,929
Windward Islands ...	8,400		

An additional 27,000 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1941 became due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

The annual subscription for membership of the West India Committee is £1 5s. in the case of individuals, and £3 3s. in that of firms, companies or associations.

Lord Lloyd of Dolobran

THE Right Honourable Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., first Baron Lloyd of Dolobran, Secretary of State for the Colonies, passed away peacefully in his sleep during the night of February 6th at the age of 61. He was born on September 19th, 1879, the second son of Mr. S. S. Lloyd of the Priory, Warwick, and of Dolobran, Montgomeryshire. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he began his career in the City but after a short time he devoted himself to making an intensive study of eastern problems travelling extensively in Northern Africa, Asia Minor and India. In 1905 he became an Attaché to our Ambassador at Constantinople and three years later Special Commissioner to report on British trade in Mesopotamia and Asiatic Turkey. He entered Parliament for the first time in 1910. During the last war he served from August 1914 onwards in Egypt, Gallipoli, the Sinai Peninsula and Mesopotamia. His intimate knowledge of these countries equipped him for very special tasks. Thus it is related how he was the sole European companion of "Lawrence of Arabia"—passing like him as an Arab—in some of the brilliant and dangerous raids on the Hejaz railway.

At the close of the war he succeeded Lord Willingdon as Governor of Bombay. The Lloyd Barrage, which has brought fertility to a very large area, is one of the memorials to his courage and vision in promoting measures for the welfare of the population. In 1924 he resumed his Parliamentary work, but only for a short time, as early the next year he was appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. After his resignation from this office in 1929 he found scope for his great energy as President of the Navy League and at a little later date as, in addition, Chairman of the British Council. In both capacities he achieved valuable results by his administrative ability, personality and driving force.

When Mr. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in May last he called Lord Lloyd to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Of his work as Colonial Secretary it is not easy to write. There was so much promise, but, alas, little concrete to show for it. Yet in a few months he had kindled a fire which will not be easily put out, for he took a passionate interest in the organization of the Colonial Office and of the Colonial Service and, had time permitted, he would have gone into every detail of it. Nothing was too unimportant if it made for greater efficiency or the good repute of the Colonial Empire.

He brought with him great administrative experience and ability. Administration was his profession and he was justly proud of it. He knew many of the Colonies at first hand and he had also personal experience of what it was like to be a Governor. Thus he started with advantages shared by few of his predecessors. He brought a freshness of vision not very familiar in Whitehall and a sympathy with Colonial Governors and their troubles born of his own experience. It was his belief that the object of the administrator was the good government of the peoples in his charge, and his one test of every decision was, is it right? He had a vision of what the Colonial Empire ought to be as part of the greatest Empire of all times. It meant

much to him that he sat in the same chair as Joseph Chamberlain and Milner and his dream was to create for the Colonies something of the great tradition that they had created for those parts of the Empire that are now the self-governing Dominions. He was a passionate believer in the value of the British Empire, both to those within it and to the rest of the world.

Inevitably the war hampered him at every turn from giving effect to a constructive policy. In the Colonies men had to be spared to war duties so that it was hard to find men even for the most urgent jobs of good-government. Colonial budgets were thrown into confusion by extra war expenditure and by the collapse of normal markets. After the downfall of France and the entry of Italy into the war, Gibraltar, Malta and the African Colonies were very near the seat of war. Everywhere defence problems were very pressing. Much of Lord Lloyd's own time was inevitably taken up with them and to their solution he contributed much. His drive and his energy, attributes which were almost proverbial, cut through many a tangled departmental web to a simple and quick solution.

Yet he grudged all the time that he had to spend on this work, as time stolen from the constructive work that he longed to do. The British Council and the Navy League made further demands on his time, for he kept his interest in both to the last. Increasing calls were made on him too for extra departmental duties as a member of the Government. His advice and assistance were sought by an ever widening circle of friends and colleagues of all parties in the last months of his life. As leader of the House of Lords still more would have been required of him.

To make it up he worked all day and most of the night, living at the office, and, when he had finished his interviews and his files, often discussing some big point of principle until far into the night. A man already ailing might have excused himself with less than a fifteen-hour day. But not Lord Lloyd. He wanted to know everything, and after seven months' apprenticeship was beginning to lay great plans for the future. Those plans will be unrealized by him, and though his all too brief time at the Colonial office will not soon be forgotten by those who worked with him there, it is indeed bitter that he should die at the very moment when he was at last beginning to come into his own.

A large congregation, which included Mr. Winston Churchill and the members of the Cabinet, attended the memorial service to Lord Lloyd, held in Westminster Abbey on February 13th.

Among those also present were Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Jamaica, Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of the Leeward Islands. The West India Committee were represented by Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, deputy-chairmen, and Mr. E. J. King, secretary.

As we go to press, we learn with deep regret of the death, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, on February 19th, of Mr. John Valentine Bromley, a member, since 1927, of the Executive of the West India Committee. A memoir will appear in next issue.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"YOU caan tek milk from caffee."

* * *

MAJOR J. R. A. BRANCH has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Leeward Islands.

* * *

A RECENT visitor to 40, Norfolk Street was Mr. T. H. Hawkins, Education Officer to the British Social Hygiene Council, who has been appointed Science Master at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad. He hopes to leave for the Colony very shortly.

* * *

As a means of preventing soil erosion in Kenya the Director of Agriculture has power, under the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance, 1940, to prohibit or limit the cultivation of land on slopes where adequate steps are not being taken against erosion.

* * *

MR. GEORGE HENRY DEERR, who, we regret to announce, died on February 6th, at Lyme Regis, Dorset, was for some years Assistant Director of Education in Jamaica. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. G. Deerr and brother of Mr. Noel Deerr, the well-known authority on sugar.

* * *

A "PORTRAIT PLATE" of Mr. Lauchlan Rose, chairman and managing director of L. Rose & Co., Ltd., forms a supplement to *The Wine and Spirit Trade Record* of January 16th. Mr. Lauchlan Rose, whose firm own Blenheim and Picard estates in Dominica, is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

* * *

It was announced on February 17th that the marriage would shortly take place between Second Lieutenant Alan Faulkner, R.W.K., son of Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and Mrs. Faulkner, and Miss Glenys Quance-Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Quance-Smith, of Bromley, Kent.

* * *

AN Ordinance, No. 21 of 1940, has been passed in St. Lucia empowering the Governor to acquire land for the purpose of securing leases of sites to the United States Government for naval and air bases. Provision as to compensation payable in respect of land acquired will be as in Sections 6 to 26 of the Expropriation Ordinance, No. 46 of 1916 (Rev.)

* * *

MISS ANNE PENELOPE HENRIQUES, whose engagement to Lieut. Guy Eaden Shewell, R.C.A., of Ottawa, has just been announced, is the younger daughter of Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and of Mrs. Henriques. Mr. Shewell is the younger son of the Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Shewell, of Middleton, Sussex.

* * *

MR. O. H. KEELING, assistant manager of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., who (as mentioned elsewhere in this issue) was recently elected a member

of the Executive of the West India Committee, was injured in an air raid on London last month. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Keeling and hope that his recovery will be speedy and complete.

* * *

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, proposed the toast of "The Chairman," at a luncheon given by the Councils of the East India Association and the Royal Empire Society, on February 18th, to Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor-designate of Burma, and Lady Dorman-Smith. The chairman was Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and for Burma.

* * *

THE manager of a London chocolate firm states that, if eaten with a slice of bread, chocolate is almost more palatable than when eaten separately. "In addition (he continues), the chocolate will go much further and the cloying taste which follows the consumption of sufficient chocolate to allay hunger will be avoided. In France children are given chocolate with bread during the afternoon as their *gouter*, which replaces our sit-down tea in the nursery."

* * *

"JANUS" writes in *The Spectator* of February 14th: "The advent of the official wholemeal loaf lends relevance to a story told me this week of a recent enquiry into living conditions in one of the West Indian islands. A negro pastor had given very intelligent evidence on the whole question, and ended by expressing his views strongly on the subject of dietary. 'Who,' he shot out suddenly, 'was the wisest man in the Bible?' 'I suppose Solomon,' replied the investigator a little lamely. 'No, Suh, not at all,' he was assured. 'It was the prodigal son, because he filled his belly with husks. He knew which part of the grain had the high vitamin-content'."

Governorship for Mr. Cardinall

Mr. Allen Wolsey Cardinall, Colonial Secretary, Falkland Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that Colony in succession to Sir Herbert Henniker Heaton.

Mr. Cardinall, a member of the West India Committee, entered the Colonial Service as an Assistant District Commissioner in the Gold Coast in 1914. He was promoted to the rank of District Commissioner seven years later, and in 1932 retired voluntarily to facilitate the reduction of staff in the interests of economy. In 1934 he was re-appointed to the Colonial Service as Commissioner of the Cayman Islands where he remained for five years before being promoted to his present post.

While on leave in England in 1936, Mr. Cardinall broadcast a most instructive lecture on the Cayman Islands. It was reproduced in the CIRCULAR of August 13th of that year.

Development of British Guiana

The Governor Indicates Chief Aim

Our Honorary Correspondent writes from Georgetown:

THE annual session of the Legislative Council was opened on November 26th, when the Governor delivered the customary speech from the chair.

Sir Wilfrid Jackson in his opening remarks said after nearly fifteen months of war the time had come to try and plan our economy for another year under war conditions. This was no place to attempt any general appraisal of the war situation but it was impossible to avoid the reflection that it was little short of a miracle that, after what the Prime Minister described as the "cataract of disaster" which befell the European allies of Great Britain in the first half of this year, we here should now be able to embark upon our plans for the coming year, not merely with our confidence unshaken, but with our faith in ultimate victory more firmly rooted than ever before and immensely fortified by the experiences of the last few months. He thought we all recognized that we owed this above all, first to the superb heroism and skill of the Fighting Forces, and secondly, but in equal measure, to the unfaltering courage and indomitable resolution of the people of Great Britain as a body, in the face of continuous air attacks of unprecedented ferocity and scope.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid gave the figures of public revenue and expenditure for the first three quarters of 1940. These showed that the general result would be a deficit on the year's transactions of \$399,000, which, though a formidable sum, need not cause apprehension, he thought, as to the Colony's ability to meet the situation. On this basis, the surplus balance of \$775,600 at the end of 1939 would be reduced to \$376,000.

The draft Estimates for 1941 were revenue \$6,674,000 and expenditure \$7,101,000, leaving an apparent deficit of \$427,000; a position that could not be accepted and must be rectified. The only fund on which the Colony could draw was the Colonization reserve of \$400,000 created by Ordinance 7 of 1937. It was scarcely conceivable this would be required under present circumstances, and if the question of fuller colonization arose again any scheme adopted would certainly be financed from other sources. The Government had no hesitation therefore in recommending the use of this money to strengthen Treasury balances for general purposes. After further explaining the position, Sir Wilfrid, after admitting that the general level of taxation here was by no means low by Colonial standards, said the tax which presented some possibility of expansion was the Income Tax, and that there was no alternative but to ask that the rates of income tax be advanced in something like the proportion found necessary elsewhere.

Summing up, the Governor said, in brief, he thought it was clear that after providing for defence measures and the maintenance of essential public services we must direct all our efforts and resources to the improve-

ment of our internal economy and productive capacity. This was a slow and gradual process and spectacular results should not be expected, but there must be no relaxation of effort, and it must be remembered that it was not only effort by the Government that was in question. The Government could do no more than point the way, remove all obstacles or afford the opportunity. The real effort must come from the people of the country themselves.

LABOUR QUESTIONS

In the course of his address, Sir Wilfrid alluded to attempts that had been made to aggravate difficulties caused by a temporary shortage of rice supplies due to drought, and gave warning that attempts of this kind could be dealt with by drastic measures. He also referred to a partial stoppage of work on a sugar estate on grounds which were of a trivial character and on investigation proved to be largely unsubstantiated: certainly not of a kind to justify any such action on the part of those concerned. He was assured that this action took place without the authority or consent of the Trade Union concerned. He fully accepted that assurance but it must nevertheless be realized that it was a definite violation of an agreement concluded with that body. That was a very serious position.

He need scarcely remind members, he said, that it is the established policy of the Government confirmed by declarations in Parliament and elsewhere to support and assist the formation of responsible Trade Unions, and there was no question of any change on that policy. But that policy and indeed the whole principle of collective bargaining rests on the fundamental condition that Unions are in a position to ensure, and in fact use all their influence to insist upon, the observance by their members of the terms of any arrangement that may be arrived at. Where this condition breaks down the whole foundation of collective bargaining is undermined. Unauthorized and unnecessary strikes are at all times a grave menace to the public welfare, but under present conditions when a time of national peril demands the fullest production of which we are capable, they are especially to be deplored and those who indulge in them can look for no sympathy from any quarter. Unless the influence of a Trade Union can be effectively exercised to prevent occurrences of this kind it obviously becomes necessary to deal with any such situation by other and more direct means, and this could only result in a serious set-back to the progress of Trade Union policy. He most earnestly appealed therefore to all Trade Union leaders in this country to follow the magnificent example set by the Trade Unions of England and throw all their influence into securing the continuance of productive industry without interruption, as a highly important contribution to the war effort of the Colony. Such a policy was clearly in the best interests of the progress of Trade Unionism as an influence in the economic life of the Colony.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Trinidad's New Constitution — Welcome Rains in Barbados and St. Lucia

Usefulness of Tobago Juvenile Farm Club



BARBADOS

Sugar Crop Prospects. Dr. S. J. Saint in his monthly notes on the Department of Agriculture writes that the rainfall during the early part of November was generally below average, but later the usual November rains commenced and the whole island benefited by excellent growing conditions. As a consequence both plant canes and ratoons made good growth and, with average weather conditions until the crop season, the equivalent of 115,000 tons of sugar should be reaped. With better than average conditions, there should be a corresponding increase in the crop.

Ground Provisions. During November a number of fields of sweet potatoes had been harvested and the yields were very satisfactory; considerable quantities had been exported to Trinidad and British Guiana. Yams were in excellent condition and eddoes continued to improve.

Distribution of Cane Plants. Peasants in Mosaic-proclaimed areas were being supplied at nominal prices with plants of selected good yielding varieties which are highly resistant to mosaic disease. They are in the main, B. 35187 for intermediate and high-rainfall districts, and B. 3439 for low-rainfall districts. It is hoped by this means to render negligible the incidence of mosaic disease in these areas, and thus avoid the hardships resulting from the eradication of diseased stools of susceptible varieties.

Cotton. A total of 296 acres of cotton is being grown by 730 peasants in St. Philip and Christ Church. This acreage is approximately three times greater than that of last season. The crop has germinated excellently and growth, on the whole, is very good.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Garden Fête and Mestizada. Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Henry Melhado were sponsoring, writes our hon. correspondent, a Garden Fête and Mestizada dance at Newtown Barracks in aid of the Win the War Fund. The Mestizada is an Indian dance dating back several hundred years and still continued in many Latin-American countries. The pavilion erected at Newtown Barracks would hold at least 500 guests. Visitors were expected, not only from other parts of the Colony, but from the neighbouring Republics as well.

George Mapp. Mr. George Mapp, late chairman of the Belize Town Board, died at Belize on November 30th. Mr. Mapp was born in Barbados and went to British Honduras in 1892. After serving as an employee of the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Ltd., for over 30 years he retired on pension in 1930. During his residence, he took a prominent part generally in the life of the Colony, particularly as regards sports and politics. As chairman of the Belize Town Board he

would, said Captain Metzgen, be best remembered for the part he played in the civic improvements to Belize particularly during the administration of Sir Alan Burns. He is survived by two daughters and three sons. His wife predeceased him in 1937.

DOMINICA

Captain C. E. Bully has been appointed Officer Commanding the Dominica Defence Force in succession to Captain K. E. Burton who had resigned.

ST. KITTS NEVIS

A Sugar Cane Control Board has been established by Ordinance No. 4 of 1940, a copy of which has been received. The Board will consist of a Government officer as chairman, the Agricultural Superintendent, two representatives of the suppliers in St. Kitts and one representative of the manufacturers in St. Kitts and Nevis. The Board is empowered to provide for the control of the supply of sugar cane for manufacture into sugar.

ST. LUCIA

Colouring Citrus Fruit. Under a Statutory Rule, dated December 14th, 1940, all grapefruit and oranges which, in the opinion of a fruit inspector, do not conform to a proper colour standard must be artificially coloured in the colouring chamber at the Government Marketing Depot before they can be passed for export to any destination outside the British West Indies. A fee of 1½d. shall be paid for colouring every 100 fruits, plus labour charges if any.

Export Duties. Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 amends the export duty on coco-nuts to the following rates: Selects, price 7s. to 8s. per 100 f.o.b., 2d., with an additional 1d. for every increase in price of 1s. or part thereof per 100; under 7s. per 100, free. Culls: under 4s. 6d. per 100 free; 4s. 6d. to 5s., 1d. per 100, with an additional ½d. for every increase in price of 6d.

The following export duties are also imposed per head; cattle, 5s., pigs, 1s. 6d., sheep, 6d., goats, 6d., poultry, 2d.

Sugar. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writing on December 16th, said that during November the rainfall at Castries had been 11.94 inches compared with the 50-year average of 9.32; the regular showers throughout the month were very welcome in the drier areas of the island. As a result sugar crop prospects had improved. Preparation of land and planting of cane continued. A market had at last been found for the balance of the past season's fancy molasses and a contract made (subject to confirmation) for that of next season.

Limes. The crop was ripening fast and green limes were in consequence somewhat scarce. Excellent

yields are being obtained from young budded limes, the planting of which had been made a feature of the annual programme of a few estates, chiefly in the Soufriere Quarter.

Other Crops. Shipments of coco-nuts continued, and a small market for copra in the neighbouring islands was being supplied, otherwise the industry remained dull. Cocoa picking was in progress, but peasant yields were poor due to neglect of remaining cultivations. The seasonal decline in the production of bananas had been very marked. There were two shipments during the month, amounting to 5,336 stems. Oranges and grapefruit were available in small quantities. Ground provisions and fresh vegetables had been more plentiful. The small crop of cotton was developing well despite the prolonged dry spell around planting time.

Visitors. The United States Economic Mission, headed by Mr. Chas. W. Taussig, spent a day in the Colony on November 30th, arriving at Vieux Fort in the morning and motoring up to Castries in the afternoon.

The Bishop of Windward Islands paid one of his periodical visits to St. Lucia arriving on 2nd November and departing on 19th November.

Marriage. Miss Marie Devaux, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Devaux, was married on November 13th, to Mr. A. W. Forbes, Officer-in-Charge of Cable and Wireless Ltd. A large reception was given afterwards at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Devaux. The honeymoon was spent at Pigeon Island.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Tobago Juvenile Farm Club. This club (see CIRCULAR of December 14th, 1939) continues to grow in strength and usefulness. The Director of Education in his *Administrative Report* for 1939 gives the membership as 965 drawn from 34 schools. Assistance given to this club is one method in which the Education Department and the Department of Agriculture co-operate in imparting to school children elementary agricultural knowledge and practical instruction in animal husbandry.

The New Constitution. The Legislative Council gave a warm welcome to the proposed new and more democratic Constitution, reference to which was made in the CIRCULAR of December 26th last. This constitutional change will come into effect as soon as the necessary Order-in-Council is promulgated. The number of elected members will be increased from seven to nine. To provide for the period until the elections in 1943, extra seats in Council will be provided for San Fernando and the County of Victoria. The number of nominated unofficial members will be six as at present, but there will be only three official members instead of twelve. The three will be the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer.

Game Wardens. In our last issue the formation of the Society for the Protection of Birds and Animals was reported. As Lady Young said at the inaugural meeting, the need for such a Society had been recognised by herself and Mr. R. L. Brooks, the Chief Game Warden. Information has since been received of the appointment by the Governor, under the Wild Animals and Birds (Protection) Ordinance, of 21 Honorary Game Wardens; two, Mr. L. Wehekind and Dr. E. M. Chenery for the whole Colony, 18 for Trinidad and one for Tobago.

Effects of Drought on Crops

In Trinidad and Tobago

THE agricultural section of the *Economic Report* for the nine months ended September 30th, 1940, is mainly concerned with recording the effects of exceptionally dry weather conditions.

It is gratifying that at the time the report was written, December 2nd, it was expected that the 1941 sugar crop would be larger than that of 1940, although the growth of plant canes and ratoons had been slow through lack of rain. The original estimates for the 1940-41 crop would, however, have to be curtailed owing to extensive damage done by froghopper attacks.

To cocoa the dry weather had proved of material assistance. In the normally excessively humid areas the crop prospects were the best for several years. The unusually long dry period had retarded the spread of witchbroom infection, and it was hoped that the early crop would suffer less than usual from pod infection. With coco-nuts and citrus the effects of the drought had been adverse. In the southern areas, where the dry spell has been especially severe, coco-nuts have suffered probably more than elsewhere. Short pickings must be expected for some months.

Whilst the grapefruit and other citrus flowered freely, a large proportion of the young fruit was shed in many areas. Due to the unusually dry conditions some groves have suffered severely from infestations of scale insects and mites.

The Tonka bean tree is better suited to dry conditions, and it is reported that the crop for 1940, which was on the whole favourable, had all been harvested, and that the flowering and fruit setting suggest a good and early crop for 1941. The area under Tonka beans has been greatly extended during the last ten years, and some of the younger trees are now coming into bearing for the first time.

During July, August and September, 1940, the export of bananas fell to 7,311 bunches, compared with 18,238 during the corresponding period of 1939. The planting of bananas under shade as a protection against leaf spot disease was being advised.

The rest of the report contains statistical information on the granting and leasing of Crown lands, immigration and emigration, railway revenue, and import and export tonnages. Compared with the corresponding nine months of 1939, imports increased by 31,084 tons to the total of 99,370; exports dropped from 112,549 tons to 63,828, a decrease of 48,721 tons.

New Director of Colonial Audit

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointment of Mr. J. C. Fisher, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Colonial Audit, to be Director of Colonial Audit on the retirement, at the end of October, 1941, of Sir John Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., the present Director.

Mr. J. L. Worledge, at present Auditor-General of Jamaica, has been appointed to be an additional Deputy Director of Colonial Audit with effect from April 1st, 1941.

West Indies at Westminster

Palestine Citrus Industry

Mr. Hubert Beaumont on February 5th asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the grave difficulties facing the Palestine citrus trade as a result of the lack of shipping facilities for the export of this year's crop, he had now considered what adequate assistance could be rendered to the citrus growers so as to enable them to keep their groves under cultivation and to tide over the present critical period. Mr. George Hall replied that this matter had for some time formed the subject of correspondence with the High Commissioner for Palestine, and that comprehensive proposals for assisting the industry had been received during the last few days and were under urgent examination. He expected to be able to make a statement in a few weeks time. In reply to a further question Mr. Hall said that a Citrus Control Board, to impose statutory supervision over the whole Palestine industry, had been set up; it included both Jewish and Arab members.

Jamaica Constitution

"Mr. Stokes asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will give an assurance that before any Order in Council is made altering the Constitution of Jamaica opportunity will be given for discussion in this House.

"The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. George Hall): As was stated in reply to a question by the hon. member for Dewsbury (Mr. Riley) on January 29th,* the question whether the constitution of Jamaica is to be amended is among those which are being discussed with the Governor of the Colony who is now in this country; and I should prefer not to make any further statement pending the outcome of those discussions.

"Mr. Stokes: Is my hon. friend aware of the great anxiety felt by residents in the island on this subject, and will he give an assurance that neither the sale nor the leasing of the whole island to a foreign power is contemplated?

"Mr. Hall: That is another question, but I can assure my hon. friend in regard to the question of constitution that, if changes are agreed upon then, I think, the Government will consider the question of the matter being considered by this House.

"Captain Cunningham Reid: Would the hon. member give an assurance that there will be no leasing or sale of our possessions in the future without first consulting this House?

"Mr. Hall: No, Sir.

"Sir A. Southby: Would the Under-Secretary convey to the Prime Minister the desirability of a statement at an early date on the whole subject of leasing and the constitution of these bases?

"Mr. Hall: That can be done. The House will remember that a conference is sitting at the present,

and I have no doubt that at its conclusion a statement will be made.

"Sir A. Southby: Is the Under-Secretary aware that this House is desirous of knowing exactly what is being done, and what will be done in the future, before a final decision is taken?

"Mr. Thurtle: Is my hon. friend aware that the great bulk of members of this House are very happy with the arrangements with America in regard to this matter?

"Mr. Stokes: Are we to understand that the Cabinet feel at liberty to dispose of British possessions without consulting this House?" (*House of Commons Official Report*, February 4th, 1941).

Labour Officers and Trade Unions

Captain Strickland asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies between what persons or corporate bodies discussion was now taking place with regard to the appointment of experienced trade unionists in the United Kingdom as Government labour officers in certain Crown Colonies for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the development of the trade union movement; what Colonies were under discussion; whether these labour officers would receive remuneration from State funds; whether they would be required to refrain from all party political or economic propaganda and whether, before the scheme was adopted, its proposals would be submitted to Parliament for approval. Mr. George Hall, in a written reply of February 4th, stated that the project was being discussed with the Trades Union Congress. No decision had yet been reached as to the Colonial Dependencies in which it was considered that this experiment might with advantage be tried. Any candidates selected for appointments under this scheme would become members of the Colonial Service and would receive remuneration from the funds of the Colony to which they were appointed. As civil servants they would naturally be precluded from carrying on any propaganda of the nature suggested in the fourth part of the question. With regard to the concluding part of the question, he would emphasize once more the fact that this project was purely an experiment which would be tried in, at the most, three or four Colonial Dependencies (after consultation with the Governments concerned), and that it was contemplated that the selected candidates should be appointed in the first place on probation for a period of twelve or eighteen months. This should suffice to enable a reliable opinion to be formed whether any extension of the experiment was desirable.

Destitution and Unemployment Relief

MR. D. ADAMS asked, on January 29th, whether, in view of the growing destitution and unemployment in large areas of the West Indies it was intended to use part of the Colonial Welfare and Development Grant for remedial purposes, or what other steps were proposed or were being instituted. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that the matter was at present under active consideration, and that he hoped to be able to make a statement shortly. SIR STANLEY REED then enquired whether he agreed that there was likely to be a very large demand for West Indian labour in connexion with the construction of the United States bases.

* See CIRCULAR of February 6th. Ed. W.I.C.C.

Round the Markets

February 18th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	Feb. 3rd.	Feb. 17th.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ "	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½	77½
3½	War Loan	103½	103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3	13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/9	26/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	38/-	41/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	36/6	40/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 8% Pref.	23/9	26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-	1/3
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/-	22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/6	4/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	40	44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	—	2
—	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	12/6	15/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/6	7/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	2½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9	8/9

RUM. There has been an active demand at firm prices for all rums of 1938 and 1939 distillation. There is only a limited inquiry for younger descriptions.

COCOA. As announced elsewhere in this issue, the Ministry of Food has instituted complete control over all imports of cocoa into the United Kingdom, and has, since February 8th, become the sole buyer of such cocoa.

Owing to this fact we are unable to publish the usual market information.

BALATA has continued quiet and the nominal values are unchanged at 2/8 per lb. for sheet and 2/7 for block.

HONEY. The position is unchanged—the maximum price being fixed at 65/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port for all Empire descriptions.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Supplies of Hand-pressed are scarce, and the nominal value is unchanged at 45/- per lb. In Distilled, small quantities continue to be offered on the spot at 27/6 per lb. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated, and Raw is unchanged at 3/3 to 3/6 per gallon for best green juice with top pulp.

ORANGE OIL. Sweet continues to be valued nominally on the spot at 10/- per lb., and Bitter is nominally unchanged at 10/6 to 11/-.

SPICES. The market for **Pimento** has continued quiet. There has been rather less buying support from consumers, who appear to have sufficient stocks to carry on with for the time being. The quotation is 130/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom port for prompt shipment from Jamaica. A few sales have been made on the spot at about 1/5 per lb. ex wharf. **Jamaica Ginger** has been in good demand and prices have advanced. Business has been done on the spot at 72/6 to 75/- for the mixed to bright No. 3, and at 77/6 to 82/6 for the small mixed to medium bright No. 2.

Further transactions are reported in new crop with sales made up to 65/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port for the F.A.Q. No. 3, closing buyers thereat, with sellers asking 70/-, for February-April shipment. A fair volume of trade has been transacted in **Nutmegs** during the past month. Business has been done in West India sorts at: defectives 7d., sound unassorted 9½d., and sound 80's 1/-, ex wharf London. West India **Mace** on the spot has been in good demand and with only small stocks offering, prices have further advanced. The quotations are: mixed pale to red 2/6 to 2/8, pale 2/11, choice pale 3/1. Dark to pale pickings are in demand at 1/4 to 2/- ex wharf.

Company Reports & Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

MR. WALTER MACLACHLAN, the chairman, after dealing with the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR), referred to the contribution which shareholders in the Trinidad oil industry were making to the Nation's financial effort.

"Out of the past year's profits," said Mr. MacLachlan, "of the three companies whose accounts have recently been published, including this company, no less than £1,544,000 was appropriated to taxation and the special levy placed by the Trinidad Government on oil production, whereas the dividends receivable by the shareholders totalled £368,000, of which no doubt a substantial part is also liable to sur-tax. In other words, the ratio of the division of the profits distributed between the State and the shareholders, without taking any account of sur-tax, is the State 16s. 2d. in the £, the shareholders' 3s. 10d. in the £.

"Part of such tax is payable in Trinidad and constitutes a large proportion of the revenue of the island, which has enabled the Trinidad Government, after meeting all Trinidad expenditure, to make substantial cash contributions to the Home Government for the purposes of war expenditure.

"The rest of the tax represents the shareholders' direct contribution to Britain, and I have no doubt you will be gratified to know that you are so substantially contributing to the National requirements both through Trinidad and in this country.

"At the same time I desire to point out that Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent., the wisdom of which is now generally doubted, bears with particular severity on a company operating such wasting assets as oil wells, and especially since the requirements of the Government are the factors which now determine the rate at which such assets are exhausted.

"These factors also influence our prospects for the current year and under present circumstances you will not expect me to make any forecast but I should inform you that the present trend of prices appears to be below that of the past year.

"We have continued to operate under our sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds and United British Oilfields of Trinidad to our mutual satisfaction and I have great pleasure in referring to the cordial relations which continue with those two companies to whom we dispose of our products."

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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March 5th, 1941.

Telling the World

THE ignorance of one half of the world on the subject of the way in which the other half lives has always been notorious. At one time, indeed, ignorance of this kind was abysmal. Now, however, our planet has become a far smaller place and many people feel that they know as much as they wish to about the rest of the world and, indeed, find it difficult not to know a great deal too much. To-day, for example, people in the British Empire would be content to know little or nothing of the way in which Germans and Italians live. We know that they live under a regime which makes life unpleasant and that they have false ideals, and there most of us would be glad to leave it. Unfortunately we cannot do so and German and Italian methods and manners are being brought home to us, through the media of bombs and bombast, all too frequently and unmistakably. Totalitarians are not, as a rule, sensitive people and they are in no way deterred from giving publicity to their own activities and theories by the fact that their propaganda is received without pleasure or belief. They have, however, given practical demonstration of the extreme effectiveness of propaganda as a weapon of war and nowhere more strikingly than in the Balkan area where they have used it with special persistence and intensity. However much propaganda may be disregarded and disbelieved, statements made again and again and brought home to the world through a variety of channels do gain a certain measure of credence.

The Democracies have in the past been content to leave their actions and ideals to the judgment of the world without much attempt to give publicity to them. It is now recognized, however, that the time for this reticence has passed and that the only way of countering totalitarian lying is by the no less energetic propagation of democratic truth.

The problem is two-fold. It is, in the first place, necessary to correct misapprehensions created by enemy propaganda and it is equally essential to give a true and balanced picture of affairs as a whole.

Several measures have been and are being taken with this two-fold aim in view in this country. At the beginning of the war the Ministry of Information and Propaganda was set up. A no less important function is performed by the British Broadcasting Corporation which makes full use of the spoken word as a sword in the hand of truth. On September 29th, 1940, the Director-General introduced a new broadcasting service to provide listeners in Canada, the West Indies, North and Central America with a non-stop programme from

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London for six hours every night. Talks under the title "Britain Speaks" by well-known broadcasters in Great Britain are an important feature of these programmes. It is by this means that, as the title suggests, the people of the mother country can convey, in a direct and personal way, something of her spirit in war-time to the people of other parts of the Empire. Relatives and friends in the West Indies are also given opportunities, from time to time, of hearing the voices of volunteers and others from the West Indian Colonies now in this country. The British Council, with which the late Secretary of State for the Colonies was so closely identified, has for some years been concerned with spreading knowledge of the essential character of the British genius and institutions. In war-time this is of great importance and while opportunities are restricted in some directions fresh ones are presented in others. One important part of the present work of the British Council is that of the preparation of British News films on behalf of the Ministry of Information. These films are prepared by the selection of suitable material from the five principal news reels, having in view the aim of presenting to the Empire a true, complete, and balanced picture of world affairs. The Empire Film Committee set up by the British Council is also concerned with the distribution of films descriptive of one part of the Empire to other British Dominions and Colonies.

In all these matters relating to the Colonial Empire the Colonial Office is, of course, actively interested. The West India Committee, which is in close touch with all the Government Departments and organizations concerned, has been glad to give its assistance in matters relating both to the dissemination of British news in the West Indian Colonies and to giving publicity to information and news about the British West Indies, and its representatives have taken part in discussions on the various problems involved. It is interesting to note that appreciation of the Empire broadcast service and of the news reels distributed has already been expressed by British West Indians. Truth may at times be less superficially attractive than fiction but, in the end, it does prevail.

It is announced by the Colonial Office that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Mr. T. S. Simey, Professor of Social Science at Liverpool University, for appointment as Adviser on Social Welfare to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

WITH the month of March the active campaign of 1941—we all expect it to be the decisive campaign of the war—has opened. The submersion of Bulgaria beneath the Nazi tide has, of course, been expected for many weeks. It is none the less another lamentable example of the fatal effect of political cowardice. There is no doubt that the Bulgarian people (though not certain highly placed officers and politicians) dread and distrust the Nazis. So do most of the Balkan nations. If these nations, in their rugged and mountainous peninsula, had closed their ranks in time and determined to stand together against aggression, they could, with the British support that would have been immediately forthcoming, have set a formidable barrier across Hitler's path to the east and probably maintained their independence indefinitely. The Greeks have shown what can be done by even one small people possessed of a free spirit and a high courage.

* * *

The undermining and collapse of Bulgaria have been achieved as the culmination of a typical Nazi "war of nerves." The country was made the target of a furious campaign of propaganda, setting forth with awful menaces the fate of those who should refuse to enter the paradise of the "new order," while simultaneously a flood of Germans crossed the frontier—first spies and agents of sedition, then Gestapo policemen, and finally battalions of soldiers in civilian disguise. While this process was at its height the negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey resulted in an agreement of non-aggression.

* * *

This agreement was immediately seized upon by the Nazi propagandists, who distorted its terms and represented it as meaning that the Turks had been won over from their alliance with Great Britain, and would follow the expected lead of the Bulgarians in submitting to the Axis. Nothing could have been further from the real intention of the pact. It was really a last gallant effort of the Turks to rally the Balkans to a united stand against the menace from the north. The important thing to realize now is that nothing in the treaty binds the hands of the Turks in the new situation.

* * *

What action the Turks will in fact take depends on consultations of which the result has not yet been made public. But they have been prompt to declare once more their unflinching solidarity with Great Britain and Greece, and their people, like their statesmen, have given a heartening reception to Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill, on their visit to Ankara to concert policy on the spot. They, like us, will not make the Rumanian and Bulgarian mistake of allowing themselves to be overawed by Hitler's apparent masterfulness in action. The Nazis have fought shy of this Balkan adventure for a long time, and we know that they only embark upon it now because they are forced to do so, as a forlorn hope to try and rescue their Italian ally from complete disaster.

Hitler's plan of campaign will no doubt have unfolded itself before these words are read. He will certainly not rest for long in Bulgarian territory, but will make it a jumping off ground for an advance down the Struma valley towards the port of Salonika. The threat of such a move, taking the army in Albania in the rear, has for some time been used as an obvious attempt to frighten the Greeks into a separate peace with Italy; but the bluff has been ineffective. We, the Turks, and the Greeks have a common cause in defending the security of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is for us to support either ally, as may be needed; and once again sea power, now fully re-established in those waters, will be the key to everything.

* * *

In the West Hitler has disclosed at least half his hand. His new submarines—said to number 350—are coming into commission, and he is going to make a supreme effort to starve us out this summer, before American help can become effective. It is a threat not to be underestimated, although we need not follow certain Nazi journalists, who, taking the hint given in Hitler's recent speech about the (imaginary) sinking of 250,000 tons of British shipping in two days, are working out the sum; how long, at that rate, will it take to send the whole British merchant marine to the bottom.

* * *

This submarine campaign is a certainty. Will it be backed by invasion? All that can be said is that Hitler of late has been noticeably "piping down" on this subject. He now talks less about a campaign in England, and more about his readiness to meet us wherever *we* may attack *him*. We shall continue to be prepared, and are confident that we can throw back an invading force with heavy loss. But it is certainly possible that this change of Hitler's tone is less an attempt to lull us into false security than a gentle breaking to the German people of the news that their hopes of a spectacular march into London are not to be fulfilled.

* * *

The arrival of Mr. Winant, the new American Ambassador, has been the occasion of a unique compliment, the King himself going to the station to meet him. This gesture is a return of the notable courtesy of President Roosevelt, who went out in his yacht to greet Lord Halifax on his arrival. The two episodes are symbolic of a sympathy and understanding between the British and American nations that has become closer in the past year than ever it was during the Four Years' War, when the United States were actually combatants at our side. Mr. Winant brings us from the American "arsenal" the guarantee of ultimate victory; but he is equally welcome for his own sake, having already an honoured reputation in Europe as head of the International Labour Office at Geneva.



SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS WITH THE CHAIRMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON, AND THE SECRETARY, MR. E. J. KING, OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



SIR HUBERT YOUNG AND SIR LENNOX O'REILLY, WITH THE CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MR. T. SOUNESS

THE GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA AND OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT THE ROOMS OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

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Secretary :

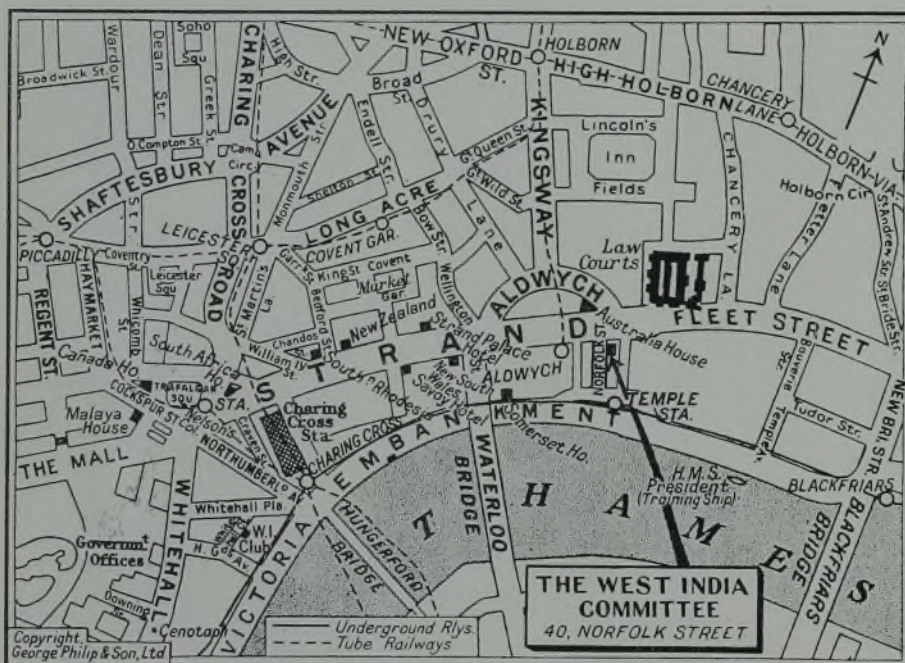
EDWARD J. KING, M.C.
Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary :

THOMAS SOUNESS.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, which was established about 1750, and Incorporated by Royal Charter of King Edward VII in 1904, is an association of British Subjects and Firms interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Its main object is to promote the interests of such industries and trade and thus to increase the general welfare of those Colonies.



Members of the West India Committee have, at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, a large room, where they may conduct their correspondence, meet friends and read the West Indian newspapers, official gazettes, and London market reports.

In addition, there is a well stocked library of books relating to the West Indies, which to quote Dr. Lowell Ragatz of Washington University is "without question the finest in the world for any one interested in the Antilles."

The West Indies and The War

ANGUILLA

ON behalf of the Anguilla salt industry, Mr. Carter Rey has forwarded, through Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd., a cheque for £100 to the Minister of Aircraft Production, "in slight recognition of the splendid achievements of the Royal Air Force."

BERMUDA

Air Raid Distress. The Civil Service Radio Officers Association has sent the Governor of the Colony a cheque for £51 4s. for transmission to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

Air and Naval Bases. On December 29th the Legislative Council, writes our honorary correspondent, passed a Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the immediate vesting of certain lands in the Colony, and for purposes connected therewith. The Bill relates to the leasing of areas to the Government of the United States for use as Air and Naval bases.

JAMAICA

The photograph which appears on this page was taken recently in England, and shows four happy Jamaicans who are serving with the Canadian Forces.

They were shipmates in one of the Canadian National steamers on the West Indian route, and joined-up together in Canada shortly after the outbreak of war. Reading from left to right they are: Bombardier H. A. Brown, Gunner J. Clarke, Gunner A. Jennings and Bombardier S. Whitaker.

Bombardier Brown, who called last week at the West India Committee Rooms, is a machine-gun instructor, while Bombardier Whitaker is an assistant instructor in signalling. They both served for some years in The West India Regiment, and at the time of its disbandment in 1926, held the ranks of sergeant and corporal respectively.

Another recent caller at the Rooms, Sapper W. Eaves of Jamaica, is also serving with the Canadian Forces.

A War Pageant and Fête in aid of the Mobile Canteens Fund, organised by the Jamaica Women's War Materials and Comforts Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Michael De Cordova, was held at Knutsford Park on January 11th. A parade of floats representing various countries of the British Empire was an outstanding feature of this highly successful function.

ST. KITTS NEVIS

Spitfire Fund. Later news received from St. Kitts indicates that approximately four-fifths of the gift of £2,101 made by the planters of the island towards the

cost of a Spitfire (see CIRCULAR of February 6th) was contributed at the rate of 3d. per ton of sugar cane delivered at the factory of the 1940 crop.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, cabled to the Governor: "From the Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis has come a contribution to the strength of the Royal Air Force which commands our deepest gratitude. The people of the Presidency fortify Britain's battle front in the hour of crisis, and give at the same time moving proof of their devotion to the cause of Freedom and Justice for which the Empire fights. Their gesture will bring joy to our friends in every land, and to our enemies further evidence of the doom that awaits them. Please convey to Subscribers this expression of my warmest thanks."



Jamaicans in the Canadian Forces

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad Fighter Squadron. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, in a cable to the editor of the *Guardian*, forwarded through the Government of the Colony, said: "The Royal Air Force face the new year strengthened by the magnificent gift of a new squadron of fighters made by the people of Trinidad. To all who contributed to the sum you sent me I express a sense of deep gratitude which is, I know, shared by the whole of the British people. Trinidad stands forth as an ardent and devoted champion of the Empire cause and the part played by your newspaper commands our warmest thanks."

Gift of \$250,000. The Governor has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the Government of Trinidad's generosity in giving \$250,000 of their surplus revenue as a further contribution towards war effort."

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the eleventh to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
AUSTIN, B. G. M.	Barbados	The Black Watch	2nd Lieutenant
BARROW, ERROL W.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BENTLEY, T. G.	Barbados	Royal Navy	Lieutenant
BIDDLE, JOHN GRANT	British Honduras	Royal Navy (Fleet Air Arm) ...	Sub.-Lieutenant
BLACK, A. V.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
BOX, EDWARD W.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	L/Bombadier
DELISLE, S. S.	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DOUSE, F. A. H. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DUNLOP, NIGEL N. H. ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
DU MONT, ILMA L.	Jamaica	Women's Auxiliary Air Force	A.C.W./2
FARRINGTON, P. E.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GIDEON, T. R.	Jamaica	Durham Light Infantry	Lieutenant
GOSLING, F. J.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HOWES, H. A., B.A.		Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
INNESS, A. R. DE LISLE ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flying Officer
JOHNSON, A. G. G.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KIEFFER, T. K.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Corporal
LANNAMAN, W. G. E.	Jamaica	Intelligence Corps	Sergeant
LIGHTBOURN, W. M.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MOSELEY, C. W. S.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
NOSWORTHY, A. R.	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Lieut. Commander
O'SULLIVAN, SHEILAH	Jamaica	London Auxiliary Ambulance Service	Team Leader
PATON, C. V.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PATTERSON, ALAN H.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
PAYNE, G. E.	Jamaica	Officer Cadet Training Unit ...	Cadet
PITT, JACK C.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ERRIE, LESLIE	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Sergeant
STEWART, GORDON	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
STOKER, M. J. B.	Antigua	Royal Air Force	Squadron Leader
SWAIN, IVAN C.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Acting Flight Lieutenant
THOMPSON, H. H.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
VALENCIA, - -	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
VERITY, HUGH B.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
WALKER, ALBERT ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WALROND, ARTHUR ADOLPHUS ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WARD, F. S. ...	Bermuda	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	Sub.-Lieutenant
WEEKES, ARTHUR O'BRIEN	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WHEATING, J. R. ...	British Guiana	South African Air Force	
WHITECROSS, J. S.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WILLIAMS, B. W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieutenant Colonel
WOODBURN-HERON, D'ARCY V. P.	Jamaica	Royal Army Pay Corps	Private
WOOLER, H. B.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
YEARWOOD, JOHN LAURENCE LEACOCK...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
YOUNG, JAMES GORDON DOUGLAS	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner

Flocking Home to Fly

"Four young British residents in the Bahamas arrived recently in England to train for flying duties in the R.A.F. All have had flying experience in light aircraft, having learned to fly at their own expense. One holds a Canadian running record. These four men are typical of those who are now arriving in a steady stream in Britain under the Overseas Recruiting Scheme. Under this scheme British subjects abroad who volunteer for air crew duties are provided with passages home. The men who have arrived so far have been of the best type. Over 80 per cent. of them have been accepted for training as pilots. . . . A large number have come from British Colonies." (*London Calling*, Overseas Journal of the B.B.C.).

Loss of Mails

The Postmaster-General has announced the loss by enemy action of the following mails.

From the United Kingdom :—

Letters, printed papers, etc., for Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago. (December 17th to 19th, January 2nd to 7th).

Parcel mails for Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. (December 17th to 19th).

Letters, printed papers, etc., for British, Dutch and French Guiana. (January 1st to 6th).

To the United Kingdom :—

Letters and printed papers from British Guiana (October 18th to 23rd) ; parcels (October 12th to 23rd).

Letters, printed papers and parcels from Jamaica (October 5th to 11th).

The West India Committee

Meeting of the Executive

THE Chairman of the West India Committee, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, presided over a meeting of the Executive, held on February 25th, 1941. There were also present: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Squadron-Leader A. A. Nathan, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. E. J. King, secretary, Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary and Mr. Hugh Paget, secretariat.

Resolutions were adopted recording the Committee's deep regret at the deaths of Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of Mr. John Bromley, who had been a member of the Executive since 1927.

New members elected:

Name	Proposer and Seconder
CARTERS (MERCHANTS) LTD. (London)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MRS. M. HAMILTON BURT (Country)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MRS. B. N. CAMPBELL (Country)	{ Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. E. D. A. HERBERT, O.B.E., M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E. (Country)	{ Mr. F. R. Phillips. Trinidad Leaseholds Limited.
MR. GEORGE HENDERSON (Barbados)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. Robert de Sousa.
MR. VIVIAN RAYMOND MINNEY (Country)	{ Mr. C. H. Thorley. Mr. C. G. Goodsell.
MR. C. H. ROSTRON	{ D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. Mr. Alexander Elder.

Much pleasure was expressed at the visits to the rooms of the West India Committee of the Governors of West Indian Colonies, Sir Arthur Richards (Jamaica), Sir Hubert Young (Trinidad and Tobago) and Sir Gordon Lethem (the Leeward Islands), during their stay in London on official business. Their appreciation of what they saw, both of the normal work of the Committee and of its special war activities, was noted with satisfaction.

Two special meetings of the Executive, held on January 8th and 23rd, 1941 to discuss questions relating to sugar, meetings of the Treasurers, the Ladies Committee, the Rum Propaganda Committee, and a meeting of members interested in the West Indian cocoa industry were reported.

Consideration was given to further action required on several matters including war risks insurance on sugar bought by His Majesty's Government but held up temporarily in the Colonies owing to shipping difficulties, supplies of rum to ensure full benefit from the success of the Rum publicity campaign, and the position which had resulted from the Government's establishment of control over West Indian cocoa.

Other important questions considered were the West Indian citrus industry, in the light of recent Government restrictions; the difficulties which might arise if men whose continued services were essential to the main-

tenance of production in the Colonies were allowed to volunteer for service in the armed Forces or for munitions work in the United Kingdom, and the question of high test molasses being produced in Colonies in the West Indian area.

In regard to war services work it was mentioned that the West India Committee and its Ladies Committee were now carrying out a great diversity of duties on behalf of the Colonies. The extent of this work, so gladly undertaken, was increasing, particularly in the sphere of economics and trade, in services rendered to West Indians in the United Kingdom and in the distribution of the large consignments of gifts, medical supplies, etc., which were pouring in from the Colonies.

The congratulations and thanks of the Executive were expressed to Mr. G. J. Miller on his completion, on January 20th, 1941, of 25 years loyal and valuable service on the staff of the West India Committee.

Control of Cocoa Imports

Prices of West Indian Grades

THE Ministry of Food became, from February 8th, the sole buyer of all imports of cocoa into the United Kingdom. As reported in the last issue of the CIRCULAR (page 41) various details of procedure and in particular of the prices to be paid for the various grades of West Indian cocoa were under discussion with the trade interests concerned.

The West India Committee has received from the Colonial office the texts of cables sent on March 3rd to the Governors of Trinidad and the Windward Islands indicating the arrangements made for the purchase by the Ministry of Food of cocoa under the approved quotas of 1,650 tons and 1,861 tons respectively. The following particulars are quoted from these cables, but have been set out differently as all the information, other than the prices, was common to both cables.

PRICES

Trinidad. "Following prices have now been agreed with importers for purchase by Ministry of Trinidad cocoa now arrived or afloat and of unshipped balance of original quota of 1,650 tons. First marks (C.P.A. San Antonia, La Gloria and Barbarossa), 60s., second marks, 58s. Special consideration may be required for first marks fine estates."

Windward Islands. "Following prices have now been agreed with importers for purchase by Ministry of Windwards cocoa now arrived or afloat and of unshipped balance of original quota of 1,861 tons. Grenada, fine estates, 56s.; good estates, 54s.; fair, 50s. St. Vincent, fine, 52s.; good, 50s.; fair, 46s. Dominique, good fermented, 50s.; St. Lucia, fine estates, 55s.; good fermented, 53s.; fair fermented, 49s."

GENERAL CONDITIONS

"These prices are per 50 kilos c. & f. shipping weights within 2 per cent. and are based on current rate of freight, any increase being for buyer's, i.e., Ministry's account. Ministry will also pay insurance.

"As regards purchase procedure Ministry is taking up documents from shippers' agents (i.e., trader who is

drawn upon by shippers in country of origin or who is first-hand receiver of draft, invoice and/or shipping documents from shipper in country of origin) who will be responsible for advising Ministry of shipments made against local quota."

"It should be emphasized that above prices refer to original quota only. They are based on free market prices ruling in U.K. before Ministry became sole buyer but these prices were, on account of special factors, out of relation with West African prices and no guarantee can be given that they will be maintained in respect of cocoa bought by the Ministry under any increase in the quota that may later be sanctioned."

Non-Priority Foodstuffs

Use of "Broken Shipping Space"

THE West India Committee has been informed by the Colonial Office that as a result of a recommendation of the Governor of Jamaica, the Ministry of Food have agreed to the utilization of broken space for non-priority cargoes of foodstuffs from the West Indies, subject to the following conditions:—

"(i) That the following commodities only are concerned, namely cocoa, fruit juices, honey, spices and coffee. On no account can the concession be extended to bananas or other fresh fruit (except oranges).

"(ii) That no space is considered as windfall space for purposes of this concession unless (a) ship has no further port of call before reaching the United Kingdom and (b) Ministry of Shipping representative certifies that no higher priority cargo is available.

"(iii) That preference is given, so far as possible, to consignments in respect of which a U.K. Import Licence has already been obtained.

"(iv) That, in cases where U.K. Import Licence has not been obtained, the Ministry of Food are informed by cable of (a) quantity, (b) ship, (c) exporter and (d) proposed importer. It may be necessary in some cases to allocate consignments to importer other than that named by exporter, or for Ministry itself to become purchaser on arrival. Shippers should be informed accordingly before goods are put on board."

The hope was expressed that the above concessions would be of assistance to certain West Indian Islands in marketing their produce in the United Kingdom but it was emphasized that, if the concession was to be extended beyond the present experimental stage, the co-operation of shippers and importers in ensuring its smooth working would be essential.

PRIORITY FOR COCOA

In a subsequent letter from the Colonial Office the West India Committee was informed that in view of the special arrangements now made for the purchase by the Ministry of Food under quota of cocoa from Trinidad and the Windward Islands, that commodity should be omitted from the list of export products to be covered by the special arrangements for filling broken space in ships returning direct to United Kingdom ports. Cocoa will be given priority of shipping space up to the extent of the agreed quotas, but no shipments beyond

these quotas can be authorized in any circumstances.

The letter continued: The present quota for Trinidad is 1,650 tons and the Governor has recently informed the Ministry of Food that this quota has been almost entirely sold. The question of granting an increase has not yet finally been settled but the Governor has been advised that it may be possible to arrange for an increase of 25 per cent., and that shippers can be informed accordingly. The Governor will not, however, make any allocations against this increase until it has been finally authorized. Similar information has been sent to the Governor of the Windward Islands in respect of the quotas for these dependencies.

St. Dunstan's

The Chairman Thanks the West Indies

ST. DUNSTAN'S appreciates this opportunity of thanking many old and new friends in the West Indies, including British Guiana and Bermuda, for assistance and hospitality given to Mr. Robert Young, a St. Dunstaner of the Great War, who has recently visited there. Mr. Young's mission has been greatly aided by the patronage of the respective Governors, the excellent co-operation of officers of different War Fund Committees, who assisted him to carry out extensive lecture tours, by people organizing dances, concerts and entertainments and by the press and broadcasting authorities of the different islands.

Captain Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., the Chairman of St. Dunstan's, desires to thank all who have helped St. Dunstan's and expresses the hope that collections will continue, to help to meet the needs of soldiers, sailors, airmen and others who have already been blinded in this war and are under St. Dunstan's care.

Jamaica Sugar Crop

Mr. D. J. Verity wrote on January 11th: "The latest revision of the sugar crop estimates, made at the end of December, shows an increase over the November figures and now stands at 149,220 tons, 70 tons of which will be muscovado sugar.

"Caymanas started work in December to grind off some ripe canes and has now ceased operations temporarily and will begin again next month. Kew, Frome, Monymusk and Bog have commenced their crops already, and quite a number of other factories are scheduled to 'go about' during the next couple of weeks.

"After continuous rains through the Christmas season, a 'cold snap' has descended on us, and it looks as if we are in for a spell of typical January weather, much to be desired for the final ripening of the canes and taking off the crop.

"Mr. O. M. Henzell's many friends were recently delighted to hear of his safe arrival at a Canadian port after an unpleasant encounter, a small-boat voyage of some days and a subsequent trip to the said port on a vessel on which he had not booked a passage. One hears that his emergency rum ration was welcomed by the boat's crew."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"NO rain, no rainbow."

* * *

MR. NIGEL CARMAN, of Jamaica, has been gazetted as a 2nd Lieut. in the South Staffordshire Regiment.

* * *

MR. C. G. AMMON, M.P., has been elected Chairman of the London County Council, in succession to Mr. A. Emil Davies.

* * *

MAJOR THE HON. J. R. A. BRANCH, Commissioner of Police, Leeward Islands, was, on January 22nd, appointed to act also as Commissioner of Police, Windward Islands.

* * *

MR. R. E. TAYLOR has been appointed to be an Official Member and Mr. Thomas Manchester an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

* * *

CAPTAIN G. D. MAYDON, Superintendent of Police, Dominica, has been selected for appointment as Superintendent of Police, St. Vincent, on the retirement of Major H. G. Grist.

* * *

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK E. COLLINS, K.C.V.O., C.B., has been appointed Flag Officer Commanding, North Atlantic, in succession to Sir Dudley North, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

* * *

NEGOTIATIONS are reported to be in progress for the purchase of a large part of the Egyptian onion crop by Great Britain. It is possible that all ships bound for England will reserve some space for onions.

* * *

DURING a debate in the House of Lords on road casualties, Lord Snell said he had never been able to understand the mentality of those who would rather be 20 years too soon in the next world than 10 minutes too late in this.

* * *

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on February 17th, at his home at Oakwood, Leeds, of Mr. Kenneth Fraser. He had been, for some years, vice-chairman and managing director of the Yorkshire Copper Works Ltd.

* * *

At the first flower show held by the Royal Horticultural Society this year the President, Lord Aberconway, handed to Sir Courtauld Thomson, treasurer of the Red Cross Society, a cheque for £6,500, the proceeds of the Society's Red Cross sale.

* * *

THE HON. JOHN L. E. JEFFERY has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, and Mr. Dudley H. Semper an Official

Member and Mr. James E. W. Georges an Unofficial Member of the General Legislative Council of the Colony.

THE QUEEN has agreed that Princess Elizabeth should give her name to the combined London appeal for a number of children's charities, previously known as Children's Day, and that the collection be called Princess Elizabeth's Day. This year the flag days will be May 17th and September 27th.

* * *

It is announced by the Colonial Office that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Brooke Francis, lately Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Justice of Bermuda in succession to Sir Orme Rowan-Hamilton, who has retired. Sir Brooke Francis served as Attorney-General of British Honduras from 1921 to 1924.

* * *

MR. J. E. R. STEPHENS who died in London on February 11th, after an operation, will be remembered in Jamaica where he was Judge of the Kingston Court from 1922 to 1925. His first wife was the only daughter of the late Major Rutherford of the West India Regiment. Before he returned in 1931 Mr. Stephens was a Puisne Judge in Kenya and a Judge of the Appeal Court for Eastern Africa.

* * *

THE 1941 award of the Snow Medal "for distinguished service to humanity" has been made by the American Social Hygiene Council to Mrs. Neville-Rolfe. The three previous awards were made to Dr. E. L. Keyes, Surgeon-General T. Parran, of the United States Public Health Service, and General Pershing. Mrs. Neville-Rolfe, the Secretary-General of the British Social Hygiene Council, is not only the first woman, but the first non-American citizen to receive this signal honour.

* * *

SIGATOKA disease, or Cercospora leaf spot, of bananas has become established in Puerto Rico. The Report for 1939 of the Experiment Station says that bananas in and about the station grounds were first observed to be attacked. Subsequently the disease was found in other parts of Puerto Rico. During the period with which the report deals, plants had only been slightly affected and no cases had been observed of severe infection leading to defoliation and reduction of the production of fruit.

* * *

THE appearance of two more Parts of the *Flora of Trinidad and Tobago*, which is gradually being published by the Department of Agriculture of the Colony, will be welcomed by all those interested in the botany of the Caribbean region. In Vol. I., Pt. 7, Professor E. E. Cheesman deals with the Lythraceae to Cactaceae. He is also the author of the sections on Compositae, Campanulaceae and Primulales in Vol. II., Pt. 2. This Part also contains the Ericales by Sir Arthur W. Hill and Mr. B. L. Burt.

H.M. Ships and their Forbears

THE author of "H.M.S."* has endeavoured to put a quart into a pint pot, and as a result, the glorious record of our ships in peace and war and of our naval heroes suffers. His accounts of famous battles are necessarily rather scrappy and he does not always give credit where it is due. The only mention of "Jacky Fisher" for example is in connexion with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. Was it not Fisher who conceived the *Dreadnought*? Was it not he who was mainly responsible for the preparedness of the Fleet before the outbreak of war in 1914, and for the defeat of Graf Spee off the Falkland Islands by the prompt despatch of the *Invincible* and the *Inflexible* to Port Stanley? Then the author states that the safety of the Straits of Dover was secured "under the skilful direction of Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon." But is it not an indisputable fact that it was Sir Roger Keyes who effectively closed the Straits to U-boats and succeeded where Bacon had failed. Mr. King refers to the *Captain* and mentions the pioneer work of Cowper-Coles, her designer. He might have added that Cowper-Coles was himself in the ship when she foundered. The author might reply to such criticisms as the above by pointing out that his book was intended to deal with ships rather than their personnel. If that is so why does he omit to mention that it was the *Camperdown* which rammed and sank the *Victoria*? But no less an authority than Admiral Sir Edward Evans, better known as Evans of the *Broke*, commends the book in a foreword and it would therefore ill become a layman to criticise it adversely. The author's "text illustrations," which take the form of thumbnail sketches, are delightful and the half-tone plates remarkably fine. Under each of them is a "running commentary" which greatly adds to their interest. They include one of the painting of the Battle of the Saints by Dominic Serres which hangs in the United Service Club.

Some day perhaps Mr. Cecil King, who is evidently very knowledgeable about naval matters, may be tempted to complete Lecky's unfinished work *The King's Ships* if arrangements to that end can be made—one hopes he may be.

Famous Naturalist's Life Story

ONE of the few men who can claim to have ridden a cayman was Charles Waterton, the naturalist. Waterton's *Wanderings in South America*, published more than a century ago, has long been a classic. Attracting widespread notice at the time it was issued, the book has always held a special attraction for our fellow-citizens in the Caribbean area as furnishing one of the first accounts to be written of life in the interior of British Guiana as it was in the days when Demerara and Essequibo formed one English Colony and Berbice another.

Guiana was the principal scene of Waterton's journeys in 1812, 1816, 1820 and 1824. One object of these

* *H.M.S. His Majesty's Ships and their Forbears*. By Cecil King. With text illustrations by the Author. 56 plates. London and New York: The Studio Publications. Price 12s. 6d.

"Wanderings" was to enable Waterton to find out all that he could about Wourali, used by the Indians to poison their arrows. His idea was that Wourali might possibly be employed as a cure for hydrophobia. While the world has long been familiar with the impressions which Waterton derived on these trips, it may be questioned whether the personality of the man, or the circumstances which influenced him in selecting the principal scene of his exploits are equally well known. Any deficiency on this score is made good by Dr. Gosse's delightful biography.* It is a pen-picture of the man—a very lovable man—whose penchant for birds and animals was instinctive.

A member of an ancient family of landowners long seated at Walton Hall in Yorkshire, Waterton himself became in due course Squire of Walton. He was educated at Stonyhurst—the famous school given to the Church by an ancestor of Bishop Weld, the present Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana. He was not one of those boys who went unwillingly to school, for his affection for Stonyhurst was life-long, and many memorials of him may be seen at that institution.

Waterton's attention was first directed to Demerara by the fact that an uncle owned estates there. Those estates he was destined to superintend for some years. He was not therefore unacquainted with the land whose interior he was to explore at a later date. He had returned to England, having in the meantime succeeded to the Walton property, when in 1812 he set out on the first of his "Wanderings." When his travels abroad were completed he settled down at Walton, and acquired further fame by establishing a bird sanctuary at his ancestral home.

Dr. Gosse presents a pleasant picture of Waterton's home life. A man of most abstemious habits—a teetotaler and non-smoker—he found ample recompense for his careful living in the fact that he was able to climb trees when nearing eighty years of age.

General Health of St. Lucia

As was anticipated, after the disastrous floods and landslides that occurred at the end of 1938, the general health of St. Lucia was not maintained at as high a standard as usual in the following year. Dr. H. D. Weatherhead, the Senior Medical officer, states in his *Annual Report* for 1939, that the power to resist disease was markedly impaired by a general lowering of the standard of living, due to severe damage to crops and houses. There was a sharp increase in the death and infant mortality rates as compared with previous years.

Much remains to be done in the disposal of sewage. Dr. Weatherhead says that in Castries and outlying villages the arrangements are fairly effective, although primitive. In the rural areas, however, the "position is very unsatisfactory and presents a problem of the first magnitude."

The estimated population of the Colony in 1939 was 69,737; the birth rate was 30.9 per 1,000 and the death rate 18.3 per 1,000. The infant mortality was 125.0 per 1,000 live births.

* *The Squire of Walton Hall*. By Dr. Philip Gosse. London. Cassell. 15s. net. 15s. 6d. post free.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



President Roosevelt at St. Lucia—Increased Taxes in St. Vincent

Trinidad's First Model Town for Workers

BARBADOS

Sugar Crop Estimate Reduced. Dry weather during December has reduced the sugar crop estimate by some 10,000 tons. In his monthly notes Dr. J. S. Saint, the Director of Agriculture, says that the crop which had made good growth during November and would have continued to improve with average rainfall had been adversely affected. In the dry districts the cane showed signs of forced ripening and there was every possibility of bad juices with a resulting poor factory recovery. The indications were that the crop was unlikely to exceed the equivalent of 105,000 tons.

Export of Ground Provisions. Approximately 105 tons of ground provisions were inspected during December, and 98 certificates of fitness for export issued by the Department of Agriculture. The standard of the shipments, mainly to Trinidad and British Guiana, was slightly better than that for November, and the produce was better cleaned and prepared. Shippers were advised of the relative marketable values of the various sizes (large, medium, small), as well as the importance of the appearance of saleable produce. Dr. Saint expressed the hope that advice of this nature would prove helpful to shippers and do much to stimulate their interest.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mayor of Georgetown. The Hon. C. V. Wright, Barrister-at-Law and an Elected Member of the Legislative Council, has been elected Mayor of Georgetown for the year 1941 by the ratepayers of the City. Our honorary correspondent says that the election was necessary due to the failure of the Town Council, at a previous meeting, to elect a Mayor owing to a tie between Mr. Wright and the Hon. J. Gonsalves, also a Member of the Legislature, when each secured six votes.

Corporal O'Dowd. Mr. P. L. O'Dowd, son of Mr. A. C. O'Dowd, has recently been promoted Corporal in the Victoria Rifles Regiment, Canada. Mr. O'Dowd left the Colony for Canada in December to join the Colours, and his promotion as Corporal came two weeks after he joined his Regiment. Before leaving British Guiana Mr. O'Dowd was Captain of the Infantry Company of the British Guiana Militia, and resigned his Commission to go to Canada.

DOMINICA

The Hon. F. E. Degazon has been appointed Crown Attorney, Dominica, on two years' probation.

Coastal Service. The Government has invited tenders for the performance of a monthly service by sloop, or other suitable vessel, to villages on the Windward coast. The inauguration of the service is dependent on the Secretary of State's approval of the provision made in the draft estimates.

Vanilla Depot. The premises of Miss Maxwell, at Coulibistrie, have been declared "a depot for the purchase of vanillas" up to April 30th, 1941.

JAMAICA

Minimum Wage Advisory Board. The Government of Jamaica announced on January 9th the personnel of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board set up under the Advisory Board (Sugar Industry) Regulations, 1940. The members of the Board are: The Hon. Mr. Justice Seton, chairman, Hon. Sir Charles Doorly, deputy chairman, Hon. G. C. Wainwright, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Mr. K. S. Calder (the last two nominated by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd.), Hon. M. H. Segre (nominated by The Jamaica Agricultural Society), Mr. R. C. Livingston, Mr. A. L. Preddie, Mr. S. R. McLymont (the last three nominated by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union), Mr. L. C. Edwards, Minimum Wage Officer, 110, East Street, Kingston (secretary).

Imported Lumber. It is announced in the *Jamaica Gazette* of January 2nd, that the following persons have been appointed to be members of a committee to submit suggestions regarding the importation and methods of storing and marketing lumber in the Colony: The Director of the Government Information Bureau on the Building Industry (Chairman); The Assistant Director of Public Works; The Assistant Chief Engineer of the Jamaica Government Railway; Mr. Lionel de Cordova; Mr. W. C. Buie.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society, at their half-yearly meeting held on January 9th, gave consideration to the terms of a Bill for the incorporation of the Society, which it is proposed to bring before the Legislative Council.

Mrs. E. C. Skempton, B.A., will, it is stated, succeed Miss Mary Cowper, M.A., as Headmistress of Wolmer's Girls' School.

Mr. C. D. Newbold has arrived in Jamaica from Trinidad to take up his appointment as Legal Draughtsman and Assistant to the Attorney-General of Jamaica.

Mr. William Wilson, O.B.E., retired merchant, financier, and sportsman, died at "Oaklands," St. Andrew, on December 23rd.

Mr. Eustace Myers announced on January 1st that he had acquired the share and interest of his father, Mr. Horace V. Myers, in the firm of Fred L. Myers & Son and Edwin Charley, and that both businesses will be continued by him as sole proprietor under the old names.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Cost of Living. The average cost of living of an unmarried, lower paid, working man at Basseterre, St. Kitts, on December 31st, 1940, was 119.7, compared with 100 on August 31st, 1939.

ST. LUCIA

President Roosevelt's Visit. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. T. Ward, wrote on January 17th that the Governor and Lady Popham arrived in the Colony from St. Vincent on December 7th to meet the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt arrived the following day on the cruiser U.S.S. "Tuscaloosa," and after receiving the Governor, the Administrator and Mr. Alan Peter, American Consular Agent, on board, toured the Castries harbour in an open launch and then rejoined the cruiser and went to the seaplane base at Gros Islet which had been selected by the United States Government. His Excellency, the Administrator and Mr. Alan Peter lunched on board with the President and returned to Castries later in the afternoon on a destroyer, when the U.S.S. "Tuscaloosa" left for an unknown destination.

Sugar. Crop prospects remain satisfactory. Canes were ripening fast in the drier areas and cutting was expected to commence during the first week of February. Autumn planting had been completed, and germination had been good, although damage from mole crickets was being experienced.

Limes. The local price of green limes had increased to 14s. per barrel, with the seasonal decline. Government nurseries distributed some 3,659 budded lime plants to estate owners and others during 1940.

Other Crops. Picking of cocoa continued, but except on a few large estates yields were poor. The local prices being offered for cocoa ranged from 25s. per cwt. for peasants' crop to 26s. per cwt. for estate cocoa. Exports of bananas dropped considerably during December, sales to the Canadian Banana Co., in two shipments, amounting to 2,788 stems.

ST. VINCENT

Use of Local Timber. The Administrator has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Otway, to consider and report on the best means of utilizing the limited supply of timber which is available from fallen trees on Crown Lands.

Export Duties Increased. By Ordinance No. 27 of 1940, the export duties on Sea Island cotton and arrowroot have been increased by 75 per cent.

Surtax on Incomes. Ordinance No. 28 of 1940 provides for an increase of Income Tax, by certain percentages of the amount payable under the principal Ordinance as follows: On chargeable incomes of £201 to £400, by 7½ per cent.; £401 to £600 by 12½ per cent.; £601 to £800, by 25 per cent.; £801 to £1,000, by 50 per cent.; over £1,000, by 75 per cent.

For companies the additional tax is 1s. 6d. on every pound of the chargeable income.

Land Taxes. These have also been increased, by Ordinance No. 29 of 1940. In St. Vincent the tax will be 6d. per acre on the first five acres, in excess of five acres, owned by any one person, and 1s. 6d. per acre on all land in excess of ten acres. In the island of Mustique the tax is 6d. per acre, and in Beguia 3d. per acre.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Workers' Model Town. Good progress has been made at Morvant, on the eastern boundary of Port-of-Spain, with the first model town for workers. The Trinidad *Guardian* reports that 200 houses have been

completed and 240 more are being built. Sites have been reserved for the erection of a church, school, children's playground and a market. Good type homes for workers have also been built at St. James, on the west of Port-of-Spain and at Mon Repos, San Fernando. Mr. Grinnell, the chairman of the Town Planning and Housing Commission, has expressed his pleasure at the progress made and his appreciation of the co-operation given by all classes of the community.

City Council Staff. Mr. H. W. Farrell has been appointed Town Clerk, Treasurer and Secretary of the Local Authority of the city of Port-of-Spain. Mr. T. H. Scott, the city engineer, will be leaving before the end of May, as he is retiring from service, and Mr. Charles de Boissiere, Inspector of Animals and Meat, has tendered his resignation owing to ill-health.

Copra Board. The Governor has appointed a Board to advise in regard to the manufacture of copra and its products. The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is the chairman. The other members are the Director of Agriculture, Hon. E. V. Wharton, Mr. D. McBride, Mr. H. Maingot, Hon. G. de Nobriga and Mr. L. L. de Meillac.

Currency for Payment for Imports. The Trinidad Control Board on January 9th issued a notice to importers stating that: (1) Goods of United States origin imported from the United States must be paid for in United States currency; (2) goods of Canadian origin imported from Canada must be paid for in Canadian currency or in a sterling in the name of the supplier; (3) the method of payment in each case must be set out in the order. This notice, the Canadian Trade Commissioner explains in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of February 1st, would prevent United States firms with branches in Canada drawing on local importers from their United States office rather than directly from their branch office in Canada. The term "supplier" in the notice means, he points out, either Canadian manufacturer or shipper as the case may be.

Old and Valued Friends. In a letter dated January 15th, Mr. T. I. Potter wrote: Since my last we have lost many old and valued friends. Among those who have gone are: James Purdie Bain, who passed away on December 19th last, aged 92 years. Before him on November 27th went James Black—another old sugar and cocoa planter who owned "La Mariana." On December 25th, Harry J. Knaggs, O.B.E., son of the late Dr. Robert Knaggs, senior; who fell down in Trinity Cathedral and was buried there on the following day. On the 30th of the same month Dr. George Masson, O.B.E., well known as the Medical Officer of the City of Port-of-Spain for many years, and a steady supporter of a sanatorium for tuberculosis in the Colony—Dr. Masson has gone, but an effort has at last been made to build the sanatorium which during his lifetime he tried so hard to obtain.

BET sugar production in the Irish Free State during the current 1940-41 season is expected to reach an all time high record with 101,000 long tons, raw value, according to a report received from Dublin by Lamborn & Company. Compared with last year's 64,000 tons, this is an increase of approximately 58 per cent.

West Indies at Westminster

Constitution of Trinidad

" Mr. Parker asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that there is wide feeling in Trinidad that the suggested new Constitution is not an approach towards democratic representation, such as was recommended by the West India Royal Commission, and that particular exception is taken to an increase in the number of elected representatives without broadening the franchise, which now only covers six per cent. of the population and whether he will reconsider the proposals put forward on this subject?

" The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. George Hall) : My information is that the announcement of the proposed changes in the Trinidad Constitution was widely welcomed and that they received the practically unanimous support of the elected members of the Legislative Council, in consultation with whom they were framed. The proposals to which effect is being given include the appointment of a Franchise Committee as recommended by the West India Royal Commission. The results of the work of such a committee could not be available in the immediate future, and there appears to be no good reason to await them before introducing the agreed changes in the composition of the Legislative Council.

" Mr. Parker : Is it not a fact that the proposed new Constitution does not meet the wishes of those who are outside the ranks of the existing electors, and in view of the fact that should it be accepted the new constitution cannot be altered until 1948 ought not some action to be taken now to modify these proposals?

" Mr. Hall : Action is being taken in so far as we are putting into operation certain of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission and are appointing a Franchise Committee. I think the main point which my hon. Friend has in mind is the extension of the franchise, but that cannot be done until we get the report of the Franchise Committee, which has been set up.

" Mr. Parker : In view of the importance of this matter, I beg to give notice that I shall raise it on the Adjournment." (*House of Commons Official Report*, February 19th, 1941).

Detention of Mr. Bustamante

In reply to Mr. G. Strauss who, on February 19th, asked the Under Colonial Secretary whether he would review the detention order of Mr. Bustamante in Jamaica ; and what were the conditions of his detention. Mr. George Hall stated that Mr. Bustamante's detention was a matter for the Governor of Jamaica, who had undertaken to keep the case under review. With regard to the second part of the question, he would refer Mr. Strauss to the reply made to Mr. David Adams on November 6th last.* Mr. Strauss then asked whether release had been refused. Mr. Hall said the Governor of Jamaica was at present in England. Consultations had taken place with him, but he did not propose to release Mr. Bustamante in present circumstances.

Jamaica Banana Situation

Mr. George Hall, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Riley on February 26th, said that the position of banana producers in Jamaica had been safeguarded by the guarantee of a minimum return on a stated output by His Majesty's Government last year, of which details were given in his reply to Sir Leonard Lyle on December 4th.* The efforts of the Government of Jamaica to increase sales to the United States had already met with considerable success, thanks to the co-operation of the marketing companies concerned, and it might be hoped that these sales would further increase during the summer, when the demand was greater in Northern America. Bananas for which an export market cannot be found were being disposed of locally by sales at low prices, and to some extent by free distribution, and inquiries as to the possibility of disposal in the form of banana flour or dried bananas were still proceeding.

To Mr. Sorensen who asked whether this meant that no bananas were being destroyed. Mr. Hall replied : " No bananas have been destroyed."

Surplus Cocoa

Replying to Mr. D. ADAMS who, on January 29th, asked whether it had been decided to store, or process on the spot, the West African cocoa crop instead of burning it, MR. G. HALL, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that only very small quantities of last year's crop were burnt. They were of a quality unsuitable for storage. The possibility of storing good quality surplus cocoa of this year's crop was being considered. Long-term storage accommodation already existed in West Africa for eight months' normal requirements of the European markets now cut off by blockade. In reply to a further question MR. HALL said that there were practical difficulties, one being that of obtaining the machinery, for processing the cocoa in West Africa. On MR. HANNAH asking whether some of the cocoa could not be brought to the United Kingdom, MR. HALL pointed out that, as with many other commodities, the difficulty was shipping.

United States Economic Mission

Mr. Mander on February 11th asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the purpose and scope of the mission recently sent to the British Virgin Islands ; whether he would give an assurance that the inhabitants would be informed and consulted before any decision was taken ; and to what extent it was hoped to develop economic relations with the island of St. Thomas. Mr. George Hall replied that he presumed the hon. Member alluded to the United States Economic Mission, headed by Mr. C. W. Taussig, which visited the Virgin Islands in the course of its tour of the British West Indian Colonies. The object of the Mission was to study social and economic conditions in the British West Indies in order to assist them in considering similar problems in the American islands. There was no question of any proposals or decisions, and the second and third parts of the question did not therefore arise in this connexion.

* See CIRCULAR of November 14th, 1940, p. 282. *Ed.*

* See CIRCULAR of December 12th, 1940, p. 299. *Ed.*

Round the Markets

March 4th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	Feb. 3rd.	Feb. 17th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77 77
3½	War Loan	103½ 103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3 13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/3 27/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	38/6 41/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/- 42/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9 26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/- 1/3
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/- 22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/3 3/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	40 44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	1½ 2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/1½ 15/7½
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/- 7/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/9 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	5/- 8/9

RUM. A large business has been done "in store" in both Jamaica and Demerara descriptions. Practically no supplies are being offered on the spot; prices are firmly maintained.

BALATA has continued quiet and the nominal values are unchanged at 2/8 per lb. for sheet and 2/7 for block.

HONEY. No change—maximum selling price by shippers 65/- c.i.f. U.K. port, for all Empire Honey.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed: Nominal value 45/- lb. Distilled: Sellers of small quantities at 27/6. Little or no interest forward. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for Concentrated, and Raw is quietly nominal at 2/9 to 3/6 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. Sweet: Value about 11/- per lb. Bitter: Value about 11/6 per lb.

SPICES. Pimento. The market has been quiet on rather less buying support from consumers, who appeared to have sufficient stocks to carry on with for the time being. The quotation is 130/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port for prompt shipment from Jamaica. A few sales have been made on the spot in London around 1/5 per lb. ex wharf. **Ginger.** Jamaica description has been in good demand; prices have advanced. Business done on the spot in London at 72/6 to 75/- for mixed to bright No. 3, 77/6 to 82/6 for small mixed to medium bright No. 2. The quotations are 85/- to 90/- for medium bold No. 1. Further transactions reported in new crop, sales made up to 65/- c.i.f. U.K. port for F.A.Q. No. 2, closing buyers thereat and sellers asking 70/-, for February/April shipment. **Nutmegs.** Fair volume of business transacted. Business done in West India sorts: Defectives 7d., sound unassorted 9½d., sound 80's 1/- ex wharf London. **Mace.** West India description on the spot

in London has been in good demand; with only small stocks offering, prices have further advanced. The quotations are mixed pale to red 2/6 to 2/8, pale 2/11, choice pale 3/1, dark to pale pickings are in demand at 1/4 to 2/- ex wharf.

West Indians in Canada

Students' Society at McGill University

WITH the promise of the co-operation of the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and of the Students' Society, a British West Indian Society has been formed, embracing all British West Indians now studying at McGill. This year's membership, which includes undergraduates from Bermuda and the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana, consists of students in medicine and public health, dentistry, architecture, engineering, education, sociology, labour, biology, agriculture and others preparing for the teaching profession.

The aims of the Society are as follow:—

1. To get into touch with prospective McGill students in the British West Indies, and try as far as possible to function as an agent in facilitating the accommodation of these students to Canadian city life.

2. To promote co-operation, unity and understanding among the West Indians at McGill University, to make their stay in Canada as pleasant and enjoyable as possible, and to make the group as a whole better known to the student body.

3. To keep in touch with university graduates, educational institutions, chambers of commerce and other private agencies in the British West Indies, and also with the Colonial Office in London, who may be able to explore the facilities for placement, in their respective fields, of graduating members of the Society.

4. To interest itself generally in the welfare of the British West Indies as an integral part of the British Empire, and attempt, as far as lies within its province, to contribute to the development of the British West Indies.

The officers of the Society are: president, J. M. A. Saltibus of St. Lucia; vice-president, George McDonald Ling of Trinidad; secretary, Eric G. James of Jamaica; treasurer, John Stollmeyer of Trinidad and publicity manager, Anthony C. Lewis of Trinidad.

The present programme of the Society has its educational, business and social aspects. Among other things it plans to sponsor talks by trade commissioners and other representatives of the West Indian Islands, and at the same time to advertise the West Indies to the student body by participating in various sports and activities.

The Society will be pleased to co-operate with all public and private agencies in the islands that may be interested in any part of its programme, and will be happy to welcome new students of the University on their arrival.

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, British West Indian Society, 772, Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, Que., Canada.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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March 19th, 1941.

The Constitution of Jamaica

THE constitutional development of Jamaica has reflected the peculiar political history of the Colony. Shortly after their conquest of the Island, the English, true to their traditional love of free institutions, established for themselves a form of representative Government. Early in 1664, the first elected House of Assembly met and this body survived for just over two centuries until it voted its own dissolution in 1865. It would be idle to pretend that the constitution of Jamaica during this period was in the fullest sense representative. At the very end of the period the electoral lists contained only 1,903 names at a time when the population of the colony had grown to be quite considerable. Constitutional changes were effected during these two centuries, some of which were progressive in character. The speed of this growth did not, however, bear any relation to the rate at which the social structure of Jamaica was developing, and it had clearly become impossible for the government to be administered under the existing system by 1865, when the political situation got completely out of hand. This was recognised, surprisingly enough, by the Assembly itself which, with the Council, voted its own abolition. A form of Crown Colony Government was substituted for the old system, by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866, and it is this constitution, with some modification, which has lasted to the present day. This constitution has proved workable and, in some respects, satisfactory, but it has long been recognised that it could never permanently suit the needs of Jamaica.

It is significant that the present time, in the midst of the greatest war in history, has been chosen by the Imperial Government in which to put forward proposals for giving adult suffrage and other constitutional reforms to Jamaica. This fact shows the implicit faith which the British people have in democratic institutions, and in their adaptability to war and peace alike. It shows, moreover, that every confidence is placed in the sense of responsibility of the people of Jamaica and the conviction that they, like their fellow-citizens in the mother country, will set aside all question of party or other differences in order to work together for the public good. This fact will be recognised in Jamaica which will doubtless respond in the same spirit to this fine gesture.

As LORD MOYNE, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained to the House of Lords when announcing these proposals on March 12th, effect could not be given to these measures in the absence of trust-

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worthy statistics of population and with the present standard of local government. There is no question of an abrupt fundamental change in the constitution. A census must be taken and local government must be re-organised. Time is, therefore, also given to the people of Jamaica in which to prepare themselves to the fullest extent for their new responsibilities. Adult education, on the right lines, should play an important part in this process, and the use of broadcasting towards this end will doubtless not be overlooked.

Jamaica is fortunate in possessing many leaders in her public life in whom she may place every confidence in this important transitional stage in her development, and a people alive to the significance of the new responsibilities which they are about to assume.

Causes of Air Mail Delays

WAR conditions inevitably cause delays in the conveyance of mails, whether by land, sea or air. Even over the comparatively short distances to be traversed in the United Kingdom the clock-work regularity which could formerly be depended upon has been lost. With mails carried thousands of miles in ships, which have to wait on the assemblage of convoys, and then possibly travel by devious routes, the normal time for the passage between the West Indies or the mainland of America and England may easily be exceeded by weeks. In the hope of securing a service freed from these handicaps, recourse has been made to the air mails for documents of sufficient importance to be worth the much higher cost. But these hopes have not always been realized, and the West India Committee has received complaints from correspondents in the West Indies of irregularities and delays, in some cases even of letters sent by air arriving later than copies borne by sea. The Committee has been informed by the Postmaster-General that the principal cause of the trouble has been the irregular operation of the Pan-American Clipper Service between Lisbon and New York, owing to adverse weather conditions. Not only have there been delays due directly to intervals, sometimes as much as 19 days, between successive flights, but on occasion portions of mails have had to be left behind for conveyance by a subsequent plane.

The Postmaster-General hopes that the recent re-routing of the West-bound Clipper Service via West Africa and Trinidad will result in an improvement in the regularity of the service. All possible steps are, he states, being, and will be, taken to maintain as efficient a service in both directions as prevailing conditions permit.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE active campaign of 1941 has now quite evidently opened. From the point of view of the civilian Londoner—the man in the front line, as perhaps he should now be called—the most conspicuous sign is the resumption of the German night bombing attacks on a large scale. We have noticed at once, and the enemy has had the best reason to notice also, that the winter lull has been used to effect a great improvement in our defences. Whereas in the autumn we thought ourselves lucky to bring down one or two of the attackers in a night, in one of the raids last week the Germans lost thirteen machines. In four nights thirty were destroyed.

* * *

Most of these were brought down by our fighters, the pilots of which have, in addition to improved machines, the benefit of a growing experience of night-fighting. Anti-aircraft gunnery is steadily improving its record. But besides these two main resources the official account mentions that a few of the enemy were destroyed by certain other means. By this is indicated the coming into effect of various ingenious devices, the nature of which we are leaving the German airmen to discover for themselves—with the comforting reflection that those who do find out what the new weapons are are not likely to have the chance to take the information back to Germany.

* * *

These improvements do not of course mean that the problem of the night bomber is even nearly solved. The "bag" is not likely to be so high as ten per cent. of the total attacking numbers. But it does mean that our airmen, who proved themselves last autumn to be "masters of the daylight air" over the British Isles, are making substantial progress towards a similar mastery of the night skies.

* * *

At the same time our own night raiders have much increased the severity of their attacks on military objectives in Germany. Heavy destruction has been wrought in the great industrial district of the Ruhr, and the ports of Hamburg and Bremen have suffered to an unprecedented degree. The most encouraging feature of these exploits is that though our casualties have been considerable, they have been at a decidedly lower rate than those inflicted on the enemy raiders of England. If the Germans also have improved their defences it seems that our improvement is much the greater. In defence, as in attack, our air superiority of quality is now unmistakable. When our numbers have overtaken the long lead of the Germans the air war will be won.

* * *

For the power to redress the balance of numbers we rely on our American friends. The passage of the Lend and Lease Bill is the most encouraging of all the harbingers of the spring campaign. It gives us the absolute certainty, guaranteed by the pledge of the President, the Republican opposition leaders, and the whole people

of the richest country in the world, that overwhelmingly superior resources will be placed at our disposal at the earliest possible moment. This, it has now been made clear, means not only ships, guns and aeroplanes, but food as well.

* * *

Nazi propaganda is loudly proclaiming that this help will not be allowed to reach us, or that it will come too late. The threat is not to be ignored—indeed it is the only really grave menace we have to meet. It is far more dangerous than the possible invasion. The U-boats, also opening their spring campaign, are now prowling the Atlantic and for the week ending March 2nd our shipping losses leapt to 148,000 tons. The fact that Dr. Goebbels promptly multiplied this figure by three must not trick from us the significance even of the true amount. It is not far short of the rate of destruction that brought us so near to disaster in 1917; and the submarines to-day have many advantages that they did not then enjoy. The British Navy alone has now to patrol seas that were then shared with the French, the Americans, and the Japanese, while the submarines have the use of all the French Atlantic ports, and the help of the Luftwaffe to spy out and report the convoys.

* * *

Nevertheless the counter-attack by the Navy and the R.A.F. is believed to have been already effective, and that as the spring and summer proceed more and more U-boats will leave their bases and be heard of no more, while the bombers will press on with the work of smashing up their lairs. We are prepared for a lean summer, but we do not expect to starve, and we are confident that a sufficient number of the relieving ships from America will get through to turn the tables on our besiegers.

* * *

In the Balkans the German threat from Bulgaria still hovers over the Greeks, who, however, are to be congratulated on having hurled back with heavy loss a violent offensive by the Italians, who have been told by Mussolini they must bring back victory at all costs. I forbear to comment on the situation on the Bulgarian-Greek frontier. Let it merely be said that the forces of Anti-Nazism in the Balkans are being given good reason to understand that they will not be let down by Great Britain and Turkey.

* * *

In the midst of all the diverse interests that are now expanding the scope of war, we are not forgetting the long-postponed invasion. A leaflet is about to be issued giving the civil population their orders on what to do if the enemy appears in the neighbourhood. Its main theme will be "stay where you are and carry on your job, and don't get in the way of the troops." To fulfil these orders demands great powers of quiet courage and endurance. But after what they have been through there is no longer any doubt that our people possess those powers.

The West Indies and The War

ANTIGUA

RECRUITS in England and Canada. In letters of January 16th and February 8th Miss Helen Goodwin reports that the three Antiguan recruits in England have all been accepted by the R.A.F., and have commenced their training. The boys in Canada are also keeping up the reputation of Antigua, and they had learnt with pride that in their first examination Gore was top in his section, obtaining 97 per cent. of the maximum marks.

The United States Bases. The task of surveying had begun in earnest. Offices had been opened in the town and about 50 men were expected soon to begin work in the Crabs area. Miss Goodwin said there was an excellent opportunity for labour if only they would take advantage of it, but their demands for exorbitant wages were likely to ruin their chances of employment.

BAHAMAS

Gifts in Kind. The War Materials Committee have shipped to Britain 200 tons of canned foods, including honey, citrus preserves, lime juice, and 42,000 gallons of tomatoes, valued at £5,000. In the last eight months the Committee have made five shipments of metals and food valued at £30,500.

BARBADOS

Gifts of Binoculars. In response to an appeal by Mr. Harold Wright, 53 pairs of binoculars have been forwarded to the West India Committee for despatch to the Ministry of Supply. A further 20 pairs will be sent shortly.

Win the War Fund. A further instalment of £1,000 from the Barbados Win the War Fund has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

BRITISH HONDURAS

For the Second Bomber. £500 has been paid from the "Win the War" Fund as the second instalment towards the purchase of the second light bomber. This brings the total subscribed by the fund to £6,500.

BERMUDA

Red Cross Gift. The Colonial Office reported that Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wurz, who were recently released from internment, have sent a cheque for £26 to the British Red Cross Fund.

JAMAICA

£2,000 for Mobile Canteens. We learn from the Colonial Office that Lord Moyne has cabled his appreciation of a gift of £2,000 from the Jamaica Mobile Canteen Fund. A previous donation of £5,250 for the same purpose was recorded in the CIRCULAR of January 9th.

ST. LUCIA

Higher Income Tax. For the year of assessment 1941 the tax payable on the chargeable income of every person (other than a company) will be increased by 30

per cent. on incomes exceeding £100, but not exceeding £1,000, and by 40 per cent. on incomes of over £1,000. On companies the increase will be 35 per cent. of the tax payable under the principal Ordinance. The new Ordinance, No. 18, of 1940, also makes various minor alterations in the law.

War Tax. By Ordinance No. 22, of 1940, every person over 18 years of age will be liable for the following War Tax:—

On incomes of £50 to £74	...	...	5s. 0d.
" " £75 " £99	...	...	7s. 6d.
" " £100 " £124	...	...	10s. 0d.
" " £125 " £149	...	...	12s. 6d.
" " £150 " £174	...	...	15s. 0d.
" " £175 " £199	...	...	17s. 6d.
On incomes exceeding £199	...	...	£1 0s. 0d.

A "person" does not include any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Splendid" Red Cross Contributions. The local branch of the Red Cross have received a cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies thanking them for the handsome addition of £5,000 made this year to the splendid total previously collected for the Red Cross and St. John War Fund. The £5,000 brought the Colony's cash contributions up to £39,000 in addition to several thousands of pounds spent on material for work parties in the Colony.

The Bomber Fund. Following closely on Lord Beaverbrook's cable expressing gratitude to the people of the Colony for "the magnificent gift of a squadron of fighters," and the Colonial office records that after subscribing £100,000 for fighter aircraft they have sent a further amount of £10,000 as a first instalment for the purchase of bombers.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Recent Gifts. The people of this small dependency of Jamaica who, as reported in the CIRCULAR of January 23rd, had made two war gifts of £100 each, have since collected £50 for the Red Cross and St. John Fund, £40 for the Ministry of Aircraft Production Spitfire Fund, and £10 for the British Sailors' Society.

An Appreciated Gift

A copy of the *Poems of Robert Burns* (selected by G. Ogilvie and published by W. & R. Chambers, Ltd.) was recently sent to each of the West Indians serving in the Forces with the compliments of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee. The numerous letters of thanks which have been received by the Committee show how greatly the gift has been appreciated. To quote one only: "This is just the thing I wanted, as when we have a few spare moments reading through these poems helps to break the monotony of the day's routine. They are also grand reading just before turning in to bed."

Addresses Wanted

Parcels Awaiting Claimants

As mentioned in the CIRCULAR of February 20th there are at the West India Committee rooms, Christmas and personal parcels for West Indians in the Forces which cannot be forwarded because addresses and service particulars of the men for whom they are intended are not available. Some of the parcels were forwarded to addresses supplied and have been returned. The Committee is most anxious to complete its records and has compiled the following list of those serving in the United Kingdom of whom further particulars, such as rank, number and unit (and if possible addresses) are still required.

BARBADOS

Hassell, Ben

BRITISH GUIANA

Blank, O.
Chabrol, Sapper

Edmonds, Noel
Roth, Walter Edmund

JAMAICA

Abrahams, Lloyd George
Aitken, Douglas
Andrews, K. E.
Andrews, L. S.
Angus, J.
Baker, Raymond
Banks, Monty
Beeson, Frederick
Casserley, Patrick
Clacken, C.
Coote, George
Dawson, Major H. S., M.C.
Dege, A. L.
de Lisser, Stanhope
Doyen, Edmund
Earle, E. F. H.
Ewen, W. J.
Greaves, E. P. H.
Harris, Earl B.
Harrison, L. L. C.

Keating, L.
Jay, Trevor
Lawrence, A. M.
Marchand, Chester J.
McIntosh, Laurence A.
Moreton, W. D.
Nelson, Leo Patrick
Noble, R. W.
Parkhurst, R.
Percell, Hyman
Robinson, J. A. B.
Sale, D.
Scollar, J.
Tivy, L. R. L.
Verley, Eric
Verley, V. E. A.
Walters, A. J.
Warden, Reginald H.
Woodberry, Jack W.

TRINIDAD

Barton, Alec
Collis, Captain R. W. D.
Devenish, Rev. Father K.

Hird, J. R.
Moreton, Gordon Forbes
Prodgers, Edwin H.

MISCELLANEOUS (Colony Not Known)

Gilchrist, W. J.
Lloyd, I. M.

McConney, John

Death of Mr. Ken Johnson

Mr. Ken Johnson, whose West Indian Orchestra has earned for itself great popularity with the public since it was brought to this country in 1936, was killed by enemy action during a recent air raid on London. Mr. Johnson, who was 27 years of age, was the son of a British Guiana doctor. Mr. David Williams, of Trinidad, a member of the orchestra, was killed at the same time and others were injured. Mr. Johnson's funeral, which was from Aggrey House, was attended by some four hundred people.

Agriculture in Montserrat

Drought, Food Supply, Sea Island Cotton

PLANTING operations in Montserrat are very largely at the mercy of the weather. In 1939 the rainfall was much below the average; February, March and April were very dry months, there was a fair rainfall in May but from June to September the fall was again light. As Mr. W. E. Bassett, the Curator of the Agricultural Department, says in his *Annual Report*, these conditions had their effects on all crops. The establishments of Sea Island Cotton was delayed owing to lack of rain, and later, especially in the north of the island, cultivation in some fields had to be abandoned. Seedling lime trees continue to die out and replacement by trees budded on sour orange stocks is progressing. The bulk of the crop is however still obtained from seedling trees. The provision of adequate shelter by means of windbreaks and cover crops is essential in most parts of the island.

The first three shipments of tomatoes to Canada were well reported on, but later, when the drought had become severe, the quality of the fruit was inferior. Increased attention was given to the production of foodcrops. A serious part of the problem is the shortage which always occurs, for weeks or sometimes months, around July. In 1939 this period of shortage was unusually long and severe on account of the prolonged drought. It is suggested that more food should be grown which could be stored for use during such periods.

The Agricultural Department continued to function as the central cotton breeding station, serving the neighbouring islands in which the Montserrat strain of Sea Island cotton is grown. An experiment made to compare the Montserrat with the Nevis and Barbados strains showed that the Montserrat was significantly superior to both the others in yield, seed cotton per bale, lint per bale, seed weight, lint index, and ginning out-turn while being inferior in lint length and fineness. On the basis of broker's valuations of lint samples the Montserrat strain gave a gross return per acre of £7 12s. greater than its nearest competitor, the Barbados strain, in spite of the price difference of 1½d. per lb. in favour of the latter.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, from January 1st to August 31st, 1941, summarizes the latest information received by The West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, January 1st to August 31st, 1941

Barbados	66,000	British Guiana ...	80,978
Jamaica	128,790	British Honduras ...	500
Trinidad	106,345		
Leeward Islands ...	58,000	Total	449,013
Windward Islands ...	8,400		

An additional 27,000 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

The Constitution of Jamaica

Announcement by the Secretary of State

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Moyné, made the following statement in the House of Lords, on March 12th:—

"My Lords, I have recently addressed a Despatch to the Governor of Jamaica setting out proposals for certain constitutional changes in the island. I am placing a copy of this Despatch in the Library of the House. In recent years, there has been in Jamaica a demand for a reform of the Constitution to enable the people to take a greater part in the business of government. The West India Royal Commission heard a good deal of evidence on constitutional questions, and recommended that the object of policy should be the introduction of universal adult suffrage in the West Indies, though they were not able to generalize as to the speed at which the change should be carried out. In Jamaica, there is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, five ex-officio members, nominated members not exceeding ten, and fourteen elected members. Property qualifications are required, both for membership of the Council and for the right to vote.

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"Proposals for reform based on the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission have been discussed with the Governor of Jamaica who was recently in this country, and as a result, the following changes are recommended: (1) Universal adult suffrage; (2) an enlarged Legislative Council to comprise approximately double the present number of elected members, with nominated members, and three (instead of five) ex-officio members, the total number to be not less than forty. Two difficulties in carrying out these changes are the absence of trustworthy statistics of population and the standard of local government which has resulted in unsatisfactory social services. The Governor is, therefore, being requested to consider the carrying out of a census as early as possible and to reorganize local government. Until this is done, and elections are held on the new franchise, the reconstitution of the Legislative Council proposed above cannot take place.

CHANGES IN REPRESENTATION

"There are, however, changes that can be made forthwith: Official representation in the Legislative Council to be confined to the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General. Resulting vacancies to be filled by nominations in which care is taken to ensure that all important sections and interests of the community receive adequate representation. Concurrently with the reduction of the official representation the Governor's powers to be in some degree enlarged, but the special powers of veto at present held by the Elected Members to be retained. The Governor's overriding powers would be sufficient to carry any measure considered expedient in the interest of public order, public faith, or good govern-

ment. If these changes are accepted by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, it is proposed that the Governor should withdraw from the Presidency of the Council and be replaced by a Speaker, who would be appointed by the Governor in the first instance and later be elected by the Council, subject to presentation to the Governor for approval. These proposals are being placed before the Legislative Council for discussion.

GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE WEST INDIES

"This statement which I have read has to-day been made in another place, and I only want to add one or two words of comment from a rather wider aspect than that of Jamaica only. I would specially stress the point which is mentioned in the statement—namely, the opportunity which these reforms should provide for the improvement of local government. The Colonial Empire is very remarkable for the contrasts which it offers in constitutional expedients, and nowhere, as we realized from the hearings of the West India Royal Commission, is there a greater diversity than in the West Indies, where the constitutions are almost as varied as the physical conditions of the Island Colonies. Whatever may be the ultimate future of the West Indies as a whole, we cannot look for any uniform system of government in the component parts. Reforms will inevitably be called for in all these Governments, but they will need very careful examination and inquiry which we did not feel it possible to undertake during the hearings of the Royal Commission, although we felt that in their bearing on social questions we were bound to admit evidence as to constitutional methods. In Jamaica we found an exception. The defects and the advantages of the Jamaican Constitution have been the subject of very considerable controversy for many years past, and while we were in Jamaica the Governor was able to outline to us proposals closely related to those I have read to the House to-day, which were generally agreed as a sound basis for reform.

"I would only again stress this one point of local government. Elsewhere in the West Indies we found local government institutions much better developed than they have so far been in Jamaica, and we hope that the reforms which I have just outlined will enable this deficiency in local government administration to be remedied, not only for the social advantage of Jamaica, but also as a training ground in administration for the members of the Legislative Council in the new responsibilities with which they will be faced."

It may be recalled that the West India Royal Commission in their general statement on constitutional questions (see CIRCULAR of April 4th, 1940, p. 79) said: "We do not support either of the extreme proposals put before us for the grant of immediate and complete self-government based on universal suffrage, or for a wide increase of the authority of Governors

which would convert the existing system into a virtual autocracy. . . . More, and not less, participation by the people in the work of government is a real necessity for lasting social advancement. At the present stage, we attach more importance to the truly representative character of Legislative Councils than to any drastic change in their functions."

The Commissioners recommended that official representation in Legislative Councils should be confined to the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Attorney General and the resulting vacancies filled by nominations that ensured adequate representation of all important sections and interests of the community.

In order to secure that the elected element in Legislative Councils should be as truly representative as possible, the Commissioners stated: "the object of policy should be the introduction of universal adult suffrage. Some of us hold that this should be introduced forthwith; others that it should be reached by gradual stages and to this end recommend the appointment of local committees to consider the extension of the franchise, both for local and for central government. Such committees should keep in close touch with their counterparts in other West Indian Colonies, and should consider carefully whether, as is strongly desirable, their recommendations would assure substantial equality as between the sexes."

Dried Bananas

As I walked past one of the best-known fruit shops in London the other day, writes "Four Winds" in *Time and Tide* for March 15th, my eye was caught by the sight of a large basket of plums and pears and peaches and apricots in the window. I went nearer for a close look. It was well modelled fruit, excellently coloured to counterfeit nature. And there was a card beside it which bore the simple and poignant inscription "In Memoriam." I don't know how long we shall have to wait for those wax models to give place to succulent reality. Meantime, it is a poor consolation, though infinitely better than nothing, to be told that several thousand tons of dates and dried figs and sultanas are about to be released by the Ministry of Food. It is better news that juicy oranges are on the way. I sometimes wonder what happened to that Jamaican banana crop which the Government bought up just before the ban on banana imports was imposed. Some of it was given away to the Jamaicans, but quite a lot must have been left over. Mightn't the bananas have been dried and sent over that way? I don't like dried bananas, but some people do, and I'm told that they make good cattle and poultry food. Hens do like them and they respond by laying more eggs.

Price of Cocoa Butter

The Minister of Food, on March 12th, issued an Order (1941, No. 325) prohibiting, except under a licence, the sale or purchase of cocoa butter at more than 1s. 5½d. per lb. net weight. This maximum price includes all costs of packing and containers and all costs and charges of and incidental to the delivery by the seller ex factory or ex warehouse.

Obituary

MR. JOHN V. BROMLEY

Mr. John Valentine Bromley, whose death, on February 19th, was reported in the CIRCULAR of the following day, was born on October 11th, 1854, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The only son of Thomas Marsden Bromley, he started on a business life in Leith as a shipbroker, but subsequently adopted a musical career. His powers of organization stood him in good stead in running the Sunday Concerts at the R.A.C. from their inception and many similar activities, including the entertainments at Lyons & Co.'s establishments. At the outbreak of the last world's war J. V. Bromley was one of the first to man the searchlights at Hyde Park Corner; later he was transferred to the anti-aircraft work on the Embankment. In December, 1916, he had to relinquish his post owing to a serious operation.

In 1920 he visited St. Kitts—and from thenceforward made the West Indies his chief interest. He was chosen with the late Mr. Robert Bryson as a representative at the West Indian Conference in 1926. Mr. Bromley was a Director of the Basseterre Sugar Factory, a member of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association's Advisory Committee in England, from its formation in 1934, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. He was admitted a Freemason whilst still under 21 years of age.

Mr. Bromley was twice married. His son Major John Marsden Bromley, D.S.O., R.F.A., served with great distinction in the last war but was killed in June, 1918. His second wife was Miss Aymce Berkeley, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley of St. Kitts. Anthony, his only son by his second marriage, died whilst an undergraduate at Oxford.

As one who knew him intimately says: Mr. Bromley's chief characteristic was his childlike appreciation of anyone who showed him kindness or consideration and he had the gift of inspiring affection in his friends.

Technical Education in Bermuda

Lieut. A. E. Nicholl, of Bermuda, recently presented £10,000 to the Colony, to be used in whatever way the Governor might think fit. The Governor has decided that the greater part of this generous gift shall be devoted to the erection and equipment of a wood and metalwork centre, and that the remainder of the money shall be kept in reserve for any necessary extension. The centre will be attended by boys from several Government schools, and evening classes will also be arranged.

The Legislature of Bermuda has expressed warm appreciation of the gift, and has agreed to make the necessary financial provision to meet the cost of operating the Centre, which constitutes a new feature of education in the Colony. The number of pupils enrolled in State-aided schools in Bermuda at the end of 1940 was 15.7 per cent. of the total population, which is a high rate for the Colonies.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SPIDER an' fly can't mek bargain."

* * *

Condensed milk and extracts of milk imported into Dominica have been exempted from Customs duty.

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MR. D. E. MACPHAIL, son of Dr. D. H. MacPhail of Jamaica, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieut. in the Cameron Highlanders.

* * *

THE tenth Annual General Meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Saturday, April 5th, at 2.30 p.m.

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THE Governor of the Leeward Islands has appointed the Hon. Charles G. Mercer to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Presidency of Montserrat.

* * *

THE Rev. N. Newnham-Davis has been appointed a member of the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Historical Records in the island of St. Kitts.

* * *

LORD SOMERS has resigned the position of Red Cross and St. John Commissioner in the Middle East on his appointment as Chief Scout in succession to the late Lord Baden-Powell.

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DR A. H. B. PEARCE has been temporarily appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services, British Guiana, to relieve Dr. P. A. T. Sneath who has been seconded for active military service abroad.

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THE report for 1940 on the St. Lucia Library shows substantial increases in the revenue received from subscribers and in the number of books borrowed compared with the previous year.

* * *

THE death on March 16th is announced of Sybil Grey-Wilson, daughter of the late Sir William and Lady Grey-Wilson. After long service in the Colonies, including Jamaica and British Honduras, Sir William retired in 1912 having been for eight years Governor of the Bahamas.

* * *

SINCE the British Guiana Excess Profits Tax Bill was published on December 30th some of the amendments suggested by the public have been adopted by the Government. The Bill, with the approved amendments, is republished for general information in the *Official Gazette* of February 3rd.

* * *

SIR CLEMENT KINLOCH-COOKE has retired from the editorship of the *Empire Review* which he founded

in 1901. As the March issue of the Review states, Sir Clement hands over the work on which he has been engaged for forty years to Sir Charles Petrie who for some months has been Associate Editor.

* * *

It is announced in Vichy, reports a special correspondent of *The Times*, that all the Bank of France gold reserves, amounting to \$1,000,000,000 were secretly transported to Martinique in June, 1940. The French gold now lies in Fort Desaix, under the protection of the guns of the old battleship "Jules Ferry."

* * *

AN Ordinance, No. 16 of 1940, has been passed in St. Lucia providing for the granting of loans to peasant owners for carrying on the cultivation of their holdings. A Committee will be appointed by the Governor to advise as to the granting of loans, which shall not exceed £20 to any peasant owner, and generally for carrying out the Ordinance.

* * *

THE current 1940-41 cane sugar crop in Australia is, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., estimated at 804,000 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with the record crop of 928,000 tons in the previous season. During the year ending August 31st, 1940, the sugar consumption was 383,000 tons and 529,000 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom.

* * *

THE consumption of refined sugar in the Dominion of Canada during 1940 was 500,943 long tons, 8,773 tons less than in 1939. Of the 1940 consumption, approximately 75,000 tons were beet sugars produced in the Dominion, while the remainder were principally cane sugars from the British West Indies and other British possessions.

* * *

DRAWINGS and detailed plans of the new Colonial Hospital which is to be built at San Fernando, Trinidad, occupy four pages of *The Builder* of February 28th. The new buildings will provide accommodation for 460 beds, and the usual departments of a general hospital. The architects are Messrs. W. H. Watkins and Partners who won the recent competition for the new St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, London.

* * *

MR. T. S. SIMEY who, as reported in our last issue, has been selected for appointment as Adviser on Social Welfare in the West Indies, is 34, a graduate of Oxford University and a qualified solicitor. He has had practical experience of Municipal Government in the United Kingdom, and was Lecturer in Public Administration at Liverpool University from 1931 to 1939, when he was appointed Professor. Since the outbreak of war he has been doing special work for the Ministry of Labour and the British Council.

Sugar Libel Action

Appeal Dismissed

REFERENCE was made in the CIRCULAR of October 3rd, 1940, to the action for libel taken by Mr. William James Rook, Director of Sugar Purchases in the Ministry of Food, against Mr. James Leslie Fairrie, a sugar broker of Mincing Lane. As a result of that action Mr. Rook was awarded £550 damages by Mr. Justice Atkinson on the King's Bench Division. Mr. Fairrie appealed against this Judgment. On February 5th, 1941, his appeal was dismissed by the Master of the Rolls (Sir Wilfred Greene) and Lords Justice MacKinnon and du Parcq in the Court of Appeal.

A cross appeal by Mr. Rook in which he contended that the amount of damages awarded to him should have been larger was also dismissed.

In delivering judgment the Master of the Rolls said that the Plaintiff was Vice-Chairman of Czarnikow, Ltd., and at the outbreak of war he became Deputy Director of Sugar Supplies at the Ministry of Food. The libels in question consisted of a scurrilous and unfounded attack upon his integrity. The official position which he occupied when taken with the fact that he was a Director of a firm of sugar brokers, put him in a situation where persons of suspicious mind might be disposed to think that a conflict of interest and duty might arise. Evil-minded people were only too ready to suppose that interest would win. The plaintiff emerged from this litigation with his honour completely established and the imputations against him completely disproved. It was of first importance that a public servant discharging difficult and delicate duties should be protected from the sort of gross insinuations which defendant thought fit to make against him and this protection he had been given by the judgment of the Court which had found him to be an honest public servant and defendant to be a man whose word could not be trusted and who was prepared to sink to the lowest form of calumny and intrigue.

No attempt was made by defendant to justify the libels and he had mainly confined himself to trying to displace the judgment of the lower Court in respect of malice. It seemed to him clear that the defendant throughout was actuated by the grossest form of malice. In fact, in order to further the interests of himself and those he represented, the defendant did not hesitate to attack the head of an important branch of the Administration of the country in time of war and endeavour to undermine his policy and to divert it into one which would assist the defendant and those for whom he acted. Even in the Court of Appeal he was unable to appreciate what an evil thing he had tried to do. The Appeal was from its inception perfectly hopeless and would be dismissed—with costs.

Turning to the cross-appeal by Mr. Rook, the Master of the Rolls said that there was no error in law by Mr. Justice Atkinson. The Court tried to express in terms of money things which could not be valued exactly and so long as damages were neither too great nor too small there was a wide discretion open to a Judge sitting without a jury in a libel action. In this

case Mr. Justice Atkinson had taken into consideration the severe castigation which Mr. Fairrie had received in his Judgment—a Judgment which made it difficult to suppose that Mr. Fairrie's word would be accepted in any matter where his personal interest was concerned. The fact that a Judge can do what a jury cannot do except in figures, express his condemnation of a defendant may very well be taken into account in considering the quantum of damages. The Master of the Rolls agreed that a jury might have awarded a very much larger sum and mentioned that if he had been awarding damages in that Court he would have awarded a larger sum.

Lords Justice MacKinnon and du Parcq concurred, the former adding that if it were necessary for the amount of damages to be the only way in which the baseness of the charges could be demonstrated he thought damages should have been £50,000, or even £500,000, so entirely was he convinced that the imputations upon the plaintiff were utterly and completely without the slightest shadow of foundation. He further added that the higher the character of a person defamed, and the plaintiff was a man of the very highest character, the less was it aspersed by a man of low character, and in this case they were concerned with the aspersions of one of the lowest of the low, and the cross-appeal was dismissed without costs.

British Trade Representatives

West Indies and Central America

The telegraphic addresses are given in brackets. The Trade Commissioners possess Lieber's Five Letter Code. In any territory where a Trade Commissioner's post is in existence United Kingdom firms are invited to correspond with the Trade Commissioner and not with the Imperial Trade Correspondent.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN TRINIDAD :

Mr. W. D. Lambie, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 225), Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain ("Trincom, Port-of-Spain").

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE TRADE COMMISSIONER'S AREA :

ANTIGUA—The Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Antigua.

BARBADOS—The Comptroller of Customs, Bridgetown.

BERMUDA—The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

BRITISH GUIANA—The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.

DOMINICA—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Dominica.

GRENADA—The Treasurer, Grenada.

MONTERRAT—The Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Montserrat.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, St. Kitts.

ST. LUCIA—The Colonial Treasurer, St. Lucia.

ST. VINCENT—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, St. Vincent.

VIRGIN ISLANDS—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN JAMAICA :

Mr. F. J. Gick, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 393), Royal Mail Building, 8, Port Royal Street, Kingston. ("Britcom, Kingston, Jamaica").

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE TRADE COMMISSIONER'S AREA :

BAHAMAS—The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.

BRITISH HONDURAS—The Colonial Secretary, Belize.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Mr. Wendell Willkie Visits U.S. Base—Antigua Recruits Doing Well

Labour Legislation in St. Kitts-Nevis

ANTIGUA

Mail Lost. Miss Helen Goodwin in a letter of January 16th wrote: "We learnt with dismay of the loss of the 'Western Prince' with about 3,000 bags of West Indian mail on board, and it is believed that these include our Christmas mail to England. So, I am afraid, my good wishes to you for the season are at the bottom of the sea. It is unfortunate, but so little in comparison with the losses of others! The amazing thing to us is that nearly all our correspondence is able to be carried on as usual.

Appreciation of the B.B.C. Writing on February 8th Miss Goodwin said: "I wish I could convey to you the real joy and appreciation we feel for the 'West Indian Hour' programme put on by the B.B.C. The first programme was heard only by a very few, as no one knew it was taking place. The news of a similar programme arranged for February 3rd was cabled to his mother by Mr. Henry, and the B.B.C. would have felt all their trouble had been rewarded if they could have seen the eager reception of this programme."

Visit of Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Antigua has had the pleasure of welcoming a distinguished visitor—Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, leader of the expeditions up Mount Everest in 1933 and 1936. Mr. Ruttledge gave a most interesting talk on these expeditions illustrated with lantern slides, at the Globe Cinema. A small fee of admission was charged, and (as the Cinema was kindly lent by Mr. Anjo) the entire proceeds were devoted to War Charities. On Sunday afternoon he spoke again—this time over the Radio during our popular local broadcast—on the work of the British Council, and the possibilities of establishing a branch of it in this island.

Death of the Rev. H. H. Lloyd. A largely attended and inspiring service was held in the Cathedral on Sunday, January 19th, in memory of Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout. A similar service was held in St. Joseph's Church for the Roman Catholic Scouts and Guides. The whole island received a great shock the following morning when it heard of the death of the Rev. H. H. Lloyd, senior minister of the Moravian Mission in the island. Mr. Lloyd had read the lesson at the service the afternoon before, and though suffering from a headache and sore throat, he appeared in very good health. Next morning he collapsed and died almost before the arrival of the doctor. It is an amazing coincidence that included in the lesson he read were the words: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." Mr. Lloyd leaves a widow and three children to whom we extend our deepest sympathy. His son David was with the Guards at Dunkirk and returned safely.

JAMAICA

Legislative Council. The Spring Session of the Legislative Council was opened by the Officer

Administering the Government of Jamaica, the Hon. A. W. G. H. Grantham, on February 4th. At this meeting the Hon. P. Martin Cooper, the new Director of Public Works and the Hon. Frank L. Brown, Acting Colonial Secretary, were sworn in as members.

Mr. R. W. Youngman has been elected President of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce in the place of Mr. J. G. Kieffer who has served the full term of the presidency allowed by the constitution of the Chamber.

Land Officers. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Roy Sidney Martinez, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, to be Deputy Commissioner of Lands, and of Mr. Arthur Henry Edwards, Senior Lands Officer, to be Assistant Commissioner of Lands.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Labour Advisory Board. The Administrator has appointed a Labour Advisory Board "to examine and advise upon questions, legislative and otherwise, affecting the relations between employers and workpeople." The Board of which Mr. W. M. Wigley is chairman, comprises in addition: Six representatives of employers (five nominated by the St. Kitts Sugar Producers Association) and seven representatives of workpeople (six nominated by the St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union). Mr. W. S. G. Barnes, Labour Officer, is the secretary of the Board.

ST. LUCIA

Settlement of Trade Disputes. By Ordinance, No. 15 of 1940, provision is made for the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal and a Board of Inquiry in connexion with trade disputes, and to make provision for the settlement of such disputes, and for the purpose of inquiring into economic and industrial conditions in the Colony.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. Wendell Willkie spent three hours in Trinidad on February 8th, arriving in the "Dixie Clipper" on his journey back to Washington. During his brief visit he inspected the site of the United States naval base at Chaguaramas Bay and attended a reception held by the Acting Governor and Mrs. J. Huggins at Government House.

Plight of the Citrus Industry. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce correspondence was read in which it was suggested that the Government of the Colony should consider asking the Imperial Government to give financial assistance to the industry to enable it to compete with American canned juice and hearts. The President also reported that the Citrus Growers Association had been informed that it was very unlikely that Canada would be able to give the West Indies any discriminatory trade facility with regard to grapefruit.

French Pioneers

THE settlement histories of the English and French colonies in the West Indies are closely interwoven. Both groups originated in St. Christopher where Sir Thomas Warner settled the central portion—in 1624 New Style according to Nellis M. Crouse—and Pierre Belain d'Esnambuc either end a year later.* Both were faced by the same dangers and difficulties and both were in constant fear of attack by the Spaniards and by the warlike Caribs whom eventually they ruthlessly exterminated. The author of *French Pioneers* has a high opinion of Warner and considers that January 26th, 1624, n.s., when he dropped anchor at Old Road for the first time was a "momentous day . . . and one that should rank in the history of American colonization with those contemporary events the founding of Jamestown and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers!"

Pierre d'Esnambuc was of no less honourable birth than Warner; but when his family's fortunes failed he became a freebooter and sailed to the West Indies in quest of a prize which he hoped might enable him to retrieve them. Falling in with a Spanish galleon off Cuba his brigantine was damaged, and he put in at an island which proved to be St. Christopher to effect repairs.

According to the author "he dropped anchor off the northern part of the island under the shadow of Mt. Misery near Point de Sable." That presumably is Sandy Point at the east end of St. Kitts, as St. Christopher is now called. Captivated by the appearance of the island he revisited it in 1627 and settled a great part of the island under the protection of Cardinal Richelieu. This was the beginning of French colonization in the West Indies, the history of which Nellis Crouse narrates. Before his death in 1636 d'Esnambuc had become Governor-General of the French West Indian Islands.

The French pioneers evidently believed in ceremonial, for when M. de Poiney succeeded d'Esnambuc he made a formal entry into Basseterre, his capital. "Arrayed in the full-dress uniform of a Knight of Malta, he stepped ashore accompanied by his gentlemen and guards clad in rich scarlet cloaks embroidered with the white cross of the order . . ."

M. de Poiney purchased his predecessor's estate near Basseterre and erected on it "the most pretentious house on the island, or, for that matter, in the archipelago." Designed in the style of an Italian villa, it rose four stories to a height of thirty-six feet and was topped by a flat roof that served as an observation platform from which one could obtain a magnificent panorama of the southern portion of the island. Its shape was nearly square, about fifty feet on each side, its walls were built of cut stone and brick. The Chateau, as it was called, had a terraced garden through which ran a stream of clear water, skilfully brought down from its source in the hills. Little remains of that handsome residence to-day except its foundations.

In St. Christopher the name of d'Esnambuc is now almost forgotten, but his glory has been transferred to

* *French Pioneers in the West Indies, 1624-1664*, by Nellis M. Crouse. New York: Columbia University Press. Oxford: Oxford University Press (Humphrey Milford) 1940.

Martinique, where a statue has been erected to him in the public square of its capital, Fort de France. Perhaps the day may yet come—and we hope it may—when a similar tribute is paid to the memory of that "noble and much lamented gent Sir Tho. Warner, Kt.," who deserves to be remembered as the founder of the British West Indies by more than his simple but very precious tomb with its stirring inscription in the graveyard of Middle Island Church in St. Kitts.

The compilation of Crouse's record of French colonization must have involved much patient research. Occasionally the author nods, as for example where she calls Sir Olive Leigh's "Olive Blossom" the "Olive Branch," and again in the Appendix where she includes "Barbardos" (sic) in a list of islands of the French West Indies—which will never do.

A valuable feature of her book is a Bibliography with notes about the authors of some of the many works she has consulted. A.A.

The Family of the Barrett

THIS lengthy book* (already referred to in our issue of the 27th June, 1940) is an attempt to give an account of the family of Barrett (later Moulton-Barrett) of Jamaica and to demonstrate the influence which the history of that family had upon the poetry of its most distinguished member, Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The author has devoted a very great deal of time and care upon the examination of records in Jamaica and elsewhere having any bearing, however remote, upon the Barrett family. Her enthusiasm for her subject is infectious but it has also led her into the wildest speculations and has caused her to build, upon foundations of little or no evidence, immense structures of theory. For her (as she writes, significantly enough), "Records, like voices, have a way of conveying more than is actually set down," and, again "out of any past, vague shadows project themselves, and here, for what reasons it would be difficult to say, the shadows are substantial in suggestion that—" and then follows another chain of suppositions. Not so can history be written. It does not appear, on the other hand, that, despite its subtitle "A Colonial Romance," the book is intended to be fiction.

As a result of the extent of her researches and the liberality with which she quotes from original sources, the author has had some success in recapturing something of the atmosphere of old Jamaica and the book is valuable to that extent. Similarly, a picture of Elizabeth Barrett Browning emerges clearly enough in the latter part of the book.

It is in proving her thesis, that the work of the poetess was, to any appreciable extent, influenced by the association of her family with Jamaica (which she never visited) that the author seems to us to fail most signally, although it is possible to maintain that her natural melancholy was deepened by the sense of remorse produced in her mind by the realization that the fortunes of her family had been founded upon the ownership and exploitation of slaves.

* *The Family of the Barrett. A Colonial Romance*. By Jeannette Marks. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 709. 48 illustrations. Price 25s., post free 25s. 9d.

West Indies at Westminster

Constitution of Jamaica

In the House of Commons on March 12th Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether in view of recent discussions with the Governor of Jamaica he was able to make a statement on the Constitution of the Colony. Mr. David Adams then asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that considerable unrest existed in Jamaica owing to the fear that a new constitution was to be formulated for the island upon the model of the new Trinidad Constitution and that representative meetings of citizens had demanded a constitution which would gradually lead to, and automatically introduce at the end of a specified period, full self-government within the framework of the British Commonwealth and that no Constitution be granted without previous popular vote of the country; and whether steps were being taken upon these lines?

Mr. George Hall then read the statement made by Lord Moyne, that is the first three paragraphs of his speech reported on p. 65 of this issue.

The following questions were then put and answered.

Mr. Creech Jones: "May I congratulate my hon. Friend and the Secretary of State on this very big constitutional change, and express the hope that the confidence that the Government have placed in the people of Jamaica will be justified by events?"

Mr. Sorensen: "Will my hon. Friend make clear what is the basis of the franchise? Will it be literacy?"

Mr. Hall: "It will be adult universal suffrage."

Mr. Riley: "Will the property qualification for members of the Council be retained?"

Mr. Hall: "It is intended that that should be voluntary."

Mr. David Adams: "May I say that this great change will give the greatest satisfaction in Jamaica and in the Colonial Empire generally?"

Trinidad Constitution

"Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies why, in the new Constitution announced for the Government of the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies, it is laid down that there shall be no further constitutional changes till 1948; whether the present comparatively high property franchise is still to hold; whether he is aware that the announcement of this Constitution has been received with great misgiving and resentment; and when will copies of the proposed constitutional changes be available for Members of the House?"

"Mr. George Hall: I am glad to have this opportunity of removing a misapprehension which appears to have gained currency regarding the scope of the proposed reform of the Constitution of Trinidad. As my hon. friend is aware, Lord Lloyd accepted for early action certain recommendations submitted by the Governor of Trinidad with the agreement of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. These were that the Legislative Council should be reconstituted, first, by the removal of nine out of 12 Official Members now on the Legislative Council, and secondly by the addition of two Elected Members, and that there should be set

up a Franchise Committee which should also consider the question of Members' qualifications. It is not intended that action on the findings of the Franchise Committee should be deferred until 1948, but that if possible they should be put into effect in time for the next elections which are due in 1943. It was suggested by the Governor, with the concurrence of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, that apart from the matters mentioned above, any further constitutional changes should be deferred until after 1948, that is until there had been five years' experience with the re-constituted Council elected on such new franchise as may result from the work of the franchise committee. While the proposals have been generally welcomed in Trinidad, I am aware that there has been some criticism, but some at least of this appears to have been based on misapprehension of their nature. I am not at present in a position to say when it will be possible to give the House any further particulars." *House of Commons Official Report*, March 11th, 1941.

Public Trustees in the West Indies

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in answer to a question put by Dr. Morgan said that laws providing for the appointment of public trustees existed in British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados and dated from 1910, 1930 and 1936, respectively. A public trustee had been appointed in each of these Colonies. Reports of work done in such trusteeships were available for British Guiana and Trinidad, and copies would be sent to the hon. member. In reply to a further question of Dr. Morgan, Mr. Hall said that the office of public trustee did not exist in Grenada or other of the Windward Islands, and that the Governor would be consulted as to whether there is legislation under which such an office could be established and whether he would consider as an urgent matter the great desirability of passing such legislation.

Taxation in the Colonies

On January 29th MR. CREECH JONES asked whether the Under-Secretary of State would make a statement indicating the amount of direct taxation imposed in each Colonial dependency, and any changes since the commencement of the war; also what relation direct taxation bore to indirect taxation and other sources of revenue in each territory. MR. GEORGE HALL replied that a statement was being prepared and would be circulated as soon as possible but, as MR. C. JONES would appreciate, it would be somewhat long and would take some time to prepare.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT appointments and promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

HAWKINS, T. H. Master, Queens Royal College, Trinidad.

DAVIS, L. S. (Assistant Government Analyst), Government Chemist, Trinidad.

MCKINSTRY, S. A. R. (Attorney-General, British Honduras), Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements.

NEWBOLD, C. D. (Relieving Magistrate, Trinidad), Legal Draftsman, Jamaica.

Round the Markets

March 18th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	Mar. 3rd.	Mar. 17th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.70	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½
3½	War Loan	104
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	39/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	39/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 7/8
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/1½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	14
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	8½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
—	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9

RUM. A further small business has been done "in store" in both Jamaica and Demerara descriptions. On the spot only a limited trade has been done owing to the small supplies on offer. The prices continue firm.

BALATA. Sheet continues to be valued nominally at 2/8 per lb., but Block has declined to 2/3 per lb. The market is dull.

HONEY. No change—maximum selling price by shippers 65/- c.i.f. U.K. port, for all Empire Honey.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Handpressed: Nominal value 45/- lb. Distilled: Sellers of small quantities at 27/6. Little or no interest forward. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for Concentrated, and Raw is quietly nominal at 2/9 to 3/6 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. Sweet: Value about 11/- per lb. Bitter: Value about 11/6 per lb.

SPICES. **Pimento** has continued quiet though prices have again advanced in absence of offers from Jamaica. There have been buyers at 135/- c.i.f. U.K. port for prompt shipment, with no business reported, as quotations from the origin have indicated 145/- to 150/- as shippers' idea of price. London spot is unchanged with small sales passing around 1/5½ per lb. ex store. **Ginger.** Absence of supplies on the spot in the U.K. has caused further substantial advance in values. 85/- to 90/- is quoted for mixed to bright No. 3, 92/6 to 95/- for small mixed to medium bright No. 2, 100/- for medium bold No. 1. Buyers of new crop around 65/- c.i.f. U.K. port for F.A.Q. No. 3, sellers quote 70/- for March/April, but no business reported at this figure. **Nutmegs.** In keen demand and prices higher. West India sorts:

Defectives 7½d., Sound Unassorted 10d., Sound 80's 1/- to 1/2 ex wharf London. **Mace.** Buyers continue to support the market, and with only limited supplies offering, values have again advanced for West India description. Mixed pale to red are quoted at 2/9 to 3/-, pale 3/- to 3/2, choice pale 3/6. Dark to pale Pickings 1/6 to 2/- ex wharf.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th last, the directors state that the crop for the year under review was 8,412 tons, compared with 9,750 in the preceding year, the tonnage of canes crushed amounting to 74,589, compared with 85,631. Weather conditions, unfortunately, seriously affected the tonnage of canes reaped throughout the whole of Trinidad.

As stated in their last report, the whole of the 1940 crop was sold to the Ministry of Food on the basis of 10s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. for refining sugars, and the usual difference in price for yellow crystallised. The 1941 crop has also been sold to the Ministry on the basis of 11s. 7½d. per cwt. f.o.b. for refining sugars—the increase in price representing reimbursement of the increased cost of production as a result of the war.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all charges, depreciation and taxation, amounted to £17,299. After placing £2,000 to general reserve, and adding the balance brought forward from last year of £3,766, there is a total of £19,065. Out of this there was paid in August an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., absorbing £4,875, and the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., making a total of 7½ per cent. for the year, which will absorb £9,750, leaving £4,440 to be carried forward.

In his annual address, a copy of which is circulated with the report, the chairman, Sir Edward Rosling states that the average price realized for the company's sugar during the year under review was £14 16s. 3d. compared with £12 14s. 11d. in 1939. On the other hand, the cost of production rose from £9 7s. 2d. to £11 3s. 4d., the increase being due partly to increased cost of stores, labour, etc., and also as a result of the smaller crop. The net result was that their profit in Trinidad showed a decrease of £3,600. There was required £12,950 for taxation reserve and they had provided for the whole of the tax payable on their profits earned to date.

"The financial position of the company is, as usual, very strong," continues Sir Edward, "and the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities, including the Trinidad Government Loan, as at September 30th, 1940, was £107,866, compared with £108,533 last year.

"The stocks of sugar are very small due to the fact that all export sugar was sold for cash against delivery to the Ministry of Food, but stores are considerably higher than usual, due partly to higher values and partly to the fact that larger stocks are being carried. . . .

"We commenced crop at the end of January and it is hoped that this will show some improvement on the tonnage obtained last year."

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The Leased Bases

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the CIRCULAR, particulars are given of the signing of the Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America relating to the bases leased to the United States in the British West Indies and other transatlantic territories. This event is recognized universally as being one of outstanding international importance but it may be supposed that its full significance and all its implications are not as yet equally generally appreciated.

The arrangement has been likened to the loan to a friend of the latch-key of a man's house. Such an act would, in itself, presuppose an uncommon measure of confidence in the good faith of the borrower. Moreover, this confidence would be recognized as being even greater if the loan were to be made (for all practical purposes) in perpetuity and if the arrangement were to contain a proviso enabling the borrower of the key to assume complete control of the house under certain emergency conditions. This is, in fact, not entirely a caricature of the Agreement under consideration. There could be no greater proof of the trust reposed by the two great democracies in one another than that furnished by Article II, in which it is agreed that the United States may exercise special powers in the territories concerned when that country is engaged in war or in time of other emergency. It is recognized by British West Indians that this and other provisions must involve some sacrifice of personal convenience and freedom of action under certain conditions. This sacrifice is certainly deserving of full and grateful recognition by people in Great Britain and in all other parts of the Empire as a measure contributing, in an inestimable degree, to the furthering of the Allied cause in the present war. The Government of Great Britain has every confidence that the great responsibilities involved in the exercise of their new rights in the British West Indies will be fully understood by the people of the United States and, in the fourth paragraph to the Preamble of the Agreement, it is affirmed that "it is desired that this Agreement shall be fulfilled in a spirit of good neighbourliness between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America and that details of its practical application shall be arranged by friendly co-operation." This spirit of friendly understanding should prevent any local strains (inevitable in such an association of powers) from developing into wider issues. It is, in fact, not unreasonable to hope

that the close contact of the two peoples in the Colonies which must be involved will enrich their experience and strengthen their traditional friendship.

West Indian Views on the Agreement

THE views of the West Indies on the arrangements for leasing bases to the United States have so far been expressed in general terms pending examination in detail of the full provisions of the Agreement in their application to individual Colonies. At the time of going to press we have learnt of the following comments from official sources in the Colonies received in this country.

In Jamaica the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, on March 27th, assured the Governor that the confidence which Jamaica reposed in Mr. CHURCHILL warranted their leaving the Agreement for an American base in the island entirely in his hands. They had not yet read the document but felt sure that it contained nothing but what would give satisfaction to the inhabitants of the Colony.

The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies giving an assurance that the Government and people of the Colony can be relied on to do all that they can to perpetuate the good-neighbourly relations that have already been established with the United States, and to carry out the letter and spirit of the Agreement.

The Governor of the Windward Islands in reply to a telegram from Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL cabled: "On behalf of the people of the Windward Islands, I beg to express thanks for your message and the hope that the spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness upon which the bridge linking the two great Democracies has been founded will endure for all time."

The Bermuda House of Assembly has sent a message to the Governor approving the agreement for the establishment of an American naval base in the Colony. The message asks him to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the House concurred in the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Crown. Whilst the House fully recognised that the terms of the Agreement might bring grave changes in the economic, political and social life of the Colony, it had agreed to the sacrifice involved, realising that this was a contribution to the general war effort which the Colony was thus privileged to make.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THURSDAY, March 27th, must rank immediately as the most successful single day for the allied cause since the outbreak of war; future historians may even see it as the turning point of fortune. In the small hours of the morning the Yugoslav nation, as Mr. Churchill said, "found its soul"; and before nightfall we heard of severe reverses inflicted on the Italians by the imperial troops at both extremities of Ethiopia. As I write comes further news of an important sea battle in the Eastern Mediterranean, in which we have sunk seven Italian ships without loss of ships or men to the Royal Navy. It is scarcely surprising if, as spring opens with its prospect of much grimmer fighting to come, we already feel the lifting tide of victory beneath us.

* * *

All these important events fit into a single pattern. Hitler's general strategy in the Near East is dictated for him by the stern grip of the British naval blockade. While he seeks to starve us by his counter-blockade in the Atlantic (of which the latest news is that our losses of ships, while still serious, have notably declined) he must try at the other end of Europe to break through into the Mediterranean. If he does that he gains access to important new sources of supply, which may reach as far afield as the great oil wells of Iraq. The nearest port in that direction is the Greek harbour of Salonika; if Hitler captures it he not only gains a footing in the Aegean Sea, but he cuts the communications between our allies the Greeks and the non-belligerent but firmly pro-British Turks, and by so doing takes the former in the rear and perhaps saves Mussolini's army in Albania from total destruction.

* * *

Time is vital to Hitler, not only because of the steady constriction of the blockade, but because the longer he waits the more ground his ally Mussolini is losing to the unconquerable Greeks. It is also vital to us. We know that when the Germans move they will throw immense weight of numbers and metal into the fight; we must therefore endeavour if possible to clear up quickly all our present commitments in that part of the world, in order that we may have our hands free to meet the attack in the Balkans when it comes. This is the reason why General Wavell in Africa and Admiral Cunningham in the Mediterranean are so determined to wipe out the Italian overseas Empire and the Italian battle fleet at the earliest possible moment. When it is accomplished the main body of our army on the Libyan, Eritrean, and Abyssinian fronts will be available to defend the passes of the Balkans; our strong base in Egypt can concentrate wholly on supporting any campaign in which we become involved in South-Eastern Europe; and the great highway of the Suez Canal, the shortest route from India and Australia, and the safest route from America, can be utilized to the full for the transport of men and materials in the same direction.

This has been the background to Hitler's plans to reach the Aegean. He has swallowed up Rumania and Bulgaria by a mixture of intimidation and treachery. He knows that such weapons are useless against the Greeks. A formidable range of mountains still separates him from Salonika; there are two, and only two, ways through them. One, the longer and less capable of accommodating a large army, is the Struma Valley, which runs through the Bulgarian territory that Hitler already controls. The other, the Vardar Valley, is much the more useful; and to be able to transport the great masses of material that the modern mechanized army requires it is all but essential to command both. The Nazis therefore, following their usual tactics, have during the last month launched a furious war of nerves against Yugoslavia, the object of which has been to gain without fighting the privilege of using the Vardar Valley.

* * *

The diplomatic contest has, of course, been waged mainly behind the scenes. The Yugoslav Government, however, headed by the Regent Prince Paul and the Prime Minister M. Tsvetkovich, has been given clear evidence of the determination of Great Britain to support any nation in the Balkans that will stand up for its freedom. The evidence of this determination has been given not only in words but in deeds, though it is still not permitted to disclose what precise form it has taken. In addition the American Minister in Belgrade has played a fine part in assuring the vacillating Government of the help of his country under the Lend and Lease Act; while the successful conclusion of the pact between Turkey and the Soviet—to which Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow certainly contributed—gave assurance that the other bastion of the Allies in the Balkans would not be undermined from the rear.

* * *

In spite of all, however, the German campaign of intimidation succeeded in breaking the spirit of Prince Paul and his Ministers, and induced them to play the part of quislings. The visit of the Yugoslav statesmen to Vienna to complete the humiliation of their country by signing the Axis Pact as very junior partners seemed, from Hitler's point of view, to be superbly timed. Mr. Matsuoka had just arrived from Japan and would be given an impressive demonstration of the all-powerful prestige of the Axis in Europe. But then a greater power than the Tsvetkovich Cabinet intervened—the people of Yugoslavia. The patriot forces in the country—as was known to a few of us even in London—had been quietly rallying together during the weeks of the war of nerves. At the critical moment they were given strong encouragement by an inspiring broadcast by Mr. Amery, who, speaking in their own Serbo-Croat language, exhorted them to stand fast for liberty. Just when all seemed lost a number of officers, nearly all of the Yugoslav Air Force, seized the machinery of government; and the quisling deputation, returning from Vienna, was promptly put under arrest.



NERVE CENTRE OF LONDON'S FIRE CONTROL IN AIR RAIDS
MAPS AND TINY LIGHTS SHOW ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE



SIGNING THE AGREEMENT FOR LEASING BASES TO THE UNITED STATES

STANDING: Left to right.—MR. R. DUNBAR, MR. A. C. CARTER, SIR DAVID SCOTT, THE HON. L. E. EMERSON, MR. R. F. COX, MR. J. BALFOUR, MR. J. MARTIN, MR. N. L. MAYLE, MR. T. C. ACHILLES, SIR ALAN BURNS and ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY BAILEY

SEATED: Left to right. MR. CHARLES FAHY, MR. JOHN G. WINANT, MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL and VINCENT MASSEY

West Indian Naval and Air Bases

Agreement with United States Signed

ON March 27th, 1941, the "Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, relating to the Bases Leased to the United States of America" was signed.*

The Preamble reads:—

"Whereas the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the Government of Newfoundland, are desirous at this time of further effectuating the declarations made on their behalf by his Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lothian, C.H., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, in his communication of the 2nd September, 1940,† to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, a copy of which is set out in Annex I hereto and made a part hereof;

"And whereas it is agreed that leases in respect of the naval and air bases to be leased to the United States of America in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guiana, respectively, shall forthwith be executed substantially in the forms of the leases set out in Annex II hereto, which are hereby approved, and that a similar lease in respect of a base in the Bahamas shall be executed as soon as possible;

"And whereas it is desired to determine by common agreement certain matters relating to the lease of the said bases, as provided in the communication of the 2nd September, 1940, and the reply thereto of the same date from the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, set out in Annex I, and made a part hereof;

"And whereas it is desired that this Agreement shall be fulfilled in a spirit of good neighbourliness between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America, and that details of this practical application shall be arranged by friendly co-operation;

"The Undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed as follows:—"

ARTICLE I, GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RIGHTS

"(1) The United States shall have all the rights, power and authority within the Leased Areas which are necessary for the establishment, use, operation and defence thereof, or appropriate for their control, and all the rights, power and authority within the limits of territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the Leased Areas, which are necessary to provide access to and defence of the Leased Areas, or appropriate for control thereof.

* The Agreement with its annexes and a Protocol concerning the Defence of Newfoundland has been published as *Treaty Series No. 2* (1941) Cmd. 6259, price 9d.

† *Treaty Series No. 21* (1940), Cmd. 6224. [The full text of these notes was given in the CIRCULAR of September 19th, 1940.—ED].

"(2) The said rights, power and authority shall include, *inter alia*, the right, power and authority:—

- (a) to construct (including dredging and filling), maintain, operate, use, occupy and control the said Bases;
- (b) to improve and deepen the harbours, channels, entrances and anchorages, and generally to fit the premises for use as naval and air bases;
- (c) to control, so far as may be required for the efficient operation of the Bases, and within the limits of military necessity, anchorages, moorings and movements of ships and waterborne craft and the anchorages, moorings, landings, take-offs, movements and operations of aircraft;
- (d) to regulate and control within the Leased Areas all communications within, to and from the areas leased;
- (e) to install, maintain, use and operate under-sea and other defences, defence devices and controls, including detecting and other similar facilities.

"(3) In the exercise of the above-mentioned rights, the United States agrees that the powers granted to it outside the Leased Areas will not be used unreasonably or, unless required by military necessity, so as to interfere with the necessary rights of navigation, aviation or communication to or from or within the Territories, but that they shall be used in the spirit of the fourth clause of the Preamble.

"(4) In the practical application outside the Leased Areas of the foregoing paragraphs there shall be, as occasion requires, consultation between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom."

The wide range covered by the Agreement is indicated by the headings of the other Articles, the contents of which cannot well be summarized here.

- II. Special Emergency Powers.
- III. Non-user.
- IV. Jurisdiction.
- V. Security Legislation.
- VI. Arrest and Service of Process.
- VII. Right of Audience for U.S. Counsel.
- VIII. Surrender of Offenders.
- IX. Public Services.
- X. Surveys.
- XI. Shipping and Aviation.
- XII. Motor Traffic.
- XIII. Immigration.
- XIV. Customs and other Duties.
- XV. Wireless and Cables.
- XVI. Postal Facilities.
- XVII. Taxation.
- XVIII. Businesses and Professions.
- XIX. Forces outside Leased Areas.
- XX. Health Measures outside Leased Areas.
- XXI. Abandonment.
- XXII. Removal of Improvements.
- XXIII. Rights not to be Assigned.
- XXIV. Possession.
- XXV. Reservations.
- XXVI. Special Provisions for Individual Territories.

- XXVII. Supplementary Leases.
 XXVIII. Modification of this Agreement.
 XXX. Interpretation.

Article XXIX. reads—

"The United States and the Government of the Territory respectively will do all in their power to assist each other in giving full effect to the provisions of this Agreement according to its tenor and will take all appropriate steps to that end.

"During the continuance of any Lease, no laws of the Territory which would derogate from or prejudice any of the rights conferred on the United States by the Lease or by this Agreement shall be applicable within the Leased Area, save with the concurrence of the United States."

The document concludes:—

"Signed in London in duplicate this twenty-seventh day of March, 1941.

"On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.
 CRANBORNE.
 MOYNE.

"On behalf of the Government of the United States of America:

JOHN G. WINANT.
 CHARLES FAHY.
 HARRY J. MALONY.
 HAROLD BIESEMEIER."

APPROVED FORMS OF LEASES

The approved forms of leases, referred to in the second paragraph of the Preamble, are given in full in Annex II to the Agreement. Each has a schedule containing a description of the property to be leased. The "exact metes and bounds of the property generally described in the schedule shall with all convenient speed be established by survey conducted by the United States of America" and shall then be described and delineated in duplicated documents and plans to be agreed upon and signed by both parties.

PROVISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL COLONIES

BERMUDA. Certain specified channels to and from St. George's Harbour shall not be closed unless adequate alternative channels are first provided. The United States shall have the right to construct a causeway between Tucker's Island and King's Point but a channel for vessels shall be preserved. The right is given to fill specified water areas, and indentations in the shore line. Highway communication between Hamilton Parish and St. George's Island is not to be interrupted. Except in war or other emergency the United States will not use motor vehicles outside the Leased Areas.

JAMAICA. The United States shall have the right to repair, restore and construct on the site of the old naval station at Port Royal, shops, storehouses, piers, wharves, graving docks and other similar facilities for naval vessels and other crafts. Such facilities may be used on equal terms by the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom. Features of historic interest will be preserved as far as possible.

ST. LUCIA. The United States will maintain and allow the unrestricted use of existing highways traversing the Leased Areas, or may, in substitution, construct, for such use, highways outside the Leased Areas.

ANTIGUA. The United States will grant, without cost, to the present owner of the High Point, a licence for occupation during his life of any residential portion of the estate within the Leased Area.

TRINIDAD. The United States will pay mutually agreed compensation should it be necessary to remove the quarantine station from the Five Islands.

The United States shall have the right to impound, take and use waters of and in the watershed of the Aripo River, north of the Cumuto area. The construction of dams and reservoirs, the laying of pipe lines and other necessities, and compensation to land owners are provided for. The Government of Trinidad shall have the use of any water in excess of the requirements of the United States and dams and other works shall be capable of extension to enable surplus water being so used.

Right is given for the establishment of necessary defences on certain islands of the Dragon's Mouth and on the mainland at the Serpent's Mouth.

The United States shall have control over an anchorage, to be known as the United States Fleet Anchorage.

Subject to mutual agreement as to terms and conditions the Government of Trinidad will be permitted to win, within the Leased Areas, stone, gravel and sand.

The United States shall be granted a lease for twelve months of 1,200 feet of existing wharfage and two of the existing transit sheds on the waterfront at Port-of-Spain. When not required by the United States they shall be placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Trinidad Government on request of the latter. Pending the execution of the lease the United States is to have the use of the wharfage and sheds. During the period of the lease the United States may extend the existing wharfage westward, for 3,000 feet or less, and be granted a lease of such extension for the unexpired period of the lease of the Leased Areas. If the Government of Trinidad shall construct satisfactory alternative wharfage, outside Port-of-Spain, for transfer to the United States, then the latter will surrender, in exchange, its rights under the lease of the Port-of-Spain wharfage.

Public access to the Macqueripe Bay area will be afforded by the existing road or such other road as may be constructed. In the event of the United States completing the Eastern Main Road to Saline Bay or constructing any road from Port-of-Spain to the Cumuto area, the public will be afforded free use.

BRITISH GUIANA. The United States shall not obstruct the navigation of the Demerara and Essequibo Rivers.

From such areas and under such terms as may be agreed upon the Government of British Guiana shall be permitted, within the Leased areas, to win stone.

"We Come as Friends"

Before the American flag was run up at the site leased to the United States for a naval base in Trinidad, Major D. A. Stafford, U.S. Marines, said: "We come as friends, for the bond of common democracy links us in the great struggle against the enemies of freedom and justice the world over."

The West Indies and The War

ANTIGUA

War Services Committee. During the absence from the Presidency of Mr. and Mrs. Archer the duties of secretary of the War Services Committee are being performed by Miss Helen Goodwin and those of treasurer by Mrs. C. H. Hobson.

BAHAMAS

King George's Fund. A local Committee in the Bahamas has raised a further sum of £200 towards the King George's Fund for Sailors.

Red Cross and St. John Fund. The Bahamas Citizen War Relief Committee has sent £500 for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

BARBADOS

Children's Gifts to Children. The Voluntary War Workers Association has forwarded to the West India Committee a cheque for £15, the proceeds of an entertainment performed by small children at a repetition of their own Prize Day performance, their wish being that this money should be spent for the benefit of other children whose lot is not so fortunate as their own.

In consultation with the Overseas Department of the Women's Voluntary Services it was agreed that it would be in the truest accord with the wishes of the donors to spend their money in the provision of clothing for children recently bombed at Plymouth, and this has been done.

As a further proof of the sympathy felt by young people in the Empire the following little letters have been found pinned to some attractive children's woollies included in the latest consignment from the Barbados Voluntary War Workers Association.

Dear little Friend,

I am sending you a little present to keep you warm at Christmas. My sister who is eight helped to knit it. I am 12 and a boy but I have learned to knit too. I gave up my birthday cake and candles to buy the wool. We are doing all we can out here. Even my little brother of six is collecting his pennies and says he would like to fight.

Your friend,

FRERE GILL.

Dear little Friend,

I hope you will have a warm and comfy Christmas. I am eight years old and have helped Mummie knit this Christmas present for you.

Your little Friend,

MARGARET GILL.

Dear little Friend,

I send you a Christmas Present. I cannot knit but I held the wool for Mummie to ball. You see I am only six years old.

TERENCE GILL.

BRITISH GUIANA

Proposed New Taxation. In a letter of December 18th, which has been much delayed en route, our honorary correspondent wrote that the Colonial Treasurer announced, on December 5th, in the Legislative Council new proposals for raising additional revenue to the extent of \$300,000 required for the year 1941. He said that it had been decided to introduce

at once the Excise Tax of 60 per cent. of excess profits over the standard profits earned during the best two of the last three years preceding the war. It was also proposed to confine the increase in income tax to the advance in the rate for companies from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.

These proposals, the Treasurer explained, were considerably less burdensome in their effect on the individual taxpayer than the earlier proposals put forward by Government. The new company rate of income tax would be slightly less than one-half of the current rate of tax in the United Kingdom.

DOMINICA

Win the War Fund. The Colonial Office has acknowledged the receipt of a further £55 from the Dominica "Win the War" Fund Committee.

ST. KITTS

The Island's War Contributions. We are indebted to Mrs. Clement Malone, honorary treasurer of the St. Kitts War Relief Committee, for a summary of the results achieved in raising money for war purposes. An authoritative statement of this nature is very welcome as although some of the particulars have been reported in the CIRCULAR it is very difficult to ensure that the record is complete. When Mrs. Malone wrote, on February 18th, the following contributions had been made from funds received by the War Relief Committee and from various other sources.

	£	s.	d.
To the Red Cross Society	487	0	0
To St. Dunstan's	100	0	0
To Polish Relief Fund	50	0	0
To King George's Fund for Sailors	100	0	0
To Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund	204	3	4
To Purchase of Mobile Canteen	400	0	0
To Purchase of Mobile Canteen for Lodsworth, Sussex	280	0	0
To Overseas League Tobacco Fund	39	8	0
To Waifs and Strays Society	6	13	2
Gift of Two Ambulances	1,200	0	0
Gift from Owners of Ottleys Estate	416	13	4
Gift from Planters	2,101	8	6
Sale of Scrap Iron	2,150	0	0
	£7,535	6	4
To Chancellor of Exchequer from the Monthly War Effort Fund	600	0	0
Value of Garments sent by the Sewing Society	235	6	3
	£8,370	12	7

The subscribers to the Monthly War Effort Fund pledge themselves to contribute a definite sum each month. Since its inception in July, 1940, the sum of £100 has been sent every month to the Home Government for war purposes.

The amounts mentioned above have been raised in St. Kitts only, but Nevis and Anguilla, the other islands of the Presidency, each has its War Purposes Committee. A gift of £10,000 from the united public funds of the Presidency has been made by the Government towards the purchase of two Spitfires.

The West India Committee

Meeting of the Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on March 27th, 1941, under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson. Others present were Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. T. Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. Lauchlan Rose and Mr. E. J. King, secretary, Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary and Mr. Hugh Paget, secretariat.

The chairman informed the meeting that he had received a very cordial letter from Lord Moyne in reply to the message of good wishes which had been sent to him by the Executive of the West India Committee on his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The meeting expressed their gratification at the news that Mr. O. H. Keeling, who had recently been elected a member of the Executive, was making a good recovery from the injuries which he had sustained during a daylight air raid on London.

New members elected:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder
G. BETTENCOURT & Co., LTD. (London)	{ Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes. { Mr. W. H. Zimmern.
MR. GEORGE HUTSON (Barbados)	{ The Hon. Robert Challenor. { Mr. George Challenor.
MR. EDWARD DONALD McCLEAN (Barbados)	{ The Hon. J. H. Wilkinson. ARMSTRONG { Mr. J. W. Pearl.

It was reported that an important meeting had recently been held at the rooms of the West India Committee to consider a suggestion that the present shortage of supplies of rum warranted the West India Committee making representations to H.M. Government for a reduction in the maturity age of rum from three years to two years. Representatives of all branches of the industry, including brewers, were present and a full discussion had taken place. The consensus of the meeting was that in the best interests of the industry as a whole it was inadvisable to make representations at the present time but that the position would be carefully watched in case action of this kind appeared necessary later.

A letter was read from the Acting Colonial Secretary of Jamaica expressing the appreciation of the Government of Jamaica for the excellent work which, in spite of wartime difficulties, had been carried out by the Jamaica Standing Committee and the staff of the West India Committee concerned with Jamaica's trade representation in the United Kingdom.

The new Constitution of Jamaica and modifications in the Constitution of Trinidad were discussed.

Other matters discussed included the negotiations with the Ministry of Food in regard to payment for sugar bought by the Government but held up temporarily in the Colonies through lack of shipping facilities which were now approaching a satisfactory conclusion on all essential points; the proposal that a quantity of High Test Molasses should be produced in British Colonies in the West Indian area; and communications with

the Ministry of Shipping in regard to the shipment of fruit juices.

In the course of a discussion on various aspects of war services work Mr. J. Gordon Miller informed the meeting that as chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee he was arranging, at the request of H.E. the Governor, for the preparation of memorial tablets to the crews of H.M.S.'s "Dundee" and "Penzance."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Calvin S. Lambert for his gift to the West India Committee's Library of *Poems of a West Indian* and *Poetry of To-day*.

Major W. Bain Gray

The Colonial Office announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major William Bain Gray, C.B.E., Administrator, St. Vincent, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena in succession to Mr. Henry Guy Filling, C.M.G., who has been appointed British Resident, Zanzibar.

Major Bain Gray, a member of the West India Committee, was born in 1886, and began his Colonial service as Director of Education, British Guiana, in 1924. In that Colony he acted on various occasions as Colonial Secretary and Governor's deputy. He was promoted to the post of Administrator, St. Vincent, in 1938. Before entering the Colonial Service he held educational appointments in the United Kingdom, and was on military service from 1914 to 1923.

Obituary

MRS. JANE MURRAY

We have recently learnt with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Jane Murray at Torquay, on September 23rd, aged 89 years. Mrs. Murray, for many years a member of the West India Committee, was the daughter of the late John Buchanan, West India merchant of Glasgow. Her husband, who predeceased her, was Patrick Scott Murray, a well-known tea planter. Her son John Buchanan Murray of Kendal estate, Tobago, is an honorary correspondent of the West India Committee.

MR. CECIL G. GOODSSELL

We regret to report the death of Mr. Cecil G. Goodsell, who for 38 years, with an interval while on active service in the last war, was with Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd., becoming personal assistant to Sir Edward Davson and, later, to Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson. He took charge of S. Davson & Co.'s interests in Berbice on several occasions, and was for many years a member of the West India Committee. Mr. Goodsell's ability and experience will be very greatly missed by his firm, and the news of his death will be learnt with regret by many friends at home and overseas.

MR. L. C. H. COLE has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Maintenance Engineer, Transport and Harbour Department, British Guiana.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"NO trus' pigeon in a carnfield."

* * *

MR. A. R. W. ASHFIELD of Jamaica has received a Commission in the Royal Artillery.

* * *

THE birth is announced, on March 22nd at Mandeville, Jamaica, of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Basil Densham.

* * *

A LIST published recently in the *Royal Gazette* of the Colony shows that there are now eleven registered veterinary surgeons in Trinidad and Tobago.

* * *

An Ordinance, No. 25 of 1940, has been passed in British Guiana to establish the Drainage and Irrigation Board and to define the duties and prescribe the powers of the Board.

* * *

MR. G. C. GRANT has been gazetted as a Second Lieutenant in the Grenada Volunteer Corps. Mr. Grant was captain of the West Indian cricket team which visited England in 1933.

* * *

MAJOR G. ST. J. ORDE BROWNE, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is visiting certain Colonies in the East to study the labour situation, arrived recently in Ceylon.

* * *

THE Sugar Quota Ordinance, 1937, of British Guiana, was suspended from operation, with effect from December 28th, when a Regulation made by the Governor was published in the *Official Gazette*.

* * *

SIR JOHN WARDLAW-MILNE, M.P., chairman of the House of Commons Committee on National Expenditure, addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society, on March 25th, on "The Essentials of a New Economic Policy."

* * *

ON April 1st, Mr. F. L. McDougall, C.M.G., Economic Adviser to the Commonwealth Government in London, gave a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts on "Empire Primary Products in relation to Post-War Reconstruction." Pressure on our space prevents further notice in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

* * *

THE engagement is announced between Second-Lieut. Bruce Gardiner-Merivale Austin, The Black Watch, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Merivale Austin, of Waterford, Barbados, B.W.I., and Mary Catherine, third daughter of Major and Mrs. G. M. Richmond, of Kincairney, Murthly, Perthshire, and Mogila, New South Wales.

CIRCUMSTANCES have rendered it necessary for the Government to become the sole importer and distributor of cotton. Arrangements are being made, stated Mr. Harold MacMillan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply in the House of Commons on March 27th, with Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations to form a company which, by using the merchants' services, will act as the Government's agents for this purpose.

* * *

THE *Canada-West Indies Magazine* for February, 1941, contains several articles of considerable interest to West Indians. Readers in Jamaica will be particularly interested in a short history of the Colony's logwood industry, by the Editor, in a survey of general business conditions, and in a note on the new flying Clipper service between Miami and Kingston. The issue also contains an article on gold and diamond production in British Guiana and an historical account of Gros Islet Bay and Pigeon Island, St. Lucia.

* * *

PHILATELISTS will be interested in the first Red Cross Stamp sale of the war which will be held during the last week of this month. The Red Cross and St. John War Organization states that the feature of the sale will be the King's gift. It comprises a set of twelve original drawings, in groups of four, of an issue of stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Catalogues of the sale, which is expected to last for three days, can be obtained from the secretary of the Philatelic Committee, 23, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1, price one shilling each.

Signing the Agreement

The following are particulars of those appearing in the illustration facing page 75 of this issue of the signing of the agreement for leasing bases to the United States of America, in the order in which they appear (from left to right) in the picture:—

Standing: Mr. R. Dunbar (Foreign Office), Mr. A. C. Carter (member of the staff of No. 10, Downing Street), Sir David Scott (Foreign Office), the Hon. L. E. Emerson (Commissioner for Justice of Newfoundland), Mr. R. F. Cox (Foreign Office), Mr. J. Balfour (Foreign Office), Mr. J. Martin (one of the Prime Minister's Private Secretaries), Mr. N. L. Mayle (Colonial Office), Mr. T. C. Achilles (Third Secretary of the United States Embassy), Sir Alan Burns (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Admiral Sir Sydney Bailey (the Royal Navy).

Seated: Mr. Charles Fahy (Assistant Solicitor-General of the United States), Mr. John G. Winant (United States Ambassador), Mr. Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of Great Britain), Mr. Vincent Massey (High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom).

War-Time Conditions in Jamaica

Governor's Address to the Legislative Council

THE Governor of Jamaica reviewed the affairs of the Island in his Address to the Legislative Council at the opening of the Spring Session on February 4th. Sir Arthur Richards stated that, when the current year's estimates had been passed at the Spring Session of 1940, the surplus at the end of the previous year had been estimated at £80,364. Actually the current year had commenced with a surplus balance of £125,346. The estimates of revenue had been £3,067,620 and the expenditure £3,392,741. The revised figures were now £3,201,164 for revenue and £3,431,756 for expenditure, leaving an estimated deficit on the current year's transactions of £230,592, the estimated deficit at 31st March, 1941, being £105,246.

REDUCED TRADE

The value of the Island's domestic exports for the calendar year 1940 approximated to £3,000,000 as compared with £4,629,561 for 1939. Exports of bananas were about seven and one-half million stems as compared with eighteen and three-quarter million stems in 1939. With the exception of fruit juices, hardwoods, tobacco, and rum, all commodities showed decreases. Bananas, however, Jamaica's major export, accounted for about £1,300,000 of the total decrease of approximately £1,600,000. The value of imports was estimated for the calendar year 1940 as a little in excess of £6,000,000, compared with £6,506,689 in 1939. Trade generally had been directed more to the British Empire.

HEALTH AND HOUSING

The health of the Island during 1940 was as good as in 1939 which had been marked by the lowest death rate on record. The new Alexandra Hospital of 45 beds had been opened in January, 1940, and construction of the new Port Antonio Hospital, of 120 beds, was progressing. A new out-patient and X-ray Department of the Kingston Public Hospital had been opened early in the current year. The welfare of the evacuees from Gibraltar had called for special medical and sanitary measures. Members of the medical profession everywhere had given extensive voluntary service in the examination of several thousand volunteers for military service abroad.

His Excellency reported on Poor Relief and on the progress of Housing Schemes. Progress in education and plans for the future were also outlined.

INFORMATION OFFICE AND BROADCASTING

During the year, the information Office, so far as funds had permitted, had made use of all available methods to spread knowledge regarding the war and to arouse appreciation of the issues at stake. The Office collaborated closely with the Broadcasting Station which was regarded as a most important organ of publicity. A summary of the war situation was given daily and talks on war topics were given frequently by the Information officer and others. The demand by

the public for a regular broadcast service which would enable them to hear local artistes and orchestras and other organizations had led to the institution on June 3rd, 1940, of daily programmes.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The production of most agricultural crops during 1940 had been affected by the severe storm which had occurred late in 1939. The general agricultural policy of Government, agreed upon at the beginning of the war might be briefly outlined as follows: (1) Providing an adequate supply of food for the population; (2) Preserving the main industries of the Island; (3) Encouraging the production of additional export crops; (4) Rigid inspection of agricultural produce; (5) Quarantine inspection of imported plants and animals; (6) Conservation of soil; (7) Agricultural Education; (8) Research.

MARKETING AND TRADE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

The volume of the work of the Department continued to increase. The Cornmeal Factory had commenced operations in March, 1940, and had a production capacity of approximately 140,000 half-bags of meal per annum. The Department had continued to encourage the production of vegetables through its Wholesale and Retail Sales Department. The Department had replaced individual shipments of oranges to New Zealand and bitter oranges to the United Kingdom and Canada by collective marketing. During 1940-41 the Department would be the sole supplier of all citrus to all markets on a similar basis. Government had decided that the Tobacco Scheme should be discontinued.

The Control of trade, while one of the more distasteful wartime measures, had become of increasing importance. So far, Jamaica had, by reason of a favourable geographical position, not felt the effects of war in the form of shortage of supplies. The sudden decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to cease granting import licences for bananas had created a number of problems in the banana industry, not all of which had yet been overcome.

PROGRESS OF LAND SETTLEMENT

At the beginning of the year 1940, the Department controlled 114 Land Settlement properties, including 46 Ex-Soldier Settlements. During the year 32 additional properties were acquired, bringing the total to 146.

LABOUR QUESTIONS

During 1940, a number of sporadic disputes between employers and workers had occurred, particularly in the shipping and sugar industries, mostly in connexion with the employees' demand for general wage increases. A bonus had been granted to workers in both industries and had been accepted as a temporary solution. The registration of the unemployed in the Corporate Area had been undertaken by the Kingston Employment Bureau, which had been established in April, 1940.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Taxation Increases in Jamaica -- Death of a Centenarian
Lady Doctor's Distinguished Qualifications*



BARBADOS

Mr. D. M. Hanschell has been appointed Assistant Botanist in the Department of Science and Agriculture.

Dry Conditions and the Sugar Crop. Except for one shower which fell over the greater part of the Island, the rainfall for January would have been one of the lowest on record, writes Dr. S. J. Saint in his monthly agricultural notes. The dryness of December and January has rapidly matured the cane and, undoubtedly, a poor quality juice can be expected. During January, all factories were asked to send an estimate of their crop to the Department of Agriculture, and from the returns which have been received, the crop the equivalent of 105,000 tons sugar is expected. This agrees with the figure given by Dr. Saint in January (see CIRCULAR of March 6th, page 57).

Arrowroot Growers' Association. The Chalky Mount Factory started grinding and making starch on January 20th. Last season the output was only three tons and much of this starch was of inferior quality. This year the Department of Agriculture will give more supervision in order to achieve better organization for the receipt of roots and better factory control so as to produce only a first quality starch.

BRITISH GUIANA

Captain P. E. F. Cressall. Our honorary correspondent writing on February 11th, said that news had recently been received by Mrs. Cressall, who was in British Guiana on a visit to her relatives, of the promotion of Captain P. E. F. Cressall to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in Hong Kong. Captain Cressall, who studied Law at Gray's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1923. He was appointed Magistrate in British Guiana in April, 1924, and Senior Magistrate in November, 1930. In June, 1931, he was transferred to Palestine as Senior British Magistrate and in 1936 was made President of the District Courts. Captain Cressall served in the Great War with the British West Indies Regiment in East Africa and Palestine. Mrs. Cressall, whose mother resides in the Colony, is a sister of Hon. F. J. Seaford, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. Justice Gilchrist, First Puisne Judge of Trinidad and Tobago, who was in British Guiana on leave of absence, has been appointed to act temporarily as a Puisne Judge of the British Guiana Supreme Court from February 1st until further orders. He received a warm welcome from members of the legal profession on taking his seat on the Bench.

JAMAICA

Sugar Advisory Board. At a meeting of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board (sugar industry), held on February 10th, it was decided to request the Government to authorize the Board to engage an expert with

an intimate knowledge of the sugar industry to advise the Board with a view to the collection and collation of statistics for all the estates and factories operating in Jamaica in order that the field and factory operations in the industry may be standardized, as far as possible, for purposes of wage rate assessment.

Miss Margaret Napier died, on February 25th, at her home near Mandeville, at the remarkable age of 106. Miss Napier, who was the daughter of a former Stipendiary Magistrate of Jamaica, Mr. Alexander Galbraith Napier, is survived by four sisters.

The Legislative Council, on February 4th, gave their first reading to Bills imposing tariff and excise increases and increasing the revenue from Income Tax. The Customs duties will be increased on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, on kerosene, on flour, on cotton-piece goods, motor vehicles, tyres, tubes, and lubricating oil. Excise duties on refined and unrefined oil, soap, margarine and lard substitutes will also be higher.

Storm Damage in Portland and St. Mary recently has been so extensive that it is proposed to expend a sum of £38,000 on the settlement and rehousing of persons who have thereby lost their homes and lands.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

National Day of Prayer. On Sunday, March 23rd, there were in the cathedrals, mission halls and village churches of Trinidad and Tobago large congregations, representative of all sections of the community. The Governor, Sir Hubert Young, and Lady Young attended the Chapel of a Royal Naval Air Station.

Mrs. Mildred Faulkner has been registered as a Member of the Medical Board in respect of diplomas of Member and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Bachelor of Medicine; Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Surgery of the University of London. Mrs. Faulkner is the wife of the Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Peasants' Garden Competition. Mr. R. O. Williams, Deputy Director of Agriculture, recently distributed the prizes won in the second year of the Peasants' Garden Competition of the South Trinidad Cane Farmers Association. Mr. Williams expressed his pleasure at the standard reached in the winning garden, owned by Rooplal of Esmeralda estate.

School Scholarship. Mr. Baron, engineer of Brechin Castle Estate and chairman of the Couva Branch of the Win the War Committee, has offered a scholarship at one of the Trinidad colleges to be held by a boy of the Nelson St. Boys R.C. school. The offer is due to Mr. Baron's pleasure with the acting of the boys in the play "That Hospital," written by Mr. A. R. Roberts, headmaster of the school, and performed at Couva for the benefit of the Win the War Fund.

Factory & Workshop Control

Report of Trinidad Committee

THE report of the Committee, appointed by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago to inquire into the whole question of factory and workshop control, has been issued as *Council Paper* No. 73 of 1940. The chairman of the Committee was Mr. H. G. V. Lindon, Industrial Adviser, and the other members Dr. A. Rankine, Director of Medical Services and Mr. R. S. Mackilligin, Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist. The committee found it necessary first to collate and study the scattered statutory provisions on the subject (byelaws and regulations are given in Appendices to the report) and afterwards to visit representative factories and workshops. As the committee state, Trinidad and Tobago are, primarily, agricultural islands; sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, and latterly citrus fruit being the principal products. However, during the past twenty years the mining of petroleum oil and asphalt, and the manufacture of food, clothing and other goods have developed considerably until there are now 255 factories and mechanically operated workshops, exclusive of the large sugar factories and the refineries and machine shops in the petroleum industry. The industries and trades are varied and cover a wide range, including aerated waters, boat building, building and construction, bakeries, biscuit making, boot and shoe making, breweries, chemicals, concrete products, chocolate making, cold storage, confectionery, cigarette making, coco-nut oil refineries, dressmaking, dairies, dye works, engineering (general and electrical), electricity supply, furniture manufacture, gas (liquid carbonic and oxygen), ice cream, ice, iron moulding, laundries, lime juice, match manufacture, meat shops, paper pulp, printing, quarrying, rum distilling, road making, steel barges and drums, shipping, soap making, sawmills, stone crushing, shirt and pyjama manufacture, tanneries, tiles, tobacco manufacture, tailoring, and water supply. The sizes of the factories and workshops are as varied as the industries and trades in which they are engaged and range between the employment of one or two persons in small workshops to two or three hundred in the larger and more modern factories.

After giving a summary of existing legislation and the organization for factory inspection the committee state that the general impressions obtained during their visits to factories and workshops were that most managements have had particular regard to the prevention of accidents and upon their own initiative and in co-operation with the Inspectorate of the Mines Department have provided adequate protection against moving parts of machinery, and protective equipment such as goggles, gloves and aprons. They feel, however, there is still much that could be achieved in this direction.

They found the health and sanitary conditions in large sugar factories, on the oilfields and in some of the more modern industrial establishments in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando quite satisfactory but were disappointed with the conditions in the larger group of miscellaneous factories and workshops in Port-of-Spain

and San Fernando. "The state of some of these establishments, especially in the Nelson Street district of Port-of-Spain, was such that we were struck by the utter disregard of any element of human decency shown by the landlords who seem to be content to draw rents from tenants of small workshops and contribute nothing towards even the preservation of the value of their own properties, let alone the provision of any health and sanitary facilities for their tenants and the employees engaged in these sordid and horrible little places." They state that being of the opinion that these and similar properties were a menace to public health and safety, and had a demoralizing effect upon all who live and work in their vicinity, they consulted the Housing Commissioner who had since informed them that the Nelson Street properties are now scheduled for demolition.

After pointing out defects of the past the committee discuss measures for effecting improvement in the future and conclude by formulating their recommendations which may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) The repeal of all law and regulations relating to health and safety and the prevention of accidents in factories and workshops, and the enactment of a factory and workshop Ordinance based on the appropriate sections of the United Kingdom Factory Act, 1937.

(b) The establishment of an Inspectorate of factories and workshops under the supervision of the Industrial Adviser.

(c) That a close contact be maintained between Medical Officers of Health and the Industrial Adviser in connexion with all problems affecting the health of the workers.

(d) That Factory Inspectors and all trades and industries should co-operate individually and collectively through trade organizations, where these exist, in an endeavour to promote and maintain safety-first organizations for the purpose of creating a health and safety consciousness among employers and employed, both in their mutual interest and in that of public health generally.

The Cameroons Banana Industry

In the House of Commons, on March 18th, Mr. Sorensen asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the large number of unemployed in the British Cameroons through the cessation of banana exports; that machinery existed there for the drying of bananas; and whether, in view of the British Government's assistance to the Free French Colony of the French Cameroons as well as the need for alleviating hardship in the British Cameroons, he would arrange for the export of dried bananas or for some other assistance being given.

Mr. George Hall said that the question of importing dried bananas into the United Kingdom was one on which the Secretary of State was still in consultation with the Minister of Food. In any event, however, His Majesty's Government were providing financial assistance to enable a proportion of the banana estates to be kept in cultivation and employment on them to be continued during the current year.

West Indies at Westminster

Government Fruit Policy. Bananas and Oranges

In the course of a recent speech in the House of Lords, the Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, said: "Lord Bledisloe asked me whether it was of importance to bring in bananas. My Lords, the ships have gone. Bananas came here in refrigerated ships, and those vessels have been converted for military purposes. Until these ships come back there is nothing which it lies in my power to do on the subject of bananas.

"We have decided that it is a bad thing to have a number of different kinds of fruit brought into this country, each in necessarily small quantities. The control of them, with regard to prices and supply, would be a matter of great difficulty. So we have concentrated upon oranges and we shall bring them in to the greatest possible extent."

Jamaica Constitution

Mr. David Adams, on March 13th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had expressed disapproval of the recent public declaration of the Governor of Jamaica to the effect that Dominion status was impracticable for a long time, as calculated to arrest the legitimate and commendable aspirations of this loyal people who enjoyed a large measure of self-government until 1866. Mr. George Hall replied that no disapproval of the declaration in question had been expressed. He would invite reference to the statement which he made on the preceding day with regard to the Constitution of Jamaica. (See CIRCULAR of March 20th.—ED.).

Air Mail Delays

Replying to Mr. Bartlett who, on March 12th, asked whether the delays in air mail between the United States and Great Britain were due to censorship at Bermuda. Mr. Duff Cooper, the Minister of Information, said that the delays were due to the irregular working of the air service operated between Lisbon and New York, which in turn was due to adverse weather conditions. No part of the delay was due to censorship of letters in Bermuda. The censorship authorities in Bermuda do not remove, or deal with, any mail between Great Britain and the United States. That mail was entirely censored in London, and the delay due to this cause rarely exceeded 24 hours.

Leasing Empire Bases

Mr. Stokes, on March 4th, asked the Prime Minister whether the Government intended to carry through the transfer of land in the Colonies and the completion of the terms in connection with the leasing of naval bases to the United States of America, without first referring to Parliament. The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Attlee, said he would invite attention to the reply which he gave to the first part of the Question asked by the hon. Member on December 3rd, which applied equally to questions arising out of the leasing of the areas referred to, as the leasing of any further areas for naval or military bases. Mr. Stokes then asked whether it was to be understood that the Government feel free to dispose of British Colonial possessions without referring

to Parliament and was the Lord Privy Seal aware of the genuine concern felt by the inhabitants of some of these possessions at the clandestine way in which their revised constitution has been dealt with.

Mr. Attlee said that the answer to the second part of the supplementary question was "No." In reply to the first part, he could only refer the hon. Member to the answer he had given.

Mr. Stokes then gave notice that in view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the replies he should raise the matter at the earliest possible moment.

Sugar for Beer, Chocolate and Confectionery

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Mathers on March 25th, Major Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said that the brewing industry was now rationed to 60 per cent. of its pre-war usage. This compared with a percentage allocation of 60 per cent. to the chocolate industry and 50 per cent. to the sugar confectionery industry.

Jamaica: The Case of Mr. Manley

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that, in January last, the police in Kingston entered the house of a lawyer, Mr. Manley, and seized the books of his library; and whether this action was taken on the instruction, and with the consent, of the Governor, and with what object, and for what purpose; and whether these books had yet been returned to the owner. Mr. George Hall replied: "No Sir. I am informed by the Governor of Jamaica that on no occasion has Mr. Manley's house been entered by the police, nor have any of his books been seized."

Detention of Mr. Bustamante

On March 4th Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the warrant issued by the Governor of Jamaica for the arrest of the native leader, Alexander Bustamante, stated that he was to be interned indefinitely, with a view to preventing him acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety; and whether as an offence had not been committed, he would be given a trial and not interned possibly for his lifetime. Major Dugdale, Lord of the Treasury, who replied, said that as Mr. Adams was informed on November 6th last,* A. Bustamante was detained by an order of the Governor under Defence Regulations for inflammatory utterances and he would be detained for as long as was necessary in the interests of the public security; but as he informed Mr. Strauss on February 19th,* the Governor would keep his case under review.

Trinidad Detentions

In reply to Mr. Pritt who, on March 13th, asked why the Government of Trinidad had ordered the detention of Miss Donnellan, Miss Cahill and Mr. Dudley Mahon, Mr. George Hall said that the Governor had reported that these persons had been detained as they had engaged in anti-British and anti-war propaganda calculated to diminish the war effort in Trinidad and to encourage the use of violence.

* See CIRCULARS of November 14th, 1940, and of March 6th, 1941. *Ed.*

The Observer Corps

RECENT articles in the CIRCULAR have dealt with the Home Guard, the A.R.P. and the Auxiliary Fire Service. We now turn to a body of men who are also rendering magnificent service to their country but who receive very little limelight and, indeed, are seldom mentioned in the press. These are the men of the Observer Corps, whose motto is "Forewarned is Forearmed." Thanks to them no enemy aircraft can cross our coast by day or night without being seen or heard. Their message warns our Fighter Command and the Anti-Aircraft Units to prepare what they call "the official reception" for the visitors, and sets in motion the vast and complex machinery of our defence organisations.

Like many others the men of the Observer Corps were treated with scant respect by the general public when they devoted much of their leisure, before the outbreak of war, to learning the technicalities of their work and how to become the eyes and ears of Britain's defence against air attack. One of the peculiarities of the British character is their attitude of indifference or pity towards those who, in days of peace, train themselves to help their country. Perhaps the reason is that war is not a game! The Observer Corps however were not perturbed and even before "Munich" were nearly up to the required strength and becoming highly proficient.

The control of the Corps was originally divided between the Air Ministry (operational) and the Home Office (administrative) but shortly before war broke out the Air Ministry assumed complete control of the Corps; its status remained civilian, and in matters such as compensation for injuries it is treated on the same lines as the other civilian defence services. Its officers wear a distinctive dress. The men are granted 1s. 3d. for each working hour, but some of the men elect not to take it or, if they do so, they devote it to a Spitfire or other fund. Some members do a 48 hour week, generally split up into six days of eight hours each, while others, graded as "B" or part-time members, perform lesser periods of duty up to 28 hours each week. The crew of a post work in pairs, one telephoning to headquarters the reports of his team-mate who manipulates a plotter instrument or other technical equipment. The work by day is mainly done by sight while at night the plotting is done by sound. After months of constant practice the spotters can identify every type of aircraft and their accuracy in estimating heights is reported to be "almost uncanny." Every kind and class of man is found in the ranks of the Corps but they all have one thing in common—tremendous keenness. If they lacked that they could not stand the strain, for the very nature of their duty prevents them from taking shelter no matter how wet or cold the weather. They cannot have a fire and many of the most important posts of the Corps are placed in lonely and desolate spots, far from canteens and other amenities. It was gratifying to all who know their hard and successful work to read the following message which Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, sent to them recently: "By your vigilance and faithful devotion to duty you are making an indispensable contribution to the achievements of our fighter pilots. Their victories are your victories, too."

Round the Markets

April 1st, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchangerates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
		Mar. 17th.	Mar. 31st.	
Canada	—	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	—	4.03	4.03	\$.. 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	—	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½ 78½
3½	War Loan ...	104½ 105½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	11/3 13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/9 26/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	39/- 42/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6 42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9 26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d. 1/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kera Oil Co. 3/4	3/4½ 3/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	40 44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	1½ 2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6 14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	5/9 6/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6 8/6

BALATA. Nominal, no change.

HONEY. No change. Price controlled.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed and Distilled, no change. Lime Juice. Concentrated, no demand. Raw, nominal 3/- to 3/9.

ORANGE OIL. Sweet, value about 12/6 per lb.; Bitter about 13/-.

SPICES. Pimento. Business has been done at 145/- to 150/- c.i.f. U.K. ports according to shipment. London spot unchanged. Ginger, Nutmegs and Mace. All unchanged.

Company Report

The Directors of L. Rose & Co., Ltd., at a Board Meeting held on March 28th, decided to recommend a final dividend on ordinary shares of 9d. per share, less income tax at 8s. 3.1d. in the £, making 1s. 3d. per share for the year ended December 31st, 1940. The net profit for the year, after providing £40,000 for taxation, is £40,839. Last year the figures were £22,303 and £37,279.

The forty-fourth annual general meeting is to be held at the registered office of the company, Grosvenor Road East, St. Albans, Herts, on April 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE Potentialities of Banana By-Products, banana flour and banana powder, are discussed in the March issue of *Confectionery Production*. The article deals with developments in Jamaica of which the editor says "through the courtesy of the West India Committee we are able to give some particulars."

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Gifts from the Colonies

SINCE the outbreak of war a great diversity of gifts to the Mother Country has poured across the Atlantic from all the Colonies in the British West Indian area, and the total constitutes an impressive proof of their urgent desire to assist the Empire's war effort. A large proportion of these gifts, particularly those in kind, have passed through the West India Committee's rooms and frequent references have been made to them in these columns. From time to time gifts arrive for distribution which, apart from their intrinsic value, have a special appeal to the imagination and it will not be invidious to mention two or three instances. Included in a recent sale on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund was a collection of gold coins containing many rare and interesting pieces, presented by Mr. R. G. Humphrey of British Guiana. In a letter from the Secretary of the Sale, the West India Committee was informed that one of Mr. Humphrey's coins, a fifty-dollar piece of 1852, fetched the splendid figure of £51, only £2 less than the top price paid for any lot at the Sale. His letter went on to say: "The appearance of several important lots—made so by the addition of coins belonging to Mr. Humphrey—undoubtedly attracted more prospective buyers, and so raised the prices of all the other lots. In this way his collection was of inestimable value, and no price we can give you does full justice to its real worth to the Red Cross and St. John Fund." Elsewhere in this issue there appears an article on a "treasure chest" containing gifts of silver collected in Barbados by the Voluntary War Workers Association which was sold recently with substantial benefit to the same Fund.

Last week what was described officially as "the largest single consignment of binoculars and telescopes" forwarded to the Government in response to its appeal was handed over at 40, Norfolk Street to English Boy Scouts for delivery to the Ministry of Supply. These binoculars were collected in Jamaica by the Boy Scouts of the Island in answer to Lord Derby's broadcast appeal and are valued at nearly £1,000. One pair bore the following inscription: "Jamaica Volunteer Militia Officers Prize for good shooting, presented by Captain Egerton, Staff Officer. Won by D. H. Mendez. Old Harbour, 1889." Others contained cards with good wishes for the recipient and all were obviously cherished friends of the donors. At the same time a consignment of binoculars and telescopes from Barbados was also handed over, representing the first instalment of those collected by Mr. Harold Wright from among his friends in that Colony. One of them had a note attached:

"These glasses ain't like they used to was! But they've seen a lot of dirty work at the cross-roads in 1917-18. The best of luck to you and them. Give 'er hell when you get the chance."

These and all other gifts have been much appreciated by their recipients and that fact will continue to inspire the Voluntary Organizations and private individuals throughout the Colonies in the splendid work they are doing for the Empire.

Voices Across the Sea

LORD MOYNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inaugurated the B.B.C.'s Newsletter Service to the West Indies in a broadcast given on April 5th. "The war," he said, "is bringing the people of the Empire into a greater unity of purpose than ever before, and many of us, with interests on both sides, will profit by this opportunity of speaking with our own voices to our friends across the Atlantic."

The ancient Greek City State conformed to the early conception of a true democracy, because matters of importance could be discussed by the whole people assembled in the Agora. In later times, a democracy on this model became impossible for, with the growth of the State beyond the confines of a single city, it became inevitable that the conduct of affairs should be left to a few representatives of the people—a form of delegated democracy of which the British Parliamentary System has proved, in practice, to be the highest development. The size of modern States still makes a general discussion of all matters by a whole people in one assembly impracticable, but broadcasting is making it possible, as never before since the days of ancient Greece, for a whole nation to be addressed by its leaders. Broadcasting is a means by which it is possible to attain even greater unity in the British Empire, and a medium such as The Newsletter Service to the West Indies, whereby men from those Colonies serving in H.M. Forces in this country may speak to their families and friends at home gives a personal quality to this unity, which is of immeasurable value. It is no small matter for those far away from the scene of the present conflict to be enabled to hear the authentic voice of the leaders of the fight being waged for liberty, and of those of their own kith and kin who have gone from amongst them to risk everything in the same great cause. Assistance in broadcasting arrangements is regarded by the West India Committee as being by no means the least valuable service to the British West Indies which it is being privileged to render during the present war.

From a Londoner's Notebook

SINCE it was known that the vast figures of war expenditure were still mounting, and had already passed £12,000,000 a day, there was much speculation in London on the question where the Chancellor of the Exchequer would turn for fresh sources of revenue to sustain his second Budget. All the forecasts of ingenious new devices were falsified. Sir Kingsley Wood decided to take the boldest and simplest course; he left all other taxes as they were, and asked the House of Commons to raise the standard rate of income-tax from 8s. 6d. to 10s. in the pound. At the same time most of the allowances were reduced, and the exemption limit so lowered as to bring in another 2,000,000 wage earners as payers of income tax.

* * *

It has been generally agreed that this means of spreading the burden of the war upon the shoulders of the whole nation is the fairest that can be devised. It is accompanied by the partial adoption of a new financial principle, which from the outset of the war has been persistently recommended to the Treasury and the people by Mr. J. M. Keynes, the most famous of our professors of political economy. A part of the money taken in taxation—it varies from nearly the whole of the tax on the smallest incomes to a maximum of £65 on the largest—will be treated as compulsory savings, and credited to the taxpayer in the Post Office Savings Bank after the war. The object of this provision is to withdraw spending power from the market at a time when it could only be exercised by drawing upon a much diminished supply of goods, and so depleting the war resources of the nation, and to release it later on when goods to be purchased are once more plentiful. It has a further motive in the domain of social reform; for it tries to insure that in post-war England the largest possible number of people shall be possessed of some small capital, not only in the official credit itself, but in the additional savings for which it is hoped that this may become the nucleus.

* * *

The new Budget draws attention once more to the prodigious redistribution of wealth that is being caused by the war. With income-tax and surtax combined, the multi-millionaire may find himself left with only sixpence out of every pound of his nominal income, and when he spends that sixpence probably about 1½d. will find its way back to the Exchequer in some form of indirect taxation. To be able to spend £5,000 a year a man must now have a gross income of £66,000. Although for the less wealthy the full rigour of the 10s. tax is tempered by allowances, even quite moderate earned incomes will be reduced by at least a third; while the labourer on 45s. a week will have 2s. deducted—though he will get most of it back after the war. With Excess Profits Tax still standing at 100 per cent.—although a fifth of it is now to be converted into compulsory savings for reconstruction, the scandal of the great war-fortunes of the 1914-18 profiteers is not likely to be repeated.

On Saturday, April 19th, the young women throughout the country who were born in 1920 are to register their names for war service. It is the first step towards compulsory mobilization of woman-power for which the Government have long possessed the legal powers. The power of conscription, however, is still being held in reserve, and the object of the present registration is rather to obtain a clear record of what every woman and girl in the successive age-classes is doing, and, where she is not yet contributing adequately to the war-effort, to attempt, at first by persuasion, to guide her in the way she should go. Later on it may be necessary to exert compulsion on the small minority who continue to evade their duty; but they are very few. Indeed, hitherto, the difficulty has been rather to find adequate war work for the hosts of young women who have been eager to serve their country.

* * *

But the situation is now changing rapidly. In the early stages of the war we were still very poorly equipped with the great factories necessary for the manufacture of munitions on the scale required by this war. Now they are built, and rapidly coming into production, so that the demand for women's labour in them is expanding every day. Secondly, the calling up of men for the fighting services is approaching completion, and women are required, both to fill the innumerable gaps they have left in civil life, and to take over in the services themselves every non-combatant job that is within their powers, so as to set free men for the actual fighting line.

* * *

In deserved recognition of their increased responsibilities, the women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force have just been given full status as members of the Army and the Air Force respectively. The khaki and blue of the two services have long been conspicuous in the London streets; the darker blue of the Women's Royal Naval Service is mostly to be seen in the dockyard towns. But women in uniform have become familiar in many other capacities—in the many branches of nursing for instance, and in the fire brigade. Of late they have appeared increasingly as conductresses on the London buses. In the coming months we shall see more and more of them in places that we have been accustomed to think of as reserved for men.

* * *

The enemy has struck us some heavy blows to counteract the allied successes, of which I wrote a fortnight ago. It is more important than ever to bring the whole eastern war into a single focus. Though the enemy's first mechanized onrush has, as was expected, swept far into the territory of both our Balkan allies, the main stand of the Greek and British armies has not yet been made, while the Jugo-slavs from their mountain fastnesses are capable of a formidable resistance. For a long time we may be on the defensive here; but we are draining Hitler's strength all the time.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

"Architecture aims at eternity."

CHRISTOPHER WREN

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Secretary :

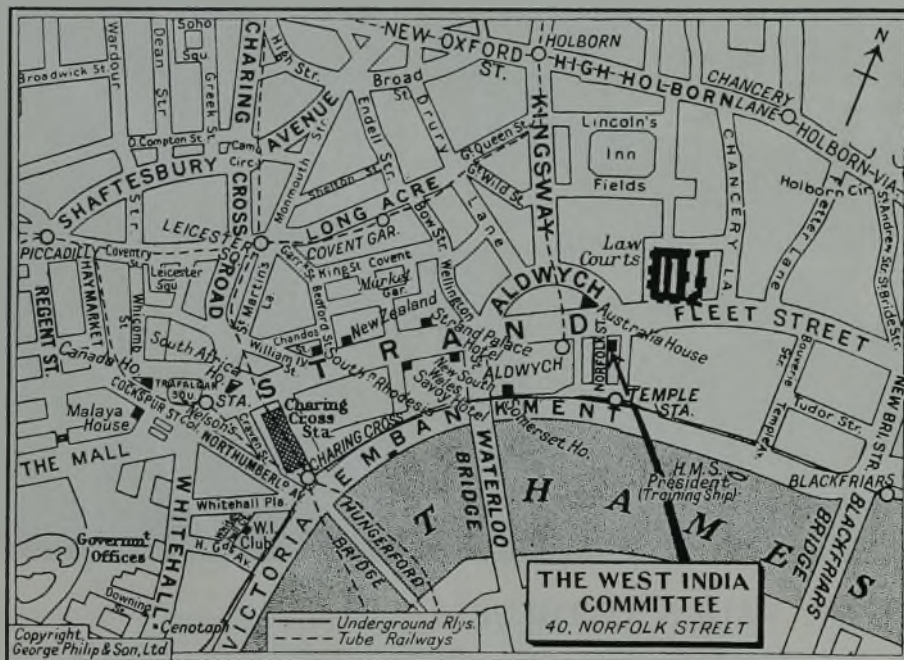
EDWARD J. KING, M.C.
Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary :

THOMAS SOUNESS.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, which was established about 1750, and Incorporated by Royal Charter of King Edward VII in 1904, is an association of British Subjects and Firms interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Its main object is to promote the interests of such industries and trade and thus to increase the general welfare of those Colonies.



Members of the West India Committee have, at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, a large room, where they may conduct their correspondence, meet friends and read the West Indian newspapers, official gazettes, and London market reports.

In addition, there is a well stocked library of books relating to the West Indies, which to quote Dr. Lowell Ragatz of Washington University is "without question the finest in the world for any one interested in the Antilles."

The West Indies and The War

BAHAMAS

£24,000 for Fighters. The War Committee has cabled £1,000 to London towards the purchase of fighter planes, making a total subscription of £24,000.

BERMUDA

"Bullets Unlimited," a fund started in the Colony last year has given another £800 for the purchase of 100,000 rounds of ammunition. This is the second sum of £800 raised by the fund, which it is hoped will collect enough money to buy one million rounds of ammunition.

War Savings Certificates.

The people of Bermuda are following the example of millions of people in the United Kingdom by contributing to the war effort with the purchase of Savings Certificates. An issue of £200,000 worth of Savings Certificates at 15s. each has been made under the Savings Certificate Act 1941, which has recently been passed. The proceeds are, the Colonial Office states, to be lent to His Majesty's Government for 15 years.

BRITISH GUIANA

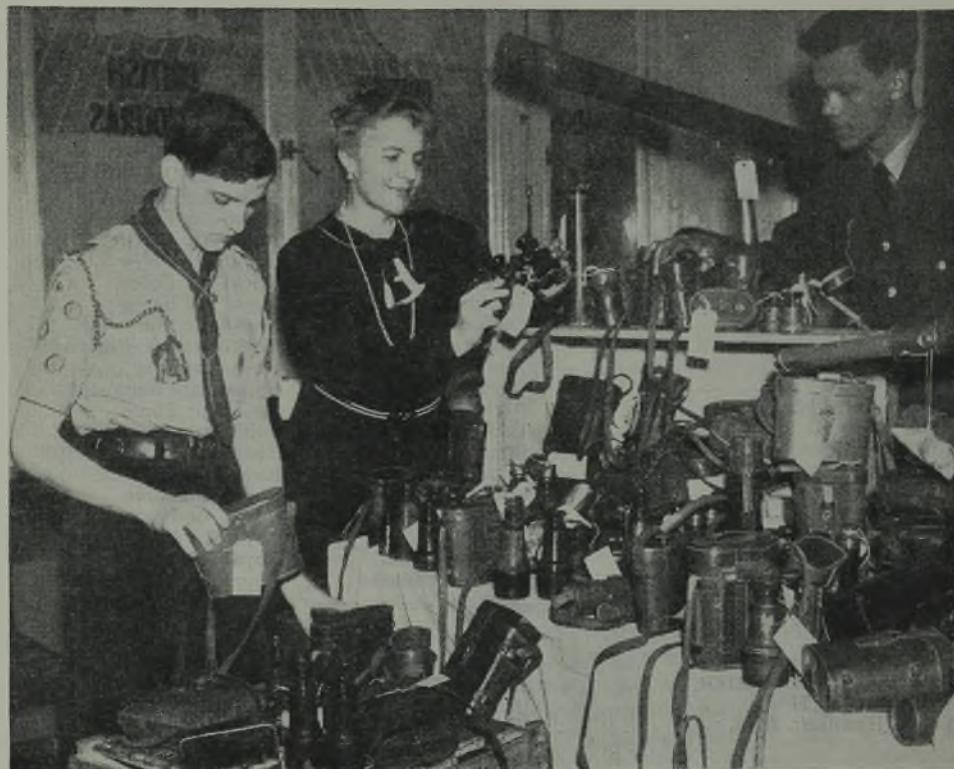
Red Cross and Mobile Canteen. In the CIRCULAR of January 9th the contributions from the Red Cross Committee were reported to have reached £7,500. On April 1st the Colonial Office stated that the Committee had paid a further £1,000 to the British Red Cross Society, and £500 to the Mobile Canteen Fund.

JAMAICA

Efficiency Medals have been awarded to volunteers serving in the various units in the Local Forces.

The Governor on the War Effort. Sir Arthur Richards in his address to the Legislative Council at the opening of the Spring Session, summarized the Colony's war effort and stated that since the commencement of the war the sum of no less than £149,470 had been collected. Shipments of grapefruit, oranges, rum, coffee, etc., to the value of £51,109 had been made to the troops overseas and in addition garments, knitted comforts, tobacco, and Jamaican preserves to the value of £2,949 and binoculars to the value of £700 had been sent. One hundred and ten persons, educationally qualified for acceptance, had applied locally to join the R.A.F. and already the first

batch had been sent to England. In addition, a not inconsiderable number of young men had gone over on their own to join one or other of the three Fighting Services. His Excellency said it should also be remembered that the Local Forces were fulfilling a definite rôle in Imperial Defence. Fifty-nine skilled mechanics had left early this year to work in Munition Factories; more would follow. He concluded by



BINOCULARS FROM JAMAICA AND BARBADOS

Lady Davson, Chairman of the Ladies Committee, and A.C./2 Bertram E. Burrowes, a former Jamaica Boy Scout, with one of the English Scouts who received the gifts for delivery to the Ministry of Supply. (See also page 85).

saying that he considered this a creditable record and expressed his thanks to all who had contributed to and assisted in this patriotic effort.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Appeal for Air Raid Victims. Lady Young, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Trinidad Guardian*, appeals for continued support of the War Relief Subcommittee of the Win the War Association. When she visited one of the packing depots of the British War Relief Committee in New York she was told that an urgent demand had been made for boots and shoes of large sizes, and "of course stout quality." She learnt also that in addition to clothing, articles such as second-hand cases of surgical instruments, useful drugs and patent foods were particularly welcomed.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twelfth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
BOURNE, IAN D. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BRINKWORTH, FRANK EDGAR	Jamaica	Welsh Guards ...	Guardsman
BROOKE, FRANK S.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CLARE, ERIC	Jamaica	Manchester Regiment ...	Corporal
COLLIS, P. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DUFF, K. O. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FOOTE, R. E. H. ...	Antigua	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GIBB, J. C. MCE. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Squadron-Leader
GOODHEW, J. E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
GREY-WILSON, VYVYAN ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftman
GRIFFITHS, ALAN M. ...	Barbados	Royal Canadian Regiment	Private
HARTY, RICHARD ...	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Sub-Lieut.
HENRIQUES, E. E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HENRIQUES, KENNETH C.	Jamaica	Somerset Light Infantry	Private
HENDRY, ANTHONY SCOTT	Jamaica	Essex Regiment...	Corporal
HILLOCKS, J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
JONES, G. S. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftman
KIEFFER, D. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Leading Aircraftman
KING, CHARLES PARNELL	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LENAGAN, J. D. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LEWIS, MILTON CLYDE	Barbados	Royal Air Force V.R. ...	A.C./2
LONGE, DESMOND E.	Jamaica	Royal Norfolk Regiment	Lieutenant
MCNEILE, E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
MILES, W. H. ...	Jamaica	Dorsetshire Regiment ...	Major
MILLER, B. F. H. ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MOSS, ALAN F. ...	Trinidad	Gold Coast Regiment ...	2nd Lieutenant
MORTIMER, PHILIP R. T.	Jamaica	Kings Royal Rifle Corps	2nd Lieutenant
MOULTON-BARRETT, E. R.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Captain
NUGENT, Miss M. M. ...	Antigua	Royal Air Force	Nursing Sister
O'GLIVIE, A. G. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PHILLIPS, G. H. ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flying Officer
ROSTANT, J. K. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SCHNARR, WILLIAM K. ...	British Honduras	Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain
SMITH, E. E. ...	Jamaica	Devonshire Regiment ...	Private
TEMPANY, H. A. ...	Jamaica	Middlesex Regiment	2nd Lieut.
VERLEY, ERIC ...	Jamaica	King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry	Corporal
TOWNEND, PETER VINCENT	Jamaica	Queen's Royal Regiment	2nd Lieutenant
WELSH, CLAUDE WILLIAM	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
WHEELER, W. H. ...	British Guiana	Coldstream Guards	Guardsman
WORM, HERBERT E. S. ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

Red Cross and St. John Fund

During the first eighteen months of the war, completed on February 28th of this year, the total contributions to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund amounted to £4,997,678. When the half-yearly meeting of the Appeal Executive Committee was held at St. James's Palace on March 20th, Lord Iliffe, the Chairman of the Committee, reported that the total, to the date of the meeting, had risen to £5,113,790. Expenditure by the War Organization had, however, accounted for four-fifths of the amount received, and satisfactory as the progress of the Appeal had been, more money was urgently needed to enable the War Organization to continue to meet the demands made upon it. "A further £2,000,000 must be collected before the end of September." Lord Iliffe said that the five main appeals were doing well; they were the Penny-a-Week Fund, the Agriculture Fund, Flag Day Collection, Overseas Collections and the Red Cross Gift Sales.

"The Red Cross in Action"

The Red Cross and St. John War Organization film, "The Red Cross in Action," has been included during this month in the programmes of many of the Odeon cinemas throughout England and Wales. In order to give this film the widest possible publicity the Ministry of Information is issuing a print to each of its Regional film officers for use on their travelling projectors.

The War Organization has announced that there are also copies of the film in the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Information. Applications for the loan of the film from individuals or organizations having a projector, or able to arrange for the use of a projector, should be made to Mr. W. Farr, Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7. The film is available in either 35 mm. sound, or 16 mm. sound. The Central Film Library cannot lend the film to public cinemas.

Sacrifices to Secure Freedom

The Chancellor's Budget Speech

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opening the Budget, on April 7th, said it was usual to begin with a statement on the expenditure and revenue of the past year. He thought, however, that under present conditions it would be of greater service first to take a wide survey of our financial policy in relation to the war and indicate some of the major problems with which we had to deal. The financial front since the beginning of the war had, he said, stood firm and strong. A very important section of that front was what he would call its international section. At the outset of the war we took immediate steps to mobilise our resources of international purchasing power. United States and other foreign securities held by British residents were registered, and thereafter gradually requisitioned. Foreign exchange dealings were controlled, and an effective system of exchange control was gradually evolved. At the same time steps were taken to maintain and stimulate our exports in face of the difficulties arising from war conditions, while non-essential imports were drastically cut down. The object of these various measures was to husband our reserves of international purchasing power and to ensure that they were only used for essential war purposes, and they had certainly been successful.

In this vital section Sir Kingsley said we had gone far beyond anything attempted in the last war, and events had shown how necessary it was to take these measures. The greater mechanisation of modern warfare made it necessary for us to import war materials and supplies on a large scale from overseas, a scale which had been greatly increased by the events of last summer, culminating in the collapse of France. This had meant a very heavy drain upon our resources of gold and dollars, but our system of exchange control, and the mobilization of dollar securities had enabled us to meet that drain, and we now had the assurance, by reason of the great contribution that America was making through the Lease and Lend Act, that no difficulty in financing purchases from the United States would hamper the full development of our fighting strength.

The financial methods adopted would enable us, the Chancellor said, to avoid the evils encountered after 1918 of starting the period of post-war expansion recovery with a rate of interest which in the long run was so embarrassing and even crushing to the borrower.

After indicating some of the satisfactory features of the present situation Sir Kingsley said that many of the difficulties inherent in the most expensive war in history could not be solved purely by financial means. They must be attacked on other fronts, as for example by rationing, control of prices and raw materials, the direction of labour, limitation of supplies, requisitioning factories and by concentration of industry. The Chancellor reviewed certain financial features of 1940-41 which showed that towards the total expenditure of

£3,884,000,000 we had received a total revenue of £1,409,000,000, leaving a deficiency of £2,475,000,000 which had to be met by other means.

After dealing in detail with the financial proposals for 1941-42 the Chancellor concluded his speech with the words: "My immediate task is finished. In time of war the various Departments associated with the war effort take, and ought to take, all that is required to enable us successfully to prosecute the war. The task of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, therefore, determined by circumstances largely outside his control. What he must strive to do is first, to deal adequately with the financial problem presented to him and, secondly, to distribute with all possible justice the weight of the resulting burden. That I have endeavoured to do. The increases in taxation are indeed heavy, but a weak and insufficient Budget would not lighten the burdens of our citizens. On the contrary, it would increase them. With the enhanced yield of previously existing taxes I shall be raising altogether in a full year £1,860,000,000. That is £500,000,000 more in tax revenue than was collected last year, and nearly £1,000,000,000 more than in the last pre-war financial year. Moreover, of the net expenditure to be financed from domestic loans and taxations, I shall be raising this year practically half by taxation.

"I would claim that here an endeavour has been made, with fairness of purpose and with forethought, to apportion equitably the load we are willing to carry. Moreover, wherever possible I have tempered the full rigour of my proposals not only to ease present conditions, as with the extension of the policy of restricting increase in prices to a minimum, but also, with the arrangements for post-war repayments to meet the trials and difficulties after the war. Certainly here the whole world will see still further and tangible evidence of our firm resolve to leave nothing undone to achieve victory, whatever the cost. We make these further sacrifices, not on our own account alone, but because of our steadfast belief and hope that out of the evil and misery of war we shall emerge strong and able to join with others in helping to secure freedom and happiness for those who to-day suffer so hardly and cruelly at the hands of the oppressor."

Income Tax in Jamaica will now be payable on incomes of over £200 instead of £250, but increased allowances are made for wives and first children and these allowances will be made on all incomes. Limited companies and other non-individuals (except building societies) are to pay tax at a flat rate of 6s. on the whole income. Building societies are to pay tax at a flat rate of 3s. on the whole income. A Sur-Tax on all incomes above £2,000 is introduced. It is estimated that the new rates will produce £475,000 in the fiscal year 1941-42.

Treasure Chest from Barbados

THE popular conception of the West Indies as a region of piracy and romance was vividly conjured up when a large and heavy case which was borne some little time ago into the Committee's rooms proved, on being opened, to be full of silver. This particular treasure chest, however, was not the accumulated wealth of some modern Sir Henry Morgan; it was the result of a collection of old silver made by the Voluntary War Workers' Association of Barbados and sent as a contribution (which subsequently realized nearly £130) to the Red Cross and St. John Fund. The contents of the case did not altogether belie the first impression which it had created. There were ancient Spanish and English coins which may well have jangled in piratical breeches pockets and paid for rum in the taverns of Port Royal or Cartagena. There were remains of Georgian silverware which must have graced the mahogany tables of eighteenth-century Barbadian sugar planters and there were a thousand and one other objects of silver each conjuring up a picture of some aspect of the life of the people of Barbados.

As it was believed that many of these objects would have a greater value if sold separately than if melted down, the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths were good enough to ask one of their four wardens to examine the silver. Certain articles were set aside to be sold separately, on his advice, as being of special interest and value. They included such items as small snuff-boxes or vinaigrettes, old wine labels (one of which bore the rare inscription "Malmsey") and a wine strainer which must have done duty for many a fine brew of Planters' Punch.

Even more significant of the sacrifice involved to many people of more modest means were the bangles and less expensive jewelry which must have been such precious possessions of past Barbadians. All these gifts are eloquent of their generosity and loyalty. In the words of the quotation from "Two Gentlemen of Verona" engraved upon an old silver bracclet which formed part of this collection: "Dumb jewels in their silent kind more than quick words do move."

Cocoa Association of London

As it was felt that many members of the Cocoa Association of London would welcome the opportunity of meeting together, the Board decided to hold a lunch on Friday, April 4th. Mr. R. E. Hurlston, Chairman of the Association, presided over a gathering of some 120 members and their friends at the Holborn Restaurant. Brief speeches were made by the Chairman, Major the Hon. L. H. Cripps, Mr. A. Critchley, M.P., and Mr. Frank E. Fehr. Amongst others present were Mr. E. Melville of the Colonial Office, Mr. W. W. Pigott, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. E. Crum Ewing, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and his son Lt. John Freeman, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. Chas. Howe and Mr. I. Saunders.

Sir Edward Stubbs

Sir Edward Stubbs has notified the West India Committee that he regrets he cannot attend meetings of the Executive at present. He was recently appointed Chairman of one of the six Appellate Tribunals set up by the Government to deal with appeals by Conscientious Objectors against decisions of the local Tribunals in succession to the late Sir Philip Macdonell, Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, 1927-1930, and his duties necessitate his residing in the North of England.

The Value of Tradition

Following the hoisting of the United States flag on Goat Island, part of the area leased by Britain to the United States as a naval base, *The Jamaica Gleaner* stated in the course of a leading article:

"Any defence of the island by the United States of America will be to our Imperial and insular advantage.

"It is therefore, not as a foreign nation, but as one aligned by blood and tradition, by speech and by social and political aspirations, to England that we Jamaicans look upon the United States of America to-day.

"Friendship, co-operation, the mix-up of American and British affairs in certain respects for beneficial and benign purposes and ends, are symbolised by the hoisting of the American flag at Portland Bight."

Education in the Colonies

Mr. Wedgwood, on March 20th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the need for the teaching of the virtues of liberty and democracy, he contemplated taking steps to get such education into the schools in the Colonies; and whether he would consult the education authorities in the Colonies and the Ministry of Information in the matter, and consider combining such instruction with the teaching of the English tongue. Mr. George Hall replied: "The Colonial peoples vary greatly in race, language, traditions and civilization: and their educational systems must be framed with regard to these differences. But the virtues of liberty and democracy are fundamental conceptions which must underlie all British systems of education: and I assure my right hon. Friend that the atmosphere of instruction in the Colonies is infused with these ideas. The teaching of the English language is fostered as a general policy and is itself designed to unlock for the Colonial peoples, through the teaching of literature and history, the storehouse of those political ideas which are part and parcel of the British heritage. While, therefore, I entirely agree with the spirit of my right hon. Friend's inquiry, I feel that there is no need to take the specific steps which he indicates when the whole course of day-to-day administration in this sphere is set in the direction which he desires."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SWEET tongue hide bad heart."

* * *
CADET G. ERIC PAYNE, of Jamaica, has received a Commission in the Royal Artillery.

* * *
DR. THE HON. J. B. SINGH has been re-elected President of the British Guiana East Indian Association.

* * *
THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday, May 6th, at 4.30 p.m.

* * *
AN appeal to the public to make more use of honey as a regular article of diet has been made by Mr. E. J. Wortley, the Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago.

* * *
MR. E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT, senior partner of Cassleton Elliott and Co., has been appointed a director of Trinidad Sugar Estates. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

* * *
THE Hon. S. A. R. McKinty, Attorney-General British Honduras, has been appointed Crown Counsel, Nigeria, and not a Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, as was, by a slip, reported in the CIRCULAR of March 21st.

* * *
MR. C. R. STOLLMEYER, Trade Commissioner in Canada for the British West Indies (Eastern Group), was, it was announced early in March, expected to be leaving Montreal shortly for a tour of the West Indian Colonies of his Group.

* * *
SINCE the article on The Observer Corps, which appeared in our last issue was written, His Majesty the King has, in recognition of its valuable services, been pleased to command that the body shall henceforth be known as The Royal Observer Corps.

* * *
THE Colonial Office announces that loans made by British Colonies to the Treasury, during the month of March, amounted to the total of £681,119 9s. 7d. Nearly all of them were free of interest. Bermuda contributed £100,000. Jamaica also made a generous contribution.

* * *
IN 1938 and 1939 a review of the Colonial Empire was circulated with the Colonial Estimates previous to their discussion in Parliament. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies recently stated in the House that in view of wartime difficulties the preparation and publication of such a report could not be undertaken at present.

* * *
THE Annual Report for 1939/40 of the Institute of Historical Research just received describes the activities

of the Institute which it has been possible to maintain under wartime conditions. Amongst the enquiries mentioned as dealt with during the period under review are: Particulars of the personnel of General Desborough's expedition to the West Indies, 1654, and the history of the Scarlett family.

* * *
SUGAR on hand in Java on January 1st, amounted to 918,310 long tons, an increase of 451,951 tons, compared with stocks at the same date last year according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. The increase is due primarily to the falling off in exports. Sugar production during 1940 was 1,578,287 tons, or 27,825 tons more than in 1939. For the 1941 season, a crop of around 1,720,000 tons is indicated.

* * *
MR. STUART ALLEN, recently appointed United States Consul for British Guiana, has arrived in the Colony and taken up his duties. He was accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their four-year-old son. Mr. Allen last served at Lyons in occupied France which he left in October last year in the ordinary course of changes among Consular representatives. There was then a scarcity of certain foodstuffs and rationing was in operation.

* * *
MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE, who has retired on grounds of health from his appointment as Solicitor-General of Nigeria which he held from 1936, has been appointed Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in succession to the late Sir John Harris.

* * *
Mr. Greenidge (who is a member of the West India Committee) is a Barbadian and began his Colonial Service in Barbados as Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal of that Colony. He was subsequently Magistrate of Port-of-Spain and Solicitor-General and a member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad. In the latter connexion it will be remembered that he introduced the Divorce Bill in the Assembly. He was afterwards Chief Justice of British Honduras and took part in schemes for the agricultural development of that Colony.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, from January 1st to August 31st, 1941, summarizes the latest information received by The West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, January 1st to August 31st, 1941

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	64,200	British Guiana	81,629
Jamaica	129,040	British Honduras	300
Trinidad	105,995		
Leeward Islands	57,000	Total	447,349
Windward Islands	9,185		

An additional 25,900 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

The Late Mr. John Bromley

A.A. writes: The memoir of Mr. John Bromley in the CIRCULAR of March 20th, and especially the concluding paragraph, will be much appreciated by his many friends in St. Kitts—to which island he was so devoted—and at home. There remains only one item of his many activities to be recorded—his genealogical work in recognition of which he was elected a member of the Genealogical Society some years ago. With infinite patience he copied all the St. Kitts' parish registers and the entries were subsequently published in *Caribbeana*, until Mr. Vere Oliver's magazine ceased to appear during the last war, after which the remainder were deposited at the British Museum. Lists were also presented to the West India Committee. When last in St. Kitts, John Bromley carried on his work at Fountain, the "great house" which occupies the site and incorporates some of the remains of La Fontaine, de Poincy's beautiful chateau referred to, by coincidence, in the same number of the CIRCULAR.* The house is now the property of Mrs. Bromley's niece, the widow of Reginald Berkeley, playwright and author. In those historic surroundings John Bromley was in his element. Though he only became a "Kittifonian" by his marriage he made a close study of the history and traditions of St. Kitts about which he knew all there was to be known. He will be sadly missed.

Mr. Philip C. Yorke, of the Athenaeum Club, has also written to recall that his transcription of the parish registers of St. Kitts, was a laborious work of great value, since the MSS were in a perishing condition. Also that he worked on the St. Kitts records in the Registrar's office and extracted much interesting data therefrom. Mr. Bromley had, he said, the historian's zest for accuracy and for discovery. The cessation of his work would be regretted, and he himself as a willing and generous helper and a good friend.

Food Control in Jamaica

Sir Arthur Richards in his address to the Legislative Council of Jamaica, of which a summary was given in our issue of April 3rd, stated that the system of importing essential foodstuffs through Government had been developed during the past year, and that the Food Control Distribution Division under the capable management of Mr. D. J. Verity and his staff had handled foodstuffs of a total value approaching £400,000 during the first year of the war. He said that he would like to record his appreciation of the voluntary services given by Messrs. Verity and Bloomfield to this important work, the result of which had been a saving in cost of foodstuffs to the consumer of some tens of thousands of pounds.

Excise Duty on Sugar. An Ordinance, No. 1 of 1941, was passed on February 4th, to impose an excise duty of £3 13s. 4d. per ton upon all sugar produced or manufactured in St. Lucia, provided that any sugar exported shall be exempt from the duty.

* In the review of *French Pioneers in the West Indies*, on page 70. Ed. W.I.C.C.

Obituary

MR. KEITH DE ROUX

It is with great regret that we have learnt of the death, on March 19th, of Mr. Keith de Roux, J.P., of Carton, Claremont, St. Ann, Jamaica, a life member of The West India Committee. Mr. de Roux, who was the second son of Mr. Storcks de Roux, of May Pen, was well known as an accomplished polo player. He is survived by his wife and one daughter to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

MR. S. B. H. BRAVO.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death, on February 13th, at his home in St. Andrew, Jamaica, of Mr. Samuel Barrett Hylton Bravo, a member of the West India Committee. Mr. Bravo, who was in his 64th year, was a highly respected magistrate and was well-known in Jamaica for his interest in art and music. Mr. Bravo is survived by his wife and one son to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Cultivate the Tropical Garden

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is the subject of an interesting article, entitled *The Foundations of Tropical Agriculture*, by Professor C. W. Wardlaw, in *Nature* of March 8th. Dr. Wardlaw who was appointed last year to the Barker Chair of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester University was formerly Pathologist and Officer-in-charge of the Low Temperature Research Station at the College. Dr. Wardlaw after describing the work of the College says so its good name is being spread abroad, not merely as a scientific adjunct to local aspects of Tropical Agriculture, but also as a centre of teaching and research where sincerity of scholarship, integrity of purpose, and a realistic vision for the future, must inevitably play a profoundly important part in aiding humanity in a great practical need—to cultivate its tropical garden.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions announced by the Colonial Office include the following:—

Jamaica

COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE

BROWNING, L. R. P. (3rd class Inspector), 2nd class Inspector.
 DRAKE, T. N. (2nd class Inspector), 1st class Inspector.
 HARPER, A. B. (3rd class Inspector), 2nd class Inspector.
 HIGGINS, S. V. (3rd class Inspector), 2nd class Inspector.
 LANGDON, A. G. (Sub-Inspector), 3rd class Inspector.
 MONRO, J. L. (Sub-Inspector), 3rd class Inspector.
 NEISH, D. G. (3rd class Inspector), 2nd class Inspector.
 O'TOOLE, G. (2nd class Inspector), 1st class Inspector.
 SMITH, C. A. (2nd class Inspector), 1st class Inspector.

Leeward Islands

WIGLEY, F. S. (Assistant Superintendent), Superintendent.

COLONIAL SURVEY SERVICE

QUINTON, Major F. J. (Surveyor), Deputy Director of Surveys, Jamaica.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Strengthening Inter-Colonial Ties—Co-ordinating Agricultural Research
Control of the Cotton Pink Boll worm



BARBADOS

Control of Cotton Pests. Picking commenced during January. The very dry weather of December and January has reduced the yield as of sugar or any other crop. The outstanding facts, however, are, Dr. Saint says, that this year the cotton defoliator has been controlled, and that pink boll worm has not yet put in an appearance, thus proving once again that this pest can be controlled if the close season and cleaning up of fields and burning all refuse are properly carried out. Other facts are that repeated or continuous use of Paris green and lime damages the plants, whereas lead arsenate spraying does not and that the use of an inadequate number of sprayers to produce adequate results actually increases costs per acre.

BRITISH GUIANA

Use of the Colonization Reserve. When dealing with the apparent deficit of \$427,000 in the draft Estimates for 1941 (see CIRCULAR of February 20th, page 44) the Governor said that the only fund on which the Colony could draw was the Colonization reserve of \$400,000, which it was scarcely conceivable would be required under present circumstances. An Ordinance, No. 29 of 1940, has since been passed authorising the Colonial Treasurer to transfer, on January 1st, 1941, the investments forming the reserve to the General Revenue Account of the Colony.

JAMAICA

Preservation of Fauna. A Standing Committee, of which Mr. W. H. Edwards, Government Entomologist, is chairman and Mr. C. B. Lewis, Curator of the Museum of the Institute of Jamaica, secretary, has been appointed to advise the Government of Jamaica on the preservation of the wild life of the Island. At its first meeting, the Committee discussed the revision of the Birds and Fish Protection Laws and of the Schedule of Protected Birds. Special urgency is given to the problem by the fact that the clearing of land leased to the United States involves the destruction of the remains of the virgin forests of Jamaica which contain many rare species. The threatened extermination of the iguana, now only found in a wild state on Goat Island (part of the leased area) has given rise to special concern.

The House of Myers, well known throughout the West Indies as a leading firm of wholesale merchants, and to a far larger public for its association with the Jamaica rum trade, is the subject of an article in the latest issue of *Planters' Punch*.

ST. LUCIA

Excise Duty on Sugar. An Ordinance, No. 1 of 1941, was passed on February 4th, to impose an excise duty of £3 13s. 4d. per ton upon all sugar produced or

manufactured in the Colony, provided that any sugar exported shall be exempt from the duty.

Increased Customs Duties on Sugar. On the same date the Legislative Council passed a Resolution altering the Customs duties on sugar, molasses and syrup to the following rates:—

	British	
	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
SUGAR :		
Refined ...	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.	12s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Unrefined ...	5s. 6d. per 100 lb.	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.
MOLASSES & SYRUP :		
Vacuum Pan ...	1d. per gall.	2d. per gall.
Other kinds ...	3d. per gall.	5d. per gall.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Cost of Living Enquiry. The services of Mr. F. A. Norman, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, have been placed at the disposal of the Government to conduct an enquiry into the basis of the official cost of living index figures which the Government have been desirous, for some time, of making.

Governor of Barbados opens Exhibition. The Agricultural Exhibition held in Port-of-Spain at the end of February was opened by the Governor of Barbados to whom Mr. Harold Robinson, the President, extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Agricultural Society of the Colony which has for many years organized these useful exhibitions. Sir John Waddington said that like Sir Hubert Young, the Governor of Trinidad, who aimed consistently at the strengthening of inter-colonial ties, he had been glad to accept the invitation because he wished to do anything that could bind the Colonies closer together.

Centralized Agricultural Research. Sir John stressed the necessity of centralising agricultural research work in the West Indies. A notable example was seen in the splendid work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture which he trusted would be expanded. The Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados afforded another example of centralized research which had yielded results of great value throughout the West Indies.

Stock Breeding. Sir John pointed out that stock breeding was a branch of research which had received insufficient attention in the West Indies, though the Trinidad Department of Agriculture had given a lead at its splendid Government Farm. He was also glad to note the quality and condition of the stock exhibited by the peasantry of Tobago. He hoped that with a view to the development of mixed farming a sound scheme would be evolved for the establishment of breeding centres in the West Indies. In this and other directions he looked forward to a development of agricultural research, each Colony playing the part for which it was best fitted, under the co-ordinating influence of the Imperial College.

British Guiana

Drainage and Irrigation Board

OUR Honorary correspondent wrote from Georgetown on December 18th*: "There has recently been under consideration by the Legislative Council a Bill to establish a Central Drainage and Irrigation Board which will replace all the existing Drainage Boards, and will exercise all the powers previously vested in those Boards. Under an Ordinance passed in 1927 a number of Drainage and Irrigation areas were established from 1928 onwards. By 1938 the majority of these areas were believed to be bankrupt, and a Committee, of which Hon. F. J. Seaford was chairman, was appointed to examine and report on the whole position. This Committee duly reported, and its recommendations were accepted by the Legislative Council with certain modifications and amplifications by a Resolution passed on August 21st, 1940. The present Bill is to give effect to that Resolution.

"The Bill enacts that the proprietors of any estate—estate means any land belonging to a proprietor not included in a village, but does not include the sugar estates which have their own efficient drainage and irrigation systems—shall be liable to pay:

- (a) such proportion, if any, of the capital costs of any works specified in the Order-in-Council;
- (b) the same proportion of the costs of constructing or replacing any of the works; and
- (c) the total cost of maintaining, repairing or replacing any of the works specified in (a) and (b) above.

"Drainage in most districts of the Colony must be by pumps on account of the land being below sea level, and crops such as rice, ground provisions, etc., cannot afford to pay (apart entirely from any proportion of capital costs they may be called upon to meet under this Bill) any high cost of maintenance, repair and replacing of works such as those contemplated."

Royal Bank of Canada

With the issue of February 27th, the *Monthly Letter* of the Royal Bank of Canada completed its twenty-first year of continuous publication and came of age. Perhaps no similar period in the history of the world has seen more striking developments in international finance and economics. At its inception, the world was still staggering from the effects of the first World War. International trade was disrupted and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates were of a "violence never before known."

In the current letter the gradual return of industry and trade to more normal conditions during the 1920's is traced together with the speculative boom which collapsed in 1929. It is recalled that the drastic changes in the international financial scene that followed

* This letter only arrived at the end of March. Since it was written the Bill was passed (on December 27th) as Ordinance No. 25 of 1940, a copy of which has been received. *Ed. W.I.C.C.*

occupied a prominent position in the *Monthly Letter* of the period. "Noteworthy suggestions for the adoption by the United States of a policy of credit expansion to halt deflation were made but unfortunately these were not adopted until three years too late. Stagnant trade, unemployment and efforts to combat it, and the growth of economic nationalism were general in the 1930's and these conditions formed the background for a fresh outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939."

West Indian Citrus for Marmalade

Despite shipping difficulties, 500 tons of orange and grapefruit pulp for the making of marmalade have already been sent to the United Kingdom from the West Indies. We learn from the Colonial Office that orders placed in Jamaica and other Colonies, on behalf of the Ministry of Food during the second war year, are expected to total 1,500 tons. The agreed price is £20 per ton for bitter orange pulp and £18 per ton for grapefruit pulp.

Iron and Steel Products

Supplies from the United Kingdom

THE procedure to be followed in connexion with the placing of commercial orders for the supply of semi-manufactured iron and steel products has been the subject of some enquiries received by the West India Committee. For the benefit of others who may be interested we quote the opening paragraphs of a note issued by the Colonial Office.

"Applications for supply licences from firms desiring to place orders can only be considered in cases where the importer in the Dependency holds an import licence from the local Government authorities. Firms should ascertain first, therefore, that a Colonial Import Supply Licence has been granted by the Government licensing authority concerned covering the particular goods on order.

"Firms should then complete an application in duplicate on the appropriate Board of Trade (Export Licensing Department) or Ministry of Supply (Iron and Steel Control) Form, quoting the number of the Colonial Licence, and indicating as fully as possible the precise purpose for which the material is required. The application in duplicate together with any supporting documents (which need not be in duplicate) should be forwarded direct to 'The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.' and the envelope marked 'Steel Supplies' in the top left-hand corner."

The note, which contains a list of semi-manufactured iron and steel products and further details as to procedure, is available for reference at the West India Committee rooms.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the hon. treasurers if those members of the West India Committee who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current year would kindly do so without delay.

West Indies at Westminster

Approved Development and Welfare Schemes

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to Mr. Creech Jones, who, on April 2nd, asked what schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were covered by the proposed expenditure of £400,000 in the current year in the West Indies, said that the amount referred to was provided for the Colonial Empire generally. It was available to meet the cost during 1941 of a certain number of schemes which were approved last year and of others which might be approved in the current year. He gave a list of schemes for the West Indies which had been approved and said that others were still under consideration.

The following is the list of approved schemes:—

Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	...	Road Construction and Development	£ 7,293
"	...	Development of Fishing Industry	430
Virgin Islands	...	Tick Eradication Campaign	2,153
Jamaica	...	Expedition to Indo-China to investigate Banana Diseases	1,000
Trinidad	...	Witchbroom Disease Investigation	619
West Indies	...	Grant to Comptroller of Development and Welfare to provide minor amenities	5,000
Generally	...		

Jamaica Constitution

Replying on April 9th to Mr. David Adams who asked whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to submit the suggestions which have made for changes in the Constitution of Jamaica to the consideration of the House of Commons before these changes are put into operation, Mr. George Hall referred him to a reply which he gave to Mr. Stokes on February 4th,* to the effect that if the constitutional changes were agreed upon locally, the Government would consider the question of the matter being considered by the House. Mr. Adams then said that he took it that the Minister agreed with the proposals regarding the changes, which were of far-reaching importance to the Colonial Empire generally, and that therefore the House must have an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

Mr. Adams also asked whether a scheme had been prepared under the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, 1940, for taking a census in Jamaica; and if so, when it was proposed that a census should be taken, and what was its estimated cost. Mr. Hall replied: "No, Sir." A reply was awaited to the despatch on the subject of the Constitution which was addressed to the Governor of Jamaica on March 7th.

Coloured People in Great Britain

In reply to Mr. Vernon Bartlett who, on March 20th, asked the Minister of Labour whether there was any discrimination at Employment Exchanges against coloured people in Great Britain; whether he was aware of the difficulties experienced by many such workers in their attempts to be of service to the nation at this time of crisis; and what particular steps he was taking to ease these difficulties, Mr. Bevin said: "No, Sir; nor am I aware that any abnormal difficulties of the kind indicated have arisen. If my hon. Friend has any particular case in mind, perhaps he will let me

know, so that I can consider whether there is any action which I could usefully take."

Chocolate in Wartime

Major Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, stated in reply to Mr. R. Gibson, on April 2nd, that supplies of block chocolate had never ceased to be on sale to the public. The total production had, however, fallen substantially as a result of the reduction of supplies of sugar, milk, nuts, and dried fruits, and after meeting priority requirements, which take from 20 to 25 per cent. of the output, the quantity of block chocolate available to the public was little more than half the pre-war quantity. The two main ingredients were sugar and cocoa beans and as sugar for manufacture was more than twice the pre-war price, chocolate could not be sold at pre-war prices. A price control scheme was being agreed with the industry.

Palestine Citrus Industry

In answer to a question in Parliament Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, on April 9th, that approval had now been given to a scheme under which advances would be made by the banks, with the support of the Government of Palestine, to enable citrus groves to be maintained for the year 1941-42. The arrangements concluded between the Government of Palestine and the banks in respect of these advances and of the settlement of the advances made last year for the 1940-41 crop, provided for the assumption by that Government of a maximum additional liability over the two years, of £517,000. The Secretary of State had informed the High Commissioner for Palestine that, if the resources of Palestine should prove to be insufficient to meet any liability incurred under this guarantee, His Majesty's Government would be ready to afford such financial assistance as might be required. Further advances up to a maximum of £100,000 would be made by the Government of Palestine direct, in order to encourage the development of other branches of agricultural production in substitution for citrus. Full details were contained in an announcement which was being released for publication that day in Palestine.

The text of the announcement mentioned by Mr. Hall was published in the House of Commons *Official Report* for April 9th. With reference to encouraging other branches of agricultural production in substitution for citrus it is stated: "In this way it is hoped not only to secure a considerable increase in the production of foodstuffs in Palestine but also to give more stability to those who, as producers, are fundamental to the citrus industry itself."

DEATH

The charge for the announcement of Births, Marriages and Deaths is 5/- for 3 lines and 1/6 for each additional line. Cheques, Postal Orders, etc., should be made payable to THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, and crossed Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

PEMBERTON. On March 25th, 1941, at Melrose House, Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I., after a long illness bravely and patiently borne, Jane Elizabeth (Jumbie), eldest daughter of the late Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sholto T. Pemberton, in her 81st year.

* See CIRCULAR of February 20th, p. 47.—Ed. W.I.C.C.

Company Reports & Meetings

L. Rose & Co., Ltd.

AFTER making provision for income tax, Excess Profits Tax, depreciation, etc., there was a profit for the year 1940 of £40,839, which, with the balance of £11,649 brought forward, makes a total of £52,488.

Out of this sum, dividends have been paid on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares for the year 1940, on the 8 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares for the half-year ended July 31st, 1940, and on the ordinary—an interim of 6d. per share—absorbing £15,544. The directors recommend that the balance of £36,944 should be allocated as follows: Dividend on the 8 per cent. preferred shares for the half-year to January 31st, 1941, £3,000; final dividend on the ordinary of 9d. per share, £12,065; general reserve, £5,000; staff pension fund, £2,000; leaving £14,879 to be carried forward.

Bovril, Ltd.

Lord Luke, presiding at the 44th annual meeting held in London recently, said that quite apart from Government orders, their sales last year were greatly in excess of those for 1939. Wages, materials, and expenses generally had increased, but the selling price of Bovril—as during the last war—had remained unchanged; in consequence their trading profit showed a decline of £21,000.

It might not be generally known, said the chairman, that it took 40 lb. of fresh beef to produce 1 lb. of the essential beef flavour of Bovril. That was the explanation of the fact that a very small quantity was enough to enliven and enrich dishes with the appetizing flavour that belonged to beef alone.

Literally millions of cups of their product had given warmth and comfort to those who had had to spend long hours in air-raid shelters.

Royal Bank of Canada

The profit for the year ended November 30th, 1940, after providing \$1,823,950 for Dominion and Provincial taxes and making appropriations to contingency reserves amounted to \$3,526,894. After adding the amount brought forward of \$3,096,252 there is a balance of \$6,623,146 which the directors have appropriated as follows: Dividend of 8 per cent., \$2,800,000; pension fund, \$325,000; bank premises, \$300,000; leaving \$3,198,146 to be carried forward.

On November 30th the bank had 685 branches in operation, of which 619 were in Canada and Newfoundland. The three branches in the French West Indies were closed during the year.

(Continued from next column)

payment of 3s. 9d. a ton made in June, 1940, implemented the assurance given by the Government when the terms of the contract were originally settled that the prices would be reviewed if the actual cost of production proved to be higher than those allowed for in the contract.* The payments were intended, Mr. Williams said, to cover, among other items, the additional labour costs incurred by growers as a result of the wage increases granted last summer.

* See CIRCULAR of November 30th, 1939, page 464. Ed. W.I.C.C.

Round the Markets

April 15th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	Mar. 31st.	April 14th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	£ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	£ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos) 17.05	17.05	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½	78½
3½	War Loan ...	103½	104
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	11/3	13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/3	27/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	39/6	42/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	28	28
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10 1/4	7/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	—	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/1½	3/7½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	41	45
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	1½	2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	5/6	6/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	2½	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6	8/6

BALATA. Nominal, no change.

HONEY. No change. Price controlled.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed and Distilled, no change. Lime Juice. Concentrated, no demand. Raw, nominal 3/- to 3/9.

ORANGE OIL. Sweet, about 12/6. Bitter about 13/-.

SPICES. Pimento. Market advanced with only small quantities offering from Jamaica. Business done up to 150/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port, for prompt shipment. Spot dearer around 1/6½ per lb. ex store. Ginger. New crop Jamaica in good demand and prices have further advanced. F.A.Q. No. 3 is quoted at 80/- c.i.f. U.K. port and 85/- c.i.f. same terms for medium No. 2. Practically no stocks offering on spot in London to meet substantial buying support, prices have had a sharp advance; small sales by secondhand holders made from 150/- to 195/- ex wharf for medium bright No. 3 to 2. Nutmegs. West India sorts in active demand. Defectives 9d., sound unassorted 11d. to 1/-, sound 80's 1/3 to 1/5, sound 65's 1/6 ex wharf terms. Mace has been in keen demand; market advanced with only limited supplies offering. Mixed pale to red, quoted 3/- to 3/3, pale 3/6 to 3/9, choice pale 4/-, dark to pale pickings 1/8 to 2/3, landed terms.

Price for 1940 Sugar Beet Crop

Mr. T. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, stated in the House of Commons, on April 8th, that a supplementary payment would be made to sugar-beet growers in England and Wales of 2s. 6d. a ton in respect of all beet of the 1940 crop delivered under contract to the sugar-beet factories during the past winter. This payment, and an interim

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telegrams :
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

April 30th, 1941.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m.

By order,
EDWARD J. KING, *Secretary*.

AGENDA

(i) To elect twelve members of the Executive Committee in the place of the following who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election:—

Mr. THOMAS GREENWOOD	Admiral Sir ALAN HOTHAM,
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B.	K.C.M.G., C.B.
HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Mr. O. H. KEELING
Mr. EVAN R. CAMPBELL	Mr. B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. J. ALAN DE PASS	Sir NORMAN LAMONT, Bt.
Mr. ALEXANDER DUCKHAM	The Hon. Sir NOEL B.
Mr. E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT	LIVINGSTON
	Sir EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.

(ii) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1941, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1940, and the Balance Sheet.

(iii) Any other business.

Secondary Industries and Welfare

WAR conditions have made it difficult to carry on, in a normal way, some of the staple export industries of the West Indies. The time is opportune therefore to consider the desirability of paying more attention to what are usually termed "secondary industries." The West India Royal Commission pointed out that the rapid growth of the population was a factor of profound importance in the various economic and social problems of the West Indies. They accordingly recommended that it was necessary, on the one hand, to develop mixed farming for the greater home production of essential foods, and also to take all practicable steps to improve the position of the agricultural exporting industries. As regards non-agricultural industries the Commission recommended that Governments should not conduct or finance speculative enterprises, but that they might do well to foster certain possible projects, and they mentioned the

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establishment of a cement works in Jamaica, and the local manufacture of coco-nut products in Jamaica or elsewhere.

In the course of the important debate on Colonial Economic Policy in the House of Lords on December 17th last, the late Lord Lloyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, laid stress on the duty of trying to make the Crown Colonies as healthy, normal entities as possible. As a means to this end he said they should not merely depend upon one industry, or on the export trade of primary products, but that, within the range of what was economically sane and sound, efforts should be made to develop a reasonable number of secondary industries in the Colonies. Let us see how a very similar problem to that presented by the British West Indies has been dealt with elsewhere. In Java, the population has increased in a little over a century from seven to over forty millions. Java may well be said to have acted in conformity with the two main recommendations already referred to of the Royal Commission. The agricultural export industries have made great progress as the outcome of the application of the results of well directed research. At the same time, as was mentioned in the CIRCULAR of May 18th, 1939, it has been a primary concern of the Government to safeguard the food of the people. Thus while Java and British Malaya are both approximately the same area as England, some 51,000 square miles, Java grows all the rice, the principal food, required for its enormous population while Malaya, with only one-eighth that number of people, has to import large quantities. But although Java has accomplished so much, it has not been regarded as sufficient and in 1937, as Dr. Cecile Rothe records*, the Government formulated plans for industrial development. Two years later the Government stated that since a considerable increase in agricultural exports could not be expected in the near future, a way to maintain and raise the level of prosperity must be sought in increasing production for home consumption. It was expressly pointed out that this did not mean giving up the promotion of the export trade. "Quite the contrary; export is still the pivot upon which the economic existence of the Netherlands Indies turns, and all possible measures are being concerted with a view to making it less vulnerable in the midst of changing conditions."

Since those days much has been accomplished, and special attention has been paid to industries which employ many hands and manufacture commodities for the domestic market. In other words, for the purpose

(Continued on page 100).

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE two big raids in Easter week are considered to have been the severest London has yet suffered; certainly they caused an unprecedented loss of life. For the second I happened to be out of London, staying in a house about twenty miles to the south; and from there we could hear the German bombers going over in an absolutely unbroken stream for nearly two hours, the sky for the whole time seeming to be full of them. Earlier in the week, in London itself, we had had a continuous bombing that lasted for just on seven hours, or almost from dusk to dawn. But although the figure of deaths was regrettably high, the destruction of property was a good deal less than in the great raid of December. This is testimony to the enormous improvement of the fire-fighting services.

* * *

When the Germans leave us alone in London, they are usually busy elsewhere. A determined onslaught has been made on the seaport towns, especially of the south coast; above all Portsmouth and Plymouth have suffered grievously. This, of course, is all part of the battle of the Atlantic; Hitler reinforces his attack on the convoys by trying to destroy the harbours in which they will have to unload. Our defences have been greatly strengthened; the fighters have new devices, and the anti-aircraft guns have lately brought down their thousandth enemy machine. Nevertheless the problem of the night-bomber is still not in sight of solution.

* * *

On the other hand, the enemy is even further than we from solving it. By improvements in the carrying power of our bombers and in the explosive force of their bombs, we have quadrupled the weight of the blows we are able to deliver in Germany; and we have lately been able to resume systematic daylight attack, which the *Luftwaffe* have practically abandoned since their defeat last autumn.

* * *

The adverse turn taken by the war in the Near East forces us to face the fact that we have a grim summer before us, during the whole of which we must expect again to be fighting with our backs to the wall. All else is subordinate to the consideration that the enemy, organized for war as he has been for eight years, still possesses an enormous preponderance of material, which we cannot hope to overtake until American war-production has had time to get into its stride—which will scarcely be in 1941. The Greeks well knew from the beginning that they faced irresistible might; but, in the utterly dauntless spirit that they have shown from the first, they were resolved to go down fighting, whether we helped them or not. In those circumstances it was inconceivable that we should refrain from sending an army to stand in the line with them. This force was in Greece by the middle of March; and there was strong hope that its moral support would help Mr. Eden's mission to form that united front of Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey which alone could bar Hitler's path through the Balkans.

As it turned out, the Yugoslav revolution came too late to save the situation; for the quisling administration of Prince Paul had not mobilized the army, and their patriot successors had no time to put the country in a state of defence before the Nazi hordes were upon them. The Greeks, whose munitions were already approaching exhaustion, were swept away by the overwhelming rush of the tanks and dive bombers; and our imperial forces on the right of the line were thus left to face prodigious odds. But it has to be acknowledged that our plans were upset by the remarkable surprise attack made by the Germans in Africa; for this had the effect of detaching on that front all the troops that had been intended to reinforce the original army in Greece. How small has been the scale of our operations at that distance from home was revealed by the Prime Minister's recent statement that General Wavell's great victories over the Italians in Libya were gained with only two divisions. It was an army of at least forty German divisions that fell upon the allied line in Greece.

As I write the evacuation of Greece by our outnumbered troops is in full progress, and we do not know what is to be the fate of a body of men, largely Australians and New Zealanders, who have fought one of the most valiant rearguard actions against odds in our history. Those who survive will presumably return to the defence of Egypt; and with the assistance of the army that is now winding up the reconquest of Abyssinia we are able to contemplate with quiet confidence the coming attack on that country, formidable as we know that it will be.

* * *

But Hitler undoubtedly nurses much larger plans in the East than are defined by the attempt to invade Egypt. He has two ultimate objectives: one, to cut the line of communication of the British Empire through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, the other to possess himself of vital war supplies, the corn of the Russian Ukraine and the oil of Iraq and Iran. For the first of these objects he wishes to strike at two key points—Suez and Gibraltar. Suez is threatened by the attack on Egypt through Libya; but that attack might be developed into a "pincers movement" if the Germans could get a foothold in Syria. We must therefore be prepared for heavy pressure on the Vichy Government to yield him that foothold, which would also give him a chance of further eastward progress without a frontal assault upon the Turks. At the other end of the Mediterranean Nazi diplomacy is already very active with the object of inducing General Franco to let a German army through Spain to invest Gibraltar.

* * *

Questions about the Balkan expedition are naturally being asked in Australia; but the idea that there is a rebellious spirit in the Commonwealth is the crudest German propaganda. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, is in London, and was in close consultation with the War Cabinet over every decision.



"YOUR TARGETS"

INSTRUCTIONS TO CREWS AT A BOMBER COMMAND



DEVASTATION CLOSE TO TRINITY SQUARE
RUINS OF ALL HALLOWS CHURCH AND OF 17th CENTURY MERCHANT HOUSES



THE CHURCH OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES
ST. GEORGE'S DAY SERVICE IN THE RUINS OF ST. ANDREW-BY-THE-WARDROBE

The West Indies and The War

Red Cross and St. John Fund

Recent Gifts from the West Indies

The twenty-sixth list of contributions to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, to the donors of which H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester expresses his thanks, includes the following from the British West Indies:—

BAHAMAS, Citizens War Relief Committee (6th instalment), £500.

BARBADOS Voluntary War Workers' Association (7th instalment), £600.

BRITISH GUIANA Red Cross Committee (6th instalment), £1,000.

JAMAICA War Assistance Committee (10th instalment), £650.

ST. LUCIA, People of, (further instalment), £50.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, Central Council Branch (further instalment), £6,000.

ANGUILLA

Anguilla's War Gifts. The little island of Anguilla, only 35 square miles in area, which forms a part of the Presidency of St. Kitts Nevis, has raised £165 through its War Charities Committee. The Anguilla Salt Industry (Mr. Carter Rey & Sisters) contributed £100 which has been donated to the Speed the Plane Fund, and £65 has been given to the British Red Cross.

ANTIGUA

Aeroplane Fund. A list, published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of March 6th, shows that up to February 28th the contributions to the fund had amounted to £1,053 18s. 2d. The same issue of the *Gazette* contained a telegram from Lord Beaverbrook thanking the people of Antigua for their three gifts already made towards the purchase of aircraft which were "most splendid proof of their generous-hearted devotion to Empire's cause."

The U.S. Flag at Crabb's Peninsula. We witnessed, wrote Miss Helen Goodwin, quoting from a speech made by H.E. the Acting Governor, Mr. J. D. Harford, "the inception of a tremendous experiment," when, on March 21st, the American Flag was raised "on friendly foreign soil" at Crabb's Peninsula, to mark the beginning of the 99 years' lease of a portion of Antigua to the U.S. Government. "This simple ceremony," said Mr. Harford, "shared by a handful of U.S. Marines and a few representatives of one of the smallest units of the great and farflung British Empire, is symbolical of the united might of our two peoples in their challenge to the death of the powers of darkness as embodied by Hitler and his hordes."

Hospitality to Free Frenchmen. The War came close to us on another recent occasion. Seven French lads, who had escaped from the Vichy fighting or naval forces landed here en route for joining the Forces of de Gaulle. They were received with great hospitality, entertained by the Antigua cinema, given clothes by the

merchants, woollen comforts by the local sewing parties, and a purse of \$35 was collected for them. They expressed, wrote Miss Goodwin, great appreciation of all that was done for them.

BAHAMAS

£500 to Greece. The Greek Minister in London has sent his "most sincere thanks" to the Governor of the Bahamas, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, for a gift of £500 from the Bahamas Government, transmitted to him as a contribution to the Greek war effort. We learn from the Colonial Office that this gift was being forwarded to Mr. Koryzis, President of the Council of Greece.

Other Gifts. With the latest gift of £1,000 the total raised by the Bahamas War Committee for the purchase of aircraft has reached £24,000. The Colony's branch of the Red Cross has sent another £500 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

St. Dunstan's. Mr. Robert Young, Blind Ambassador of St. Dunstan's, is now, wrote our honorary correspondent on February 22nd, in the Colony to enlist public support for the splendid work which is being carried on by the institution. Mr. Young had already delivered several addresses on the work of St. Dunstan's, and at the time of writing a sum of over £1,000 had been raised in a few days by public subscriptions.

United States Bases. On February 8th a large naval party from the United States arrived to survey the site of the proposed sea base in the colony. The party included Rear-Admiral R. A. Sprauce and Commanders A. Gavin and J. G. Dickson. Lieut. P. A. Tague was in command of the special ship which brought the party. Meanwhile work on the establishment of a land base is in progress.

DOMINICA

Gift to St. Dunstan's. The Red Cross and War Charities Committee has sent £40 3s. 0d. to the St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind.

GRENADA

War Time Activities. These are summarized by "A Correspondent" in the article on Grenada of the series "The Colonial Empire at War," in the *Empire Review* for April. The author says that to date the sum of £2,390 has been remitted by the Grenada War Purposes Committee to the following charities:—

British Red Cross	£1,000
The Widows and Orphans Fund, British Merchant Service	800
St. Dunstan's Hospital	150
Dependants of the R.N. and R.N.R. (Lord Baldwin's Fund)	100
The Governor of Trinidad's West Indian Seaman's Fund (Also £300 towards the purchase of a mobile canteen).	40

In July, 1940, an "anxious Grenadian" sent to the Chairman of the Committee £200 to be used as the nucleus of a Fighter Plane Fund, and within a week over

£5,000 had been over-subscribed. This amount was immediately remitted, and an acknowledgment received from Lord Beaverbrook.

The "Win the War Fund," initiated by the Chamber of Commerce in June, 1940, to which certain persons pledge themselves to contribute sums ranging from 1s. to 25s. a month, raised over £341 by the end of September. £300 has been forwarded to be used, with the £300 mentioned above, for a mobile canteen.

Lady Popham founded a Committee for doing Red Cross work and each district in the Colony has its working party. Some hospital supplies and comforts were set aside for a possible emergency in Grenada but since then all articles have been sent to the West India Committee.

The author also describes the objects of the Food Crops Campaign, and the success of the Medical Department in recruiting and training a Woman's Voluntary Aid Detachment and a Man's Ambulance Detachment. More definitely military activities are mentioned.

ST. KITTS NEVIS

Gifts to St. Dunstan's. The Administrator has expressed his appreciation that in response to an appeal made by Mr. Robert Young, the representative of St. Dunstan's, during his recent visit, the War Relief Committee had donated £100 to that Institution.

Mobile Canteen for Sussex. A mobile canteen, subscribed for by the people of St. Kitts, was presented by Mr. Bryan King, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, on April 25th, to the Hon. Mrs. T. A. Emmet, of Amberley Castle, who received it on behalf of the people of West Sussex. The canteen will be used both for the troops and for air-raid emergency relief work. Mr. Bryan King, in making the presentation, said how much the courage and heroism shown by the people of Great Britain were appreciated in St. Kitts.

Miss Gertrude Drayton

It is with great sorrow that we have to record the death, through enemy action, of Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E., the Secretary of the Victoria League, which has done such superb work for many years in the field of organizing hospitality for visitors and in promoting good will and comradeship among citizens of every part of the Empire. Its work has been appreciated by none more than by many West Indians in the Services whom the West India Committee has introduced to the League, an appreciation shared throughout the Crown Colonies, whose students and volunteers have found in Miss Drayton a constant and sympathetic friend. Her intense activity and administrative energy were as outstanding as her qualities of heart and character, and have been an inspiration to all those who have worked for the League.

Miss Drayton died, as she would have wished, at her post. That the work of the League will continue in new quarters and with unabated success, would have been her earnest desire and one which will, we know, be faithfully and fully carried out.

At the Memorial Service, held in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a distinguished assembly, including representatives of His Majesty's Government, the

Dominions and the Colonial Empire paid tribute to Miss Drayton and to the memory of those who died with her. Members of the Executive and Hospitality Committees and of the branches of the Victoria League were present, and all the numerous Empire and Overseas organizations in London were fully represented. One of the most impressive aspects of the service was the large attendance of men from every part of the Empire now in the Services including a large contingent from Newfoundland. The West India Committee was represented by the Secretary and by Lady Davson, who is also a member of the Victoria League Hospitality Committee.

The West India Committee

Registration as a War Charity

A certificate has now been received from the London County Council giving official notification of the registration of the West India Committee (War Services) under The War Charities Act, 1940.

(Continued from page 97).

in view, native handicraft is regarded as of greater importance than large scale mechanised industry. Various industries producing for example, textiles, leatherware, bricks, tiles, etc., have been helped from a Special Fund for Small Industries.

Considerable development along somewhat similar lines has already been made in the West Indies, although it has perhaps not yet been fully recognised and encouraged as a means of securing economic and social welfare. One instance of such development is shown by the long list of industries and trades in Trinidad which appeared in the CIRCULAR of April 3rd. Another by a recent report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner showing that Jamaica in 1940 imported metal containers to the value of over £21,000 for coco-nut oil products, canned grapefruit and tomatoes, candy, polishes, biscuits, jams, etc., made in the Island for domestic consumption. Such enterprises need not be restricted to the larger Colonies. As an example we draw attention to the suggestion made by Sir Frank Stockdale at the recent meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, that they might get lengths of material from England and have Sea Island shirts made locally. As he said, the high price of shirts in England is due to the high price of labour: "Why not get good samples and give employment to people in the making up of articles out of the commodity grown by themselves?" Definitely organised efforts along such lines may well lead in the West Indies to results similar to those achieved in Java, which Dr. Cecile Rothe sums up in these words: "The significance of industrial production for domestic use stands out as one of the growing possibilities to assist the country in coping with its population problems and maintaining or even raising the standard of living for the people."

* Industrial Development and Home Consumption in the Netherlands Indies. *Bulletin of the Colonial Institute of Amsterdam*, Vol. II 1938, pp. 1-13.

Broadcasts to the West Indies

The Secretary of State Opens the New Service

THE Empire Section of the B.B.C. has greatly extended its service to the West Indies. There are now three programme periods weekly specially directed to the West Indies, in addition to News daily, News Commentaries and Radio Newsreel, which includes political commentaries, eye-witnesses' accounts of events in the news, talks by men of the Fighting Services, and sound-pictures, recorded on the spot, of wartime life in Great Britain. As far as is possible West Indians and people with West Indian interests will be brought to the microphone in talks, special West Indian news, interviews and variety. Miss Una Marson who is already well known, not only in Jamaica, but also on the air and in literature, has joined the staff of the B.B.C. as West Indian Programme Assistant.

LORD MOYNE'S TALK

The News-letter Service which is given on Saturdays, at 11.25 p.m. (British Summer Time), was inaugurated on April 5th by Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Moyne said: "I am very glad to be allowed to make use of the B.B.C.'s News-letter Service which will give such a valuable opportunity for keeping in touch with friends in the West Indies. The War is bringing the people of the Empire into a greater unity of purpose than ever before and many of us, with interests on both sides will profit by this opportunity of speaking with our own voices to our friends across the Atlantic.

"About a year ago I spoke to you as chairman of the West India Royal Commission on the subject of our Report. Our recommendations had been accepted by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as the basis of a new system of developing Colonial resources and social services. It was no doubt because of my association with those proposals and because of Mr. Churchill's interest in the welfare of the Colonies that he asked me to become Secretary of State so as to apply the lessons which we had learnt in the West Indies, not only in your islands but in the Colonial Empire as a whole. Government enquiries and independent travel have taken me to British Colonies in all the continents of the world. They vary in their peoples and their problems of government and the details of their economic and political development must therefore also greatly vary. Your problems in the West Indies resemble rather those of Great Britain than of the African and Asiatic Colonies which have old-established civilizations of their own. The West Indies were very rich in the early days of colonization when you alone were supplying Europe with sugar and other tropical products. World competition, however, destroyed these special advantages, and left you with a population growing in numbers, but without any corresponding increase in their wealth. Until the Colonial Development and Welfare Act passed last year it had been the policy of Great Britain to leave the

Colonies to rely mainly on their own resources. It is true that they were helped indirectly in various ways such as Imperial Trade Preferences, and in cases of serious and temporary distress, but their education, public health and other social services had to be paid for out of their own resources.

"I formed the opinion during my visit to the West Indies that the distress which we found in certain Colonies was not due to any fault of the Colonial Governments but rather to the conditions of poverty with which they were faced. Considering your small revenues the Governments have given you good value for your money."

After touching on conditions in the Civil Service Lord Moyne continued: "Standards of life could only be improved by outside assistance and the British Government passed the Bill of which I have told you so as to find money to increase the output of wealth in the Colonies, and some day it is to be hoped that well planned development will so increase prosperity as to enable the Colonies to pay for their own special improvements. Meanwhile, during this period of development, British money will be spent in adding to local resources so as to raise the standard of life especially through agriculture, education, health and welfare services.

"During the war we cannot go as far as we should like in giving help. Our fighting Services have ever-growing needs in men and materials. Steel and concrete are wanted as never before for armaments and munition factories. We also have to use all the dollars which we have saved, or can earn by our sales on the American continent, to pay for our urgent needs. We are therefore limited to those improvements in your equipment and your services which can be provided with the help of British credit, from *your own* man-power and from *your own* materials. Nevertheless we have sent out Sir Frank Stockdale as Comptroller for Development and Welfare. He has a life experience of the Colonies and especially of their agriculture which must remain your principal means of livelihood, and we have recruited for him a vigorous team of experts who, with enthusiasm for their task, are working out programmes to improve your health, education and social well-being."

Discussing constitutional questions Lord Moyne drew attention to the fact that the systems of Government in different Colonies were by no means the same, and continued: "When I came to the Colonial Office, new arrangements had already been sanctioned for Trinidad and it was a satisfaction that my first important task was to discuss reforms for Jamaica with Sir Arthur Richards and to authorise him to apply the changes which he had recommended to the Royal Commission when we were in Jamaica."

Lord Moyne then dealt with the task of the British Empire "standing practically alone in arms to save the world from a new form of devil worship, based on

slavery, cruelty and contempt for all human virtues." In conclusion he said the geographical position of the West Indies "offers both to Britain and to America strategic opportunities of the first importance and in our joint stand for human liberty they have become the meeting place and overlap of the two great groups of free peoples. Here, in Britain, war has transformed our life. . . . You are sharing in this wartime dislocation. To some of you, I know, it means removal from your homes to make way for naval bases and military establishments. But you will welcome the privilege of sharing in this way too, the burdens and the upheavals of war. You will realize that as the result of your displacements, friends will be brought in to help us, and you will not grudge the sacrifices when you remember the tens of thousands of men, women and children who have been killed or maimed by bombing and the much greater numbers who have found themselves homeless by the action of our enemies.

"We are all in the fight together for human rights and human liberties. We can none of us choose what form our war sacrifices may take, but I know that you are proud to stand with us in this world battle where the ultimate issue must be the triumph of human freedom and honour over tyranny and evil-doing."

SUBSEQUENT SPEAKERS

At the conclusion of Lord Moyne's address Miss Una Marson gave explanatory details of the extended service which provides a period of twenty minutes on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

On the following Saturday Mr. Fernando Henriques, of Jamaica, gave the Newsletter and he was followed by a discussion on the new Constitution of Jamaica between Dr. Arthur Lewis, of St. Lucia, now on the staff of the London School of Economics, and Mr. Samuel Street, a Jamaica scholar, who is studying medicine in England.

On April 19th, Mr. Henriques again contributed the Newsletter after which Mr. W. G. Freeman, formerly Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, now a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, was interviewed by Miss Marson respecting the Grow More Food campaign in that Colony during the last war and the possible development of intercolonial trade in food and other products.

Sir Gordon J. Lethem

Governor of Sierra Leone

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Gordon Lethem to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone in place of Sir Douglas Jardine, who, for reasons of health, is not returning to Africa. Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., Edinburgh, a member of Lincoln's Inn, entered the Colonial Service as Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria, in 1911. After holding other appointments in that Colony he became Secretary of the Northern Provinces in 1929. Four years later he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles and since 1935 he has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. It is expected that Sir Gordon Lethem will take up his new appointment in the autumn of this year.

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

SERGT.-PILOT A. G. ELDER

Sergt.-Pilot Alexander Graeme Elder, R.A.F.V.R. (Michael to his many friends), joined the Volunteer Reserve on his eighteenth birthday, in April of 1939. On the outbreak of war he began his special training, and later secured his "Wings," of which he was inordinately proud. Posted to a bomber squadron, it was not long before he was made "Captain of his craft," and was first reported missing, then later reported killed in action, a few weeks before his twentieth birthday. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elder, of Hood House, Dolphin Square, S.W., to whom we tender our deepest sympathy. Mr. Alexander Elder is a director of Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd., and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

SIR ALBERT C. SEWARD

Sir Albert Charles Seward, Sc.D., F.R.S., died at Oxford on April 11th, aged 78. He was Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge for thirty years, 1906-1936, during the last twenty-one of which he was also Master of Downing College. His botanical researches, mainly on fossil plants, brought him many academic honours and distinctions. After his retirement from his professorship in 1936, in which year he was knighted, Sir Albert devoted much time to more public service, as a member of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a member of the Standing Committee on Museums and Galleries, a Trustee of the British Museum, and a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. He attended a meeting of the Governors of the Imperial College held only two days before his death.

SIR E. BICKHAM SWEET-ESCOTT

Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, G.C.M.G., M.A. (Oxon.), died at Worthing on April 10th, aged 83. Born at Bath on August 20th, 1857, he entered the Colonial Service in July, 1881, as Classical Professor at the Royal College, Mauritius. A few years later he was transferred to the Colonial Secretariat and finally became Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, whence he proceeded in 1893 to fill the same position in British Honduras. After serving for two years as Senior Clerk in the Colonial Office, London, he was appointed Administrator of the Seychelles in 1899 and became the first Governor of that Colony in 1903. The following year he returned to British Honduras as Governor and in 1906 he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands. From 1912 to 1918, when he retired from the Colonial Service, he was Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the hon. treasurers if those members of the West India Committee who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current year would kindly do so without delay.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SOFTLY riber run deep."

* * *

MR. ALFRED GROVES, manager of the Demerara Office of T. Geddes Grant, Ltd., has been elected President of the Georgetown Golf Club.

* * *

A COPY has been received of the British Honduras Trade Unions Ordinance, No. 1, of 1941, to which the Governor gave his assent on March 14th.

* * *

MR. ROLPH GRANT, one of the directors of T. Geddes Grant, Ltd., recently paid a visit on behalf of his firm to Nassau, travelling there from Jamaica in the "Lady Rodney."

* * *

SIR GORDON LETHEM, Governor of the Leeward Islands, reached Antigua on April 25th, on his return from the Conference in London with reference to the bases leased to the United States.

* * *

MUCH regret has been expressed in the Island at the necessity for the departure of Mr. J. L. Worledge, Auditor General of Jamaica, to take up his new duties as Deputy Director of Colonial Audit.

* * *

MR. W. O. BOSWELL, United States Vice-Consul in British Guiana, has recently been transferred to Fort-de-France, Martinique. Mr. Boswell was in charge of the Consulate from July last year, when the office was re-opened, until the arrival of the Consul, Mr. Stuart Allen on February 8th.

* * *

THE word "billion" in Great Britain denotes one million millions, but in the United States and Canada one thousand millions. Sir Percy Hurd recently asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of our new economic intimacy with the governments of the United States and Canada it would not be desirable to secure uniformity in this matter.

* * *

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL agreed that the word had different, or alternative, meanings on the opposite side of the Atlantic but he did not think this had led to any difficulties in accounting. "For all practical purposes a billion represents one thousand millions, especially in the case of anything we owe."

* * *

THE thanks of the Executive have been expressed to Lieut.-Colonel E. K. B. Peck for the gift to the West India Committee of a portrait in oils of the late Mr. John Walker Stephens; to Sir Algernon Aspinall for a book entitled *We Were One*, and to Mrs. Williams for her gift to the Library of six volumes, particulars of which are given on another page of this issue.

THE Jamaica correspondent of *The Times* reported on April 25th that the elected members of the Legislative Council had conferred with the Governor about the proposed Constitution for the Colony. He said it was certain that the majority would accept the Constitution. They intended to hear the views of their constituencies before a debate was opened in the Legislature.

* * *

THE West India Committee has received an enquiry from a large firm of importers as to whether there is any possibility of their obtaining supplies of feathers (fowls, ducks and geese) from the West Indies. The Committee will be glad to put anyone interested in communication with the firm who offer to give advice to ensure that packing is done correctly and in a way to keep shipping expenses down to a minimum.

* * *

WE have received a copy of the ninth edition of *Lamborn's Vest Pocket Sugar Data*, containing statistical data in connexion with sugar prices in the United States. This issue provides a ready reference to annual average raw and refined prices, refiners' margins, distributors' and retailers' spreads, etc., for the period 1900 to 1940 inclusive. Retail prices, as well as the highs and lows for raw and wholesale refined prices for the 1900-1940 period, are also given.

* * *

IN an address given recently before the British West Indian Society of McGill University, Montreal, Mr. H. C. Collier, Secretary of the Canadian-West Indian League expressed the opinion that the development of the American bases in the West Indies would be of economic benefit. The quartering of large numbers of soldiers and sailors—from 1,000 to 15,000 according to a Washington statement—in each of the respective bases would bring trade to the importers and retailers.

* * *

THERE was also, Mr. Collier considered, bound to be an increase of tourist traffic of visitors to relatives and friends among the personnel. This development would not be restricted to the islands with bases, but would include all the Caribbean travel points. In like manner too, it might be expected that among the American visitors there would be some with capital and vision who would see opportunity for industrial and agricultural enterprise.

* * *

IN a message to the Acting Governor and people of the Leeward Islands, dated 27th March, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I have to-day signed the document implementing Agreement of September last for the leasing to the United States of bases in Antigua and elsewhere, and I wish to express to you my strong conviction that these bases are important pillars to bridge and connect two great English-speaking democracies. You have cause to be proud that it has fallen to your lot to make this important contribution to a better world."

West Indies at Westminster

Trinidad Detentions

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying on March 26th to Sir Leonard Lyle said that two women and one man who had been detained in Trinidad on a charge of engaging in anti-war propaganda were British subjects. The two women were born in Eire and hold Eire passports. The man was born in Trinidad.

Jamaica Internees

On March 26th, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. George Hall said twelve British subjects of German origin had been detained under the Defence Regulations in Jamaica, and evidence was available indicating that of this number three men and three women were of Jewish extraction, including Dr. Stamm and his wife. All were detained last summer because the Governor was satisfied that their detention was necessary at that time. The question was, Mr. Hall said, discussed with the Governor during his recent visit to this country, and he agreed to review all these cases personally on his return to the Colony with a view to considering whether any of the persons concerned could be properly released. The Governor's report was awaited.

Detention of Mr. Bustamante

Mr. David Adams, on April 30th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the memorial sent from the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union in Jamaica had been considered; and whether, in view of the assurances contained in the memorial, he was prepared either to release Alexander Bustamante from detention, or, if he were held to have been guilty of an offence, to see that he was brought for trial before the proper court. Mr. George Hall replied that the memorial had been considered. The Secretary of State decided to adhere to the decision, of which Mr. Adams had already been informed, that Mr. Bustamante should be detained for as long as was considered necessary in the interests of public security. Mr. Adams then said that he was sure the Under-Secretary would agree that the continuous detention of this man, without being charged or without trial was undesirable. To which Mr. Hall replied that Mr. Bustamante could have appealed against his detention to one of the advisory committees which were set up, but he had not done so.

Fruit Pulp from Jamaica

Sir L. Lyle, on April 29th, asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food what was the c.i.f. cost of orange and grapefruit pulp purchased by the Ministry from Jamaica, including the Ministry's administration expenses; and at what price such produce had been or would be sold to manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Major Lloyd George replied that he did not consider that it would be in the public interest to disclose such particulars of the trading transactions of the Ministry of Food. He regretted, therefore, that he was unable to supply the information.

Petrol Rationing in British Guiana

Mr. George Hall, in reply to a question put on April 23rd by Mr. Mathers, as to whether he was aware

of the harm caused by the imposition of petrol rationing in British Guiana, alone among West Indian Colonies; and whether he would cause this policy to be reversed, said that the Secretary of State had already agreed that petrol rationing in British Guiana should be discontinued.

British Guiana Welfare Work

On April 23rd, Mr. Parker asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the need for some welfare schemes in British Guiana had been accentuated by war conditions; and whether the special grants promised from the Imperial Exchequer and the Colonial Development Fund could be made available for this purpose.

Mr. George Hall replied that in July last the Legislative Council unanimously passed a resolution forgoing, as a contribution to the war effort, all assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer, and no issues were, therefore, made to the Colony from the sum of £350,000 provided for such works in the West Indies as could be put in hand forthwith. Schemes were, however, initiated in British Guiana in 1940, the cost being met from the Colony's own resources. In the event of applications being received from the Colony for grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, they would be sympathetically considered. There was a local Development Trust Fund, the objects of which were the improvement of social conditions and the promotion of agriculture and other industries, and certain schemes were being financed from this Fund.

West India Committee War Services Fund

Since the publications of the last list of donations to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee the following sums have been received and are gratefully acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Rust ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Gordon Gordon ...	10	0	0
Previously acknowledged ...	1,150	18	5
	1,170	18	5
Sums received and expended for specific purposes ...	154	11	0
	1,016	7	5
Expenditure to date ...	733	6	0
Balance in hand or recoverable ...	£283	1	5

Jamaica Sugar Crop

In a letter of March 10th, Mr. D. J. Verity said: "The crop is well advanced since I last wrote (January 11th), and twenty-two factories are now grinding. Most of the remaining five are scheduled to start next week. The latest revised estimate of the crop is 148,860 tons, and despite unlooked-for showers now and again, the weather has lately been about normal for the harvesting season." The previous estimate, which appeared in the CIRCULAR of March 6th, was 149,220 tons, 70 tons of which would be muscovado sugar."

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The King's Message to Trinidad - Widespread Effects of the Drought
Inter-Colonial Validity of Currency Notes



ANTIGUA

Export Duties. By Ordinance No. 1 of 1941, which became effective on March 18th, export duties have been imposed of one penny per pound on lint cotton and 3s. 6d. per ton on sugar. The Ordinance only applies to articles which are "the growth, produce or manufacture of the Presidency."

BARBADOS

Drought Reduces Sugar Estimate. The severe drought had continued during February, wrote Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his monthly notes on the work of the Department, and the canes were showing distressing signs of the low rainfall of the previous three months. From estimates supplied by the factories the sugar crop would be the equivalent of 101,010 tons: vacuum pan sugar 70,970, muscovado 3,040, fancy molasses (equated at 330 wine gallons per ton sugar) 27,000.

Due to the drought the young cane germinated poorly and supplying was not possible. No food crops could be planted and green vegetables were becoming scarce.

The New Seedling B. 37161 has given excellent results. On the average of eight trials reaped this year this cane has out-yielded the standard variety by ten tons of cane per acre which is equivalent to an increased sugar production of 37 per cent.

Ground Provisions. Owing to the dryness of December and January there had been a very poor "spring" of plant cane in those fields which were planted in ground provisions. Export of ground provisions during February, principally to Trinidad and British Guiana, amounted to 221,735 lb. Dr. Saint reports a general improvement in the standard of the shipments. They were well cleaned; selection was better and sizes were more regular.

BRITISH GUIANA

Currency Notes. The Legislative Council has recently, wrote our honorary correspondent on February 22nd, passed an Ordinance, and the Governments of Trinidad and Barbados are enacting similar legislation, whereby the currency notes of each of the three Colonies will be legal tender in the other two. The new laws will all be brought into operation by Proclamation on the same date.

Death of the Hon. R. E. Brassington. The death occurred at his residence in Georgetown on February 13th of the Hon. R. E. Brassington at the age of 70. Mr. Brassington was a sugar planter, and up to recent years a valued member of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association. He also was a member of the

Combined Court and of the Legislative Council for an unbroken period of 24 years, and a member of the Executive Council from 1928 to 1935. On his retirement from politics in 1936 the local title of Honourable was conferred on him for life. Twice Mayor of Georgetown he was a member of the Town Council up to the date of his death. The Legislative Council has passed a Resolution of sympathy with the late Mr. Brassington's relatives in their bereavement.

Mr. Justice W. H. Stuart, late Chief Justice in the Friendly Islands, arrived in the Colony on February 20th to take up his new appointment of Second Puisne Judge in succession to Mr. Justice Langley. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stuart. It took Mr. Justice Stuart and his wife exactly four months to reach the Colony after leaving Tonga. It will be recollected that they were on the "Rangitane" which was sunk by a German raider on the night of the 26th November off the coast of New Guinea. Mrs. Stuart has given to the newspapers a graphic account of their terrible experiences.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. Writing on March 4th our honorary correspondent said that Mr. F. H. Martin-Sperry, who had been re-elected President of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce for the current year, delivered an interesting address at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on February 28th on the Colony's trade for 1940 and the various activities of the Chamber for the period under review. In the course of his remarks Mr. Martin-Sperry said: "While we have to face extra taxation, already foreshadowed last year, and whatever losses and privations may be in store for us in this critical year, it is most heartening to observe the ready response to the various calls for war purposes in our efforts to do our humble bit, side by side with the other free peoples of the British Commonwealth and other great nations of democracy."

JAMAICA.

The Hardware Control Order, 1941, dated February 25th, prohibits the sale or purchase of iron and steel manufactured goods specified in a comprehensive schedule, except under the authority of licence issued by the competent Authority. The schedule includes galvanized steel or iron sheets, tin plates, steel and iron pipes, bolts, nuts, screws and washers, all types of wire, constructional steel, and various articles of iron. A second schedule, however, states the limited quantities of specified articles which may be purchased by any person in any one day.

Sugar Industry Wage Agreement. The settlement of the dispute between sugar manufacturers and the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union on the question of

wages in the sugar industry was announced on March 21st. Sugar workers are to receive a wage increase of 1d. in the 1s. as from March 23rd, in addition to the war allowance of 1½d. or 2d. in the 1s. already being paid. The Labour Department is to conduct a cost-of-living survey to which, after June 30th, wages are to be linked. In announcing this settlement, the Labour Adviser said that he must pay a very honest tribute to both sides for the goodwill and mutual forbearance in a desire to settle outstanding issues. It was specially in the mind of all parties that it would be unfortunate if the Mother Country were in the slightest degree embarrassed by an internal dispute in the Island.

Mr. Harold E. Bolton, President of the Jockey Club of Jamaica, and a director of several companies, died, it is learnt with regret, on March 21st in St. Andrew. We extend our sincere sympathy to his son, Mr. H. Warner Bolton, a member of The West India Committee, and to the other members of his family.

ST. KITTS NEVIS

Water Shortage in Nevis. Owing to the continued dry weather the public were requested, at the end of March, to economise in the use of water. Notice was given that water would be supplied daily from 6 to 8 a.m. and again from 4 to 6 p.m.

Lost Mails. It was announced in the *Official Gazette* of March 27th, that letter mails despatched from St. Kitts on November 4th last are presumed to have been lost en route to the United Kingdom.

ST. LUCIA

Dry Weather. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote, on February 24th, that the weather during January had been exceedingly dry in all parts of the Colony and drying winds had continued.

Sugar Crop Estimate. Canes were ripening well although the continuous dry weather might have an adverse effect on the recovery of juice in the drier areas where reaping would commence early in February. The latest crop estimate was 9,675 tons.

Bananas. Three shipments had been made during the month; sales to the Canadian Banana Co. totalling 6,775 stems. The total banana exports during 1940 were 66,865 stems (69 per cent. counts), as compared with 73,434 (69 per cent. counts) during 1939.

Other Crops. The manufacture of lime oil was diminishing as the crop was practically over. Some improvement in the market for copra in the neighbouring islands had been recorded, but requirements were limited. The main crop of cocoa was nearly all reaped. Prices continued low and disappointing.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. Grapefruit was plentiful and small shipments had been made, as also of early mangoes. There had been an increased demand for pumpkins for export. Ground provisions were being harvested in large quantities but fresh vegetables were far from plentiful.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The King's Thanks to the Colony. The Governor, in a broadcast shortly after his return to Port-of-Spain, said he had been received by His Majesty the King who

was pleased to learn of the contributions of the people of the Colony to the British Government, the Red Cross and war funds, and of their enlistment and training for service by sea, land and air. Sir Hubert said he had it by command from the King to convey to the people of Trinidad and Tobago His Majesty's great appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country.

Import Paper Articles Prohibited. Advertising show cards, calendars, compliment slips, greeting cards, menu cards (printed or blank), Novelties, paper cups, paper handkerchiefs, paper plates, paper saucers, paper table cloths, programmes, visiting cards, window and counter display devices, Christmas crackers may not be imported from any source.

Advertising show cards and window and counter display cards may be licensed for importation provided that application for importation is made before the goods are shipped and that no funds leave the Colony, directly or indirectly, to cover their cost. Similar measures are in force in St. Vincent and Grenada.

A Gift to Our Library

The Committee's Library has recently been enriched by a gift of six books from the widow of the late Rev. James Williams, the well-known student of ethnology of British Guiana, who wished the Committee to make a selection from his South American and West Indian collection. One of the most interesting of these books is a copy of Sir Robert Schomburgk's work *On the Natives of Guiana* which was formerly in the library of Sir Everard im Thurn. Another is the Hakluyt Society's edition of *A Relation of a Voyage to Guiana*, by Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt (an ancestor of Viscount Harcourt, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies), who took formal possession of Guiana, on behalf of "our Sovereign Lord King James" in 1609. The other books presented by Mrs. Williams are: *A History of the Colonies, Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice*, by P. M. Netscher; *The Fishes of British Guiana*, by T. Sidney Hargreaves; *A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America*, by Monroe N. Work; and *A Century of Emancipation*, by Sir John Harris.

Sea Island Cotton Crop, 1940

Island	Acreage Planted	Production in lb. of Lint		Yield per acre lb. Lint
		Estimated	Actual	
Anguilla ...	300	30,000	7,798	26
Antigua ...	2,645	330,000	426,557	161
Barbados...	120	10,000	14,163	118
Montserrat	4,596	600,000	800,000*	174
Nevis	3,000	325,000	482,854	161
St. Kitts ...	1,709	400,000	405,000*	237
St. Vincent	5,486	650,000	660,900	120
Virgin Islands (British)	210	15,000	17,947	85
Total	18,066	2,360,000	2,815,219	—

* Estimate at end of October, 1940



Sea Island Cotton Industry



The Past Season and Future Prospects

THE full report has now been received of the general meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Incorporated) which was held in Antigua at the end of November last:

The meeting was opened by His Honour the Administrator of Antigua, who said that the great uncertainty which confronted the industry was fully realised, and that the islands were not unmindful therefore of the most generous offer of the Mother Country in arranging to purchase their crops at a very good price for the duration of the war, and for one year after. This splendid deal did not however, Mr. Harford said, blind the islands to the necessity for unremitting effort if the inevitable dislocation of the industry at the conclusion of hostilities was to be minimised as far as possible. The future of the industry might well depend on a true appreciation now of post war difficulties to be overcome and the measures adopted by the Association and the Advisory Committee in England to meet them.

The President of the Association, Mr. C. C. Skeete, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, first thanked the Administrator for opening the meeting and then expressed a welcome to Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and to Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture. Sir Frank, who had already done so much for the industry, had kindly promised to give them his impressions of the present status of the Sea Island cotton industry, and of the developments likely to take place. He would like first to deal briefly with the past season and the outlook for the immediate future.

THE PAST SEASON

Mr. Skeete pointed out that, behind the protection of the British Navy, the industry had been carried on during the first year of the war without interruption of any sort. Weather conditions had been generally favourable, and there had been a marked increase in area under cultivation in Antigua, Nevis and Montserrat. The combination of these factors had resulted in a record production of 7,000 bales, some 1,500 more than anticipated.*

In consequence of a demand for Sea Island cotton for a special war purpose it had been possible to dispose of the whole crop at a price which every one no doubt considered very good indeed. On the other hand war-time conditions had resulted in a reduction of the activities of the Advisory Committee in England, but arrangements had been made to keep Sea Island cotton and the trade mark before the public.

THE OUTLOOK

Turning to the immediate future of the industry Mr. Skeete said it seemed reasonable that the proposal of the Ministry of Supply to purchase the entire production of Sea Island cotton for a specified number of

years was based upon a crop of 5,000 to 6,000 bales per annum, the maximum production prior to 1940. As he had already stated this figure had been largely exceeded in 1940 and, with the very large increases in acreage planted for the 1941 crop in some islands, it was possible that in 1941 production would be even greater. It seemed probable therefore that some measure of restriction would become necessary in the near future. Such restriction should not be difficult because the importance of releasing some of his cotton lands for increased food production must now be obvious to every class of cultivator.

Referring to a view, expressed in some quarters, that the suggested price (24d. per lb. for superfine cotton grown in St. Vincent and 21½d. for the Montserrat strain grown in the Leeward Islands) was too low, Mr. Skeete said his own view was that the price would seldom, if ever, be higher. It was likely that, for many years after the war, civil requirements and consumption of Sea Island cotton would be small. A small demand usually meant a small price, and it seemed inevitable that the industry must expect and prepare to face a period of less favourable prices.

CALL FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY

The obvious way to maintain profitable production during a period of low prices was, the President said, to increase efficiency in all branches of the industry, and all should endeavour to do that as far as possible now. Work under the direction of Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, Cotton Adviser, had been undertaken to determine the most suitable commercial varieties for the different islands, a memorandum on which was before the meeting.

In regard to actual commercial production Mr. Skeete stated, as he did last year, that better agricultural methods and more efficient pest control would result in much larger yields at very little extra cost, and so enable a profit to be made at moderate prices. There was also the need for improving ginnery efficiency, so far as the necessary machinery and materials could be obtained.

After asking whether they could not make the endeavour to increase the sale in "our own islands of articles and manufactures made from our own cotton," Mr. Skeete said they must, however, look to large countries to furnish the market for the great bulk of their Sea Island cotton goods. After the war they would have to incur heavy expenditure in advertising and encouraging the use of Sea Island cotton, and he therefore strongly advised that the export levy should be maintained at its present rate (one cent. per lb. of clean cotton) during the coming year.

* Final crop figures received by the Association since the date of the address show that the total production reached 7,791 bales or 2,291 more than was anticipated.

Round the Markets

April 29th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below :—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	April 14th.	April 28th.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ "	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.05		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are :—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	77½	77½
3½	War Loan ...	103½	103½ xd.
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	11/3	13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/-	26/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	39/6	42/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	23	26/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d.	1/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/10½	3/4½
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4½d.	1/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	41½	45½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	14	2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/-	7/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3 ½	3 ½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/3	8/3

PRODUCE. There has been no change in the prices of *balata*, *lime oils*, *lime juice*, *orange oil* and *honey*.

SPICES. *Pimento*, the market advanced to 155/- per cwt. Spot again dearer at 1/10 per lb. ex store. *Ginger*, *Nutmegs* and *Mace* no change.

Storing Sweet Potatoes

Successful Method in Barbados

A RELIABLE and inexpensive method of storing sweet potatoes would help to solve the food problem in many parts of the West Indies. Only too often, the sweet potato being a seasonal crop, a period, when the market is glutted and growers can only obtain very low prices, is followed by one of scarcity.

Cultivators of this crop will be interested in an article which Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Barbados, contributed to the *Barbados Commercial Journal* for December last. It is aptly designated "Producing Reasonable Amount of Potatoes at Reasonable Prices." If the method he describes has not already been tried in other Colonies experiments should be made to ascertain whether it is of general applicability.

Dr. McIntosh says: For long it has been considered that storage of sweet potatoes is impracticable. This is not, however, the case. Storage experiments were carried out by the Department of Science and Agriculture in 1937-38 and results were obtained which demonstrated that, by using the methods and observing certain precautions described below, potatoes could be stored

for 3½ months at the end of which time they were found highly palatable.

Storage is carried out in clamps in the open. The clamps, which resemble Irish potato pits, are made in a well-drained situation in the open, preferably in a site which can be easily watched. The clamp is prepared by digging out soil to a depth of three to four inches over a rectangular area, three feet wide by as long as is necessary to store the crop. Several clamps may be made to allow for opening and sales at different periods. The excavated floor of the clamp is then lined with trash, or dried grass or weed cuttings, or dried coco-nut or banana leaves. The potatoes to be stored are laid on this floor and stacked on inward sloping sides to a height of about three feet. The heap is then covered with trash or any other covering noted above, and this covering in turn completely overlaid by a one foot layer of soil which in turn is covered with trash to prevent soil wash in the event of rain.

The precautions which must be observed may be briefly summarized as follows. Potatoes must be dry and handled carefully to avoid bruising. Those showing signs of rot or bad bruising should not be put in the clamp. Potatoes grown in Scarabee beetle areas should not be stored. The Barbados Department recommends certain varieties, raised as seedlings, which store well. They are B.62, B.29, B.34, B.26 and B.52. During storage the potatoes may be expected to lose about 20 per cent. in weight.

Company Report

Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In their report for 1940 the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £90,561. After adding the balance brought forward of £61,941 and deducting £829 for a loss on the sale of Government securities, there remains a sum of £151,673. The interim dividend, on the ordinary stock, of 3 per cent., less income tax, absorbed £24,320, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 5½ per cent., less income tax, amounting to £44,587, leaving £82,766 to be carried forward.

[The authorised capital is £850,000 in ordinary stock and shares of £1 each, of which £810,668 is issued and fully paid].

Imports from Non-Sterling Areas

For the information of the general public and of importers in particular, it has been officially announced in the West Indies that the Secretary of State has again pointed out that it is incorrect to assume that local restrictions affecting imports outside the sterling area are not applicable where goods are purchased through a sterling area centre and payment made there in a sterling area currency.

The Secretary of State has requested that the attention of local importers should be drawn to the fact that payment in sterling or other sterling area currency to London or other sterling area centre does not constitute a release from any local regulations that would otherwise be applicable.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVI. MAY 15th, 1941. No. 1112.

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Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

May 14th, 1941.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m.

By order,

EDWARD J. KING, *Secretary.*

AGENDA

(i) To elect twelve members of the Executive Committee in the place of the following who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election:—

Mr. THOMAS GREENWOOD Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Admiral Sir ALAN HOTHAM, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. EVAN R. CAMPBELL	Mr. O. H. KEELING
Mr. J. ALAN DE PASS	Mr. B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. ALEXANDER DUCKHAM	Sir NORMAN LAMONT, Bt.
Mr. E. CASSELETON ELLIOTT Sir EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.	The Hon. Sir NOEL B. LIVINGSTON

(ii) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1941, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1940, and the Balance Sheet.

(iii) Any other business.

The Value of Exhibitions

THE Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held recently at Port-of-Spain, was evidently a great success. We congratulate the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago on achieving the difficult task of organising an Exhibition which has not only been of immediate value to the Colony, but bears promise of furthering inter-colonial co-operation. Similar exhibitions have been held in Trinidad for many years, but at somewhat irregular intervals owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Society. That this year's exhibition was on a grander scale than usual is primarily due to the keen personal interest of SIR HUBERT YOUNG, the Governor of the Colony. This interest, and SIR HUBERT'S appreciation of the wider value of such an exhibition, was revealed at the opening ceremony by SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, the Governor of Barbados, whom SIR HUBERT YOUNG, departing from precedents, invited to visit Trinidad formally for the

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purpose. Thanking MR. HAROLD ROBINSON, President of the Agricultural Society, for his cordial welcome SIR JOHN said that he, like SIR HUBERT, wished to do anything which would bind the Colonies closer together, and it was in the field of agriculture, more perhaps than in any other, that neighbouring West Indian Colonies had need of mutual assistance. A good deal had already been done to secure such co-operation, for example for sugar there was the central cane breeding station in Barbados. Valuable assistance had been rendered by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the activities of which SIR JOHN hoped would be extended, both in respect of original research and in the co-ordination of the work in the various Colonies.

There is, we feel sure, scope for fuller development of mutual assistance between Colonies in other directions. As SIR JOHN pointed out stock breeding had so far received insufficient attention in the West Indies. He referred to the splendid lead given by the Government Farm of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture and commented on the quality and condition of the stock exhibited by the peasants of Tobago. Whenever he has the opportunity of visiting Jamaica he will see that excellent results have also been obtained in that Colony. But the smaller islands cannot afford to maintain large establishments, and we endorse the hope expressed by SIR JOHN that with a view to the development on a sound basis of mixed farming, as recommended by the Royal Commission, a comprehensive scheme would soon be evolved for the establishment of breeding centres. Should such a scheme come into being it would be of benefit and would afford a great impetus to stock improvement to have exhibitions, even if only on a small scale, annually. Trinidad, as we have already mentioned, has not yet been able to attain this ideal. Barbados, however, has done so, and SIR JOHN thought that they would agree that the Barbados policy of having one every year was "not far wrong."

Another suggestion, made by MR. JOSEPH DE VERTEUIL when expressing on behalf of the Agricultural Society the Colony's thanks to SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, was that the day might not be far distant when they would have Intercolonial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions. It is easy to foresee how useful such exhibitions would be in helping to promote the development of secondary industries for local needs which we discussed in our last issue.

A report since received referred to on page 120 shows that during last year Jamaica has been seriously considering this question. It is perhaps not too much to hope that in the near future we shall be able to report the success of the first "Caribbean Industries Fair."

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE great raid of May 10th was more damaging to the architectural glories of London than any we have yet suffered, except, perhaps, the big incendiary attack at the end of last year. Westminster Abbey heads the list of victims. There does not seem to have been any irreparable damage to the main structure, or to the royal tombs (which were long ago given special protection); but the chancel and the wide space at the crossing of the nave and transept, where four years ago I remember seeing King George VI crowned, are now filled with a heap of debris. The Deanery, and two of the lovely old houses belonging to the Canons, are a total loss.

* * *

Another building almost completely destroyed is the House of Commons, and with it the famous parliamentary clock, which strikes upon Big Ben, suffered some injury. The House, like the Abbey, is a shrine of ideas that Hitler does not understand, but that will defeat him in the end; architecturally, however, it is not one of our greatest losses. It was too small for its function, and acoustically far from perfect; while the taste for Victorian gothic—of which nevertheless this was a good specimen—has been outgrown and is not likely to revive. Far more lamentable is the dropping of a bomb through the roof of Westminster Hall—those glorious hammer-beam timbers which many of us consider the finest in the world. The hole, however, can be repaired.

* * *

The fire at the back of the British Museum is the only other piece of damage to a historic building that the Censor at present allows to be explicitly mentioned; happily the greater part of the collections has been removed to safety outside London. But I fear that the list now authorized for publication is far from exhausting the objects of ancient beauty that have perished; I have particularly in mind one small gem of mediaeval architecture that by itself is richer in association than the whole of that pompous vulgarity, Berlin. Picking my way through the City in the morning after the raid I found myself constantly having to climb over heaps of rubble, where whole streets had been obliterated. Fires were still burning on every side, and the great army of London firemen, smoke-grimed and weary, but surprisingly cheerful, were at work with their hoses on every side. Gradually some of the most famous thoroughfares in the world are taking on the look of Ypres and other devastated towns in the last war. The casualties in these great raids usually exceed a thousand killed, and perhaps twice as many seriously injured. But I have not seen anywhere the slightest weakening of the resolution of the people of London to endure everything until Hitler is overthrown.

* * *

We have all been cheered—indeed inspired—by the magnificent achievement of the Royal Air Force against these savage raids. In the early days of the night attacks we thought ourselves lucky if two of the bombers were brought down in a night. Of late, however, there has been a steady and sustained improvement. During April

a record number of 91 night bombers were destroyed; but in May this record has been swept right away. In the first ten nights the R.A.F. accounted for 124 enemy machines; and of these no fewer than 33 were brought down on the night of the great London attack. Making all allowance for the fact that this was also the night of the full moon, the rate of destruction is clearly such as, if it can be maintained for two or three months, may make the game of indiscriminate night bombing too dangerous to be worth continuing.

* * *

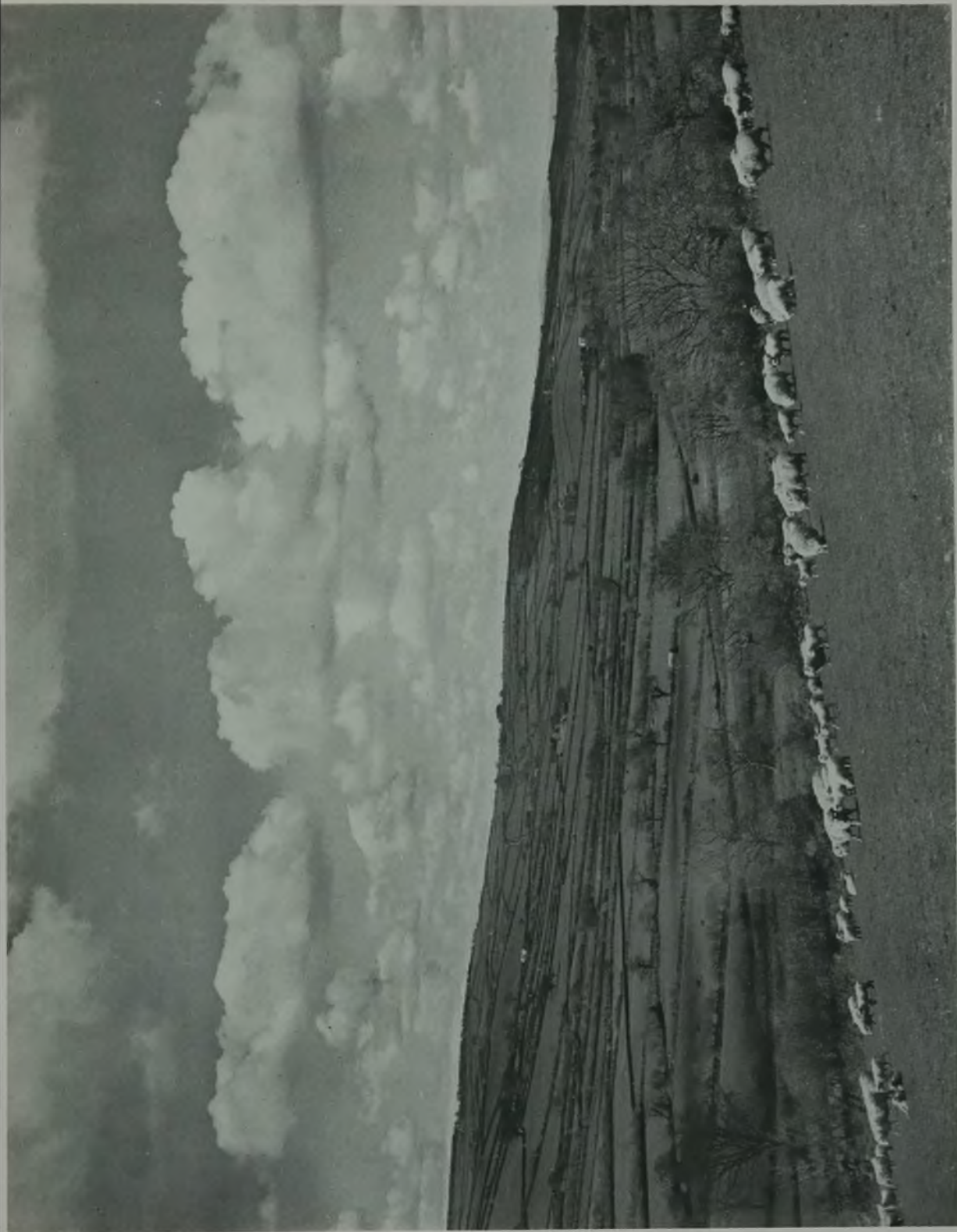
Of course, there is an outcry from some quarters, urging that we should repay the enemy in his own coin, and deliver indiscriminate raids upon the civil population of Berlin. An attempt was made to test the weight of this sentiment by running a "bomb-Berlin" candidate at a bye-election last week. He secured about 1,500 votes, as against well over 20,000 for the official Conservative, finishing a short head in front of the "stop-the-war" candidate. Clearly the electorate is well satisfied that the R.A.F. is fighting the air war on the right lines.

* * *

Since Dunkirk the great mass of the Army has had a waiting part to play. But it has not been standing still. While more and more new mechanized units are equipped, new kinds of troops of a more individualistic character have been making their appearance. Guerrilla fighters are being trained for the chances of this war of surprises—picked men, skilled in hand-to-hand combat with tommy-guns, woodmen and stalkers, men who can cover 60 miles a day on foot and live on the country, or fight their way up mountain sides inaccessible to the ordinary plain-dweller. One of these special units has just achieved a record march of 66 miles in 24 hours in full fighting kit.

* * *

Then there are the parachutists, who are sometimes to be seen about the streets, wearing khaki uniform with a special but inconspicuous badge. It consists of the wings of the R.A.F. with a small parachute between them. These men are all volunteers, all young, and a very exacting standard of physical fitness is required of them. Their training is long and rigorous. They have first to learn how to fall without injuring themselves—an art based on rolling exercises. They spend hours swinging in the air from parachute harness; and they practise jumping from progressively higher platforms. They are taught to fight with their bare hands if necessary, in case of accident when their attack is launched; but actually their tactics are to descend in swarms, while Bren guns and other weapons are dropped beside them in containers hanging from coloured parachutes. Given only a few minutes the body of parachutists is trained to rally round the munition-carrying parachute, arm themselves "to the teeth" and move off against the enemy. The Army is confident that, when opportunity occurs, they can turn the tables on the Germans in the use of this weapon.



Photograph by Dixon Scott

SPRINGTIME IN DEVON: A VIEW FROM CORY HILL

[By courtesy of British Council



"IN SPLENDOUR DECKED ANEW"

A HAMPSHIRE FIELD OF DAFFODILS

The West Indies and The War

West Indian Roll of Honour

The following members of His Majesty's Forces, from or intimately connected with the British West Indian Colonies, have given their lives on Active Service:—

- ADAM, W. W., Jamaica.
Flying-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- BARKER-HAHLO, J. F. C., Jamaica.
Lieut.-Commander, Royal Navy.
- COMFORT, J. G. S.
Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
- DANCER, E. A., Trinidad.
Sergeant, Royal Air Force.
- ELDER, A. G.
Sergeant, Royal Air Force.
- HOLLIS, M. W., Trinidad.
Captain, Highland Light Infantry.
- PITTS, REGINALD, Trinidad.
Sergeant, Royal Air Force.
- RHODES, R. A., British Guiana.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- ROBINSON, STUART A. F., Jamaica.
Squadron-Commander, Royal Air Force.
- ROWAN-ROBINSON, D. P. W., Jamaica.
Flying-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- SHACKLETON, H. E. F., Jamaica.
Major, Royal Marines.
- SWAIN, O. B., British Guiana.
Wing-Commander, Royal Air Force.

ANTIGUA

Sale in Aid of War Charities. Mrs. A. E. Dyett, with the assistance of the War Charities Committee, held an auction sale which realized £112. The gifts put up for sale included old china dishes of Staffordshire Ware or Mason's Ironstone, jewellery, both old and modern, a large Sheffield plate tea-tray (the reserved price on this was not reached so it is still for sale), furniture, brass, garden implements, plants and live-stock. Canon Baker kindly lent the Deanery and Mr. B. W. Willock gave his services as auctioneer.

Work at Crabb's Base. The American Base at Crabb's has progressed with a rapidity unknown in Antigua. Land looked upon as sea-blown scrub has now been cleared, and roads made by the "Bull-doser," a caterpillar tractor with enormous strength. Barracks have been laid out, bungalows and store-rooms are in building, and offices are already in use. A detachment of Marines has arrived, and has settled in their little village of tents. Amid this hive of industry, supplemented with the latest mechanical devices, it is difficult to believe one is really in Antigua. Labour is flocking here from the other islands on the chance of work with the Americans.

BAHAMAS

Summary of War Gifts. With a further gift of £1,000, the Bahamas War Committee have raised £26,000 for the purchase of aircraft. The Citizens' War Relief Committee have sent another £500 for the Red Cross and St. John Fund, making their total £12,230.

In addition to the above gifts, we learn from the Colonial Office that donations from the Bahamas to war charities up to May 9th include: £1,000 to the St. Dunstan's; £500 to the Bahamas Red Cross; £3,500 to the Red Cross Air Raid Distress Fund; £1,030 to the Red Cross Mobile Canteen Fund; £2,244 to the King George's Fund for Sailors; £444 to the Overseas League Tobacco Fund; and £1,820 to the Greek War Relief Fund.

BRITISH HONDURAS

War Services Selection Board. The Governor has appointed a Board for the purpose of recruiting personnel in the Colony for service in His Majesty's Forces, and for employment in munitions production in Great Britain. Major J. L. Johnson is the chairman, and the other members are Mr. H. J. Hughes and Major P. E. Matthews.

JAMAICA

Naval and Air Bases. The work of the two United States Survey Ships, "Hydrographer" and "Gilbert," off Portland Bight and its approaches, has now been completed. Before his departure on March 2nd for Pensacola, where the "Hydrographer" was to undergo overhauling, Lieut.-Commander Mattison expressed the pleasure it had given him to be in Jamaica. "We have all had a very enjoyable time," he said, "and found the people very friendly."

Two Gifts. The West India Committee received from the Central War Assistance Committee of the Island a bank draft to enable £250 to be forwarded to the Greek Red Cross Fund from the people of Jamaica, and £18 10s. to the British Nurses Air Ambulance Fund from the nursing staff of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Kingston. Madame Simopoulos, the wife of H.E. the Greek Minister and Miss J. Elise Gordon, the editor of the *Nursing Mirror*, have expressed their warm gratitude to the respective donors for their generous gifts.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

A War Gift. We learn from the Colonial Office that J. W. Thurston & Co., Ltd., have given \$681 in Canadian currency to the United Kingdom Treasury for war purposes. Mr. G. P. Boon, director of the firm, is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Presidency and of the General Legislative Council of the Colony.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Bomber Fund. Last year the people of the Colony achieved their object of raising \$480,000 for the

purchase of a squadron of fighter planes for the Royal Air Force. The same committee, of which the president is Sir George Huggins, has organized a campaign to collect another \$480,000 to purchase five bombers. The first £10,000 was forwarded to England towards the end of March, and a cable was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressing the warm gratitude of His Majesty's Government for "this further generous contribution to Empire Air effort."

Red Cross Contributions reach £45,000. The local Branch of the Red Cross has, we learn from the Colonial Office, cabled a further £6,000 to London, bringing the total of the Colony's contribution to the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation to £45,000. As reported in the CIRCULAR of March 20th, several thousands of pounds have in addition been spent in the Colony on materials for work parties.

Stamps for War Charities

There are innumerable methods of collecting funds for War Charities, and the West Indian Colonies have adopted most of them—with excellent results. The latest suggestion, novel in form though not in principle, has come from Mr. R. C. Brees, a member of the West India Committee resident in Trinidad and himself a well-known philatelist. His proposal is that used B.W.I. postage stamps should be collected locally and be sent to the United States to be sold for the benefit of the war charities in the United Kingdom, to which the Committee would send the proceeds. Mr. Brees generously offers to act as honorary secretary and to be responsible, personally, for the collection, sorting, cleaning of the stamps—and for the other work involved in this enterprise, to which we have the pleasure of drawing the attention of potential donors of stamps together with a reminder that no stamp is too common to have some value. Mr. Brees' address is c/o Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, B.W.I., and we wish him every success in his patriotic task.

Captive on a Nazi Raider

The experiences of Mrs. Kingham, wife of the manager of Bath, one of the Davson estates in British Guiana, while a prisoner on board a Nazi raider, are vividly described in extracts from her letter, recently published in the *Daily Telegraph*.

There were four women, one badly injured who died later. Their food was mainly black bread spread with lard, their beds dirty straw mattresses—they were locked in at night in a room below water level with no portholes and on raiding days they were also kept below. Half a sheet was given to them from which they contrived shirts and shorts, laced with a bit of old bandage. Eventually they were put ashore on a British Island. The women were ordered to leave behind "any extra clothes as they would be needed for the next women prisoners."

Red Cross and St. John

Activities of the War Organisation

Since the inception of the Duke of Gloucester's Appeal the total funds received by the Treasurers, up to March 31st, have amounted to £5,249,000. The main items of expenditure have been as under:—

General and Medical Stores	£1,089,000
Ambulances, X-Ray Units, etc.	270,000
Prisoners of War (Food and Comforts)	1,532,000
Commissions Overseas	163,000
Convalescent Homes for Officers and Other Ranks (less amounts received)	235,000
Red Cross and St. John County Branches and Joint County Committees for Local Work	331,000
Collections remitted to or obtained direct by Scottish Branch, B.R.C.S.	500,000
Relief in Finland	10,000
General, Secretarial, Administrative and Appeal Expenses	233,000
Total Expenditure to March 31st, 1941	£4,363,000

It is pointed out in the Organization's *Summary of Work* of May 3rd, that the balance, £886,000, is not free money, as heavy commitments have to be faced for specific services now in operation, such as parcels for prisoners of war, ambulances and convalescent homes at home and overseas. The cost of the Red Cross services in the Middle East is also increasing.

As reported in the CIRCULAR of April 17th, Lord Iliffe, Chairman of the Appeal Executive Committee, stated on March 20th that a further £2,000,000 must be collected before the end of September. The five main appeals are the Penny-a-Week Fund, the Agriculture Fund, Flag Day Collection, Overseas Collection and Red Cross Gift Sales, all of which Lord Iliffe said were doing well. Scarcely a number of the CIRCULAR since the outbreak of war has been without a reference to the generous response of the West Indies to these appeals.

This year the National Flag Day is to be June 5th. With a view to perfecting the arrangements and to securing full local co-operation, a garden meeting is being held at St. James's Palace on May 22nd. Among the guests will be Lord Mayors, Mayors and representatives of Joint County Committees. It is hoped that it may be possible to have a display of war organization mechanised transport, including mobile canteens and motor X-ray units.

The Penny-a-Week Fund has been a great success. The Fund has now 5,000,000 regular contributors, ten times as many as a year ago; in Greater London the number of contributors has risen from 8,000 to 750,000.

The Red Cross Sales have already raised £220,000 for the Fund. Two West Indian gifts, the contents of the "treasure chest" from Barbados and the collection of gold coins from British Guiana have been included in these sales. There is also a Red Cross Shop in Old Bond Street, London, a brief account of which may be of interest to local organizations in the West Indies. Visitors to the shop find a wide range of valuable and useful articles suitable for birthday or wedding presents, moderately priced. Purchases can be made in the shop and the whole proceeds, all the goods being gifts, are credited to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Agriculture in Jamaica, 1939-40



Progress Despite Serious Difficulties

THE *Annual Report* on the Department of Agriculture by Mr. G. J. Jones, the Director, presents an account of the hard conditions the agriculturists of the Island have had to face due to adverse weather, plant diseases and war conditions. Despite this severe handicap it has been possible to make definite progress in various directions.

The present report covers the period January 1st, 1939, to March 31st, 1940, the Government having decided to make annual reports treat with the same period as the financial year. The outbreak of the war naturally affected the agriculture of the island. Several new activities have been developed whereas progress in others has either been stopped or retarded. Another factor was the unusual weather of most of 1939. The total rainfall was in excess of the average for the last sixty years, but the distribution was extremely poor. Continued drought from March to October was followed by flood, rains and a hurricane at the beginning of November. The destruction of crops was severe; no less than 75 per cent. of the bearing bananas trees were uprooted and considerable damage done to younger plants. Other crops all sustained loss, though not to the same extent. There was a drop of nearly £300,000 in the value of agricultural exports in 1939 compared with 1938, and the difference would have been greater but for appreciation in value of most commodities. Thus bananas which in 1938 realized an average of 254s. per 100 stems f.o.b. were sold in 1939 for 259s. and sugar advanced from £7 10s. to £9 10s. per ton.

THE BANANA INDUSTRY

The total banana exports in 1939 were less than 19,000,000 stems (compared with 24,000,000 in 1938) and under 500,000 in the first three months of 1940. Panama disease maintained its steady spread through the cultivations. Research has been continued to determine methods of control, as also the work of breeding an immune commercial variety. The seriousness of the threat of the fresh enemy, *Cercospora* Leaf Spot disease, first reported in Jamaica in 1936, led to the appointment, in July, 1939, of the Banana Leaf Spot Control Advisory Board, and of a Leaf Spot Control Division of the Department of Agriculture. The Board administers a Government grant of £200,000, and provides spraying facilities. The functions of the new Division of the Department are to assist in launching the spraying campaign, to be responsible for the distribution and proper use of equipment and material, and to conduct investigations on control of the disease and all aspects of banana cultivation. Up to March 31st, 1940, the total number of growers provided with equipment was 1,961, and monthly supplies of material had been allotted for spraying nearly 50,000 acres. Between August 8th, 1939, and March 30th, 1940, the expenditure of the Control Board amounted to approximately £97,000, of which £29,000 was for purchase of

equipment and £63,000 for purchase of materials.

SUGAR CANE

The canes also suffered from the long drought which in some areas was so severe that they made no growth for months, and then failed to respond as they should have done when the heavy rains came at the end of October. B.H.10/12 remained the predominant variety, and the best for long ratooning in rich alluvial soils. Unfortunately it is susceptible to Mosaic disease. The area in P.O.J. 2878 has been maintained where Mosaic is prevalent, but owing to its juice sometimes giving trouble in the factory it is not being extended on estates if another cane of good quality and resistant to Mosaic can be found to take its place. Amongst varieties less widely grown, P.O.J. 2727 is mentioned as surpassing all other canes in the dry areas, but it is not suitable for long ratooning; and B. 3439 which appears adaptable to a variety of soils, gives promise of standing up well to adverse conditions, and may replace B.H. 10/12 in some areas.

CITRUS FRUIT

The 1939 citrus crop was the highest on record, the exports amounting to nearly 500,000 boxes. The comparatively new trade with New Zealand was "more than maintained" with shipments of grapefruit and oranges. Marked improvement in handling has resulted in decreased wastage and increased value, whilst the installation of colour adding equipment in all the commercial packing houses has assisted materially in ensuring uniformity and attractiveness in the appearance of Jamaica citrus fruit.

OTHER CROPS

Pimento (allspice) has, in some areas, made a remarkable recovery from the rust disease, and over 8,000,000 lb. were exported at remunerative prices.

Mr. F. M. Bain, of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, visited the Colony and reported on the coconut wilt disease, the spread of which had caused planters increasing alarm. He found the disease identical with the Bronze Leaf Wilt, so well known elsewhere, and made recommendations which were published in pamphlet form.

The work on the promotion of local foodstuffs is of much interest. A scheme is in operation whereby growers are guaranteed a fixed price for their produce. Areas under cultivation must be registered with the Food Production Board, appointed in August, 1939, and up to March 31st, 1940, nearly 80,000 acres had been registered for different food crops. Additional facilities for agricultural credit have been provided by increasing the number of Agricultural Loan Banks and by the Government providing £100,000 for allotment by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board to District Local Banks for advances on loan to growers of food crops.

LIVESTOCK

Associated with the Food Production Campaign is the Livestock Improvement Programme to provide facilities for improving the breed of local farm animals, with regard to both milk and meat. Thirty Livestock Improvement Centres have been established in the island, and at several of them well-bred cattle, goats, pigs and sheep are maintained for stud purposes. Research in scientific feeding with locally produced fodder has been conducted. The Milk Condensery, recently established in Jamaica by Nestles Ltd., which began preliminary operations in March, 1940, will provide an additional impetus to the improvement of the dairy industry, as it will create a steady demand for milk produced in the island.

During 1939 the name of the Jamaica Government Farm School was changed to the Jamaica School of Agriculture. An account of the important activities of the school will best be reserved for another occasion.

Police Shooting Competition, 1940**Jamaica's Seventh Consecutive Win**

At the suggestion of the late Sir Edward B. Denham, then Governor of British Guiana, the National Rifle Association undertook in 1934 the organisation and conduct of the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Competition. The Match, which is open to one team consisting of eight enlisted members of each of the Police Forces, may be fired between May 1st and December 31st, on any rifle range in the Colony entering a team. The Silver Challenge Cup and Silver Badges to the captain, Inspector E. G. Orrett, and each member of the team, were won by the Jamaica Police with the aggregate score of 587 points, out of a possible 672. The Trinidad team, captain, Superintendent C. O. Adams, were second with the score of 585 and British Guiana, captain, District Superintendent M. J. N. Gordon, third with 553.

The Jamaica Police are to be congratulated on preserving unbroken their sequence of wins, now totalling seven, since the competition was started.

Mr. G. J. Miller

In recognition of his 25 years' service on the staff of the West India Committee, authority has been given by the Executive for the grant to Mr. G. J. Miller of a Testimonial, consisting of an inscribed book and a cheque. We regret that Mr. Miller, who for many years has assisted so capably in the preparation of the CIRCULAR, has for some weeks past been unable to attend the office owing to a recurrence of a serious illness. We wish him a speedy recovery and a second "quarter century" of successful work for the Committee and its journal.

MEMBERS of The West India Committee are invited to introduce eligible candidates for election. Nominations may be made by telegram, post-card, or letter, or on the special forms obtainable from the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2 to whom they should be addressed.

Sir Douglas Jardine**New Governor of the Leeward Islands**

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in place of Sir Gordon Lethem, who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.

Sir Douglas Jardine entered the Colonial Service in 1910, when he was appointed to Cyprus; in 1916 he was appointed Secretary to the Administration, British Somaliland; in 1921 Senior Assistant Secretary, Nigeria; in 1927 Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, and in 1929 Chief Secretary; in 1933 Governor, North Borneo; in 1937 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sierra Leone. Sir Douglas Jardine is relinquishing his appointment in Sierra Leone as he cannot return to Africa for reasons of health.

Welfare Officer**For Colonials in Britain**

IT is announced by the Colonial Office that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. J. L. Keith to the newly created post of Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office. Mr. I. G. Cummings has been appointed as assistant to the Welfare Officer.

The Welfare Officer will be concerned generally with the welfare of people in the United Kingdom, from the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, of whom there are considerable numbers in many of the large towns. Some of these are permanently resident in the United Kingdom. Others, for example, students at Universities or other institutions, seamen from various parts of the Colonial Empire, etc. remain for longer or shorter periods. The number of these temporary residents has recently been increased by the arrival of men for service in the Armed Forces or for employment as skilled workers in munition and other war factories. It will be the Welfare Officer's duty to co-operate with all existing agencies, whether governmental or otherwise, which are concerned with the welfare of the various classes of Colonial residents, and to endeavour to arrange for these activities to be supplemented where necessary.

Mr. Keith served in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia for 18 years, and after assisting Lord Hailey in the preparation of the *African Survey*, joined the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office in 1939.

Mr. Cummings, an African from Sierra Leone, has been Secretary of Aggrey House (an institution primarily concerned with African and West Indian students resident in, or visiting, London) for the last seven years. Suitable arrangements are being made for carrying on the work of Aggrey House. A grant is being made to provide hostel accommodation and social facilities for other classes of Colonial visitors, particularly members of the Forces and those engaged in other forms of war work.

Notes of West Indian Interest

“ ‘ ONE time ’ is neber done.”

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THE death has been announced in Trinidad of Mrs. Bertha Huggins, sister-in-law of Sir George Huggins.

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MR. J. H. SPENDER, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands, has been transferred from St. Kitts Nevis to Montserrat.

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A FORTNIGHTLY fast passenger and express service between New York and Trinidad has been started by the Alcoa Steamship Company.

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WE learn that through the mention in the CIRCULAR of Mrs. Hilda McDonald's poem “ Dunquerque Calling,” an order has been received in Antigua for copies from as far away as California.

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THE engagement is announced between Brian Ball-Greene, Coldstream Guards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Ball-Greene, of West Byfleet, and Rowena Daphne, fourth daughter of Admiral and Mrs. C. W. Keighly-Peach, of West Byfleet.

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THE British Council, at the request of Mr. Hugh Rutledge, who recently visited St. Kitts-Nevis, as a representative of the Council, have presented to the Presidency the film projector and screen used by Mr. Rutledge during his tour of the West Indies.

* * *

THE marriage of Lieutenant Guy Shewell and Miss Anne Henriques, whose engagement was announced in the CIRCULAR of February 20th, will take place quietly at St. Saviour's, Walton Street, on Saturday, May 31st, at 2.30. All friends will be welcome at the church.

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MR. JOHN PINNEY, the youngest son of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Pinney, is taking up a post in the Colonial Service of Kenya. Lady Pinney is a member of the West India Committee and the family has been prominently connected with the West Indies for very many years.

* * *

THE Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said in Parliament recently, in answer to a question of Mr. David Adams, that experiments were being made in West Africa with the simple preparation of cocoa beans for local consumption. It was too early to say whether a taste could be created for the product.

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IN view of the fact that the Committee has received complaints of irregularities and delays in the air mail service between the West Indies and Great Britain (see the CIRCULAR of March 20th), it is a pleasure to be able to state that we have been informed by Messrs. Cox, Ritchie & Co., members of the West India Com-

mittee, that they received on May 8th an air mail letter from Jamaica dated May 2nd.

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A WEDDING took place at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Cookham Dean, Berks, on May 3rd, when Miss Joan Dora Frances Slater, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ransford Slater, Governor of Jamaica from 1932 to 1934, and of Lady Slater, of Spring House Farm, Goring, was married to Captain Malcolm Ashby Galloway, only son of Mr. F. T. Galloway, of Ladywell, Great Hallingbury, Essex, and of the late Mrs. Galloway.

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THE bride, who looked charming in a gown of ivory satin-backed romaine with a train of Honiton lace, was given away by her brother, Lieutenant R. W. Slater, R.N. Captain Peter du Croz was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by members of the A.T.S. The Rev. J. D. Graham officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Simmonds.

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WE are pleased to observe amongst the exhibitors to the Royal Scottish Academy the name of Mrs. Madge S. Gardner-McLean. This artist has had pictures accepted in most of the Art Exhibitions throughout the Kingdom, including the Royal Academy, London. Quite a lot of her successful work was done in British Guiana and the West Indies, where her husband, Mr. J. Gardner-McLean, was a sugar planter with Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. He is now in the Royal Observer Corps at Glasgow.

* * *

MR. RICHARD DENT, who, we regret to state, lost his life instantaneously through enemy action in April, will be remembered by many as the capable and efficient staff-manager at the West Indies and Atlantic Pavilion at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924 and 1925. “ Dick ” Dent was the brother of Mr. George J. Dent, clerk to the West India Committee and acting honorary secretary of the West Indian Club, and leaves his mother, wife, two sons, one of whom is now an acting Captain in the Army Service Corps in the East, and a daughter. To them all we express our sympathy.

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SIR CLAUDE MALLET, C.M.G., who died at Chippenham on April 25th, was closely associated with the West Indies, having been in the employment of the Panama Rail Road and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company before he embarked on the diplomatic career which was to prove so distinguished. When the French suspended work on the Panama Canal, Mallet, who was then H.M. Consul at Panama, was faced with the task of providing food and shelter for, and finally repatriating, upwards of 14,000 West Indians who were stranded on the Isthmus. He also dealt with many labour troubles when the Americans took over the administration, for which he received the thanks of President Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft.

West Indies at Westminster

Sugar for Direct Consumption

Mr. Wootton-Davis, on May 6th, asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, whether there was any reason why the public should not consume sugar, as imported, to save labour entailed in refining it. Major Lloyd George replied that a proportion of imported sugar was already put into direct consumption. It was recognized that the amount so used could be increased if the need arose and this possibility was being kept under review.

In a further question on May 13th, Mr. Wootton-Davis asked what amount of labour and of coal, respectively, would be saved if all sugar imported into the United Kingdom were issued for consumption in the form in which it was received. Major Lloyd George said it would not be in the public interest to give any figures from which the quantity of the annual imports of sugar could be calculated. He was advised, however, that it would not be practicable to put all imported sugar into direct consumption in the form in which it arrived.

Sugar and Children's Health

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food was asked by Sir John Mellor whether he had obtained medical evidence with regard to the average amounts of sugar required to maintain in health children and adults, respectively; and whether he would provide that a child's ration of jam should be not less than one half of one ounce daily, the present adult jam ration being reduced if necessary. In a written answer of May 6th, Major Lloyd George stated that the Minister of Food was assured that the Food Rationing (Special Diets) Advisory Committee of the Medical Research Council, by whom he was advised in all such matters, was satisfied that the present ration of sugar was sufficient medically for children.

The Mayas of British Honduras

The Governor of British Honduras has appointed an inter-departmental committee, including the Senior Medical Officer, the Agricultural Officer and the Director of Education, under the chairmanship of the Conservator of Forests, to consider and recommend ways and means of improving health conditions, agriculture and education in the Maya Indian Settlements of the Colony, and for combating the illicit distilling of spirits and the growing of narcotics.

SHORT wave radios are in demand in the West Indies, primarily as a means of receiving world news. A recent report by Mr. G. A. Newman, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner at Trinidad, shows that in 1939 radio sets to the value of approximately \$300,000 were imported into Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados, the three principal markets in the Eastern Group area.

Trinidad and Tobago

Conditions in 1940 and the Outlook

THE past year was one of marked dryness, the rainfall at St. Clair Experiment Station, Port-of-Spain, being the lowest recorded there for ten years. The *Economic Report for the Year 1940*, issued by the Colonial Secretary, states that the prospects for the 1941 sugar crop, which were poor, became better during the last quarter of 1940, with increased rainfall, and that at the date of the report, March 6th, there were possibilities of a crop of 120,000 tons. Planting of the 1942 crop was completed early, the growth of the young plant canes had been good, and the prospects for 1942 were the best for some years. The cocoa crop was expected to be short and after the January-February picking there will be little left on the trees. Less witch-broom infected pods were reported than was usual for the time of the year.

The citrus crop, although not so large as in the previous year, was on the whole a good one. No appreciable quantity of grapefruit had been exported but there had been a large increase in local consumption, the sales bringing reasonably good prices. The lime crop, a good one, was coming to a close. Prices had been the best for many years.

Coconut pickings fell off towards the close of the year, and as was to be expected after the very dry conditions of the preceding months, the weight of copra obtained per 1,000 nuts was very low.

The incidence of Leaf Spot disease of bananas, which had been unusually light, increased considerably during the end of the year. A favourable setting of Tonka beans was reported, and it was anticipated that there might be an island record crop in 1941.

Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826)

At a meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, Brother Victor Lee was unanimously elected as Worshipful Master for the second year in succession. W.Bro. F. A. Windridge was also re-elected Treasurer of the Lodge for the ensuing year. Owing to conditions arising from the war the meetings of the Lodge had been temporarily suspended, but it was now hoped that they would be regularly held in July, September and February. These meetings are held on the first Tuesday of the month, except in the case of the September meeting which is held on the third Tuesday. The members of the Lodge extend a hearty invitation to Freemasons from the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces, who are asked to communicate with W.Bro. A. L. Jupp, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE use in the United Kingdom, except under licence, of rice for other purposes than human food has been prohibited by the Ministry of Food which is now the sole importer of rice. The order does not prevent rice being used for purposes for which it is sold by the Ministry.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Jamaica Condensed Milk—Slum Clearance in Trinidad
Development of Broadcasting



ANTIGUA

Weekly Local Broadcasts. I had the pleasure and privilege of meeting Mr. Young, of St. Dunstan's, when he passed through Antigua on S.S. "Lady Hawkins," wrote Miss Helen Goodwin, on March 19th. Owing to the uncertainty of steamers and the lack of information in advance, a public meeting could not be arranged, but Mr. Young spoke to a small gathering at Government House. This talk will be recorded on Sunday afternoon in our local broadcasting programme. These programmes continue popular and sometimes now contain an item in French for our neighbours in Guadeloupe and Martinique. The Broadcasting Committee and Publicity Officers deserve great credit for the way in which they have organized and broadcast these weekly programmes.

Influx of Visitors and Refugees. The population of Antigua is rapidly increasing. Refugees from Europe, visitors from other islands who cannot get to England for a change of climate, and American officers and engineers keep the hotels filled and all available houses are occupied.

The death of Archdeacon Pilgrim. The news of the death in Barbados of the Ven. Archdeacon J. F. Pilgrim was received by cable on March 2nd. The Archdeacon had been ill for a very long time and with great courage and determination he continued his work as Headmaster of the Antigua Grammar School till he was forced by ill-health to rest. He had gone to Barbados (his home) for treatment, but soon after he contracted pneumonia and died. His wife—formerly Miss Dorothea Branch—was summoned by telegram and reached him shortly before his death. To Mrs. Pilgrim and to their two children we extend our deepest sympathy. Mr. Gilbert Auchinleck—the Science Master—is acting as Headmaster of the Grammar School.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Milk Products, Ltd., has produced some 50,000 cases of sweetened condensed milk at its condensery at Bog Walk in the first year of its operation. Mr. W. E. O. Turvill, managing director of the company, in making this announcement, said that the total value of the manufactured product was about £65,000. It is hoped, within two or three years, to be able to supply all the Island's sweetened milk requirements.

Cane Farmers from every parish in the Island met in the rooms of the Jamaica Imperial Association on April 2nd, and agreed upon the formation of a Cane Farmers' Association. The following cane farmers have been appointed members of a Committee to lay the foundations of the association: Hon. Maurice Segre (Chairman), Hon. A. B. Lowe, Sir Charlton Harrison, Captain McArthur, Messrs. Graham Hawkins,

Alexander Gordon, E. A. Barham, W. J. Tomlinson, R. T. Harrison, P. T. Meany, J. G. M. Robertson, L. W. Thomas, H. R. Sharp and Lionel Taylor.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Purchase of Sea Island Cotton. The Government is advancing to peasants 4d. per lb. for clean dry, and 3d. per lb. for stained, Sea Island cotton grown in Nevis and delivered at the Government ginnery. Any proceeds available after the crop has been sold will be divided amongst the suppliers.

ST. LUCIA

Sugar and the Drought. The exceedingly dry weather which had continued throughout the Colony during February was, wrote Mr. E. J. Ward on March 29th, occasioning some anxiety over water supplies. All four sugar factories had started crop and yields and juices had been satisfactory. The young canes, however, were feeling the dry weather. The production estimate remained unchanged at 9,675 tons.

Limes. Green limes were scarce and selling at 15s. to 17s. per barrel. Flowering had commenced, but the early fruit was being shed as a result of the dry conditions; in irrigated areas, however, the setting was promising.

Sea Island Cotton. Last year the Department of Agriculture imported seed of the Superfine St. Vincent strain of Sea Island cotton for cultivation in the Colony. Official notice has been given that Mr. L. Floissac will purchase all seed cotton of this strain during the present season. For clean cotton an advance payment of 7 cents per lb. will be made followed by a bonus after the crop is sold. Stained cotton will be bought outright at 4 cents per lb. Growers must take every care that local wild cotton is not mixed with the Superfine St. Vincent cotton.

Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Fund and his Advisers on Agriculture, Education and Medical services had paid official visits for various periods during the month.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Housing Improvements. The residents of certain condemned slum areas in Port-of-Spain are being transferred to the recently completed model township at Morvant, Laventille, to the east of the city.

Agricultural Education. An agricultural course for teachers of primary schools was opened on March 3rd. By means of lectures and practical demonstrations, almost every phase of local agricultural activities is covered, including also animal husbandry, poultry and bee-keeping, school gardening and land settlements.

Cost of Living. The latest available official report on the cost of living index, published in the *Gazette* of

February 15th, shows that the general increase in a working-class family's expenditure at February 18th last was 35 per cent. over the level of 1935, as compared with 32 per cent. at the beginning of the previous month. During the year 1940 the increase rose steadily from 23 per cent. to 33 per cent.

New Political Party. The Taxpayers' Association is the name of a new political party formed in March "to represent the interests of every person in Trinidad who contributes to the revenue of the Colony, either directly or indirectly." Mr. Gerald R. Wight has been selected as a candidate at the forthcoming by-election for one of the two extra seats on the Legislative Council under the new Constitution.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT appointments, promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

- HALE, F. J., Assistant Engineer, Dominica.
 WATSON, H. E., Master, British Guiana.
 WORLEIDGE, J. L. (Auditor-General, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Colonial Audit, Central Office, Colonial Audit Department.
 DA SILVA, J. F. (Second Assistant, Mechanical Engineer), Assistant Mechanical Engineer, British Guiana.
 GORING, G. I. (Chief Mechanical Engineer), General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.
 JULY, A. H. (Assistant Mechanical Engineer), Chief Mechanical Engineer, British Guiana.
 MITCHELL, J. A. (Workshop and Dock Superintendent), Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer, British Guiana.
 LANCASTER, D. (formerly Foreman Platelayer, Nigerian Railway), Inspector of Ways and Works, Trinidad Government Railway.

Balata can no longer be imported into the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence. The Board of Trade has announced (Notice to Importers No. 124) that separate licences are required for rubber, guttapercha and balata. The regulation does not apply to goods proved to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before May 7th, and imported before July 7th.



"Oranges, sir? The answer's a lemon."

(By the courtesy of THE STAR)

We wish the answer could have been "a lime"

Old Bermuda

THE joint authors of *Bride of a Thousand Cedars** give their readers a realistic panorama of Bermuda in the sixties. The impecunious father of an impoverished family has two daughters, Beth and Sally. Beth is languidly content to spend her life in Bermuda, but copper-haired Sally has vision and yearns for the flesh-pots of Virginia and New York. On the occasion of the visit of His Highness (*sic*) Prince Alfred to St. George's she meets and falls in love (at first sight) with Trevor Wyeth, Lieutenant R.N. "assigned to the 'St. George' which had the honour to bear the precious freight of the Prince and all his speeches." By the way, no one contradicts one character when she says that the Prince's grandfather, the Duke of Kent, was once stationed at Bermuda and afterwards became King William IV.!

During the American Civil War Bermuda becomes a nest of blockade runners, of one of which Trevor having obtained leave from the Admiralty takes command, and awakens from its lethargy. Things hum. Amazing adventures ensue. Trevor regaining consciousness after a rap on the head received in a brawl finds that he really loves Sally, and they become engaged in jail—into which they have been flung owing to a misunderstanding. Meanwhile Sally's father makes a fortune out of the blockade business, only to lose it again at the end of the war when he is landed with unrealisable paper profits. At this critical juncture Trevor marries Sally and becomes her father's financial adviser, and the book ends with the prospects of the family fortunes being restored by hotel enterprise.

That the authors have more than a passing acquaintance with the Bermudas is made evident by the descriptions of places and scenery in those blessed islands, and by their frequent reference to the "welcoming-arms," those steps wider at the bottom than at the top, whose balustrades are extended as if to welcome the visitor to all self-respecting Bermudian homes.

A. A.

Selected Poems of a West Indian

Mr. Calvin S. Lambert, a Trinidadian now living in England, has already published *Poems of a West Indian*. The book under review† includes poems previously published in that collection together with additional ones. In those poems which crystallise emotional experiences which are clearly authentic and first hand (such, for example, as "The Crumbled Bud") Mr. Lambert is at his best. It is hoped that Mr. Lambert will write more poems descriptive of the West Indies which deserve greater attention from poets than they have hitherto had.

* *Bride of a Thousand Cedars, a Novel of Bermuda*, by Bruce Lancaster and Lowell Brentano—London, Cassell and Company, 1940. 9s. net.; post free from the West India Committee, 9s. 6d.

† *Selected Poems of a West-Indian*. By Calvin Lambert. Obtainable from The West India Committee. Price 5s.; post free 5s. 3d.



Sea Island Cotton Industry



Sir Frank Stockdale on its Problems

IN the last issue of the CIRCULAR a summary was given of the address of Mr. C. C. Skeete, the President, at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.). Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare, who with Mr. E. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture, attended the meeting, delivered an address in which he dealt on broad lines with present day and post war problems of the industry.

Sir Frank said he had had the opportunity of seeing some of their cultivations and had been impressed by the attention which had been given to them. Cotton was a crop that required careful treatment at the hands of the grower, but he felt he should take this opportunity of asking them to face facts. As their President had told them, the Ministry of Supply required for defence purposes at the beginning of the war Sea Island cotton to the extent of between 5,000 to 6,000 bales. There was another cotton which was competitive in the requirements of the Ministry of Supply for defence purposes, and that was Giza No. 26—the specially long-staple cotton which was grown in Egypt. At the outbreak of war that supply of cotton was sold to France, and consequently the United Kingdom depended upon its Colonies in the West Indies for its supply of fine long-staple cotton for defence purposes. France was now no longer with us in the war, and Egypt had cotton to sell. There would be supplies of Giza No. 26, and His Majesty's Government had undertaken to take supplies of Egyptian cotton, not necessarily of Giza No. 26, in order that the finances and economics of Egypt might be maintained. They had, however, agreed to use some of the standard Egyptian cotton, and a limited supply of Giza 26 might be available as an alternative to Sea Island cotton. Giza 26 could be purchased formerly at a price lower than what was received for Sea Island cotton. A contract from the Ministry of Supply for the duration of the war and one year thereafter for West Indian producers would be to their advantage.

The Ministry of Supply, from information which Mr. Skeete had got, was prepared to consider a reasonable increase on the figure which was formerly discussed, namely, between 5,000 to 6,000 bales. It was, however, not likely to be in the order of a large increase. The area under cotton in Antigua, he understood, had risen from 3,000 to 4,000 acres, and the area in Nevis from 3,000 to 6,000 acres. Therefore, there was the possibility of the Ministry of Supply finding itself in the position of having stocks in hand at the end of this season in excess of its requirements. They should therefore think seriously of what measures could be taken to so control their production in order to assure the quantities of cotton which the Ministry of Supply wanted, and no more. The civil requirements of Sea Island cotton in the United Kingdom were being met from stocks already

in the hands of the manufacturers. Their sole demand was thus for defence purposes.

There was, Sir Frank said, another important matter to which he should refer, and that was the question of food production. He found large areas devoted to cotton which ought to be in food. He would like to see greater production of food in all the islands, the populations of which islands should have available not only their normal requirements of food but a surplus. Furthermore, rotations of food crops with cotton might help to build up a sound agricultural system.

Looking to the future Sir Frank said they were bound to find at the end of the war a certain stock of Sea Island cotton in little or no demand, and it would be wise, he was sure, for the producers to see that they had funds available then for a definite drive. New markets would have to be created. That propaganda should not, he thought, be limited to the United Kingdom, because as Mr. Skeete had told them, Sea Island goods were ideal for tropical wear. He would like to see active propaganda throughout the West Indies. He would like to see at bazaars and at other functions, displays of Sea Island cloth and other articles made from Sea Island cotton for sale, so that they could introduce it to all their friends and to visitors to the West Indies. After suggesting making up shirts of Sea Island cotton locally, as mentioned on p. 100 of our last issue, Sir Frank said: "Don't depend for everything to be done on the other side. The Advisory Committee are there to help all they can, but we here must try to help ourselves and build up something of a demand for our own production which would be useful and in our own interest. I would like to see that propaganda carried further—into India and the tropics of the East, for example."

On the question of ginneries Sir Frank said he had seen two—one of them newly erected—in which he found no factory safety devices. The only explanation given was that there was no law to enforce it. But the owners of ginneries, as the owners of other factories in the year 1940, should not want a law in order to carry out their duty to those working for them. He hoped that early steps would be taken to see that a Factories Act was provided in the Leewards Islands. Some of the ginneries, he understood, were not good, and he was certain that they could be improved. Now was the time for owners to put by a certain sum of money for ginnery improvement after the war. He felt that it would be advisable to secure the services of a qualified ginnery expert to overhaul the Government ginneries and also to be available to those private individuals who required his assistance and advice. If that proposal found favour with the administrations of the Leeward Islands, he would be prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State that the necessary sum for the visit of such an Expert should be met under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Round the Markets

May 13th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
		April 28th.	May 12th.	
Canada	...	4.45	4.45	£ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	...	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.05		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Cousols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	78½
3½	War Loan	103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) " A "	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	104d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	2/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	41d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/8

PRODUCE. No changes have been reported.

Company Report

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The Board announced, on May 7th, that, owing to delays due to the War, it had been necessary to defer consideration of the question of the payment of an interim dividend in respect of the Company's financial year ending on June 30th, 1941, until such time as the requisite figures and information are available to them.

Owing to Enemy Action the following firms are now functioning from the addresses given below:—

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., 37/41, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd., 11, Lampard House, Maida Hill, W.2.

Frame & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE *Account* of the Sugar Industry (Research and Education) Fund for 1939-40 has been presented to Parliament and published. The Fund was established in 1936 to be used in matters affecting the sugar industry in accordance with a scheme to be made by the Sugar Commission. It is financed by contributions from the growers of sugar beet, the British Sugar Corporation, and all other registered refiners. During the year ended March 31st, 1940, £10,916 1s. 9d. was expended mainly as grants to institutions for experimental work, including research into the diseases and pests of sugar beet, manuring experiments, soil investigations and trials of strains.

Secondary Industries

Progress in Jamaica

SINCE the publication of the last issue of the CIRCULAR in which we dealt with the question of secondary industries in the West Indies the Report for 1940 of the Council of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange has been received from which we quote the following:—

"The Council gave very serious thought to the possibility of further agricultural and manufacturing industries in the Island, and many suggestions were made for starting new projects in which local raw material and labour could be utilised. It is the general opinion that the fostering of local enterprises would be an admirable means of assisting the country in its economic troubles. The Council received some excellent suggestions from the Federation of Citizens' Associations in Kingston, and there were discussions with a Deputation from that Body. After careful consideration of the views submitted the Chamber recommended to the Government the setting up of a Department of Industries to investigate, study and advise in regard to the possibility of encouraging industrial enterprises, but Government has stated that it is a matter for the Marketing Department in connexion with which an Advisory Board, known as the Government Marketing Board, has already been established. The Special Committee working on this matter is now in touch with the Marketing Department."

THE eighth edition of *Lamborn's Vest Pocket Sugar Data*, a copy of which has been received, contains concise but complete data on Contracts No. 3 and No. 4 traded on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Contract No. 3 covers sugars that may be processed or consumed in the United States under the quota system. Contract No. 4 covers sugars that are for processing and consumption in other countries. The booklet also contains a raw sugar decimal table showing the result in dollars and cents for fluctuations of from 1 to 209 points on one trading lot of 50 long tons.

THE Grace Line Service between New York and the West Coast of South America was renowned even in the old sailing ship days. In 1930 it became affiliated to the European South Pacific and Magellan Conference, and established a through billing service from all the principal European Ports, whence cargo was carried by fast Transatlantic liners to New York, where goods were transhipped to their weekly passenger cargo vessels. In due course they established a similar service covering Caribbean Ports. Both services are now well established and with the choice of United Kingdom ports and consequent frequency of sailings the Grace Line has proved a great asset to British exporters particularly under war conditions.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

May 28th, 1941.

Punish the Wrong-doers

DURING what used to be called the "merry month of May" the *Luftwaffe* added to its atrocious crimes by the further bombing of men, women and children, civilian and public property of no military significance, and many "historic monuments" in London. That it was intentionally indiscriminate is beyond peradventure, for the raids took place in bright moonlight when objects could be recognized from great heights. Chelsea Hospital, Mistress Eleanor Gwynne's noble foundation, designed by Christopher Wren, had already been hit, Chelsea Old Church, dating from the 12th Century, where Sir Thomas More worshipped, completely demolished, and many other churches, besides hospitals and hotels had been thrown down or destroyed by fire. Of Guildhall—where almost all the royalties of Europe were feted, and the scene of the Lord Mayor's Banquet, only the walls—still bearing the scars of the Great Fire of 1666—remained, but the ornate monument to Lord Mayor Beckford, whose fortune was derived from sugar estates in Jamaica, was spared serious damage, though Gog and Magog disappeared for ever. Another grievous loss was the dainty church of St. Bride, a fine example of Wren's work, whose graceful spire was described by Henley as a madrigal in stone. In the latest raid the Chamber of the House of Commons, with the Speaker's Chair and all the rest of its paraphernalia, though the Mace was saved, succumbed to deliberate vandalism. St. James's Palace received a hit on the terrace overlooking Friary Court, from which the accession of the Sovereign is proclaimed, and places as far apart as Lambeth Palace, for seven centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury and the exquisite little church of St. Olave's, Hart Street, where Samuel Pepys worshipped and was laid to rest by the side of his sorely tried wife, were bombed, and just within the City the new Old Bailey. It would be well if German airmen could see and take to heart the text over the main portal of that building which reads: "Defend the children of the poor and punish the wrong-doer,"* and surely they will be punished if not in this world in the next.

Over the wreckage the gilded figure of Justice with arms outstretched, in one hand the sword and in the other the scales, still stands, an impressive figure. St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, the church in Queen Victoria Street, which "adopted" the West Indies, had already been gutted, and now to keep it company the international headquarters of that militant charity, the Salvation Army, has shared the same fate. Space

* From Psalm lxxiii. 4.

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and the Censor preclude us from giving a more detailed account of the latest victims of German beastliness. To our readers overseas acquainted with the City of London the announcements of changed addresses which have been appearing in the personal columns of the daily newspapers will reveal in some degree the extent of the material losses and inconvenience suffered by business firms. The Chairman of the West India Committee, both the Deputy Chairmen and many other members have lost their offices. The area in which "34, Great Tower Street," the handsome red brick building which witnessed the foundation of the fortunes of the Lascelles family, is now a heap of rubble, and All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, the mother church of "Toc H," across the road, has been just a shell since an earlier raid, though the tower from which Pepys watched the great fire in 1666 has again survived. No. 14, Trinity Square is still intact; but the new quarters of the West India Committee have not escaped unscathed, as shown in the illustration facing p. 123. Its Rooms, previously deprived of some glass, but otherwise unharmed by air raids, received damage from a bomb this month, which rendered three offices temporarily unsafe for use, but our readers will, we may be sure, be glad to know that work goes steadily on without interruption. Fortunately the loss of the Committee's property has been negligible, and the more valuable books in the Library, a catalogue of which is shortly to be published in spite of difficulties arising from the War, have been removed to a safer place. To return to the West India merchants, brokers and others. Their motto might well be "Coelum non animum mutant." It is actually "Business as usual"—and they are certainly living up to it. And what of the Londoners? As all the world knows, their spirit like that of the people of other cities which have been bombed, such as Bristol, Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, is, and will continue to remain, unbroken. It is indeed stimulated and strengthened by each successive example they witness of the enemy's frightfulness which unites all classes and all creeds in their determination that Germany shall be brought to her knees, and the reign of the dictators ended once and for all time.

At the meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee of May 22nd, it was decided to record in the Minutes an expression of the Committee's sympathy with those member firms in the City of London whose premises have been destroyed, or seriously damaged, in recent air raids. It is intended to publish a list of them in a forthcoming issue of the CIRCULAR.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE battle of Crete is of course of vast strategic significance for Hitler's drive to the East; if he wins it he imposes severe constraint on our fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean, and will go on next to Cyprus, *en route* for Syria and Iraq, and ultimately for Suez. But popular opinion here sees another meaning in the battle. It is a dress rehearsal. What can or cannot be done in the attack or defence of a moderate-sized island in the Mediterranean should be some guide to the possibilities in the invasion of a larger island in the North Sea.

* * *

I write while the struggle for Crete is at its height, and no-one can foresee the outcome. But whether we succeed or fail in withstanding the assault, certain important features of this kind of warfare have already become apparent. Our local command of the sea is practically absolute; but so is the German command of the air. Within the narrow compass of the island it has been found impossible to maintain any aerodromes under continual attack by the enemy's bombers; and that means that all our fighters have had to be withdrawn, because our nearest other bases, in Cyprus and Egypt, are too far away for fighters to make the double journey to Crete and back. We have made some use of long-range bombers and fighter-bombers; but these are not the machines to give the sort of protection that the garrison really requires. Hence not only our troops on land, but our ships operating in Cretan waters, have to stand up to the utmost fury of the German dive-bombers with scarcely any protection from the air.

* * *

On the other hand the fleet, even under this disadvantage, has so far made it impossible for the Germans to land any troops or equipment from the sea; and many thousands of the enemy have been drowned in attempting it. It has been shown that a commander who is sufficiently reckless of the lives of his men can land a sufficient number of them from the air to seize a substantial position—in this case the aerodrome of Maleme—and hold it for a considerable time, long enough to bring up reinforcements by the same means.

* * *

The question is, how far will similar conditions be reproduced in an invasion of Great Britain? In that enterprise Hitler will again have at his disposal an army that may be accounted inexhaustible, in the sense that the numbers he could hope to land, or that he would require for a campaign on our soil, fall far short of those he has available. Our Navy will not be in quite such an unchallengeable position as in Cretan waters, because it has to watch a hostile coastline running along the whole shore of the English Channel and the North Sea, and at one point approaching us much more closely than any part of Greece approaches Crete. In those two respects the danger here may be reckoned greater than in Crete. To set against it we have the possession

of numerous aerodromes from which to send up the fighter squadrons that have already heavily defeated the German bombers in the battles of last autumn; and though we shall again be outnumbered in the air, the odds will be not nearly so heavy as they were then. Further, the defences of Crete had to be hastily improvised in a few weeks; in England we have been preparing to meet invasion for a year, and have within our shores a first-line army greater than it seems possible that the enemy could in any circumstances land, together with the now very formidable Home Guard.

* * *

Without underrating the danger, then, we may conclude that we are considerably better placed for defence at home than in Crete. If Crete holds out, we should be able to do more; if Crete, despite its heroic stand, is overwhelmed by force of numbers, England still remains a harder nut to crack.

Melodrama dropped out of the sky with the parachute of Rudolf Hess. After a fortnight of universal speculation, during which every possible view, sane or insane, has been seriously maintained, most people have reached a fairly sober judgment about him. It is highly improbable that he has been sent by Hitler in the pursuance of some dark and deadly plot; nothing that such a plot could achieve could counterbalance the smashing blow struck at Nazi prestige by the flight of the Führer's deputy. Nor shall we regard Hess as a righteous man who has been hitherto duped by the Nazis, but has at last seen through his villainous associates. He is a gangster like the rest of them, with the responsibility for innumerable murders and treacheries upon him. There is no reason to doubt the simple explanation, that thieves have fallen out, and Hess has fled for his life, lest he should suffer the fate of another intimate of Hitler, Captain Röhm.

* * *

He may or may not be prepared to give away Nazi secrets. It seems improbable—there is a difference between saving his skin and betraying his country, and in any case it is dangerous to build much on the assumption that a renegade Nazi is telling the truth. It is equally rash to suppose that his arrival is evidence of any general movement in Germany against Hitler's despotism.

* * *

But two things we are entitled to conclude. The Nazis must be permanently on tenterhooks, wondering how much Hess has given away, and may have to change the whole of their plans, lest they should have been betrayed. And a proclamation has been made in the most spectacular manner possible to the whole world—that the man who for the past six years has enjoyed most of the Führer's intimacy does not believe that Hitler will win the war. It is the best-informed rat that leaves the ship first.



Photograph by

OUR KING AND QUEEN

|Studio Lisa

|See page 124



ON THE HOME FRONT

CORNER OF NORFOLK STREET AFTER A RECENT AIR RAID

The West Indies and The War

THE following summary of monetary contributions made during the first three months of this year by Governments and various bodies and individuals in the West Indies to His Majesty's Government and organizations has been compiled from a list issued by the Colonial Office:—

BAHAMAS, £4,000.
 BARBADOS, £5,450.
 BERMUDA, £226,631 18s. 3d.
 BRITISH GUIANA, £4,350.
 BRITISH HONDURAS, £3,000.
 JAMAICA, £4,110 6s. 5d.
 LEEWARD ISLANDS, £5,591 8s. 3d.
 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, £24,950.
 WINDWARD ISLANDS, £405.

Particulars of most of the contributions have been recorded in the CIRCULAR. The large sums from Bermuda includes the interest-free loan of £200,000, part of which will become a gift as explained in our issue of February 6th. One contribution of a special character is that by Mrs. H. M. M. Wrightson of Jamaica of £342 per annum for the duration of the war, being pensions due to her from the Governments of Trinidad and Ceylon. Her husband, the late Mr. Walsh Wrightson, was Director of Public Works in Trinidad.

BAHAMAS

King George's Fund. A local committee has raised a further sum of £300 towards King George's Fund for Sailors.

DOMINICA

Mobile Canteen. The Red Cross Committee has given £225 to buy a mobile canteen for use in London, to be inscribed "From the People of Dominica," and £25 for King George's Fund for Sailors.

JAMAICA

More Mobile Canteens for use in Britain's bombed areas are, we learn from the Colonial Office, to be bought with a further gift of £2,450 sent by the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee. Individual contributions to this new instalment were: Jamaica Shilling a Week Fund, £250; Jamaica Constabulary, £250; St. James's War Assistance Committee (people of Montego Bay), £250; £500 in two instalments of £250 each from the Senior and Junior Women's Clubs of Jamaica; £400 from the Frome Mobile Canteen Fund, and £800 in two units of £400 each from the people of Jamaica. The canteens will be inscribed with the names of their donors.

MONTSERRAT

Canteen for Plymouth from Plymouth. The people of Plymouth and other parts of Montserrat are to present a mobile canteen costing £250 to the people of Plymouth, England. £30 of this will come from the Montserrat school children, who were giving up their Empire Day treat in order to aid the children of Plymouth.

ST. LUCIA

St. Dunstan's. Mr. Robert Young was an in transit passenger on March 15th, and in the afternoon gave a most interesting talk on the work of this famous Institute at a public meeting held at Clarke's Theatre. As a result a sum of about £114 had been raised and would be forwarded to England.

ST. VINCENT

Spitfire Fund. The Colonial Office reports that £1,776 has been contributed by the people of St. Vincent towards the purchase of a Spitfire.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad R.N.V.R. The Captain in charge, Port-of-Spain, has requested that the names of any gentlemen, with sea or yachting experience, willing to serve in the Trinidad Royal Naval Reserve, which will be commissioned at an early date, should be forwarded to him.

£1,000,000 War Loan. A Bill, intituled an Ordinance to make provision for raising money for the purposes of the present war, has been published. The main object of the Bill is to enable sums not exceeding \$4,800,000 to be raised in the Colony and placed at the disposal of H.M. Government for war purposes. Provision is made for money being raised by local "savings certificates," similar to the "National Savings Certificates" of England and for people, so minded, advancing money free of interest or on special terms.

The Colony's First Bomber. The Colonial Office announces that with a further contribution of £9,500 the total raised by the people of the Colony for the purchase of aircraft, has reached £120,000. Of this amount £100,000 raised last year was spent on a Fighter Squadron. The £9,500, together with £500 sent direct by a local resident and £10,000 previously remitted, will be used to buy a bomber.

Sir Gordon and Lady Lethem

Miss Helen Goodwin wrote from Antigua on May 11th that the news of the exchange of Governors between Sierra Leone and the Leeward Islands came over the Radio on May 5th as a great surprise. She continued: "Sir Gordon Lethem—who has been with us for five years—is an indefatigable worker, and Lady Lethem, who unfortunately has been in England since the outbreak of war, has proved herself a backbone of support in the different organisations of which she has been patroness. My personal connection with her has been chiefly with regard to the Girl Guides Movement, and although I will not say the Antigua Guides are losing a friend (for we know that her interest in us will always remain steadfast) we feel sad to think that she will not again be present at our community gatherings with her cheerful encouragement, or be with us at a Sports Competition, to present in person the handsome Standard which she had made for us last year."

Empire Day

Lord Moyne's Message to the Colonies

LORD MOYNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent the following message to the Colonial Empire :—

"I cannot let Empire Day pass without sending you a message of greeting. I should like all the people of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories to know what a real source of encouragement it has been to us to be assured of their goodwill and support.

"It has not been given to everybody to take as active a part in the war as they would wish; those African Middle Eastern territories which have participated in the African campaigns may be counted as fortunate; Malta too, a shining example to us all, has shown by her bearing that she is proud to be in the front line. But all overseas territories have played their part and all, from the moment that war began, have made us in this country feel that we have true friends all over the world.

"War has given a new strength and meaning to Empire unity. We have been through dark and terrible days together; the road may be a long and hard one, but we can all feel steady confidence that at the end of it is victory."

Trinidad and Tobago

New Constitution in Force

Trinidad and Tobago's new constitution came into force on May 15th. The reconstituted Legislative Council met for the first time on the following day. It consists of the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, as President, three official members and fifteen unofficial members. Of the unofficial members, six are nominated by the Governor and nine are elected. Two new seats have been created for elected members and writs have been issued for elections to fill them.

Addressing the meeting the Governor said: "I look forward with the utmost confidence to the working of the new constitution and to the success of this further step in the progressive realisation of the legitimate aspiration of the people of the Colony to conduct their own affairs."

After paying a warm tribute to the Colony's war effort, the Governor hit out at indifference and selfishness and called for public disapproval of the "sneering, the lukewarm and the idle." He emphasised that this was no time for any loyal British subject to fold his or her hands and leave the work to others. Referring to the agreement for the establishment of United States naval, military and air bases in the Colony, the Governor said that he was happy to be able to say that all questions arising out of the lease were being settled in a spirit of good-neighbourliness and friendly co-operation. Work is already proceeding rapidly on the bases.

F.4.

WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1940

It is hereby Certified

that the Charity called.....

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (WAR SERVICES)

was on the 15th day of April, 1941,

registered by the.....

LONDON COUNTY Council

under the above-mentioned Act.

Signed,

Scott Salmond
For and on behalf of
the above-named Council.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE 2nd F.A. CROSS

The West India Committee

Registration as a War Charity

As mentioned in our issue of May 1st, the West India Committee in its capacity as a War Services Committee has now been registered under the War Charities Act, 1940, and we reproduce above the certificate of registration.

Our Illustrations

It is a happy coincidence that the recent delightful photograph of their Majesties the King and Queen, which faces page 122, should be available for reproduction in this issue of the CIRCULAR which appears so soon after Empire Day.

Our other illustration shows the damage sustained in a recent air raid by the building, at the corner of Norfolk Street and the Strand, in which the West India Committee's Rooms are situated. The damage to the Committee's premises is not revealed by this photograph, but three of its offices have been rendered unusable. It is hoped, however, that this is only temporary. Although the flag-staff was thrown down in the destruction of the building, it will be seen that the Union Jack still floats high amidst the ruins.



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1940-41

To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 3 p.m. on Thursday, May 29th, 1941

THE Executive Committee present to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report, and the audited Accounts, for the year ended December 31st, 1940, and the Balance Sheet on that date. The Report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1941, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned. At a Meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 18th, 1940, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter: *Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., *Deputy-Chairmen*: J. Gordon Miller, Esq., and H. J. J. Freeman, Esq., *Treasurers*: H. J. J. Freeman, Esq., Sir Alfred Sherlock, Thomas Greenwood, Esq., and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

With deep regret the deaths are recorded of Mr. Robert Bryson, O.B.E., and Mr. John Bromley, who for 16 and 14 years respectively had been members of the Executive of the West India Committee.

Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. (May 23rd, 1940), Sir Norman Lamont, Bt. (January 23rd, 1941) and Mr. O. H. Keeling (January 23rd, 1941) were elected to the Executive pursuant to Article VI of the Royal Charter. Sir Edward Stubbs has been appointed Chairman of one of the six tribunals set up by H.M. Government to hear appeals from conscientious objectors to military service. Sir Alexander Roger, appointed Chairman of the Tank Board, has for some months been abroad on an important mission on behalf of the Government and his return to England in the near future is unlikely.

Squadron-Leader Nathan, invalided out of the R.A.F., left for Jamaica in February in connexion with his business interests in that Colony.

The resignation of Mr. Rolland Beaumont and Mr. H. Crum Ewing were received with regret. Mr. Beaumont, elected to the Executive in May, 1936, as a representative of the Trinidad oil industry, has left England to take up an appointment in South Africa. Mr. Crum Ewing, for many years Chairman of the West India Association of Glasgow, took a very keen interest in the activities of the West India Committee. That his interest in its work will continue in Jamaica where he is now residing is greatly hoped by his colleagues on the Executive.

Secretariat. On June 18th, 1940, Mr. T. Souness was appointed Assistant Secretary of the West India Committee, in succession to Mr. G. Norman Knight, M.A., who had resigned during the previous autumn. Mr. Souness joined the staff of the Committee in 1928 and since 1932 had been the Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Section.

Membership. The West India Committee is rendering services to the Colonies of as great importance as at any time in its long history and in the face of difficulties never before experienced. On its membership depends much of the Committee's influence and ability to promote the welfare of the Colonies in which the members themselves are so greatly interested. It is therefore gratifying to know that many of the members who have felt compelled to resign have said they will rejoin as soon as circumstances permit.

The thanks of the Executive are extended to all those who have introduced new candidates for election. Valuable and practical help in this way has been given by certain merchant firms who have brought the Committee's activities, from which they derive benefits, to the notice of exporters to the West Indian Colonies, and it is hoped that others will assist in the same way.

Year	New Members	Membership	Year	New Members	Membership
1931	125	2,249	1936	173	2,090
1932	135	2,176	1937	111	2,032
1933	118	2,131	1938	111	2,045
1934	102	2,098	1939	81	1,997
1935	105	2,062	1940	46	1,924

Meetings. Regular and Special Meetings of the Executive and many meetings of Standing or other Committees were held during the year. In addition informal conferences of the Officers have been held constantly at the Committee Rooms. Authority was given by the Lord President of the Council in accordance with the powers conferred on him under the Chartered and Other Bodies (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, for the formalities required by the Committee's Royal Charter of Incorporation in regard to meetings of the Executive to be relaxed, in cases of emergency, in order to facilitate the transaction of urgent business.

Royal Visit to 40, Norfolk Street. The West India Committee was honoured by the visit to its rooms of H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Patron of the Ladies Committee, when she inspected the war services depot on July 26th, 1940. A full account of the royal visit was published in the CIRCULAR of August 8th, 1940.

Visits of Governors of West Indian Colonies. During February, 1941, Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G. (Jamaica), Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G. (Trinidad), and Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G. (Leeward Islands), were among the visitors at 40, Norfolk Street. The Governors all expressed their warm appreciation of the work of the West India Committee, and of what was being done on behalf of their respective Colonies by its Ladies Committee.

The West India Committee Rooms. Apart from broken windows the Rooms of the West India Committee did not suffer from the effects of air raids until the last month of the period covered by this report, when their fortune ceased to be so good.

During the year a considerable number of books, many of them interesting and rare, were presented to the Committee and acknowledgments to the donors have been made, as occasion arose, in the columns of the CIRCULAR. The Library, however, has been denuded of its more valuable—in many cases irreplaceable—volumes, sent outside London with many of the Committee's files and records, to places of greater security, some in the care of Mr. Noel Deerr, others with Mr. J. Gordon Miller or with Mr. Lauchlan Rose, to all of whom, as also to Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), for similar storage facilities in respect of old Minute Books and historical records, the thanks of the Committee are due. The Rooms continue to provide a rendezvous for those interested in the Caribbean Colonies and, more especially, for West Indians in the Forces who come in to read their home newspapers, write letters or meet their friends or to bring their personal problems for the advice or help which is so gladly given. The overseas newspapers are always of great interest to members, but never have they been more eagerly sought for than by the young men from the Colonies who are serving in the Forces. The number of other callers was naturally smaller than usual, because of travelling and other difficulties though, as will be seen in another section of this report, there has been very little diminution in the aggregate of general and commercial inquiries dealt with.

The War. Few days pass without some new development, political or economic arising as a result of the ever-changing phases of the war. To the Colonies in the Caribbean area two outstanding events of the year have been the Agreement with the United States for the leasing of military bases and the establishment of the Development and Welfare Fund, with Sir Frank Stockdale as its Comptroller, in pursuance of the Government's decision to implement the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission. These events have been dealt with in detail in the columns of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. It is only necessary to add that some of the economic conditions resulting from the Agreement with the United States are already beginning to be apparent.

Affecting the Colonies more immediately, however, is the shipping position which has resulted from the intensified attacks on our trade routes by the Axis powers. The effects on the economic life and industry of the Colonies are already far-reaching and have presented a succession of intricate problems. In dealing with these the West India Committee has continued to have an increasingly active part. Several of the more important questions resulting from the challenge to our ocean "life-lines" and the present shortage of tonnage are referred to under their appropriate commodity headings in this Report.

War Services. The West India Committee in its capacity as a War Services Committee has co-operated closely and effectively with the War Services, Red Cross and similar organizations in the Colonies.

On their behalf the Committee has undertaken responsibility for, inter alia (a) allocation on behalf of the Colonies of monetary donations to various funds for the welfare of the Services, the bombed and homeless, prisoners of war, etc., (b) advice and help to West Indians in the United Kingdom, particularly those who have come from overseas to serve in H.M. Forces, and (c) the work connected with the distribution of gifts of every kind received from voluntary associations and private individuals in the West Indies. Particulars of these activities have been published regularly in the CIRCULAR.

Close co-ordination has been maintained in all matters which fall appropriately within the province of the Ladies Committee under the Chairmanship of Lady Davson, and the second annual report of that Committee is now in course of preparation.

The West India Committee is greatly indebted to the voluntary workers who have supported so untiringly throughout the year the efforts of the Chairman and those members of the Ladies Committee who are in a position to assist actively, and the Staff of the West India Committee in regard to the great and growing volume of work.

This work has included heavy correspondence in regard to consignments of gifts and the keeping of card-index records, necessary for the forwarding of correspondence and individual parcels to men in the Services and for the maintenance of personal touch with their progress and welfare.

Special mention should be made of the "personal parcels scheme" which is providing a valuable facility for men from other Colonies in addition to those from the West Indies. Under this scheme, which the West India Committee undertook to operate at the special request of the Colonial Office, parcels containing dutiable articles may be consigned free of duty to the West India Committee for Colonials serving in H.M. Forces and ancillary services. For this purpose the West India Committee has been recognised by the Customs Department as a bonded warehouse.

The War Services Fund, largely contributed by firms and individuals in the United Kingdom who are interested in the West Indies, continues to be of great assistance to the Committee in its task of providing facilities for war services of many kinds.

We would repeat the pleasure which it gives to the Executive that so many of the West Indians serving in the Forces look to the West India Committee as their guide and friend in the United Kingdom.

Sugar. At a Special Meeting of the Executive held on May 16th, 1940, Mr. W. J. Rook, Director of Sugar Purchases at the Ministry of Food, who had attended by invitation, announced that H.M. Government invited the West Indian Colonies to accept for their sugar in the 1940/41 season an increase of 1/4½ per cwt. on the price for the preceding crop. The Colonial certificates would be continued for the duration of hostilities. Canada had agreed to the continuance in respect

of the 1940/41 crop, of the special preference benefit. The Dominions had agreed, as a further contribution towards the war-time situation, to accept an arrangement which represented 7½d. per cwt. less than the price now submitted to the Colonies, on the express understanding that this arrangement must be regarded as a war-time exception.

The West India Committee accepted H.M. Government's offer in so far as producers present at the meeting were concerned, and informed the appropriate authorities in the Colonies that the Colonial Office had stated that the increased price was compensatory and not intended to do more than cover increases already sustained in the cost of labour and materials. The Colonies, in due course having accepted the offer, the West India Committee was requested by the Ministry of Food, and agreed to continue to assist H.M. Government by the collection and collation of statistical and other information as in the previous year, and by acting as a central body through which questions of detail, as they arose, might be dealt. It is gratifying to know that the work which the Committee has performed in this connexion has been appreciated by the Authorities, and has been of practical advantage to the sugar interests concerned.

Canadian Benefit Pool. The West India Committee, acting in close touch with the Honorary Secretary of the Pool Committee, has kept the Colonies informed of payments received from the funds of the Pool, and has dealt with, from time to time, various points on which difficulty had arisen.

Sugar delayed through Lack of Shipping. One of the important questions with which the Committee has had to deal arose in connexion with sugar, although purchased c.i.f. by H.M. Government, which was likely to be held up in the Colonies because of lack of shipping facilities due to war conditions. After protracted negotiations an Agreement, which it is believed will be considered satisfactory by the producers in the Colonies, was reached with the Ministry of Food under which H.M. Government will assume ownership of the sugar, the liability for warehouse rent and accept the responsibility for war risk insurance on certain agreed terms and conditions.

General. Marine insurance, the possibilities of increasing production of industrial alcohol from molasses or rum, questions relating to yellow crystallised sugars, and iron and steel supplies for sugar factories were among the many other matters on which the Committee took action during the year.

Exports. Statements of the estimated exports of sugar from the West Indian Colonies have been prepared and published at regular intervals throughout the year in the CIRCULAR.

Rum Propaganda Committee. The 8th Campaign and the second "all the year" Campaign for popularising rum in the United Kingdom terminated on March 31st, 1941, and the report of the Committee will shortly be published. As in previous years the contributors to the Campaign were producers in British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery in Barbados and a number of firms in the home trade.

During the summer months the merits of "rum fizz"—a long drink—were again constantly and vigorously stressed in the press and through other media. In the autumn and winter a great impetus was given to the demand for rum because of war and weather conditions, particularly among members of the Civil Defence services, and the public in the areas most subject to air attack. The press campaign throughout the year was even more successful than usual, both in the material displayed and the prominent positions obtained in the leading newspapers. Three additional travelling representatives were appointed, making four in all, and their work was attended with very satisfactory results. The demand for showcards and sales aids from licence houses and brewers is increasing steadily.

In general, despite the incidence of higher taxation and the general reduction in the consumption of spirits, a steady increase in the demand for rum was reported, and only shortage of supplies, particularly noticeable during the early months of 1941, and which it is hoped will only be temporary, prevented even greater advantage being taken of the opportunity to increase sales.

Cocoa. The measure of control exercised by His Majesty's Government over cocoa, in common with many other commodities, has increased since our last report.

In addition to buying again the British West African crops, the Government, after the collapse of France, purchased the

cocoa crop of the French Cameroons. All these are being marketed through the West African Cocoa Control Board.

A Maximum Price Order of 35/- per cwt. for West African cocoa was announced on September 28th, 1940, and from October 1st, manufacturers' supplies of West African cocoa have been subject to a monthly allocation through the Ministry of Food. On March 1st, 1941, the price was increased by 10/- per cwt.

British West Indian cocoa, on the other hand, had been allowed to remain a "free" market, subject to a shipping quota of 1,650 tons for Trinidad and Tobago, and 1,850 tons for the Windward Islands. Business was accordingly carried on unhampered by any restrictions, and apart from regular spot sales, transactions were carried through in the new crop on a cost and freight basis, the price for Plantation Trinidad in the early part of the season was about 50/- per 50 kilos, shipping weights, cost and freight, and Fine Estates Grenada about 46/-. Prices, on speculative buying, gradually increased by about 10/-, when in January, 1941, the Ministry of Food issued a notice that importations would be subject to a levy of 15/- per cwt., for Fine Cocos. In order to collect this levy, it was ultimately found necessary for the Ministry to take entire control, and this was done in February, 1941, by a decision to take over all cocoa shipped from the British West Indies on and after December 2nd, 1940. The taking-over prices which were paid by the Ministry of Food were published in the issue of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of March 6th, 1941. The cocoa thus acquired, which has arrived, is now being re-distributed through the trade by the Ministry of Food, at 85/- per cwt., nett ex warehouse for Plantation Trinidad, and 81/- nett for Fine Estates Grenada. These prices include the levy of 15/- per cwt., but exclude the Import Duty of 11/8 per cwt.

The application for an increase in the original shipping quota was given full consideration by the authorities, and it was anticipated that this would be granted to the extent of 25 per cent. for the present crop. Subsequently, however, owing to the exigencies of the present situation, it was decided that an increase could certainly not be given before the end of June, 1941. In the meantime, producers were recommended to take advantage of other selling opportunities. It is confidently hoped that this decision—however much it may be rendered necessary by present circumstances—will not prejudice the planters' interests for post-war trade, but that British manufacturers will then increase their pre-war demand for British West Indian cocoa and use it in the production of all their high-grade varieties of chocolate.

Cotton. The West India Committee continued to assist the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in its activities on behalf of the British West Indian Sea Island cotton industry, and Mr. E. J. King served as a member of the Advisory Committee in England.

18,066 acres were planted in Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies in 1939-40, an increase of approximately 15 per cent. over the average of the two previous years. The total production amounted to 7,791 bales of 400 lb. each, a new record for the industry, and the entire crop of clean lint, amounting to 7,312 bales of 400 lb. each was readily absorbed.

The crop of Marie Galante cotton was slightly less than the crop in the previous year, amounting to 701 bales of 400 lb. each.

Oil (Mining). The production of crude oil in Trinidad which showed an increase over the previous year was obtained from the known fields, and no major development of the known areas has taken place.

It is hoped that finality as to the terms for the leasing of the marine concessions will soon be reached.

The undue incidence of E.P.T. on those companies which only recently have begun to obtain returns commensurate with their past expenditure, has been the subject of considerable comment at the annual general meetings of the Companies concerned. It is to be hoped that the relief suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech will prove adequate and equitable. The amounts contributed to the fisc in Trinidad and the United Kingdom was stated by the Chairman of the Apex Trinidad Oilfields as 16/9 for every 20/- of profit so far as four of the major companies were concerned.

One dispute between the Oilfield Workers Trade Union and the employers has been referred to arbitration by the Conciliation Board appointed last year.

Fruit. The banana and citrus industries of the West Indian Colonies have been passing through the most critical

stage of their organised existence. In the early months of the period under review, the banana industry was faced with a reduction of 50 per cent. in the annual value of its exports, owing to storm and disease, and in November, 1940, His Majesty's Government decided, owing to shipping difficulties, to stop the importation of bananas and citrus fruit (other than oranges) for a period of two months. This decision made it impossible for the Ministry of Food to fulfil arrangements, which the Colonial Office had recently negotiated, for the importation of limited supplies of bananas and for the purchase of the Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras fresh grapefruit crops should port and shipping facilities permit. In connection with these negotiations Mr. Bradshaw, of the United Fruit Company, came to England under the auspices of the Governor of the Colony as representative of the Jamaica banana industry, to put forward a scheme to meet the critical shipping position. In July, when the authorities concerned intimated that they had taken the view that grapefruit fell within the category of non-essential imports, the West India Committee immediately made representations for this decision to be rescinded. The Committee co-operated with the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce and with the Colonial Office who informed the Committee at the beginning of October that it was the intention of the Ministry of Food to purchase up to the total of the grapefruit and orange crops of Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras, providing shipping could be arranged. The Committee also made representations regarding the importation of fresh limes, citrus juice and pulps, canned grapefruit hearts and juice, and marmalade, and provided statistical and other information to the fresh and canned fruit departments of the Ministry of Food.

Trinidad and Tobago Trade Representation.

The West India Committee, as Trade Representative of Trinidad and Tobago in the United Kingdom, has, with the assistance of the members of its Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, given particular attention to all questions relating to marketing of the Colony's products which have been subject to Board of Trade licensing regulations and Ministry of Food control. On behalf of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce the Committee has made representations regarding many important matters to appropriate Government departments and Ministries.

The Standing Committee continued to represent the Tourist and Exhibitions Board and dealt with many inquiries for their photographs and literature.

The report for the six months ended September, 1940, and that for the period ended March, 1941, are in course of preparation.

The Committee and its Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee were gratified to receive the following telegram dated March 31st, 1941, from the President, Mr. George Rochford, of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce:—

"Annual meeting this morning desired cable their appreciation and admiration your services our interests under blitz conditions convey best wishes safety all."

Jamaica Trade Representation. The West India Committee continued to act as Trade Representative of Jamaica in the United Kingdom. Mr. H. Crum Ewing on leaving to take up residence in the West Indies resigned his membership of the Jamaica Standing Committee, of which Mr. Alexander Elder is Chairman. The difficulties relating to the marketing of the Colony's products subject to Board of Trade licensing regulations and Ministry of Food control received constant attention through the critical period under review.

The second annual report covering the work of the Jamaica Trade Section and other matters of special interest which have been dealt with centrally by the Executive is now in the course of preparation.

The following extract from a letter dated February 10th, 1941, received from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, has been much appreciated by the West India Committee and its Jamaica Standing Committee:—

"I am directed to inform you that it has been brought to the attention of His Excellency the Officer administering the Government that the Jamaica Standing Committee of the West India Committee has performed excellent work in spite of war-time difficulties, during the first year of its existence. I am accordingly to convey to you an expression of His Excellency's thanks for and appreciation of your efforts in this direction."

Inquiries. A very important branch of the Committee's duties is the dealing with inquiries of which a number as great as in any previous year has been received.

These have ranged over a wide variety of subjects, and the utmost care has been taken to ensure that at the West India Committee Rooms a helpful and efficient information service on all matters pertaining to the Caribbean Colonies is maintained.

The Committee was able to assist many applicants in arranging for steamship passages and the obtaining of exit permits and, in this connexion, found the helpful co-operation of the Passport and Permit Office of the greatest value. Information of all kinds was supplied to West Indians in H.M. Forces and the Committee was able in many instances to expedite their enlistment by keeping in close touch with the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. Assistance has been given, and the requisite information supplied, to the various departments of the Ministry of Food, and other Government Departments have also been assisted in a variety of ways.

Tourists and Settlers. Information has been supplied and literature provided in response to numerous inquiries from people planning to settle permanently in, or to pay long visits to, the British West Indies after the war and every endeavour has been made to promote interest in those Colonies in the confident hope that they will benefit later from these efforts. The obtaining of exit permits and priority passages for persons wishing to travel to the West Indies on important business has also been facilitated. The Committee also dealt with a very large number of inquiries from parents making their own arrangements, outside the evacuation schemes organized by the Government, for evacuating children, accompanied by their mothers, to the West Indian Colonies. In this matter the Committee worked in close co-operation with the Children's Overseas Reception Board throughout the period of its existence. Advice and help in other ways was given to a considerable number of friendly aliens desirous of settling in the British West Indies. Many of these were in possession not only of capital but also of expert knowledge and experience which, in the event of their being able to obtain the necessary entry permits, would be of considerable value in the industrial development of the Colonies.

Broadcasts and Lectures. The West India Committee has co-operated closely with the British Broadcasting Corporation in its work in relation to the West Indies. The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, at a conference held at the Ministry of Information, discussed the need for a special broadcasting service to the West Indies. On September 29th, 1940, Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, the Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, introduced a service of this kind to provide listeners in Canada, the West Indies, North and Central America, with a non-stop programme from London for six hours every night. On April 5th, 1941, Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inaugurated the B.B.C.'s News-letter Service to the West Indies. The Committee has been able to assist by the furnishing to the B.B.C. of the names of West Indians in the fighting services able to take part in the special programmes arranged for them, and of general information about the West Indies.

Mr. W. G. Freeman, a member of the Executive, spoke on the wireless on the "Grow More Food Campaign" in Trinidad, and among the talks on the West Indies given during the year was one by Mr. Hugh Paget, of the Secretariat, who gave a lecture to the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society, on the lease to the United States of Defence Bases in the British West Indies and two talks on the same subject to other audiences on behalf of the Ministry of Information. They have also been nominated by the West India Committee to the panel of speakers prepared by the Ministry of Information for the War Office for the provision of lectures to His Majesty's Forces on which Mr. Bryan King, a member of the Executive Committee, is also serving.

The Committee provided information, lantern slides, literature and maps of the West Indies to lecturers in various parts of the country.

The West India Committee Circular. Publication of the Committee's official journal continued normally throughout the year, though, on occasion, delays were inevitable. Because of the scarcity of paper the reduction in the number of pages was maintained, but it has been found possible to restore the illustrations—a feature the temporary disappearance of which was a disappointment to many readers. This has, in part, been rendered possible by a welcome increase in advertising revenue

which, thanks to increased support by firms in the export trade, has now regained its pre-war figure.

Honorary Correspondents. The difficulties which the Honorary Correspondents of the West India Committee have had to surmount in providing, under war conditions, information regarding events and conditions in the Colonies are very fully appreciated by the Executive and its thanks are all the greater to those who have continued to assist so generously in this way. The West Indian news service which they have provided represents, however, only a part, though a very important part, of the assistance which they are rendering to the Committee by writing regularly and fully. Their letters, supplementing or underlining the local Press, supply very valuable data regarding the views on current events held in the various Colonies, and enable the Committee to reflect those views either in the columns of the CIRCULAR or otherwise.

[The Balance Sheet and Accounts appear on pages 130 and 131].

West Indies at Westminster

West Indian Leased Bases

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked by Mr. Sorensen whether he was satisfied that arrangements were satisfactory respecting the future position of West Indians affected by the lease of naval bases in the West Indies, particularly in regard to the preservation of social customs and the improvement of economic conditions. In a written answer, of May 20th, Mr. Hall stated that he was confident that the United States authorities would do all they could to minimise any disturbance in the normal life of the community.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1941, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1940, to August 31st, 1941.

	tons		tons
Barbados	64,200	British Guiana ...	163,334
Jamaica	134,180	British Honduras ...	250
Trinidad	110,470		
Leeward Islands ...	56,500	Total	537,994
Windward Islands ...	9,060		

An additional 25,900 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

When comparing the above statement with that given on page 91 of the *Circular* of April 17th, it should be noted that the amount of sugar exported from September 1st to December 31st, 1940 (81,719 tons), has been added to the British Guiana figure.

MARRIAGE

The charge for the announcement of Births, Marriages and Deaths is 3s. for 3 lines and 1/6 for each additional line. Cheques, Postal Orders, etc., should be made payable to THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, and crossed Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

DRAKES-BEAUCHAMP. On May 17th, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Flight-Lieutenant David Drakes, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Drakes of Thimbleby House, Horncastle, Lincs., to Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Beauchamp of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"ALLIGATOR lay egg but him no fowl."

* * *

MR. NOEL BRIAN CARYLL, of Jamaica, has been gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the York and Lancs. Regiment.

* * *

THOMAS BOAG & CO., LTD., were elected to membership of the West India Committee at the meeting of the Executive held on May 22nd.

* * *

MR. LEWIS ASHENHEIM, a prominent leader in Jamaican public life, died, it is learned with regret, on April 10th. An obituary notice will appear in a forthcoming issue of the CIRCULAR.

* * *

PENDING the opening of its new Club for Overseas men in His Majesty's Forces, the Victoria League is running a Bureau for hospitality, entertainments, enquiries, travel tickets, etc., at 57, Trafalgar Square.

* * *

PRESIDING at the annual Court of Governors of the Seaman's Hospital Society, Lord Moyne stated that he and the Colonial Governments, as well as other ministers and public and private bodies, were interested in the treatment and investigation of tropical diseases.

* * *

A COMMITTEE, with Mr. G. H. Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies as Chairman, is to be appointed to consider a plan for the establishment of a tropical diseases hospital in London. Reference was also made to the provision of facilities for the training of women in tropical nursing.

* * *

UNDER the Trinidad Cane Farming Control Ordinance of 1938 the Director of Agriculture is *ex officio* Chairman of the Cane Farming Arbitration Board. An amending Bill has been published to empower the Governor in Executive Council to appoint a Chairman from time to time.

* * *

At this time when increased attention is being given to the utilization of surplus bananas in the West Indies, it is of interest to note that the January to March number of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, recently published, contains a very practical article on The Manufacture of Dried Banana Products.

* * *

VARIOUS processes for preparing banana figs are described, and it is pointed out that the chief problem is to obtain a product of pleasing appearance, of a pale yellow or golden colour, and with an aroma suggesting that of the fruit and not of a confectionery preparation. Chips and flour, made from unripe bananas, are also dealt with. It is emphasized that there is practically

no demand for the flour in importing countries, but for the chips which are readily converted into flour.

* * *

AN interesting article on Little Goat Island, off the south coast of Jamaica, once a stronghold of the notorious Sir Henry Morgan and now part of the area leased to the United States, appears in the April number of the *Jamaica Police Magazine*. The author of the article, Inspector Long, makes a plea for the preservation for Jamaica of any historical relics which may come to light in the preparation of the island for defence purposes.

* * *

IN the same issue of the *Jamaica Police Magazine* appears a letter from Colonel A. S. Mavrogordato, formerly Commissioner of Police of Trinidad and now Commissioner of Police, Nigeria, in which he writes: "In the forces of the African Colonies of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, there are a good many officers serving who have been transferred from the West Indies. I know of no case in which one of these officers has not reflected in his work the excellence of the training he has received in the Police Forces of these islands."

* * *

THE destruction by fire and water of over 32,000 volumes in the library of the Royal Empire Society by enemy action during a recent air raid, is a great loss to research workers and students from all parts of the world. We tender to the Society our regrets and deep sympathy, and learn with great pleasure that day by day more rooms are being brought into service, and that the usual meetings are not only being held in the Assembly Hall but are well attended.

* * *

THE average consumption of sugar per head in the world during the year ended August 31st, 1940, was, according to a survey made by Lamborn & Co., 30.5 lb. compared with 30.6 lb. during the previous twelve months. In Europe, excluding Russia, there was a decrease from 51.5 lb. per head to 45.8 lb. On the other hand in North America, the average consumption rose from 88.6 lb. to 91.6 lb., and in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, etc.), where consumption per head is highest, from 103.6 lb. to 109.7 lb.

* * *

It is with great regret that we record the death of Major E. O. A. Newcombe, D.S.O., Secretary of the East African Sisal Association, which was formed in 1939. For several years previously Major Newcombe had worked indefatigably and successfully for the British Empire Producers Organization, and acted as its Secretary between the death of Mr. H. Pooley and the appointment of Mr. E. J. King in 1935. Major Newcombe's selfless devotion to his work and to the interests of producers throughout the Empire will long be remembered with gratitude, and his death will be regretted by countless friends everywhere.

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1940

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENT FUND	26,962	12	9	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost ..	23,137	0	2
				<i>(Market Value at 31/12/40, £25,920)</i>			
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	3,620	18	7	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost ..	3,620	18	7
				<i>(Market Value at 31/12/40, £3,764)</i>			
SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC.	1,829	19	8	GENERAL INVESTMENTS at cost	617	16	2
				<i>(Market Value at 31/12/40, £631)</i>			
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE ..	97	4	9	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost <i>(less depreciation)</i> ..	613	16	8
EXCESS OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED OVER EXPENDI- TURE IN RESPECT OF SPECIAL FUNDS ..	832	11	5	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost ..	792	14	11
BANK OVERDRAFT	3,526	13	9	STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost ..	357	2	11
				SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS			
				IN ADVANCE	1,347	8	0
				<i>(less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS)</i>	110	7	6
				<hr/>	1,237	0	6
				EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF SPECIAL FUNDS			
				<i>(Recoverable)</i>	36	8	1
				SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1941 ..	22	8	6
				CASH IN HAND	10	0	2
				INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—			
				Balance at 31st December, 1939 ..	5,262	4	6
				<i>Add Excess of Expenditure over</i>			
				Income for the year	1,162	9	9
				<hr/>	6,424	14	3
				<hr/>	£36,870	0	11
				<hr/>	£36,870	0	11

H. J. J. FREEMAN, }
H. C. B. HICKLING, } *Treasurers.*
EDWARD J. KING, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1940, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

23rd May, 1941.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TO SALARIES, PENSION AND WAGES	4,950	5	1				By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,			
„ STAFF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	185	12	8	4,235	17	9	AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS (less Commission), sales of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications and Amounts received from Subscribers to the "Circular"	4,281	1	7
„ RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES ..				1,475	0	0	„ INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	1,155	3	8
„ PRINTING AND STATIONERY				1,305	3	3	„ JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribution from Government of Jamaica) ..	1,000	0	0
„ NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS				16	18	11	„ CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS for Special Purposes	121	0	0
„ LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS				295	14	9	„ CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS	441	15	7
„ BLOCKS				33	11	2	„ SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	677	17	5
„ POSTAGES AND CABLES				499	8	10	„ BALANCE, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	1,162	9	9
„ TELEPHONES				145	9	1				
„ AUDIT FEE				42	0	0				
„ OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING				93	12	1				
„ SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES ..				166	19	1				
„ DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE				49	15	5				
„ BALANCE OF REMOVAL EXPENSES (Written off)				305	8	8				
„ INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT				51	0	3				
„ WAR EXPENSES				123	8	9				
				<u>£8,839</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>				
								<u>£8,839</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

	Balance at 31st December, 1939		Expenditure during year	Receipts during year	Balance at 31st December, 1940														
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee													
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
JAMAICA TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD	31	10	7	4	14	2	35	15	3										
RUM PROPAGANDA	—	562	10	5	4,787	16	0	4,189	7	0									
SUNDRY EXHIBITIONS FOR COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS	201	15	4	—	4	0	0	205	15	4									
TOURIST AND EXHIBITIONS BOARD OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	18	12	5	—	—	—	18	12	5										
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	452	0	1	607	5	4	*600	0	0									
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	196	18	8	—	—	—	—	196	18	8								
LIBRARY FUND (Pilgrim Trust)	—	252	10	0	61	12	0	—	—	190	18	0							
	£	251	18	4	1,463	19	2	5,465	7	6	5,049	10	0	36	8	1	832	11	5

* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1941.

Round the Markets

May 27th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.		
	May 12th.	May 26th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	78½ 78½
3½	War Loan	103½ 103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 30/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3 13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	24/6 25/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/- 43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6 42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d. 1/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/- 3/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42 46
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½ 2
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6 14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/9 7/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9 8/9

Labour Shortage in Trinidad

The shortage of labour in Trinidad agricultural industries, particularly cocoa, was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Colony held on April 10th. Statements were submitted, two from planters in representative cocoa districts and one on behalf of the Cocoa Planters' Association. The future cost of labour was regarded as very serious. It was pointed out that in recent years changes had taken place in the labour situation by the establishment of new industries. The extension of Government works attracted the better workers because of the higher wages paid. This, it was stated, had caused dissatisfaction and reduced the supply of agricultural labour, which had been accentuated by the construction of the new defence bases. It was pointed out that the probable future rise in the cost of labour would have an important bearing on cocoa rehabilitation schemes now under consideration. It was urged that the Government should be recommended, as a remedial measure, to remove the restriction on the entry of labour from other West Indian Colonies.

At the close of the discussion the chairman referred to the fact that several of the sugar estates had reported a shortage of labour and were advertising in the Press for labour at task rates, bringing about 77 cents for a full day's work. He suggested that after they had seen whether the sugar estates obtained their requirements more evidence would be available for a further discussion of the question.

Conditions in Puerto Rico, 1940

Prosperity Amidst Acute Depression

THE past year in Puerto Rico was a strange mixture of extreme prosperity and acute depression. With these words Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner, opens an interesting report on Puerto Rican Economic Conditions in 1940 (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, April 19th, 1941). Following eight years of severe depression Puerto Rico, he says, experienced in 1940 the greatest wave of prosperity it has known since the close of the last war, in spite of a very serious decrease in the exports of needlework—the island's second industry—and of important agricultural products. Sugar was not so badly affected as some other industries because it has a sheltered market in the United States.

The exceptional prosperity was due almost entirely to the "larger amounts of money injected into Puerto Rico economy by the United States Government." The importance of the island as a keypoint for the defence of the Caribbean and Panama Canal brought large expenditures on army, naval and air bases. In addition much money flowed in through various civil agencies of the United States. There was a marked increase in wholesale and retail business; many thousands of Puerto Rico's unemployed found work and many thousands of civil employees were also brought in from the United States. The higher wage and salary level of the latter led to a great increase in local purchasing power which was accentuated by a very considerable rise in the wages and salaries of Puerto Rican labourers, and of "white collar employees," on these Government projects, which in turn raised appreciably the wage and salary level ordinarily in force among Puerto Rican concerns. Purchasing power was still further augmented by the influx of army, navy and air personnel.

Mr. Bissett refers to the large amount being spent through the United States Housing Authority from a Federal Government of \$12,000,000 for building 6,000 low rental houses provided equivalent slum property is eliminated, and also of \$6,500,000 worth of housing built by private citizens. The fact that Puerto Rico owed its prosperity in 1940 entirely to the pouring in of United States money is, he states, shown by the foreign trade figures. In 1940 imports were valued at approximately \$103,250,000 and exports at \$82,500,000. During the previous eight years the average value of imports was \$71,200,000 and of exports \$87,500,000. "Ordinarily acute depression would have been the result of last year's trade conditions."

Pink Bollworm in St. Lucia

Considerable damage was caused during the past season to cotton on at least one estate in the Colony. A close season has been proclaimed for certain areas. The Government hopes that all cultivated or wild cotton plants will be uprooted and burnt immediately, since failure to do so may well ruin the prospects of this young and promising industry.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

June 11th, 1941.

The West Indian Year

AT the Annual General Meeting of the West India Committee, on May 29th, the chairman reviewed some of the chief events in the history of the West Indian Colonies during the past year. It is not possible to enlarge upon all of the points made in this speech, but one or two call for special consideration.

In referring to the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, Colonel Davson said: "In investigating social conditions, the interest of the Comptroller and his advisers will inevitably go beyond the administration of a Fund. The conditions of the West Indies are basically dependent on the economic value of the produce which they can grow, and for which a market can be found—for the next few years in an impoverished world—and the extent to which their steadily growing populations will prosper is dependent partly on these factors, and increasingly on the extent to which their own production can limit their need for imports."

This point is one which was emphasized by the West India Royal Commission. In the Recommendations it is stated that "The rapid growth of population is . . . a factor of profound importance in the various economic or social problems of the West Indies, and it is vitally important that all sections of West Indian opinion should be fully aware of this fact. In order to provide the means of absorbing this excessive growth of population it is essential on the one hand to secure an intensification of the agricultural system through a reorientation in the direction of mixed farming with far greater home production of essential foodstuffs, and on the other to take whatever steps are practicable to improve the position of the agricultural exporting industries." It might have been added that local food production will never achieve the success which it deserves until a man can be assured of reaping what he sows. It is an unfortunate fact that praedial larceny still deters many agriculturists in the West Indies from devoting their land wholeheartedly to the production of foodstuffs.

A progressive and balanced economy is, after all, the bedrock upon which all progress in the West Indies must be based. An expanding population and a static or retrogressive economy go ill together. Lord Moyne, in a Press Conference on June 5th, stated that the Government were anxious to develop Colonial Agriculture. It would be necessary to improve methods of cultivation and to find a new demand for existing crops. Encouragement should be given to people to improve their standard of life. The emphasis throughout is upon the fact that a sound agriculture is the basis

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of West Indian prosperity. Neither Politics nor any other form of activity can give this prosperity if this condition is wanting.

Colonel Davson expressed the confidence which the West India Committee placed in the Secretary of State, Lord Moyne, formerly Chairman of the West India Royal Commission, and in the Comptroller of the Welfare Fund who was an expert on agriculture with an intricate knowledge of the needs and problems of the West Indian Colonies.

Another aspect of West Indian affairs to which the Chairman devoted particular attention in his speech was the lease to the United States of defence bases in the British West Indian Colonies. Colonel Davson placed the agreement in its historical context as an important stage in the development of Anglo-American collaboration. The distinction had fallen to the British West Indies to play the leading part in the proposed "reunion" of the two greatest sections of the English-speaking world. If this closer collaboration should result ultimately in some such association between the two countries as many people in Great Britain and in the United States are advocating strongly at the present time, the present chapter will be the most glorious in the eventful history of the British West Indies.

Death of Sir George Huggins

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, on June 7th, in a nursing home at St. Louis, Missouri, of Sir George Huggins, O.B.E., president of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. A memoir of Sir George, whose death will be deplored throughout the West Indies and by a wide circle of friends in this country, will appear in next CIRCULAR.

West Indian Air Squadrons

The names of certain West Indian Colonies are borne by cruisers of the Royal Navy. It is gratifying to learn (as reported on p. 135) that the generosity of the West Indian Colonies in subscribing to funds for the purchase of aircraft has now been commemorated by the naming of a squadron of bombers after Jamaica, and of a squadron of fighters after Trinidad, and that the naming of a number of other squadrons after various parts of the Empire, including, it is hoped, other West Indian Colonies is contemplated. The achievements of these squadrons will be followed with the greatest interest and pride by British West Indians.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE loss of Crete is both a disaster to the Allied cause and a surprise to the high command; there must be no minimizing that fact. When the attack was already in full swing an official spokesman—Air-Commodore Goddard—assured us that the island could not be taken by airborne troops alone. To airborne troops alone it has fallen, for the Navy to the last was able to prevent the landing of any substantial force by sea. The terrific power of the dive-bomber, when unresisted by fighters, has been demonstrated even more fully than it was in the battle of France last year.

* * *

What the Germans have proved is that, in the attack and defence of an island, an army with complete command of the sea can be defeated by an army with complete command of the air. That is a lesson that must be taken to heart, especially as Cyprus may be invaded at any moment, even though there the dice of the air campaign will be less heavily loaded against us. For the prospects of an invasion of England, on the other hand, the deductions from Crete are not discouraging. Here at least our fighters have shown, in the battles of last autumn, that they have command of the daylight air; and our strength in comparison with the enemy has much increased since then.

* * *

Lord Halifax said lately in the United States that we might hope before very long to master the problem of the night bomber. The device on which this optimistic forecast is based is, I understand, not new; it was in use quite early in the "blitz" campaign; but it has been made much more accurate, and at the same time the production of the apparatus on a large scale is only now being achieved. I believe it will secure us against such another winter as our civil population went through in 1940-41. There is a fly in the ointment—the Germans are thought to be on the track of something similar. Nevertheless, if both sides are prevented from night-bombing on the old scale, we need not repine. Not the night-bomber but the day-bomber is the weapon with which we expect ultimately to win this war.

* * *

Though most of us realized that rationing of clothes must soon come, the secret of the actual date was well kept, and there was no late minute rush to buy up the stocks of the tailors, drapers and haberdashers. The scheme adopted is obviously based on that which has been in force in Germany since well before the war; that is, there is no limit to what we may spend on dress, but a very stringent one on the number of garments we may buy. A suit and an overcoat together account for well over half the year's allowance; and since even two handkerchiefs need one of the 66 annual coupons, the most careful economy of the minor items is essential. I have heard no complaints, unless one counts the occasional murmuring of husbands, or fathers of daughters, who fear that, since transfer of coupons within a family is permitted, part of their ration-books

may be declared the *Lebensraum* of the sartorially more volatile sex. They may take what comfort they can from the prophecy, made by the President of the Board of Trade, that a shabby coat will become a vesture of honour.

* * *

Events move towards an ever-closer co-operation with the United States. The ignominious truckling of Vichy to the Axis has contributed powerfully to this result; for not only has it revolted American sentiment, but it has directly threatened American interests. Mr. Roosevelt is acutely conscious of how close, under modern conditions, the French Empire comes at Dakar to the New World. The movement of British and Free French troops into Syria to guard the way to the oilfields has, of course, been closely co-ordinated with the simultaneous American decision to patrol the French West Indian islands.

* * *

German agents in the United States have launched a sudden propaganda to the effect that Great Britain is exhausted, and would welcome an early peace, leaving the Germans with their conquests. The lie has been promptly nailed to the counter by the President himself. But the campaign is interesting evidence that Hitler is seriously frightened by the rally of America to the support of the Allied cause.

* * *

How intimate is Anglo-American co-operation destined to become? Mr. Clarence Streit, the most prominent American champion of international federation, has just published an English edition of an appeal he addresses in the first instance to his own people. His proposal is that the British Empire and the American Republic shall immediately join forces, and set up a single government to administer their foreign affairs and armed forces, communications, oversea trade, and other matters of common concern. This is not set out as a remote ideal to be approached at the peace conference, but as a programme of action intended first to win the war for the free countries and then to make them unassailable in any future conflict.

* * *

Utopian as the plan seems, it is assured of influential support on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Wendell Willkie in some of his speeches has seemed to approach the idea closely; Mr. Roosevelt himself has certainly not a closed mind. Mr. Churchill offered just such a joint constitution to France at the crisis of last year, and has declared his expectation that Anglo-American affairs must and ought to remain very much "mixed up." Mr. Hore-Belisha, not now in office, but still a representative figure of Liberal thought, made a speech on the day of publication of Mr. Streit's book, in which he advocated making British and Americans at once citizens of one another's country. This, though of course it falls very much short of Mr. Streit's revolutionary plan, is a far-reaching step, which yet does not seem beyond the bounds of possibility.



CORNER OF MARK LANE



MARKET BUILDINGS, MARK LANE

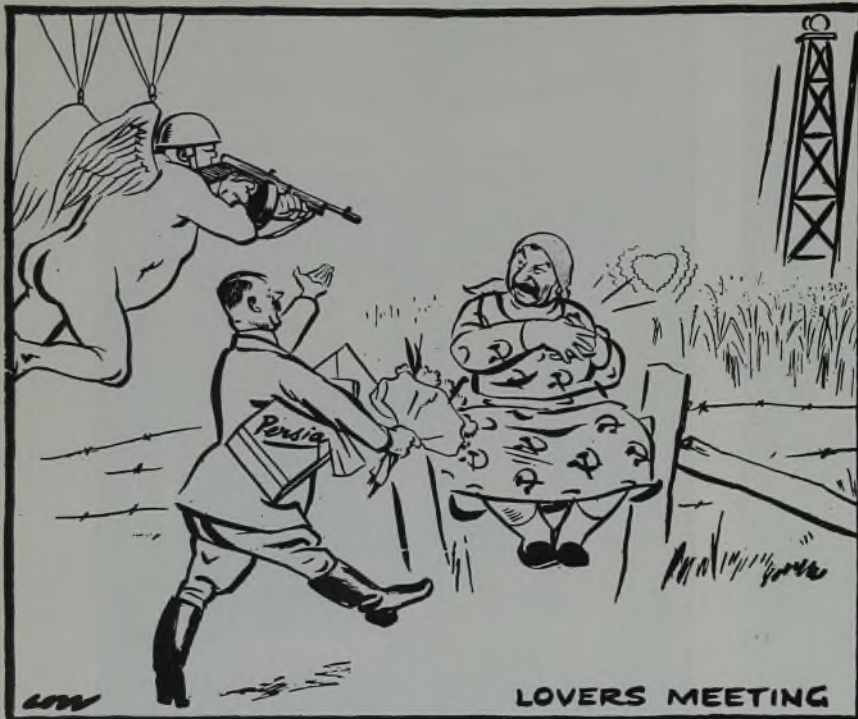


21, MINCING LANE

DEVASTATION IN THE CITY

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission.



LOVERS MEETING

(Copyright in All Countries.)

Evening Standard.

WAR HORSE.

By LEE.



Evening News.

"No, he hasn't bolted, but he will read those 'Speed-up' posters."



Daily Express.

" can you wonder that it is the Battle of the Atlantic which holds the first place."—Mr. Churchill.



Daily Sketch.

"Actions speak louder than words."

The West Indies and The War

Colonial Air Squadrons

"Jamaica" and "Trinidad"

WE learn from the Air Ministry that ten Colonial Squadrons have already been named in recognition of money given by the Colonies to the Ministry of Aircraft Production for the purchase of fighters and bombers. Each of the newly-named squadrons will in future be indissolubly linked with its Empire namesake.

A squadron of Blenheim bombers will, the Ministry state, signalise in its new name—the "Jamaica" Squadron—the first fund started anywhere in the British Empire for the purchase of aircraft for the Royal Air Force. This squadron had a great record in the early fighting in France, and has since carried out many successful raids on the enemy. In the last war it served with distinction in Italy. Jamaica, as the pioneer of aircraft funds, will also be the first Colony to carry its name on a Stirling bomber of another squadron.

Trinidad's gift is commemorated in the naming of a famous squadron of Spitfires which has achieved a great number of victories over the Luftwaffe. Its pilots have won many awards, including the first immediate awards of the D.S.O. by the King.

The other eight Colonial squadrons are as follow: Ceylon and the Gold Coast, one of bombers and one of fighters each, making four in all; the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, one bomber squadron each; and Uganda and Northern Rhodesia, one fighter squadron each.

Many other Colonial territories have contributed smaller sums and have had individual aircraft named after them.

The continued expansion of the Royal Air Force will, the Ministry state, make possible the naming of a number of other squadrons after various parts of the Empire, in recognition of similar gifts totalling some millions of pounds from their peoples to the Royal Air Force.

Civil Defence Workers

Thanks for West Indian "Comforts"

AN interesting sidelight on the ways in which the Voluntary Organisations of War Workers in the Caribbean and Atlantic Colonies are contributing to the welfare of all the National defence forces in the Mother Country is afforded by the following brief extracts from a few of the numerous letters of thanks from members of the Fire-fighting and other Civil Defence Services recently received by the West India Committee

for transmission to the donors of comforts in the various colonies.

At the request of the Colonial Organisations a substantial gift of comforts for these hardly-pressed civilian forces was assembled from the many contributions of woollen comforts at the Depot and forwarded to the Civil Defence Comforts Fund:—

"I used to think of the West Indies as a place where sugar and bananas came from. In future I shall think of it as a place where some good-hearted friends have our welfare and comfort at heart. This is the spirit which the world needs to-day, and in the future, and you people in the West Indies by the work you are doing are keeping alive the spirit that will one day make for a better world."—(*Member of a Stretcher Party, Hornsey*).

"This is a letter of great appreciation from the Stretcher Bearers of Southgate. Some of the remarks passed were as follow: 'Aren't they grand.' 'Just my old school colours.' 'My! they can knit out in the West Indies.' 'Crikey! I fort my missus could knit but love a duck these are grand!'—(*Officer-in-charge, Stretcher Party, Southgate*).

"I am writing on behalf of the Barking A.R.P. (Emergency) Committee to express to you their grateful thanks for the 50 knitted comforts which were given to this borough last week for distribution to the A.R.P. personnel. In these days of heavy air attack, it is very gratifying to know that the excellent work done by the personnel is not overlooked as, from the experience they have had, it could certainly be said that they are in the front line of this war."—(*A.R.P. Controller, Barking*).

"I can assure you that these knitted comforts are very much appreciated by our members of the Civil Defence who have to work chiefly at night when the air is keen, and quite often a biting cold wind blowing, when out on our mission of rescue."—(*Civil Defence Worker, Palmers Green*).

"Your very generous gifts of comforts arrived just in the nick of time as after the bad blitz when our office in Islington was destroyed by enemy action, we had no comforts to issue to our Civil Defence workers. I should very much like you to convey to the donors of these how much they will be appreciated by Civil Defence workers who lost their homes that night and had nothing left but what they stood up in."—(*Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, Islington*).

"The other morning on parade our Depot Officer announced that some kind friends in the West Indies had knitted some comforts for us and that he had put some pieces of paper in a hat for us to draw from. Being one of the lucky ones, I am writing to thank you for your gift, a helmet scarf. A tin hat is not too comfortable at the best of times, but with a cold wind blowing it goes in the front, over the top and out the back, so I can assure you your scarf is very acceptable, in spite of the fact that the warmer weather should be starting very soon now."—(*Member of a Stretcher Party, Palmers Green*).

"It is with great joy that we received 50 magnificent woollen garments from your Committee last week. On behalf of the above Fund, I should like to express our very grateful thanks to you, and to our friends in the West Indies who made these lovely garments."—(*Organizer of the Lewisham Civil Defence Comforts Fund*).

"I am the mobile canteen driver and my job is to take the refreshments to the squads at work on incidents at various parts of the Borough. I appreciate this gift of a knitted comfort very much, it's a boon to me these cold nights when there is a blitz on."—(*Mobile Canteen Driver, Lewisham*).

"On behalf of my father I wish to thank you very much for the comfort he has received. As he is in the Rescue Squad, on duty for 24 hours at a time, he is out in all weathers. Many friends all over the world knit comforts for our men and boys in the Forces and Civil Defence. It is grand to know we have so many friends near and far who are helping us to win this war. Again thanking you very much."—(*Daughter of member of a Rescue Squad, Herne Hill*).

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the thirteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALVES, J. E. ...	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ARCHER, P. L. ...	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	Pilot Officer
ARMSTRONG, G. A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BARNARD, H. G. ...	St. Lucia	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CAMACHO, V. E. ...	British Guiana	Royal Canadian Air Force	Pilot Officer
CHASTANET, A. J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
COCKS, F. P. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
COCKS, MISS PATRICIA A. ...	Jamaica	Auxiliary Territorial Service ...	Volunteer
DAVSON, SIR GEOFFREY L. S. ...	British Guiana	Welsh Guards ...	Guardsmen
COOKMAN, B. T. ...	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DE FREITAS, C. L. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FARFAN, F. W. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GRANT, ROBIN ...	British Guiana	Royal Navy	Sub-Lieut.-Engineer
GREAVES, E. H. P. ...	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Lieut.-Commander
JONES, C. R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Lieutenant
LENAGAN, J. D. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MARTIN, A. W. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MARTIN, L. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Company Sergeant-Major
O'DOWD, MISS BRIDGET ...	British Guiana	Auxiliary Territorial Service ...	Volunteer
O'DOWD, D. ...	British Guiana	Tank Regiment	2nd Lieutenant
O'DOWD, P. L. ...	British Guiana	Canadian Victoria Rifles	Sergeant
OTWAY, MISS MURIEL ...	Montserrat	Auxiliary Territorial Service ...	Sub. Leader
PRODGERS, E. H. ...	Trinidad	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
PURCELL, H. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Corporal
SALE, D. ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
SAM, B. A. ...	British Guiana	The General List	2nd Lieutenant
SISNETT, MRS. M. D. W. ...	Barbados	Women's Royal Naval Service	3rd Officer
SMYTHE, N. B. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
STEEL, H. W. T. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
TURNER, W. H. N., D.F.C. ...	Dominica	Royal Air Force	Squadron Leader
WALKER, D. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Bombardier
YOUNG, A. M. ...	Jamaica	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	2nd Lieut.

Empire Day

Replies to Lord Moyne's Message

WE are indebted to the Colonial Office for copies of replies, telegraphed by the Governors of the following Colonies, to the Empire Day message sent by Lord Moyne, the Secretary of State, to the Colonial Empire as reported in our last issue:—

BARBADOS

"On Empire Day the people of Barbados re-affirmed their determination to devote themselves wholeheartedly to any duty that may be assigned to them until the day of final victory. They much appreciate your Empire Day message which was read this morning at a parade of schoolchildren before a large audience."

BRITISH GUIANA

"On behalf of British Guiana I thank you sincerely for your Empire Day message which has been received with deep appreciation in the Colony. The people of this Colony have watched with ever-growing admiration, pride and confidence, the wonderful example of courage

and resolution set by the people of Britain in the face of the fiercest onslaughts. Their one desire is to do their utmost to help in supporting the magnificent efforts of Britain and the Empire in whatever way may be open to them."

BRITISH HONDURAS

"I heard your message myself in an Empire Day Broadcast over the local wireless. The people of British Honduras responded nobly to the message which strikes the right note. After what has been a year of sore tribulation beginning with the loss of our principal ally in Europe we find ourselves to-day with friends throughout the world, and especially in this continent where many people feel and freely express for you at home an admiration transcending any tribute ever paid in all the proud history of Great Britain. Carry on London and God Bless You All."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"On behalf of the people of Trinidad and Tobago I thank you for your Empire Day message which will spur us on to greater efforts to bear our part worthily in this great crisis of the Empire's fortune. All that we ask is to be given a further opportunity to show our loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country."



The West India Committee



Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on May 29th. The chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, presided.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts he said :—

It is my privilege to-day to submit to the members of the West India Committee the Annual Report of the Executive. There the Committee's many and varied activities are fully recorded. I also submit the audited statement of the income and expenditure account and the balance sheet.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Both owing to the war and despite the war there have lately occurred events of historic importance to the West Indies.

For the first time, Great Britain and the United States have assumed what amounts to partnership—or possibly even to a condominium. For this the war has provided the opportunity, the Caribbean the setting, and the ready enactment of the necessary legislation by the West Indian Colonies the spirit. Those who drew up the agreement for the lease of the bases are to be congratulated on the outcome. In a matter where there was indeed scope for serious disagreements an agreement has been reached which is acceptable to both the high-contracting parties.

Thus the distinction has fallen to the British West Indies to play the leading part in the reunion of the two greatest sections of the English speaking world.

The tragic and premature death of the late Secretary of State, a distinguished servant of the Empire, Lord Lloyd, was a heavy blow to the Colonies. Whatever the immediate cause of his death, there is no doubt in the minds of his friends that a contributory one was his untiring devotion to the several great responsibilities which he was bearing, and to his refusal to spare himself on grounds of health in their discharge. For his successor, the choice of the Prime Minister has fallen on Lord Moyne, and this has given to the West Indies not only the greatest possible satisfaction, but a political personality who was long acquainted with them even before his knowledge was made pre-eminent owing to his position as head of the West India Royal Commission. The West Indies could not wish for anything more than to have a Secretary of State with a complete and first-hand knowledge of every aspect of their affairs.

It has already been noted that the grave problems confronting the Imperial Government have not hindered constitutional development, and in the case of Jamaica, where the projected reforms are far-reaching, early efforts will no doubt be made to prepare the way for their due fulfilment.

THE COMPTROLLER.

Yet again—despite war preoccupation—progress of more general concern to the West Indies and of vital interest to their prospects is envisaged in the appointment of a Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, and the building up under him of a team of highly qualified experts. Sir Frank Stockdale has known the West Indies throughout his professional career, and here again the West Indies have deep cause to feel thankful for such an appropriate selection for an appointment which is so important to them.

In investigating social conditions, the interest of the Comptroller and his advisers will inevitably go beyond the administration of a Fund. The conditions of the West Indies are basically dependent on the economic value of the produce which they can grow, and for which a market can be found—for the next few years in an impoverished world—and the extent to which their steadily growing populations will prosper is dependent partly on those factors, and increasingly on the extent to which their own production can limit their need for imports. It is a matter for congratulation that so experienced an adviser as Sir Frank Stockdale is with his colleagues now at hand to concentrate on such a serious problem.

From this point, it is, I think, fair to refer to the interests of the West Indies and the West India Committee, which works for them, together; so closely is their welfare united, so much does the ease of disposal of the crops depend on negotiations with Ministries in London, so intimately are those who conduct such discussions themselves concerned in their objects. Prolonged consideration and correspondence regarding, for instance, the transference of the unshipped sugar crops to the Government, representations about the fruit crops, about shipping space and its uses, about the difficult position of cocoa, and, by no means least, the services continuously offered, and with alacrity accepted, to those who come over to join the services; in all these, the Committee's criterion of success must obviously be the benefit accruing to the West Indies. And I would here mention particularly the Committee's staff, working long hours under recurring difficulties. I have received very recently spontaneous tributes from outside sources regarding the efficiency of the Secretariat.

THE "CIRCULAR."

In regard to the Committee, I must express the thanks of the Executive to our members, who, but for a small proportion, most of whom hope to join again, have seen their way to continue their support since the war began. This is notwithstanding that we were compelled to restrict the CIRCULAR, must to our regret, in size and variety. In the CIRCULAR the Committee strives to give its members some material recognition,

and every additional member helps to make the CIRCULAR more worthy of its readers' expectations. I feel that here we shall have the sympathy of the editors of all the newspapers in the West Indies, who are no doubt also experiencing difficulties, and understand, to their cost, what they mean. Not only did costs go up and remunerative advertisements do down, but the supply of paper in spite of our prevision—and there has been plenty of prevision in this particular direction—is an additional difficulty; to these must be added the shortage of staff which war conditions make inevitable. Readers may have noticed recently that some of the old features—which before we thought were only the beginning of a general improvement—are beginning to reappear, and we are looking forward with a certain reason for confidence to further improvement. Beyond all this, the increasing amount of work which modern trade conditions and war conditions are throwing on to the West India Committee, work which is essential to the welfare of the West Indies, and must be undertaken on their behalf whatever the cost, has again resulted in the Committee showing a four figure deficit. I repeat that all this work must be done, or somebody and something in the West Indies must be the loser.

I would like to say to our members that we recognize the burden which the increased cost of living, and, still more, increased taxation are putting on them (I speak more especially of our members overseas), and appreciate their support notwithstanding this; and our sympathy is the greater as we on this side of the water are bearing a very greatly increased burden of taxation, and the institutions to which we subscribe and the clubs to which we belong are all appealing to their subscribers and members to continue their support notwithstanding that these are often not in a position to avail themselves of the services for which they pay, or that the services are, during the emergency or through enemy action, temporarily unavailable. As a representation of West Indian opinion, the Committee values its members highly and appreciates them individually.

The chairman then moved:—

THAT the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1941, the audited Statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1940, and the Balance Sheet be and are hereby adopted.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy chairman, in seconding this resolution (which was carried unanimously) said:—

In seconding the resolution as proposed by the chairman, may I be permitted to express appreciation of the work of the secretariat; of Mr. King and Mr. Souness; of the Ladies' Committee under Lady Davson's chairmanship; and of every member of the staff of the West India Committee, and the voluntary workers who have given freely of their time and labour in these strenuous days.

The position of chairman of the West India Committee is no sinecure. It is an all time office which demands daily attention, but his efforts and guidance would be of little avail without wholehearted support from an efficient and well organized staff, devoted to the Committee and to the West Indian interests it serves.

I should like to place on record, therefore, our thanks to all for their wholehearted support.

May I mention one other subject which, on occasions when in the West Indies, has been addressed to me personally. It has been gently suggested to me by some, as a reason for declining to become members, that the Committee is carried on in the interests of one Colony or another in particular, and not in the interests of the Caribbean Colonies as a whole. I have refuted such statements, and would wish to do so officially.

No individuals, firms, or representatives, control or dictate policy of this Association, nor can domination of such a nature ever prevail. Policy is discussed, criticized, and decided by the Executive Committee, and we, as officers, carry out what has been agreed.

The aim and object of our being are the best interests not of one section, but of the Caribbean Colonies as a whole, and to the best of our ability the officers of the Committee shall maintain that policy, without fear or favour, and continue in the ancient traditions, seeking only to serve faithfully and well.

Mr. Charles Howe moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. H. Hamel-Smith and carried unanimously:—

THAT the following twelve members of the Executive Committee, who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, be and are hereby re-elected: Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Evan R. Campbell, Mr. J. Alan de Pass, Mr. Alexander Duckham, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B., Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., Sir Noel B. Livingston, Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. Lady Davson, as chairman of the Ladies' Committee, expressed the gratitude of that Committee for the unfailing support and co-operation in their work received from all the members of the secretariat and staff of the West India Committee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Sidney A. Bacon and seconded by Mr. R. W. Jerratt was carried with acclamation.

Among those present were the following:—

Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman (deputy-chairmen), Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. M. Arram, Mr. Sydney A. Bacon, Miss M. Bailey (Messrs. A. Hubbard & Co.), Mr. H. D. Cattle, and Mr. E. L. Emy (Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.), Miss Peggy Cox, Lady Davson, Mr. T. A. Gall (Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd.), Mr. H. Reginald Guy (G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. Hamel-Smith, Mr. W. Hart-Saxby, Mr. Charles Howe, Mr. R. W. Jerratt, Mrs. Gerald Morais, Mr. H. P. Sheldon (Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)), Mr. A. F. Skerritt, Mr. E. C. Stenbridge, Mr. E. J. King (secretary), Mr. T. Souness (assistant secretary), and Mr. H. Paget (secretariat).

Our Illustrations

The reproduction of cartoons illustrating current world events is a new feature introduced in this issue of the CIRCULAR. The photographs facing page 134 show damage sustained by buildings formerly housing West Indian firms. Amongst these firms are those of Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd. (top left), Caroni, Ltd., and Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd. (top right) and Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. (lower).

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN breeze no blow tree no shake."

* * *

THE currency notes of the Turks and Caicos Islands will cease to be legal tender from December 31st of this year.

* * *

MR. W. H. COKE-KERR, of Jamaica, and Mr. S. P. Edghill, of Barbados, have been gazetted Pilot Officers in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, late Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, is commanding the 63rd Battalion Richmond and Surrey Regiment of the Home Guard.

* * *

A COPY has been received of the Regulations made under the British Guiana Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1941, which were published in the *Official Gazette* of March 25th.

* * *

IT was officially announced recently in New York that America's most powerful striking force, the fully mechanized 1st Division of the United States Army, had been sent to Puerto Rico.

* * *

DELEGATES of the sugar industries in the British West Indies will take part in a conference to be held in Jamaica during the present month. Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture, will also attend the Conference, which is expected to last for one week.

* * *

MR. JOHN L. RICHARDS, who enlisted in the Royal Artillery in the early days of the War, is now an Officer Cadet in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. Richards, it will be remembered, was in charge of the Sea Island cotton display in the British West Indies Court at the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, in 1938.

* * *

WHEN Sir Frank Stockdale was in British Guiana recently he received a deputation of the Executive of the British Guiana East Indian Association, led by the Hon. Dr. J. B. Singh, president, which submitted a memorandum setting out various problems of the Indian community in the Colony.

* * *

WRITING in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, a few days after the week-end in which the terms of the clothes rationing order had become known, "Peterborough" recorded how "last Saturday a keen gardener put up a scarecrow on his allotment. On Monday he took it down again and sent the clothes to the cleaners."

* * *

IN order that the public would be able to see what British prisoners of war receive in their food parcels, the

Red Cross and St. John War Organization announced that, through the kindness of Boots and F. W. Woolworth & Co., sample food parcels would be shown at all the principal branches of the two companies from June 3rd to June 14th.

* * *

H.M.S. FIJI, lost in the Battle of Crete, was the first of a number of 8,000 ton modern cruisers named after British Colonies. Other ships of the Fiji class include H.M.S. Kenya, H.M.S. Mauritius, H.M.S. Nigeria, H.M.S. Trinidad, which were launched in 1939; H.M.S. Ceylon, H.M.S. Gambia, H.M.S. Jamaica, and H.M.S. Uganda, launched in 1940, and others whose names have not yet been released.

* * *

ALTHOUGH there may be a prejudice against the use of shade for bananas, it is not improbable, states Mr. R. Leach, Plant Pathologist of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture, that the use of properly controlled, light shade may ultimately prove the most economic means of control, without the use of sprays, of banana leaf spot disease in those areas of the island where dew formation is not excessive during most of the year.

* * *

EXPERIMENTS made in Trinidad by Mr. J. E. J. Beausoliel of the Department of Agriculture have indicated that, on bananas interplanted with cacao and Immortel (*Erythrina*) trees, the intensity of *Cercospora* attack is considerably reduced. The action of the shade in controlling the disease is not fully understood but the main factor is apparently a reduction in the hours of direct sunlight to which the bananas are exposed.

* * *

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE facetiously described his successful expedition to Cadiz in 1587 as "singeing the King of Spain's Beard." This unique exploit was recalled by a statement made by six cadets, five of whom are Trinidadians and the sixth from Grenada, part of a group trained in Trinidad under the Empire Air Training Scheme, when on the point of sailing to England to join the R.A.F. "We are going," they said, "to help the Mother Country to fight for justice, freedom and liberty. We want to get over there and do a jolly good job. We are off to collect Hitler's moustache." The spirit of Drake still animates the British Empire!

* * *

ABOUT £500,000 is being advanced to Palestine citrus growers in loans granted from Palestine banks at six per cent. per annum. When, on May 29th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the financial difficulties experienced by the growers, more reasonable terms could be arranged, Mr. G. Hall said that on the advice of the High Commissioner it had been considered best to charge the rate of interest ordinarily applied to commercial advances.

Birth of a Spitfire

"Spitfire" has almost become a generic term for our fighter aircraft, connoting Beauforts, Blenheims, Hurricanes and many other types. It has stirred the imagination of the Public, and has inspired fear in the minds of the "Jerries" who are heard shouting to one another in the air "Spitfieren" (would it not be Spitfeuer?) "Achtung!—Beware Spitfire!"—when any are about.

In *Birth of a Spitfire* Mr. Gordon Beckles tells the inside story of the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Lord Beaverbrook shares the honours of the book with the aircraft firms, workers, our gallant airmen, and the contributors to Spitfire Funds. The author makes scathing references to Baldwin (who misled the House of Commons as to the strength of the *Luftwaffe*) and others responsible for our unpreparedness. Beaverbrook had firmly believed that war could never come, and one remembers that his organ, the *Daily Express*, repeatedly told its readers that there would be no war this year or next—which was not an encouragement to rearmament. He was an isolationist. Once war was declared, however, he was prepared to throw all his energy—and what energy he has!—into the struggle, but he was doomed to spend eight months fretting over the neglect of his talents before he was appointed Minister of Aircraft Production by Mr. Churchill shortly after he came Premier. In that capacity he has, as all the world knows, performed miracles. The barriers which keep aircraft building on a peace-time basis were thrown down and red tape was seen no more. The results are already apparent and will become more so.

Mr. Beckles, who is a prominent journalist, marshals facts and figures and presents them to his readers with the skill characteristic of the members of his profession. He tells how the *Gleaner* in distant Jamaica started the "Empire round game" of opening funds for the purchase of aircraft. He might have added that it was Mr. Alex Gordon, of Drax Hall in that Island, who set the ball rolling by a letter published in the *Gleaner* on May 22nd, 1940. That ball was destined to roll round the Empire—and it is still rolling. Before the close of the year the Jamaica Fund was completed, and (though this is not recorded) the Trinidad Fighter Fund Committee had collected £100,000 for the purchase of a squadron of fighter planes—and so the game goes merrily on. Scarcely less remarkable was the collection of aluminium when supplies of bauxite from which it is made temporarily ran short. At the bidding of Lord Beaverbrook housewives all over the country sent in to the Ministry their aluminium pots, pans, etc., in such embarrassing profusion that one pile in a suburb rose a storey high. This book should be read not only by those who have already contributed to "Spitfire" funds, but by potential contributors. It will give them more insight into the magnitude of our war efforts in the air than a stack of blue-books or white papers.

A.A.

Birth of a Spitfire: The Story of Beaverbrook's Ministry and its First £10,000,000. By Gordon Beckles. London: Collins, 1941. 3s. 6d. net, post free from the West India Committee.

Sir John Waddington

Governor of Northern Rhodesia

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Eubule John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia in succession to the late Sir John Alexander Maybin, K.C.M.G.

Sir John Waddington, who was educated at Dulwich and Merton College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, entered the Colonial Service as an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) in 1913, and after serving in several capacities in that territory, was appointed Colonial Secretary of Bermuda in 1932 and Colonial Secretary of British Guiana in 1935. He was appointed Governor of Barbados in 1938.

Sir Alan Burns

New Governor of the Gold Coast

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast in succession to Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson, K.C.M.G., whose extended term of office expires in October, 1941.

Sir Alan Burns was born in 1887 and was appointed to the Treasury and Customs Department of St. Kitts in the Leeward Islands in 1905. In 1912 he was appointed Supervisor of Customs in Southern Nigeria, and he served in various posts in that Colony until 1924, apart from a break on active service with the West African Regiment from 1914 to 1915. In 1924 he was appointed Colonial Secretary, Bahamas, in 1929 Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria, and in 1934 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Honduras. In January, 1940, he was appointed to the Colonial Office, where he has been employed as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie

Administrator of St. Vincent

It is announced by the Colonial Office that Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar, has been appointed Administrator of St. Vincent, Windward Islands, in succession to Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E., whose appointment as Governor of St. Helena was reported in the CIRCULAR of April 3rd.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

- BROWN, K. U. (Second Puisne Judge) First Puisne Judge, Trinidad and Tobago.
- CLARK, W. R. (Assistant Master, British Guiana) Education Officer, Tanganyika.
- CHARLES, Miss J. (Nurse-Matron, Windward Islands) Divisional Nursing Sister, British Guiana.

Agriculture in British Guiana

Sugar Cane Soils and the Livestock Industry

THE Administration Report for 1939 of Professor J. S. Dash, the Director of Agriculture, has recently been received. It is less detailed than usual but contains much interesting information, especially in regard to the sugar and livestock industries.

The year 1939 was abnormally dry from August to December. In Georgetown the rainfall was only 65.71 inches, more than 25 inches below the average of the previous 59 years. Of the 67,718 acres under cane, 62,004 were reaped during the year. The total crop was 189,245 tons, a decrease of 6,699 tons on the record output of 1936. The average yield of sugar per acre on estates, 60,383 acres, was 3.07 tons; taking into account the 3,479 tons from farmers' canes, 1,621 acres, the general average per acre was 3.05 tons.

PRINCIPAL CANES. IRRIGATION.

The two predominant canes were P.O.J. 2878 on 37,506 acres and Diamond 10 on 24,162 acres; D.625, for so long the standard cane, came next with 1,804 acres. Of recent importations Co. 213 continued to do well and was being commercially tested and Co. 419 was showing much promise. It is of interest to note that there was a considerable demand for estate trial of a cane D. 166/34, of which the parents are P.O.J. 2878 and a Sorghum.

Attention should also be directed to the results of four irrigation manurial trials, carried on at different sites for three crops. They have indicated that there is no advantage, under local conditions, in irrigating more than once every four weeks when the rainfall for the period has not exceeded two inches, and further that more frequent irrigation does not enable the cane to use heavier doses of nitrogen than those usually employed.

ACIDITY OF CANE SOILS.

Another important sugar cane soil question which is again dealt with is that of the increase in acidity due to the continuous use of ammonium sulphate. [See CIRCULAR of June 1st, 1939, p. 236]. The danger lies in resultant accumulations of soluble alumina which may reach a concentration sufficiently high to hinder root development. Investigations by the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture show that on pegassy soils the content of "active" alumina is frequently over 1,000 parts per million and on some abandoned pegasse areas may reach as high as 1,900 per million. On the clays, even highly acid soils with pH 4.5 or less, show a much lower content of "active" alumina (less than 400 p.p.m.) and it seems that the cane varieties grown in the Colony can tolerate this concentration. Consequently, the clay soils do not appear to be in danger of excessive acidity, but it is advised that it would be safer to lime all cane soils with pH below 5.0.

LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION.

With the outbreak of war a Food Production Committee was appointed by the Governor and entrusted

with the task of helping to ensure that foodstuffs should be grown in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand in the event of failure to obtain imported supplies. As the Director of Agriculture, Chairman of the Committee, says, British Guiana is fortunate compared with many countries because most of the essential foodstuffs can be obtained from local produce.

The acreage under rice was 60,007 acres, but including the spring crop, 72,132 acres were actually reaped. The yield was returned as 67,314 tons of padi, equivalent to 40,388 tons of rice. The work of testing new varieties was continued. Among the long-grain varieties D. 298 and D. 259 were outstanding, both outyielding the Demerara Crole by an average of two bags per acre. The best of the medium grained were D. 255 and D. 256.

CATTLE AND NATURAL PASTURES.

The necessity of increasing the livestock output is pointed out. The supply of pickled meats to important sections of the Colony's population engaged in industries in the interior must be maintained and other West Indian Colonies, faced with war-time difficulties, will expect larger supplies from British Guiana. In this connexion cattle breeding and pasturing in Essequibo is said to be extending along promising lines. There are, however, increasing demands on the Government Stock Farm for improved breeding stock which cannot be met. The enlargement of the Farm is strongly advocated "for it is the work on animal husbandry done by the Farm that is of material benefit to the farmer and the Colony as a whole."

The natural pastures of the Colony, unfortunately, are not suitable for raising cattle on a large scale. It is pointed out in the report that the pastures of the Rupununi Savannahs are, as is well known, very low in lime and phosphate and that mineral deficiency in the cattle on them is shown by the prevalence of bone chewing. The feeding of a supplementary mineral ration is too expensive for general application because the very difficult river communication, owing to rapids, makes the freight rate from Georgetown about 12 cents per pound. The pastures of the intermediate savannahs are even lower in minerals and the coastland grazing areas, though less deficient in lime and phosphate, are liable to extensive flooding which the Rupununi animals cannot withstand. Thus, it is stated, "there are no suitable pastures on which this mineral deficiency can be corrected naturally."

NEW MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

West Indies at Westminster

Distress in British Honduras

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the genuine and unrelieved distress of British Honduras continued to increase; that a large number of women and children existed on the barest subsistence, and that the present outdoor relief was inadequate to meet the situation; and whether this area could receive more attention in the development of its economic possibilities.

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State was aware that there was considerable unemployment and he was at the moment awaiting comprehensive proposals for dealing with the problem, from the Governor. It was hoped that a scheme or schemes might be formulated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act which would assist in ameliorating the situation.

British Guiana Rice Industry

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was now in a position to make a statement as to what recent progress had been made in British Guiana in the production and marketing of rice; and whether any progress had been made in the provision of a central rice-milling system, as recommended by a recent expert investigation?

Mr. George Hall, in reply, said that he had no later information concerning the production and marketing of rice in British Guiana than that which he had communicated to Mr. Riley on 26th November last. The proposal for the establishment of a central rice mill had been carefully considered, but in view of the present difficulties in obtaining suitable machinery, the scheme had had to be deferred.

Mr. Riley asked whether Mr. Hall was aware that the rice industry in British Guiana was seriously handicapped by the lack of an efficient method of production, and whether anything was being done to remedy that. Mr. Hall replied that they had no information that there was any handicap for the reasons given by Mr. Riley.

Colonial Development and a West Indian Census

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. David Adams on May 21st whether it was intended, in the near future, to take a census of population of the West Indian Colonies in preparation for social developments at the end of the war. Mr. Sorensen asked for very similar information with respect to the Colonies generally.

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State was most anxious not only that plans for social development should be prepared, but that, even during the war, the actual work of development should proceed wherever it could be undertaken without interference with the war effort, and that as full advantage as possible should be taken of the financial provision made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Last Spring the conclusion was reached with regret that it was necessary to abandon the proposal that a census should be taken throughout the Colonial Empire in 1941. A special census for Jamaica, however, was under consideration in connexion with the new constitutional proposals.

The question of taking a census in the Colonies generally would be considered as soon as conditions made it practicable.

British Guiana Development and Welfare

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question by Mr. C. Jones on June 11th, said that the Comptroller for Development and Welfare had submitted to the Governor his views of the work which should be undertaken in British Guiana where he and his staff have very recently concluded their investigations. These included important recommendations on which it was now for the Governor to submit formal application for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The attention of Colonial Governments had recently been drawn to the desirability of speed in framing and submitting such application, and suggestions have been made to them as regards procedure which he was confident would obviate any avoidable delay.

Obituary

CANON E. F. TREE

The death took place suddenly, on May 14th, at "Morningson," Old Hills, Callow End, Worcester, of Canon Ebcnezer Frederic Tree, aged 80 years.

Canon Tree was a son of the late Mr. James Tree, a Worcester solicitor. He was educated at Worcester, St. Paul's Missionary College, Burgh, and St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury. He went out in 1888 to Trinidad where he was ordained in Holy Trinity Cathedral. He served over 40 years in the Diocese of Trinidad, and stayed in the West Indies over 35 years before returning to England.

Churches, schools, rectories, etc. which stand to-day, indicate his great organizing ability during his days of pioneer work for the Church in Trinidad. From 1888 until 1894 he was on the staff of Holy Trinity Cathedral, from 1894 to 1908 Rector of Couva, and Vicar of Sangre Grande from 1908 to 1928. In 1914 he received the Volunteer Decoration for his services as Chaplain to the Forces, which he held from 1894 to 1928. He was an Honorary Canon of Holy Trinity Cathedral from 1905 up to his death and he had been examining Chaplain to four Bishops of Trinidad. In 1888 he married Miss Maund, of Worcester, in Barbados Cathedral.

Owing to ill health Canon Tree returned, in 1930, to his native city of Worcester and lived in retirement, but many people will remember him helping at All Saints' and St. Andrew's, Worcester, and also at the Churches at Evesham. He was very humble and much beloved by all who came into contact with him.

Canon and Mrs. Tree throughout their long residence in Trinidad were greatly respected and their names were a household word. He leaves one son, Mr. James Tree, who is attached to the Gordon Estates in Trinidad.

The funeral took place on Saturday, May 17th, at Christ Church, Broadheath, when the Vicar, the Rev. G. S. Fasham, conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of Bishampton, formerly of the Diocese of Trinidad.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Franchise Questions in Trinidad — Heavy Rains in Antigua

Jamaica Social Welfare Activities

ANTIGUA

Welcome Rains. Miss Helen Goodwin, writing on May 11th, said: My news this week is of wonderful rain, varying from 5—17 inches in different parts of the island. The weather "broke" on the night of the 9th after an intensely hot day and since then we have had almost continuous rains with intermittent thunderstorms. Two workmen were thrown to the ground, but fortunately were not seriously injured, a pane of glass at Government House was left with the imprint of the butler's thumb when it was struck by lightning as he was closing it, and several wireless receiving sets were temporarily put out of order. The weather has been considerably cooler, but periods of stillness indicate that all the rain is not yet over. However, the water problem has for the present been solved.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Welfare, Ltd., has issued its Annual Report for 1940. During the year twenty-four Community Centres were established; grants were made to Community Centres, to 4H Clubs, to the Jamaica Starch and Milling Company, to the Government to finance a Bureau on Building Research for a model home at Porus, to the Y.W.C.A., to the Jamaica Institute, and to the Llan-dewey Village Hall.

Land Settlement Amenities. Captain F. Burnett, when opening the Recreation Centre of the Golden Spring Land Settlement at Stony Hill, said that it was the policy of the Government to reserve one, or two, or more acres on every Land Settlement, for the use of settlers and the neighbouring villagers for recreational purposes.

Recent Deaths reported include those of the Rev. Samuel Purcell Hendrick, Rector of Falmouth, and a former Senior Canon of Spanish Town Cathedral, and Rector of Kingston, of Mr. W. N. Meeks, of Kingston, of Mr. C. F. Crooks, of Hanover, and of Mr. J. G. Sheldon, Secretary of Hardware and Lumber, Ltd., Kingston.

ST. LUCIA

Improved Sugar Prospects. Mr. E. J. Ward wrote on April 4th, that the sugar crop was in full swing with excellent prospects, as a result of which the estimate had been increased from 9,675 tons to 10,460 tons. The young canes had benefited from the intermittent showers.

Coconuts. The preparation of copra continued on a fairly active scale for supply to local manufacturers of coconut oil, as well as for export to neighbouring islands. Nut contracts in Canada were being regularly supplied.

Cotton picking had been completed, but the crop was far below estimates. The uprooting and burning of plants was in progress.

Other Crops. Banana production was being maintained at a fairly satisfactory level and small-scale planting was being done.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Franchise Committee. The Governor has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the following questions and to make recommendations:—

(a) The desirability of extending the franchise in the case of the election of members of the Legislative Council, and of reducing substantially the margin between the qualifications for registration as a voter and those for membership of the Legislative Council.

(b) The qualifications for registration as voters and members of the existing Municipal Councils.

(c) The provisions as to registration of voters and the qualifications of members of County Councils, which it is proposed to set up in each of the six Counties on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(d) Whether any modification is desirable in the boundaries of the existing electoral districts.

The Hon. Sir Lennox A. P. O'Reilly is the chairman of the Committee. The other members are: Hon. E. L. dos Santos, Hon. Dr. A. H. McShine, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani, Hon. S. Teelucksingh, Hon. T. Roodal, Hon. F. G. Grant, Hon. M. A. Maillard, Hon. E. V. Wharton, Hon. George de Nobriga, Hon. A. C. Rienzi, Mr. H. Meaden, Hon. T. M. Kelshall, Mr. C. C. Abidh, Mrs. M. Archibald, Mrs. A. Atherley, Mr. Jean de Verteuil, Mr. H. D. Fletcher, Mr. A. Bharath Gobin, Mr. A. Gomes, Mr. L. C. Hannays, Mr. J. D. Hobson, Miss A. Jeffers, Mr. Gaston Johnston, Dr. S. M. Laurence, Mr. R. Mentor, Mr. L. A. Peters, Mr. H. Hudson Phillips, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. G. Rochford, Mr. G. P. Rousseau, Mrs. R. M. Scott, Mr. A. V. Stollmeyer and Mr. R. Vignale.

Port-of-Spain City Engineer. Mr. T. H. Scott, City Engineer of Port-of-Spain, retired on May 17th, and the Mayor has appointed Mr. R. Farrell, First Assistant City Engineer, to act as head of the department.

The Cocoa Board. The members of the recently constituted Cocoa Board are: Hon. E. dos Santos, chairman; Hon. E. J. Wortley, Hon. A. Maillard, Hon. J. Forbes, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Mr. Carl de Verteuil, Hon. V. Wharton, Hon. G. de Nobriga, Mr. S. W. Fitt and Mr. F. Maingot. The secretary is Mr. Joseph Seheult.

Caribbean Training College. Professor M. E. Smith, Principal of the Caribbean Training College, and Mrs. Smith left the Colony on April 16th for New York. Mr. Smith joined the college staff as head of the mechanical division in 1930, and has been Principal since March, 1938. The *Trinidad Guardian* refers to the growth of the institution—the main feature of the curriculum is vocational education—which has taken place since his arrival.

Round the Markets

June 10th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below :—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	May 26th.	June 9th.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	£ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	£	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.05		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are :—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Cousols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	78½
3½	War Loan	103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
5	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kero Oil Co. 3/4	2/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9

PRODUCE. Business has been done in Pimento at 160/- c.i.f. U.K. port for June shipment from Jamaica, closing sellers thereat and buyers at 155/-. Ginger quiet but firm. Small spot sales in London comprise No. 3 at 165/- and No. 2 medium at 175/-, ex wharf, usual terms. Nutmegs and Mace quiet and unchanged. Honey continues quiet; the controlled price of all Empire descriptions is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f.

Cameroons Banana Industry

Mr. G. Hall, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written reply of May 27th to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Sorensen, said that it was understood from the Governor of Nigeria that the financial assistance which had been given to the banana industry in the Cameroons under British Mandate was adequate to meet existing circumstances, but that the matter was being kept under review. No information had been received to indicate that the natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate had been forced to seek employment outside the territory; and this seemed improbable, since the plantations had never been staffed entirely from within the territory. In the latest year for which statistics were available about one-third of the labour force had come from the Cameroons under French Mandate.

MR. H. F. PATTERSON, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been appointed executive vice-president of the Bank. Mr. H. D. Burns, senior assistant general manager, has succeeded him as general manager, while Mr. Edwin Crockett, assistant general manager fills the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Burns.

Company Report

Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.

The operating revenues for 1940 amounted to \$1,096,831, the highest in the history of the company. Compared with 1939, the increase, state the directors, was \$98,097, or 9.8 per cent. The operating and maintenance expenses at \$575,958 were 10.4 per cent. higher, while taxation amounted to \$112,592 against \$74,170. The balance available for dividends on the common stock was \$152,866, an increase of \$5,879 or 4 per cent.

Net construction expenditures in 1940 amounted to \$169,440, and consisted principally of line extensions to serve new loads in the Vere District and improvements at the Gold Street generating station and a new turbine installation at the Bog Walk Hydro plant. The net increase in utility plant after retirements was \$136,472.

The company's original plans for retiring from the transportation business in Kingston early in 1940 was deferred because of the war, and, at the request of the Government, the tramway service has been continued on a temporary basis. Bus operations, however, were suspended on January 12th, 1940.

In order to keep pace with the rapidly expanding demand, an order has been placed for a 3,500 kilowatt steam turbine generator set which will be installed in the Gold Street station. The new unit is expected late in 1941 and will bring the rated capacity of this station up to 9,500 kilowatts.

[The headquarters of Jamaica Public Service Ltd. are in Montreal, Canada. The company controls two operating subsidiaries—the Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd., and St. James Utilities Ltd.]

British Guiana Geology

The Geological Survey has issued, as Bulletin No. 15, *A Report on the Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Upper Waini River, N.W. District*, by Dr. A. Bryn Davies. The report covers an area of 300 square miles of heavily forested country. The survey is an extension of, and serves to link up previous work by, the Geological Survey in the Aranka district, Aryuni River and the lower Barama River. Alluvial gold occurs and has been worked in the three small fields over a total area of about 9 square miles.

New Bermuda Stamps

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announced, on June 3rd, the issue of a new Postage and Revenue stamp of the value of 7½d. for Bermuda. The new issue is in sheets of 60. The border design contains a full face portrait of His Majesty, the Arms of the Colony and Bermuda's native flower, the Bermudiana, or Bermuda iris. The vignette portrays the Bermuda Tropic Bird in flight. The design is in green, blue and black on white paper with the Script watermark.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

June 25th, 1941.

Next Season's Sugar Crop

WERE it not for their anxiety regarding a possible continuance in the rise of the costs of production, sugar producers in the West Indies would now know how they stand for the ensuing quota year. H.M. Government has offered to continue to purchase all the West Indian sugar that is available for export, and on the same terms and conditions as at present, and the Government of Canada has agreed to continue for a further year the payment of the special preference. A statement to this effect was made on behalf of the Ministry of Food by Mr. W. J. Rook, the Director of Sugar, when, on June 17th, he attended by invitation a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee to discuss the sugar situation, and to lay before the Committee the Government's proposals in regard to the purchase of the next season's sugar crop. The Director referred to the preliminary negotiations and consultations which had taken place regarding this important subject, and he mentioned that full consideration had been given by the Authorities to the special claims which had been advanced on behalf of the several Colonies concerned to the appropriate Government Departments, and he hoped that the consent of the producers in the West Indian area would be forthcoming to the continuance of the present arrangements.

A salient point in the position which the Director outlined was that the price offered might have been lower than the present one, and that indeed strong representations on behalf of the Colonies had been necessary to avert this. Commenting on this aspect of the matter, Mr. Rook referred to the low level of the world market for sugar. This was of course not an argument which in the nature of things could be a dominant factor in the negotiations, but it was one which appealed to those who, unaware of the many issues involved, regarded the present price as generous.

Mr. Rook was able to take credit for H.M. Government and the Canadian Government for the fact that the West Indies had had an assured outlet for the sugar which they produced, and that shipping had been provided with a fair approach to regularity notwithstanding the competing calls which were made upon it. He emphasized particularly the very helpful attitude which Canada had adopted in the negotiations, a tribute which was warmly endorsed by other speakers at the meeting. A further tribute was paid by him to the West Indian Sugar Associations. All arrangements had worked with exemplary smoothness, and the co-operation shown throughout on points of principle and of detail alike had been greatly appreciated.

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In the course of the very full discussion which took place, those producers present showed that they were satisfied that the price offered by the Ministry was the best obtainable in the circumstances. But the speakers showed unanimous concern regarding the cost of production. Economic policy and political policy must go hand-in-hand, and the hope was expressed that the Ministry would continue to keep that vital point before the attention of the Authorities.

The Executive then undertook to place the Government's proposals before the Sugar Associations overseas, and expressed their thanks to Mr. Rook for having placed the Government's proposals before them. A point on which he had laid special emphasis during his remarks would at his request also be brought before the attention of the Sugar Associations, though it was already well understood in the Colonies. That was the importance to the Home Country, under present difficult conditions, of ensuring, in so far as possible, that no delays occurred in the loading and turning round of ships in West Indian ports. Every effort in this direction constituted a contribution to the Empire's war effort of paramount importance.

Trinidad's New Legislature

ON May 16th, 1941, the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago met for the first time with the unofficial members in a majority. Two more will soon be added, and then the Council will consist of fifteen unofficial, nine of them elected, and only three official members. It is true that the Governor has been given certain reserved powers but, as Sir Hubert Young said in his address, he saw no reason to anticipate their ever being used as he was confident that the good sense of the electorate would ensure that at no time would nine members be elected who would unanimously support a view inconsistent with those principles which it would be the duty of the Governor to uphold.

The inauguration of the new Constitution is a milestone in Trinidad's advance towards the goal of responsible government. An advance, the successive stages of which are, as Sir Alfred Zimmern, Professor of International Relations at Oxford, has recently written, "roughly the same as those through which the people of Great Britain and the existing Dominions have passed." As he points out, constitutional development is only one aspect of social development, and we trust that the new Constitution will help to promote the social and economic well-being of the whole community of Trinidad and Tobago.

From a Londoner's Notebook

AS events moved towards war between Germany and Russia, a great many people here felt some confusion of mind about the attitude to adopt towards the Soviet, whose political ideas are so radically opposed to our own, and with whose policy even since 1939 we have had such strong reason to quarrel. Mr. Churchill's prompt and vigorous pronouncement, made within eighteen hours of the invasion, has set all doubts at rest by going straight to the root of the matter. We respect any nation's choice in the management of its internal affairs for just so long as it does not interfere with the liberties of others. We fight for the liberty of every nation to live its own life, and that must include the liberty of Russians to practise Communism as well as the liberty of Englishmen to maintain their parliamentary government.

* * *

We can send Russia no direct military help. This is the consequence of our defeat in Crete. Because of that reverse we were finally cut off from the Aegean and the Dardanelles, and so Turkey, much against her will, had no choice but to let herself be enrolled among the satellites of the Nazis. This in turn barred all contacts between ourselves and the Russians, unless perhaps by the roundabout route of the Persian Gulf, which offers no chance of early intervention. Such economic and technical help as we can offer the Prime Minister has pledged himself to give.

* * *

Our part then in this new and tremendous phase of the war is to cause Hitler the utmost possible embarrassment in the West, while he pursues his adventure in the East. This we are doing. During the fortnight while the German forces were massing on the Russian frontier, our bombing onslaughts on industrial Germany, especially the Ruhr, were raised to a pitch of intensity never before reached. At the same time the German attacks on England notably declined. The damage done to German factories is believed to be very severe; but of course there are no figures to quote. The statistics of air losses are, however, interesting.

* * *

During the first fortnight of June it is estimated that we sent over Germany four times as many bombers as the enemy sent over England. Notwithstanding this disproportion, they lost 31 bombers to our 43, and 16 fighters to our 5. This is high testimony to the superiority of our night defences, which are stated to be five times as effective as the German; while even the net results for bombers over the whole field of war are in our favour; for if the Middle East be included in the computation, the total of German losses over the same period is 64, in comparison with the British 59.

* * *

The daylight air war seems to be beginning again, with the initiative well in our hands. Fighter Command, which so notably defeated the Luftwaffe last autumn, is now carrying the war into the enemy's camp by great daylight offensive sweeps over occupied France. At the time of writing the latest of these has been carried

out with the loss of only two machines, though our men hot down 30 German fighters. Since we are also bringing down, it is thought, ten per cent. of the bombers that attack us by night—a crippling proportion over any prolonged period, it is obvious that the air gives us our most hopeful prospect. But we are still considerably below the enemy's total strength—perhaps in the proportion of seven to ten.

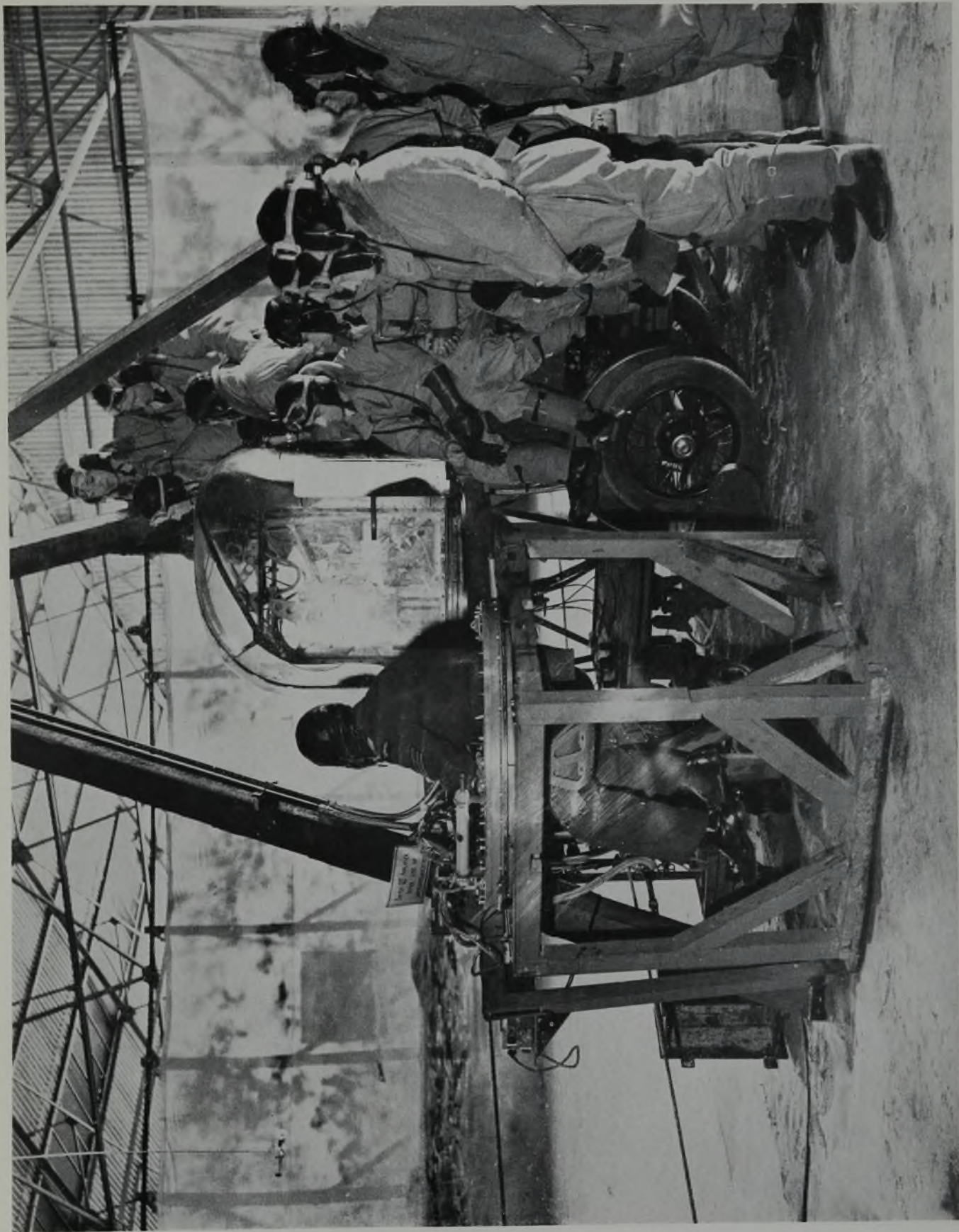
* * *

In home affairs there is a pretty general feeling that it is time our war-making system was overhauled. I pass over the more extreme and irresponsible complaints that have been made about the loss of Crete, mainly by people who do not understand the nature of "delaying action" strategy, which sometimes compels the weaker side—as we still are—to defend positions that it knows must be lost. I select certain soberer criticisms. The most important is a recurrence of the demand for a smaller War Cabinet, based on the misgiving that too much is being put on Mr. Churchill's shoulders. As Defence Minister he presides over the strategists in the Defence Committee, as Prime Minister over the statesmen in the Cabinet. In the first capacity he is responsible for the formulation of strategic plans, which then come to him in the second capacity to be approved. It is felt that for a clearly thought out conduct of the war the advocate and the judge ought to be different men; and if Mr. Churchill cannot be both, the judge's part should be his, and another man be found to preside over the Defence Committee.

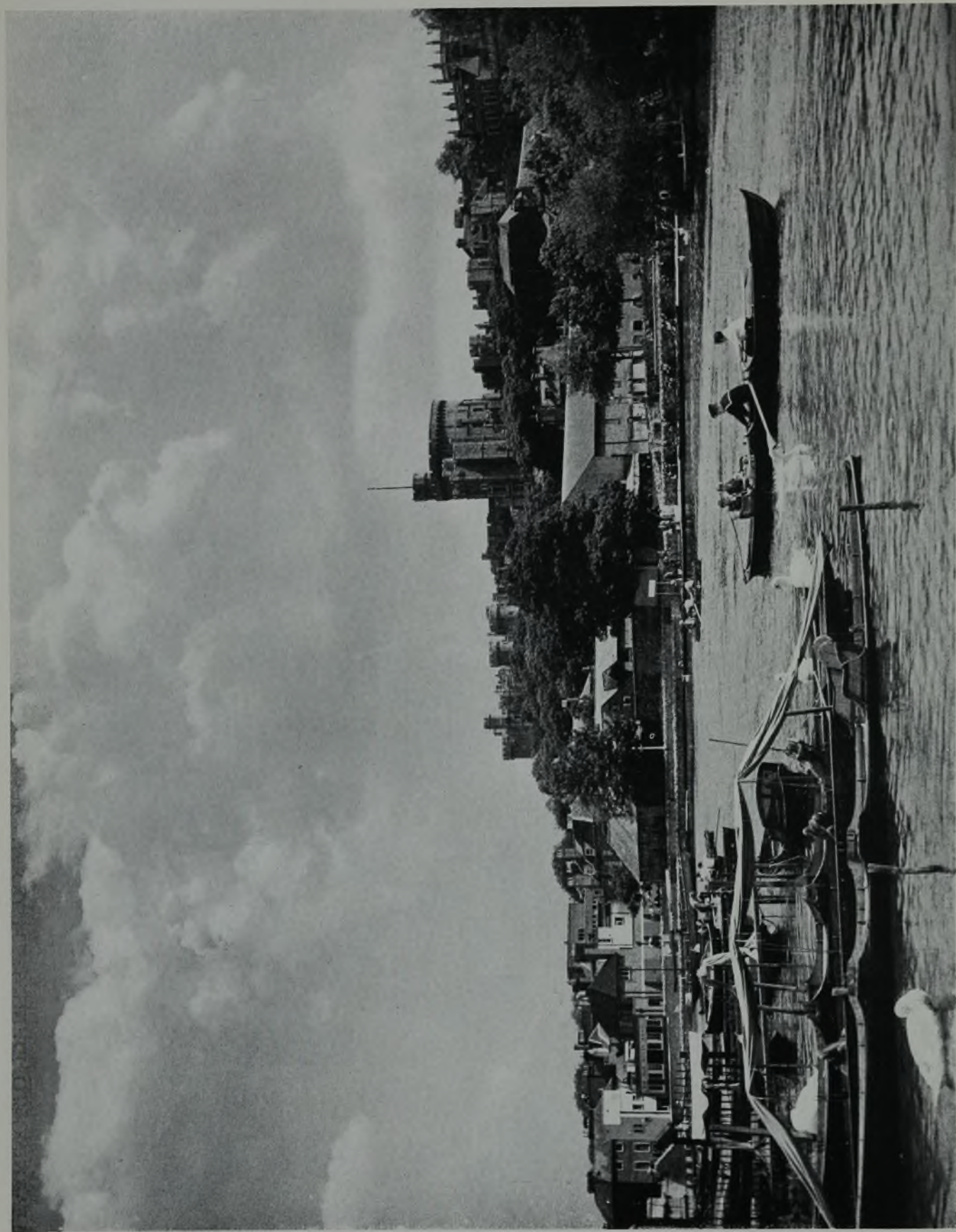
This leads on to the proposal that all Ministers with heavy departmental responsibilities should be removed from the War Cabinet, which should be reduced to a small body of men able to give their whole time to the large-scale planning of the war. The trouble is to find men of the outstanding abilities required for this task.

* * *

There is once again grave misgiving about the Ministry of Information, for it cannot be concealed that we are losing the war of propaganda. Though in early days the Press greatly mistrusted the Ministry, papers of all political shades have now come to the conclusion that our failures are not the Ministry's fault. News is continually withheld from the world on the insistence of the service commands, lest information be given to the enemy. Meanwhile the event, whether victory or defeat, is skilfully manipulated by the hostile propaganda, and a German version—false but seductive—has gained the ear of the world before the accurate but cautious British account is allowed to appear. In a word, we need to relate the promulgation of news to the conduct of the war in its largest aspect, which includes politics, and may require some considerations of secrecy to be subordinated to greater aims. If this policy is to be pursued, the Minister of Information must have authority in the last resort to overrule the Service chiefs. Such power can only be entrusted to a Minister of the highest personal calibre; nor could its holder be given less than Cabinet rank. The matter is bound to occupy Parliament in the near future.



LEARNING TO BRING THEM DOWN--AIR GUNNERS IN TRAINING



A RECENT SCENE ON THE THAMES AT WINDSOR



Trinidad and Tobago Legislature



The Governor's Message to the Reconstituted Council

AT the opening, on May 16th, of the session of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, said that the lateness of the date was due to it having been considered advisable to await the final approval by His Majesty the King of the new Constitution which was announced at the end of last year.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

His Excellency continued: "To-day for the first time this honourable Council meets with a majority of unofficial members. This majority will be swelled within the next few weeks by the addition of two more elected members, one for the city of Port-of-Spain and one for the County of Victoria. There will then be the approved total of nine elected, six nominated and three official members. The President of the Council will have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes being cast, but there will be no question of measures being approved in Council against the wishes of the majority. The Governor has been given certain reserved powers. These powers would only be exercised in very exceptional circumstances and subject to the necessary safeguards. I see no reason to anticipate that they will ever be called into operation in this Colony, as I am confident that the good sense of the electorate in Trinidad and Tobago will ensure that at no time shall nine members be elected who will unanimously support a view which is inconsistent with those principles which it would in the last alternative be the duty of the Governor to uphold." The traditions of the Council were such that he could not conceive such a situation arising and he looked forward with the utmost confidence to the working of the new Constitution and to the success of this further step in the progressive realization of the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Colony to conduct their own affairs.

Sir Hubert added that concurrently with the coming into force of the newly constituted Legislative Council two new members, the Hon. Captain A. A. Cipriani and the Hon. T. Kelshall, had been appointed to the Executive Council. He expressed his great appreciation of the valuable work which Dr. A. Rankine, Director of Medical Services, had done as a member of the Executive Council, from which he had resigned to make room for another to be appointed. He also welcomed the new members and said how much he looked forward to the good results which would undoubtedly accrue from this strengthening of the local element in that important body.

THE LEASED BASES

Following the precedent he set last year, information and statistics on the activities of the various Government departments had been printed in advance. This, His Excellency said, left him free to confine his actual message to matters of more general interest. The first

of these was, of course, the recent conclusion of the agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, with relation to the establishment of the United States naval, military and air bases in the Colony. He was happy to be able to say that all questions arising out of the lease of the bases were being settled in the spirit of the last clause of the preamble to the agreement which provides that "the agreement shall be fulfilled in a spirit of good-neighbourliness and the details of its practical application shall be arranged by friendly co-operation." This was also the spirit in which the negotiations had been conducted in London while he was there, and members of the Council might rest assured that Sir Lennox O'Reilly and himself did their utmost to secure for the Trinidad people such modifications in the original proposals as were in their opinion desirable. It would, he said, serve no useful purpose, in fact it might have the opposite effect, if he were to indicate to what extent their efforts had been successful. He could only say how greatly he hoped that members would take the agreement as a whole and view it in the light of the messages which passed between the Prime Minister and himself on the day of signature.

AGREEMENTS WITH VENEZUELA

The second important event to which he wished to refer was the joint declaration, which was published on April 19th, relative to certain agreements between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of Venezuela. They provided for the delimitation of the respective interests of Great Britain and Venezuela in the sub-soil beneath the high seas of the Gulf of Paria between two points which would be fixed in an agreement which was shortly to be signed and for the final resolution of the claims and counter-claims that had been put forward from time to time as to the ownership by Venezuela and Great Britain respectively of Patos Island, which lies within three miles of the Venezuelan coast, and of Soldiers Rock, which lies close to the south-western coast of Trinidad. The cession of Patos would, he added, be effected by a second agreement.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

After dealing at length with the war effort of the Colony, His Excellency turned to the question of housing and described the progress effected at Morvant and St. James, both near Port-of-Spain and also by San Fernando.

At Lower, Middle and Upper Morvant 440 houses had been erected which were almost ready for occupation except that in some cases lack of material had prevented completion of the sewerage system. The layout of the three Morvants, comprising about 320 acres, was planned on the basis of adding about 2,000 more houses in the future. Many of the roads which will be constructed

had been roughly laid out; water was available in almost the whole area; and the main sewerage development was on the necessary scale for the accomplishment of the whole scheme. At San Fernando the area recently cleared consisted of 76 acres of land with spare ground for a park and ornamental shrubbery; two swamps had also been filled in and developed as future playgrounds. Of the 220 houses which had been completed, 100 had the sewerage installed and were ready for occupation.

His Excellency expressed deep gratitude to Mr. R. Grinnell, "the indefatigable chairman of the Town Planning and Housing Commission," for his work on the above schemes and also on the plans for other very necessary schemes, the general features of which he indicated.

BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENTS

The question of establishing a Broadcasting Station had been under consideration for some time and, Sir Hubert said, he was glad to be able to announce that the Government had recently come to an agreement with Messrs. Radio Distribution (Trinidad) Ltd. for the erection of such a station, which would be operated and maintained on a strictly non-commercial basis by the company acting on behalf of the Government. The Government proposed to use the station for one-and-a-half hours a day. Programmes would include news, talks, school programmes and relays from the B.B.C. programmes.

As an indispensable complement to this scheme for local broadcasting, the Government had also under consideration the question of providing throughout the Colony, facilities for communal reception of wireless programmes broadcast locally. The scheme under consideration was the installation of receiving sets at suitable sites in towns and villages. In this way he hoped that news of local and overseas events would be brought home to far larger numbers of the people of the Colony than was the case at present. He trusted that it would be possible to put these combined services into operation in the near future.

In conclusion, His Excellency said that he thought it was clear, from what he had said, that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of proceeding, even in war time, with as many of the essential items of the Five-Year Development Programme and other similar developments as could be carried out under war conditions. He welcomed the presence of Sir Frank Stockdale and his expert staff as an earnest of the lively interest which the home Government, in spite of its thousand preoccupations, took in their portion of the Empire.

(Continued from next column)

At the conclusion of the normal business Mr. W. J. Rook, Director of Sugar at the Ministry of Food, entered the meeting and was welcomed by the chairman. Mr. Rook then made the statement in regard to the sugar position, and H.M. Government's proposals as to its sugar purchases during the ensuing year, which is the subject of an editorial on page 145 of this issue.

The West India Committee

Meeting of the Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on June 17th, under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson. The following members were present: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, Mr. C. W. Murray, Mr. H. A. Walker, and Mr. E. J. King (secretary), Mr. T. Souness (assistant secretary) and Mr. Hugh Paget (secretariat).

After the chairman had referred to the distinguished career of Sir George Huggins, and to the great loss which Trinidad and the West Indies as a whole had sustained by his death, the following Resolution was adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the members of the Executive of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound regret with which they learned of the death on 7th June, 1941, of Sir George Huggins, O.B.E., President of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, a member of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, and one of their colleagues from 1931, and to convey to his family the expression of their sincere sympathy.

The meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year in accordance with Article V. of the Committee's Royal Charter of Incorporation. Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the West India Committee on the motion of Mr. Thomas Greenwood, seconded by Mr. F. A. Greenaway.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman were, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques, re-elected deputy chairmen.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., were re-elected treasurers, on the proposal of the chairman seconded by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott.

The following candidates for membership were elected:

Name	Proposer and Seconder
LADY KITSON (Country)	{ Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. BRUNTON JOHNSTON (Barbados)	{ Mr. Harold de Pass.
MRS. GERALD MORAIS (London)	{ Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller. Mr. J. W. Pearl.
MR. DAVID GEORGE ROCHFORD (Trinidad)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot.
	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. H. A. Walker.

Questions concerning West Indian cocoa, on which representations had recently been made to the authorities, were reported.

A vote of thanks was passed to Major Seton-Browne for the gift of an engraving entitled "A view of the town of St. Georges, and the Richmond Heights in the Island of Granada, taken from the bay by Lieut.-Colonel I. Wilson and dedicated to His Excellency Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

West Indies and the War

BARBADOS

£4,500 in Gifts. The trustees of the "Win the War" Fund have sent a further instalment of £1,000 to be placed unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Colony has also sent another gift of £1,000 for air raid victims in the United Kingdom and a further sum of £2,500 for the Red Cross.

BERMUDA

The Red Cross Fund has received a further instalment of £1,600 for the purchase of ambulances, from the Bermuda War Fund.

GRENADA

The War Purposes Committee has sent a gift of £1,350 which has been allocated as follows:—Lord Baldwin's Fund for Men of the Royal Navy and R.N.R., £100; King George's Fund for Widows and Orphans of Men of the Merchant Service, £300; Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Victims, £400; Ex-Service Welfare Society, £50; St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind, £500.

JAMAICA

Interest Free Loan. The Treasury has recently received from the Colony a loan of £500, free of interest.

Service Addresses. The Daily Gleaner, of April 29th, reproduces a Government Notice inviting the next of kin of all persons from Jamaica serving with His Majesty's Forces to forward to the Colonial Secretary, for transmission to the West India Committee, their last known service addresses and to keep the committee informed of any subsequent changes of address.

Second-Lieut. Derek Lynch, of the Jamaica Infantry Volunteers, has succeeded Captain Percy Jeffs, M.C., as A.D.C. to the Governor of Jamaica.

"Grannie" Hannah Palmer, aged 104, who lives at Spanish Town, is extremely proud of the fact that her 22-year-old grandson and only support, Joseph Palmer, is now serving in the R.A.F. after working his passage to the United Kingdom. When Joseph told his grandmother that he had decided to enlist she replied: "Of course, England needs you more than I do now."

One of her most treasured possessions is a recent letter from her grandson in which he tells how at an inspection by the Duke of Kent he was the only coloured man on parade. The Duke approached him and asked from what part of the Empire he came. When he said "Jamaica, Your Highness," the Duke replied: "I am glad to see you have come to do your bit for the old country."

MONTSERRAT

Lady Astor's Thanks for Mobile Canteen. Acknowledging the gift of a mobile canteen, to which reference was made in the CIRCULAR of May 29th, Lady Astor, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth, has written to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"Will you please ask the Governor of the Leeward Islands to convey to the people of Plymouth and other parts of Montserrat my very sincere thanks for the generous gift which they are making to the city of Plymouth. Our citizens—

fathers, mothers and children—appreciate this gift and are doubly grateful for the kindness of heart and thoughtfulness of the children who have made this wonderful contribution."

ST. KITTS.

Scrap Iron Campaign. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has cabled, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, acknowledging with thanks the sum of £1,987 11s. 6d. and heartily congratulating the people of St. Kitts on the success of their scrap iron campaign.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Appeal for Light Clothing. In a letter published in the *Trinidad Guardian* of April 27th, Lady Young appealed to those who would like to help victims of air raids in Britain to give light clothing, particularly children's wear, as, by the time the next consignments were sent to the West India Committee, the warm weather would have started.

Air-Raid Damage in the City

Many West Indian Firms Involved

REFERENCES have already been made in the CIRCULAR—including a leading article in the issue of May 29th—to the damage and losses sustained by many members of the West India Committee as a result of air raids on the City of London.

We are sorry to have to record that many firms intimately connected with the West Indies, some of whom have been established in the same building for over two centuries, have had their premises totally destroyed, or so badly damaged as to necessitate removal. In some cases historic and irreplaceable documents have been lost together with valuable current records and office equipment.

Among the firms concerned are the following, together with their new addresses:—

- BOOKER BROS., MCCONNELL & Co., LTD., 37-41, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
- BROWNE, JONAS & Co., LTD., 4, Lampard House, Maida Vale, W.
- CARONI, LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
- COX, RITCHIE & Co., King William House, Arthur Street, E.C.
- CZARNIKOW, C., LTD., 68, King William Street, E.C.4.
- DAVSON, HENRY K., & Co., LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
- DRAKE, J. V., & Co., 1, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.
- ELDERS & FYFFES, LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
- FRAME & Co., LTD., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.
- GOLODETZ, M., 9-11, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.3.
- GOUDA, W. F., & Co., LTD., 88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
- HARRISON, THOS. & JAS., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
- KING, J. BLAIR, 15-16, Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
- LAMB, ALFRED, & SON, 40, Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- MAN, E. D. & F., 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.
- NATHAN & GODFREY, LTD., 40, Baker Street, W.
- PAINES & REID, 41, Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- ROSE, L. & Co., LTD., Grosvenor Road East, St. Albans.
- SABEY, J. J. & Co., LTD., 44-45, Eldon Street, E.C.2.
- SMITH, WM. & Co., 96, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
- TATE & LYLE, LTD., 52, Cadogan Square, S.W.3.
- TUCKER, ROBERT & Co., 23, Coleman Street, E.C.2.
- WEST INDIES SUGAR Co., LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
- WILKINSON & GAVILLER, 207, Balham High Road, S.W.
- WILSON, SMITHETT & COPE, LTD., Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
- WOODHOUSE, CAREY & BROWNE, 19, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours, published on June 12th, the official day for the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

K.C.M.G.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR BROMLEY, C.M.G., C.V.O., Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Dominions and Colonial Offices.

MAJOR RALPH DOLIGNON FURSE, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office.

Major Furse was private secretary (appointments) to successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies between 1910 and 1930, except for the period of the war when he served in France and Italy. He has visited, on Colonial Office business, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, Ceylon and many parts of the African Continent.

MR. HENRY GUY PILLING, C.M.G., Governor of Saint Helena.

Mr. Pilling entered the Colonial Service as a cadet, Fiji, in 1907. He served in the Western Pacific until 1929 when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, acting as Governor in 1930 and 1931. In 1933 he became deputy Colonial Secretary, Kenya, and three years later Governor of St. Helena.

K.C.I.E.

SIR ALEXANDER F. P. ROGER, lately leader, Ministry of Supply Mission to India.

Sir Alexander is chairman of the Telephone and General Trust, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. MAURICE VIVIAN CAMACHO, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, British Guiana.

Mr. Camacho practised at the bar of the Leeward Islands from 1913 to 1920, and became Attorney-General of the Colony in 1920. In 1927 he was appointed Solicitor-General of Trinidad, acting on several occasions as Attorney-General. He became Attorney-General of Jamaica in 1931 and seven years later was appointed to his present post.

MAJOR KENNETH ELLISTON POYSER, D.S.O., Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Federated Malay States.

Major Poyser served throughout the great war, and in 1920 entered the Colonial Service as Puisne Judge, Leeward Islands. Five years later he was appointed Attorney-General, Barbados, and in 1928 became Attorney-General, Uganda. After serving as Puisne Justice, Ceylon, from 1933 to 1939, he was appointed to his present post.

MR. ARCHIBALD VYVYAN BOARD, Director of Economy, Ministry of Supply. Lately Controller of Molasses and Industrial Alcohol and of Plastics.

Mr. A. V. Board, D.S.O., M.C., spent some months in Trinidad, and also visited British Guiana in 1915, when he was endeavouring to encourage the commercial production of cassava as a source of starch. He erected an experimental plant at Palmiste estate, the property of Sir Norman Lamont, which, as recorded in the CIRCULAR of June 15th, 1915, was inspected by the Board of Agriculture.

C.M.G.

MR. HAROLD BECKETT, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

MR. HAROLD AUGUSTINE TEMPANY, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.C., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

C.B.E.

MR. FREDERICK ALBERT MATHIAS, O.B.E. For public services.

MR. EDWARD VERNON WEARTON. For public services in Trinidad.

MR. OWEN FRANKLIN WRIGHT, Colonial Police Service, Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.

O.B.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT JAMES LAWRENCE CAVENAUGH, E.D., Director of Prisons, Gold Coast.

Inspector of Constabulary, Trinidad, from 1908 to 1920, except for the period of the Great War when he was on active service. In the latter year he became Superintendent of Police, British Honduras, and in 1927 was promoted to the Gold Coast.

MR. RALPH GREGORY COLLINS. For public services in the Bahama Islands.

MR. LINDSAY PIERREPOINT DOWNER. For public services in Jamaica.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACNIE, District Commissioner, British Guiana.

MR. ARNOLD MORGAN PUNNETT. For public and philanthropic services in Saint Vincent.

MR. SYDNEY JOHN SAINT, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Colonial Agricultural Service, Director of Agriculture, Barbados.

M.B.E.

MR. RAYAL BRAZLEY BODDEN. For public services in Jamaica.

MISS GEORGIANA ELLENBERGER ROBINSON. For services to education in Antigua.

MR. LEONARD NIGEL TUCKER. For public services in Bermuda.

I.S.O.—Companion

MR. SAMUEL LAUCLAN D'ATHILL, formerly Magistrate, Antigua.

The Colonial Police Medal has been awarded, for meritorious service, to George Anthony Valleton De Boissiere, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Nigeria Police Force, and to Captain Percy Eckel, Superintendent, Gold Coast Police Force.

Sir F. Stockdale Visits U.S.A.

In the House of Commons, on June 18th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken by his Department to develop markets in and trade with the United States of America and the South American nations for Colonial products; and whether any arrangements existed in America for the supply of information to the American people on British Colonial affairs and the promotion of better understanding.

Mr. George Hall replied that Colonial exports to America and especially to the United States were encouraged by all practicable means, such as the free grant of export licences, and the possibility of increased exports of a number of particular commodities had already been discussed with the United States authorities. An officer of the Colonial Office had recently been sent specially to Washington to continue certain of these discussions, and the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies had also recently been in Washington on a mission. As regards the second part of the question, certain steps had already been taken to inform American public opinion about British Colonial affairs and other projects were receiving consideration.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"OIL an truth neber drown."

* * *

DURING the absence on leave of the Hon. G. D. Owen, Mr. G. C. Green, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, acted as Colonial Secretary of British Guiana.

* * *

THEIR many friends in Trinidad and elsewhere will be happy to learn that Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gemell, who were passengers in the ill-fated Robin Moor, have arrived safely at Capetown.

* * *

GRACE BROTHERS, LTD., were elected to membership of the West India Committee at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee. Their proposer was Mr. F. A. Greenaway and their seconder Mr. J. Gordon Miller.

* * *

THE well-known and useful journal, *Facts about Sugar* (including Sugar and the Planter and Sugar Manufacturer) has changed its title to *Sugar* (including Facts about Sugar, and the Planter and Sugar Manufacturer).

* * *

IT has been reported in Trinidad that Sergeant Harry Newbury, who was a gunner and wireless operator in the Royal Air Force, has been killed in action. His father was formerly manager of the Queen's Park Hotel and of the Union Club.

* * *

TWO former flagships of the pre-war cruiser squadron on the America and West Indies station are now, alas, no more—the Calcutta and the York. It was in H.M.S. Calcutta that the Prince of Wales, now Duke of Windsor, visited Demerara in 1922.

* * *

THE appointment of Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani and the Hon. T. M. Kelshall to the Executive Council of Trinidad and Tobago will be regarded as well deserved promotion for two M.L.C.'s who have done and are doing much for the welfare of the people of the Colony.

* * *

SIR MARK YOUNG, whose appointment as Governor of Hong Kong is announced on page 152 of this issue, succeeds Sir Geoffry Stafford Northcote who is relinquishing his appointment for reasons of health. Sir Geoffry was Governor of British Guiana from 1934 to 1937. Sir Mark was Governor of Barbados from 1933 to 1938.

* * *

THE REV. EDWARD ARTHUR PAGET, who formerly held Church appointments at Clifton, Port Maria, Santa Cruz and Kingston, Jamaica, and at Southampton, Bermuda, was recently appointed to the rectory of Grove, and to the rectory of Headon with Upton, in the diocese of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

* * *

THE loss of H.M. submarine *Undaunted* removes from the Navy List, for a time at any rate, a name which was

first given to a French prize by Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent, in recognition of the gallantry of Captain Robert Faulknor, who scaled the walls of Fort Louis, Martinique, and captured the position in 1794.

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge No. 4826 will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 1st. The Members of the Lodge extended a hearty invitation to Freemasons from the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces who are asked to communicate with W.Bro. A. L. Jupp, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

* * *

EXPERIENCE has proved that the Irish potato can be successfully grown during the "winter" in the Northern district of British Honduras. Mr. J. M. Cave suggests, in the April to June issue of the *Journal of the British Honduras Agricultural Society*, that as 400,000 lb. are imported annually there is scope for local production.

* * *

DR. A. PICKLES, Entomologist, of the Trinidad and Tobago Department of Agriculture, points out that in the Notes of West Indian Interest of our issue of January 23rd, we observed that the small moth borer of sugar cane (*Diatraea saccharalis*) had not been recorded from Tobago. He points out that while *D. saccharalis* has not been recorded, its close relative, *D. canella*, also known as a small moth borer, is regarded as the most serious pest of sugar in Tobago, and is responsible for lowering appreciably the quality of cane juice in addition to giving rise to minor problems in the field.

* * *

THE Red Cross and St. John Library urgently needs books of reference—English dictionaries, encyclopaedias and modern atlases—and up-to-date books on popular science. Gifts should be sent to the Library Headquarters, at 48, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2. Distribution of books during a recent fortnight included twenty bales to the Middle East and eight cases and seventy-five parcels to Home hospitals and County depots. More than 8,600 books, magazines and illustrated papers were sent out, compared with 10,220 which were received during the same period and found to be "suitable" for distribution.

* * *

BARBADIANS show great catholicity in the choice of names for their children. According to "D.C.P." in *The Harrisonian*, after that eminent counsel Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., won the verdict in a cause célèbre in British Guiana when all seemed against him, a "Lennox O'Reilly" was baptised in a village to be followed by a "Lady Lennox O'Reilly, K.C." He adds that "Winston Churchill" and "Lord Gort" are to be found everywhere; but the most remarkable name received by a child at its christening was "Pin-pon-she." The minister failed to recognize that the mother meant that she had pinned the baby's name on its dress.

The King's Birthday

Messages from the West Indies

BAHAMAS

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: "Please convey to the King the congratulations and best wishes of the Government and people of the Bahamas on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday."

BERMUDA

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: "On behalf of the people of Bermuda I beg to convey to His Majesty the King an expression of the Colony's loyal devotion and respectful congratulations on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday."

BRITISH GUIANA

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: "The people of British Guiana wish to renew on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday an assurance of their unalterable devotion and loyalty to His Majesty the King. They fervently pray for the preservation of His Majesty and of Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, in the midst of the dangers that surround them and reaffirm their unshaken confidence in the final triumph of our cause."

BRITISH HONDURAS

THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION: "As firm as a rock is our faith in His Majesty and the Throne and we send greetings on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday and pray for his long life to reign over us. We are united and consolidated in the effort to preserve democracy from the tyranny of the enemy."

WINDWARD ISLANDS

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: "With my humble duty to the King and on behalf of the Colonies of the Windward Islands, I beg to submit most sincere good wishes on the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday."

Sir Wilfrid Jackson

Governor of Tanganyika Territory

The Colonial Office announced on June 19th that the King has been pleased to appoint Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory, in succession to Sir Mark Aitchison Young, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong.

Sir Wilfrid Jackson was born in 1883 and was appointed Personal Secretary to the Governor of Trinidad in 1906. He was appointed to the Uganda Service in 1907 and served there under 1916, when he became Colonial Secretary of Bermuda. He was appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados in 1921, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad in 1926, and Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast in 1929. In 1930 he was appointed Governor of Mauritius and in 1937 Governor of British Guiana.

MAY we send your friend a specimen copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

West Indian Cotton

Estimated Acreage and Production, 1940-41



In his presidential address to the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, in November last, Mr. G. C. Skeete said that although the 1939-40 crop of Sea Island cotton had been much larger than was anticipated it was possible that in 1940-41 production would be even greater.* He expressed the opinion that some measure of restriction would become necessary in the near future.

A statement recently received from the Association shows that in 1939-40 Sea Island cotton was planted on 18,000 acres, and that total production amounted to 7,791 bales, of 400 lb., 50 per cent. more than the average for the two previous years; a new record for the industry. The yield of clean lint was 7,312 bales of 400 lb. The production of Marie Galante cotton in 1939-40 was 701 bales (400 lb.), slightly less than in the previous year.

The estimated acreage and production for the 1940-41 season are:—

Island	Acres	SEA ISLAND	
		Lint (lb.)	Bales (400 lb.)
Anguilla ...	200	15,000	38
Antigua ...	3,500	500,000	1,250
Barbados ...	450	50,000	125
Montserrat ...	4,500	800,000	2,000
Nevis ...	3,500	600,000	1,500
St. Kitts ...	1,500	375,000	937
St. Vincent ...	6,000	600,000	1,500
British Virgin Islands ...	160	12,000	30
Total ...	19,810 acres.	2,952,000 lb.	7,380 bales.

Island	Acres	MARIE GALANTE.	
		Lint (lb.)	Bales (400 lb.)
Grenada ...	5,000	300,000	750
St. Vincent ...	450	55,000	137
Total ...	5,450 acres	355,000 lb.	887 bales

* See CIRCULAR of May 1st, 1941, p. 106 and 107 which gave the estimated returns at the end of October, 1940.

Our Illustrations

The photographs reproduced in this issue of the CIRCULAR show Britain in both peaceful and warlike moods. That opposite page 146 shows an air gunner in the R.A.F. being trained on the panoramic trainer. A model enemy plane moves in front of a panorama background and the gunner, seated in the enclosed gun turret, is instructed to fire a burst when the plane is at a certain distance as judged by the size of the plane in his gun sight. As soon as he presses the trigger, a light shows in front of his instructor who then tells him the amount of his error if any.

The illustration opposite page 147 is of Windsor Castle with the Thames in the foreground. It is reproduced from a photograph taken on a recent Saturday afternoon.

Obituary

LORD CADMAN

The Right Hon. Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., first Baron Cadman of Silverdale, died at Shenley Park, Bletchley, on May 31st. Lord Cadman was born in 1877 and after graduating at Durham University began his career as the manager of a coalmine. He first came into contact with the oil industry when, shortly afterwards, he was appointed an Inspector of Mines, and had charge of a district of Scotland where there were a number of shale oil companies. In 1904 he went to Trinidad to adjust disputes in the asphalt industry, and while there he organized a Mines and Petroleum Department. Returning to England in 1907 he served on the Royal Commission of Mines, and in 1910 was appointed Professor of Mining at Birmingham University. He was also consulting Petroleum Adviser to the Colonial Office and the Government of Trinidad. In 1921 he joined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company as its technical adviser. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Iraq Petroleum Company. Amongst many other interests he was honorary adviser on oil to H.M. Government, a position to which he was appointed in December, 1939. To Lady Cadman, formerly Miss Lilian Harragin, the daughter of the late Mr. John Harragin, of Trinidad, we tender our deep sympathy.

SIR GEORGE HUGGINS

By the death of Sir George Frederick Huggins, O.B.E., which took place on June 7th, the British West Indies have lost a great protagonist and Trinidad and Tobago a citizen of outstanding public spirit and ability.

To his intimate friends this sad event will hardly have come as a surprise for Sir George's health had given cause for anxiety ever since 1927 when he underwent a severe operation in London. Symptoms of his earlier trouble having recurred he left Port-of-Spain on April 30th last, accompanied by Lady Huggins, to consult a specialist in St. Louis, Missouri. A further operation followed, but though at first all went well it proved too much for his strength and he collapsed.

Born in St. Vincent, Huggins received his early business training with the firm of D. K. Porter & Co. in that island. From there the wider opportunities afforded by Trinidad attracted him to Port-of-Spain, and after a spell with a firm in that city he started business on his own account, founding the firm now known as Geo. F. Huggins & Co., Ltd. Thereafter he never looked back. He became the lessee of the Cocal, that remarkable grove of coco-nut trees on the East coast, described by Charles Kingsley in *At Last*, which owes its origin to some nuts washed ashore from a wreck, besides numerous estates under cacao, turning over to citrus cultivation when that staple showed signs of decadence.

His activities were many. He succeeded Mr. W. Gordon Gordon in the chair of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Board of Agriculture and President of the Co-operative Citrus Growers Association, and he was on the boards of the

Queen's Park Hotel Company, the Macqueripe Beach hotel (now a club), the Trinidad Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Publishing Company.

In 1927 he added to his responsibilities by accepting the presidentship of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, and proved himself to be a worthy successor of its founder, Sir Edward Davson.

In 1931 he became a member of the Executive of the West India Committee and always took a close and active interest in its work.

During the Great War Huggins formed the Trinidad Merchants' Contingent Committee which recruited and sent over to England several contingents of young men for active service. It was entirely due to his persistence that the first of these, after a march through the streets, had the honour of being received by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. After the Armistice Huggins was appropriately appointed by the Governor chairman of a committee to deal with returned soldiers, a position he filled with characteristic thoroughness. For his war services he was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire by King George V in 1918. One recalls that at a luncheon given in his honour by the West Indian Club in 1916 he declared that after the evidence she had received of the loyalty of the Colonies and their devotion to the Allied cause, Great Britain must abandon her Free Trade policy and give the Colonies preferential treatment. Three years later she did so, and a new chapter in West Indian history was opened. In 1937 he was again honoured by his Sovereign, receiving the Honour of Knighthood from King George VI on the occasion of the Coronation.

The outbreak of the present war found Sir George as eager and determined as ever to be of help to the cause of the Mother Country and the Empire. He formed and became chairman of the Trinidad Fighter Fund Committee which before the end of 1940 had collected no less than £100,000 for the purchase and equipment of the squadron of Spitfires which now proudly bears the Colony's name.

Sir George was a prominent Freemason and held the appointment of Grand Inspector, Trinidad, from 1926 until his death. He was a member of the Caribbean Lodge No. 4826.

Exigencies of space prevent the writer from dealing as fully as he would like with the many good works performed by the subject of this memoir; but sufficient has perhaps been said to indicate that Sir George Huggins' life, the close of which will have given rise to widespread regret and sorrow, was a full and useful one.

Sir George leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters, for whom much sympathy will be felt throughout the West Indies.

MR. LEWIS ASHENHEIM

Mr. Lewis Ashenheim, a leader in the legal profession and in many other departments of public life in Jamaica, died in St. Andrew, on April 10th, at the age of 68. Mr. Ashenheim, who was born in Jamaica in 1873, was the son of the late Mr. J. L. Ashenheim, J.P., and grandson of Dr. Lewis Ashenheim, of Edinburgh, who went to Jamaica in 1843, and became a District Medical Officer. He was admitted as a solicitor

of the Supreme Court of Jamaica in 1896, and played an important part in the legal proceedings which resulted in the payment to Jamaican policy holders by English insurance companies of fire claims arising out of the earthquake of 1907. He acted as Crown Solicitor on various occasions.

Mr. Ashenheim was no less successful and respected in his business activities. He became chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gleaner Company, Ltd., in 1909, and in that year went to England as the West Indian delegate to the Imperial Press Conference. He subsequently represented Jamaica at several other Imperial Conferences. Mr. Ashenheim founded the Insurance Company of Jamaica and the establishment of the Jamaica Telephone Company was largely due to his initiative. He was at one time vice-president of the Phoenix Fruit Company and was also chairman of the Jamaica Permanent Building Society. He founded the Jamaica War Stamp League and played a prominent part in many other war activities during 1914 to 1918. He was no less active in his work for the allied cause in the present war. Mr. Ashenheim was a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange, and of the Jamaica Imperial Association, and a member of the West India Committee.

The Rev. H. P. Silverman, in the course of a tribute to Mr. Ashenheim at his funeral said: "His life was crowded with strenuous effort and noble achievement. His grandfather, one of the editors of the Jewish Magazine *The First Fruits of the West*, was aptly described as "the Apostle of Sanitary Reform in the Island. . . . Lewis Ashenheim was a man of genius. His memory was phenomenal. He was deeply and scrupulously attached to his religion. I have never met a layman with a greater knowledge of Jewish history and literature. He was an outstanding President of our Community, and to the day of his death he was a Director of our Institution. Lewis Ashenheim may be described as the father of the Progressive Jewish movement in this island."

The funeral service was followed by Masonic rites when Worshipful Bro. Lindsay Downer, Past Master of the Friendly Lodge, English Constitution, delivered the oration.

To Mr. Lewis Ashenheim's family we extend our sincerest sympathy in the great loss which they and the island as a whole have sustained by his death.

Appeal for Khaki Comforts

Information received from the Director of Voluntary Organizations indicates that during the coming autumn and winter the urgent need of the Forces in the Middle East will be for mufflers, mittens, pullovers and socks, in quantities which will call for a very special effort on the part of voluntary workers. It is perhaps not generally known that a large part of the casualties in the Greek Army arose from frostbite, and that the discomfort suffered by our Troops in the Libyan campaign through change of temperature (which varies by as much as 50 degrees during 24 hours) was intense.

It has also been learnt that official discouragement of privately knitted socks has now ceased, and they are as much needed as before.

West Indies at Westminster

West Indian Intercommunication

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 18th, what steps had recently been taken, or were being taken, to improve communication between the British West Indian Colonies. Mr. George Hall stated that although the need for improved inter-island sea transport in the West Indies was fully realised, it had not been possible in time of war to proceed with improvements. A British air service was now operating between Trinidad, Tobago and Barbados. It was hoped to arrange for this service to be extended to other West Indian Islands, but he regretted that he was not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Trinidad Development and Welfare

On June 11th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether in view of the surplus revenue in Trinidad and the substantial direct gifts by the Colony to the British war effort as well as the large contribution to the British Exchequer from taxation on the profits of the oil companies, he would consult the local government and the West Indian Development Comptroller on the inauguration of a comprehensive social and economic development programme to remedy social conditions, poverty and disease, revealed in recent commissions, and whether big reserve funds would be created to further this purpose and substantial sums earmarked by the British Treasury. Mr. George Hall replied that the satisfactory financial position of the Colony had made it possible to proceed, within the limits imposed by war conditions, with the comprehensive programme of social and economic betterment inaugurated before the war. Housing and hospital improvement were in particular receiving attention. It would be open to the Trinidad Government to apply for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and no doubt the Government was in consultation in the matter with the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, who was then in Trinidad. In the circumstances the Secretary of State did not consider it necessary that special sums should be put to reserve for these purposes.

Factory Conditions in Trinidad

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked, on June 18th, by Mr. Creech Jones whether in view of the recent inquiry in Trinidad into factory and workshop health, sanitation and safety conditions, steps would be taken immediately to give effect to the recommendations of the committee,* including the establishment of an inspectorate of factories and workshops and a closer contact between the medical officers of health and the Labour Adviser. In his reply Mr. George Hall said that the Secretary of State had not yet received the detailed observations of the Governor on the report of the committee. He was in communication with the Governor as to the action to be taken.

* The report of the committee, issued as Trinidad and Tobago Council Paper No. 73 of 1940, was summarized on p. 82 of the CIRCULAR of April 3rd.—ED., W.I.C.C.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Discussions on Constitutional Changes—Town Planning in Jamaica—
Cotton Replacing Sugar in Dry Areas of Barbados*



BARBADOS

Sugar Cane and the Drought. In his notes for March, Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director of Agriculture, states that the rainfall had again been low and the young canes were suffering badly as a result of the prolonged drought. This was especially evident in the fields of plant cane which had grown crops of sweet potatoes or yams whilst in preparation. Reaping was proceeding apace and the estimates of the factories at the end of the month indicated that the crop would reach the equivalent of 101,070 tons made up as follows—vacuum pan sugar 71,970, muscovado sugar 3,200, fancy molasses (equated at 330 wine gallons per ton sugar) 25,900. There is a slight increase on the estimate at the end of February, 101,010 tons, reported in the CIRCULAR of May 18th.

Probable Increase of Cotton. It was, wrote Dr. Saint, gratifying to report that no pink boll worm had been found either in the field or at the ginney. In spite of the dry season, the yield and quality of cotton reaped had been very satisfactory. Picking was nearly completed and it was estimated that a total of 43,000 lb. of lint would be produced this year from 453½ acres. During the prolonged drought many small holders' plots of cane had died and in St. Philip and Christ Church it was probable that these would be planted in cotton. A large increase in the acreage under cotton was thus expected.

Food Production on Plantations. It had been decided that a new Notice under the Vegetable Production (Defence) Control Order should be issued requiring that during the 1941-42 season a minimum of 15 per cent. of plantation arable land must be cultivated in specified kinds and percentages of food-stuffs.

BRITISH GUIANA

Constitutional Reform. Writing on April 10th our honorary correspondent stated that in a Government communiqué issued recently to the press it was notified that the Governor was in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and certain of the Governors of West Indian Islands on the question of constitutional reform for British Guiana. On March 27th His Excellency had an informal conference with the unofficial members of the Legislative Council for the purpose of considering possible changes when certain tentative proposals were agreed upon for submission to the Secretary of State.

DOMINICA

Population. The annual report by the Registrar-General on vital statistics shows that the estimated population of the colony on December 31st, 1940, was 52,738 compared with 51,951 a year previously.

JAMAICA

Improvement of Kingston. A committee appointed by the Government to report on means of improving eastern Kingston recommends the removal of the lunatic asylum, the general penitentiary and Rockfort police station, thus opening the way for a seashore boulevard from Tower Street to beyond Rockfort Gardens. The committee also considers a Town Regional Planning Law necessary.

The Jamaica Imperial Association set up a committee to study and make recommendations on Jamaica's war effort, under the chairmanship of Major A. A. Nathan, at its annual meeting held on April 30th.

Local Government. It is understood that the Government of Jamaica is contemplating a scheme for the re-organization of Parochial Administration in the Island, involving the appointment of three or more County Boards which would take the place of the fourteen existing Boards.

The New Constitution was discussed by Sir Arthur Richards and elected members of the Legislative Council at King's House on April 23rd.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Imports of Motor Cars. Official notice has been given that licences for the importation of motor vehicles will only be granted for essential requirements, the precise nature of which must be stated. No import licences for private cars will be granted to any person who already has a car in working order.

Humane Slaughter of Animals. The interest taken by the late Sir George Huggins in the welfare of animals is indicated by the fact that when presiding at the annual meeting of the Trinidad S.P.C.A. on April 23rd, he expressed his regret that the Port-of-Spain City Council had not accepted the recommendation of the Society regarding a more humane method of slaughtering animals at the abattoir. Sir George expressed the hope that the Council would still see their way to adopt the suggestion.

Girls' High School. Lady Young opened the new north block of the Bishop's High School for Girls on April 24th. Miss D. C. Shrewsbury, the Principal, when welcoming Lady Young, said that the occasion marked the fourth step in the school building programme. Lady Young said that one reason for the extension was that a very large number of people, some doing important war work, who had brought their families with them, had come to live in Trinidad. The other and more important reason was the general principle that the education of children could not be neglected even in war time. Lady Young quoted a statement that it would take at least 100 years to undo the harm which had been done to children in Nazi schools and said that one of their best antidotes was to keep their own schools going in the best possible way.

Round the Markets

June 24th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	June 9th.	June 23rd.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	§ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	§ "	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	80
—	War Loan	103½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/-
5½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/8
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9
—	United British Oilfields 8/8	8/-

PRODUCE.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Handpressed is valued nominally at 50/- per lb. Supplies of Distilled are small at present, and quotations are difficult to obtain. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is quite nominal and both supplies and demand are restricted. Supplies of Raw are small and there is no quotation.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* has been quiet, but prices are a little harder. Business has been done up to 160/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port for prompt shipment from Jamaica. The spot quotation is 1/9 per lb. ex store. In *Ginger*, F.A.Q. No. 3 is quoted at 110/-, and medium No. 2 at 115/- c.i.f., for prompt shipment from Jamaica. Spot quotations are nominally unchanged at between 160/- to 200/- per cwt. for the small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. *Nutmegs.* West India descriptions have been in good demand at: defectives, 1/-; sound unassorted, 1/2 to 1/4; sound 80's, 1/6; sound 65's 1/9 ex wharf. *Mace* is in good demand, and with only small supplies offering, prices are again dearer. West India mixed pale to red is quoted at 3/6 to 3/9; pale, 4/- to 4/6; and dark to pale pickings, 2/3 to 2/6, landed terms London.

Importation of Dried Bananas

On May 29th, Major Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in a written reply to Mr. David Adams, who had asked whether arrangements had been made for the importation of dried bananas into Britain to aid food supplies and to increase employment in the Colonies concerned, said that the proposal to import dried bananas on a limited scale was the subject of discussions then proceeding with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Company Reports & Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors announced on June 10th an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. (7½d. per share), less income tax at 6s. in the £, in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1941. It is payable on July 23rd to shareholders registered on June 23rd.

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

On June 10th, the board declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., less income tax, on account of the year ending June 30th, 1941. This is at the same rate as a year ago.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

At a meeting of the directors held on June 12th, interim dividends were declared on the cumulative preference shares of 4 per cent. actual, and on the "A" and "B" shares of 3 per cent. actual, payable on June 30th, on account of the year ending September 30th, 1941. These dividends are subject to the deduction of British income tax at the rate of 8s. 10d. in the £ in all cases, and a dividend tax of the South African Government at the rate of 4d. in the £ chargeable on dividends payable to shareholders not resident in the Union of South Africa.

West Indian Oil Industries, Ltd.

Owing chiefly to the increased cost of all materials and supplies, profits have declined, state the directors in their report for 1940. After providing for depreciation and for income tax on the increased scale, there is a balance of \$35,254. They recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax on both the "A" and "B" shares, absorbing \$32,700, leaving \$2,554 to be carried forward.

MR. W. F. WATSON, chairman and managing director, speaking at the annual meeting held in Trinidad, on April 17th, said that the quota marketing agreement with their competitors, which they had entered into in the preceding year, had, despite the dislocation caused by war conditions, operated satisfactorily. As was to be expected, large increases had occurred in their costs of production, supplies having cost approximately 54 per cent. and labour 22 per cent. more than in the year immediately before the war. Those increases had not been fully compensated by the higher prices for their commodities which the Price Control Committee had authorised. A review of their trading, represented by local and export sales during the year, discloses no appreciable decrease on that of 1939, but owing to a narrowing of the differential between their rising costs of production and the sale prices authorised by the Control, their earnings had declined.

The sum of \$69,502 was paid to Government, \$25,019 being Excise Tax on their products, and \$44,483 representing their contribution to the Government fund for distribution to copra producers throughout the island. Through that fund, to which all oil mills operating under the Copra Products Control Ordinance, 1932, contributed, coco-nut growers shared pro-rata to their production in the benefit of the Government's protection of the local industry, whether or not they sold their products to those oil mills.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVI. JULY 10th, 1941 No. 1116.

Telephone:
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Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

July 9th, 1941.

THE subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms. Members are invited to strengthen the Committee by introducing candidates for election. Forms of application for membership can be obtained from the secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

The Sugar Conference

TO win the war is, and must remain, the first and foremost of our war aims. At the same time, much thought is already being expended upon the many and complex problems which may be expected to be involved in post-war reconstruction. It is impossible, of course, to predict the exact nature of post-war conditions but in every part of the world the structures of social, economic and political life will undoubtedly need overhauling, reinforcing and in some cases rebuilding no less surely than will the material structures of our war-shattered cities.

The West Indian Colonies have shown and are showing, in no uncertain manner, their determination to contribute to the war effort in every way in their power. Moreover they are exhibiting an exemplary readiness to tackle both contemporary problems and those with which the British West Indies may be faced at the end of the war. It was decided some months ago that a British West Indies Sugar Conference should be convened this summer. It is significant that the first conference of West Indian Colonial sugar interests ever to be held in the Colonies should be arranged during the greatest war in history. It furnishes an example of co-operation which should, and no doubt will, be followed in other fields in times of peace.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture for the British West Indies under the Colonial Welfare and Development Scheme, and delegates from all the West Indian sugar-producing Colonies are attending the Conference, which is being held in Jamaica. The opportunity of meeting, round one table, representatives of the sugar interests in all the Caribbean Colonies, which is thus provided, should be of the greatest mutual advantage.

The questions under discussion will, no doubt, be many and varied. They will require careful consideration and constructive treatment in terms not of one Colony but of the British West Indies as a whole. Certainly all who have the interests of the West Indian

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Colonies at heart will wish the Conference well in the carrying out of its important work. The sugar industry is a vital part of the economic structure of the British West Indies. A sound and stable economic life must be the first condition of every form of progressive development in these Colonies.

Rum—Supply and Demand

THE annual report of the Rum Propaganda Committee, published in full in this issue of the CIRCULAR, will give general satisfaction, we are confident, to the sponsors of the publicity campaign and to many who have a direct, or indirect, interest in the production and distribution of West Indian rum.

Last year, exceptionally, the members of the Committee had a larger appropriation than usual at their disposal, and it is obvious from the report that the more widespread publicity they were thus enabled to undertake brought excellent results. In consequence of the intensified campaign and of a variety of other circumstances, supplies of rum in many districts were insufficient to meet the increased demand.

It is true that other spirits, too, have been in short supply for some months, and now beer, in many districts, may only be obtained in limited quantities. Last week many public-houses in London and elsewhere were closed for two or three days—a circumstance which in normal times might have precipitated a General Election! However, the shortage of other beverages in the United Kingdom will give no satisfaction to rum producers in the West Indies who, quite naturally, are anxious to see that a genuine consumer demand is satisfied. The necessity of maintaining adequate supplies in all districts is, therefore, very much in the mind of all branches of the industry, and every endeavour is being made to find a practical solution of the problem.

It may be asked: should an article, not always readily available to the public, continue to be advertised? There are different points of view on this subject, but the opinion, strongly held by those who look to the future as well as to the present, is that the name of a product should be kept constantly before consumers even if difficulties of supply or distribution cause occasional disappointment.

That policy is now being followed by many nationally advertised commodities, as may be seen from the columns of the leading London and Provincial newspapers. We feel sure that in the case of rum, also, this policy is a sound one.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE debate on the Ministry of Information confronted the Government with an impatient and disquieted House, which, after the official explanations and promises, was left more discontented than before. Certainly it was the worst day Mr. Churchill's administration have yet had.

* * *

It was common knowledge that the debate followed on a long struggle behind the scenes between the Foreign Office and the Service Departments on the one side, and the Ministry of Information on the other; and it revealed that the Ministry had been defeated all along the line. The fundamental issue of principle is simple. The Ministry is charged with furthering the war effort by the rapid distribution of news to our own people at home and propaganda to friends, neutrals and enemies abroad. Effectively used, this propaganda weapon is of the utmost value—the "fifth arm" of modern war. But the Service Departments are bound to exercise the utmost vigilance lest any news leak out that might help the enemy against our armed forces. To that end they have claimed, and been accorded, an absolute veto on what the Ministry issues.

* * *

Cases continually arise where the two duties conflict. The Ministry wishes to publish a fact; the Admiralty or the War Office retort that it would endanger a naval or military operation. Now, if our strategy, military and political, is to be a concerted whole for the discomfiture of the enemy, it is necessary to balance these two conflicting points of view. Somebody ought to have the responsibility of deciding whether the blow that publication might strike at the enemy's morale, or the encouragement that might be given to a revolutionary movement in one of the occupied countries, does or does not outweigh the possible loss that might be incurred by the divulging of a military secret. The general opinion of the House of Commons clearly reflected the practically unanimous view of the Press, and held that this function of decision ought to be exercised by a Minister of Information, with final powers under the War Cabinet.

* * *

The Government, however, have chosen to resist this demand of public opinion, basing themselves no doubt on the distrust of the Foreign Office for the Ministry. Certain small changes of practice are promised. But there is no change of principle. The last word is still to be with the Service Departments, and the Minister of Information is consequently to remain of inferior status. In the words of one caustic critic, the fifth arm is to be a fifth wheel of the coach.

* * *

It is believed that there is a section of the Nazi Party—Hess was probably one—that seriously expects to find England ready before long to patch up a peace with Hitler and join him in a "crusade" against Bolshevism. To such crazy misconceptions Mr. Eden replied in a fine speech at Leeds, and it is to be hoped

that his words will be heard all over Europe, for the steadying of opinion among the oppressed peoples: "The head of the German state stands condemned by his own deeds as a man of perjured faith. We are not in any circumstances prepared to negotiate with him at any time on any subject. We shall intensify our war effort until he and all he stands for is utterly destroyed."

* * *

In the domain not of politics but of high strategy the object of Hitler's invasion of Russia is now tolerably plain. He knows he must attempt the conquest of the British Isles or confess that he has lost the war. But he believes that the way to London lies through Moscow. He presumably reflected that, should he attempt an invasion of England and become involved with a tough resistance here, the immense Russian armies might seize the moment of his embarrassment to cross the denuded frontier into Germany. He therefore determined to destroy those armies first, so that it would be safe to concentrate his full resources in the West. He requires, therefore, not only a complete but a speedy victory; for everything depends on his ability to bring his main masses to the shores of the Channel by September at the latest. He knows that Anglo-American production is now rapidly overhauling his long lead, and that in 1942 he will be outnumbered in the air.

* * *

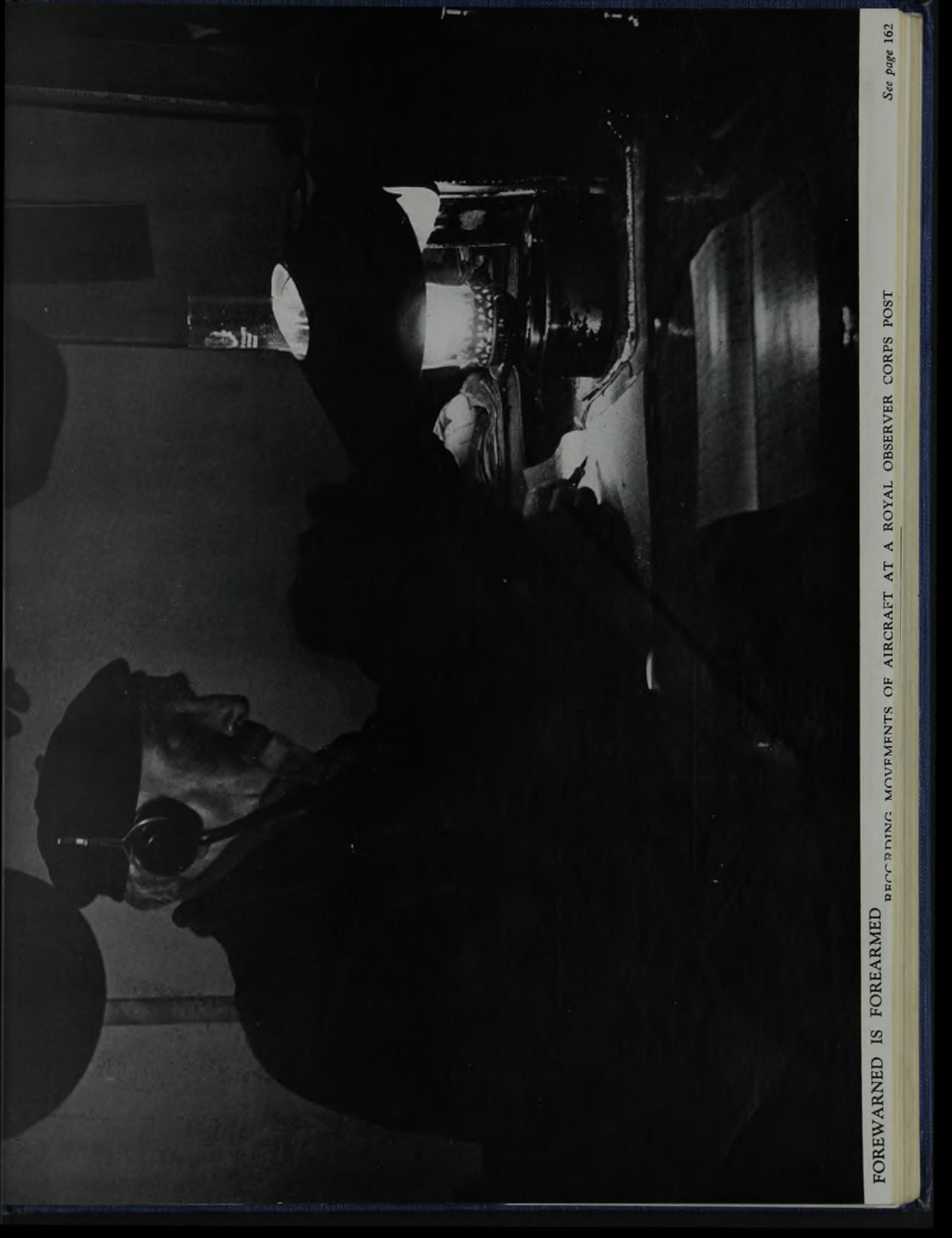
In these circumstances the tenacious resistance put up by the Russians, notwithstanding that they were attacked without warning before they were fully mobilized, is of excellent augury, and outweighs the fact that they are slowly giving ground. Time here is more important than territory.

* * *

The removal of General Wavell to India has given a shock to public opinion, he being the one military commander in this war who has firmly impressed himself on the popular imagination. The really sound reason for his transfer is that a man who has borne the terrific responsibility for five separate campaigns, besides an enormous political burden, is necessarily worn out, and a fresher mind is needed to grapple with the severe ordeals that lie ahead.

* * *

How great has been the position that General Wavell has worthily occupied may be seen from the fact that it takes three men to fill his place—General Auchinleck, a soldier of the same school, as commander-in-chief, General Haning to take over the administrative work of the army, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton to take political control as a detached member of the War Cabinet. The latter has been one of the brilliant successes of the war. Coming straight from the commercial world to the office of President of the Board of Trade, he built up in a few months such a reputation in Whitehall and Parliament that he is now, in the early forties, one of the young statesmen to whose future rise, should he choose to continue in politics after the war, no limits can be set.



FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED
RECORDING MOVEMENTS OF AIRCRAFT AT A ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS POST



OPPOSITION "AID" MOVEMENT

(Copyright in All Countries.)

Evening Standard



—Sketch by Neb.

"All I know is that before the lights went out I had a packet of twenty."

Daily Mail

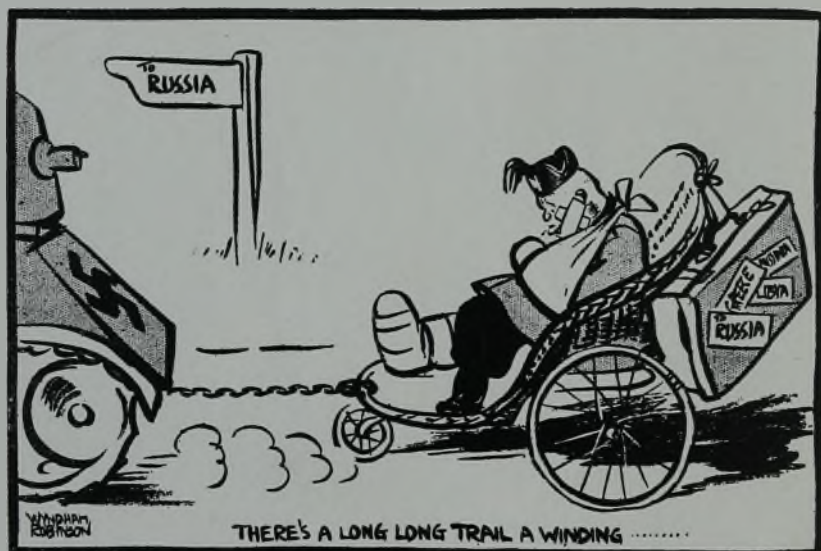


"I thought you might like him for fifth column work."

London Evening News

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



THERE'S A LONG LONG TRAIL A WINDING

The Star

The West Indies and The War

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the fourteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALSTON, RAYMOND A. C.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ALVES, JOSEPH E.	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BLEE, CHARLES E.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BRYDEN, RICHARD A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CARRINGTON, A. J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
CURRY, THOMAS A. L.	Bahamas	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
DE MEILLAC, GUY, L.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DENFSEY, FRED J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DE SOUZA, IVO. S.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DICKSON, ROBERT H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DUNLOP, N. N. H.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	Flying Officer
GRAHAM, AMBROSE A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HASSELL, ALFRED	Barbados	Royal Regiment of Canada	Private
HASSELL, DAVID B. L.	Barbados	Royal Regiment of Canada	Corporal
HENZELL, OWEN M.	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Lieutenant (E)
HYDE, JAMES J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JOSEPH, COLLINS A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MARRYSHOW, JULIAN A.	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MORRIS, SAM	Grenada	Pioneer Corps	Corporal
NUNEZ, GEORGE A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PAINE, R. A.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Lieutenant
PEREIRA, RODERICK N.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
QUICK, A. C.	Jamaica	Devonshire Regiment	2nd Lieutenant
RUBIE, ROBERT P.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SHORT, VIVIAN A.	Grenada	Royal Air Force	Flight Lieutenant

ANTIGUA

THE Island's War Effort. Miss Helen Goodwin, our honorary correspondent, in a letter dated June 15th, says: "A statement issued by Mrs. Hobson, acting hon. treasurer of the War Services Committee, on May 20th, shows Antigua's war effort to date to be £2,875 16s. 1½d. Of this, the island has already remitted £2,312 towards aeroplane, canteen and other funds. This total does not, of course, include the amount for scrap iron, which realized about £2,000.

"Flag Day, in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, was held on June 5th and £80 was collected.

"Mrs. A. E. Dyett lent her home at Gambles recently and helped the ladies of the Diamond Working Committee to organize a most pleasant supper party in aid of war charities. This cleared £41."

BAHAMAS

A Flag Day held recently in the Colony resulted in a collection of £2,536 for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

BARBADOS

A Gift of £1,000 has been received from the Colony by the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund,

BERMUDA.

The Women's Auxiliary Force have sent £949 to the Red Cross Fund, the proceeds of a flag day held in the Colony.

DOMINICA

Gift of Mobile Canteen. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, warmly thanking the Dominica Red Cross Committee and all who had again contributed for the provision of a mobile canteen for London from the people of Dominica and to the King George Fund for Sailors. The gifts were reported in the CIRCULAR of May 29th.

JAMAICA

A Useful Gift. A Y.M.C.A. hut, given by the women of Jamaica, provides the only social and rest amenities in an important dock centre on the east coast of England. The *News Items* for June 23rd, issued by the National Y.M.C.A. War Service Fund, reports under the heading "Thanks to Jamaica," that the hut caters for men and women of all the Services, for dockers and the Merchant Navy. In addition to ordinary canteen service, quiet room, games and so on, many special jobs are done at short notice.

For three months this hut has catered for 12 Naval officers and 40 W.R.N.S. girls who could not get food elsewhere. The secretary, a 65-year old ex-Army officer, used to get up at 6 a.m. each morning to light the fires. Now he has trained a village girl to act as cook. Two W.R.N.S. ratings, from a rota of W.R.N.S. volunteers for the job, give their services each evening at the hut. The wife of the Port Admiral does a daily shift and her son, a Naval lieutenant, has helped.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The **Win the War Association** have sent a further £236 to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund. This brings their total contributions to the fund to £3,246.

Colony's Mobile Canteen at Manchester. Appreciation of the service rendered by a mobile canteen, presented by the people of the Colony, was received by Mrs. Bornn of Port-of-Spain, in a letter from a lady living in England and published in the *Trinidad Guardian* of May 2nd. She described how, during the Manchester blitz, when gas, water and electricity had been cut off and people had no cooking facilities whatever, a mobile canteen was in the city feeding the crowds of the homeless. In big letters on the front of the Canteen was "Provided by the people of Trinidad and Tobago."

Red Cross Drive. During the two months' campaign, from February 1st to March 31st, the total of \$63,748 was collected. The principal item in the closing list, published early in May, was \$2,763 from Mrs. R. B. Skinner's Donations Sub-Committee, representing the proceeds of Red Cross Flag Day on March 15th.

The Bomber Fund. The special drive on behalf of the Bomber Fund, which it is hoped will secure \$480,000—the cost of five bombers—by September 30th, has resulted in \$85,000 being collected by the end of April. Amongst the contributions recorded in the latest list were \$1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simpson and \$249.50 from the Syrian community. The Colonial Office announced on July 6th that a further £1,300 had been received from the Fund.

Sir Gordon Lethem

New Governor of British Guiana

The Colonial Office announced on July 4th that the King has been pleased to appoint Sir Gordon James Lethem, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Gordon Lethem, as announced in the CIRCULAR of May 1st, had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone, but the King has approved of his not taking up that appointment in order that he may be appointed to British Guiana. He has been Governor of the Leeward Islands since 1935.

A Colonial House in London

Under-Secretary of State on its Need

MR. GEORGE H. HALL, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was warmly welcomed by the President, when on June 12th he was the chief guest at the monthly reception of the League of Coloured Peoples. Amongst recent developments at the Colonial Office, Dr. Harold Moody referred especially to the establishment of the Welfare department.

In the course of an interesting speech Mr. Hall said that meetings of the nature of those held by the League were very valuable. The people who administer the Empire ought to know those with whom they are dealing. Meetings of a similar type were being held at the Colonial Office at which Colonials who are helping the war effort have tea informally with English hosts. Colonial members of much blitzed A.R.P. posts have been entertained. These meetings were, he pointed out, not competitive with those of the League. London was a lonely place and he deplored the fact that there was not in London a building for the 60,000 Colonials of the prominence of Australia House, New Zealand House, etc. This would have to be rectified.

After praising the work of Lord Lloyd and expressing deep regret at his untimely death, Mr. Hall said that Lord Lloyd had not liked the Circular sent out about the Colonial Development Fund, but the fall of France and other circumstances had made it necessary. Since then conditions had become easier and Lord Moyne had recently been able to countermand that circular. The £55,000,000 for Colonial Development and Welfare would now be available.

Amongst those also present at the reception were Mr. J. L. Keith, the recently appointed Colonial Welfare officer and Mr. A. Watson of the Ministry of Labour. The latter mentioned how happily the 115 Jamaicans had settled down in the munition factories at Merseyside and how fully and punctually they had turned out to work on the day following a severe blitz.

The President, when thanking Mr. Hall, endorsed his remarks about the necessity for a Colonial House in London.

Sir Grattan Bushe

Appointed Governor of Barbados

The Colonial Office announced on July 2nd that the King has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., Legal Adviser to the Dominions Office and Colonial Office, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados, in succession to Sir Eubule John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Grattan Bushe was born in 1886 and was called to the Bar in 1909. In 1917 he was appointed Acting Legal Assistant in the Colonial Office and in 1931 Legal Adviser to the Dominions Office and Colonial Office.

Rum in the United Kingdom

Ninth Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its ninth report, covering the year ended March 31st last. Of necessity it must be somewhat less comprehensive than usual owing to the omission of any official statistics regarding the importation, consumption, and stocks of rum in the United Kingdom.

There was no change during the year in the membership of the Committee which comprises the following: Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman (British Guiana); Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson; Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Trinidad); Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica); Major Ralph Milbanke, M.C. (The Sugar Manufacturers' Association [of Jamaica] Ltd.); Mr. O. T. Norris (Portal, Dingwall & Norris, Ltd.—rum merchants and distributors); Mr. H. A. Walker (Caroni Ltd. and West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.); and Mr. R. Woodhouse (Messrs. E. D. & F. Man—rum brokers).

As in previous years, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and producers in British Guiana were the principal subscribers to the propaganda fund out of which are met the cost of press, poster and other forms of advertising, and the expenses of administration. Financial support was again received from producers in Trinidad, the West Indian Rum Refinery, Barbados, and a number of distributor firms in the home trade.

During the year under review, the Committee was in the happy position of having a larger appropriation than usual at its disposal. It was possible, therefore, to insert advertisements in a greater number of newspapers—and at more frequent dates—than in previous years; to display a greater number of posters at railway sites; and to appoint additional outdoor representatives in certain large centres of population.

Once again, the summer campaign brought encouraging results, and rum and ginger-ale is steadily gaining ground as a warm-weather drink. When limes, lemons or oranges—usual ingredients of "Rum Fizz" and similar "long" drinks—are once again in plentiful supply, there is little doubt that rum as a summer beverage will attain considerable popularity.

The larger funds available to the Committee made possible a vigorous winter campaign, and the results exceeded all expectations. Wholesalers and distributors in every part of the country reported an increased demand—helped no doubt by the severe weather which persisted for some weeks. Considerable "new" business was obtained from the district and county chiefs of the A.R.P. and Fire Fighting Services, who in the aggregate ordered large quantities for their respective organizations. Co-incident with this increase in demand, the stock of matured rum in the United Kingdom was reduced suddenly as a result of a fire, and for the first time for many years there was an acute shortage of supplies. The Committee received many complaints from stores, hotels, and public-houses regarding the difficulty or impossibility of purchasing rum and did

their best to help these distributors obtain supplies.

In spite of the temporary shortage of matured stocks, the Committee decided to carry out its previously arranged advertising campaign in its entirety, taking the view that the position would adjust itself in due course, and that the public should not be allowed to overlook the merits of rum in the meantime.

As a result of the supply position, it was suggested that representations should be made to His Majesty's Government that the maturity age of rum should be reduced from three to two years. The matter was fully considered by representatives of various branches of the industry at a meeting, held in February, at the West India Committee Rooms, when it was decided that, in the best interests of the industry as a whole, the time was inopportune for taking action. It was agreed, however, that if at a later date it were considered advisable, representations should be made on the lines proposed.

Many hundreds of requests were received from stores, hotels, and public-houses for sales aids, and the following were distributed during the year:—

<i>Leaflets</i>				
Rum Fizz	...	...	...	45,412
The Sunshine Spirit	...	...	...	35,131
Medical World	...	...	...	20,612
<i>Streamers</i>				
Keep Fit	...	...	...	1,289
<i>Showcards</i>				
Rum Fizz	...	...	...	9,123
If you're Feeling Glum	...	...	...	2,473
Keep Fit	...	...	...	2,353
Warm up the Party	...	...	...	2,210
Keeps Troops Warm	...	...	...	2,181
Sailors Know	...	...	...	242
Pocket Calendars...	...	...	...	32,500
Adhesive label with slogan	...	...	...	28,669
Counter Cash Mats (Rubber)	...	...	...	2,221
Total	...	...	...	184,416

The two Franco signs, situated on the London-Portsmouth Road and the London-Brighton Road respectively, were maintained throughout the year, and some 500 posters were displayed at the principal underground railway stations in the London and Liverpool areas.

Mr. C. P. Rees, the outdoor representative of the Committee, continued to visit hotels, public-houses, off-licences and licensed grocers throughout the London and Home Counties areas, making, himself, no fewer than 1,600 calls. In a report on his work and on that of the other outdoor representatives, Mr. Rees writes:—

"There was an exceptional demand during last winter, especially from the East End and Riverside districts of London. In military centres, I found that

the Canadian Forces in particular realized the value of rum.

"The newly appointed outdoor representatives were well received and made nearly 2,000 calls. Their reports, which I have collated and forwarded to the Secretary each week, have contained a great deal of useful information regarding the demand in the several areas which they cover.

"I should like to suggest that a future leaflet should stress that rum is a product of the sugar-cane, and that it should contain a map showing the rum-producing Colonies in the West Indian area. I also wish to suggest that rum should be obtainable, as is whisky and brandy, in bottles costing 1s. 6d. each. The 2s. 9d. bottle is too expensive for many would-be purchasers."

In a general review of the campaign the Committee's advertising agents, Industrial Publicity Service, write as follows:—

"Much favourable comment has been received on the excellent visibility of the small target spaces embodying the word 'Rum' in bold type, and it is felt that the use of such spaces in the papers, which are now reduced in size and therefore carry less advertising, has achieved an effect far beyond what such small spaces would be likely to achieve in pre-war circumstances.

"The publicity for the winter campaign took the form of a series of advertisements in the national daily papers, in three of the leading Sunday papers, the three London evening papers, and an important illustrated weekly, supported by space in forty provincial evening papers. Five hundred Double Crown posters were also exhibited over the London Underground system and the Liverpool and Manchester District Railways. The positions in the press of these small advertisements were, generally speaking, excellent, and there is ample evidence that the posters, by reason of their strong colouring and slogans were very noticeable.

"Space was also taken in the leading trade papers to announce the plans of the Rum Propaganda Committee, and to stress the importance of getting in stocks of Rum to meet a still greater demand than in previous years, in view of the war situation. Space was also taken in the *Medical World* in view of the important part played by Rum amongst the Civil Defence Forces and as a restorative handy in shelters for emergency use.

"During the summer of 1940 space was taken in the thirty-two leading London and Provincial evening papers throughout the country, it being felt that the provincial evening papers would have a good circulation amongst the troops in training in different parts of the country.

"Showcards and leaflets were distributed both by the travelling representatives and through the post to various important firms, hotels, road houses, public houses, etc., throughout the country, and in the space taken in the trade press the offer of showcards and leaflets was made and called forth quite a good response.

"From all quarters, one hears of an increased demand for Rum. A comment made was that in districts where a ration of Rum has been issued to Civil Defence workers quite a number of people who

have received such an issue are now, where they can afford it, buying a Rum drink.

"In the opinion of experts Rum Fizz definitely has a future. One reason given for its not being already better known was that Brandy and Ginger Ale had had something of a vogue just at the very time when Rum Fizz was first advertised. They would not say that as yet Rum Fizz could be regarded as an established popular drink."

A. P. SHERLOCK,
Chairman.

EDWARD J. KING,
Secretary

June, 1941.

Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Meeting of Manufacturers' Association

The annual general meeting of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., was held on April 16th at their offices in Kingston, writes Mr. D. J. Verity, in a letter dated May 8th. Mr. Kerr-Jarrett was again re-elected chairman, a position he has held since the Association was formed towards the end of 1929. Mr. A. E. Muschett, who has been a member of the board of directors from the beginning and vice-chairman since Mr. Edward Morris' resignation, has found himself unable to carry on owing to the exigencies of his own business, and his resignation from the board was received with much regret, and a suitable resolution of thanks was passed.

The vacancy on the board was filled by the election of Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who was subsequently elected vice-chairman. The remainder of the directors were re-elected as follows: Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. A. M. Pawsey, Mr. K. S. Calder, Mr. J. B. Cuthill and Mr. A. C. Barnes. With the retirement from the board of Mr. A. E. Muschett there are now only two left of the original members elected in 1929, viz., Mr. Kerr-Jarrett and Mr. Whitaker.

The latest crop estimate, says Mr. Verity, is 154,250 tons which is likely to be attained, as the crop is well on and accurate estimating is more possible than it is early in, or before, the reaping season. This is about 5,000 tons over the estimates compiled at the end of March.

Our Illustrations

The photograph which is reproduced facing page 158 shows a Head Observer of the Royal Observer Corps (a stockbroker of 57 years of age) making up the Station Log. An article on the important duties carried out by the Corps appeared on page 84 of the issue of the CIRCULAR of April 3rd. The cartoons which face page 159 illustrate some of the more important as well as some of the lighter aspects of the war. The sketch by "Neb" portrays an alleged incident arising out of the present difficulty in obtaining cigarettes in certain parts of Great Britain.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WATER-MELON neber bear punkin."

* * *
MR. IVOR S. GALBRAITH, of Jamaica, has been gazetted a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force.

* * *
THE Birthday Military Honours List, published on July 1st, contains the name of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Clark, of the Trinidad Volunteers, who is awarded the O.B.E.

* * *
THE ordinary general meeting of the West Indian Club will be held at the West India Committee Rooms, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Wednesday, July 16th, at 2.30 p.m.

* * *
AN instructive article, with twelve illustrations, on the progress of the Trinidad Central Water Supply Scheme, occupies five pages of the May issue of *Civil Engineering*.

* * *
THE first celebration of Independence Day by the United States forces in Trinidad was attended by the Governor, who was accompanied by the Senior British naval and military officers.

* * *
MR. JOHN MACPHAIL who, we regret to learn, died at Babbacombe, Torquay, on June 24th, was chairman of Adam Pearson & Co., Ltd., West India merchants, of Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

* * *
WE also learn with regret of the death, on June 21st, after a long illness, of Mr. Harold E. Carter, founder and chairman of Carters (Merchants) Ltd. In accordance with his wish, the business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partners.

* * *
THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL announces that mails posted from London on May 10th-11th to the following Colonies have been lost through enemy action:—Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

* * *
FOR the first five months of 1941, the average duty paid price of raw sugar in New York was 3.19 cents per lb., against 2.82 cents for the corresponding period in 1940. The average for January-May, 1941, is the highest since 1937, according to Lamborn & Co., when the price for the same period was 3.55 cents per lb.

* * *
CUBAN exports of sugar from January 1st to May 31st totalled 1,311,045 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,123,816 tons during the same period last year, an increase of 187,229 tons, or over 16 per cent., according to Lamborn and Company. Shipments to the United States amounted to 1,261,751 tons, against 909,788 tons in the same period in 1940, an increase of 351,963 tons. To other destinations the exports aggregated 49,294

tons, compared with 214,028 tons during the first five months of last year, a decrease of 164,734 tons.

* * *
AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms and to its War Services Depot was Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie, whose appointment as Administrator of St. Vincent was announced last month. Colonel Beattie has been Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar since 1930, and during the latter part of last year was responsible for organizing the evacuation of the civil population from the Rock. As already reported in the CIRCULAR, some 1,500 of these evacuees have been accommodated in Jamaica where they will remain for the duration of the war.

* * *
ANOTHER visitor was Mr. Ivor Griffiths, a governing director of Britain's oldest surviving newspaper, *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, which last year celebrated its 250th anniversary. That was an exceptional event in the newspaper world and it was marked by messages from the King, the Prime Minister, and from the leaders of the Press. At the time of that interesting commemoration Mr. Griffiths, a member of the West India Committee, gave an overseas broadcast talk on the history of the journal. It brought him letters from all parts of the Empire and from many British people settled in the United States, several of whom chose that opportunity of sending contributions, through him, for war charities at home. *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, which is now one of a group of eight newspapers, had its beginning in a small news-sheet which appeared irregularly in Worcester from 1690 to 1709, when it started regular weekly publication under the title of the *Worcester Post-Man*. It had several changes in name, but it has borne its present one since 1753.

Air Raid Damage in the City

A list was published in last CIRCULAR of firms, intimately connected with the West Indies, who have had their premises totally destroyed or so badly damaged by enemy action as to necessitate removal. We regret to learn that through the same cause, the following have also had to remove their offices. Their new addresses are shown below:—

ARNOTT & Co., LTD., The Platt, Crawley Down, Sussex.
COOPER & LAYMAN, LTD., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
LABOUCHERE & Co., London House, 35, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3.
SENDALL & WADE, 36, Thaxted Road, New Eltham, S.E.9.
STEPHENSON, JOSEPH & Co., LTD., 65, South Molton Street, London, W.1.

Since the last list was published the following further changes have been notified:—

BROWNE, JONAS & SON, LTD., 4, Lampard House, Maida Avenue, London, W.
CZARNIKOW, C., LTD, London House, New London Street, London, E.C.4.
SMITH, WM. & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
WILKINSON & GAVILLER, 38, Kingsley Road, Bedford.

Sugar Cane in Trinidad

Benefits from Field Experiments

THE Annual Report for 1940 on Field Experiments on Sugar Cane in Trinidad contains the results of the last year's work under the scheme which was begun in 1927 with a single manurial experiment on Ste. Madeleine Estates. During the period 1928 to 1936 the scheme was gradually expanded to include cultural, drainage, varietal and other trials. The scheme has been operated throughout under the auspices of the Sugar-cane Investigation Committee, by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist to the Department of Agriculture and to the Committee. It is impossible in a brief note to attempt to summarize even the more important results which are recorded in the 260 pages of the report. It must be remembered that the experiments are not designed to obtain generalizations but results definitely applicable to the numerous soil types found on sugar estates in Trinidad which were described in a report published two years ago by Mr. Turner and Mr. C. F. Charter.

The work on the immediate and residual effects of ground limestone will serve as an example. In these experiments on the Washington silty loam at Caroni estate it has been found that a single dressing of 10 tons per acre of finely divided limestone (65 to 70 per cent. through a 100 mesh B.S. sieve) has given the large and paying average total gain of more than 50 tons of cane to the acre over seven successive crops, although two of the crops were badly damaged by frog hopper attack. Also on a soil of the Newlands series type at Waterloo Estate a single dressing of 16 tons per acre of coarse limestone (35 per cent. through a 100 mesh B.S. sieve) has given a total gain of more than 21 tons of cane over eight successive crops. It should be stated that both the above applications of limestone were equal to the lime requirements of the respective soils. Other experiments made on the same soil types at these two estates show the effects of nitrogen, potash, phosphate and pen manure on the gain from liming. The benefit which the industry is receiving from this experimental work is indicated by the fact that during the period 1935 to 1940 the area under noble canes on Trinidad estates has increased from 54 per cent. to more than 61 per cent. This change is attributed, in the main, to continued improvements in methods of preparatory cultivation, to greater realization of the importance of thorough drainage and to manurial programmes based on the results of field experiments coupled with soil analyses.

ABOUT 16,000,000 feet, board measure, of sawn lumber are imported annually into Jamaica, mainly pitch pine and Douglas fir. Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner says (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, May 31st), that Douglas fir only obtained a foothold in the trade during recent years, but that now the prejudice and sales resistance which formerly existed against this wood has entirely disappeared.

Package Tax in Jamaica

WE publish below the Schedule to the Package Tax Law, 1941, which came into operation in Jamaica on April 1st last.

The Governor in Privy Council has power to exempt from duty any package or class of package on which the duty appears to be unduly burdensome.

A package is defined as follows: "Notwithstanding anything in this Law, commodities not contained in a package shall severally be liable to the package tax imposed by this Law as if the same were a package: Provided that the commodities of the sort and quantities specifically mentioned in the Schedule to this Law, shall be liable to the relevant tax set forth in the said Schedule."

SCHEDULE.

Barbed wire and fencing wire	per cwt.	1/-
Bricks, tiles and slates, roofing material in pieces not exceeding 1 square foot each ...	per 1,000	5/-
Cement :—		
(a) in packages not exceeding 100 lb. gross weight	per package	3d.
(b) in packages exceeding 100 lb. gross weight	per 100 lb.	3d.
Earthenware pipes, bends and elbows	per cwt.	2/-
Flour and meal, per 98 lb.		6d.
Gasolene in containers of 50 gallons, or less ...	per package	1/-
Gasolene in bulk	per 50 galls.	1/-
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description...	per cwt.	2/-
Lumber—on every 1,000 feet superficial measurement, or less quantity		5/-
Paint—for every 112 lb. net weight or part thereof		1/-
Rice	per 112 lb.	6d.
Shingles of any kind—on every 1,000 or less number		2/-
Stoves, iron pots and other hollow ware—not being packed in packages	per cwt.	2/-
Tiles, slates and roofing material in pieces exceeding 1 square foot	per cwt.	2/-
On every other package not exceeding 4 cwt.		2/-
On every other package exceeding 4 cwt.—for the first 4 cwt.		2/-
and for every cwt. or part in excess thereof		6d.

The following articles shall be exempt from Package Tax :—
Coal; condensed milk; cutlasses, spades, shovels and forks; fertilisers; fuel oil in bulk; iron, unmanufactured; kerosene oil; machinery admitted under Item 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Tariff Law; materials and appliances for the treatment and control of plant diseases; materials for packing and putting up the agricultural produce of the Island for market; railway and tramway materials; salt.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1941, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee :—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1940, to August 31st, 1941.

	tons		tons
Barbados...	64,552	British Guiana ...	165,367
Jamaica ...	137,162	British Honduras	366
Trinidad ...	113,600		
Leeward Islands...	55,500	Total ...	545,347
Windward Islands	8,800		

An additional 25,900 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of fancy molasses.

The Imperial College in 1940

Demand for Sugar Technologists

THE account of the work during 1940 of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, recently issued, comprises a brief introductory Report of the Governing Body followed by the Principal's Report and Statement of Accounts.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNING BODY

In the report of the Governing Body reference is made to important changes in the personnel of that body which occurred during the year. Death robbed them of the great help of Mr. George Moody Stuart who was one of the pioneers of the movement which led to the foundation of the College in 1921 and was Chairman of their Finance Committee up to the time of his death. Mr. J. Gordon Miller was nominated by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to fill the vacancy.

The appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Comptroller for Development and Welfare has deprived the Governing Body of his presence at their meetings, but he remains as a Governor and so his advice will be available in considering how the College, without impairing its work for the Colonial Empire as a whole, can further agricultural development in the West Indies. Moreover the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial office will still be a Governor as Dr. H. A. Tempny, the present Adviser, has been appointed a member of the Governing Body.

The other regretted loss through death during the year is that of Sir Albert Seward, who had rendered valuable service as chairman of the Academic Committee.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

It is again pointed out that the research work of the College, affecting mainly cocoa, sugar and fruit, has an important bearing on food supply, and the training given to Agricultural scholars by arrangement with the Colonial office affords a safeguard against a recurrence of the shortage of specialist officers which was experienced after the last war.

The cocoa research scheme is to be continued for another five years from September, 1940, a step rendered possible by funds provided by the cocoa-producing Colonies and firms in the cocoa trade. The decision of H.M. Government regarding the future of the Low Temperature Research, the grants for which expire on September 30th next, is awaited. The Governing Body, whilst sorry to lose the services of Dr. C. W. Wardlaw, who has been in charge of this research, express their gratification that he has been appointed to so important a position as Barker Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester University.

The Governing Body's sincere regret is expressed of the resignation, on August 31st, of Sir Algernon Aspinall who had been Secretary of the College since its inception in 1921 and, in many ways, had rendered it distinguished service.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

Mr. O. T. Faulkner, the Principal, in his report states that the continued flow of post-graduate scholars, nominated by the Colonial office for appointments to the Colonial Agricultural Service, necessitated and justified the running of the College at full strength in spite of the war. During the year there were as many students as usual, all research work and other activities made normal progress but new developments had naturally to be postponed.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Faulkner reports that there has recently been a keen demand by employers for college men trained in sugar technology which in turn is producing a supply of men who wish to be trained.

The necessity of increased laboratory accommodation is foreshadowed. It is considered that to provide sugar technologists for all the factories in the British West Indies will need an average of five going out from the College each year, and as experience has shown there are always likely to be one or two students taking the course in preparation for work in other countries. The Trinidad sugar factory chemists met at the College, as in 1939, to discuss the results of the previous season's research work. "Apposite criticisms and very useful constructive suggestions were made at both meetings." It is at present vain to hope that technologists from other West Indian Colonies may often be able to attend these meetings. Meanwhile the College technologists are doing all they can to make contact with the industry in other Colonies. During 1940 Mr. J. G. Davies paid visits, of several weeks duration each, to Jamaica and Barbados, and visited almost every factory in the two Colonies. Mr. Yearwood, the Assistant Sugar Technologist, also spent a few weeks in British Guiana.

The suggestion has been made to the Sugar Manufacturers' Associations of Jamaica and Barbados that they should each employ a technologist of their own to form a link between the research department of the College and their own factories, to interpret results to the usually non-technical managers of the factories, and to act as their technical advisers generally. It is pointed out that experience has shown the value of such an appointment by the work of Mr. Follet Smith, formerly a member of the College staff, in such a capacity in British Guiana. Mr. Faulkner expresses the belief that such technical advisers to groups of small factories should have no difficulty in bringing about economies and improvements in efficiency of a financial and readily calculable value far in excess of the cost of their services. It is, as he says, naturally difficult for the smaller factories to keep fully up-to-date without continuous technical assistance.

(To be continued).

Obituary

REV. H. B. GOODING

By the death of the Rev. Harry Beaujon Gooding, M.A., B.D., which took place at Maristow, Christ Church, Barbados, at the age of 54, on April 26th, that island lost a very distinguished son and the Lodge School a great headmaster of brilliant attainments.

Gooding, who was descended from one of the oldest families settled in Barbados, was the son of a sugar planter, Edward Henry Gooding, of Seawell Plantation. Educated at the Lodge School and Harrison College he won the Barbados Scholarship in 1906 and then in accordance with his parents' wishes he entered Edinburgh University, with a view to following the medical profession, gaining a bursary of £400 and all available prizes. But preferring a classical education he proceeded to Oxford where he carried all before him, winning with ease an open scholarship at Hertford College and taking first class honours in Classical Moderations, Litterae Humaniores and Theology—a truly notable achievement. In 1911 he became a tutor at Hertford College and later Vice-Principal of Wycliffe Hall. In the following year he took Holy Orders and was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Chelmsford. He was probably the first Barbadian to be privileged to preach the Latin sermon in St. Mary's.

In 1914 Mr. Gooding was appointed curate-in-charge of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight, but five years later he returned to Oxford where he took part in many conferences on theological matters, founding, with Dr. Headlam in 1921, the Diploma in Theology, for which he was examiner. In 1923 he was a member of the Archbishop's Commission on Doctrine and assisted in the work of revising the Prayer Book, and in the same year he took the degree of B.D. with honours.

For reasons of health Mr. Gooding returned to the island of his birth in 1925 as Rector of the historic Parish of St. John; but teaching the youth was his hobby, and after filling the post of classical master at Harrison College for six years, he succeeded Mr. O. de C. Emtage as headmaster of the Lodge School.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that Barbados has never produced a more brilliant scholar or more prominent theologian than Mr. Harry Gooding, whose untimely death will be mourned by the many friends he made at Edinburgh and Oxford and in the Isle of Wight, no less than by his colleagues and pupils in Barbados, who will cherish his memory as that of one of the Colony's most distinguished sons.

A.A.

MRS. MOZLEY

To discriminating readers in the West Indies the name of Mrs. Mozley who, we regret to state, died in London on May 20th, will be familiar as that of editor of *Letters to Jane from Jamaica, 1788-1796*, published by the West India Committee in 1938. She had never been in the West Indies but evinced a close and sentimental interest in those Colonies, "Jane" having been her great-grandmother.

When the book appeared it was generally agreed that it formed a worthy companion to *Lady Nugent's Journal*, the two volumes giving a vivid insight into life in

Jamaica during the reign of George III. Her enthusiasm was, as we recall, great and she spared no pains to make her book the success it deservedly proved to be. Shortly before her untimely death she was engaged in completing a more considerable work containing much about the West Indies which it is hoped may be published after the war.

Mary Geraldine Mozley was the daughter of John William Nutt, a former Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and the devoted wife and helpmate of the Rev. John Kenneth Mozley, Canon of St. Paul's since 1930. Fortified by the Christian faith she suffered bravely the terrible destruction which came so close to her at Amen Court near the Cathedral where she resided. To Canon Mozley we extend our deep sympathy in his bereavement.

West Indies at Westminster

British Guiana Mining Taxation

On June 25th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on what grounds of public policy British Guiana mining companies had been excluded from the Excess Profits Tax under Ordinance No. 1, 1941. Mr. Hall replied that the gold and bauxite industries were excluded because they were already subject to special war taxation by way of export tax. Diamonds were also subject to an export duty, but no special war taxation was payable because of the unsatisfactory state of the industry.

Wages and the Defence Bases

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 2nd, whether instructions had been given to Colonial Governors to encourage the payment of higher wages than those current in those areas of the American bases in the West Indies where the average wage was below a reasonable living standard. Replying in the negative, Mr. George Hall said that the policy of the United States authorities was to base the rates payable for locally engaged labour on those prevailing in the territory or locality for comparable work under similar conditions. That practice was being followed generally in the Colonies concerned, and in accordance with it the rates were being determined by the United States representatives in consultation with the Colonial authorities.

Mr. Adams then asked if the answer meant that no encouragement was being given by the Colonial Department to Colonial Governments to encourage the payment of higher wages, where those prevailing were on a subsistence or less than subsistence level.

"What we were concerned about," replied Mr. Hall, "was that wages lower than the prevailing rates should not be paid. It is a question for the trade unions."

Mr. Riley then asked if Mr. Hall was aware that there were no trade unions in the West Indies for many of these occupations, and whether the policy of His Majesty's Government was to get Colonial Governors to encourage the raising of the standard rates for labour of this kind whenever it was possible to do so.

Mr. Hall in reply said: "Yes, but where there are no trade unions there are wages ordinances in operation, and it is the duty of Colonial Governors to see that the wage rates are protected."

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Educational Progress in Trinidad—Labour Costs in Antigua
Girl's Scholastic Success



ANTIGUA

LEEWARD Island Scholarship. In a letter from St. Johns, dated June 15th, Miss Helen Goodwin writes: "I am happy to announce that the Leeward Island Scholarship, awarded on the results of last year's Cambridge Examination, has been won by a pupil of the Girls' High School of this island, Miss Gwyneth O'Reilly. This is only the second occasion on which this scholarship has been won by a girl—the former winner being Miss Evelyn Tibbitts, then a pupil and now a teacher at the same school.

The Police Force. "Major Reginald Branch, Commissioner of Police for the Leeward and Windward Islands, has been raised to the rank of colonel. Mr. A. A. M. Hill, formerly of the Cable and Wireless Co., in this island, has resigned to join the local police, where he will hold the rank of captain. Mr. Hill is a keen officer in the local Defence Force.

Sir Maurice Camacho. "Antigua was proud to learn," continues Miss Goodwin, "of the honour conferred on Sir Maurice Camacho in the Birthday Honours. We lay a double claim to Sir Maurice—first as an Antiguan by birth and a pupil of the Antigua Grammar School, and later as an able Attorney-General of the island.

Labour and the Sugar crop. "Crop this year is slow. There is much demand for labour, and the high prices offered by the Americans [in connexion with the construction of the Defence Bases] makes it difficult for the factory to get on with the crop."

BARBADOS

Cotton Export Levy. During the year 1941 a levy at the rate of one half-penny per pound will be imposed on all cotton exported from the Colony.

JAMAICA

The Pimento crop for 1940 is stated to be the lowest recorded since 1865. The shortage was due to weather conditions; a severe drought being followed by heavy rains which destroyed much of the blossom. The coming crop promises to be a better one. Pimento is already being gathered in western areas of Jamaica.

Mr. Cecil M. Da Costa, founder of the Standard Furnishing Company and of the Jamaica Furnishing Company and Chairman of Jamaica Theatres, Ltd., died at his residence in St. Andrew, on May 20th. His son, Mr. Huntley Da Costa, is now serving in the Royal Air Force.

The Iguana, which, as was mentioned in the *Circular* of April 17th, is threatened with extinction, has now been placed on the second schedule of the Birds and Fish Protection Law and will thus be subject to a close season throughout the year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

New School at San Fernando. On May 2nd, Lady Young, the wife of H.E. the Governor, opened the new Canadian Mission School at San Fernando. Lady Young recalled that this was the third occasion since the beginning of the year that she had been very happy to perform a ceremony of this nature. She said how particularly pleasant it was to feel that, in spite of all the difficulties and the anxieties and the necessary curtailments of their ordinary life which the war was causing, education was not being made to suffer. Now, as always, they must think of the coming generation.

Prompt Action. In his annual report on the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, the Principal, recounts how, when the Trinidad Fighter Fund was instituted, he was at once requested by members of all classes of the staff, employees and students, to organize a College contribution. He paid into the Fund a lump sum of \$15,000, the amount to be recovered from their monthly cheques and pay envelopes at agreed rates in a period not exceeding twelve months. He expresses his belief that this action, which resulted in the first large subscription of this nature to the Fund, was particularly valuable because it was given so quickly and set an example.

The Caribbean Lodge

At a meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on July 1st, Bro. Victor Lee was proclaimed as Worshipful Master for the second year in succession.

Feeling reference was made to the loss sustained by the Lodge by the death of W. Bro. Sir George Huggins, and also of W. Bro. Lewis Ashenheim, of Lodge "Friendly," 239, a frequent visitor.

The following were invested as officers for the ensuing year: W. Bro. V. L. G. Gerrard, I.P.M., Bro. G. J. Dent, S.W., Bro. E. Palmer, J.W., W. Bro. F. A. Windridge, treasurer, W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, secretary, W. Bro. H. S. Bell, D.C., Bro. A. M. Armour, S.D., Bro. Cecil W. Murray, J.D., W. Bro. J. C. Lamb, A.D.C., W. Bro. E.P. Simmons, almoner, Bro. J. Norman Rose, I.G., Bro. H. G. Clark, Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, Bro. T. A. Gall, Bro. D. I. Scard, stewards, Bro. F. G. Warren, tyler.

Visiting brethren included W. Bro. J. Balfour, Master of Lodge "New Zealand," No. 5175; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.M., Lodge "Light in Assam," No. 3195, P.D.G.D., Bengal; and Bro. John Maura, of Lodge "Royal Victoria," No. 433, Bahamas.

Round the Markets

July 8th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
		June 23rd.	July 7th.	
Canada	...	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	...	4.09	4.09	" " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	...	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Cousols (yield 4s. 3d. per cent.)	82
3½	War Loan	105
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/3
64	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	10½d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kera Oil Co. 3/4	3/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6

PRODUCE.

Honey. The controlled price of all Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* There is scarcity in the supply of both Handpressed and Distilled and quotations are quite nominal. *Lime Juice.* There is no demand for Concentrated and Raw is not quoted at the moment.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter are in scarce supply and offers are wanted.

Spices. There has been more inquiry for *Pimento* and business has been done up to 170/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port for July shipment. At the close there are sellers at this price with buyers at 165/-. *Ginger* is firm and unchanged, F.A.Q. No. 3 being quoted at 110/-, and medium No. 2 at 115/- c.i.f., for prompt shipment from Jamaica. Spot quotations are nominally unchanged at between 160/- to 200/- per cwt. for the small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. *Nutmegs* are quiet and unchanged at: defectives, 1/-; second unassorted, 1/2 to 1/4; sound 80's, 1/6; sound 65's 1/9 ex wharf. *Mace* is also quiet and the last quotations are unchanged at: mixed pale to red 3/6 to 3/9; pale, 4/- to 4/6; and dark to pale pickings, 2/3 to 2/6, landed terms London.

THE chocolate and confectionery industries have now two separate organizations, the Sugar Confectionery Association and the Cocoa and Chocolate (War Time) Association. The chairman of the Governing Body of the latter association is Mr. G. J. Harris, of Rowntree & Co., Ltd. An executive committee and five sub-committees have been appointed. The members of the executive committee are Sir Francis Terry, Mr. P. S. Cadbury, Mr. G. J. Harris, Mr. E. D. Mackintosh, Mr. L. Broad, Mr. L. G. Lennox, with Mr. J. T. Corbett and Mr. W. Wallace, Ministry of Food.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

It was announced on July 3rd that the directors had declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the year ended June 30th (6.733d. net per share). This compares with 7½ per cent. a year ago.

United Fruit Company

In their report for the year ended January 4th, 1941, the directors state that the operating and other profits amounted to \$26,806,898. After deducting \$8,318,139 for depreciation, etc., and \$3,568,023 for taxes, there remains a sum of \$14,920,736 (compared with \$14,101,929 for the preceding year), which, added to \$34,550,470 brought forward, makes a total of \$49,471,206. The dividend of \$4 on each of the shares absorbs \$11,654,688, leaving \$37,816,518.

The development of the two new divisions on the West Coast of Costa Rica, state the directors, is progressing satisfactorily. The completion of these new rail and port facilities will serve the existing banana cultivations of approximately 16,500 acres and will also make available a large quantity of good banana land for future development.

In the United States and Canada, banana sales in pounds increased 13 per cent. over those for 1939. Due to war conditions, business in Europe was unsettled during the entire year. Shipments to the United Kingdom continued until early in December when importations of bananas into England were suspended by the British Government on account of the tonnage situation.

The Company's fleet operating in the Western Hemisphere carried 55,442 passengers and transported 1,581,125 tons of general cargo in addition to company fruit and other products. During the year this fleet made 1,427 round trip voyages covering 4,617,932 nautical miles. Notwithstanding the great demand for tonnage required for different parts of the world where lucrative earnings were possible, the company felt its duty was to maintain its fleet unimpaired in order to furnish adequate steamship service between the United States and the Caribbean countries. In the early part of the year the entire British flag fleet was chartered to the British Government for the duration of the war.

In the United States markets, the merchandising of sugar continued to be highly competitive because the available supplies and the refining capacity are far in excess of consumption requirements. At the same time, exports of this commodity, in either raw or refined form, have been almost impossible because of war conditions abroad. The company's Cuban raw sugar crop, restricted as in the past several years by Cuban legislation, was 758,341 bags, compared with 744,134 bags last year. In addition, 4,984,042 gallons of blackstrap molasses and 1,563,235 gallons of invert molasses were produced and sold.

At the close of 1940, the company had in cultivation 121,729 acres of bananas, 93,040 acres of sugar cane, 53,346 acres of cocoa, and 4,329 acres of other products. There were 36,724 stockholders.

MAY we send your friend a specimen copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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The Dual Policy

"MAGNANIMITY in politics," said Edmund Burke in 1775, "is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great Empire and little minds go ill together." To this great Parliamentarian the debate which took place in the House of Lords on July 9th on Colonial Policy, would, no doubt, have afforded satisfaction. He would have been gratified to observe that the British nation are still capable of displaying political vision in the midst of a world-shaking war and in an Empire far greater in extent than that in which he lived. The British people are showing no tendency to abandon the high principles of Colonial administration which they have set before themselves and they are not distracted by dangers nearer home from a dispassionate and practical examination of the problems with which remote dependencies are confronted.

Lord Listowel asked what steps His Majesty's Government are now taking to implement the provision of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to lay the foundations of a sound and prosperous economic order and to help those whom he described (somewhat regally) as "our Colonial Subjects," to build up their own Social Services. He was followed by Lord Faringdon who, amongst other points, stressed the need for a sound educational policy which would include a full use of broadcasting and the desirability of encouraging subsidiary industries in the Colonies.

Lord Moyne, in a comprehensive survey of the present position indicated the policy by which British Colonial administration is inspired and the progress which has already been made towards the fulfilment of the ideals which it has before it. He pointed out that the Government's policy under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had suffered considerable fluctuation. In June, 1940, after the collapse of France, the Colonies had been notified that circumstances would make it impossible to make as much progress as had been hoped in view of the undeniable demands of the war effort. It had been realised, however, that the West Indies were in a special position and exception had been made in favour of certain local schemes. He had been confronted by two apparently contradictory considerations: in the first place, the desirability of giving further encouragement to Colonial Governments to submit schemes under the Act and, in the second place, the patent fact that the demands from the Colonies for supplies from Great Britain and from the American Continent must be reduced to essentials. Lord Moyne has outlined his dual policy in a Dispatch to the Colonies in which he has pointed out the need for the control of

non-essential imports in order to save shipping space, foreign exchange, and productive capacity, and the need for taxation to limit spending power, and, on the other hand, the obligation to raise as far as possible the standard of life of those classes in the Colonial Empire whose standard is at present below an adequate minimum; coupled with this is a recommendation to Colonial Governments to do their best to frame plans for the future and, in the meantime, to submit schemes for assistance which do not involve imported material or personnel. The West Indian Colonies, by way of implementing the first part of this dual policy are arranging to hold a Conference very shortly under the Chairmanship of Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of Development and Welfare. The other aspect of this policy is illustrated by the fact that schemes have already been submitted dealing mainly with agriculture and public health improvement, including proposals for development in Nevis and for anti-malarial drainage in Grenada and for water storage in Barbados.

Lord Moyne's statement will no doubt be warmly welcomed in the West Indies where guidance as to the measure of response which should be accorded to the conflicting claims of support for the war effort and of the social economic and political development of the Colonies have naturally been exercising the minds of those responsible for their administration. Nor will satisfaction be confined to the British Colonies themselves. As Lord Hailey, in the course of the same debate, pointed out, the policy indicated by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has created a great impression in the French and Belgian Colonies. Perhaps the most interesting feature of their appreciation is, he said, their recognition of the sense of self-confidence and the steadiness of purpose of the British people who, at a most critical juncture in a difficult and devastating war, could undertake a commitment of such a nature on behalf of the dependent peoples. This is, in truth, the "magnanimity in politics" which was the ideal of Burke.

Our Illustrations

The quiet beauty of the English countryside in summer is well shown in the photograph of haymaking at Gomshall, in Surrey, reproduced in this issue. Our second illustration shows Admiral Sir Edward Evans, who commanded H.M.S. *Broke* when that ship, with the *Swift*, engaged and defeated six German destroyers in 1917, being introduced by Mr. C. Alexander, of Jamaica, to other West Indians serving in the Civil Defence Services of the Borough of St. Pancras.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE signing of a full alliance with Soviet Russia, including a pledge that neither country shall accept a separate peace, has met with general approval. This admiration for the magnificent fighting qualities already displayed by the Russians quite outweighs dislike for the Communist system of Government. But there is more than that. In the past year of standing alone against the might of the Nazis, the Englishman has gained a new confidence in the strength of his own tradition, and he has come to feel that, if there is to be close association with the Soviet Republic, English ideas of liberty are more likely to permeate the dictatorial regime than to be subverted by it.

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Of course, the alliance is being exploited by Goebbels to its full propaganda value in those countries reputed to be most apprehensive of Communism, and especially in the United States. There is no doubt that a section of big business and the Republican Party has taken alarm, and an anti-British and isolationist campaign has been launched by the powerful Hearst group of newspapers. But the leadership of the American people is now very firmly in the hands of the President, and isolationism has shot its bolt. The United States will take as large a share in the war as may be necessary to ensure an Allied victory. The American occupation of Iceland is the greatest step forward that has been taken since the Lease-and-Lend Act. It is to be coupled with the President's declaration that the United States will not only supply Great Britain with the necessities of war but will see that they are delivered. It puts Hitler in this dilemma: he must either attack the convoys between America and Iceland, knowing that if he does the American Navy will open fire and he will be at war with a new enemy of incomparable resources; or he must leave that stretch of ocean free and see the vulnerable Atlantic passage reduced to the 800 miles between Iceland and Great Britain.

* * *

A very welcome American visitor is Mr. Harry Hopkins, the President's personal representative. He brings us news of a much intensified campaign among his countrymen to multiply their supplies of food to us. The whole of American agriculture is being re-planned, in order to make the feeding of England and the defeat of the German submarine blockade its first responsibility. That America is cheerfully facing the considerable social reorganization that this implies is one more proof of her determination to ensure the triumph of the cause of freedom.

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The Syrian campaign, most unhappy in the circumstances that made it necessary, has been brought to a comparatively happy issue. The upshot is that the whole German plan for the subversion of the Middle East, which began with the revolt of the Quislings of Iraq, is now thwarted. As far as can be foreseen, the threat to the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal is finally removed, and great British resources, hitherto locked

up in the Levant, may be set free for other service.

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The R.A.F. raids, by day over France, by night over Western Germany, have been maintained with formidable power throughout the month that the German-Russian war has lasted; they are, of course, our contribution to the assistance of our Ally. The Prime Minister has told us that the bombs dropped in Germany in the past few weeks amount to something like half the weight dropped on England in the whole course of the war. Naturally, the ascendancy we now enjoy, while the Germans are so heavily engaged in the East, is temporary. But there are two striking facts to note. First, the enemy has had to recall a substantial force of his best fighting squadrons from the eastern front to cope with the attacks—a significant admission that his numbers in the air are no longer inexhaustible. And, secondly, the railway system of Western Germany has been so extensively wrecked that he has been reduced to an extensive use for transport of the sea—a perilous element for him, as the R.A.F., doing terrible execution on his convoys, has shown.

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The Government has come in for a good deal of criticism in the House of Commons lately, and a series of ministerial changes was no surprise. Indeed, it was expected that they would be more drastic. The most interesting is the appointment of Mr. Brendan Bracken as yet another new head of the unlucky Ministry of Information. This red-headed young Irishman is new to office; but as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Churchill he has been a power behind the scenes in Downing Street for the last year. The chief hope that members rest upon his appointment is that his personal intimacy with the Prime Minister will at last ensure that the impossible position of the Ministry, with its present powers, is properly understood in the highest quarter.

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What had been expected, but has not been carried out, was the creation of a Ministry of Munitions under a Minister of the highest rank. In a recent debate on production the Government was met with a storm of criticism. It was abundantly shown that inefficiency is being caused in many places by four or five Government departments competing for war supplies, and the absence of any authority, short of the Prime Minister himself, to determine their relative priority. The two comparatively junior Ministers who were put up for the Government in the debate so conspicuously failed to satisfy the critics that another debate on the subject has been arranged, in which Mr. Churchill will take the field in person. There is little doubt that his mastery of the House will carry the day as usual. But the fundamental flaw is that the Government is presuming on this mastery; it is assumed that no one but Mr. Churchill can exercise any large-scale co-ordinating authority, and he continues to carry alone a burden that it is dangerous to set upon one man's shoulders.





WEST INDIANS IN LONDON'S FRONT LINE
INSPECTION OF AN A.R.P. CENTRE BY ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD EVANS

[See page 169]

Colonial Policy

Wider Aspects Reviewed by Lord Moyne

The debate on Colonial Policy, which took place in the House of Lords on July 9th, ranks in importance with that of December 17th, when the late Lord Lloyd, then Secretary of State, dealt with the present and future needs of the Colonies. In the recent debate, Lord Moyne reviewed the wider aspects of Colonial problems against what he described as a somewhat broader background of wartime finance and economics.

The debate was opened by the Earl of Listowel who asked His Majesty's Government, in view of statements recently made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what steps they were now taking to implement the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. He hoped that Lord Moyne would be able to give them a review of Colonial policy as the late Lord Lloyd had done in December last.* Just over a year ago it seemed that Colonial policy had really taken a new turn. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, passed in June 1940, enabled up to £5,000,000 a year to be spent directly on raising the standard of living and improving the social services of 60,000,000 Colonial subjects. They were no longer to be the plaything of economic forces over which they had no control, for financial assistance and scientific advice would, under the Act, be forthcoming to equip them to stand on their own feet.

The collapse of France diverted attention, and every penny we could raise, to war equipment but since winning the Battle of Britain in the autumn there had been, Lord Listowel thought, a steady recrudescence of interest in Colonial problems. He interpreted the tenor of statements made in May by the Secretary of State as that, though the war situation did cause a temporary setback to our schemes for Colonial Development, the time had now come when the provisions of last year's Act could be put into practice. Later in his speech Lord Listowel said that everyone would agree that what could be achieved at the moment was limited by the demands on money, man-power and shipping but, as Lord Moyne had said, much could be made out of local resources and local man-power. We could not absolve ourselves of responsibility for permitting the whole Colonial Empire to depend on the vagaries of international trade.

Lord Faringdon, who supported the request, stated amongst other points of interest, that very little could be done in the Colonies without a very large measure of education. "Without education it will," he said, "be doubly difficult, if not impossible to carry out the schemes because, for their success, they must have the conscious and understanding co-operation of the people themselves." He suggested the distribution and use of wireless apparatus as a quick and efficacious way of doing some practical education which would take a long time if they had to wait for the training of teachers.

He agreed that agriculture was the fundamental question for all the Colonies; also, as Lord Listowel had said, Colonial economy must be reorganized to be more self-supporting, it must aim at raising the standard of living rather than producing goods for export. With particular reference to the West Indies he would like to ask what schemes, if any, were in existence for the opening up and development of British Honduras and British Guiana, territories which many thought might drain off the superfluous population of some of the West Indian islands and give a good standard of living to an enormously increased population.

Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, after thanking the previous speakers for their helpful suggestions and questions, said he was glad of the invitation to review the wider aspects of Colonial problems against a somewhat broader background of war-time finance and economics. The war had been very uneven in its effects on different parts of the Colonial Empire. To a fortunate few it had brought abounding prosperity. In other Colonies there had been at least no interruption of their pre-war economy, others had been threatened with the loss of all their overseas markets or were unable to find the shipping to move their goods to those markets. "Most of the West Indies, for instance, especially those dependent on sugar, are if anything rather better off than before the war. The whole of their sugar is bought by this country at a good price and there is a growing volume of employment in connection with the American bases."

WAR EMERGENCY RELIEF

Lord Moyne referred to the difficulties which had beset West African cocoa and palm products, East African sisal, Palestine citrus and Jamaican bananas. The Government had taken action to meet those difficulties either by buying the crops in bulk or by financing the growers in other ways. He could not give an estimate of the total cost of these schemes, as some of the money would be recoverable, but it would probably be between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000. A more detailed statement of what had been done was, he said, being published that day in reply to a question "in another place."* He considered that, thanks to the measures which had been taken, many Colonies had been saved from any serious distress. There were exceptions which still gave anxiety but, in general, embarrassment was now more likely to be caused in the Colonies, not by a lack of money but by the shortage of imports on which to spend it. The danger of inflation in the Colonies had to be guarded against.

LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Lord Moyne then turned from what he designated war emergency relief to the longer-term policy of Colonial Development. He briefly sketched the stages

* See CIRCULAR of December 26th, 1940, pp. 311-12.—Ed.

* See p. 174 of this issue.—Ed.

through which the method of financial assistance had passed. Until 1929 such assistance was only given in cases of urgent need as grants-in-aid subject to close Treasury control. "This was so hampering in administration that it was certainly a great encouragement to self-help." Then in 1929 the Colonial Development Act had been passed. "It did most valuable work, but it was linked up with assistance to unemployment in the United Kingdom, so that its benefits were restricted mainly to capital grants or loans for which the poorer Colonies could not afford maintenance or interest expenditure. Grants for such a vital purpose as education were outside the scope of this measure." Moreover, the total of grants could not exceed £1,000,000 a year. To meet these limitations the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had been passed last year.

The Government's policy under this Act had suffered considerable fluctuations caused by war conditions. He was in cordial agreement with the conclusion, to which he knew Lord Lloyd had come at the time of his death, that further encouragement must be given to Colonial Governments to submit schemes under this Act. At the same time it was becoming increasingly obvious that demands from Colonies for supplies from the United Kingdom and the American Continent must be reduced to essentials. He had therefore reviewed the whole policy which Colonial Governments should be invited to pursue. "On the one hand there was the need to call upon those people in the Colonies who enjoy a standard of living similar to that of the United Kingdom to support similar sacrifices in their consumption of non-essential goods, and on the other hand there was our obligation to maintain and if possible improve the standard of living of those less fortunate but more numerous classes in the Colonies whose existing standards fall short of the minimum we regard as desirable." Lord Moyne said that he had discussed these questions and the need to reconcile the two tendencies in a long dispatch sent a few weeks ago to the Colonial Governors. In it he had dealt first with the need for limiting personal consumption of imported goods to save shipping space, foreign exchange and productive capacity. The Colonies had been asked to achieve these purposes by control of non-essential imports, by taxation to limit spending power and by war savings. Lord Moyne said that the West Indian Group of Colonies were arranging to hold a Conference very shortly under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Stockdale, so as to concert a common policy in import control.

He had also pointed out to Colonial administrations that even where taxation was not necessary for the immediate balancing of their budgets, it was desirable, just as in the United Kingdom, that spending power should be reduced by diversion to the coffers of the State of a greater part of personal income, at least from those persons living on European standards. That was necessary in order to avoid inflationary tendencies.

If this policy resulted in a greater yield of revenue than required to balance the Budget, well and good. In the past some Colonial Governments had been so generous as to offer their surpluses as gifts to His Majesty's Government. He had felt uneasy about accepting these gifts. It did not seem right that the poorer Colonies should, by their generosity, be permanently deprived of the opportunity of building

up reserves which might be sorely needed in the future. Accordingly in his dispatch to the Governors he had proposed that any available surpluses might be lent, without charge, for the duration of the war to be repaid when required by the Colony concerned for post-war development. This would not, of course, prevent outright gifts by those more fortunate Colonies which felt assured of adequate resources; still less would it affect the desire of private individuals to contribute to the war effort by making gifts of money.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Lord Moyne said that in the rest of his dispatch he had dealt with the other side of the dual policy which he had recommended to Colonial Governments. This was our obligation to raise, as far as possible, the standard of life of all those classes in the Colonial Empire whose standard was at present below an adequate minimum. This duty was in no way lessened by the war, although the war limited the extent to which it could be carried out, and in some cases would make it difficult to maintain even existing standards. He had urged Colonial Governments to do their best to frame plans for the future, and not to be afraid of submitting schemes for assistance, provided they did not involve imported material or personnel. Colonies could be assured, he said, that if they could put up good schemes which did not interfere with the war effort the money to finance them would be forthcoming.

Already, under the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act, twenty-four schemes involving an expenditure of £380,000 had been approved, and thirty-four more schemes, involving £800,000 were being considered, whilst at least another seventy schemes were coming along. The great majority of the new proposals were the result of the work of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies. They dealt mainly with agriculture and public health improvement. Amongst the matters covered by them were anti-malarial drainage in Grenada, water storage in Barbados and many agricultural proposals from some of the more backward islands such as Nevis.

With reference to a point raised by Lord Faringdon about British Guiana, they had helped that Colony by wiping out about £1,100,000 of public debt. As to British Guiana and British Honduras providing likely openings for settlements he could only say that the Royal Commissioners went up to Rupununi where it was proposed to settle Jews, and he was afraid they were not impressed by the prospects. A limited amount of settlement could take place in British Honduras, but it would probably be required by persons of African descent who were very overcrowded in some of the coastal districts.

POST-WAR PROSPECTS

In the concluding portion of his speech Lord Moyne dealt with post-war prospects. Quota schemes for imports from various countries, and commodity schemes to ensure producing countries a fair share of the world markets, were, he said, rapidly succeeding over systems of tariffs as a means of controlling the direction of trade. Not only Colonial trade but also Colonial development in the widest sense would, he considered, inevitably have to be regulated and controlled by Governments much more than was necessary before the war.

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

A GIFT of £500 from the People of Antigua has been received by the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

Aeroplane Fund. The collections on behalf of the Fund received up to May 31st, amounted to £1,213 7s. 2d.

BRITISH GUIANA

A Flag Day held recently in the Colony by the British Guiana Red Cross Committee realized £3,000, which has been sent to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

American Bases. Our honorary correspondent writes that the ninety-nine year lease by the Government of British Guiana to the United States of America of the lands required for the construction of air and naval bases was signed on May 27th before the Chief Justice by Mr. F. Ray H. Green, Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and Mr. Stuart Allen, United States Consul. After the ceremony, Mr. Stuart Allen said:—

"The signing of this lease to-day is another step in the collaboration between the British and American Governments in furtherance of the agreement signed in London on March 27th for the establishment of American air and naval bases in British possessions.

"In the construction and operation of the bases in British Guiana, we have every confidence that there will be a spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation."

Restriction of Railway and Steamer Services. It has been found necessary, as a contribution to the war effort, to restrict the local railway and steamer services to those which are essential to the public interest. This action is due to the vital need of conserving supplies of iron and steel.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Red Cross Drive. A colony wide effort, the organization of which was in the hands of Captain Metzgen and Mr. James Macmillan, was being made, wrote our honorary correspondent on May 23rd, to raise funds for the British Red Cross Society on June 5th. Tremendous interest and enthusiasm had been aroused.

Grow More Food. Mr. J. F. Ward, the Agricultural Officer, recently gave a broadcast talk on the subject "Grow More Food." It was timely and well received.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

War Fund. Mr. A. C. Panton, the Acting Commissioner, reports that up to May 19th the people of this small dependency of Jamaica have sent £350 18s. 0d. as a contribution to the Empire war effort. The amount has been allocated as follows: Red Cross Fund, £250; King George's Fund for Sailors, £35; Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, £30; Mobile Canteen Fund, £20; St. Dunstan's Fund, £10; Girl Guide Life Boat Fund, £5 18s. 0d. In addition, there was a gift of 50 live green turtle, valued at £62, which were used by hospitals and ships of the Royal Navy. Mention must

also be made of gifts of scrap iron, aluminium, used postage stamps and shells.

DOMINICA

Red Cross Flag Day. The Colonial Office reports that £25 was collected in the Colony by the recent Red Cross Flag Day appeal.

Films for Mobile Cinema Van. Lord Moyne has cabled to the Governor of the Windward Islands that the £55 contributed by the Dominica Win the War Fund Committee is being used to provide films for the Mobile Cinema Van, presented by the people of the Colony to the Anti-Aircraft Gunners of Britain. The Cinema van which was purchased with £225 sent by the Win the War Fund last January will, as Lord Moyne stated in a dispatch to the Governor, "provide entertainment for units on active service in a form which is much needed and will be warmly and widely appreciated."

JAMAICA

Fort Simonds. The United States War Department has announced that, following the policy of naming army bases in honour of famous American soldiers, the United States Air and Army Base in Jamaica will be known as "Fort Simonds," after Major-General George Sherwin Simonds, formerly Assistant Chief of Staff in the War Department.

ST. KITTS

Income Tax Concession for War Gifts. An Ordinance, No. 5 of 1941, has been passed whereby gifts to H.M. Government of not less than one pound, if made in the year preceding the year of assessment, shall be deducted from the income chargeable for tax.

ST. LUCIA

Air Raid Distress Fund. A cable has been received by the Administrator from the Lord Mayor of London expressing sincere thanks to the people of St. Lucia for their kind gift of £15 10s. 10d. to the National Air Raid Distress Fund.

Recruiting in the West Indies. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written reply of July 8th to a question asked by Dr. Morgan, said that His Majesty's Government was fully aware of and much appreciated the widespread desire of the population of the West Indian Colonies to serve in the armed forces of the Crown. They were of course already eligible for such service, and in particular arrangements had been made for entry of qualified individuals into the Royal Air Force and into certain skilled trades in the Army. The question of raising special West Indian units was under constant review, but hitherto such a proposal had been found impracticable for various reasons, including other demands on arms, equipment and shipping space.

Red Cross Fund. The net proceeds of the bazaar held on Easter Monday by the Choiseul Red Cross Committee, amounting to £45, have been contributed to the Central Red Cross Fund.

Colonial War Risks Insurance

Government to Guarantee Schemes

IN the House of Commons on July 15th, Mr. G. Hall, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the second reading of the Colonial War Risks Insurance (Guarantees) Bill. The purpose of this Measure was, he said, to enable the Government to guarantee schemes of insurance of commodities against war risk in Colonial dependencies which did not possess the financial resources to undertake the institution of schemes without such assistance. Happily, few of our Colonies had yet been exposed so much to the destruction brought about by enemy action as the United Kingdom had. Others might suffer in certain contingencies. The trading communities in various dependencies had been anxious, in financing their operations, to have the advantage of some kind of insurance cover against the risks of damage to their stock-in-trade by enemy action. The potential liabilities of such an insurance were, however, very considerable, and the resources at the command of some Colonial Governments which were likely to be affected were not sufficient to enable them to undertake those large liabilities, with the result that last autumn the late Secretary of State, Lord Lloyd, approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer and secured agreement to the principle of Colonial schemes being instituted where necessary with the backing of His Majesty's Government. It was agreed that the Treasury would meet any deficits which might arise on the operation of such guaranteed schemes and, of course, it followed that any profit or surplus on the operations of such a scheme would be disposed of as the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, might direct. This method of procedure was thought to be preferable to the institution of a single scheme centralised in London and covering all Colonies or all those likely to be affected.

Mr. Hall said that what they contemplated was that local schemes would be instituted in dependencies or groups of dependencies as and when they appeared to be necessary. They hoped to have the advantage of local management through the locally established insurance companies, who would act as agents for the Colonial Governments.

The Bill consists of just two Clauses. Clause 1 provides that Colonial schemes to be covered by the Bill must be on the same general lines as the commodities war risk insurance scheme operating in the United Kingdom, and based on Parts 2 and 3 of the United Kingdom Act, of 1939. Mr. Hall said that "the schemes will be compulsory and the rates of premium will be subject to approval here. Clause 1 also makes necessary provision for the advancement of money from the Exchequer to a Colonial fund to meet temporary deficits in that fund, also for the subsequent repayment of such advances by the fund, so that we safeguard the interests of the taxpayers here." He concluded by saying that it was impossible to give the House any estimate of the possible liabilities which might be placed on the British Exchequer by this measure, but that he felt sure that hon. members would accept this uncertain liability as a part of the necessary cost of the war.

Surplus Colonial Products

Government Measures to assist Disposal

IN the House of Commons, on July 9th, Mr. E. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether arrangements were being made in the Crown Colonies for the purchase and disposal of surplus storable foodstuffs for use after the war. Mr. George Hall, in reply, stated that arrangements had already been made to help the Colonial dependencies in the disposal of export surpluses arising from loss of markets and shipping difficulties. These had been framed with the object of avoiding distress among producers and of accumulating stocks of storable goods against post-war needs.

In a lengthy statement, which was published in Hansard of July 9th, details were given of the action taken by the Government regarding bananas, citrus fruits (in Palestine and Cyprus), cocoa, cotton, sisal and sugar. The statement does not cover purchases of products made by the Government for their own supply needs, *e.g.*, rubber, tea and ground nuts.

The sections of immediate interest to the British West Indies follow:—

BANANAS

(a) On the suspension of imports into the United Kingdom arrangements were made for the marketing of the whole Jamaican crop through a common pool, and His Majesty's Government guaranteed, through the Government of Jamaica, a return of 3s. per count bunch to the grower up to a quantity of 12,000,000 stems in the year 1940-41. The potential liability so assumed was about £1,500,000; but thanks to vigorous local efforts to increase local utilisation and exports to the United States and Canada, the cost is not expected to be much more than £500,000. All bananas purchased are being either exported or used locally, *e.g.*, as banana flour.

(b) The difficulties of the banana plantations in the Cameroons under British mandate (almost all of former German ownership), have been met by temporary grants by His Majesty's Government for the relief of unemployment pending the absorption of labourers in other activities.

COCOA

The whole of the West African cocoa crop for 1939-40 and 1940-41 has been bought by His Majesty's Government at fixed prices. The marketing of the crop is now in the hands of a specially constituted West African Cocoa Control Board, and the Board has already been able to sell the greater part of the 1940-41 crop to the United Kingdom and United States of America, and other markets still remaining open. No difficulty is expected in storing in West Africa such part of the crop as remains unshipped at the end of the current season and no good quality cocoa will have to be destroyed. In 1939-40 these operations resulted in a deficit of about £250,000. It is not yet possible to give any reliable estimate of the financial results of the 1940-41 operations.

SUGAR

The whole exportable crops of the West Indies, Mauritius and East Africa have been bought for shipment to the United Kingdom or Canada. It is not expected to be possible, however, to ship any substantial part of the Fiji crop to this country and special arrangements have had to be made to deal with the surplus over what can be shipped to Western Canada. These arrangements contemplate the purchase for storage of some 30,000 to 40,000 tons, being the maximum for which storage can be provided in Fiji, and the making of additional payments to the sugar factories to enable them to purchase at the standard price the whole of the sugar canes grown by present farmers irrespective of whether all those canes can be converted into sugar. The gross cost of these arrangements is expected to be between £600,000 and £700,000.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SEE de candle light, befo' you blow out de match."

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MRS. FELLOWES, who, we regret to learn, died in Staffordshire, on July 9th, was the widow of Captain A. R. (Toby) Fellowes, of Kendal, Barbados.

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MR. HUGH ETIENNE, who left St. Lucia recently, has arrived safely in England, and has joined the Royal Air Force.

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THE appointment of Major G. St. J. Orde Browne as Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been continued from May 1st, the end of the term originally specified.

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MRS. GOODENOUGH, to whom a son was born on July 5th, at Goring, Berks, is the daughter of the late Sir Ransford Slater, and of Lady Slater. Her husband is Commander M. G. Goodenough, R.N.

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THE National Rifle Association, after consultation with the War Office and the Colonial Office, announce that during the present emergency the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Match will not be held.

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SIR DOUGLAS JARDINE was received in audience by the King, at Buckingham Palace, on July 11th, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

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SIR GRATTAN BUSHE, who was recently appointed Governor of Barbados, was received in audience by His Majesty on July 16th, and kissed hands on his appointment.

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AMONG many welcome gifts received recently by the War Services Depôt, was a large parcel of books, sent by Mr. Cecil Murray, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

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THE Colonial Office announced, on July 11th, that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Claud Ramsay Wilmot Seton, Puisne Judge in Jamaica since 1935, to be Chief Justice of Nyasaland, on the retirement of Mr. Alban Musgrave Thomas.

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MR. PERCY GLENDINNING, who, we regret to learn, died recently in Trinidad, was for many years a director of J. Glendinning & Co. Ltd. He took an active interest in the Scottish Presbyterian Church in Port-of-Spain, of which he had been Treasurer.

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FACILITIES are being provided in the Leeward Islands for the public to assist the war effort by subscribing to Imperial War Loans. The loans, which will be free of interest, will be repayable on or after the expiration of three months from the conclusion of peace. It will be

stated on the receipts that the sums are collected by the local Governments on behalf of the Imperial Treasury by whom repayment will be made.

* * *

REGULATIONS have been issued in British Guiana under which, except by permission of the Colonial Treasurer, no person shall take or send from the Colony articles of value, particulars of which are detailed. They include all precious and semi-precious stones, except rough and uncut British Guiana diamonds, works of art, jewellery, if not wholly or partly of gold, furs, etc.

* * *

LARGE numbers of people from the Leeward Islands have been illicitly entering St. Thomas in search of work on projects of national defence, and their repatriation has been officially requested. In the event of there being a demand for British West Indian labourers the Government of the American Virgin Islands will, in consultation with the Government of the Leeward Islands, arrange for their orderly and legal admission.

* * *

SUB-LIEUTENANT ROBERT DE PASS, who, while serving in the cruiser *Sheffield*, took part in the bombardment of Genoa, is the son of Mr. Harold de Pass, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Just before the outbreak of the War, Lieutenant de Pass was appointed to the *Nelson*, Flagship of the Home Fleet, as midshipman and served in her for about a year. Subsequently he served for several months in a destroyer in the Mediterranean.

* * *

IN his address at the Empire Day celebrations in Antigua the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, mentioned that during his recent visit to England he saw His Majesty the King "not perched up high and mighty on a throne, but quietly in his office room at his Palace, and I saw and I hope I took away from him some of that quiet confidence with which he leads the British people. And I saw this spirit in others who are carrying on the war."

* * *

IN the last two issues of the CIRCULAR we have published lists of firms, intimately connected with the West Indies, whose premises have been so badly damaged by enemy action as to necessitate removal. We now learn that owing to the destruction of their London offices, Alfred Field & Co., Ltd., have had to secure other accommodation. Their new address is 33, Somerville Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, but their soft goods buyers will continue to operate from "Brackley," Totteridge Lane, London, N.20.

* * *

OTHER members of the West India Committee, who, we regret to announce, also suffered in the recent raids were Messrs. Hall & Hall, whose new address is Cunard House, 88, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, and Messrs. R. G. Hall & Co., who are now to be found at 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

Work of the Cocoa Board

A request for information about the work of the Cocoa Board was made by Mr. Creech Jones in the House of Commons on July 16th. Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in reply that the West African Cocoa Control Board began its work in October, 1940, and would not, therefore, have completed a year's marketing of West African cocoa until September 30th next. In the circumstances he would prefer not to make any statement about the proceedings of the Board until it had completed a full year's programme. The Board had carefully considered arrangements for the storage of any cocoa which it might not be able to ship by the end of the season, and sufficient space was available for any balance of this season's crop which might have to be carried over.

Arrangements had been made in the Gold Coast for a small quantity of cocoa to be processed and used for household requirements. As regards manufacturing prepared cocoa in West Africa for export, the general cocoa situation and the practical difficulties involved did not justify serious consideration of this possibility at present. The Secretary of State was in communication with the Governors of the Gold Coast and Nigeria about the price to be paid to producers during 1941-42.

Mr. Creech Jones then asked whether special consideration would be given to the price now being paid to the producer, in view of the fact that a profit was being made by the Cocoa Board, which was virtually subsidising the cost of living in the United Kingdom. Mr. Hall replied that he had indicated in replying to a previous Question that that was being done.

Lord Moyne in his speech on Colonial Policy said that in the first year there was a heavy loss. Things were going better now but there was no intention of making a profit.

To the Lost World*

Dr. Zahl, a Research Associate in Biophysics at the Haskins Laboratory, U.S.A., has a sense of adventure equal to his scientific attainments. He also has the art of writing the story of his adventures in a most interesting and readable way. While on a visit to the interior of British Guiana in search of giant ants he reached the tableland on the top of Mount Roraima—the region where Conan Doyle placed his *Lost World*—and explored the great waterfalls and gorges in its neighbourhood. His own version of the discovery in this region of the 1,600 ft. waterfall on the Uitshi River, together with a photograph, was reproduced in the CIRCULAR of June 1st, 1939, p. 239.

His observations on the Indians he met and on the wild country through which he travelled are pleasantly free from sensationalism. The story is one which we have read with pleasure, and can confidently recommend to all those readers—and they are many—who are interested in a realistic picture of the remote hinterland of British Guiana.

**To the Lost World*, by Paul A. Zahl. Harrap. 11s. net; post free from the West India Committee 11s. 7d.

The New Legal Adviser

It was announced by the Dominions and Colonial Offices, on July 9th, that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have appointed Sir Kenneth Elliston Poyser, D.S.O., to be Legal Adviser in the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office, in succession to Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados is announced elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

Sir Kenneth Poyser has tendered his resignation of the post of Chief Justice, Federated Malay States, in order that he may take up this appointment. It is expected that he will assume duty about the beginning of September.

Sir Kenneth Poyser, who was born in 1882 and was called to the Bar in 1906, had a distinguished record in the war of 1914-18, being three times mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. in 1917. In 1920 he was appointed a Puisne Judge in the Leeward Islands, and subsequently served as Attorney-General in Barbados, Attorney-General in Uganda, and Puisne Justice in Ceylon. He was appointed to his present post of Chief Justice, Federated Malay States, in 1939.

Colonial High Commissioners

In the House of Commons, on June 18th, Captain J. Dugdale asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the magnificent war effort that was being made by the Colonial Empire, he would consider the appointment from among the native inhabitants of each of the larger Colonies of a High Commissioner to Great Britain. Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State fully appreciated the war effort made by the Colonial Empire, but did not think that any advantage would be gained by adopting the course suggested. On being asked whether he did not consider that people who were worthy to fight at our side were also worthy to be represented in our capital, Mr. Hall said it was not for lack of appreciation but Captain Dugdale would realize that a very wide question of policy was being opened. Captain Dugdale then gave notice that he should raise the question at the earliest possible opportunity.

MR. G. A. NEWMAN, Acting Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, reports (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, June 21st) that the Import Control Board advised on May 23rd that in respect of foodstuffs for the Fleet Air Arm, United States bases and United States construction companies, the position is: (1) Imports for the above are allowed free of quota to be held in bond for delivery to them only; (2) merchants are allowed to import free of quota reasonable stocks to be held in bond for delivery to above only; (3) merchants may replace, free of quota, stocks sold to above, on production of declaration that such stocks have been purchased by above. Although foodstuffs imported under these terms are free of quota restriction, it is stated they must be purchased still from sources designated by the Control Board.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Commons

Constitution of Jamaica

The Under-Secretary of State was asked by Mr. Sorensen, on July 9th, whether he was aware that the Director of Education was taking an active part in encouraging hostility to the new constitution; whether steps would be taken to prevent any Civil Servant displaying such partiality; whether he had received any amending proposals from the People's National Party; and whether progress was being made in the public consideration of the proposed constitutional changes. Mr. George Hall replied that he had no information on the first part of the Question and would be glad if Mr. Sorensen would let him know on what he based his allegation. The Secretary of State was asking the Governor for a report on the last two parts of the Question.

Sanitation in St. Kitts-Nevis

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 2nd whether his attention had been called to complaints of bad and inadequate sanitary provisions in the urban areas of Nevis, and whether he was asking the local authorities as to what was being done by way of remedy.

Mr. George Hall said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The question of urban sanitation in St. Kitts-Nevis had been examined by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his medical adviser, and the Governor of the Leeward Islands had reported by telegram that he had as a result forwarded a public health scheme for Nevis and St. Kitts, involving assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Trinidad Leper Colony

Dr. Morgan asked, on July 16th, why the medical secretary of a British organization had been invited to accept the position temporarily of medical superintendent of the leper colony in Trinidad especially as adequately qualified and experienced local medical men were available. Mr. G. Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the Government of Trinidad had been fortunate to secure the services for 18 months of Dr. Edwin Muir, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, no local candidate of comparable qualifications being available. In addition to his work in Trinidad, it was hoped that Dr. Muir might be able to conduct a survey of leprosy work in neighbouring Colonies, as he had done in East and West Africa, and that he would be able to train a successor against his departure. His emoluments were at the rate of £700 a year, with £150 a year travelling allowance, and free passages. No report had as yet been received regarding the leper colony in Trinidad since Dr. Muir's arrival, but the Secretary of State had every confidence that nothing but good could come, not

only to Trinidad but to neighbouring Colonies, from the temporary appointment of this very eminent scientist.

Trinidad: Death of Miss K. Donellan

In reply to a question of Dr. Morgan on the death of Miss Kathleen Donellan, an Irish schoolteacher, who had been interned, Mr. George Hall stated, on July 9th, that the Governor had reported that Miss Donellan escaped from the internment camp on the night of 23rd June, and was found drowned at noon the next day. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning, that she committed suicide, and that there was no ground for suspecting any person of felony. The coroner found that she had made an attempt before the actual drowning to take her own life by the infliction of certain wounds. It was also disclosed for the first time at the inquest that she had twice attempted suicide during the three months prior to her death. Miss Donellan had been informed that the order for her detention could not be revoked unless she left the Colony to return to Eire, and that she had replied that she was not prepared to return to that country.

War Damage in the Colonies

Sir J. Nail asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Governments of Crown Colonies, etc. had been advised to enact legislation similar to the provisions of the War Damage Act in the United Kingdom; and whether, in the case of public utility undertakings, the same principles would be followed as in the United Kingdom. Mr. George Hall replied that copies of the War Damage Act, 1941, had been sent to the Governors of the Colonies in order that they might consider, in the light of local circumstances, whether similar legislation was required. Public utility undertakings were, however, excluded from the operation of Part I of that Act. The question of legislation to cover war damage to public utility undertakings in the Colonial dependencies could not usefully be considered until the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had been settled.

Detention of Miss Cahill in Trinidad

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for particulars concerning the detention of Miss Cahill, an Irish schoolteacher, in an internment camp in Trinidad. Mr. G. Hall, in a written reply dated July 8th, said that Miss Cahill was still detained in Trinidad and, as he informed Mr. Pitt on March 13th*, she had been detained because she had engaged in anti-British and anti-war propaganda calculated to diminish the war effort and to encourage the use of violence. The Governor had reported that health in the internment camp, which was situated in the vicinity of St. James's

Barracks, Port-of-Spain, was uniformly good. The camp was visited daily by a Government medical officer and an internee, who was a qualified doctor registered for practice in the Colony, was given facilities to practice in the camp and paid an allowance of \$50 a month by the Colonial Government. The camp was built to accommodate 300 persons and at present there were 181 persons detained under Defence Regulations including the families of such persons, and of this number 95 were men, 64 women and 22 children. In addition, 103 passengers from the S.S. *Winnipeg* had recently been detained there, and of these about half were women. All internees were allowed to see their legal advisers with a view to making representations in regard to their detention.

Jamaica : Detention of Mr. Domingo

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on July 10th, whether he was aware of the arrest and internment of Mr. W. A. Domingo, of the West Indies National Council of New York, upon his arrival in Jamaica, per S.S. *Vevagua*, on June 23rd, without the formality of any charge or opportunity to confer with his lawyers; and whether, pending a full investigation, he would instruct the Governor to release, or to charge, the accused. Mr. G. Hall invited the attention of Mr. Adams to his reply on the previous day to questions on this subject by Mr. Riley and Mr. Sorensen.

On July 9th, Mr. Sorensen had asked whether any charge had been brought against Mr. Domingo and whether he was considered to have been engaged in subversive activity, whilst Mr. Riley asked whether the Under-Secretary could state the grounds on which the arrest and internment had been made. In his reply on that day, Mr. G. Hall said that Mr. Domingo had been detained because the Governor was satisfied it was necessary with a view to preventing him acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety and defence. Mr. Domingo had, of course, the right to make an objection to his detention to the Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor under the Defence Regulations.

Colonial Mobile Canteens

People who go with food convoys and mobile canteens in towns and cities subjected to air raids, will have an opportunity of becoming war correspondents for far-away provinces of the Colonial Empire under a scheme prepared by the Ministry of Food in collaboration with the Colonial Office.

Some 90 per cent. of the mobile canteens lent by the Ministry of Food to volunteer organisations have been presented by various colonies. To help give a true picture of how Great Britain is standing up to war-time conditions and of the part being played by mobile canteens in the Battle of Britain, those in charge of the canteens have been asked to send monthly reports on their everyday activities for despatch by the Colonial Office to the colonies concerned.

* See CIRCULAR of April 3rd, 1941, p. 83.—*Ed., W.I.C.C.*

The Defence Bases

Some Economic Effects

Two interesting references to the economic effects of the construction of United States defence bases in the West Indies, appear in a recent issue of *Commercial Intelligence Journal* (No. 1952), the weekly publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, in a report dated June 11th, states: "With regard to extraordinary expenditure in the Island for purposes connected with the war, it has been officially stated in the Jamaica Legislative Council that when work on the United States defence base, now under construction, reaches its peak, about 8,000 labourers will be employed at wages totalling approximately £12,000 weekly. Considerable disbursements are already being made on this account and, together with others made by public authorities, they have had an all-round beneficial effect upon business in the Island, because most of the money is used to buy goods."

Mr. G. A. Newman, acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies and British Guiana, in a report from Port-of-Spain, dated June 7th, says: "From a commercial point of view the relative importance of these various bases may be estimated from the published statement that for the construction of army bases alone in this area the sum to be spent in Trinidad would be \$40,000,000; in British Guiana, \$2,000,000; in St. Lucia, \$2,500,000; and in Antigua, \$2,500,000. Further sums are being spent under navy contracts which amount to \$11,487,000 for Trinidad and British Guiana. Actual construction of navy and army bases is proceeding as separate enterprises under contracting firms. The general procedure in respect to purchase is fairly uniform. The contracting companies order materials with the approval of the naval and army authorities through their respective head offices in the United States. Emergency requirements may be purchased from local sources wherever stocks are available."

Exporting St. Lucia Cocoa

St. Lucia exporters of cocoa have been requested to notify the Treasurer of the Colony before October 8th next of any stocks which have been held because freight space has not been available during the current quota year and which they hold on September 30th, 1941, for shipment to the United Kingdom.

The official notice states that should the lack of freight space make it impossible for the total St. Lucia quota to be exported within the current quota year, arrangements will be made for the remaining balance to be shipped after September 30th, and this balance will be included in the quota for the year ended September 30th, 1941, and not in the quota year October 1st, 1941, to September 30th, 1942.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Proposed Inter-Island Air Service—Trinidad Drought Broken
Barbados and St. Lucia Sugar Crops*



BARBADOS

THE Sugar Crop. Dr. S. J. Saint, in his notes for April on the work of the Department of Agriculture, said that reaping operations for the 1941 crop were completed with the exception of two factories, and the latest estimate of the crop was the equivalent of 100,910 tons of sugar.

The estimate at the end of March, reported in the CIRCULAR of June 26th, was 101,070 tons.

Cotton. The picking of the cotton crop has been completed. The acreage and average yields of seed cotton for the 1940-41 crop were as follows:—Plantations, 105 acres, 628.4 lb. per acre, and peasants, 384½ acres, 324.4 lb. per acre. The total acreage was thus 458½ acres and the average yield 395 lb. per acre.

It was, Dr. Saint said, very satisfactory to note that no pink boll worm had been recorded again this year, and it was hoped that with the stringent cleaning-up precautions and a strict observance of the close season this pest would continue to be effectively controlled.

BRITISH GUIANA

Rents Restriction Bill. Our honorary correspondent, in a letter of June 13th, wrote that the Government proposed to introduce a Bill the object of which is to prevent conditions, alleged to be due to the war, being advanced as a pretext to increase the rent payable in respect of houses having an annual rental not exceeding \$720. There is a clause making the Ordinance, when passed, applicable to Georgetown and an area of land three miles in width surrounding the city. Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to extend the provisions of the Ordinance to any other area in the Colony. It is provided that the "standard rent" shall be the rental which was payable on September 3rd, 1939, that is, on the outbreak of war. The conditions under which a landlord may increase the rent are set out in the Bill. The operation of the Ordinance has been fixed for one year, with power to the Legislative Council to extend the period for another year.

Manganese Mining. It has been announced by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines that the Government are considering the granting of Exclusive Permissions for manganese mining to the general manager of the Iron Mines of Venezuela on behalf of a company to be formed in British Guiana as a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company (Inc.). The permissions are in respect of two areas in the neighbourhood of the Barama River.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Sir Alan Burns. Our honorary correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, wrote on May 23rd that radio listeners in the Colony were delighted to hear the short speech made by their former Governor, Sir Alan Burns,

on the signing of the agreement between the Mother Country and the United States of America, for the leasing of bases in the Western Hemisphere. Sir Alan and Lady Burns were, he said, affectionately remembered. Subsequently, the display in public of the picture of the actual signing of the agreement, in which Sir Alan was prominent, created a good deal of interest and pride.

War Pictures. Pictures showing the Empire's War Effort and supplied by the Ministry of Information, London, the Department of Information, Canada, as well as the Information Officer, Jamaica, were on display in various parts of the Colony and are serving a very useful public service.

British Newsreels are regularly shown in cinemas at Belize, Corozal and Stann Creek. Steps are being taken to obtain a portable cinematograph machine and plant to display them in remote parts of the Colony.

Unemployment and Economic Depression were the two major problems of Government when Captain Metzgen wrote. His Excellency the Governor, assisted by his energetic and capable Secretary, Hon. R. E. Turnbull, were, he said, doing their very best to relieve the situation.

JAMAICA

Mr. T. P. Evelyn, joint manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., has resigned in order to devote the whole of his time and attention to his own business. His resignation was accepted with regret at a recent meeting of the directors and a resolution was passed unanimously expressing appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Evelyn to the Association and the sugar industry of Jamaica over a long period of years.

The Lands Department have recently announced the appointment as Social Welfare Officers of the Rev. Allan Jacobs, Mr. R. J. McDowell, and Miss Sybil Hill.

ST. LUCIA

The Sugar Crop was completed by all factories during May and the record production of 10,094.11 tons was obtained. Young canes and ratoons were making steady progress.

Limes. Limited quantities of green limes were picked in May and sold well at 16/- to 18/- per barrel. Fields in some areas had improved but more rain was necessary.

Other Crops. The prolonged dry weather was tending to have a noticeable effect on production of coco-nuts in the less favourable areas. Cocoa picking was completed during April. Flowering had been somewhat sparse in the coastal areas, owing to the dry conditions, but the crop was developing well in the wetter districts. Banana production had continued at a

reasonable level and during the two months four shipments were made.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. During May mangoes were plentiful and useful shipments had been made. Fair quantities of ground provisions were coming in, but supplies were uncertain owing to the attraction of the American Bases at Gros Islet and Vieux Fort.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Slum Clearance at San Fernando. In a memorandum by Dr. H. Gillette, the Medical Officer of Health, which was discussed and adopted by the Borough Council on June 5th, it was stated that certain parts of the town were likely to be declared as slum clearance areas as soon as the Housing Scheme at Mon Repos was completed.

Inter-Island Air Line. An air service between Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward and the Leeward Islands may become a reality if the present plans of Mr. L. Yerex mature. The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that after a month's trial on the Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados route, Mr. Yerex was convinced that an inter-island air line was a practical undertaking.

Mr. W. T. P. Perkins, Engineer in the Public Works Department of Jamaica, has been appointed to the Public Works Department, Trinidad, where a vacancy had been created by the death of Mr. L. G. Scheult.

Welcome Rains. Writing on June 6th, Mr. T. I. Potter expressed pleasure that the weather had changed since May 26th. The dry ground and parched grass had disappeared, for heavy showers of rain had fallen for several days and nights to refresh the earth and revive the vegetation.

Death of Lieut.-Colonel Harragin. He regretted to have to report the death of Lieut.-Colonel Harragin, who passed away on May 21st in his 64th year. Bertie Harragin, an unassuming and extremely kind man, was most popular and would be very greatly missed in the Colony, as a cricketer and all-round sportsman. He served in the last great war with the West Indian troops in Egypt and Palestine.

The Late Lord Cadman. Later news had informed them of the death of Lord Cadman—who was well known in the Colony as a Mining Engineer in asphalt and oil. Mr. Potter recalled giving him his first lessons on asphalt in Trinidad. He married Miss Lily Harragin, sister of Mrs. Harry Knaggs and of the late Lady William Knaggs.

MR. REX. STOLLMAYER, Trade Commissioner for the West Indies in Canada, is reported by the *Trinidad Guardian* as saying that the agreement signed recently between Canada and Venezuela will have no effect on the Canada—West Indies Trade. Venezuelan products have enjoyed most favoured nation treatment in Canada for many years. The chief exports from Venezuela to Canada are petroleum products, cocoa and coffee. At present the imports of cocoa are restricted in order to conserve exchange. The necessary import permits have been issued in steadily decreasing numbers to encourage the use of cocoa beans from Empire countries.

Round the Markets

July 22nd, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	July 7th.	July 21st.	\$ value
Canada	4.45	4.45	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.08	4.08	4/11.8
Buenos Aires (paper pesos) 17.05	...	17.04	...

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £9 4s. 3d. per cent.)	82
3½	War Loan	105
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	11/3
30	Aper (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1¼
—	British Guiana Coas. Gold 5/-	10½d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kera Oil Co. 3/4	3/4½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3¾
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/-

PRODUCE.

Honey. The controlled price of all Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in short supply and offers are wanted by the market. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is scarce and wanted; there is no quotation for Raw.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter continue in scarce supply and offers are wanted.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* continues firm and further business has been done up to 170/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port for prompt shipment; spot is quoted at about 2/1 per lb. New crop has been offering more freely, and at the close there are sellers at 160/- c.i.f. for July-August shipment with buyers holding off. Spot quotations of *Ginger* are fully steady with sales made between 165/- to 200/- for small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. Supplies are very scarce with continued buying support from consumers. The market for *Nutmegs* is quiet but firm, and prices have again advanced on small quantities offering. West India defectives are quoted at 1/2; sound unassorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* is a firm market, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

THE Cunningham hospital, St. Kitts, has been equipped with a diathermy apparatus provided by the generosity of Lady Nuffield, together with accessories obtained through the kindness of Mr. George Sahely. The apparatus is for the treatment of neuritis and other chronic inflammatory conditions. A fee of 4/- per treatment has been authorized.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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August 6th, 1941.

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Lime Growers Co-operate

THE recent formation of the West Indian Limes Association (Incorporated) is an important step taken with the object of securing that degree of co-operation which is recognized as essential for the future welfare of the industry. The need for such co-operation is due to two causes. In the first place the lime industry, which once supplied the markets of the world with a great variety of products, is now very largely dependent on one which was formerly merely a by-product. Secondly the ravages of nature—hurricanes and plant diseases—so reduced the producing capacity of the former centres of the industry that the cultivation of limes was increased in other islands which had hitherto given comparatively little attention to this crop. In Dominica, for some years the chief lime-producing country of the world, the industry reached its peak about 1920. The exports of all the various products were the equivalent of over 500,000 barrels of limes; by 1935 they were the lowest on record, a mere 28,000 barrels. The causes of this catastrophic fall were wither tip disease dating from May, 1922, disastrous hurricanes in 1926, 1928 and 1930, accompanied by wholesale death of trees from root disease, and finally the collapse of the market for concentrated lime juice, the principal commercial product. It had been proved that by the cultivation of one of the small fungi, commonly called moulds, on glucose, citric acid could be obtained more cheaply, than by the activities of lime or lemon trees, and so a great demand for concentrated lime juice no longer exists. The raw juice in its turn has had to meet increasingly severe competition from lemon, orange and grapefruit squashes, etc. A trade in fresh limes, which for many years efforts have been made to develop, has never attained very large proportions, and accordingly the industry is now primarily based on the production of lime oil.

During the last decade many of those engaged in the industry realized the need of establishing a system of collective marketing of lime oil as well as for co-ordinating and expanding, by co-operative action, existing markets for limes and lime products and, wherever possible, developing new markets.

In August, 1935, the lime oil producers of Trinidad and Tobago and of St. Lucia combined to form the West Indian Lime Oil Sales Company Limited as a first step towards an intercolonial system for the collective marketing of lime oil. This Sales Company, with clearly defined but limited objects, was, however, not intended nor suitably constituted to undertake the task of promoting general co-operative action. Accord-

ingly, at a meeting held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in February, 1938, the representatives of a large majority of those engaged in the industry decided to form a West Indian co-operative limes association. Several difficulties were encountered, and it was not until February of this year that the West Indian Limes Association (Incorporated) was registered in Trinidad. The original subscribing members were the Dominica Limes Association, the St. Lucia Limes Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Limes Association Ltd. The West Indian Lime Oil Sales Co. was admitted to membership at a meeting held just before the first Annual General Meeting of the new Association.

In his Presidential Address Mr. C. C. Skeete, the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, said that they were already also assured of the co-operation of the great majority of lime producers in Jamaica through the Colony's Government Marketing Department, and he trusted that the time was not far distant when all producers in the British Caribbean Colonies would see the advantages of becoming members of the newly formed co-operative organization. There were difficulties ahead, Mr. Skeete declared, which could be overcome by co-operation within the industry and by the removal of unnecessary competition between various sections. In other words, the future development and welfare of the British West Indian lime industry must be based on co-operation. The immediate activities of the Association will by no means be restricted to marketing. There are several agricultural problems concerning which useful information can be obtained by co-operation with the ultimate object of reducing costs and meeting world competition. In the factory too, there is room for greater efficiency and the standardization of the present most important product—distilled lime oil—is regarded as a matter of such particular importance that the Inspector-General of Agriculture is to be invited by the Association to consider the appointment of a research officer to conduct investigations. A decision has already been taken to establish a clearing house of information, which will be centred at the Imperial College. The Association will be financed by means of a cess on exported lime products from the adhering colonies. We heartily congratulate the industry on the formation of the Association, and trust that it will be successful in attaining its main objective, which in the words of its President, is "to take any action within its authority and means which is in the interests of and for the betterment of the entire lime industry of the British West Indies."

From a Londoner's Notebook

SIX weeks of Russian resistance, it is now possible to say, have revolutionized the whole aspect of the war, and incidentally dispelled a miasma of pessimism by which many people had allowed themselves to be infected. It was known that the Red Army, in a land of vast distances and poor communications, required five weeks to mobilize; and it was feared that the Germans, whose unprovoked assault had given them the advantage of surprise, would burst right through and overwhelm the Soviet before the mobilization could be completed, thus avoiding combat with more than a fraction of Russia's real strength. Making all allowance for interference by the Luftwaffe, it is now certain that the mobilization, if not already completed, cannot be prevented; and so Germany is unavoidably committed to a struggle to the death with a country possessing superior man-power to hers, inexhaustible natural resources, and considerably developed industrial power.

* * *

How seriously German plans have been upset is shown by the new tone of Goebbels' propaganda. The line now taken is that the Russian grapes are sour. The great German writer on strategy, Clausewitz, is quoted to prove that it would be undesirable to push on to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, and more profitable to keep the fighting close to the frontier, in order to destroy the enemy without going too far from home. This ingenious argument would have been more convincing if Goebbels had thought of it sooner; it reads lamely enough when compared with his jubilant but premature proclamation of three weeks ago, that Leningrad and Kiev were about to fall, and that the road to Moscow lay open. Coupled with further announcements about an intention to "stabilize" the eastern front, it is obviously a desperate attempt to explain away to the German people the first failure of the *Blitzkrieg*. The plain fact is that two successive German offensives of full power have spent themselves without achieving any decisive success; and, although efforts will no doubt be made to mount a third, it is unlikely to reach the same intensity as its predecessors, and the time is coming when the Germans will have to reckon seriously with the possibility of a general counter-offensive by their adversaries.

* * *

The Russians have been able to retain their magnificent resistance because they have refused to play the German game. The essence of the *Blitzkrieg* is that the Panzer divisions push rapidly ahead, believing that the unbeaten enemy formations they leave in the rear will surrender when they find themselves cut off. French divisions so left generally did surrender; Russian divisions fight on to the last man, causing fearful disorganization behind the German line. The Germans, indignant at this incorrect behaviour, are reduced to explaining Russian contempt for death by the theory that life under Bolshevism is not worth living.

The entry of Russia into the war necessarily caused us some embarrassment at the outset since our newest Ally had seized and was in occupation of a large part of the territory of our earliest Ally Poland. A treaty signed in London by General Sikorsky for Poland and M. Maisky for the Soviet has honourably closed the quarrel; the two countries will fight side by side till Hitlerism is destroyed and will settle their frontier differences by negotiation afterwards. It is a great diplomatic achievement, which reflects equal credit on the representatives of both countries and on Mr. Eden who brought them together.

* * *

The Japanese aggression in Indo-China had been long anticipated, as was shown by the prompt and fully concerted economic retaliation announced by Great Britain and the United States. The event marks a further stage in the degradation of Vichy which must now be reckoned an entirely complaisant tool of Hitler, having but the last vestige of a will of its own. It accepts orders from Berlin with more docility than does Tokyo, for it is believed that Germany wished the Japanese action to be concentrated in the North, against Russia, rather than be partly dissipated in the southern adventure.

* * *

No power in the world is more vulnerable to economic weapons than Japan, and the Anglo-American retaliation, if ruthlessly applied, is calculated to bring her whole trade to a standstill. Of course the early extension of the war to the Pacific is made highly probable; for that both we and the Americans are fully prepared. If it occurs, the building of the new world-front against the Nazis will be the more consolidated—Great Britain, the United States, China and Soviet Russia will be marshalled in unconquerable might.

* * *

Mr. Harry Hopkins, who has been to Moscow, made a most heartening wireless speech to the people of England before his departure. Speaking as personal representative of the President, he gave a more impressive account than we have yet heard of the American industrial effort on our behalf and yet implied throughout that much more than industrial support was in the American intention. "It was the speech," an experienced diplomatist remarked to me, "of a man already at war."

* * *

A recent speech by Mr. Eden brings us a step nearer to the definition of our war aims. Painful experience makes it necessary to insist on such military measures as shall render it impossible for Germany, twenty years hence, to start a third world war. With this proviso, Mr. Eden declared that even in our own interest, we have no desire to ruin Germany economically. On the contrary we shall do our best to make a prosperous and contented Germany the foundation of the new Europe. It is to be hoped that this declaration will become known among the German people.

CHARACTERISTIC
PICTURES OF THE
PRIME MINISTER

See page 190





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Evening Standard

POCKET CARTOON



"Undoubtedly, mon general, the Marshal's policy is right, but it's very expensive. Each time French honour is saved, another colony is lost."

Daily Express



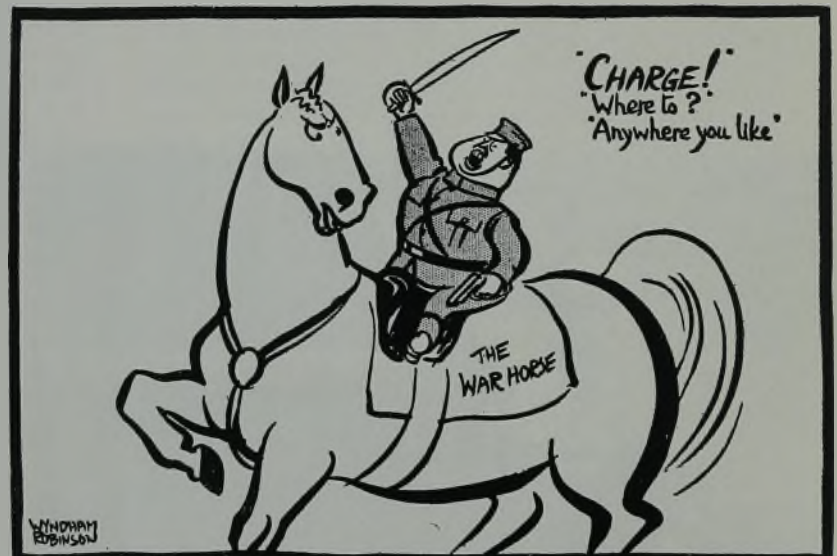
—Sketch by Neb.

"We always try to keep a sort of 'Reserve Pool' of Ministers of Information."

Daily Mail

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



WINCHAM ROBINSON

The Star

The West Indies and the War

BARBADOS

A FURTHER Gift of £1,000 has been received from the People of the Colony by the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund, bringing their contribution to date to £4,000.

BRITISH GUIANA

Candidates for the R.A.F. Our honorary correspondent wrote on May 16th that five candidates selected for training as pilots in the Royal Air Force had recently left the Colony. They are Mr. K. E. White, Mr. C. L. de Freitas, Mr. G. A. Armstrong, Mr. C. E. Blee and Mr. J. A. Bywater.

Prisoners of War. In a letter written last December and received recently by Mr. A. H. July, Assistant Mechanical Engineer in the Transport and Harbours Department, came the news that his two sons, Troopers Dennis and John, had been prisoners of war in Germany for seven months. Both boys were said to be fit due to the outdoor work they were doing, and had been delighted

with the receipt of parcels from the Red Cross. Mr. July's son, Alfred, is serving in the Middle East.

BRITISH HONDURAS

A June Collection. The sum of £2,600 was collected in the Colony during June, of which £2,000 is being sent to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, and £600 to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

JAMAICA.

Mobile Canteens. The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has given a further £1,500 towards the purchase of mobile canteens. Of this sum, £750 was raised by the people of St. Ann Parish, £250 by the staff and employees of the West Indies Sugar Co.'s Monymusk Estate, and the remainder by the general public of the island.

ST. KITTS

Air Raid Distress. A relief fund for air raid distress, opened in the island in June, and just closed, has realized a total of £1,261.

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the fifteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALLEYNE, OSMOND ST. CLAIR	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ARTHUR, JACKSON DUNBAR	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BRENNAN, E. J.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BULLOCK, G.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CAPTICK, HERBERT	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer
CUSHNIE, S.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
DE PASS, ROBERT E. F.		Royal Navy	Sub-Lieutenant
DE VERTEUIL, EDMUND J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EARLE, EDWARD FRANCIS H.	Jamaica	Middlesex Regiment	2nd Lieutenant
ETIENNE, HUGH TERENCE	St. Lucia	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ERSKINE-LINDOP, C. P.	Bahamas	Royal West Kent Regiment (The Buffs)	2nd Lieutenant
EWEN, WILLIAM JOHN	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Medical Corps	Captain
FAIRBAIRN, DERRICK IAN	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	Flight-Lieutenant
GABRIEL, RALPH	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GOODING, ARTHUR W.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GORE, LEONARD E.	Antigua	Royal Canadian Corps Signals	Signalman
GRANT, W. D. H.	St. Vincent	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GREAVES, WILLIAM G. J.	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HAWTHORN, JAMES L.	Jamaica	Royal Corps Signals	Fitter
LANG, WILLIAM GRAHAM	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LAWRENCE, EDWARD A. H.	St. Vincent	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LECESNE, G. A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LLOYD, IAN ARNOLD	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LOWHAR, GEORGE WILLIAM	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS HAIG	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MEYER, THOMAS H.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
O'REILLY-KING, JULIAN C.	Jamaica	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	Lieutenant
PAIN, T.	Jamaica	Royal Corps of Signals	Signalman
PARKIN, CHARLES ERROL	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RICHARDS, S.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
ROSS, COLIN PATRICK	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ST. BERNARD, JEROME G.	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SAWARD, R.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery	Gunner
SHANNON, HAROLD KEITH	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
THOMAS, ALFRED JOHN	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
TOPPIN, STANTON R.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
VALLIS, CYRIL LEY	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WEBSTER, WILLIAM BURNETT	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Flying-Officer.
WILSON, MRS. DOROTHY ETHEL	Trinidad	Women's Auxiliary Air Force	A.C.W./1

Colonial Post War Problems

Task of Lord Hailey's Committee

IN the House of Commons on July 16th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the composition of the body set up in the Colonial Office under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey; what were its terms of reference; what outside bodies and groups it would work with or consult; and whether such an organization would be asked for its recommendations on Colonial policy and post-war relations, development and future changes. Mr. George Hall stated in his reply that the body referred to was a small committee composed apart from the Chairman, of senior members of the Colonial Office staff. Its purpose was to prepare a statement of the political, administrative, economic and social questions, which were likely to come up for consideration in relation to the Colonies at the end of the war; and to assemble, so far as was practicable, the facts and other material which would be required for the consideration of those questions. The committee would seek the aid of such persons and organizations as might be in a position to supply information of the kind that was required. The committee was primarily a preliminary fact-finding body, and it would be a matter for consideration at a later date whether it should be invited to submit recommendations on policy, post-war relations, development and future changes.

In his speech on Colonial Policy in the House of Lords on July 9th, Lord Moyne described the work of the committee in very similar terms. He added, with reference to the point stressed by Lord Faringdon of the need for a new deal in Colonial policy to meet post-war conditions, that he hoped that the preliminary steps they were taking would, when the time came for decision on post-war Colonial problems, provide the necessary information to enable the Government to give far-sighted direction to Colonial development and to the social improvement which might thus be secured to the population for whose welfare they were trustees.

Locusts in British Honduras

At the end of May the presence was reported from all parts of the Northern Districts of large swarms of flying locusts which had apparently entered the Colony from Yucatan.

The first swarms were seen on May 27th and 28th flying over the Agricultural Station, Corozal, Villa Alfonso, up to Calcutta. On June 3rd and 4th they were observed as far south as Guinea Grass.

A memorandum by Mr. J. F. Ward, Agricultural Officer, was issued on June 17th in a *Gazette Extraordinary* recommending preventive and destructive measures which should be taken against the insects according to their stage of development, whether egg, larva (hopper) or adult (flying locust).

A Royal Governor

The Duke of Windsor's Busy Year

On August 18th His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, K.G., completes his first year of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

Under the stimulus and example of His Royal Highness, the Treasure Islands of the Bahamas are justifying their title. The members of the small community have reason to be proud of their record in war contributions. Not content with presenting H.M. Treasury with the whole of their reserve funds, amounting to a quarter of a million sterling, they have shipped to Britain over £50,000 of scrap metal, £42,000 to various charities and innumerable packages of "bundles for Britain," besides £25,000 to buy fighting aircraft. They have also sent over a dozen boys to the Royal Air Force to fly these craft. A new fund has now been started to provide for these youths and subscriptions are pouring in for "Our Boys' Fund."

Our correspondent adds that there is good reason for the Governor of the Bahamas to be well pleased with his first twelve months of office, and with the impetus given to enterprise of an industrial, commercial and sporting character, to say nothing of legislative measures enacted for the benefit of the Colony.

The Defence Base in Trinidad

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, took part on August 1st in the ceremony of the commissioning of the United States naval base and air station at Chaguaramas Bay, states the Port-of-Spain correspondent of *The Times*.

Representatives of the British Navy, Army officers, and local officials were present, and there was a large gathering of guests. After prayers had been offered, the Governor, who was introduced by the Officer Commanding the Base, referred in a brief speech to the wonderful speed of this development of Anglo-American co-operation. The reading of the commissioning order was followed by the setting of the watch. A reception was held in the evening.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1941

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar for the quota year ending 31st August, 1941, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1940, to August 31st, 1941.

	tons		tons
Barbados...	64,552	British Guiana ...	166,080
Jamaica ...	136,950	British Honduras	366
Trinidad ...	105,469		
Leeward Islands...	51,400	Total ...	533,639
Windward Islands	8,822		

An additional 25,900 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the same period in the form of Fancy Molasses.

The West India Committee

Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee, June 1940 - June 1941

THE Ladies' Committee has pleasure in presenting a report of work done, consignments received and distributed, and other activities undertaken during the year which has elapsed since the presentation of the last report to June 30th, 1940. This deals with War Services carried out on behalf of the Colonies by the Ladies' Committee but does not cover kindred matters dealt with by the Executive of the West India Committee.

Fuller details of separate aspects of the Committee's work have been published from time to time in the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

ROYAL VISIT TO 40, NORFOLK STREET.

The West India Committee was honoured by the visit to its rooms of H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Patron of the Ladies' Committee, when she inspected the War Services Depot on July 26th, 1940. A full account of the royal visit was published in the CIRCULAR of August 8th, 1940. In addition Her Royal Highness was good enough, on the anniversary of the foundation of the Ladies' Committee, to send a message of encouragement and appreciation which was also published in the CIRCULAR and circulated overseas.

VISITS OF GOVERNORS OF WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

During the visits of the Governors of Jamaica, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands to the West India Committee in February, they inspected the work sent over by the Colonies and expressed great appreciation of the services which the Ladies' Committee was rendering to the war effort of the overseas organisations and to the young volunteers from the West Indies now serving in H.M. Forces. Lady Lethem accompanied her husband, the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and her practical interest was much welcomed.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The outstanding feature of the year's activities under review is the steady growth of the work, but owing to difficult travel conditions it has been felt inadvisable to hold many Committee meetings. The Deputy Chairman, Lady Wilson, has kept in constant touch, and the work has benefited by the daily voluntary assistance of members and of other ladies living within easy reach. The Committee would like to pay a tribute here to the thoroughness with which their work has been performed, at times under extremely difficult conditions. Lady Burns, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Arbutnot, in the handling of mail for the young volunteers, and the complex customs arrangements necessary for the re-forwarding of their personal parcels; Mrs. Darby, Lady Evans and Mrs. Morais, in the tasks of unpacking, sorting and repacking for distribution the steady flow of incoming consignments, have given invaluable help. On the clerical side, Miss Rosemary Cator, whose services became available nine months ago, is giving unremitting full-time work. In all these sections help has also been given by: Miss Barron, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Lindemere, Lady Rodwell, Mrs. Rose, Lady Thomson, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Westwood. Other ladies of the Committee who have found themselves fully engaged in local patriotic activities outside London have nevertheless maintained their interest in the West Indies and helped in the work so far as possible.

Constant and valuable assistance from all members of the West India Committee's secretariat and staff has been received, and the Ladies' Committee would like to tender to them their grateful thanks and appreciation. Sincere thanks are due to the West India Committee's landlords, the Law Land Company, Ltd., who have made a substantial contribution to

the war services work by lending, within the same building, convenient rooms where the unpacking, sorting, record and postal work can be carried on. When through enemy action certain parts of the premises were scheduled as dangerous, much courteous help was given by the Company in the necessary moves and in making rapid repairs and re-instatement of that portion of the offices which has been kindly allotted by the West India Committee to the chairman and her staff.

A tribute to the valuable services of Mrs. Hoyle in the initial stages of the Ladies' Committee was paid at a meeting on July 10th. Her place was taken by Miss Longden, a member of the staff of the West India Committee specially appointed to act as personal assistant to the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee.

WAR SERVICES.

The Committee has continued to render to the Colonies services in respect of the purchase and export of the necessary material for the maintenance of their working parties.

As a result of representations made the permit from the Ministry of Supply for the release of the raw material for knitting wool in service colours has been continued and during the year over 6,000 pounds of this wool has been shipped, knitted up and the major proportion already returned for distribution.

In response to requests from overseas, blue, pink and white wool is obtained through the Personal Service League in small quantities for knitting up into garments for children rendered homeless by enemy action. In addition, purchases of pyjama materials, ripple cloth, winceyette, knitting needles and tape measures have been made and sent overseas on orders received from the Colonies.

One of the reasons for the increase in the duties of the Ladies' Committee has been the arrival in this country during the year of large numbers of young men from the West Indian and Atlantic Colonies for enrolment in H.M. Forces. Many services are rendered to these young men by the West India Committee, and the Ladies' Committee undertakes the maintenance of accurate records concerning them for the re-forwarding of their mail and personal parcels sent from overseas. When these are of a dutiable nature, the arrangement by which the West India Committee and its War Services Committee are recognised as an approved organisation whereby the duty-free concessions may be made available to those serving, involves meticulous care in the keeping of these records in view of the detailed customs and postal formalities. The welfare of these men in the Services now entails correspondence and constant interviews, and when they are welcomed at Norfolk Street close personal attention is given to their varied problems and requirements and to the provision of any knitted comforts which they may need. The increasing number visiting the West India Committee is a matter of satisfaction to all concerned. The Committee also endeavours to keep in touch by letter, parcels of comforts, games and extra luxuries, and by personal visits where members reside nearby, with those in hospital and to help them regarding their convalescent leave.

Special emphasis must be laid on the regularity of the contributions from overseas and the fineness of the standard and grading which makes these consignments equal to professional output. It is felt by the Committee that these characteristics reflect the greatest possible credit on the sustained enthusiasm of the workers in the Colonies.

Despite the Battle of the Atlantic it is interesting to record the constant arrival of cases from every Colony in the Caribbean and Atlantic area. The figures shown overleaf of consignments received, set against the insignificant proportion of consignments lost through enemy action, afford some indication of the magnificent efforts of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy to maintain the Atlantic life lines of the Mother Country and ensure the preservation of close links with the Empire.

CONSIGNMENTS NOTIFIED

Total cases or packages	1,332
Lost by enemy action	12

Received	1,320
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This total was made up as follows:—

Red Cross supplies, service comforts and clothing for the relief of civilian distress	907	Cases or packages.
Binoculars	7	Cases or packages.
Tinfoil	52	Cases or sacks.
Honey (1 ton)	28	Cases.
Preserves	186	Cases or cartons.
Gift of rum for Free French Forces	100	Cases.
Gift of rum for Old Boys of Munro College and for the Red Cross	37	Cases.
Waste paper	3	Bales.
Total	1,320	

ANALYSIS OF CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED FROM EACH COLONY

In this analysis, unless otherwise specified, the word CONSIGNMENT will include under the one heading the following contributions:—

Red Cross supplies of every description; knitted comforts for H.M. Forces; clothing for the relief of civilian distress; tinfoil.

BAHAMAS

On an average 32 postal consignments are received regularly each fortnight from the Bahamas Central Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Quality, listing, packing, etc., are always of the highest standard, the varied nature including fine children's clothing and layettes sent by the West Hill Street Branch of the Bahamas Red Cross. Stretchers have also been sent and private donations of underwear and clothing.

Over 1,000 lb. of service wool is knitted up and returned each quarter. Khaki is in particular demand as it is easier for the knitters in the smaller islands who work by oil lamps and candles.

1,458 lb. pineapple jam has been received from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and distributed to the Northern Command, and a number of cases of guava jelly were sent by the desire of the Admiralty, on their arrival at Christmas time, to the Thames River Patrol canteens, to which it was a great luxury.

2,000 lbs. of pineapple jam and guava jelly was received from the Nassau Garden Club, and on the advice of the authorities was divided between five infantry training groups and the minesweepers in the Orkneys.

BARBADOS

Generous consignments of high standard arrive regularly from the Voluntary War Workers Association of Barbados. Twenty cases of warm clothing delivered at the commencement of the "blitz" were most opportune, as was a special contribution of coloured knitted blankets for the Auxiliary Territorial Service, forwarded in response to the Duchess of Northumberland's appeal.

A particularly handsome gift was a large case of old silver received for H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's Salvage Fund. With the kind assistance of a warden of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, articles of considerably more than "salvage" value were sorted out for despatch to the special sale room of the Red Cross. A more detailed account of this was fully reported in the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

A collection of binoculars is being made by Mr. Harold Wright, and two consignments have already been received and handed by the West India Committee to the Ministry of Supply. Three bales of waste paper received from the Volunteer Headquarters at St. Anne's Fort, in response to a broadcast on the Empire wave-length, were delivered to the appropriate authority nearest to the port of arrival.

BRITISH GUIANA

Handsome and generous consignments from the British Guiana Red Cross Appeal Fund continue to arrive and include useful Aertex underwear and khaki shirts complete with marked collar sizes and rubber buttons. The same care and precision in sizing has characterized the numerous gifts of knitted Service comforts, and work is also now in progress for homeless children in wools of lighter colour. It is to be regretted that among the ample supplies of warm clothing sent so regularly three cases (one containing three fur coats) were lost through enemy action.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Well-knitted comforts have been received from British Honduras Red Cross including contributions from the English speaking ladies of Tela, Spanish Honduras. Finely made baby clothes have been sent by Mrs. Kieffer. Overcoats for children and other practical civilian clothing have also figured in these consignments.

JAMAICA

Admirable consignments from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee numbering from 5-10 cases per month arrive with steady regularity. To each of the knitted comforts decorative painted gift cards are always attached and are much appreciated by the recipients. Mention must also be made here of the excellent knitting sent in from Turks Island.

Gifts of guava jelly have been received and distributed to the Jamaica Y.M.C.A. mobile canteens. Magazines and newspapers are included in the contributions and are popular with the young men from Jamaica serving in the forces. The playing cards sent are welcomed by the Red Cross.

A shipment of 1,000 bottles of rum, contributed by Messrs. Myers for the Free French Forces, and a Christmas gift of 37 cases of rum and preserves for the Old Boys of Munro College, are being distributed, in conformity with the regulations, by the West India Committee on behalf of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee.

The patriotic efforts of the Boy Scouts' Association have resulted in a notable collection of binoculars and telescopes, several consignments of which have already been received, and in conjunction with the Overseas Commissioner of the Boy Scouts in London have been sent to the Ministry of Supply.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Antigua.—Regular and useful consignments to which several working parties in the Island contribute are received through the Antigua War Charities Committee, and include recent gifts of binoculars, chess sets, playing cards and games.

Montserrat.—An excellent consignment has been received from the Montserrat Red Cross including carefully made Red Cross supplies, civilian clothing and air raid shelter cushions given by the girls of the secondary school. Another is advised.

St. Kitts and Nevis.—Well made attractively packed consignments are received regularly from St. Kitts War Relief Committee, to which the Girl Guides of Anguilla contribute knitted comforts and baby clothes. Gifts of civilian clothing have been sent by Mrs. Wigley. A knitting party has been set up in Nevis and the necessary materials sent out.

TRINIDAD

The output of hospital supplies and comforts by the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the collection of civilian clothing has been maintained through the year, the consignments received being of notable size and impressively high standard. Among the interesting inclusions for the benefit of the Red Cross have been a silver tray, trinkets, old coins; a collection made by Miss Borman of silver bars, gold and silver objects and coins; a contribution of rare drugs through the courtesy of the Venezuelan Consul; a valuable stamp album from Mr. Waith; and a set of postal centenary stamps from the Portuguese Consul.

Useful consignments destined for the London Scottish, and also for distribution by the West India Committee, have been received from Mrs. Simpson, and cases of knitted comforts and warm clothing from Mrs. Forbes Todd.

A welcome and large contribution of 28 cwt. of honey was presented by the Agricultural Association of Trinidad, and was distributed to the Royal Air Force Comforts Committee and hospitals in the Midlands for the civilian casualties after the severe Coventry raids.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Dominica.—Several consignments have been received including excellently made pyjamas and serviceable sheets from the Dominica Red Cross Charities Committee.

Grenada.—Useful consignments have been received from Grenada Red Cross, and a practical gift of walking-sticks collected by the Girl Guides was welcomed by the C.H.S.S.C.

St. Lucia.—A varied and well planned consignment has been received from the St. Lucia War Comforts Committee, and others are advised en route.

St. Vincent.—Excellent consignments of a high standard have been received from the St. Vincent Red Cross Sewing Group, which has also asked for knitting wool for making children's clothes.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Well made gifts are received at regular intervals from the Virgin Islands, collected by the wife of the Commissioner.

In addition, members of the West India Committee, the staff at Norfolk Street, friends and working parties in England have contributed monetary donations, service comforts, clothing, cigarettes, puzzles, books and magazines, games and playing cards. We are also indebted to the Editor, Mr. W. J. Chappell, for a regular weekly contribution of 12 copies of "Blighty" which is welcomed by the forces.

DISTRIBUTION

It will be recalled by the Committee that in its initial plans for the lines on which distribution should be made, stress was laid on the importance of avoiding all possibilities of overlapping or duplication of supplies by working only through officially approved organizations.

The justification of this policy has been amply revealed by the efficient liaison which it has been possible to build up whereby the generous consignments have been distributed with the minimum of delay to places where the need is greatest. An instance of this is afforded by the immediate despatch of a considerable donation of knitted comforts for the Civil Defence Comforts Committee as soon as its official formation was announced under the Women's Voluntary Services.

The additional cardinal principle laid down by the Committee that all consignments must receive an acknowledgment which must be immediately forwarded to the donors overseas has been faithfully observed, and through local press and letters the Committee has been made aware of the pleasure caused by the receipt of these innumerable letters of appreciation.

ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

Red Cross supplies	Central Hospital Supply Services Committee
Stretchers	Central Hospital Supply Services Committee.
Playing cards	Central Hospital Supply Services Committee.
Rum for medicinal purposes	Central Hospital Supply Services Committee.
Clothing for prisoners of war	Red Cross Prisoners of War Department.
Clothing for civilian internees in enemy occupied territory	Red Cross Civilian Prisoners of War Department.
Nurses uniforms	College of Nursing.
Tinfoil, old gold and silver	H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester's Salvage Fund.

BINOCULARS

Binoculars, telescopes, periscopes Ministry of Supply.

Army Comforts

Khaki knitted comforts	Director Voluntary Organisations, War Office.
Preserves for the Army	Director Voluntary Organisations, War Office.
Knitted blankets, socks and pullovers	Auxiliary Territorial Service (Duchess of Northumberland's Appeal).

Naval Comforts

Naval knitted comforts	Depot for knitted comforts for R.N., the Navy League, R.N. Auxiliary Patrol (Port of London Authority), British Sailors' Society, Merchant Navy Comforts Service, Mission to Seamen. The Admiralty, R.N. War Comforts Committee.
Preserves for the Royal Navy, Minesweepers and Royal Naval Hospitals	
Books for the Royal Navy	Sea War Library.

Air Force Comforts

R.A.F. knitted comforts	R.A.F. Comforts Committee.
Distribution of half-ton honey to R.A.F. Hospitals	R.A.F. Comforts Committee.

Allies

One case of knitted comforts and surgical supplies	War Relief Committee of Norway.
One case of knitted comforts and surgical supplies	War Relief Committee of Czechoslovakia.
One case of knitted comforts and surgical supplies	War Relief Committee of Greece.
Khaki shirts	Welfare Liaison Officer for Czech forces in England (on the advice of the Director Voluntary Organisations).
Small gifts of knitted comforts	Association of Friends of the French Volunteers.
Rum consigned to the Free French Forces	Forces Navales Francaises Libres L'Amiral Musclier.

Civil Defence

Knitted Comforts	Civil Defence Comforts Committee of the W.V.S.
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Relief of Civilian Distress

Men's, women's, and children's clothing, blankets, etc.—	LONDON BOROUGHS OF : Stepney, Hackney, Paddington (2), Bermondsey, Kennington, Hammersmith, Camberwell, Westminster, Fulham, Tottenham, Enfield, Woolwich and Eltham, Shoreditch.
Through the Women's Voluntary Services Overseas Department to:—	

COUNTY CENTRES OF:—

Men's, women's and children's clothing, blankets, etc.	The Midlands, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Southampton, Portsmouth, Liverpool.
Layettees	Salvation Army; Officers' Families Fund; Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Families' Association; London County Council Evacuation Department; Society of Friends War Victims' Relief Committee; Gibraltar and Malta Refugees.
Layettees	Fulmer Chase Maternity Hospital for the Wives of Officers in the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force.
Half-ton honey for civilian casualties after serious Coventry and Midland raids	Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association.
Guava jelly	Women's War Services Bureau (in co-operation with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool's War Fund).
	Y.M.C.A. Mobile Jamaica Canteens and "Jamaica Hut."

WEST INDIANS IN THE FORCES

The following details concerning the volunteers serving with the Forces may be of general interest.

July, 1940	Total number of volunteers of whom	June, 1941.	
60	an exact record is kept	558	
June to		Jan. to	
Dec. 1940.	Those who have called personally at	June, 1941.	
68	the West India Committee	131	
	Those whose names are known but of		
	whom exact details are still being		
	traced	59	
	Killed in action	14	
	Prisoners of war (of whom notification		
	so far has been received)	11	
	Hospital cases dealt with and con-		
	valescent parcels sent	17	
	Women from West Indies serving ..	14	
July, 1940.	Approximate average of letters re-		
5	directed and forwarded per week ..	129	
	Personal parcels re-directed per		
	month:		
Aug. 1940	18	Jan. 1941	87
Sept. "	22	Feb. "	105
Oct. "	20	March "	130
Nov. "	38	April "	41
Dec. "	51	May "	96
		June "	149
		TOTAL	757

Christmas activities have been fully reported in the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and many grateful letters have been received from the recipients of the 250 parcels packed at the depot. Much appreciation has also been expressed for the gift of Burns' Poems so kindly sent to each volunteer at the New Year by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, a Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee.

Initial arrangements for the provision of names of volunteers from the West Indies who, as reported fully in the West India Committee Report, are able to take part in the special programmes arranged for them on the Empire wave lengths, is becoming an increasingly important activity.

Much of the work has of necessity been carried on in circumstances rendered difficult owing to enemy action, but the continued support and the cordial spirit of co-operation so constantly manifested in the letters received from overseas, have been of the greatest encouragement.

From this brief review of the year's work it may, I think, be felt that by facilitating the best and most appropriate distribution of their generous gifts and by caring for the welfare and happiness of their young men and women who have come over to serve, the Ladies' Committee continues to render useful assistance to the war effort of the West Indian and Atlantic Colonies.

MARGOT DAVSON,

Chairman, Ladies' Committee.

June 30th, 1941.

The late Major M. W. Hollis

It will doubtless interest our friends in Trinidad and Tobago, where the late Major M. W. Hollis will be remembered as a visitor on three occasions, to learn that we have been privileged to see a picture, by Lafayette Limited, of the deceased officer in the full dress uniform of The Highland Light Infantry, which his father, Sir Claud Hollis, has presented to the Leathersellers Company, one of the ancient City Guilds. Like his father, Major Hollis was a Citizen and Freeman of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers. The picture has been inscribed as follows:—

"Major Mark William Hollis,
The Highland Light Infantry.
Born 1914. Admitted to the Livery 1935.
Killed in action at Pyramid Hill, Barentu, Eritrea, 29th
January, 1941.
He was recommended for the Victoria Cross."

The following account of the circumstances under which Major Hollis met his death is taken partly from a letter received by Sir Claud from Major F. B. B. Noble, of the Highland Light Infantry, and partly from the War Office report: Major Hollis led a company of his battalion into attack over very hilly and bushy country. It was a long advance, and they suffered from concealed enemy machine-gun posts and artillery fire. He managed, however, eventually to take his objective, a very steep hill. There were many casualties, and he himself sustained extensive wounds to head and chest. As their position was untenable, Major Hollis gave orders to his men to withdraw the remainder of the company. Knowing himself to be mortally wounded, he refused to burden his troops who had volunteered to carry him back. He was buried where he fell beside two of his non-commissioned officers, and after the fall of Barentu a wooden cross was erected over his grave.

Major Noble adds: "May I say how proud the whole Regiment are of the way in which Mark personally and so gallantly led his men against such terrific opposition. It was only when the enemy made a general retirement that we were able to gain the hill that he had himself taken with a few men. He has set a very fine example to all of us. My Commanding Officer has told me to inform you that he has recommended Mark for the Victoria Cross."

Value of Tourists to the Bahamas

A fair indication of the value of the tourist trade to the Bahamas is given, says Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of July 5th, by the fact that in 1940 the total imports exceed visible exports in value by over £1,000,000, or by more than 800 per cent. The actual figures were, imports £1,248,417 and domestic exports £130,973. He adds that despite war conditions, or perhaps to some extent as a result of them, the Bahamas enjoyed a record tourist season during the first four months of 1941, when 18,875 visitors came to the island. This was an increase of 73 per cent. over the figure for the corresponding period in 1940. Of even greater importance to the Colony's prosperity is the increase of 80 per cent. in the number of "stop-over" visitors, 13,215 in 1941 (four months) as against 7,507 in 1940. It was also noteworthy that the number of visitors from Canada during the period increased from 294 to 637. The Development Board's estimate of the cost per capita of attracting "stop-over" visitors to the Colony for the season ended April 30th, was £3 5s. 0d., a figure considerably lower than in pre-war years.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE bes ob field mus hab weed."

* * *

MR. J. A. H. ROSE, of Barbados, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieut. in the Devonshire Regiment.

* * *

MR. CHARLES H. HAYWARD has been appointed by the Admiralty as Port Engineer for Trinidad, with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander (E.), R.N.V.R.

* * *

MRS. EMILY REBECCA PILE, who, we regret to learn, died at Chesham, Bucks, on July 31st, was the widow of Mr. Henry A. Pile, of Barbados. Mrs. Pile was in her 87th year.

* * *

We learn with interest that a former priest of the Diocese of Trinidad, the Rev. T. Wilkinson, Vicar of Bishampton since 1932, has been elected a member of the Worcestershire County Council.

* * *

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT MAURICE STOCKDALE, who was married on July 9th to Miss Xenia Paterson, is the younger son of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale. The ceremony was held in the Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Joseph, Simla, India.

* * *

MRS. LUCY E. E. STOKER, wife of the Rev. C. H. Stoker, Vicar of Brinsop, Herefordshire, died on July 11th, aged 69 years. The Rev. and Mrs. Stoker were married in Trinidad and worked there for some years at Tunapuna and San Juan.

* * *

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death on active service of 2nd-Lieutenant (A) Kenneth G. Grant, R.N.V.R., of Trinidad. Much sympathy will be felt for his parents, the Hon. and Mrs. Fred Frant, of Port-of-Spain, in the great loss they have sustained.

* * *

H.M.S. LADY SOMERS (Commander G. L. Dunbar, R.D., R.N.R.), whose loss was announced by the Admiralty recently, was one of the ships which before the war maintained the Canada-Jamaica service. She was an Auxiliary Fleet vessel of 7,750 tons, and was built in 1928. The entire ship's company was saved.

* * *

GUNNER RAPHAEL STIMPSON ENNEVER, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who was born at Mandeville, Jamaica, gallantly dived into Brixham Harbour, Devon, on July 9th, and rescued a five year old girl from drowning. Gunner Ennever modestly declined to give his name, but the state of his clothing subsequently led to his identification.

* * *

As reported in the CIRCULAR of June 26th on page 156, the question of importing dried bananas on a limited scale is receiving official consideration. Meanwhile it is of interest to note that amongst Prize Court

Sales recently advertised in the London Press were 51 boxes, each 45 lb. net, of French West Indian evaporated bananas.

* * *

THE HON. C. R. JACOB, a champion of the East Indians in British Guiana, was the recipient of a medal and an address at a recent meeting of the Canal 1 Farmers' Association. The address referred to the outstanding services which Mr. Jacob had rendered during the seven years he had served as a Commissioner of the Canal Polder Authority.

* * *

THE total amount of gold produced in British Guiana from 1884 to the end of 1939 amounts to 2,956,924 ounces, valued at \$53,744,083. Mr. F. Ray H. Green, the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, states in his annual report for 1939, which has recently been issued, that about nine-tenths of the above amount was produced by simple hand methods.

* * *

MR. GREEN also reports that diamonds were discovered in British Guiana in 1890 but, although of first rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916. In 1923 production reached its peak with an output of 214,474 carats valued at \$4,958,467. Owing to decline in prices and increased activity in the gold industry production fell steadily to 33,390 carats of the value of \$425,386 in 1939. The total output between 1901 and the end of 1939 was 2,168,324 carats, valued at \$39,111,264. As in the case of gold practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple hand methods.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was Sir Kenneth Poyser, who was appointed last month to be Legal Adviser in the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office in succession to Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, Governor-designate of Barbados. Another visitor was Sir Claud Hollis, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1930 to 1936.

* * *

THE Colonial War Risks Insurance (Guarantees) Bill received the Royal Assent on July 29th. The purpose of this measure is, as recorded in our last issue, to enable the Government to guarantee schemes of insurance of commodities against war risks in Colonial dependencies which are unable to undertake the institution of schemes without such assistance.

* * *

THE following letter, recently received at the offices of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, was read, it is reported, with some astonishment, until the postscript was reached:—

"Dear Sir,—We enclose cheque for £6 10s. towards your fund, which we have earned by the sale of our children. Perhaps other parents are doing the same thing. With all good wishes from Jack and Jess. P.S.—We spaniels are evidently as popular as ever."

Cornmeal Production in Jamaica

In connexion with local food production, it is noteworthy, writes Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, June 28th) that the government-owned cornmeal mill not only can now produce enough of this food, made from maize grown in Jamaica, to serve the entire domestic demand, but also has accumulated such heavy stocks that the Food Controller has issued an order, effective as from June 16th, providing that 10 per cent. of the material used to make bread, except that made of whole-wheat flour, which is in small demand, must consist of cornmeal.

This regulation is enforced by requiring every baker buying nine units of baking flour to buy one unit of cornmeal at the same time and by forbidding the baking of bread for sale, except brown or whole-wheat bread, unless it is composed of these ingredients in the proportions stated. There will, of course, be an ensuing reduction in flour imports; those of cornmeal were prohibited some time ago. A publicity campaign is under way to popularize the use of cornmeal, the retail price of which has been reduced from 2½d. to 1¾d. per pound, and £21,000 has been voted for the extension of the local mill.

The imposition of excess profits taxes is under consideration.

Our Illustrations

Mr. Churchill is shown in characteristic moods in the three photographs reproduced opposite page 182 in this issue. In the lower photograph he is seen (still hard at work) in what is known as "the P.M.'s train." It was prepared in the early days of the war for the King and Queen but, as they now travel mostly by car, it was allotted by them to the Prime Minister for his almost exclusive use. Our series of cartoons, reproduced from some of the leading English newspapers, is continued on the second page of illustrations.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

BANCROFT, O. L. (Magistrate, Bahamas), Attorney-General, British Honduras.

HARCOURT, F. G., M.B.E. (Curator and Agricultural Superintendent, Dominica), Assistant Administrator, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

HUNTER, E. H. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Nyasaland.

INNIS, B. de L. (Agricultural Superintendent, Gold Coast), Assistant Botanist, British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, Barbados.

BARBADOS and British Guiana currency notes have been made legal tender in Trinidad and Tobago by Ordinance No. 4, of 1941, which was passed by the Legislative Council on May 23rd.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Commons

Detentions in Jamaica

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies stated, on July 16th, in reply to Mr. Davis Adams, that on the information available in the Colonial Office, the number of British subjects of alien or enemy origin who had been detained by the Governor of Jamaica since the war was twelve; none of these persons had yet been released but a report from the Governor on his review of these cases had been received, and the Secretary of State was communicating with him on the subject.

Detention of Mr. Bustamante

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in a written reply, dated July 31st, to a question asked by Mr. David Adams, stated that he was aware that the Governor of Jamaica had made use of the services of the trade union leader, Alexander Bustamante, during his internment to induce discontented workers to remain at work and strikers to return to work, thereby maintaining peace and good order in the island. As to whether, in view of these services, he would consider with the Governor the release of Bustamante, he replied that the Governor, in reporting the matter, was unable to recommend the release of Bustamante at the present time, but he had undertaken to keep the case constantly under review.

Jamaica Imperial Association and Recruiting

On July 30th Mr. Sorensen asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give the House full information as to the Jamaica Imperial Association; why a private group of persons had been authorized to recruit for the services and civilian war work; and why work of this character was not undertaken by the Government. Mr. Whiteley, Comptroller of the Household, who replied stated that the Jamaica Imperial Association was founded in December, 1917, and comprised members of the commercial and planting community of the island. Among its objects was the consideration and promotion of all matters affecting the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica. The Secretary of State was not aware that this or any other group of private persons had been authorized to recruit for the services and for civilian war work. The Governor would, however, be asked for a report on the matter.

Sir Leonard Lyle enquired whether there was any harm in voluntary associations aiding the war effort.

[The *Daily Gleaner*, of June 7th, contained an advertisement of the Jamaica Imperial Association Recruiting Committee, signed by Major Nathan, chairman, and by Sir Charlton Harrison, Mr. W. J. Masterton, and Mr. R. F. Williams, members of that Committee, appealing for recruits from Jamaica for the Royal Air Force, the technical branches of the Army and mechanics for making munitions in England. In this advertisement it was stated that the committee had been recognized by the Government and authorized to organize recruiting.—Ed., W.I.C.C.]

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Trinidad's Financial Secretary—Electoral Commission in British Guiana

Drought causes Increase of Cotton in Barbados



BARBADOS

EFFECTS of the Dry Weather. In his monthly notes on the work of the Department of Science and Agriculture, Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director, states that during May the weather continued dry, and that many acres of ratoon canes would evidently have to be abandoned unless there were good rains in the near future. Dr. Saint also anticipated that a much larger acreage of cotton would be planted this year owing to the difficulty in establishing ratoon cane in the dry areas.

Sugar Crop. In Dr. Saint's notes for April, written before two of the factories had finished working, he estimated the sugar crop at the equivalent of 100,900 tons. When his May notes were written he said that reaping operations were finished and although the final figures had not been received by the Department the crop was estimated at 100,000 tons, made up as follows: Vacuum pan sugar 71,350, Muscovado 3,360, fancy molasses (quoted at 330 wine gallons per ton of sugar) 25,290.

BRITISH GUIANA

Constitutional Changes. The Governor has appointed a Commission to inquire into the qualifications of electors and members of the Legislative Council of the Colony and to consider whether any alteration of the boundaries of the electoral districts as at present defined is desirable. The Commission comprises Mr. W. J. Gilchrist, chairman and twenty-two other members. The inquiry will be made in public.

Mr. Harrie E. Belgrave, Deputy Town Clerk, has been appointed Town Clerk to the Georgetown Municipality with effect as from July 1st. Mr. Belgrave, who has given forty-eight years faithful service to the Town Council, was selected for appointment by a unanimous vote.

Shooting Affrays. There has been, wrote our honorary correspondent, another instance of the treacherous shooting from ambush of members of the European staffs on the sugar estates. On May 15th Mr. A. C. Ashbee, manager of Pln. Albion, while riding round the estate, was shot from a nearby patch of bush. Happily, he was only wounded in the left forearm. In this connexion there may be recalled the cases of Mr. W. T. Swingler, who was fatally shot from outside when sitting at dinner, and of Mr. G. Wilkie on the same estate who was wounded like Mr. Ashbee when going about his duties.

JAMAICA

Export Trade. The value of island produce and specie exported during April represents £410,604 as compared with £250,949 for the corresponding month in 1940.

Tourist Trade. Much concern has been expressed over the serious effect which the war has produced on

the tourist trade of Jamaica. It is therefore encouraging to note that a report issued by Mr. Arner, manager in Jamaica of Pan American Airways, which compares the figures of arrivals and departures for the months of January, February, March and April of 1940 with the corresponding months of 1941, shows increases of 11, 21½ and 25½ per cent. for the first three months, although the figures for April do not compare so favourably.

Mrs. Blanche Cowper, widow of Mr. William Cowper, M.B.E., who was formerly headmaster of Wolmer's Boys School and of Jamaica College, died on June 4th. One of her daughters, Miss Mary Cowper, is now headmistress of St. Michael's School for Girls, Barbados.

ST. VINCENT

Population. The annual report of the Registrar-General on the vital statistics of the Colony shows that the total population at December 31st, 1940, was 61,421 compared with 59,683 a year previously. The excess of births over deaths accounted for 1,540 of the increase.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Administrative Reorganization. It has been officially announced that reorganization of the Colonial Secretariat and Treasury has been decided upon in consequence of which the Hon. Errol dos Santos, who is the present Treasurer, will be added to the staff of the Secretariat as Financial Secretary. The post of Treasurer will be abolished, and that of Accountant-General substituted. The latter post will be filled by Mr. R. B. Skinner, the Deputy Treasurer.

The late Sir George Huggins. In accordance with his wishes, the body of the late Sir George Huggins was cremated, and the ashes buried in Philadelphia on June 9th. Simultaneously a funeral service, conducted by the Dean, the Very Reverend E. J. Holt, was held in Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain.

The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that flags on almost every place of business in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando were flown at half-mast in respect to the memory of Sir George, whose death had come as a great shock to the whole commercial community.

Rent Restriction. While the existing Rent Restriction Ordinances have served a useful purpose in the past, they have, it is officially stated, proved inadequate to meet the present conditions. A Bill has accordingly been published of an Ordinance to restrict increases of the rents of certain premises, and the recovery of possession of such premises during the present emergency and for one year hereafter.

Cost of Living. The general increase in a working-class family's budget expenditure at May 31st last is reported as 41 per cent. over the level of 1935, as compared with 37 per cent. at April 30th of 1941.

Round the Markets

August 5th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	July 21st.	August 5th.		
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ "	4/11.8
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	17.05		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	
2½	Consols (yield £3 4s. 3d. per cent.)	81½	81½
3½	War Loan	105	105½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	24/6	25/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/6	43/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/-	41/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	6d.	9d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/4d.	3/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	41½	45½nd.
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/-	14/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	8/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½	3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7.9	8/9

PRODUCE.

Honey. Empire descriptions are unchanged at the controlled price of 65/- per cwt., c.i.f.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* There is a short supply of both Handpressed and Distilled, and offers are wanted by the market. *Lime Juice.* There is only a very limited inquiry for Concentrated; there is no quotation for Raw.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter continue in scarce supply and offers are wanted.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* has been quiet with sellers at 165/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom for August-September shipment. The spot value is about 2/- per lb. ex store. The spot quotations of *Ginger* are unchanged at 165/- to 200/- for small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. Supplies are very scarce. The market for *Nutmegs* continues quiet but firm. West India defectives are unchanged at 1/2; sound unassorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* continues firm but quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

MARRIAGE

The charge for the announcement of Births, Marriages and Deaths is 5/- for 3 lines and 1/6 for each additional line. Cheques, Postal Orders, etc., should be made payable to THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, and crossed Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

WESTWOOD—MURRANT.—The marriage arranged between Captain Neville Westwood, Royal Artillery, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Westwood, of Usine Ste. Madeleine, Trinidad, and Joyce, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Murrant, of Little End, Nazeing, Essex, took place on August 2nd, at Nazeing Church.

Company Reports & Meetings

The Demerara Mutual

In their report for 1940, the directors of the Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. state that during the year 590 policies were issued for \$650,459 with an annual premium income of \$35,512. At the end of the year, 4,922 policies were in force, and the total assurances amounted to \$7,152,312.

Through death, 54 policies were written off during the year, and 57 endowments became payable. The claims paid by the Society since its inception total \$5,060,057. The yield on the assurance fund for 1940 was 5.05 per cent.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

The profit for the year 1940, after providing £265,608 for depreciation, amounted to £89,176, which, added to the balance brought forward of £34,557, makes a total of £123,733.

The dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares, at 8 per cent. per annum for the year ended December 31st, 1940, absorbed £21,420, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £102,313.

The directors recommend that a dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax at 6s. 1½d. in the £, be paid on the ordinary shares, absorbing £78,047, leaving a balance of £24,266 to be carried forward.

Following the procedure adopted in common with other oil companies, at the request of the Government, no figures of crude oil production and refinery throughput are given in the report. It can be stated, however, that the position in respect of both crude production and refinery throughput was satisfactory.

Geological exploration work, state the directors, was continued in one new area, but on a reduced scale to that of previous years. In the Cedros area all drilling has ceased and most of the area held under Crown and private leases has been surrendered.

The test drilling done by Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. during the year comprised the completion of a third deep test well, which proved to be unsuccessful.

The new distillation unit which was completed in March operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

The policy of providing improved accommodation, particularly for local staff and labour, has been actively pursued.

SUGAR exports from Java during the crop year ended March 31st, 1941, totalled 837,342 long tons, against 1,214,125 tons in the preceding season, a decrease of 376,783 tons, or about 31 per cent. according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. The 1940-41 shipments were the smallest since 1902-03 when the total was 832,843 tons. Due to the decline in shipments, the carry-over in Java on April 1st amounted to 628,703 long tons against 238,176 tons on the same date last year, an increase of 390,527 tons. Sugar production during the past season totalled 1,579,697 long tons. For 1941, a crop of 1,722,350 tons has been decreed by the local government.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Leadership in Colonial Policy

AMID the ever-changing circumstances and problems engendered by the war, it is hard for anyone to forecast with certainty what the post-war position of the products of the Colonies will be. It is not to be expected that the end of hostilities will suddenly either restore a *status quo* or introduce a new era of prosperity devoid of difficulties or intricate problems and, in the interval many complexities, yet unforeseen, may arise to obscure the outlook still further. Nevertheless some tendencies are beginning to be apparent and recent pronouncements by the Secretary of State for the Colonies have thrown light on the general lines of policy which His Majesty's Government intend to follow in dealing with the vital economic questions involved.

Last month it was announced that a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Hailey, had been set up "to prepare the ground for the decisions which will be needed to plan Colonial economics under the new conditions after the war," and the Secretary of State, on August 6th, reviewed the whole subject in the course of a debate, referred to elsewhere in greater detail in this issue of the *Circular*, which must rank among the most important of those in which Colonial welfare and development have been discussed during recent years.

The problems of poverty in the Colonies arising from the low prices of primary products, and the methods by which prices could best be improved, were accepted by him as vital points for the consideration of the new Committee. Lord Moyne stressed that leadership and financial aid were required, for it was not enough to give the Colonies peace and then leave them to work out their own arduous path to prosperity. He alluded to the fact that the old free market, already threatened before the war by the growth of quota and barter arrangements, had since the war began practically ceased to exist. Emergency arrangements had been made to meet the immediate situation. As to the post-war period, the declared aim of His Majesty's Government and of the Government of the United States implied both reasonable prices for primary products and a wide international exchange of goods, but it would not be possible to build up again overnight an international price structure even if, under the new conditions, that by itself were sufficient to secure their aim. Many difficulties would have to be overcome first. Poverty, moreover, could not be dealt with merely by attention to exports, and it would be remembered that

the price of primary products was not a Colonial question only. Many such products were subject to world prices and there were few of which the Colonies produced more than a small proportion of the world's supplies. The Secretary of State emphasised that the Government would do their utmost to ensure that the producers were able to deal on equal terms with those who bought their products—a statement which indicates a welcome further departure from the so-called traditional Colonial policy of former days, which held that the Government's mission was to hold the ring while the Colonies developed themselves.

That, increasingly, Colonial affairs are being raised in both Houses of Parliament will be a cause for satisfaction in the West Indies, where the problems of the primary producer are the problems of the Colonies themselves, and agriculture is the basis of their whole economic life. For one thing many misapprehensions regarding the Colonies are cleared up during such debates and public opinion will gradually become better informed. An example of this was provided when Lord Moyne pointed out to Lord Faringdon that the figures of cultivated land and of land which had not been cultivated in British Guiana were very misleading if it were not understood that much of the difficulty in that Colony had arisen from its infertility beyond the coastal area.

In the West Indies there are many important products—bananas, cocoa, citrus, petroleum and sugar—but the cultivation of the sugar cane concerns directly or indirectly the largest part of the population. The well-being of those Colonies therefore depends to an important degree upon the prosperity of sugar, and for over half a century, with the exception of the period of the last war, sugar has been a depressed industry, and the free world market price, upon which the value of the community was based, ruled, almost invariably well below the cost of efficient production. Plantation owners mortgaged the future to provide for the present and, when moderate margins were secured, "ploughed them back" into field and factory to maintain production. Thus, it is not surprising that the development of welfare schemes on a substantial scale proved impossible of accomplishment though, within the limit of available means, much has been done to improve conditions, particularly during the past decade.

If, after the war, stability of price and security of market for all tropical agricultural products can be secured, then indeed the West Indies can look forward to a happier period.

From a Londoner's Notebook

ONE of the outstanding broadcast speakers discovered by the war is Her Majesty the Queen.

Her recent address of thanks, spoken on behalf of the women of England to the women of America, was perfect of its kind. No Cabinet Minister had any hand in it, or needed to have; Her Majesty has a genius of her own for the right word and the right thought. But the full significance of some of her simple phrases may not be comprehended by her audience across the ocean as it is by her people at home. "If you could see our women as I have seen them"—"as I go among them"—the implication of such words is literally true. The Queen goes everywhere among the people and sees everything, but she goes especially where the enemy's cruellest blows are delivered, and she sees above all the troubles of the humble. If the people of these islands have stood up to their ordeal with a steady courage that has won the admiration of the world, it is largely because they have always been sustained by the instant sympathy of the Throne.

* * *

The meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in the Atlantic was one of the best-kept secrets of the war, although in fact it developed out of an invitation sent by the President as long as six months ago. The Eight Points Declaration, and the thorough-going proposals for collaboration with Soviet Russia, have met with such unanimous applause here that it is not thought necessary to recall Parliament from its holiday to discuss them. The Declaration contains nothing that is actually new; most of its substance is to be found in a speech delivered by Mr. Eden at the beginning of the month. What is vitally important is the formal association of the President of the United States with the war aims of the Allies, implying as it does that, whether the Republic becomes a belligerent or no, she will participate in the Peace Conference—where no Power could be more welcome—and will share the responsibility for the re-settlement of the world.

* * *

The Eight Points are, of course, bound to recall the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, and, like the earlier document, have their highest value in their possible effect on the German people. To these they hold out a generous promise, coupled with a stern condition. On the one hand it is frankly stated that the Allies and the United States must draw the teeth of the wild beast that has twice run amok in the world, insisting on the complete disarmament of the aggressor Powers before the larger aim of general disarmament can be approached. On the other hand they disclaim any desire for their own aggrandizement, and pledge themselves to assist the economic recovery of victors and vanquished alike, by a co-operative policy that will secure for them all access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world. Thus the Germans are told plainly that they may have the means of prosperity at the cost of the sacrifice of militarist pride. Sooner or later, we all hope, they must realize that what is offered

is offered to them all, while the renunciation demanded is demanded only of their warlords. Until they do realize it, and act on the realization, the military power of the Allies, aided by the industrial power of the United States, will continue to drive home the lesson with ever-increasing weight of impact.

* * *

There is good reason to believe that the Anglo-American Declaration has forestalled another peace offensive by the Axis. Hitler's hopes of destroying the Russian armies before winter are manifestly fading in face of the heroic defence of the roads to Leningrad and Moscow. On the other hand his latest drive to the Black Sea must be acknowledged to be making substantial gains, and if Marshal Budenny is compelled to fall back behind the Dnieper it is very probable that the Germans will proclaim a puppet state of the Western Ukraine, such as was set up after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and then announce that the New Order was complete. They would announce that the United States of Europe had come into being under German leadership, suggest that the United States and the British Empire had better acquiesce in the *fait accompli*, and leave them to think it over through the winter.

* * *

Another step to the formulation of this New Order is taken by what looks like the final humiliation of Vichy France. Marshal Petain's abject broadcast announces the complete paraphernalia of the totalitarian state—the summoning of Parliament to vote its own abolition, the dissolution of all parties except one only, the insignificant so-called Legion, of which the average Frenchman has never heard, and the doubled police force, which is evidently to be a Gestapo, the breaking up of the trade unions and the persecution of the Jews. The new France projected will be almost an exact replica of Fascist Italy, with Petain as figure-head corresponding to the King, Darlan corresponding to Mussolini, and Hitler occupying the same position as overlord of both countries. There is one difference; the spirit of France, after 150 years of liberty, is something far more vital than that of Italy, and there are many signs that indignation against their craven leaders is rising high in the breasts of Frenchmen. Indeed, the new powers claimed by Darlan are probably a symptom of Vichy's fear of the volcano on which it is poised. There may be many stirrings of the spirit of freedom in many parts of Europe as the third war winter runs its course; and in France most of all. Meanwhile we have to be prepared for the first-fruits of the new submission, which may be a German irruption on a large scale into French Africa, with its key port of Dakar.

Visit of West Indian Journalists

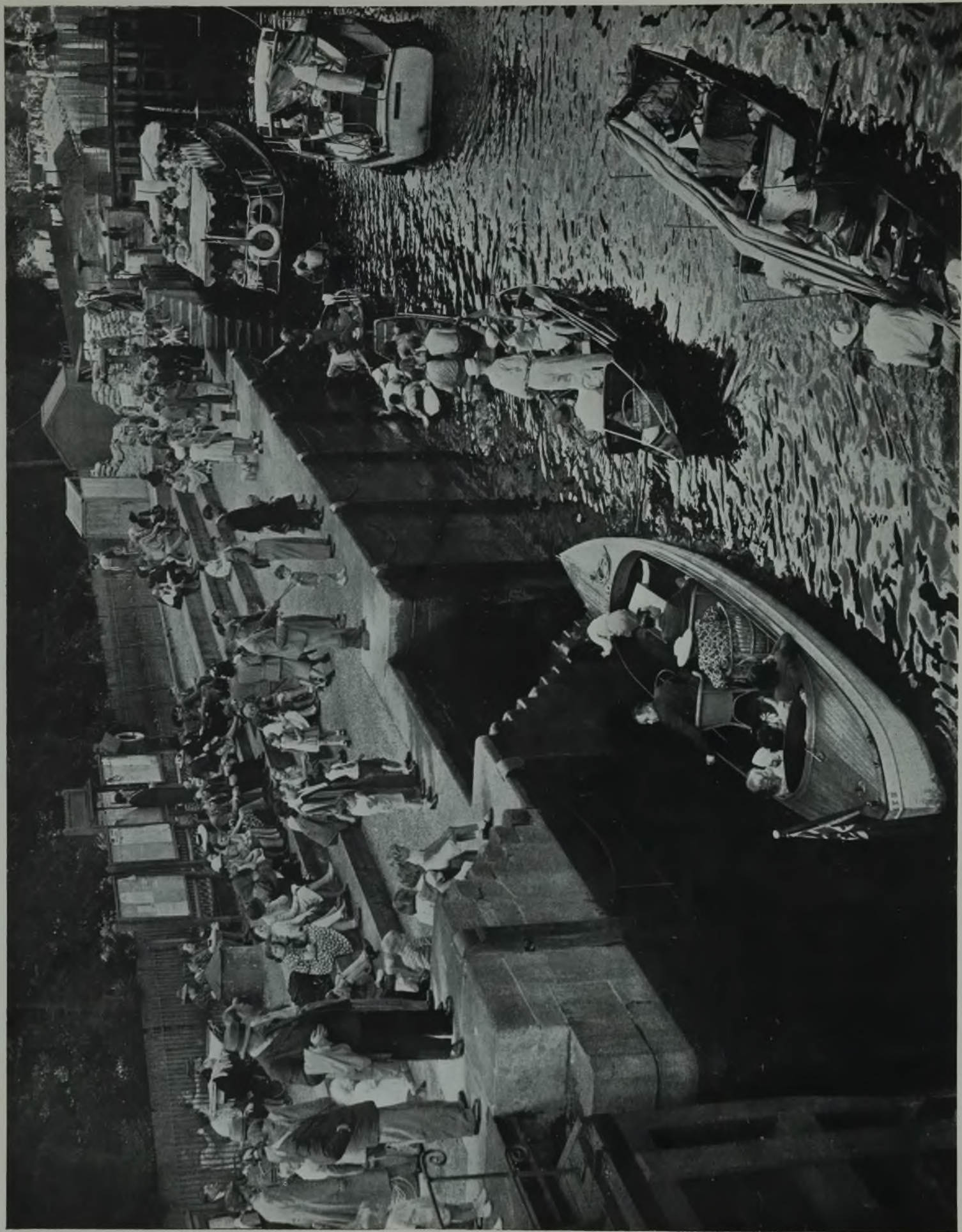
As we go to press we learn that the British Council has invited twelve journalists from the British West Indies to make a tour of Great Britain. They are expected to arrive next month.



MASS PRODUCTION

ASSEMBLING THE COVENANTER, BRITAIN'S NEW "ARMOURED GREYHOUND"

[See page 200



AN AFTERNOON OFF DUTY

WORKERS ENJOY A BRIEF RESPIRE AT BOULTER'S LOCK ON THE THAMES

The West Indies and the War

The "Jamaica" Blenheim Squadron

AS reported in the CIRCULAR of June 12th, a squadron of Blenheim bombers signalises in its name, the "Jamaica" Squadron, the first fund started in the British Empire for the purchase of aircraft for the Royal Air Force. We are glad to be able to give here the distinguished record of this squadron. That of the "Trinidad" Squadron will appear in our next issue.

This bomber squadron did great and varied work in the last war. Not only did it operate as a fighter-reconnaissance unit but it was also actively engaged in bombing and photographic duties. Among the latter tasks was that of photographing the Piave front, and in one single day the whole Corps front was covered. The photographic section of the squadron, working throughout the night, made five thousand prints! In the final assault after the crossing of the Piave, it was engaged to the full extent of its energies on low-flying attacks with bomb and machine-gun.

Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed by the squadron in five months; another seven were driven down out of control. Altogether it dropped a total of 5½ tons of bombs on aerodromes, troops, bridges, ammunition dumps and other targets. Sixty long reconnaissance flights and sixty-four offensive patrols were successfully carried out by its pilots. Disbanded in 1919 it was re-formed in 1936 as a bomber squadron.

SUCCESSES ACHIEVED

In September, 1939, the squadron was sent to France and returned to England in May, 1940. Later in the year it did excellent work in the nightly bombing attacks on the "invasion ports." One of their most determined attacks was against the Norwegian air base at Stavanger. It was carried out in daylight and in the face of strong opposition from both anti-aircraft batteries and enemy fighters.

Unfavourable flying weather had given Stavanger several days respite from air attacks, but a formation from the "Jamaica" squadron at the end of April, 1941, made the first of a new series of raids which was to reduce the air base to temporary incompetence.

The British raiders, nearing their objective in the early evening, found a cloudless sky and, on orders from their leader, broke formation and split up to make individual attacks on the target. Much of the damage caused by previous raids had been repaired, and the base was again being used by large numbers of aircraft dispersed round the sides of the aerodrome and half concealed in adjoining fields.

Fire from the ground was intense as one after another the Blenheims attacked with high explosives and incendiary bombs, causing havoc on the aerodrome and among the stationary aircraft. With no cloud in which to take cover our bombers had to fight their separate ways out against anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighters. A series of running combats ensued. One of the Blenheims simultaneously engaged by four Me.110's,

was hit, but the pilot by skilful manœuvring was able to get away. When another of our aircraft was attacked by an Me.109 a short burst from the gunner sent it spinning headlong into the sea.

One of "Jamaica's" pilots, who was originally a private in the London Regiment, led a gallant attack early in September, 1939, before the squadron went to France against an enemy cruiser. In face of heavy gunfire and under extremely bad weather conditions he pressed home a successful attack.

The same pilot further distinguished himself while leading a formation over the North Sea. He was attacked *en route* by enemy fighters and by skilful leadership and clever tactics he brought his formation safely through an engagement. The enemy fighters, two of them seriously damaged and a third shot down in flames, were forced to abandon the attack. The leader of the Blenheims, in spite of the loss of one of his aircraft and a second forced to return to its base, continued his flight for a further one hundred and thirty miles to his objective.

DECORATIONS WON

The "Jamaica" squadron already numbers among its members six D.F.C.'s and one Bar, one A.F.C. and four D.F.M.'s.

Two of the D.F.M.'s were won by two sergeants—one a pilot and the other an observer—for exploits of outstanding merit. The sergeant-pilot was operating in an attack on a target in one of the occupied French ports. During the attack he was severely wounded by anti-aircraft fire and throughout the remainder of the flight was unable to use his left arm. His observer then took the pilot's seat in order to apply an improvised tourniquet. During this operation he also controlled the aircraft and under great difficulties undoubtedly saved the pilot's life. Again changing places the pilot returned to the controls and, although he collapsed several times on the way back, he succeeded in bringing his aircraft safely to a home station.

The other sergeant won his decoration on the Belgian frontier while the squadron was operating in France. He was air observer of an aircraft of a formation of nine aircraft detailed to carry out a dive-bombing attack on a convoy of advancing enemy ground forces. After bombing, the aircraft became engaged in a running fight with four enemy fighters during which the air gunner was severely wounded. The sergeant-observer immediately crawled through the fuselage, which necessitated removing his flying clothing and parachute, thereby sacrificing a chance of escape if compelled to abandon his aircraft. He succeeded in extricating the wounded air gunner from his cockpit, proceeded to operate the rear gun, and forced the enemy to break off the attack. Subsequently he attended to his wounded comrade and then returned to his own cockpit and assisted in the navigation of the aircraft. His prompt action no doubt saved the aircraft from being

shot down.

The typical fighting spirit of the "Jamaica" squadron was demonstrated by another of the squadron's members—a pilot officer operating from England. Mortally wounded while over his target he had to get his observer, who was wounded in the leg, to take over the controls. Back over his base the pilot rallied and again took control. Making a safe landing, he taxied up to the waiting ambulance, was carried out and died a few hours later.

How an operation, which might otherwise have ended in complete failure, was successfully pressed home, is told of an A.F.C. member of the "Jamaica" squadron.

In the face of extremely heavy enemy opposition he led a determined and successful assault against severe odds. His leading formation was hotly attacked by nine Me. 109's and four Me. 110's, and the remaining two sections were simultaneously engaged by a superior number of Me. 110's. An operation of great moment was thus brought to a successful conclusion—failure turned to victory—by dogged courage and brilliant leadership.

The Daily Gleaner may well be proud of the record of the squadron which carries the name of "Jamaica"; proud, too, of the success of its efforts in providing the famous aircraft with which the squadron is equipped.

BAHAMAS

A gift of 400 gallons of Honey has been offered by the War Materials Committee of the Bahamas, and has been accepted by the Ministry of Food.

A Bimini Canteen.—The Bahamas Red Cross has sent £250 collected by the inhabitants of Bimini for the purchase of a mobile canteen. The contributors ask that it be named "Bimini, Bahamas."

BARBADOS

The Voluntary War Workers' Association has recently sent, through the West India Committee, £15 for the Women's Voluntary Services, and £110 10s. for the Spitfire Fund. Of the latter sum, £100 was a personal donation from "Barbados W.A.R."

Gift of £5,000. Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has telegraphed to the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society expressing the grateful thanks of His Majesty's Government for their further generous gift of £5,000 for war purposes.

BRITISH GUIANA

£5,500 for Aircraft. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has cabled to the Governor that His Majesty's Government warmly acknowledge the further generous gift of £5,500 from the people of British Guiana towards the cost of bomber and fighter planes.

JAMAICA

The Defence Bases leased to the United States are in an advanced stage of construction. At Fort Simonds Military Reservation the first phase of clearing, grading and construction work is nearing completion. This fort, which will be used as an army and air base, will support the naval base which United States naval engineers are building at Galleon Harbour, Portland

Bight. Thorough precautions have been taken against disease. A large labour battalion has been working upon the general improvement of sanitation and measures to reduce the risk of malaria. Subsidiary railway lines have been constructed to solve transport difficulties in connection with the haulage of building materials and equipment.

Speed the Tanks Fund. This fund, which was opened last month, stands at approximately £1,400. Over £520 was contributed by a few firms before even a general appeal was made.

MONTSERAT

Sale of Scrap Iron. £500 for general war purposes has been received from Montserrat. The sum was raised by the sale in Canada of scrap iron collected on the island.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Gifts and Loans of over \$9,000,000. A statement issued by the Colonial Office on August 5th shows that at that date the total of the gifts and loans made by the Colony for war purposes amounted to over \$9,000,000, made up as follows:—

From the Colony's reserves, the Government has given \$2,500,000 and lent \$2,500,000 free of interest to His Majesty's Government.

Voluntary contributions to war funds by the people of Trinidad and Tobago have reached \$1,000,000. Of this sum \$634,266 has been devoted to buying aircraft; \$244,489 has gone to the Red Cross; \$146,973, collected by the Win the War Association, has been allocated to such purposes as the provision of mobile canteens, air raid relief, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and St. Dunstan's; \$17,091 has been given to a Seamen's Fund for West Indian sailors and their dependents suffering from enemy action; and \$3,355 has been collected for a Navy Fund by a grateful survivor of the *Simon Bolivar*.

Over \$3,000,000 has been subscribed to the Colony's War Loan which was issued on June 5th.

R.A.F. Hut Fund. In response to an urgent appeal received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Win the War Association has, writes the *Trinidad Guardian*, decided to open a fund to assist the Y.M.C.A. in providing huts at Air Force camps. Lord Moyne stated that a hut cost £2,500 to build and £500 to equip. In launching the appeal the Association expressed the hope that it would not be long before the boys would be amusing themselves in a "Trinidad" hut after knocking out the Luftwaffe in "Trinidad" planes flown on Trinidad gasolene and perhaps by Trinidad boys.

Appeal for Chess Sets

An earnest appeal for chess sets is made by the Comforts-Collections Department of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization. There is, it is stated, a considerable demand for them, which is far from being satisfied, from hospitals and convalescent homes. The address of the department, to which gifts should be sent, is 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Colonial Economic Policy

Help to make Better Use of Resources

ANOTHER very important debate on Colonial Policy—the second within one month—was held in the House of Lords on August 6th. In the debate of July 9th, Lord Moyne reviewed the wider aspects of policy against the background of wartime finance and economics.* The more recent debate was based on the question of colonial poverty in relation to low prices of primary products.

The debate was opened by Lord Noel-Buxton, who said that he welcomed the announcement by the Secretary of State of the appointment of Lord Hailey's Committee to prepare the ground for decisions on planning of Colonial economics after the war.† He wanted specially to urge that the committee should be authorized to attend to one aspect of economic conditions—namely, the extreme poverty which arose from low prices received by the producer. The great disparity in many cases of the prices received by the producer and that paid by the consumer suggested inquiry into the possibility of improving the position of the producer by better methods of processing. There might be cases where this could be done in the country of origin instead of concentrating processing in the United Kingdom. There was also the question of marketing organisation which had become a great feature of Dominion agriculture.

LORD HAILEY'S VIEWS

Lord Hailey, who followed, agreed that there were urgent and insistent questions of poverty in the Colonial Empire. Poverty, however, was not universal. In some areas of Africa the standards of living were relatively high. But there were parts where disease was rife and the people were living in a state of semi-starvation. It must not be assumed that this was connected entirely with the prices of exportable goods, and the whole question went far beyond any issue of raising the prices. After discussing possible methods of levelling the incidence of periods of depression by valorisation or by international control of production, Lord Hailey said that, undoubtedly, much could be done by endeavouring to establish some kind of economic balance within the larger colonial units by encouraging secondary industries, a question which had been largely neglected. Secondly, much could be done by the improvement of purely imperial trade, by giving people better communication, by extending means of marketing and by better means of building up credit facilities which help the small trader to establish his business. He agreed with Lord Noel-Buxton that the situation could be improved by the promotion of processing, but most of all he considered by a betterment of subsistence production. Colonial economics should be a study not of wealth but of welfare—in the promotion of welfare, better nutrition, better health, better housing and better

education were all factors just as important as the provision of greater opportunities for obtaining consumable goods. Therefore our attention must in the first place be concentrated on the improvement of all means of subsistence production.

MINOR CROPS: BRITISH GUIANA AND JAMAICA

Lord Faringdon said it was evident that all our Colonies were far too dependent on the export market. As the result of the war, some export crops had ceased to be marketable, and Governments had been compelled to undertake and to encourage production for home consumption. But far more strenuous and far-reaching measures were required. Referring to British Guiana, he said that he was afraid that conditions there were no credit to British rule. Out of an area of 90,000 square miles only 198 were cultivated, "an almost unbelievable percentage, even allowing for uncultivable areas." Two Commissions of Inquiry, one in 1897 and the other in 1927, had come to the conclusion that the whole organisation and the whole economy of the Colony was controlled by the sugar interest. Alternative crops to sugar had to be found. One such crop, rice, had been developed to some extent but was handicapped he understood by indifferent, old-fashioned milling facilities. There were immediate difficulties in obtaining the machinery for a good modern mill, the establishment of which was, he believed, previously adopted by His Majesty's Government. He hoped that the Secretary of State would, at least, be able to say that further milling facilities was the accepted policy of H.M. Government, and would be put into force at the earliest possible opportunity.

In Jamaica, also, there was a rice problem. Annually, rice to the value of £250,000 was imported, all of which could be grown in the Island. The Food Production Board had produced a scheme. The West Indies Sugar Company had generously provided 2,000 acres of land and other landowners another 4,000 acres. The necessary experienced men were available. All that was required—not in every case—were loans of about £5 per family, to settle 3,000 families on the land. The money was apparently not forthcoming, and nothing was being done. He hoped that the Secretary of State would be able to state that rice production in Jamaica would be financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

IMPROVE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING METHODS

After dealing with cocoa in West Africa and the citrus industry of Palestine, Lord Faringdon said he would press on the Government the desirability of taking measures, now, throughout the Colonies for the improvement of methods of production, for the improvement of marketing, probably by the encouragement of co-operative effort, and for the co-ordination of marketing within the Empire. At present we had the spectacle of different parts of the Empire competing one with another and also with places beyond the Empire.

* See CIRCULAR of July 24th, pp. 171-172.—Ed.

† See CIRCULAR of August 7th, p. 184.—Ed.

Lord Faringdon also expressed the hope that the customs revenue collected from imported food-stuffs would not be allowed to stand in the way—as it was suspected that it was, for example, in Jamaica—of greater development of production for the home market.

LORD MOYNE: POVERTY MOST URGENT PROBLEM

Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying to the debate, said that the subject of Colonial poverty and standards of life was one of compelling importance. From his own point of view it remained in his mind, after many Colonial journeys, as the first and most urgent problem that cried for solution. Lord Noel-Buxton's motion raised one aspect of this poverty problem which was certainly of the very first importance, namely, that the Government should ensure good prices for the primary products on which the external trade of the Colonies must depend. Lord Moyne pointed out that there were very few commodities of which the Colonies produced more than a small proportion of the world's supply. Taking cocoa as an instance, the British Empire consumption of cocoa was, he believed, only about one-third of Empire production. In consequence nothing we could do in isolation was going to secure satisfactory prices for the producers.

STRENGTHEN POSITION OF PRODUCER

He would give the House what seemed the fundamentals of the problem of primary production in its relation to the welfare of primitive peoples engaged upon it. It had often been said that the primary producer had been sacrificed for many years past to the consumer. Production beyond current world needs had frequently enabled the consumer to buy products below their real cost. The blind haggling of the market had taken no account of whether a decent life had been possible for the primary producer. Surely, Lord Moyne said, we are justified in strengthening the producer so that he can speak on equal terms with the consumer. The producer suffered not merely from low prices but from fluctuating prices, which upset industrial arrangements and producers' budgets, but also the budgets of the Governments which depend on those primary industries.

The cause of low prices and of fluctuating prices was of course the maladjustment of supply to demand. The remedy was to make the two balance. That, Lord Moyne added, was very much easier said than done. Regulation of supply of many chief commodities, such as rubber, tin, tea and sugar had, there could be no doubt, succeeded in providing a better standard of life for those engaged in production without causing difficulties to the consumer. Alternatively it had sometimes been possible to provide the primary producer with a special market, more or less insulated from the general world market. Before the war, for example, both the British and French Colonial banana industries were almost entirely dependent on preferential arrangements within their own empires. The war, however, altered not only the direction but the whole nature of international trade. In fact, Lord Moyne said, the old-fashioned free international market, already threatened before the war by the growth of quota and barter arrangements, had now practically ceased to exist.

SPECIAL WEST INDIAN MATTERS

Dealing with some of the special points which had been raised by previous speakers, Lord Moyne said that much of the distress in British Guiana was due to the extremely bad soil and the fact that much of the country near the rivers was flooded for many months of the year. War conditions had helped the British Guiana rice producer, and he hoped it would be possible to improve the milling and processing of the rice which was now being sent to Trinidad. As to the agricultural proposals concerning rice and other products in Jamaica, he said that Sir Frank Stockdale was going into the possibilities of new crops and of live-stock industries in the West Indies, and it would be wise to wait a little longer for definite proposals. On the industrial side, there might be a tendency to overdo the setting up of new industries which could not be continued later under peace-time conditions. The present difficulty of importing machinery was however a safeguard against that danger.

ECONOMIC METHODS ALONE INSUFFICIENT

Lord Moyne concluded his speech by stating that poverty, ill-health and malnutrition could not be defeated by economic methods alone. "Our Colonial policy must educate the people to look better after themselves and to make better use of their own resources. That is why in the Act which was passed last year, development and welfare were linked together and provision has been made for our welfare grants to help the Colonies on their way to better health and a fuller life."

Cost of War Equipment

SEVERAL inquiries from the West Indies have reached the West India Committee regarding the cost of war weapons and supplies—other than tanks and aeroplanes, the purchase of which is beyond the means of some of the smaller communities.

It would appear that these inquirers would prefer to raise funds for the specific purchase of a number of rifles, guns, bombs, etc., rather than devote them to some general fund.

The approximate cost of some of these items of war equipment is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Anti-tank gun...	1,500	0	0
Machine Gun:—			
Small	100	0	0
Large	350	0	0
Field Gun Shell	3	0	0
Barrage Balloon	700	0	0
Airman's Parachute ...	40	0	0
Bombs:—			
250 lb. ...	50	0	0
Half-ton Armour Piercing	500	0	0
Searchlight Projector...	1,500	0	0
Service Rifle ...	7	0	0
Revolver	4	0	0
Total Equipment Infantry			
Soldier	20	0	0
A.R.P. Ambulance ...	300	0	0
Mobile Canteen	600	0	0

MAY we send your friend a specimen copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MANAGE good better dan big wages."

* * *

MR. DONALD S. AIKMAN, Manager of the New Amsterdam branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in British Guiana, has been transferred to St. Kitts.

* * *

THE Rev. James Baillic, Minister of Carnoustie Old Parish Church, has been appointed by the Overseas Committee of the Church of Scotland to St. Andrews, Nassau.

* * *

THE air postage rate to Bermuda, by way of the North Atlantic air service, has been reduced to 1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters and to 7d. for post-cards. The old rates were 1s. 9d. and 10d. respectively.

* * *

WE greatly regret to learn of the death, on August 4th, as the result of a flying accident, of Mr. Arthur Pakenham Fitzhardinge Murray ("Boy") Berkeley. He was the third son of the late Bishop of Barbados and the Windward Islands and of Mrs. Berkeley. Mr. Berkeley, who was 34 years old, was a Squadron Leader of the R.A.F., retired.

* * *

MR. F. G. HARCOURT has been appointed Assistant to the Administrator of Antigua. The creation of this new post was considered necessary owing to the desirability of proceeding, even in war time, with numerous schemes of development and welfare and in view of the responsibilities connected with the establishment of the United States naval and army bases.

* * *

THAT popular Trinidadian Mr. Joseph E. Seheult, better known to his friends as "Uncle Joe," is on leave pending his retirement from the Civil Service which he first joined as far back as 1902, nearly forty years ago. Since 1928 he has been secretary of the Agricultural Bank of Trinidad & Tobago the success of which has been largely due to his ability and tact.

* * *

"JOE" SEHEULT is not likely to be idle in his retirement for he is a man of many interests and activities. He has a coconut estate at Blanchisseuse to look after and since 1918 he has been secretary of the Union Club in Port-of-Spain. A capable organiser, he was selected by Sir John Chancellor, the then Governor, to be secretary of the Reception Committee appointed on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Trinidad in 1920, and it will not be forgotten that he was for several years secretary of the West Indies Board of Cricket Control and that he accompanied the West Indies team to England in 1928 and to Australia in 1931 as assistant manager. We wish him health and happiness in his retirement.

* * *

THE West Indies have now been withdrawn from the list of countries for which pre-entry of goods is required

by the Customs. During the first year of the war pre-entry was necessary for exports to all British countries. Then, in deference to strong representations from traders, all the British countries were withdrawn from the list, with the exception of Canada and the West Indies. Now Canada remains alone in this respect.

PRODUCTION of sugar in Japan, including the island of Formosa, during the 1940-41 season is estimated at 996,000 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,321,000 tons last year, a decrease of 325,000 tons or 24.6 per cent., according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Earlier estimates place the crop at 1,176,000 tons, or 180,000 tons larger than now indicated, but adverse weather conditions and typhoon damage in Formosa necessitated the downward revision.

* * *

IT has been officially announced that the Canadian Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana has reported that collectors of Customs and Excise at Vancouver and Victoria have standing instructions that, in view of the lack of shipping facilities direct to their ports from the West Indies, they may accept entry of goods, the produce or manufacture of the British West Indies, at preferential tariff rates provided that no direct service exists at time of shipment.

* * *

THE Venezuelan Institute for Veterinary Research, which was opened on June 5th, 1940, is already proving of practical value as an official centre for the study of the diseases of live stock and the manufacture of products necessary to combat such of those diseases as are especially prevalent in the Republic. It is stated, in a well illustrated article in the Institute, published in the July issue of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, that it has become unnecessary to import more anthrax, encephalomyelitis and paralytic rabies vaccines.

* * *

MR. ULRIC WHITE, British Guiana's "Grand Old Man," celebrated his 90th birthday on June 21st by delivering a vigorous broadcast address from the Georgetown radio station ZFY which brought him a complimentary letter from the Governor, Sir Wilfrid Jackson. He told his listeners how after suffering from lung trouble he migrated to Guiana in 1872 and entered the employment of Mrs. Margaret ("Maggie") Burns who then had a general store in Berbice and how, except for two brief visits "home," he had lived in the Colony ever since. Mr. White attributed his longevity to temperance in all things, optimism and regular outdoor exercise and he deprecated the manner in which the climate of British Guiana was sometimes maligned. His good health and outlook on life afford striking evidence of its amenities and we share the hope expressed by His Excellency that the "Grand Old Man" of British Guiana may live to celebrate his centenary in the Colony of his adoption.

British Guiana

Proposed Composition of the Legislative Council

WRITING from Georgetown on June 25th, our honorary correspondent stated that a special meeting of the Legislative Council was held on June 11th to consider proposals for the alteration of the composition of the Council on the general lines recommended by the West India Royal Commission. Among other things the Secretary of State had agreed that all official members should be withdrawn with the exception of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Colonial Treasurer, and that the number of unofficial nominated members should be increased from five to seven in order to permit of nominations covering a wider field than at present.

The existing Constitution provided for an unofficial majority of nine exclusive of the President; but under the new proposals, if approved, the Council will consist of twenty-one unofficial members with three *ex officio* representatives of the Government, and the elected bench in itself will hold a decisive majority of the votes. Power will be taken to retain the provision in the existing Order-in-Council that the Governor may summon any public officer to the Council, but it will be made clear that any officer so summoned may take part in the deliberations as if he were a member except that he will not be permitted to vote.

The reserve powers now vested in the Governor under Article 62 of the Order-in-Council will also be retained, but if it is considered necessary immediate effect can be given to any measure enacted under the provisions of the Article provided that any objections thereto lodged by a member or members will at once be communicated to the Secretary of State.

It is further proposed that, in future, membership of the Executive Council will not necessarily be restricted to members of the Legislature.

Our Illustrations

The photograph facing page 194 of this issue shows something of Britain's vast war-time industrial effort. New Covenant tanks, described as "armoured greyhounds," may be seen being mass-produced at one of the main assembly shops of a Ministry of Supply factory. The second illustration shows activity of a more peaceful kind at Boulter's Lock, on the Thames, where people are enjoying a holiday which provides a good war-time substitute for "a day at the sea-side."

Two new denominations of Barbados postage stamps in existing designs, value 2d. and 5s., have been issued.

THE Chief Justice of British Honduras has been appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of consolidating and preparing a new and revised edition of the laws of the Colony.

W.V.S.

WOMEN in uniform are serving in every branch of H.M. Forces, in the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, Women's Auxiliary Air Force and other services, and are doing a first rate job by releasing thousands of men for combatant duties.

In munitions work, the office or in the home, women are also taking a vital part in the national effort and shouldering responsibilities which increase from day to day as the tempo of this "total war" accelerates.

Between those two general categories, and drawing to some extent on the second one for personnel, lies an immense field of activity in which the Women's Voluntary Services is carrying out with conspicuous success a variety of important duties and making a contribution, the value of which can hardly be over-emphasised, to the war effort of the country.

The Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, universally known as the W.V.S. is a war-time organization, but a civilian one, with a membership of some 900,000. It was formed in May, 1938, to assist in Air Raid Precaution work, and has swept from strength to strength, and from a few spheres of activity to many, in the last two years. The activities of its members vary from sewing parties and jam-making in peaceful areas to driving mobile canteens during air raids. They include the organization of receiving and rest centres, the provision and arranging of new homes for victims of air-raids, the supply of equipment and staff for nursery schools for orphaned babies and the organizing of the amenities of shelters. The collection of thousands of tons of aluminium and other metals, the distribution of clothing, toys, and other gifts from overseas, and assistance in the formation of National Savings Groups, are among their other tasks.

Indeed, the list of the duties willingly and efficiently undertaken is endless, for the demands on the W.V.S. by Government departments and by the needs of the hour are, also endless.

The Service is at the beck and call of every Ministry, every Government department, every Local Authority and of every individual man and woman who wants something done, and done quickly. That it gets things done and with a minimum of red-tape and delay, is an acknowledged and appreciated fact.

Lord Beaverbrook in the House of Lords on June 11th, 1941, stated: "The Minister of Home Security has this great army of workers to help him in his tasks, and of his personnel too much praise cannot be spoken. They go out into the storm, many of them middle-aged, or even more than middle-aged, men and women who might expect to find repose in the hour of danger. They go out into the streets and fulfil their duties and carry out their tasks faithful to their conception of patriotic duty. . . An army that from its conduct and its courage and sacrifice in the face of danger, must inspire him with courage and determination."

That the W.V.S. has fully earned its share in this expression of thanks and praise is a matter of historical record. Some twenty George Medals have already been awarded to its members, though they seek no lime-light or recognition for "doing their job."

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Lords

Colonial Economic Policy

Lord Noel-Buxton, on August 6th, asked His Majesty's Government whether the Committee appointed to prepare the ground for decisions on Colonial economic policy, as announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 9th, would be instructed (1) to consider the problem of poverty arising from the low prices of primary products in the Colonies; (2) to inquire into the available means of improving those prices, by reduction in the cost of processing or by marketing organisation or by other methods; and to move for Papers.

The important debate which followed is fully reported on pages 197 and 198 of this issue of the *Circular*.

In the House of Commons

Economic Situation of Jamaica

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the serious economic situation in Jamaica, arising from the difficulties of securing requisite imports and the present hindrances to export trade, every encouragement was being given to the development of home production in the Colony, as the financial advantages accruing therefrom would substantially compensate for the loss of revenue from external trade.

Mr. G. Hall's written reply, dated August 7th, was: "Yes, Sir."

United States Bases and Wage Rates

On August 6th Mr. D. Adams asked whether, in view of the fact that much of the labour in the United States bases in the West Indies was not organized, and that local wage levels were below those of reasonable subsistence, the Governors would be advised to encourage the payment of higher wages. Mr. G. Hall, the Under-Secretary of State, replied that, as he had stated on July 2nd*, the rates paid were based on those prevailing for comparable work in the Colonies concerned. If the Governors were of opinion that they were unreasonably low, by reason of the rise in the cost of living or other cause, it would usually be possible to deal with the situation by prescribing minimum rates, failing agreement for higher rates being reached between the employers and the workers or the workers' unions.

Colonel A. Evans asked the Under-Secretary whether he would bear in mind that, since the outbreak of war, wages in the Jamaica sugar industry had increased by 30 per cent. and the average hours of work by 20 per cent.; that wages had also increased in Trinidad and other islands.

Mr. Adams then referred to the existence of a general feeling among those studying the problem of



wage conditions in the Colonies, that the Colonial Office was very shy in insisting on better conditions for the under-paid. Mr. Hall replied that he did not know that Mr. Adams was justified in making that assertion. The Governors in some of the Colonies were taking up with the American authorities the question of increasing wages even beyond the rates paid generally throughout the Colonies. Mr. G. Griffiths: "What is the 30 per cent. increase based on? Is it 6d. a day?" Mr. Hall: "I cannot say that."

Jamaica Cement Works

Mr. G. Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written reply of August 7th to Mr. D. Adams, who had asked why the project for a cement works in Jamaica had not yet been proceeded with, said that the proposal to establish a cement factory had been under discussion for some time, but it had recently become evident that there would be required substantial quantities both of machinery, which was in short supply from any source, and of dollar exchange. The cement supply position in the United Kingdom was not so acute as to render the immediate erection of a factory in Jamaica a vital necessity from the point of view of the war effort, but the Secretary of State was consulting the Governor further before taking a final decision.

Civilian Governor for Bermuda

It was announced by the Colonial Office, on August 12th, that the Government have decided to advise His Majesty that in present circumstances it is preferable that the Governor of Bermuda should be a civilian.

In order to facilitate the change, the present Governor, Lieut.-General Sir Denis Bernard, has placed his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, who has accepted it.

Sir W. Battershill at Colonial Office

The King has approved of Sir William Battershill relinquishing his appointment as Governor of Cyprus for temporary employment in the Colonial Office, in succession to Sir Alan Burns, whose appointment as Governor of the Gold Coast was recently announced.

Sir William Battershill was born in 1896. He was on military service from 1914-19, and in 1920 was appointed a cadet in the Ceylon Service. He was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary in Jamaica in 1928, Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, in 1934, Chief Secretary, Palestine, in 1937, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus, in 1939.

* See CIRCULAR of July 10th, p. 166. Ed. W.I.C.C.

The Imperial College, 1940

Progress in Research Work

IN the CIRCULAR of July 10th an account was given of some of the matters of interest dealt with in the Reports of the Governing Body and of the Principal. The year's progress in each of the lines of research work conducted at the College were dealt with in Summaries of Departmental Reports, prepared by the heads of the various departments and appended to the Principal's report, from which the following notes on matters of more general interest have been taken:—

POLLINATION OF CACAO. The Professor of Entomology, Dr. A. M. Adamson, says that the study of the pollinating agents of cacao has been continued by a post-graduate student, Mr. Billes, and, although final conclusions have not yet been reached, a solution of the problem is within sight. In Trinidad a small fly, related to the "sand flies," appears to be the principal agent during October, November and December and a thrips to be effective in July to September.

RESISTANCE TO CACAO THRIPS. The apparent resistance of certain cacao trees to thrips is being studied by Dr. E. M. C. Callan, Lecturer in Entomology. The trees previously selected have maintained their resistance during all the tests made to date and further trees, also apparently resistant, have been discovered.

YELLOW CRYSTAL SUGAR. Mr. J. G. Davies, Sugar Technologist, reports that work was continued on the attempt to find an acceptable substitute for stannous chloride in the preparation of yellow crystal sugar. "A suitable method has been evolved. Difficulties experienced with one of the substitutes in past years have been satisfactorily explained."

BANANA RESEARCH. The Professor of Botany, Mr. Ernest E. Cheesman, reports that several newly acquired species of *Musa* from Assam, Burma and New Guinea have flowered for the first time and that at least one of them may be of value as breeding stock. Work at the Low Temperature Research Station has been continued on the refrigerated gas storage of bananas. Mr. E. R. Leonard states that the results are promising. It has been necessary to try to bridge the gap between laboratory experiments, still in their early stages, and the application to commercial storage conditions. "The present routine shipboard procedure in overseas banana transport is directly opposed to the production of gas storage conditions."

West Indians and the Forces

AT the meeting of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, held at St. Kitts on April 28th, it was unanimously resolved to convey to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the fervent wish of the people of the Colony that consideration be given to the formation of a West Indian unit for any military service which His Majesty's advisers might recommend.

In the preamble to the resolution it was pointed out that (a) the great Dominions and other parts of the Empire were calling for recruits for the fighting services: (b) women had been conscripted for service in the United Kingdom: (c) the Leeward Islands, in co-operation with other West Indian Colonies, desired to partake to the fullest extent in the war effort.

A message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of June 12th, in which he thanked the Council most warmly for their resolution and expressed his great regret that it had not been possible to proceed with their proposal. This decision was not a reflection on the readiness of West Indians to play an active part in the war effort. Should circumstances change and permit the formation of West Indian combatant or other units, their offer would not be forgotten.

The Secretary of State continued that he was sure West Indians would appreciate that in modern warfare, with all its complexities, it was not given to all individuals or communities, even in Great Britain to serve our common cause in the way in which their most generous instincts dictate. Where conditions were such as would be suitable for service of West Indian units ample manpower was available. Recruitment from the West Indies would in turn involve additional and continual transport of contingents and supplementary reinforcements, including convoy protection by war vessels, now essential in other theatres of operation. West Indians had already, Lord Moyne said, made a great contribution to the war effort by their gifts in money and in kind, and by supplying recruits for the Royal Air Force. In addition "by leasing Bases to our American friends they had made the greatest contribution any Colony could make towards victory in the present struggle and security in years to come."

Colonial Appointments

RECENT appointments, promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

First Appointments:—

NORTH, MISS K. M., Supervisor of Domestic Science Training, Jamaica.

THRELKELD, T. T., Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

Promotions and Transfers

BOWRING, MAJOR T. L., R.E. (Executive Engineer), Director of Public Works, British Honduras.

GOSDEN, MISS M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Pathologist, Trinidad), Pathologist, Sierra Leone.

MACBEATH, J. S. (Superintendent of Police), Commissioner of Police, Bermuda.

PANTRY, C. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), Superintendent of Police, Bermuda.

PARKER, M. B. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bermuda.

SETON, C. R. W. (Puisne Judge, Jamaica), Chief Justice, Nyasaland.

NEW MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



United States Bases and Labour in Trinidad—Jamaica Cornmeal
Progress in British Guiana Rice Trade



BRITISH GUIANA

Transfer of the Governor. News recently reached the Colony, wrote our honorary correspondent on June 25th, of the transfer on promotion to Tanganyika Territory of Sir Wilfrid Jackson. As in the case of all Governors coming to British Guiana it had been expected of him that he should be able to make bricks without straw, and needless to say he had failed in that impossible task as others before him had necessarily done. But, it might be stated, that it was during his regime that the rice industry was brought under Government control—a measure which has had an important effect in saving from itself and placing on a satisfactory basis an industry which ranked second only to sugar in the Colony's enterprises.

Mr. F. A. Norman visited the Colony during the month of June after vacating his position in Jamaica and taking up his appointment as Labour Adviser on the Staff of the Comptroller of the West Indies Development and Welfare Fund. During his stay in the Colony Mr. Norman had interviews with representatives of the principal industries and officials of the local Trade Unions. He also visited some of the sugar estates with the Hon. M. B. Laing, Commissioner of Labour and Local Government, and Major K. H. Holley, Labour Adviser to the Sugar Producers' Association.

Mr. W. A. Macnie, of the Department of Labour and Local Government, who was awarded an O.B.E.—Civil Division, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, was, writes our correspondent, born in 1899 and served in the Great War from 1917 to 1920. He was made a 2nd Lieut. of the Seaforth Highlanders in 1918 and promoted to Lieut. the following year.

JAMAICA

Sugar Control Board. The Hon. A. B. Lowe has been appointed a member of the Sugar Control Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

Excise Duty on Cornmeal. On page 190 of our last issue reference was made to the government-owned mill which is producing enough cornmeal, made from locally grown maize, to meet the entire domestic demand. A copy has since been received of a Bill, which the Government propose to introduce at the present session of the Legislative Council, to impose an excise duty of 1s. 6d. per bag, of 196 lb., of cornmeal manufactured in the island. The necessity for the duty has arisen owing to the drop in revenue from imported flour and cornmeal resulting from the policy of replacing a certain percentage of flour by the locally produced corameal.

Mr. Neville N. Ashenheim, of the firm of Messrs. Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, has been appointed to the directorate of the Jamaica Permanent Building Society in place of his father, the late Mr. Lewis Ashenheim, who was for many years the chairman of the Society.

New Rum Warehouses. The Government is considering, reports the *Daily Gleaner*, the creation at Kingston of three additional warehouses for rum, intended for the United Kingdom, for which no shipping is likely to be provided until after the war.

Flight-Lieut. K. Evelyn, son of the Rev. R. Evelyn, of Jamaica, is in charge of the Decompression Chamber at the Medical School, at London, Ontario, Canada. The Decompression Chamber is designed to simulate the effects of great altitudes in aircraft and all candidates for the Royal Canadian Air Force have to take this test.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Labour Conditions are the best that the Colony has known for many years, writes Mr. G. A. Newman, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of July 12th. Since the beginning of the construction of the United States bases unemployment has disappeared. Wage levels have improved, due to the system of war bonuses paid in the oil industry and in certain sections of the business community and to the demand for semi-skilled labour for constructional purposes. This improvement is, however, Mr. Newman states, balanced by the rising cost of living which, according to official estimates, for the labouring class has risen by 30 per cent. since the war began.

The Grapefruit Industry. Mr. Newman also reports that with the United Kingdom market for fresh grapefruit unavailable the growers have been obliged to concentrate mainly on Canada. Although favoured by a reduction in freight rates to Montreal the market for fresh fruit was very limited and the bulk of this year's crop was accordingly converted into canned juice, which yields a much lower return to the grower than the fresh fruit.

Game Reserves. One of the schedules of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 12, of 1941, recently passed, gives particulars of ten Game Reserves. Six are in Trinidad, namely Northern Range, Valencia, Central Range, Trinity Hills, Southern Watershed and Caroni Swamp. The other four are the islands of Little Tobago, Saut d'Eau or Maravaca, Soldado Rock and Kronstadt.

Passages to the Colonies

A statement by the Colonial Office has been published in the West Indies in which it is pointed out that, owing to shipping shortage and large demands by Service Departments, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain passages from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. To ensure that the best use is made of available accommodation and that passages are allotted according to relative importance of journey, a system of granting priority for passages has been introduced. Degree of priority allotted will depend on whether the presence of the person concerned is (a) urgently required, or (b) necessary or (c) desirable, in the national interest. Even with grant of priority some delay in securing passages will be in many cases inevitable.

Wives and families of persons normally employed or resident in Colonies, whether official or non-official, are not as a general rule granted priority in any of the three above classes except in a few cases where women are employed, or are to be employed, in a Colony on war work and their presence is required for that purpose.

Pressure of demand on available accommodation is very heavy and Colonial Governments have been asked to co-operate with the Home authorities in keeping sea travel to and from the United Kingdom to the minimum.

Sugar Beet in 1942

In the House of Commons, on August 7th, the Minister of Agriculture said that he had instructed county war executive committees that the acreage of sugar beet to be planted in 1942 is to be sufficient to fill the manufacturing capacity of the factories. This statement was made in reply to Mr. De la Bere, who had asked what steps the Minister was taking to ensure that the acreage of sugar-beet was not decreased owing to the lack of skilled labour, especially having regard to the high cost per acre of employing unskilled labour and conscientious objectors, as owing to their lack of knowledge they perform far less work for every £1 paid than the skilled worker.

Egypt's Cotton Crop

The Egyptian Prime Minister announced, on August 11th, that the British and Egyptian Governments had jointly agreed to purchase the current cotton crop at the same prices as the British Government paid last year.

The British Government, he said, had agreed to return to the farmers 50 per cent. of any profits made, while the Egyptian Government would return all profits. The latter would have to contract a loan to allow her to meet her share of the bargain.

Round the Markets

August 19th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.				
	August 5th	August 18th.	\$ value	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$	4/11.8
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04		

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 0d. per cent.)	81½ 82
3½	War Loan	105 105½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6 11/3
90	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/- 26/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/- 44/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/6 40/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	6d. 9d.
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/8	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/3 3/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42 46
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/- 14/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/- 8/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9 8/9

PRODUCE.

Honey. Empire descriptions are unchanged at the controlled price of 65/- per cwt., c.i.f.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are very scarce and quotations are quite nominal. *Lime Juice.* There is only a very limited inquiry for Concentrated; Raw, inactive pending decision on import licenses.

Orange Oil. There are no supplies of either Sweet or Bitter and offers are wanted.

Spices. Buyers of *Pimento* are showing less interest with sellers at 155/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom for August-September shipment. The spot value is about 2/- per lb. ex store. The spot quotations of *Ginger* are unchanged at 165/- to 200/- for small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. Supplies are very scarce. The market for *Nutmegs* continues quiet but firm. West India defectives are unchanged at 1/2; sound unassorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* continues firm but quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

Mails Lost. It was announced on August 15th that the following surface mails from the United Kingdom have been lost by enemy action:—

Letters and printed papers for: Barbados, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, posted May 22nd, May 28th.

Parcels for: Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, posted May 22nd, May 27th.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVI. SEPTEMBER 4th, 1941. No. 1120.

Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 5922
Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

September 3rd, 1941.

The Third Year

THIS week the British Empire enters into the third year of war with the same courage and determination as it faced the first and second years, but with greater reason for confidence in victory than at any time since the collapse of France.

Mr. Churchill has warned us that the future has grim things in store but also made it clear that he himself has no doubt whatever of the outcome. The test by ordeal has already been severe. It has been met with inflexible courage by the civilian population, who have proved themselves worthy of the Fighting Services and of a great tradition. Their example and their refusal to be intimidated have multiplied the number of our friends and given new hope to everyone throughout the world who loves freedom and justice. The effect on the resistance, active or passive, to the enemy in the occupied countries of Europe is daily becoming stronger under the influence of this inspiration. We can now await whatever fresh onslaughts the enemy may make on us with the certainty that they will be defeated, provided that self-satisfaction or selfishness are not allowed to impair our efforts.

Stage in Colonial Development Ends

TWELVE years ago the Colonial Development Act was passed under which provision was made for a fund, not exceeding £1,000,000 in any one year, being voted annually by Parliament for the development of the Colonies. In July, 1929, the Secretary of State appointed the Colonial Development Advisory Committee charged with the task of considering and reporting on applications for assistance from the Fund in furtherance of schemes, likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry in the Colonial Empire, and thereby promote commerce with or industry in the United Kingdom. This Committee have now made their *Eleventh and Final Report*, covering the period April 1st, 1939, to July 17th, 1940. It is a final report not because His Majesty's Government have ceased to provide means for the development of the Colonies but because provision for much fuller assistance was made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of June, 1940, and, with the coming into force of that Act, the Committee's functions ceased. As the then Secretary of State for the Colonies said, on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, provision was made for expenditure up to £5,000,000 instead of £1,000,000 a year; the money could be expended on almost anything in connection with physical, mental or moral

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development of the Colonial people; the cramping provision that contributions from the Development Fund could only be made towards the capital cost of works would be abolished and finally debts amounting to over £10,000,000 would be remitted. The Advisory Committee whose report we are considering say that they had frequently felt that the limitations imposed on their activities precluded them from giving consideration to many projects and schemes for which there was a pressing need. The most hampering restriction has been that which, in general, limited them to the consideration of schemes which were of a capital nature and were related to a policy of material development.

We feel confident that all who are familiar with the work they have achieved will thank the Committee for the manner in which they have performed the task with which they were entrusted, and join with them in the welcome they extend to the new legislation which, as they say, appears well adapted to meet the criticisms they themselves make on the limitations imposed upon their own activities.

Jamaica Sugar Technologists

THE proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists, summarized on page 213 of this issue of the CIRCULAR, afford ample evidence of the very useful part which this young Association is playing in promoting the welfare of the sugar industry of Jamaica. In common with similar associations in other sugar-producing Colonies, it has brought together the four main sections of the staff of all the sugar estates in the island in a manner which was not possible previously. Not only have the members been able to meet in order to listen to and to discuss subjects of importance to the industry, but they have been afforded opportunities to come together socially and thus to get to know one another better.

As Mr. A. G. Barnes said in his address as retiring President, during the three years of its existence the Association has in every way justified the aspirations of its promoters and has established itself in the sugar world of Jamaica as an institution of real value.

THE subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms. Members are invited to strengthen the Committee by introducing candidates for election. Forms of application for membership can be obtained from the secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

From a Londoner's Notebook

AS the second year of war ends the threads of action in Europe, in Asia, and on the home front draw logically together. Governing all is the campaign in Russia. Though, as I write, fighting is furious over 2,000 miles, the third German offensive seems to have largely spent its force. In the North and centre the Russian line holds. Leningrad, though threatened, is probably good for a prolonged defence. Moscow is probably safe for the winter. The original German dream of destroying the Russian armies is now very unlikely to be fulfilled. But their secondary objective, the forcing of a way through the Ukraine and the oilfields of the Caucasus has become a formidable menace.

* * *

Marshal Budenny has successfully withdrawn his army across the Dnieper, leaving Odessa to stand a siege and to be, we hope, a deadly thorn in the German flesh for a long time to come. If all goes well, he will be able to maintain his resistance behind the great river until the advance of winter will finally halt the enemy. But we have to be prepared for the worst and that is the rapid German push along the north shore of the Black Sea to the oil port of Batum and the wells of Tiplis.

* * *

This is the background of the Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran. This mountain kingdom, twice the size of France, stretches from the Russian Caucasus to the Persian Gulf and the frontiers of India. For many years the Germans have been systematically planting men in key positions throughout the country, and since the outbreak of war the influx of technicians and so-called tourists has reached preposterous and dangerous dimensions. Great Britain and the Soviet have made many protests, but the Iranian Government, fascinated or cowed by Nazi military might, has always returned evasive answers.

* * *

When the possibility of a German advance towards the Caucasus had to be seriously considered, this situation could be tolerated no longer. There was every reason to suppose that at the critical moment the German "tourists" intended to engineer a *coup d'état* in Iran, taking the Russians in the rear and cutting their communications with the sea, the British Empire and the United States. By the same stroke they could threaten the back door of Turkey. Something of the same kind had already been attempted in the abortive rising in Iraq; and this time the Allies decided to move first. On the simultaneous entry into the country from north and south—which was fully justified both by the flagrant disregard of the British protests and actual treaty rights of Soviet Russia—the pro-German administration at Teheran quickly collapsed, for their Nazi friends were still too far off to give them any help.

* * *

An excellent impression has been created throughout the world by the first direct collaboration with our new Ally. Turkey is supported just when her situation may become most delicate. A route is firmly established

—and we have no other—by which we can send into Russia not only military reinforcement, if that should be required, but supplies of the munitions which she so urgently needs in a campaign in which they are being expended at a rate never approached in history. These supplies will come from India, from other parts of the Empire, and from the United States.

* * *

But what have we to send? This is where the Eastern and the home fronts link up. Our Russian allies, pursuing, without flinching, to the bitter end their policy of the "scorched earth," have just destroyed the mighty Lenin dam over the Dnieper, one of the greatest engineering works in the world. It is a shrewd blow to the advancing Germans, but at the same time it brings to a standstill a vast area of war industries, which depended on the dam for their power. It is for Russia's allies to make good the deficiency, and the problem is grave. It has made us realise that we have become complacent; we have been too ready in the last weeks to think that Russian resistance and American production were winning the war for us.

* * *

The plain fact is that American production is still very far below the level that has been promised, and the main burden of supplying the needs of Russia remains ours. In this crisis the competition between the fighting services and industry for man-power has become acute. This competition for man-power leads to a necessary conclusion. We must mobilize to the full our strategic reserve of woman-power. Very great numbers of women are doing magnificent work already, but we are still far from applying our maximum effort, and nothing less will suffice. The registration of women is going steadily on, and is revealing that there are vast numbers who could be more usefully employed. It seems inevitable that, for the first time in our history, some form of conscription for women must soon be adopted.

* * *

Political assassination is a vile thing, but where a people has been so enslaved that it has no other means of expression the blame for it does not rest upon the man who fires the shot. No one but the Nazis will waste any sympathy on the French quislings, Laval and Deat, men ready to sell their country to advance their own careers; and Paul Colette, who shot them, knowing that he condemned himself to death thereby, will probably be honoured as a hero when France is freed. This act in itself will accomplish nothing, for Laval had already been eclipsed by his rival traitor, Darlan. But it is the first spectacular sign of an unrest that is smouldering underground throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. From many sources reports come in to our intelligence services from all over the Continent of resolute men who are watching for the weak spots in the regime of tyranny and waiting for the day. The Nazis will become more and more conscious from now on that they are sitting on a volcano. The ultimate eruption may be more terrible than any revolution that Europe has known.



HORSE POWER ON THE LAND
5
MORE WORK FOR THE BLACKSMITH



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Evening Standard

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

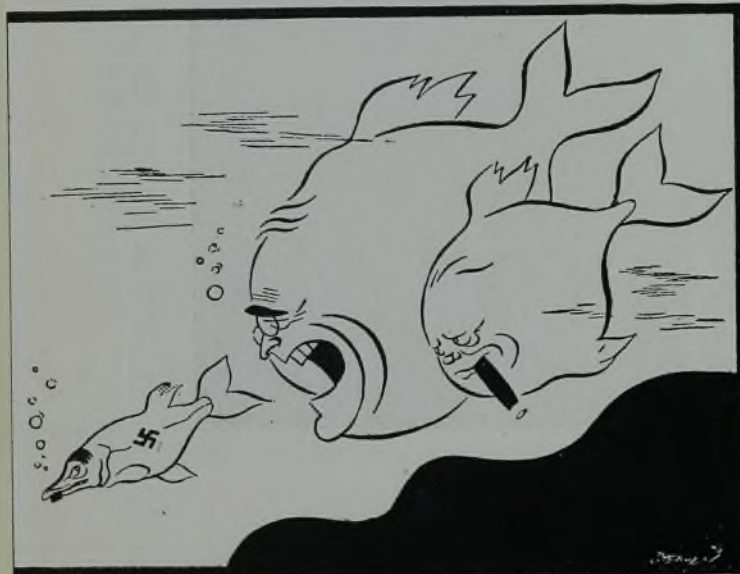
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Evening News



Evening News



The West Indies and the War

The "Trinidad" Spitfire Squadron

THE Fighter Fund Committee of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago achieved, during 1940, its immediate object of raising £100,000 to provide a squadron of fighter planes for the R.A.F. As announced in the CIRCULAR of June 12th a famous squadron of Spitfires was named the "Trinidad," to commemorate this gift. The West India Committee has received, for transmission to the Colony, the plaque, an illustration of which is given on this page.

The record of the great achievements of the "Trinidad" Spitfire Squadron follows; that of the other West Indian Squadron, the "Jamaica" Blenheims, appeared in our last issue.

On Christmas day last year the leader of this Squadron received an unusual gift. It was a small statuette of a Javanese woman carved in wood by a valued half-caste servant of a local resident of Bandoeng. To the far away Dutch East Indies had come news of the daring and courage of the Royal Air Force in their heroic defence of Britain. Their deeds brought hope to a people whose homeland had been overrun by a common enemy and they thrilled the kindly heart of an elderly merchant of Bandoeng. To show his gratitude to these gallant young men he decided to give to one of them his most treasured possession—the wooden statuette. The donor wrote to the British Consul-General in Batavia telling how "the eyes of all the peoples look out to the one light in the pitch black sky—the Royal Air Force of Great Britain," and how he had chosen "a thing that is specially dear to me" to be given to a pilot of the R.A.F. The leader of the "Trinidad" squadron to whom it was presented is a young South African who had already won the D.S.O., the D.F.C. and bar—just one of those few to whom so much is owed.

DISTINGUISHED RECORD

The Squadron was formed during the last war, in 1917, as a training squadron, but was sent to France as a

fighting unit early the following year. On the first day it went into action it destroyed five enemy aircraft without loss to itself. It was a good beginning to a fine record established during the Great War. During the first two months the squadron was responsible for the destruction of 70 Huns with the loss of but one of its own aircraft. In eight months its "bag" was 140 enemy machines with another 90 sent down out of control. Altogether fifteen men of the Squadron were killed and five made prisoners of war.

Disbanded in 1919 it was reborn at Malta where the nucleus of it was sent with its parent unit during the Abyssinian emergency in 1935.

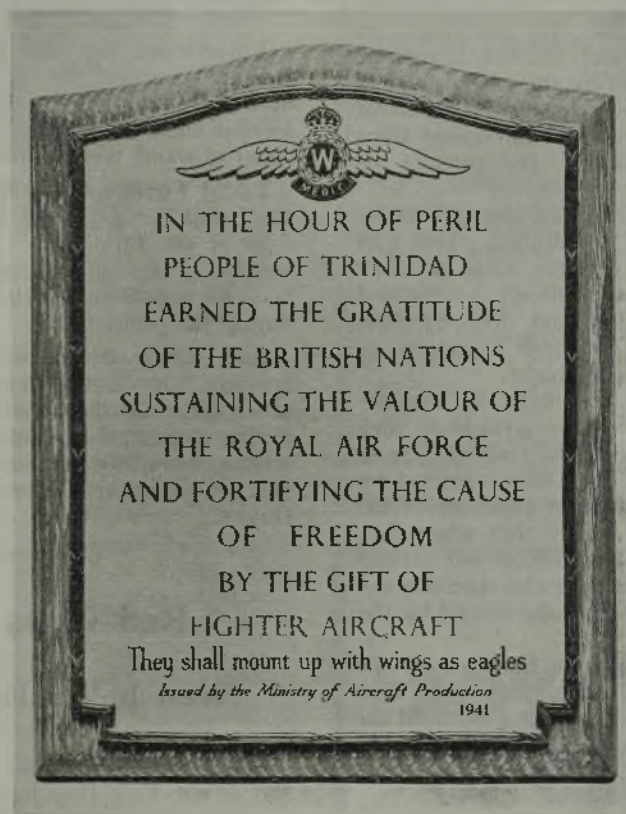
In the present conflict the squadron has over 100 confirmed victories to its credit and numbers two D.S.O.'s, seven D.F.C.'s with 3 bars, and one D.F.C. among its members. Its pilots fought the Luftwaffe over the beaches of Dunkirk, helped to throw back the bombers in the Battle of Britain and then in October and November played a prominent part in combating the German raids when bomb-carrying Messerschmitt fighters were the enemy's chief weapon.

The climax of a year's successful fighting came on

the last day of November, 1940, when, by shooting down an Me. 109 above the South East coast, two pilots of the squadron "bagged" the 600th enemy aircraft to be destroyed by squadrons operating from a single fighter station.

RECENT EXPLOITS

One of the pilots, a D.F.C. of 22 years of age, has a personal bag of eleven and a half. The other, with a D.F.C. and bar to his credit, has a score of nineteen and a half. When they took off the aerodrome was shrouded in mist and visibility was little more than three hundred to four hundred feet. They climbed above the clouds to a height of seven miles to destroy the Messerschmitt. It was so cold at this great height that



Plaque issued by the Ministry of Aircraft Production to commemorate Trinidad's gift of a squadron of fighter planes to the R.A.F. The plaque, of nickel silver, on a limed oak base, bears the Ministry's badge of merit. The "W" stands for "Workmanship."

one of the pilots had to press the gun button with his left hand, his right hand holding the control column was practically numb. In a single morning's work this pilot shot down five of the enemy. Soon after 4 a.m. he went into action with the rest of his squadron against a formation of German fighters. After giving quick bursts at two of them, he found himself following two more Me. 109's at only a few yards distance. The rear machine of the two exploded in mid-air when he was only twenty yards away, and the other, he said on landing, "didn't know what hit him either."

One of the officers of this squadron was the recipient of the first D.S.O. to be awarded in the Field to a member of Britain's Home Defence Forces. He has fought in practically every stage of the air war, and flew again and again to the Dunkirk beaches during the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Forces. During the Battle of Britain he was repeatedly in action and more than twenty enemy aircraft have fallen to the guns of his Spitfire.

When Goering realized that mass daylight attacks by bomber formations did not pay, he adopted a policy of sending over high-flying Messerschmitts, fitted to carry a small bomb load. They were more difficult to catch and rarely stopped to fight after they had dropped their bombs, but the "Trinidad" squadron managed to account for sixteen of them in a fortnight.

The squadron had their greatest fight on November 14th, when, with another Spitfire Squadron, they routed a formation of forty Junkers 87's which flew in to dive-bomb Dover harbour. They were escorted by hordes of Me. fighters. The squadron pounced on the Junkers and handled them so roughly that when they turned and fled the wreckage of fourteen was strewn over the water. Two of the Me.'s were also shot down—one by the "Trinidad" squadron and the second by the other Spitfire squadron.

This year the squadron's pilots have had to fly to the other side of the Channel for their combats—the Hun is not so keen on attack these days. Over a dozen of the enemy have been destroyed on offensive patrols over the Channel and Northern France.

BARBADOS

Win the War Fund. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the gift of £1,000 from the Barbados Win the War Fund, has cabled to the Officer administering the Government: "His Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge this gift."

BERMUDA

Gift from Ireland Island. On August 27th, the Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledged the receipt of £96 from the Ireland Island Red Cross Committee, Bermuda.

Gifts for the Red Cross. Donations of £1,800 from the Bermuda War Fund, and of £300 from the Ministering Children's League were acknowledged with thanks in the thirty-first list of contributions to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

£64,500 for Aircraft. We learn from the Colonial

Office that, with a further payment of £7,500, the sum given by the people of British Guiana for the purchase of bomber and fighter planes reached the total of £64,500.

DOMINICA

Aid for Fishermen and Mariners. Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging a gift of £75 from the Dominica Win the War Fund, has telegraphed to the Governor of the Windward Islands: "I gratefully acknowledge the gift . . . which I have allocated to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Society."

JAMAICA

Volunteers for the Royal Navy. The Harbour Master, Kingston, invites applications from volunteers, of British nationality with engineering experience, for service with the Royal Navy in small vessels on the American and West Indies Station.

Local Forces. A Bill entitled "A Law to Amend the Local Forces Law" was passed by the Legislative Council on June 10th. It is designed to remedy a number of defects in the Local Forces Law which have become apparent in the light of experience gained during the present war.

Air Raid Distress. The Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence have announced amongst other gifts for the relief of air raid distress received during August, the receipt, through the West India Committee, of 1,200 garments from the Jamaica Central War Association Committee and the Kingston Girl Guides.

Red Cross and St. John

West Indian Flag Day Collections

Results received from Colonies which took part in the recent Flag Day have, reports the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, proved most encouraging. In nearly all cases the amounts raised have exceeded those realised by the Flag Day collections held in 1940. From the Bahamas a cable has been received by the organisation from the Duchess of Windsor, the President of the Bahamas Central Branch of the British Red Cross Society, saying that a cheque for £2,536 was being forwarded representing the results of the Flag Day collections held throughout the Colony.

As the result of the Flag Day held under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary Force, a sum of £950 has been sent to the fund from Bermuda. On behalf of the British Guiana Red Cross Committee, the Governor has remitted £3,000.

The thirty-first list of donations to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, which has been subsequently published, includes the following additional information regarding Flag Day collections:—

British Guiana, Red Cross Committee, second instalment, £750.

British Honduras, £2,000.

Jamaica, War Assistance Committee, £2,000.



BRITISH EXPORT RADIO

In the few years prior to the war, the G.E.C. carried out a vast amount of practical research in the field of overseas radio, work that laid the foundation of subsequent proved success in the design and manufacture of overseas receivers. The research tours made by G.E.C. radio engineers embraced nearly every part of the globe and totalled 120,000 miles.

Results have amply confirmed the wisdom of this logical method of defining and resolving from first-hand information the problems confronting successful reception in different parts of the world. The fund of knowledge gained is continuously augmented by the permanent radio engineering staff of the Company's world-wide organization.

The war has not halted progress. Two new 1941 models are on the way. One is a 'Compact' model which has all the capabilities of a full-sized superhet of world range—the other a receiver that definitely sets a new standard for the low-priced superhet.



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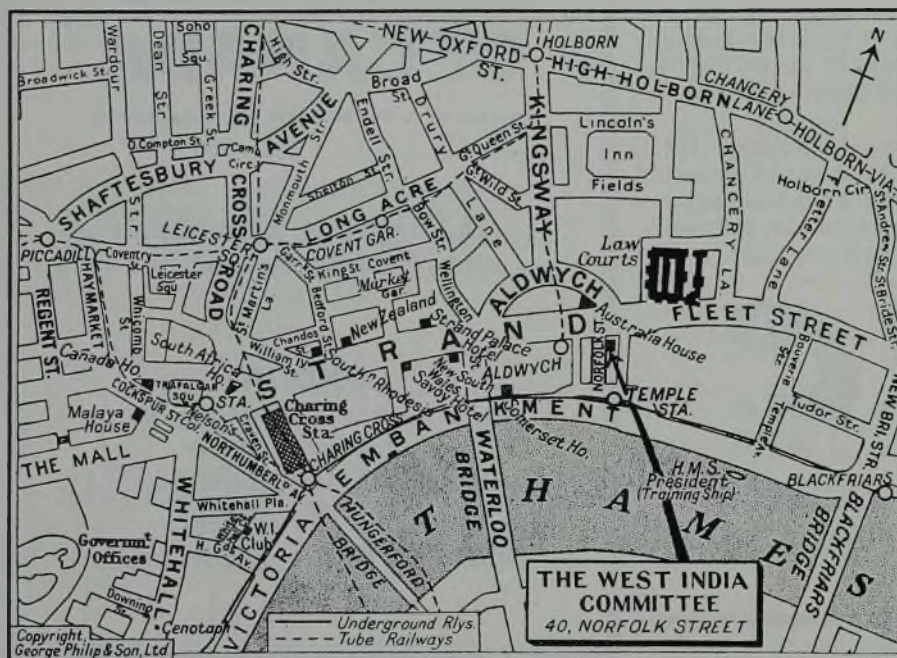
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THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, which was established about 1750, and Incorporated by Royal Charter of King Edward VII in 1904, is an association of British Subjects and Firms interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Its main object is to promote the interests of such industries and trade and thus to increase the general welfare of those Colonies.



Members of the West India Committee have, at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, a large room, where they may conduct their correspondence, meet friends and read the West Indian newspapers, official gazettes, and London market reports.

In addition, there is a well stocked library of books relating to the West Indies, which to quote Dr. Lowell Ragatz of Washington University is "without question the finest in the world for any one interested in the Antilles."

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the sixteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ABRAHAMS, THOMAS PERCIVAL (JNR.)	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BAKER, HUGH A. B.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
BAKER, RAYMOND BERNARD HEMSLEY	Jamaica	Officers Cadet Training Unit ...	Cadet
BAUGH, CECIL A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
BEATTIE C. A. B.	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	Flying Officer
BLANK, JOSEPH OSCAR ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
BURROWES, JOHN ...	Antigua	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CLARKE, JOHN WESLEY ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DEGE, JOHN ARTHUR LESLIE	Jamaica	Royal Fusiliers ...	2nd Lieutenant
ECKEL, CECIL	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ENNEVOR, RAPHAEL S. ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
EVANS, HAROLD ELLIOTT	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FARARA, A....	St. Kitts	Royal Engineers	L./Cpl.
FARARA, G. H.	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
FARARA, IRIS	St. Kitts	British Red Cross	V.A.D.
FARARA, M. S.	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FARARA, W. L.	St. Kitts	Devon Regiment	Sergeant
FRASER, EDMUND VIVIAN	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Army ...	Gunner
GRAY, ALAN JOHN	Trinidad	Royal Corps of Signals...	Signalman
GREAVES, C. W. E. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Antigua	Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain
GREENAWAY, IAN F. S. ...	...	Highland Light Infantry	2nd Lieutenant
HARDING, SYLVESTER ALEXANDER	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Army Ordnance Corps	Private
HAYNES, CLIFFORD MARTIN	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HOWES, JOHN KINGSLEY	Montserrat	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant
HUDSON, LUSHINGTON ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
HUTCHINSON, ALISTAIR ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JARRETT, IAN KERR ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JARRETT, S.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
KELLY, MISS ROSEMARY A.	Bahamas	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W./2
KELSHALL, ARNOLD SINCLAIR ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KENNEDY, O. C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
LAMEY, DENNIS M.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MCCOY, L. A. ...	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MAHON, GEOFFREY ARTHUR ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MACGREGOR, FREDERICK MAURICE CLAUDE	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MAXWELL, WILLIAM	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
MAYHEW, SAMUEL JOHN ...	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
McKENZIE, DONALD CUMMING ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MILLER, D. L.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
OSBORN, GEOFFREY ALAN	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
MARTIN, RONALD ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
NOBLE, R. W.	Jamaica	Officers Cadet Training Unit ...	Cadet
PATON, DONALD PEARSON ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
PERRYMAN, CECIL OWEN	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PRENDERGAST, ROY ANTHONY ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C.1
SAMUDA, RONALD JAMES...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SEAFORD, CECIL CARL	British Guiana	Royal Devon Yeomanry Artillery	2nd Lieutenant
THOMPSON, DUDLEY LINCOLN JOSEPH ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
VALVERDE, HERBERT GEORGE ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WATLINGTON, HUBERT F.	Bermuda	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant-Pilot
WHITMORE, MRS. BARBARA GLADYS	Jamaica	Women's Royal Naval Service	Leading Wren
WILLIAMS, LORENO ALEXANDER	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

Under-Secretary of State

Visit to the West Indies

Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England on August 21st to undertake a short, informal tour of Colonies in the West Indian area. He was accompanied by his Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr. E. J. Williams, M.P., and by his

Private Secretary, and hoped to be able to visit the Bahamas, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados and Jamaica. The Bahamas correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has reported that Mr. Hall arrived at Nassau on August 30th by air from Lisbon. He was received at the airport by the Duke of Windsor and addressed a secret session of the Legislature in the afternoon. After spending the night at Government House he was accompanied to the airport by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and flew to Miami on his way to Jamaica and Trinidad.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TROUBLE mek puss run up prickly pear."

Mr. B. Eric Verley, of Jamaica, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Hereford Regiment.

MR. L. A. GOBIN has been appointed secretary of Aggrey House in succession to Mr. Ivor G. Cummings, who is now Assistant Welfare Officer at the Colonial Office.

DURING the first six months of this year, the value of the domestic exports from Canada to the British West Indies was \$13,030,000 compared with \$6,574,000 during the corresponding period of 1940.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD VICKERS, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Vickers of Jamaica, died at Monks Sherborne, on August 24th. The funeral took place at St. Mary's Church, Long Ditton, Surrey.

AN Order has been issued in the Bahamas forbidding any yacht to enter or leave the Colony except at a port under Customs supervision. Full particulars will also be required, including nationality, of the passengers and crew.

THE Duchess of Windsor intends, reports the *Nottingham Journal*, to build two clinics for the use of the Infant Welfare Department of the Bahamas. These clinics will, it is stated, greatly improve conditions for children who are at present treated in school houses after school hours.

IN a foreword to *The Combermerian*, the journal of the Combermere School, Barbados, the Headmaster, Rev. A. E. Armstrong, writes:—The year 1940 has been a phenomenal one for the school. . . . We hold a record for winning three cups, the 1st XI Cricket Cup, the Martinez Cup for shooting, and the Inter-school Cup for athletics.

MISS MURIEL LESTER, well known as a social worker in the East End of London and international Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, has, reports Reuter, been detained in Trinidad, where she arrived *en route* to Ohio to deliver a peace lecture at the Fellowship's annual conference. It is stated that her activities are regarded as being contrary to British interests.

WHEN the men of the forestry unit, which had been raised and equipped in British Honduras, reached the United Kingdom recently they were met at the port and welcomed by Sir Alan Burns, formerly Governor of the Colony. An illustration of Sir Alan shaking hands with the new arrivals appeared in the *Daily Herald* of August 28th.

SIR PATRICK DOLLAN, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, subsequently visited their camp and said he had been

informed that the Government had asked for 500 volunteers from British Honduras to aid the war effort, and that over 1,000 had offered their services. "The people of Britain were delighted to learn that their Colonial friends were so willing to stand by their side until the defeat of Hitler was assured."

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee's Rooms is Mr. R. F. Williams, a member of the Recruiting Committee of the Jamaica Imperial Association, who has come to Great Britain with a party of volunteers from Jamaica for the Royal Air Force. While in this country, he is discussing with the authorities various problems connected with the recruitment in Jamaica of volunteers for H.M. Forces.

FIRMS exporting goods to Dutch Guiana, with transshipment at Georgetown, should disregard the notice which appeared in certain West Indian newspapers that the goods are to be accompanied by Form CD3. Messrs. Wm. Smith & Co., forwarding agents for the Harrison Line, have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Form is not necessary in this instance, and they have also received a cable from Georgetown to the same effect.

EFFORTS are being made in South Africa to prepare orange powder for export to England now that the carriage of the fresh fruit is so restricted owing to lack of shipping space. The Capetown correspondent of *The Times* recently reported that the Superintendent of the low temperature research laboratories had stated that, although the problem of dehydrating citrus fruit without destroying the vitamin content was not yet solved, there are definite indications that it is possible.

A LONDON "Export Manager" recently contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* a paragraph from a letter which his firm had received from Trinidad, because he considered it to be an inspiration to those fighting to defeat Nazism, and showed a spirit of sacrifice which many even in the United Kingdom could well copy. The paragraph read: "As you know, £200 per annum ex your products means a lot to me; but when you think of the hundreds of thousands of lads who are risking their lives in the Middle East and other parts of the world, and seeing how their careers have been upset by this war, the loss of our commission appears pigmy to what these people have lost and are losing."

LAST autumn the Fabian Society decided to create a special department, the Fabian Colonial Bureau, to act as a clearing house for research and information, and to interest the public, the Press and Parliament in events in the Colonies. The Bureau publishes a bi-monthly journal, *Empire*, the current issue of which contains articles of special West Indian interest, notably British Guiana—a Backwater of Empire and Reform and Reaction in the West Indies.

Colonial Policy in War Time

Use of Resources for Present and Future Needs

THE despatch to the Colonial Governments to which Lord Moyne referred in his speech on Colonial Policy on July 9th* has since been presented to Parliament and published†. As shown in the following summary it contains specific suggestions as to how the Colonies can best use their resources for aiding the war effort and their own development.

THE RIGHT USE OF RESOURCES

Lord Moyne states that various questions of Colonial economic and financial policy turn on what may be termed the right use of resources. The problem was how to regulate the resources at the command of governments and private individuals in the interests of both the general war effort and of the well being and development of the Colonial Empire. His Majesty's Government were anxious that the necessity of diverting to war purposes all resources which could be spared should not wholly interrupt the progress of Colonial development. They had therefore to consider how the wrong use of spending power in unnecessary consumption could be prevented, and how far resources intended for development could be so used without detriment to the war effort.

SACRIFICES MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

As regards economy in the consumption of available resources, Lord Moyne said he was not sure that the general public in the Colonies, while realizing the discomfort and suffering caused by the effects of enemy action in the United Kingdom, fully appreciated the economic sacrifices which had been made in consequence on the underlying economic reasons which had necessitated those sacrifices. He pointed out that personal consumption was being curtailed with increasing severity. Income available for expenditure was reduced by heavy taxation, direct and indirect; the standard rate of income tax was 10s. in the £ while surtax was graduated to take a further 9s. 6d. in the £ on the highest incomes; the excess profits tax took for the State all additional profits made as the result of the war; the purchase tax of 33½ per cent. directly limited civilian consumption. Government restrictions of imports and home produced supplies, with individual rationing of many essentials, were so drastic as to constitute a definite lowering of the average pre-war standard of living and to necessitate a real sacrifice throughout the community.

NEED FOR SIMILAR ACTION IN THE COLONIES.

The fundamental reasons which had dictated this drastic limitation of personal consumption in the

United Kingdom were, Lord Moyne said, operative also in the Colonies. The economic needs of the war required that efforts much more nearly commensurate with those now being made at home should be made by all inhabitants of the Colonies who enjoyed a comparatively high standard of life.

There could be no doubt that every time an individual refrained from purchasing imported goods the war effort was directly benefited. This was true also in the case of home produced goods, whose production depended substantially on imported materials.

Lord Moyne emphasized that the essential objective of economic policy must be the saving of actual material resources, including resources in personnel. The saving of money was only subsidiary to the primary objective. If, however, material resources were saved by reduction of consumption there would normally be a saving of money by the consumer. This could be made available for the war effort by transfer to the State in the form of free gifts, of taxation or of loans either direct or through the accumulation of bank balances which are in turn, to a large extent, invested in Government securities. The making of free gifts should, of course, in no way be discouraged, but in so far as it was possible to make a choice between raising money by taxation or by loans, it was clearly preferable to proceed by taxation, so avoiding the continuing burden of interest and repayment charges. Lord Moyne stated that he considered, therefore, that an increase of taxation, especially direct taxation, above which was thought necessary before the war, should be a definite object of policy. Increased taxation not only trapped the money remaining in the hands of consumers as the result of decreased consumption but was a powerful influence towards such decreased consumption. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said with reference to the increases in income tax in his Budget for 1941-42: "The primary object of these proposals is not to obtain taxation for taxation's sake, nor to raise revenue for the sake of revenue, but to make a considerable cut in purchasing power during the war."

MEANS TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION.

Lord Moyne then indicated the practical applications of the above considerations which briefly may be summarized thus:—

- (a) Imports licensing should in general be more strictly administered, and imports most drastically curtailed. Although there were exceptions the administration of import control in the Colonies had been generally disappointing. The interpretation which Colonial Governments had put on the essentiality of an article had often not been that which would have been put on it by the United Kingdom Government. No article should be allowed to remain not subject to control, and there should be no

* See Circular of July 24th, pp. 171-2.

† Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Colonial Governments, regarding Certain Aspects of Colonial Policy in War Time, June 5th, 1941. Cmd. 6299. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2d.

- open general licences for non-sterling goods.
- (b) Except when urgency was a vital consideration licences should never be granted for other goods when sterling goods were available.
 - (c) The use of existing stocks of imported materials should be rigidly controlled; *e.g.*, the use of structural steel in non-essential building should be prevented.
 - (d) Income tax should be brought much closer to the United Kingdom level, in places where it already existed and introduced where it or an equivalent did not exist.
 - (e) There should be a great propaganda drive for investing in war saving schemes, based on the paramount need of avoiding luxury expenditure.

In some cases heavier taxation might result in the Governments having available increased surpluses. He expressed the view that Colonial Governments should, if able to do so, accumulate surplus balances, which they could use for reconstruction and development after the war without assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, rather than that they should be surrendered now and applications for assistance made at a later date. It would be reasonable, he considered, that the holding of such reserves should not be a source of profit to the Government concerned and they might well be lent to His Majesty's Government, free of interest, on condition of repayment at the end of the war.

RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

In the concluding portions of his despatch Lord Moyne dealt with the other aspect of Government policy which, he said, he wished to emphasize, namely the obligation to raise the standard of living of all those classes in the Colonial Empire whose standard was at present below an adequate minimum. The imperative duty of doing all that was practically possible to fulfil this obligation, even during the war, was in no way inconsistent with the present necessity of restricting non-essential consumption by the better off. Still less was it inconsistent that preliminary work should be undertaken in order that progress might be as rapid as possible after the war. Lord Moyne said that he attached particular importance to the training of local personnel as rural teachers, health workers, agricultural demonstrators and so on, since it was on an adequate supply of such subordinate staff that the rate of progress after the war might largely depend. He would be very glad to consider proposals for financial assistance if required to enable technical training to proceed. Sympathetic consideration would be given to calls for assistance to prevent economic resources from neglect. As examples of such measures he mentioned soil erosion work, forest conservation and dealing with threats to important crops from disease and insect pests.

Another aspect of economic development to which special attention should be given at once were schemes which, while improving the long term economic position, were also expected to produce commodities or materials of special war-time value, including the development of local production of goods to replace imports. He hoped proposals for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would, wherever possible, be related to a general scheme of development. Each department

concerned with social welfare should have an outline plan and a central agency could co-ordinate these plans into a general framework covering a period of at least five years. In this way the loss of much valuable time and probably of money would be avoided when conditions allowed more progress to be made.

Finally, the Secretary of State said it must be the object of all Colonial Governments to see that there was no wasteful use of any resources which could be made available for war purposes; but, on the other hand, when resources could be spared from these purposes or could not be directly utilized for war needs, there should be no reluctance in preparing for, and as far as possible in carrying out, that improvement of general conditions in the Colonial Empire which must be one of the central inspirations of our Colonial policy for many years to come.

Civilian Governor for Bermuda

Views of the House of Assembly

THE Colonial Office announced, on August 12th, as reported in our last issue, that it had been considered advisable that in present circumstances the Governor of Bermuda should be a civilian. The House of Assembly replied to the Governor's Message announcing this decision to the following effect:—

The House of Assembly believes it to be extremely desirable that the union previously existing between the British military establishment and the civil administration of the islands should be maintained to the greatest extent possible, and considers the retention of the Senior Military Officer as a member of the Executive Council to be of vital importance.

Recognising that the decision to effect the change has undoubtedly been taken because of existing unusual conditions, the House accepts it loyally and undertakes during the continuance of the present emergency to make the necessary provision for a civilian Governor and his establishment.

In conclusion, the House records its belief that a complete understanding between the English-speaking peoples of the world is of the utmost importance to the future of mankind. The House re-affirms its devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King, and expresses its profound respect for the President of the United States, his Government and people, and guarantees its support in fostering Anglo-American co-operation.

Viscount Knollys Appointed

On August 28th the Colonial Office announced that His Majesty the King had been pleased to appoint Viscount Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., Deputy Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence in the South-Eastern Region, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Denis Kirwan Bernard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., whose resignation had been accepted by His Majesty.

Jamaica Sugar Technologists

Fourth Annual Conference

THE Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists held its Fourth Annual Conference on December 14th last, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Cuthill, who had succeeded Mr. A. C. Barnes as President of the Association. Three important papers, presented to the Conference, form the subjects of the following notes. The papers, together with the informative discussions which followed them, are reproduced in full in the journal of the Association, *The J.A.S.T. Quarterly*, Vol. IV., No. 3, which has recently been published, and contain much of interest to all concerned with the production of cane sugar throughout the British West Indies and even farther afield.

CANE FARMING

The Hon. G. A. Jones, Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, prefaced his paper on The Organization of Cane Farmers in Trinidad by saying that he presumed the Executive Committee of the Association had selected this subject because of his close association for over ten years with cane farming in Trinidad, and also because of the developments of a similar nature which were taking place in Jamaica. He briefly sketched the difficulties that have faced the sugar industry in the West Indies during the last 100 years, and referred to the success obtained by the sugar engineers and chemists as contrasted with the failure to reduce the cost of producing the cane. In Trinidad the only serious effort at first made to produce canes more cheaply was to reduce the wages paid to field labourers. This proved unsuccessful and was followed about fifty years ago by the adoption of a cane farming system whereby the field labourer became himself the grower of the cane. In the early days of the new system some 30,000 tons of cane were purchased from a few hundred farmers. At the present time about half the cane supply of Trinidad is produced by 20,000 small cultivators.

Mr. Jones then gave a concise summary of information regarding modern cane farming in Trinidad. There are three classes of farmers, producing canes (a) on their own lands, (b) on rented lands not owned, or (c) owned, by the factories. Credit is provided (a) under the Cane Farmers Advances Ordinance, or (b) through Agricultural Credit Societies. He also dealt with the important questions of cane deliveries, and the method of payment for farmers' canes.

In conclusion Mr. Jones pointed out that in Trinidad cane farming had enabled the sugar industry to weather many a storm by spreading the risk between the factory owner and the grower. It had also created a healthy middle class of independent producers who were becoming more and more capable of looking after their own interests. The greatest danger he saw for the cane farming industry was that the smaller grower, with his less efficient methods, would not be able to produce canes at a price the factory could afford to pay in hard times. On the other hand large companies by adopting

all that modern methods and research have made available would undoubtedly be far better able to produce cheaper cane than their predecessors were 30 or 40 years ago.

THE ART OF WELDING

Mr. P. M. Graham, chief engineer of the Gray's Inn Central Factory, dealt fully with the subject of Welding in the Sugar Factory in a long and very freely illustrated technical paper. The methods described would, he thought, be of particular interest to those employed at the smaller factories where, for one reason or another, welding plants had not yet been installed. The prime function of welding in the sugar factory was to save money. After a year's experience a welding outfit would have become indispensable, and the staff would wonder how they had ever got along without it. Mr. Graham ended his paper with the statement that, in his experience, the Jamaican mechanic or apprentice could be trained into a very useful welder, quite good enough to deal with nearly all the jobs encountered in the factory.

NEW CANES FOR JAMAICA

The third paper read before the conference was by Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Geneticist at the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados. In it he gave, based chiefly on information gained during his visit to Jamaica during 1940, a Progress Report on the Work of the Station for Jamaica. The object of his visit had been, he said, to note the progress made with seedlings already received in Jamaica, to make recommendations for future tests and in general to derive information which should serve as a more accurate guide to future work of the station for Jamaica.

The most important factor affecting elimination of seedlings in Jamaica was mosaic disease, which was present in nearly all cane-growing areas of the island. A primary need was the production and cultivation of commercially resistant seedlings with field and factory qualities at least equal to B.H. 10 (12) for the better class soils and hardy types with commercial resistance to replace the makeshift types at present used in poorer soils; for example, P.O.J. 2878, P.O.J. 2727, Co. 281 and M. 28. So long, however, as mosaic disease remained at its present high level some excellent seedlings, such as B. 34,104 must be considered lost to Jamaica, and consideration must be given to the control of the disease by other means than the obvious one of resistant seedlings.

After dealing with the present varietal situation in Jamaica, and the progress of the 63 new seedlings sent from Barbados, full particulars of each of which are tabulated in an appendix, Dr. McIntosh outlined a scheme for testing new seedlings received in the island. He suggested that the Technologists' Association should appoint a Varieties Committee to receive seedlings which had already undergone a preliminary selection

by the Jamaica Department of Agriculture, to be responsible for their planting in appropriate places on their estates, to observe their comparative growths and other field characteristics and to report to the chairman of the committee. The adoption of such a scheme would lead to a definite routine in seedling testing, "a highly desirable feature and one in which Jamaica lags behind all the other Colonies served by the Central Breeding Station."

Import Restrictions

Jamaica

IN accordance with the general policy throughout the Colonial Empire of restricting the importation of unnecessary articles and reducing the consumption of imported goods, notification is given in Jamaica by an Order dated August 16th, that Import Licences will no longer be granted for a number of articles and that licences for other articles will be granted only for limited quantities on a quota basis. The lists attached to the Order show (a) those articles for which licences will not be granted unless the goods are produced or manufactured in and imported directly from the British West Indian Colonies, including British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bahamas, and Bermuda; (b) those articles which will be limited under quotas.

It is emphasized that all imported goods are subject to the licensing system which requires that a licence shall be obtained before any goods are ordered from abroad irrespective of the country of origin. Goods arriving in the Colony in which licences have not been obtained before the goods were shipped are liable to confiscation. Licences for purchase abroad have a restricted validity (four months in the case of Canada, Newfoundland and foreign countries; six months for the British Empire other than Canada and Newfoundland). The validity of licences will no longer be extended except in very special cases and for reasons of importance. It is emphasized that all imported goods are liable to restriction in quantity and licences will not necessarily be issued for goods other than those specified, particularly when the expenditure of difficult exchange is involved.

Trinidad and Tobago

A notice dated June 25th was published in the *Trinidad Gazette Extraordinary* of June 27th regarding certain restrictions on the importation of goods into Trinidad. It contains lists of goods, the importation of which is prohibited from all sources, and of goods, the importation of which is prohibited, except from Empire sources.

All goods, other than those described in these lists, may be allowed to be imported under licenses as before, but subject nevertheless to any quotas which have been, or may be, hereafter fixed, and to any prohibitions or restrictions imposed by law.

The prohibitions set forth in the lists will be subject to certain qualifications. Provided that the Competent Authority is satisfied, the prohibitions will not apply to goods:—

- (a) Ordered *bona fide* before the date of the notice.

- (b) Required by the naval, military or air authorities of H.M. Forces.
- (c) Imported in the circumstances described in Article XIV (1) of the agreement for the leasing of bases to the United States.
- (d) Required, on the certificate of the Director of Medical Services, for use in hospitals and for other medical purposes.
- (e) From other than Empire sources in cases when they are not obtainable from Empire sources and their importation is essential. In such cases special licenses may be granted.
- (f) Machinery, etc., to replace similar machinery in an existing business or for use in a new business to be started. In such cases special licenses may also be granted, but no importation will be allowed from non-Empire sources if the goods are available from Empire sources.

The lists together with the qualifications, which are briefly summarized above, are published in full in *The Board of Trade Journal* for August 30th, obtainable through any bookseller, price 6d.

Death of Sir Alexander B. Swan

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death, on September 3rd, aged 72, of Sir Alexander B. Swan, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow and for many years one of the most active men in the public life of the city. A memoir of Sir Alexander, who was a member of the West India Committee, will appear in our next issue.

Our Illustrations

The photograph of a smith shoeing a farm horse in an old timbered barn reproduced opposite page 206 in this issue has a simple beauty characteristically English, and reminiscent, to a remarkable degree, of the best work of that essentially English painter, George Morland. Our series of cartoons is continued on the following page. Lee makes the shortage of beer, which has been experienced in some parts of England recently, the occasion of an amusing drawing of a "regular customer" indulging in a little wishful thinking and drinking. A Czech cartoonist makes Anglo-American co-operation in the Atlantic the subject of an original cartoon.

Amazon Fly Resists Drought

British Guiana experienced, from August, 1939, to May, 1940, a severe drought during which the rainfall was only 17.67 inches or 31.1 per cent. of the mean for the same period of the previous 59 years. In order to ascertain the effect, if any, of this long dry period on the status of the Amazon Fly as a parasite of the small Moth Borer, *Diatraea saccharalis*, Mr. L. D. Cleare, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, conducted a careful survey which forms the subject of a paper in *Tropical Agriculture* for July last. This proved that, compared with a previous survey made in 1937-38, the status of the Amazon Fly as a parasite of *D. saccharalis* had not been affected and that, under British Guiana conditions at least, the fly can adapt itself to such a prolonged period of drought.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Trinidad Legislative Council Elections—Income Tax in Leeward Islands
Social Welfare of Jamaican Smallholders*

ANTIGUA

Income Tax. Under Ordinance No. 6 of 1941, chargeable incomes of less than £30 are exempt from tax; up to £100 the tax is at the rate of 2d. on the £. When the chargeable income is over £100 the tax is 4d. on the £ for the first £100, and thence by the following steps:—

On the next	£100, viz.	£101 to	£200	...	8d. on the	£
" "	£200,	£201	£400	...	1s. 4d.	"
" "	£200,	£401	£600	...	2s. 0d.	"
" "	£200,	£601	£800	...	2s. 8d.	"
" "	£200,	£801	£1,000	...	3s. 8d.	"
" "	£200,	£1,001	£1,200	...	5s. 0d.	"
" "	£300,	£1,201	£1,500	...	7s. 0d.	"
On every	£ beyond	£1,500		...	9s. 0d.	"

JAMAICA

Banana Disease. The following have been appointed members of the Banana Leaf-Spot Control Board for one year from July 30th: Hon. G. A. Jones, Director of Agriculture (chairman), Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Mr. J. G. Keiffer, Mr. U. Theo. McKay and Mr. R. B. Barker.

Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of West Indian Development and Welfare, and Lady Stockdale, accompanied by Captain Burnett, M.C., Lands Commissioner, and Mr. Colin Buchanan, Divisional Lands Officer, have been visiting Land Settlements in Jamaica and have inspected agricultural and welfare work carried out on them.

Banana flour. Mr. Eldemire, vice-chairman of the St. James' Parochial Board, suggested at a recent meeting of the Board that the Government should be approached with a view to the erection of factories at different places in Jamaica for the conversion of surplus bananas into flour. The Colonial Secretary, in his reply to this suggestion, states that the cost of such a scheme would be prohibitive.

Social Welfare. The Lands Department has issued a booklet entitled "A Guide to Social Welfare Work on Land Settlements," to which Sir Arthur Richards has written a Foreword commending the manual "to all who have at heart the interest of the smallholder and therefore the interests of the island."

An Excess Profit Tax is now in operation in Jamaica.

MONTSERRAT

Income Tax. The rates of tax payable on chargeable incomes have been increased by fifty per cent. under an amending Ordinance No. 5 of 1941.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Judicial Changes. Mr. Justice A. C. Smith, who came to the Colony from Nigeria in October, 1938, as

Third Puisne Judge, has been appointed to be Second Puisne Judge. Mr. J. L. M. Perez, Chief Magistrate of Port-of-Spain, has been promoted to be Third Puisne Judge.

Rent Restriction. The Bill to restrict increases of the rents of certain premises and the recovery of possession of such premises, during the present emergency, and for one year thereafter, was passed by the Legislative Council on August 9th, after certain amendments had been adopted.

Labour Shortage. The Governor has appointed a committee to enquire into and make recommendations regarding the question of the recruitment of labour from outside the Colony to meet the present emergency. The importance of the subject is indicated by the fact that His Excellency will himself be the Chairman of the Committee.

Air Scouts. The first troop of Trinidad Air Scouts was formed at a recent meeting of the Boy Scouts Association. Following along the lines of the Sea Scouts the members will receive training as ordinary Scouts with, in addition, special training appropriate to the Air Scout branch. There will be three badges of proficiency as, respectively, Air Apprentice, Air Mechanic and Air Navigator.

The Governor's Example. The Food Production Committee has again urged householders to use all available space, however small, for the growth of food-stuffs, and also to adopt their diet to the consumption of their own garden produce. The report of the Committee points out that the Governor and Lady Young have taken the initiative as regards the conversion of lawns into vegetable gardens by ploughing up the lawns (west of Government House for planting with corn (maize) and beans.

Hon. Gerald R. Wight. At the election held on June 26th, Mr. Gerald R. Wight was elected a member of the Legislative Council, to fill the additional seat for the electoral district of Port-of-Spain created by the new Constitution. The votes recorded were: Mr. Wight, 1,612; Mr. Albert Gomes, 1,328; Mr. Garnet McCarthy, 522; and Mr. George Cabral, 231.

Hon. Roy Joseph. The election for the other additional seat on the Legislative Council, that for the County of Victoria, was held on July 29th. Mr. Roy Joseph, the Trades Union candidate, received 905 votes, Mr. C. A. Jack, 817 and Mr. G. FitzPatrick 319.

The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

Trinidad and Tobago

Record Total Trade in 1940

IN 1940 the value of the total trade of the Colony attained the record figure of \$102,931,949, an increase of 19.4 per cent. on that of the previous year. Mr. G. A. Newman, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, in a detailed report (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, August 9th, 1941, pp. 152-159) says that the increase was largely due to the war-time demand for oil. The following figures for 1940 are taken from his report, with those for 1939 in brackets; total imports, \$45,092,068 (\$34,762,954), and exports, including re-exports, \$46,192,077 (\$37,359,476). The value of transshipments was \$5,823,902, a considerable decline from the 1939 value of \$7,039,524.

Owing to the severe drought the exports of sugar were the lowest in recent years, being valued at \$4,308,122 compared with \$5,087,039 in 1939. Other principal exports, apart from petroleum, were cocoa, \$2,289,605 (\$1,212,682 in 1939); molasses, \$55,475 (\$178,420); grapefruit, \$574,084 (\$71,343) and grapefruit juice, \$80,422 (\$61,500).

The need for metal goods and construction materials for industrial purposes, was responsible, Mr. Newman points out, for most of the increase of over \$10,000,000 in imports. The value of foodstuffs imported also rose by over one million dollars to reach the total of \$10,954,921. The United Kingdom remained the Colony's principal source of supply, providing 31.8 per cent. of the imports (35.7 in 1939). The demand for essential goods for industrial purposes led to an increase in imports from the United States; 27.9 per cent. in 1940 compared with 25.4 per cent. in 1939. A strong trade diversion resulted in imports from Canada being increased to 21.3 per cent. of the total import trade compared with 14.5 per cent. in 1939.

"Corentyne Thunder"

THIS intriguing novel suggests by its ingenuous naiveté that it is a first work of its author. Not that this detracts from its charm, in fact it adds to it. There is conveyed to the reader by vivid metaphor (and at times hyperbole!) a feeling that the writer is closer to the atmosphere of his picture than are the characters of the story.

The primitive society of the Corentyne Coast of British Guiana is to-day encrusted with the influence of European contacts, but beneath this layer of superficiality lies a natural unsophistication which compels the author to his motive.

Here is skilfully drawn a sincere picture of the lives of a humble and illiterate family living a daily round of toil in their mud-hut on the savannah. Ramgolall, an aged indentured labourer of miserly habits, was born in India. With him are his two Guianese daughters, Beena and Kattree, whose unrestrained naturalism forms the background of the scene. All three are driven by fate to their nemesis, and for all its

Continued at foot of next column.

Round the Markets

September 2nd, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.		value
	August 18th	September 1st.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	8 1/2	8 1/4
2 1/2	Consols (yield £3 1s. 6d. per cent.)	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
3 1/2	War Loan			
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-	
5	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6	
8	Antigna Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3	
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/3	27/3	
6 1/2	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/-	45/-	
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/6	40/6	
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 1/2	2 1/2	
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1 1/2	1 1/2	
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	6d.	9d.	
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/9	
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9	
7 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-	
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/6	4/-	
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4 1/2 d.	1/-	
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42	46	
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/6	16/3	
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	8/-	
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-	
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3 1/2	3 1/2	
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2 1/2	3	
7 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-	
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6	8/6	

PRODUCE.

Honey. The maximum controlled price of Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in short supply and prices are subject to negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is in limited demand and subject to import licence. In connexion with Raw the market is awaiting import licensing decision; supplies are short.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter are quite nominal in the absence of supplies.

Spices. On the spot, *Pimento* is unchanged at 2/- per lb ex warehouse. There are sellers at 155/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom port for August--September shipment, but buyers are showing only a small interest thereat. *Ginger* is quiet and unchanged on the spot at 165/- to 200/- for small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. Supplies are scarce. The market for *Nutmegs* continues quiet with West India defectives unchanged at 1/2; sound unassorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* continues quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale at 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are valued at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

tragic sequence, the story holds one's sympathy to the end through the pathetic struggle of these poor humans against forces beyond their control.

Corentyne Thunder can be recommended as a book well worth reading; and one hopes that the author may achieve with his novel the success which it undoubtedly deserves.

**Corentyne Thunder*, by Edgar Mittleholzer, Eyre & Spottiswode, 9/- net; post free from West India Committee, 9/7.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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September 17th, 1941.

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West Indies Sugar Conference

THE decision to form a British West Indies Sugar Association which, as reported elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR, was taken at the Conference recently held in Jamaica marks a further and important step in the welfare of the sugar industry on which the prosperity, indeed the very existence, of such a great proportion of the inhabitants of the British West Indies so largely depends. Sir Frank Stockdale, in his speech at the opening session of the Conference, expressed the hope that the formation of the Association would provide opportunity for a free interchange of views throughout the West Indies, leading to an understanding and knowledge of each other's difficulties, so that they could learn from one another to work together and to consider their problems as a whole.

The very fact that it was possible to hold such a representative Conference was due to a large measure of co-operation having already been secured in the individual Colonies and islands. Such co-operation began by the sugar manufacturers organizing the exchange of technical information to their mutual benefit. Subsequently Sugar Manufacturers' Associations were formed which have proved of great value in handling a wide range of questions affecting the sugar industry in their respective areas. The Conference was, as its chairman stated in his opening remarks, the culmination of the activities of these Manufacturers' Associations.

We await the full report of the Conference with great interest. At the time of going to press only a brief communiqué giving the names of the delegates and a statement of the subjects dealt with has reached us, together with a report of the proceedings of the opening session. A summary of the speeches made on this occasion is begun on page 219, and will be completed in the next issue of the CIRCULAR. We fully endorse the wish expressed by Mr. Seaford that the Conference would be the inauguration of a new order for the sugar-producing Colonies of the British West Indies. In these days it is essential to secure the closest collaboration and harmony in every Colony and among the various Colonies.

Import Control

THE new economic policy for the Colonial Empire at war was outlined by Lord Moyne in the debate in the House of Lords on July 9th. This policy,

which was detailed more fully in his dispatch to Colonial Governors, referred to in that debate and published subsequently as a White Paper, is now being implemented in the West Indies.

As reported on page 226 of this issue of the CIRCULAR, the West Indies Conference on Import Control held its first meeting, in Kingston, Jamaica, on August 8th. The conference was faced by the problem of reconciling the apparently conflicting claims of the Imperial Government's war-time economic policy, the economic interests of individual West Indian Colonies and of the Imperial Government's determination to implement, as far as war-time conditions permit, the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission for the development and welfare of those colonies.

The problem was well summed up by Lord Moyne in his speech in the House of Lords on July 9th in the following words: "On the one hand there was the need to call upon those people in the Colonies who enjoy a standard of living similar to that of the United Kingdom to support similar sacrifices in their consumption of non-essential goods and, on the other hand, there was our obligation to maintain, and if possible improve, the standard of living of those less fortunate but more numerous classes in the Colonies whose existing standards fall short of the minimum we regard as desirable." The fundamental purpose of Colonial economic policy in war-time must, in fact, be the conservation of material resources. Import licensing must be more strictly administered than hitherto and imports drastically curtailed. By this means a saving in shipping space and foreign exchange is effected. The special requirements and difficulties of individual Colonies have to be borne in mind. Above all, progress in the development and welfare of the people in the West Indian Colonies must be maintained.

The composition of the Conference is a guarantee that all these aspects of the problem have been fully represented. Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of West Indian Development and Welfare, presided, and Mr. Sydney Caine, head of the Economic Department of the Colonial Office, took part in its deliberations, while delegates represented the interests of each of the West Indian Colonies.

Restrictions will, of necessity, cause some inconvenience to people in the West Indian Colonies. They will, however, no doubt be proud to think that they are being called upon to bear economic burdens comparable with those already shouldered cheerfully by the people of the United Kingdom as an essential contribution to the war effort.

From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. ROOSEVELT'S broadcast of September 11th is likely to take its place among the great utterances of American statesmanship; its argument is unanswerable, because it is wholly based on one of the unchangeable objects of American policy—the freedom of the seas. In maintenance of that historic principle, American ships will no longer wait to be attacked; they will treat German trespassers in the waters of American defence as pirates, and will clear them out as the ships of President Adams cleared the Caribbean in 1798. If Hitler objects that this is unneutral behaviour, he has his remedy—if he dares to take it.

* * *

What concerns us most in this stirring utterance is the vigour with which the President reminded his countrymen that their national security requires—yesterday, to-day, and always—the exercise of sea power by the British Navy. This is the very essence of the Monroe Doctrine; and now we are assured that the American Fleet will take up a fuller and more active share in the ceaseless watch on the Atlantic—and indeed on other oceans. Mr. Roosevelt's words should be read in close conjunction with the remarkable report made by Mr. Churchill on the reassembling of Parliament. The fight against the U-boats is as stern and pauseless as ever. But so well is it being fought that we are now sinking three times as much of the enemy's tonnage as he sinks of ours. This notwithstanding that our merchant marine sails all the seven seas, while the vast majority of the Axis ships are either scuttled or skulking in harbour. It is a reminder that our naval blockade, silent and unspectacular, is a principal factor, perhaps the most potent of all, in the winning of the war. We need only remember that at bottom it is the blockade that has driven Hitler into his hazardous adventure in Russia.

* * *

Hard upon Mr. Roosevelt's speech there have arrived in London the American delegates, *en route* for the conference in Moscow. There has been some murmuring here at the slowness in organizing this conference, which was announced a month ago, on the occasion of the meeting of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt in the Atlantic. The complaints, however, are largely based on a misunderstanding; Mr. Churchill was able to explain to the House of Commons that the supplies most urgently needed were being hurried into Russia without waiting for the assembly of the delegates. Rubber, tin, wool, have all been sent in great quantities, with hundreds of fighter aircraft; and the latest news is that a Wing of the Royal Air Force is ready for action on the eastern front. The Moscow Conference, on the other hand, seems about to develop into something much more than a discussion of the supply problem; it may become a three-cornered council of war of unlimited scope, planning the joint policy of the British Empire, the Soviet Union, and the United States, in case of the spreading of the war to the entire globe.

For that event may be upon us at any moment. The situation in the Pacific is moving rapidly to a crisis. In effect, Japan has to choose between abandoning her association with the Axis and standing up to the combined strength of the three great Powers. Her faith in her European friends is manifestly wavering; but it is doubtful if consideration of prestige will allow her to evade the quarrel she has done so much to provoke. Since at the same time the fight of the American Fleet against Nazi piracy may at any moment precipitate war, a universal conflagration may be very near.

* * *

We are all eager for the day when a British army can once more intervene on the continent. If this cannot be done yet, even when the Nazi garrisons have been thinned out by the demands of the Russian campaign, we may safely guess that two main considerations have influenced our admirals and generals. First, we have the gigantic task of making good the great losses of war-material that our Allies have suffered in the Ukraine; and this means, not only that we must turn over to them quantities of munitions with which any expeditionary force might have been equipped, but also that, during the coming winter, we must concentrate on production even at the cost of transferring to the factories, or withholding there, men who would otherwise be carrying rifles. Secondly, there are other places than Europe where we can exert our growing, but still limited, military power. Now that the way is open through Iran, we may be able to help our friends more directly by sending troops to their assistance in their own country; and we must not forget that, as the campaigning season ends in Europe, it reopens in Africa. Generals Wavell and Auchinleck are again the men to watch.

* * *

Since the enemy prudently declined the challenge, the expedition to Spitsbergen did not give the Canadians the fight for which they have been spoiling after a long and trying period of inaction. Their time will come. Meanwhile the enemy has been neatly and efficiently deprived of a source of fuel supply for his operations in the Far North which will be difficult to replace. The stroke, of course, is not of immediate effect, for about this time of year the traffic between Spitsbergen and the mainland becomes in any case impossible until the spring. But it is a blow of long-term effect, which may make all the difference to the campaign of next year. It is hard to set limits to the extension of this war; but surely it has now reached as near as is possible to violating the peace of the North Pole.

NEW MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

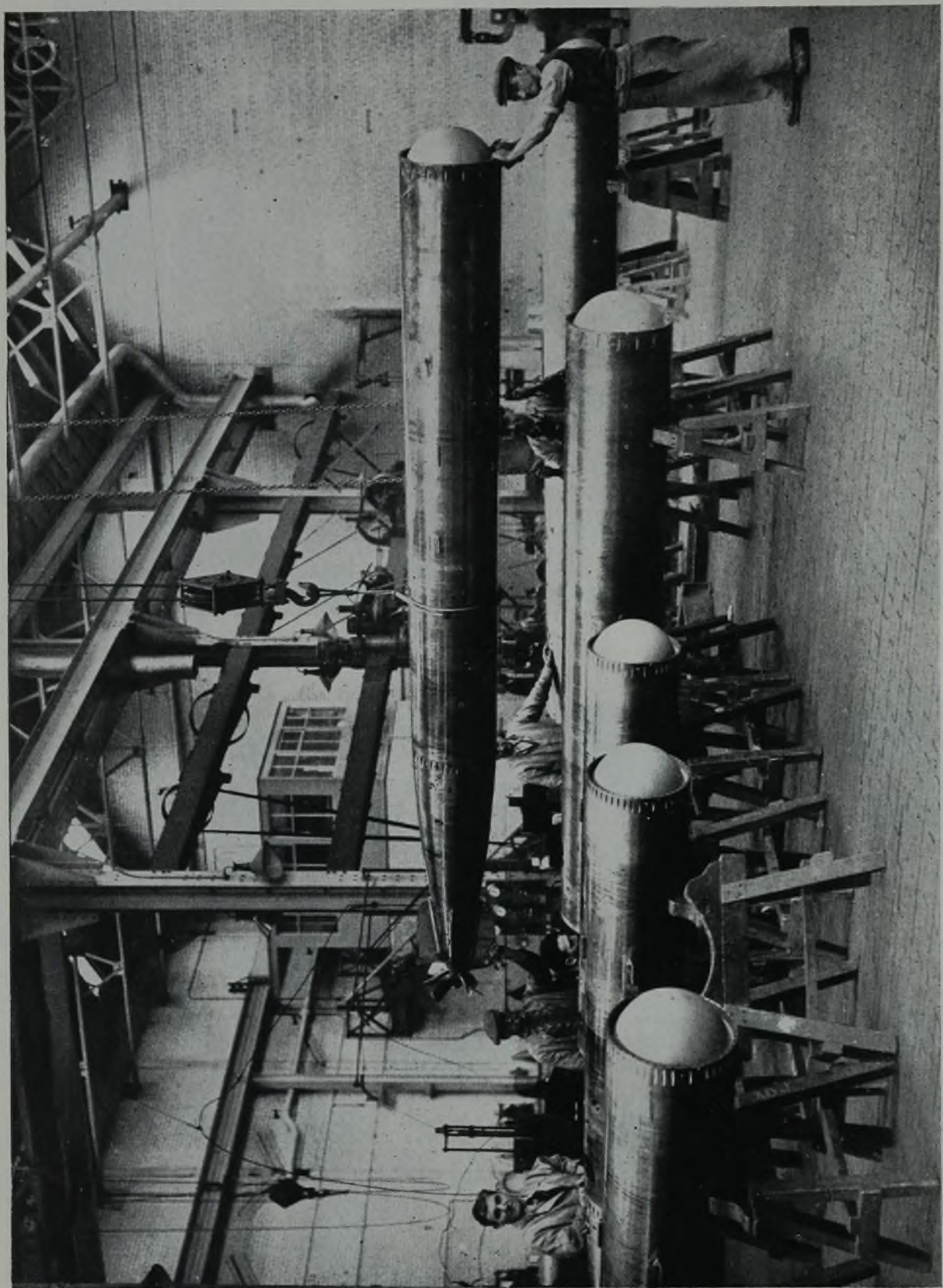
The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.



THE AIRGRAPH SERVICE TO THE MIDDLE EAST
CHECKING A 100 FEET SPOOL OF
FILM WHICH CONTAINS 1,500 LETTERS



THE AIRGRAPH SERVICE TO THE MIDDLE EAST
SORTING OUT THE LETTERS AT THE
G.P.O. BEFORE THEY ARE PHOTOGRAPHED



FINAL ADJUSTMENTS TO TORPEDOES IN AN ASSEMBLY SHOP

West Indies Sugar Conference

Intercolonial Co-operation Assured

THE British West Indies Sugar Conference, held in Jamaica, opened on June 28th, and did not conclude its labours until July 9th. In its seven sessions the Conference discussed a wide range of subjects of general importance to the sugar-producing Colonies of the British West Indies area, including British Guiana.

The Colonies and islands represented at the Conference and the names of their delegates were as follow:—

Antigua—Mr. L. I. Henzell.

Barbados—Mr. G. D. Laurie Pile and Dr. E. S. J. Saint (Technical Adviser).

British Guiana—Hon. F. J. Seaford and Mr. G. M. Eccles.

Grenada—Mr. F. C. de Gale.

Jamaica—Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. A. M. Pawsey, Mr. K. S. Calder, Mr. A. C. Barnes, Hon. G. A. Jones (Observer).

St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent—Mr. C. C. Skeete.

Trinidad—Captain W. F. Watson and Hon. F. G. Grant.

British Honduras was invited to send a delegate but was unable to do so owing to difficulties of transport.

Mr. D. J. Verity, manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., was in attendance throughout the Conference.

At the first business session the Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica, was elected Chairman of the Conference, and Mr. D. J. Verity was appointed Secretary. During its formal sessions the Conference was addressed by Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Jamaica; Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of Development and Welfare, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture on the Comptroller's staff; Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; and Mr. C. R. Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner in Canada for the British West Indies (Eastern Group).

The subject which took up most time was the constitution and formation of a British West Indies Sugar Association, the members of which are to be the various Sugar Associations in the Colonies and Islands concerned. Subject to the approval of the other local Associations, which could not be bound in advance by the visiting delegates, it was decided that such an Association should be formed.

Scientific research for the sugar industry was discussed in relation to (1) the proposed British West Indies Sugar Association; (2) Sir Frank Stockdale's activities; and (3) the work done at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Trade representation in Canada and matters of general business interest to the whole of the West Indian Colonies in relation to reciprocal trade with the Dominion were discussed with Mr. C. R. Stollmeyer.

The Chairman, the Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, in an

introductory speech, gave a hearty welcome to Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor of Jamaica, to Sir Frank Stockdale and members of his staff, and to the delegates from other Colonies. The Conference marked, he said, the culmination of the activities of the various Sugar Associations throughout the West Indies, and he regarded it as a forerunner of greater unity in all matters affecting their common welfare. Referring to the advent of Messrs. Tate & Lyle in Jamaica, Mr. Kerr-Jarrett recalled the story of a Canadian friend to the effect that a farmer was a man who made his money on the land and spent it in the city; an agriculturist made his money in the city and spent it on the land. He was hopeful that Messrs. Tate & Lyle would realize the very serious problems which confronted the primary producer and from the broad-minded attitude they had adopted he felt sure they were learning the lesson very rapidly and would be a tower of strength to West Indian producers.

Mr. Kerr-Jarrett continued: We are at war but it behoves us to put our economic house in order as far as we can. We do not wish to see prosperity come through either high prices for our products or low prices for our labour. Neither of these has ever been conducive to efficiency. His own motto, and he felt sure of all of them, was that of Adam Smith: "We desire security rather than opulence."

The Conference was then formally opened by the Governor of Jamaica who said he regarded it as being of particular significance because it was, he believed, the first ever instigated by the members themselves of a West Indian industry. He felt and hoped that this might be the first step towards unity, not only in the sugar industry but in the approach to all their economic and social problems.

Recent events in Europe had demonstrated in a tragic manner the insecurity of small individual units. The British West Indian Colonies had, in the past, operated as a number of entirely separate units. If they were to progress towards greater stability and take a satisfactory place in the affairs of the Empire and play their full part in the general economies of the world, it would be essential for them to operate as one whole, and not as a number of individual units. It was, Sir Arthur commented, fitting that the first step towards a united front should be taken by the industry which was established in the islands as long ago as 1650 and had, ever since, been the basis of their fortunes. Steps had already been taken to solve problems by united effort as shown by the establishment of the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados and of the Plant Quarantine Station in Trinidad. He sincerely hoped that, as a result of the Conference, this unity of effort might grow and that all would join in seeking solutions of their problems of cane production, of sugar manufacture and the final stage of problems of marketing.

Sir Arthur said there was one point he wished to

emphasize. The sugar industry had had many fluctuations in prosperity. Generally in the past it was only when conditions were unsatisfactory that planters and manufacturers had turned their full attention towards the solution of its problems and to making a determined effort towards improving general efficiency. If the industry was to be maintained in a high state of efficiency, and if periods of depression were to be avoided, it was essential that the effort to increase efficiency should be continuous. It must be planned on a long term basis and should not be lessened whether conditions be favourable or unfavourable.

Sir Arthur then said that whilst he appreciated the stress laid on incessant and intensive research, the basis of all intelligent progress, one must not overlook the importance of better organization and of cheaper credit facilities which must go hand in hand with research. And with the greater efficiency, which in simple language meant greater yield per acre, arose fresh problems—the problems of employment, of wage rates, of welfare and of markets. In Jamaica they had been paying special attention, somewhat belatedly, to peasant cane farming and had also taken a very important step forward in linking wages to the Government Cost of Living Index. Wages constituted roughly 60 per cent. of the production cost of sugar, and the rates in Jamaica were two or three times as high as those in certain countries which were selling sugar on the open market. It could not, he said, be too widely known that, were it not for the policy of Imperial Preference, wages in the West Indian Sugar industry would collapse because they could not otherwise compete in the world market. He mentioned these facts to support his argument that the sugar industry, of vital importance as it is to the British West Indies, was in a special position in which co-operative control, or rationalization, became imperative. After dealing broadly with methods of control Sir Arthur referred to an article by Dr. O. W. Willcox on Regulated National Sugar Economies, which appeared in the February issue of *Sugar*, and said that the most instructive point to himself was that Governments of the world had placed upon the industry itself the responsibility of devising a plan which would give fair treatment to all elements in the industry while maintaining a fair deal to the consumer.

Sir Arthur concluded his very interesting speech by expressing his belief that the Conference would "avoid the danger of allowing concentration of attention on certain big trees like Research to obscure the ultimate and far more important problems of the whole forest itself."

[A further reference to the Conference will be made in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.—Ed.]

ment to enforce the law as rigidly as lies in its power, and the Government is confident that in this action it will possess the whole-hearted backing of all thinking sections of the population.

A new Forestry Board was appointed on July 8th to carry into effect the provisions of the Ordinance. The members are: the Hon. F. G. Harcourt, chairman, Mr. F. H. S. Warneford, Hon. R. S. D. Goodwin, Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, Mr. C. A. Gomez, Mr. L. George and Mr. E. D. Dew.

Antigua Forestry Law

To Conserve Soil and Rainfall

AN Ordinance, No. 7, of 1941, has been passed in Antigua with the object of preventing the deforestation of lands already in forest and of securing, where considered necessary, the reforestation of other lands.

The necessity for this Ordinance is the subject of a statement by Mr. F. H. S. Warneford, Agricultural Superintendent, published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of July 3rd. Mr. Warneford points out that Antigua is a badly deforested island, and this is especially true of the not very high, but nevertheless quite steep, hills which should have been kept under tree cover. Antigua moreover is a dry island, but subject to violent rain storms during which more rain may fall in a few hours than is usual in as many weeks or months. This is just the type of country where everything possible should be done to reduce run off and to make a bigger proportion of the rainfall available for useful purposes. As regards erosion damage, apart from the loss of top soil which has rendered many areas unprofitable for crop production, even a casual glance at the roaring streams, turbid with suspended clay, which run for some hours after heavy rains, and colour the sea with mud for considerable distances around their mouths, shows quite plainly that erosion is actively progressing. Damaged roads and the frequent silting up of the dams at Body Ponds are further and costly evidences of erosion in the island.

There is, Mr. Warneford says, little doubt but that almost the whole island including most of the bigger hills was at one time under cultivation. Falling prices were no doubt partly responsible for the abandonment of these hillside cultivations, but erosion damage which reduced fertility to such a level that in many areas cultivation could no longer be profitable at any price, was probably even a bigger factor.

These hillside lands, after many years, became re-clothed with vegetation, and in time almost with forest, the complete regeneration of which was, however, retarded by occasional hillside clearings and by frequent bush fires.

In the last few years attempts have again been made to cultivate hillside land, and the clearing of such land has taken place at an alarming rate. The Government is now determined that this evil must cease, and with this aim in view the new forestry Ordinance has been enacted, and any land under forest at the time of the law coming into force, or which subsequently reverts to forest, or is deliberately reforested, shall be deemed a forest reserve, and as such passes under the control of a Forestry Board. This means that no clearing of forested land may take place without the permission of the Board, and no felling of timber or burning of charcoal on such land may take place without similar permission.

Mr. Warneford says that it is earnestly hoped that the whole community will co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance which has been enacted to protect the community against insidious but nevertheless real losses. It is the intention of the Govern-

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

Honey for Submarine Crews. In the CIRCULAR of August 21st we mentioned that the Ministry of Food had accepted the offer of a gift of honey from the War Materials Committee of the Bahamas. We learn from the Colonial Office that the honey will be put at the disposal of submarine crews, who need it on patrol and have had difficulty in getting it. 348 gallons have already been shipped to the Admiralty's Welfare Services, and the Bahamas War Materials Committee hopes to send another 700 gallons by the end of the year as a free gift.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Recruits for the R.A.F. Nine young men who left Belize some weeks ago to join the Royal Air Force, arrived safely in London last week-end.

JAMAICA

"The Daily Gleaner" Speed the Tanks Fund had exceeded £1,740 on August 15th. The "V" Fund, to raise money for a "Churchill," had reached over £450.

ST. LUCIA

Red Cross Flag Day was held throughout the island on June 5th, as a result of which £62 14s. 2d. was collected.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Bomber Fund Committee. Mr. Arthur H. Wight has been appointed President of the Bomber Fund Committee in succession to the late Sir George Huggins. In a letter published in the press on July 20th he appealed to his fellow citizens to give all they could to the Fund to enable the remaining £80,000 required to complete the purchase of five new bombers being remitted to the Air Ministry before the end of September.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS

APRIL 1ST TO JULY 31ST, 1941

We have received from the Colonial Office a list of monetary gifts made by governments and various bodies and individuals in the Colonial Empire to His Majesty's Government and Organizations during the period April 1st to July 31st of this year. From this list the following summary of contributions from the British West Indies has been compiled. A summary of those made during the first three months of the year appeared in the CIRCULAR of May 29th:—

BAHAMAS,	£9,336.
BARBADOS,	£4,174 18s. 8d.
BERMUDA,	£8,879.
BRITISH GUIANA,	£4,750 10s. 0d.
JAMAICA,	£4,620.
LEEWARD ISLANDS—	
MONTSERRAT,	£500.
ST. KITTS-NEVIS,	£2,469 17s. 9d.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,	£24,586 4s. 9d.
WINDWARD ISLANDS—	
DOMINICA,	£845 3s. 0d.
GRENADA,	£1,350.
ST. LUCIA,	£128 13s. 4d.
ST. VINCENT,	£1,776.

West Indians on Service

OVER 600 men and women from the West Indian Colonies are at present serving in the Forces or Auxiliary Units, so far as we can ascertain.

The popular choice of the men appears to be the R.A.F., Infantry Regiments, Royal Navy and the Royal Artillery. That the Royal Air Force is so signally outstanding as a *corps d'élite* says much for the air-minded spirit of the young men from the Colonies, several of whom have already won honour and distinction.

Royal Navy	...	...	...	...	35
Fleet Air Arm	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	41
Army	...	...	...	...
Royal Armoured Corps	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Tank Regiment	...	...	...	...	6
Royal Regiment of Artillery	...	...	...	...	48
Corps of Royal Engineers	...	...	...	...	29
Royal Corps of Signals	...	...	...	...	7
Infantry	...	...	...	...	91
Royal Army Service Corps	...	...	...	...	7
Royal Army Medical Corps	...	...	...	...	6
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	8
Royal Army Pay Corps	...	...	...	...	2
Pioneer Corps	...	...	...	...	4
Intelligence Corps	...	...	...	...	1
Indian Army	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	211
Royal Air Force	...	...	...	...	267
Canadian Forces	...	...	...	...
Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	18
Royal Engineers	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Corps of Signals	...	...	...	...	1
Infantry	...	...	...	...	13
Royal Army Service Corps	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Army Medical Corps	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Canadian Air Force	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	43

In addition there are eleven Bermudians serving, of whom ten are in the Royal Air Force, and one in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

WOMEN

W.R.N.S.	...	...	...	...	2
Auxiliary Territorial Service	...	...	...	...	5
W.A.A.F.	...	...	...	...	4
Nursing Services	...	...	...	...	6
Auxiliary Fire Service	...	...	...	...	1
Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	2

CASUALTIES

To end of August, 1941:				
Killed and missing	...	...	...	15
Prisoners of War	...	...	...	10

Local Government in Jamaica

A Committee has been appointed by the Governor to investigate and report upon Parochial Reorganisation in Jamaica, under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Campbell.

It will be recalled that Lord Moyne emphasized the necessity for re-organising local government in his statement in the House of Lords on March 12th on the constitution of Jamaica.

Agriculture in Dominica

THE Annual Report for 1940 of the Agricultural Department of Dominica is a very brief document. On instructions from the Secretary of State the usual tables have not been included, and the summary of activities has also been reduced to a minimum.

The dry season was unusually long and particularly severe on the leeward coast. The fresh fruit trade, cocoa, food crops and livestock were most affected. On balance, however, the effects on production were far from injurious, probably because in a normal year torrential rains often badly wash the steep hillsides where many of the cultivations are situated.

There was increased activity in the planting of local food crops and a surplus was available for export to neighbouring islands. These food crops are, however, produced by shifting cultivation, and attempts to encourage sounder methods, combined with more use of animals, are meeting with only spasmodic response. The average annual value of imported foodstuffs, mainly flour, salt fish, oils and fats is well under 20s. per head of the population.

There were increased exports of lime products in consequence of an unusually good crop and higher prices. The results of replanting with budded limes are becoming more marked but the area under this crop is limited by withertip disease.

The decline in the export of bananas, reported in 1939, was to some extent arrested, and in fact Dominica was the only colony in the Eastern Group which registered an increase. Low prices, combined with transport difficulties, are deterrents, much of the fruit being grown in remote forest "gardens." Oranges were also exported, mainly shipped in barrels to Barbados and other West Indian islands.

The prices of both cocoa and coco-nuts did not offer encouragement to most producers. On the other hand, although the quantity of vanilla exported was little more than in 1939, the average f.o.b. values were extraordinarily high. Unfortunately this vanilla boom led to a great increase in praedial larceny.

Amongst other minor products are tobacco, rum and bay oil. One estate grows tobacco and operates a factory, importing some of the rawmaterials. The popularity of its cigarettes, in particular, is increasing. The production of bay oil, a not very profitable peasants' industry, has fallen off somewhat. The exports of rum were also further reduced partly owing to a shortage due largely to failure to replant or manure canes after a reasonable period of ratoons. There is a demand in Antigua for hand processed lumber of various kinds and firewood is exported to Barbados. It is regrettable that these exports result from uncontrolled deforestation in the absence of a Forestry Department.

Jamaica Christian Council

The Protestant Churches in Jamaica have agreed to form a Jamaica Christian Council, whose objects are to provide a means by which Christian bodies in Jamaica may act together (a) to study the problems and opportunities which challenge the Christian way

of life; (b) to promote wherever possible co-operative action based on a common policy among Christian bodies in serving the educational, social, economic and moral welfare of the Island; and (c) to make clear by public statement the spiritual issues involved in Island problems and the demands of the Christian ideal and standards. The president of the Council is the Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.

Obituary

IT is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MR. JOHN BOLLERS, who died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on June 21st, had been a director of G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd., since 1908, and its chairman for the past eight years, and secretary since 1912 of the British Guiana & Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. The directors of the latter company presented to Mr. Bollers, in 1938, a piece of plate and a cheque for £500 in recognition of his services over a period of 50 years.

Mr. Bollers, who was in his 73rd year, is survived by four sons and three daughters.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON PORTER, who died at Paignton, Devon, on September 1st, in his 85th year, was Treasurer of Dominica from 1890 to 1919, during which time he administered the Government of the Presidency on no fewer than 30 occasions. He was for many years a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

When Mr. Porter retired, in 1919, after a total of 45 years in the Colonial Civil Service, he was presented with an Address, recording "the gratitude of all interested in the welfare of Dominica by his continued efforts to secure the betterment of the financial and general conditions of the island."

SIR ALEXANDER SWAN, D.L., LL.D., J.P., whose death, on September 3rd, was briefly recorded in last issue, was Lord Provost of Glasgow from 1932 to 1935—a period when the city was suffering severely from the effects of the industrial depression of the past decade. For three years he conducted his employment crusade, a task for which he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his knowledge of commercial and industrial problems.

Sir Alexander, a member of the West India Committee, was also keenly interested in Empire affairs, and a few years ago paid a visit to Trinidad.

A Freemason, he held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow. Formerly he was Master of the Trades House of Glasgow Lodge.

MR. WILLIAM C. ANDREW, who died in St. Lucia, on July 26th, at the age of 52, was factory manager of the Roseau Factory Co., Ltd. Since 1932 he had been district commissioner of Boy Scouts for Soufriere, and he was a most popular and energetic officer. A tribute to his work for the movement by the Island Commissioner appears in the *Voice of St. Lucia* of August 1st. Mr. Andrew was also a member of the Water Authority, the District Road Board and several other public bodies.

By his death, the West India Committee has lost another of its valued members.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"CASHEW neber bear guava."

* * *

MR. F. J. KIEFFER, of Jamaica, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Pioneer Corps.

* * *

MR. DAVID GEORGE ROCHFORD, of Trinidad, has been gazetted as a Pilot-Officer in the R.A.F.

* * *

SIR GORDON LETHEM was received in audience by the King on September 11th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of British Guiana.

* * *

MR. C. V. PEREIRA, MR. D. G. ROCHFORD, MR. C. D. A. SMITH and MR. L. R. G. SMITH, of Trinidad, have been gazetted as Pilot-Officers in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

CAPTAIN THE HON. W. J. R. STEBBINGS has been granted leave of absence as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Dominica for the duration of the war.

* * *

AMONG the appointments made by the Crown Agents during August was that of Mr. J. S. Goulding, who becomes Chief Engineer, Coastal Steamers, Port and Marine Department, Trinidad.

* * *

WE were sorry to learn recently that Mr. B. H. Bayley, secretary of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, had been indisposed during July and trust that he has, long ere now, made a complete recovery.

* * *

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER was received by the King on September 11th, when His Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Alexander was elected a member of the West India Committee in 1938.

* * *

AS a result of the reorganization of the Judiciary in the Windward and Leeward Islands, there will be one Attorney-General for the Windward Islands and the law officers of St. Vincent and St. Lucia, at present styled Attorneys-General, will henceforth be known as Crown Attorneys.

* * *

MR. E. T. WARD, Agricultural Superintendent of St. Lucia, left the Colony on July 29th on a visit to Trinidad to take up, on the recommendation of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, a three months' course in animal husbandry, field experimentation, etc., prior to the Government putting into operation a new agricultural policy for St. Lucia.

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will take place at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.30 p.m., on September 30th.

The members of the Lodge extend a hearty invitation to Freemasons from the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces who are asked to communicate with W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

* * *

NEWS has been received in Grenada of the promotion to the rank of Captain of Mr. G. M. P. Paterson, King's African Rifles, East African Forces, who is now serving in Abyssinia. Captain Paterson is a son of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Paterson. Recently the promotion to a similar rank of their younger son, Mr. W. R. (Bill) Paterson, who is also on service in East Africa, was reported. Dr. Paterson is a member of the West India Committee.

* * *

GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA has succeeded General Eleazar L. Contreras as President of Venezuela. The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, of August, recounts that at the inauguration ceremonies the outgoing President opened a casket in which are kept the proceedings of the Congress of 1811, and the key to the urn in the National Pantheon containing the remains of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, and handed the key of the casket to his successor.

* * *

MR. A. P. F. M. BERKELEY, whose death was reported in the CIRCULAR of August 21st, was killed as a result of a collision in the air while he was testing a Spitfire. In 1929, while in the R.A.F., and attached to the Fleet Air Arm, he was amongst those selected to rescue General Franco, who crashed into the sea while on a flight from Spain to South America. The Spanish Order of Naval Merit, 1st Class, was conferred on him by King Alfonso in 1929 in recognition of this exploit.

* * *

DR. D. P. PANDIA, a former General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and one of Mahatma Gandhi's secretaries at the London Round Table Conference of 1932, is expected to be in British Guiana sometime this month or early in October. It is stated in *Indian Opinion*, the official organ of the British Guiana East Indian Association, that a reception committee has been formed by the Association, and "it is hoped that his visit will not fail to bring Indians closer to things Indian."

* * *

THE R.A.F. Benevolent Fund recently received a cheque for £73,813 7s. from the Ministry of Aircraft Production. We have been informed that this was the first cheque under an arrangement by which 10 per cent. of all Spitfire Fund gifts received from April 1st, 1941 is allocated by the Ministry to certain Services charities, and that cheques were also being forwarded—for £36,906 13s. 6d. each—to the Admiralty, the War Office and Ministry of War Transport for naval, military and merchant navy charitable organizations. The total contributions to the Spitfire Fund, received from all over the world, stood at approximately £14,600,000 at July 31, 1941.

A New Work on Sugar

Technology for Refinery Workers

THE appearance of a book by Oliver Lyle, a member of the well-known family of sugar refiners, is an event of wide interest and considerable importance.* There are many books on sugar production, mostly in French or German; but the amount of literature dealing with refining is very small. It may therefore be said at once that this volume supplies a felt want, and that it will be welcomed in every English-speaking country where sugar is produced or refined. For, apart from refining, there is much in the book that will be of real practical value in the raw sugar factories also, whether cane or beet.

About a fourth of the work deals with plant and processes peculiar to the refining industry. These chapters are throughout of the most practical nature. Details are given, with figures and tables, of actual results; and with explanations of modifications and improvements arrived at by unceasing study and laborious experiment. The clear and simple language used bears ample proof that the author has taken the closest personal interest and share in the work. Examples of points discussed are, among many others, the best shape for a pan; the advantages of film evaporators; the coal consumption of different char kilns; why liquor temperature should be high at one stage and lower at another; the correct densities for liquors, massecuites, syrups and char-washings; the time required to clean different filters; wet and dry vacuum pumps; steam losses by leakage and radiation; boiler draught and flue gas composition. No detail is too small to be studied, and no chance to improve efficiency neglected.

In addition to these *refining* chapters, however, there are separate chapters on Heat and Steam; Steam Boilers; Electricity-Production; Electricity-Use and Pumps. The last of these deals with the types best suited for water, liquor, syrup, massecuite and air; comparing centrifugal with piston and plunger pumps; and the chapter comprises also fans, blowers and even the despised monte-jus, for which Mr. Lyle speaks a good word and foresees a future for improved designs. The uses of the steam ejector are included in this chapter. The two chapters on Electricity occupy fifty-nine pages and include forty-two illustrations, and, by themselves, would make an excellent introductory handbook to the science.

The first chapter deals with Measurement, describing the construction and uses of thermometers, pyrometers, pressure and vacuum gauges, hydrometers and the refractometer by which the percentage of water in a solution can be rapidly estimated.

The author then deals with general chemistry, the measurement of acidity and alkalinity by hydrogen ion concentration and the use of pH indicators, with two pages on bacteria and moulds.

An excellent account is given of the theory and practice of the Polaroscope, which has been used in sugar work since the sixties.

The chapter devoted to losses in the process tells how these are followed up and tracked down, and reduced to the minimum; for a small percentage loss can run into many thousands of pounds a year.

From the foregoing one might think that at this point the book had come to an end. But that is not Mr. Lyle's idea of a complete work on the subject. He has still two chapters to offer. One is headed Commerce, and treats of the history of sugar, the reasons for a refining industry, taxation, Empire preference, the buying and selling of the huge quantities handled by a large modern refinery. He even gives a balance sheet and a brief history of the firm of Tate & Lyle, Ltd. The author of the book is a grandson of the Abram Lyle who, with his sons, built the works at Plaistow and founded the firm of Abram Lyle & Sons in 1882; previous to this date Abram Lyle had been both a sugar refiner and a ship-owner in Greenock, as well as Provost of that town. The ships owned at Greenock were almost entirely employed in bringing raw sugar from the West Indies.

There is an appendix dealing with the physiology of sugar. This is followed by paragraphs on water of crystallisation, cube-making plant, speeds of centrifugal machines, the theory of centrifugal force, nomenclature, properties of pure sucrose solutions and crystals, with a final note on books on sugar. No word of these final paragraphs is lacking in interest to the practical sugar man.

It would be unfair to the author to omit to congratulate him on the 93 helpful illustrations drawn by himself; and also on the apt selection of verse quotations used as chapter headings, in which he shows both a sense of literature and a sense of humour. These verse headings recall the author of *Waverley*; and, in the use of illustrations from *Alice in Wonderland* Mr. Lyle has followed in the distinguished footsteps of Sir Arthur Eddington.

C. F.

Colonial War Savings Schemes

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written Parliamentary reply of September 9th to Captain Plugge, who had asked whether he was co-operating with the Colonial Office to organize War Weapons Weeks in the different Colonies where there is a considerable European population, stated that the circular despatch which the Secretary of State for the Colonies had addressed to Colonial Governments* emphasized the need for great propaganda drives in the Colonies for investment in War Savings schemes. The means of carrying out this policy had, of course, been left to the discretion of individual Governments, but the National Savings Committee had already advised many Colonies in the organization of savings campaigns, and arrangements were now being made for specimens of the Committee's propaganda and literature to be sent as they are published to all Colonial Governments for their information.

* TECHNOLOGY FOR SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS. By Oliver Lyle, London. Chapman & Hall. 15s. net.

* See CIRCULAR of September 4th, p. 211.—Ed., W.I.C.C.

Labour Conditions in Barbados

Conciliation Boards for the Sugar Industry

THE Barbados Department of Labour began to function in February, 1940, when Mr. Guy Perrin, the first Labour Officer to be appointed, arrived in the Colony. His report, to December 31st, 1940, which has recently been published deals fully with the conditions of labour and the problems on which the fortunes of the sugar industry and consequently the prosperity of the Colony depend.

Mr. Perrin says that an attitude of curiosity was noticeable towards the newly formed department. Its functions were little understood by the people in general. Employees expected rather too much advantage as the immediate result of the arrival of the Labour Officer, whilst employers regarded him with pity as having undertaken a problem incapable of solution. "Under-employment is indeed a problem which the Department cannot solve, and such progress as has been accomplished towards the early foundation and usefulness of the Department has been due to the co-operation of employers and the reasonableness of the workers and those who are helping them to find their feet."

GENERAL LABOUR PROBLEMS

Owing to the great density of population, the position is, says Mr. Perrin, that in all the main industries and trades there is not sufficient work for the workers available. This has led to sharing of the work and has induced a low standard of living. Although some wage rates have increased in Bridgetown during recent years, the urban population are probably no better off because people have been attracted from country districts and increased the number amongst whom the work must be shared. If it eventually becomes necessary for Barbados to compete in the world market for the sale of its sugar, the question of further rationalisation will become a very live one. "While changes in plant and processing may be accepted as logical rationalisation, it is open to question whether and to what extent the replacing of man-power by machine can be regarded as 'rational' if there is a superabundance of cheap labour." Thus, Mr. Perrin points out, the substitution of cane hoists, throwing large numbers of men out of work, must eventually involve some deterioration of living conditions unless other work is provided. Such changes may, however, he says, be forced upon employers by sudden wage demands at a critical time and temporarily giving the worker a strong pull. It is at such a time that labour needs careful advice and guidance, otherwise it is likely to suffer in the long run.

Mr. Perrin then deals in detail with the terms and conditions of work, and gives particulars of the average rates of wages earned in the field, in sugar factories and in the subsequent handling of the sugar crop and fancy molasses. Conditions amongst the stevedore labourers, in shops and the comparatively few factories and industrial plants, other than sugar, are also touched upon, as also the work of the Employment Agency, which dates from 1933.

CONCILIATION BOARDS

Turning to conciliation methods, he says that although there exists a Labour (Minimum Wage) Act it has not been applied to any industry. The question of its application to bakers, agricultural workers and others was raised, but it was thought that, in most cases, terms could be better arrived at by collective bargaining and certain Conciliation Boards have been set up and others will be created as occasion demands. A Central Advisory Labour Board was also constituted. This Board consists of a chairman, three members representing employing interests, three representing the workers, and the Labour Officer. In addition to being an Advisory Board to the Labour Officer, this body acts as a co-ordinating Board for the Conciliation Boards of which seven have been formed. Two of these deal with coopers and bakers the remaining five with the agricultural industry. Each of the Agricultural Conciliation Boards is concerned with one of the five districts into which the island was divided under a scheme drawn up with the help of the Sugar Producers' Association. It is hoped, writes Mr. Perrin, that these Boards will fix terms and conditions of work for a year ahead; "that they will accept as axiomatic that the rates ruling before the war be regarded as basic and, until more settled times arrive and the industry finds itself in a more stable position, that they will regard any increases given as increases to meet the increased cost of living due to the war." A note is added stating that this has since been agreed to.

Mr. Perrin points out that the success of agreements depends upon good sense and good will. In countries where industry is organised on both sides these forces may be sufficient, but difficulty in getting general compliance arises when the members of Boards are not representative of the whole body of employers or workers and when certain parties refuse to co-operate. It would, he says, be more than disappointing to those who have done their best to make these Boards a success if this proved to be the case in Barbados.

SUGAR INDUSTRY: GOOD RECORD IN 1940

The year 1940 compared very favourably with its predecessor as regards industrial disputes. None was of a serious character. The only stoppages of work were on plantations during the early part of the cane-cutting season. They were 13 in number involving 197 persons, as against 155 involving 2,421 persons in 1939. The stoppages which did occur were occasioned by demands for the 10 per cent. war bonus which was not paid by a few estates or by disagreement over the method of paying for reaping. Suspicion of the correctness of the tonnage of reaped canes made and still makes cutting on a sliding scale unpopular in some localities, and Mr. Perrin states that, with the object of removing this suspicion, efforts will be made to advise the reapers directly of the tonnage of each field reaped. The Labour Officer was only asked to intervene on one occasion

when, after making enquiries on the spot, the matter was amicably settled and the labourers returned to work. One of the proposed duties of the Conciliation Boards will be to take a hand in the settlement of any disputes which cannot be dealt with by the manager.

Although there were no marked outward signs of unrest during 1940, there was a definite undercurrent of dissatisfaction occasioned by hardship and distress consequent on a short crop and a rise in the cost of living. It is thought, says Mr. Perrin, that two factors contributed to this "static condition": (1) the loyalty of the inhabitants of Barbados to the British throne and their detestation of Nazi tyranny; and (2) the knowledge that a Labour Department was being inaugurated and that through this means they would obtain better conditions.

Courses in Welfare Supervision

Last year the Ministry of Labour and National Service instituted courses in welfare supervision with a view to ensuring that workers in factories were enabled to carry on with the maximum of efficiency during the present period of strain. The primary object of the courses is to increase the number of qualified persons available for posts as personnel managers or welfare supervisors or their assistants in factories. The recognized courses of training commonly taken by such persons extend over one or two years, but to meet present needs short intensive courses have been arranged in collaboration with certain Universities and with various employers having established Personnel and Welfare Departments in their factories. These short courses last for about three months, one of which will be spent in a selected factory.

It has been suggested that these courses might be of interest to persons in the United Kingdom concerned with industry in the West Indies or to employees either at home on leave or who may be going out to the West Indies for the first time.

Full particulars of the courses can be obtained from the Factory and Welfare Department of the Ministry, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Our Illustrations

The photographs in this issue of the CIRCULAR both relate to the War. Those opposite page 218 show the new Airgraph service in operation at the General Post Office. This service, which was inaugurated by the sending of a letter from the Queen to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces, is enabling relations and friends in the United Kingdom of men in the Forces abroad to correspond with them by air at far cheaper rates than have been possible hitherto. Some 1,500 letters can be photographed on a spool of film one hundred feet in length, weighing, when packed, only 6½ ounces. The photograph opposite page 219 shows torpedoes, which have just received final adjustments, being slung into position in the assembly shop prior to dispatch.

Jamaica Wages and Hours of Work

With reference to the report of the House of Commons proceedings in our issue of August 21st*, Colonel Arthur Evans, M.P., in a letter to the editor of the CIRCULAR writes: "I was quoted as saying 'since the outbreak of war wages in the Jamaica sugar industry have increased by 30 per cent. and the average hours of work by 20 per cent. This is correct as far as *Hansard* is concerned, but I am afraid they made a mistake, and I have advised them accordingly.'

"What I did say was: 'Since the outbreak of war wages in the Jamaica sugar industry had increased by 30 per cent. and the average hours of work are only 20 per week.' "If you would be kind enough to correct this in a subsequent issue, I would be grateful, otherwise I fear my correspondence will unnecessarily increase."

West Indian Import Control

The West Indian Conference on Import Control held its first meeting on August 8th in Kingston at the offices of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Chairman of the Imports, Exports, and Prices Board of Jamaica, who represented the Island. Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of West Indies Development and Welfare, presided, and others attending the conference were Mr. Sydney Caine, head of the Economic Department of the Colonial Office. Mr. E. L. Dos Santos, Financial Secretary of Trinidad; Mr. A. B. Skinner, Accountant-General of Trinidad, Mr. B. R. Wood, Chairman of the Supplies Control Committee, British Guiana; Mr. C. A. Reid, Comptroller of Customs, Barbados; Mr. R. E. Turnbull, Colonial Secretary, British Honduras; Mr. H. Boon, Federal Secretary, Leeward Islands; Mr. H. E. Dean, Treasurer, St. Lucia; Mr. L. P. Spence, Treasurer, St. Vincent, Windward Islands, and Mr. Norris, of the Staff of the West Indies Comptroller, who acted as secretary.

Transshipments in United Kingdom

Notices have been gazetted in the West Indies informing exporters that no arrangements should be made to dispatch goods to the United Kingdom for transshipment in United Kingdom ports or for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom until they are satisfied that a Special Import Licence for transshipment has been granted by the United Kingdom Import Licensing Department.

Failure to comply with this requirement will render goods liable to seizure on arrival in the United Kingdom. Where, however, goods not already covered by a Special Import Licence for transshipment arrive in the United Kingdom, application for permission to transship may be made as heretofore to the Customs Authorities in the United Kingdom. Such applications will, however, be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

The scheme will not affect goods remaining on board ships entering United Kingdom ports for onward carriage in the same ship or ships' surplus stores, which are transferred under Customs transshipment regulations to other ships for stores.

* P. 201, under the heading "United States Bases and Wage Rates."

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Severe Storm in Dominica—A Malarial Survey of Trinidad

Sir Frank Stockdale in Jamaica



ANTIGUA

ONIONS. It would appear from information received from St. John's that the pungent question of "onions" is not limited to the British Isles. Human nature is the same apparently in Antigua as in the streets of London, for two tradesmen were recently prosecuted for holding up the sale of this much-prized vegetable and, moreover, imposing a condition of sale. Both defendants pleaded guilty and were suitably fined.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Hon. E. M. Walcott was married on July 22nd to Miss C. Burden, former chief health visitor of the Municipality of Georgetown.

Protection of Aboriginal Indians. The Governor has appointed a committee to examine the existing laws and regulations governing the protection of Aboriginal Indians and to make recommendations for their amendment in the light of present conditions. The Chairman is the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Protector of Aboriginal Indians, and the other members are:—The Bishop of Guiana; Bishop Weld, S.J.; Mr. E. G. Woolford; the Director of Medical Services; Mr. A. W. B. Long, District Commissioner; and Mr. J. Ogilvie.

Mr. H. P. Bailey, the British Guiana and West Indies cricketer, was married on July 25th to Miss Daphne Cuke, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cuke, of The Farm, St. Michael, Barbados. Mr. Bailey is the assistant secretary of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board. It will be remembered that during the tour of 1939 in England he made a century against Oxford University.

Chamber of Commerce. Mr. H. G. Seaford was unanimously elected vice-president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held on July 18th. On the same day, Mr. G. A. Newman, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, addressed the chamber on the subject of the changes wrought by the war on Canada's manufactures and trade. He was followed by Mr. C. H. H. Jongbaw, who spoke on the Netherland Empire war effort.

JAMAICA

Professor T. S. Simey, Adviser on Social Welfare to Sir Frank Stockdale, has been spending some time in visiting poor institutions and inspecting social welfare work in different parts of the Colony.

Sir Frank Stockdale, in his address at the graduation exercises of the Jamaica School of Agriculture, Hope, referred to the high opinion which the West India Royal Commission had formed of the work of the school and to their recommendation of the provision at the school of facilities for all the West Indian Colonies for agricultural education at the stage immediately preceding that of the Diploma courses at the Imperial College.

Mr. D. J. Verity, in a letter from Kingston, states: "Saturday, June 28th, may be remembered as a red letter day in West Indian annals. The formal opening of the British West Indies Sugar Conference on that day may well prove to be the first step in a chain of action and events which will have far-reaching effects on these Colonies. The gathering together of representatives of so many sugar producing Colonies and Islands could not have failed to be valuable, even if the Conference had not achieved its preliminary aims. As it is, it can only be considered a great success, and the precursor of a unity and collaboration which had not hitherto been attained.

"Details of the formal opening and those who attended; and the names of the delegates appear elsewhere. I will only say here that it was a great pleasure to all of us here to welcome them and have them with us, and we hope the opportunity will be given us to renew the friendships made.

"The Jamaica sugar crop, now (July 18th) rapidly drawing to a close, is expected to yield 157,000 tons sugar, or 2,750 tons more than was estimated at the end of April. Nineteen factories have finished grinding, leaving eight still to complete."

DOMINICA

Severe Storm. Roseau recently experienced one of its severest storms since 1900. Much damage was done to the Cathedral, where a portion of the steeple was ripped away and the clock face broken. Heavy down-pours of rain preceded the electrical storm, which also caused considerable disruption at the power station.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Newspaper Restrictions. The Government has decided that the size of all newspapers published in the Colony is to be restricted to eight pages, weekdays and Sundays alike.

Malarial Survey. The Rockefeller Foundation is providing assistance for a Malarial Survey of Trinidad, which will be conducted under the charge of Dr. A. Rankine, the Director of Medical Services of the Colony. Dr. Mark Boyd and Dr. W. G. Downs, of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived in Trinidad about the middle of July. The former was a member of the Malaria Commission of the Health Section of the League of Nations, and has, the *Trinidad Guardian* states, previously directed field studies on malaria in Brazil and Jamaica amongst other places. It is understood that the principal part of the survey will be made by the staff of Dr. Rankine's department, whilst Dr. Boyd and Dr. Downs will act as technical supervisors.

Assistant Information Officer. The Governor has appointed Dr. A. J. Goodman to be Assistant Information Officer under Mr. W. H. Minshall. Dr. Goodman is a geologist who was formerly on the staff of one of the Trinidad oil companies.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Export Duties. By Ordinance No. 6, of 1941, the rate of export duty on crystal sugar will be 2s. 6d. per ton, and on clean cotton lint one half-penny per pound. The Ordinance does not apply to articles exported ex warehouse or transhipped in the Presidency.

ST. LUCIA

In his notes for June, written on July 24th, Mr. E. J. Ward, our honorary correspondent, reports that beneficial rains had fallen generally, resulting in cooler weather. High winds occurred periodically during the month.

Sugar Crop. Production figures for the 1940-41 crop should, Mr. Ward writes, read 10,116 tons, not 10,094.11 tons as previously reported (see CIRCULAR of July 24th). The young crop was growing well, but still required more rain.

Limes. Green limes were available in fair quantities with every prospect of a good crop. The local price averaged 17/- per barrel. More interest was being shown in the purchase of ripe limes in view of the improved market for lime oil and settled juice.

Company Reports & Meetings

Caroni, Ltd.

At a meeting of the board held on September 11th, it was decided to recommend a dividend of 1d. per share on the ordinary shares for the year ended June 30th, 1941. The net profit was £66,442, compared with £31,253 for the nine months ended June 30th, 1940.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE HON. T. T. SMELLIE, moving the adoption of the report at the 76th annual meeting, held in Georgetown, British Guiana, on July 23rd, said that although the result of business done in the way of new policies was not up to that of the previous year, there was yet an increase at June 30th this year of 280 policies with insurance of \$408,907 and premiums of \$5,123. There were in force at June 30th, 8,310 policies insuring \$15,015,151 and with premiums of \$196,581.

The claims during the year amounted to \$1,134 which, with the exception of 1938, were the lowest experienced in any year since 1926.

The average rate of interest earned on their investments during the year was 4.86 per cent. against 4.95 per cent. in the preceding year.

The net profit on premiums entitled to profit was \$139,604 and, after deduction to assist in paying 6 per cent. interest on scrip and for the general reserve and pension funds, there remained \$123,680 to be paid in cash, equal to a return of 70 per cent. of the net premiums paid.

During the year, contributions to war funds debited to general reserve fund were: B.G. Bomber Fund, Mobile Canteen Fund and Red Cross Fund, \$4,560. The total contributions to War Funds since September, 1939, had been \$29,294. In the event of there being further appeals for contribution to those funds, the board would appreciate an expression of opinion from the members on the subject and the extent to which they considered contributions might be made. The board were only trustees of the company's funds, and

would welcome any guidance from members as to future decisions in the matter of contributions. After the report had been adopted, it was agreed that a further contribution, the amount of which was to be decided by the directors, should be made to the Bomber Fund.

Round the Markets

September 16th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	September 1st	September 15th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos) 17.05	...	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	
3	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	82½	82½
3	War Loan	106½	106½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
3	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/-	28/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/6	45/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.	1/-
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/7½	4/1½
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	42	46
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6
7	St. Madeleine Sugar	14/6	16/3
15	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	8/-
15	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½	3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/8	8/6

PRODUCE.

Honey. Empire descriptions continue to be quoted at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled remain in short supply and prices are subject to negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is in limited demand and subject to import licence. Supplies of Raw are short, and the market is awaiting import licensing decision.

Orange Oil. In the absence of supplies both Sweet and Bitter are nominal.

Spices. There are sellers of *Pimento* at 155/- c.i.f. United Kingdom, for September-October shipment, but buyers are holding off. The spot price is nominally unchanged at 2/- per lb. ex store. The market for *Ginger* continues quiet and supplies are scarce. Prices are unchanged at 165/- to 200/- for small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold No. 1. *Nutmegs* continue quiet with West India defectives unchanged at 1/2; sound unassorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* also continues quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale at 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are valued at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

DEATH

PORTER. At Paignton, Devon, on September 1st, 1941, W. H. P. Porter, I.S.O. Formerly Treasurer of Dominica, B.W.I., aged 85 years.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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APPEAL

£1,000 Urgently Required

WE appeal for donations for the West India Committee's* War Services Fund as the money subscribed is almost exhausted, and it is essential that further support be given now if the Committee is to continue without remission its services to West Indians on active service, prisoners of war, and West Indian survivors suffering from injury or distress due to enemy action.

The Fund was opened in 1939. Approximately £1,100 has been subscribed of which nearly £900 came from firms and private individuals in the United Kingdom. As shown in the Audited Accounts, published in the CIRCULAR on January 23rd, 1941, a considerable portion of this was expended on urgently needed assistance to West Indian survivors of the "Simon Bolivar" and of other vessels lost through enemy action. Mainly, however, it has gone to provide facilities of many kinds for West Indians in the Services of whom we have already over 600 names on our records. We would also mention that the unavoidable expenses involved in the transport and distribution of consignments of gifts for the British Red Cross and other organizations including those assisting victims of air raids, sent in such generous and increasing quantities by the Voluntary Organizations in the Colonies, tend to increase.

The West Indian Colonies have shown a princely generosity in subscribing for aircraft and other war purposes, but it is only natural that the welfare of those who have gone to fight should be constantly in the thoughts of those at home.

The West India Committee and its Ladies Committee, of which Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal is Patron, have devoted themselves to doing everything in their power to help West Indians taking part in the war effort.

The Committee was determined that all West Indians in the Forces should be able to feel that they had a rendezvous in this country at 40, Norfolk Street, and that there was a place to which they could come for sympathetic help in all their difficulties.

By establishing close liaison with the Ministries concerned the Committee has been able to facilitate the entry of men into the branches of the Services of their choice with the minimum of delay and to assist them in other ways.

By its appointment as a Customs Depot for the distribution of duty free parcels consigned to the Colonials in H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, and as a distributing centre for the splendid consignments of comforts and hospital supplies sent from the West Indies, the Committee is able to render service of a very practical kind, and also to ensure that due recognition is given to this important part of the war effort of each Colony.

The very many other ways in which the Committee is privileged to help West Indians in the Services by means of close collaboration with the Ministries, the B.B.C. and Voluntary Organisations, are indicated in the Annual Reports of the West India Committee and of its Ladies' Committee.

It is not our wish to stress the value of the services which the officers and staff of the West India Committee are gladly rendering nor the cost of the office facilities provided at 40, Norfolk Street from the general funds of the Committee, supplementing the Fund and the generous voluntary services which are being given by the lady helpers. It must, however, be stated that the actual expenditure is very considerable and cannot be increased at the expense of the Committee's other activities. The Committee will continue to do all it can whatever the difficulties may be, but it is inevitable that the work must be seriously curtailed unless the War Services Fund is augmented.

£1,000 is urgently needed.

It is felt that many who were not fully aware of what is being done on behalf of the men from the West Indian Colonies, will wish to support the Committee in its task by making donations to the Fund, for which acknowledgment will be gratefully made, both directly and in the columns of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

IVAN DAVSON, *Chairman.*

J. GORDON MILLER, } *Deputy-chairmen.*
H. J. J. FREEMAN, }

* Registered as The West India Committee (War Services) under the War Charities Act, 1940.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE meeting of representatives of the Allied Governments, which was held last week in St. James's Palace, was memorable for two reasons. Soviet Russia appeared at the council table for the first time, in the person of M. Maisky the Ambassador, who unconditionally associated his country with the Atlantic Charter. This great document now stands as the agreed formulation of the peace aims of all the Allied belligerents, and of the United States. With such a pledge of common principles, it is difficult not to see in this periodic assembly of statesmen, exiles though most of them are, the germ of an international body that can be kept together after the war, and grow into a supra-national authority, different indeed from the League of Nations, but capable of realizing the aspirations that the League was intended to fulfil.

* * *

This is the long-term significance of the St. James's Palace meeting. But it is of course primarily a council of war, with a short-term objective in the defeat of Hitler. In this capacity we are beginning to see the council as the high command of the "V" campaign among the enslaved peoples of the Continent. Nine of these oppressed nations were represented, and from all of these countries in one way or another we have evidence that the damped-down fires are smouldering very dangerously for the Nazis. The systematic murder of hostages by the Germans in France, the campaign against universities and trade unions in Norway, the removal of Neurath and the proclamation of a state of emergency in Czechoslovakia, the collapse of Italian authority in Croatia, are all signs that the Axis masters of Europe know that they sit on a volcano. The Inter-Allied Conference is known to be in touch with the secret organizations of revolt in all the nine countries; and a word from London could now set in motion simultaneous risings all over Europe.

* * *

The choice of the moment to give that word will need very delicate judgment. It is certainly not now. The situation is largely governed by the fact that the Germans hold millions of prisoners of war as hostages, on whom Hitler would not hesitate to wreak the most brutal vengeance. In any case, rebellion will only have its maximum effect if it comes close on the heels of some serious German defeat in the field—which is not yet in sight. Meanwhile the problem for the London command is to keep the cauldron under the Nazis always bubbling, without letting it boil over prematurely.

* * *

The military position in Russia is serious. Our Allies are confident that Leningrad can hold out indefinitely; and in the centre of the long line Marshal Timoshenko has the initiative. But in the south there is no disguising that the defeat of Marshal Budenny at Kiev is a grave disaster, exaggerated as may be the German claim to have encircled five armies. We have now to reckon with a serious bid by the Germans to conquer the Caucasus by Christmas. If

that happens, it does not necessarily mean that the enemy will immediately solve his most urgent problem, the renewal of his dwindling supplies of oil; for the Russians, before withdrawing, could put the wells out of action for a considerable time. The more immediate danger would lie in the loss to the Russians themselves of their main source of the oil on which not only their mechanized armies depend, but also their agriculture, which has also been mechanized on such a vast scale in the past few years. There would be a grave risk of their being driven out of the war by sheer starvation.

* * *

Marshal von Rundstedt has still a long way to go before he achieves so great a triumph as this. But by his advance into the industrial district of the Ukraine he has already delivered smashing blows at our Allies' capacity to supply themselves with munitions of war; and the constriction of their resources has to be made good by ourselves and the United States. We have just completed in England a "Tanks for Russia Week," and have learnt with satisfaction at the end of it, from Mr. Maisky, that the concerted drive in the factories has raised production by 10 per cent. above the previous record level (later figures show that the true percentage is nearly 20). The "week," however, is only symbolic; it is urgently necessary that this high level be maintained continuously through the winter if we are to meet the danger with which Russia is immediately faced.

* * *

While the news from Russia is on the whole so sombre, there are two highly significant facts to be noted on the other side. We have had a considered estimate from M. Maisky (it has been very much M. Maisky's week) that in the three months of the Russian campaign the Germans have suffered the gigantic number of three million casualties. It has also been calculated that for the first time the known rate of losses of machines by the German Air Force on all fronts exceeds the highest estimate of the rate of production in the German factories.

* * *

The strategic lines of the war are beginning to converge upon Turkey. The ever-lengthening German line of communication towards the Caucasus urgently needs support from the sea; but in the Black Sea the Russian navy enjoys overwhelming superiority. This is the reason for the present land attack on the Crimea, with a view to the destruction of the great naval base at Sebastopol. But the only way to attain parity of numbers with the Russians would be to bring Italian ships through the Dardanelles. This is forbidden by the Montreux Convention; but the Germans are believed to be considering the possibility of evading the international law by a nominal sale of the Italian ships to a so-called non-belligerent, their puppet Government in Bulgaria. Even in form this would of course be flat defiance of the Convention, for both Greece and Jugoslavia have declared war on Bulgaria.



THE KING MEETS KING GEORGE OF GREECE
INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR AT EUSTON STATION



SAFETY IN NUMBERS

Daily Sketch

POCKET CARTOON



"Pravda reports that Granny Ivanovna, 83-year-old guerilla leader, yesterday killed a whole company of Germans with a sickle. Sometimes, Maud, I can't help feeling we've lived rather sheltered lives!"

Daily Express

SMILING THROUGH . . . By LEE [No. 2,189] HOME REMINDER

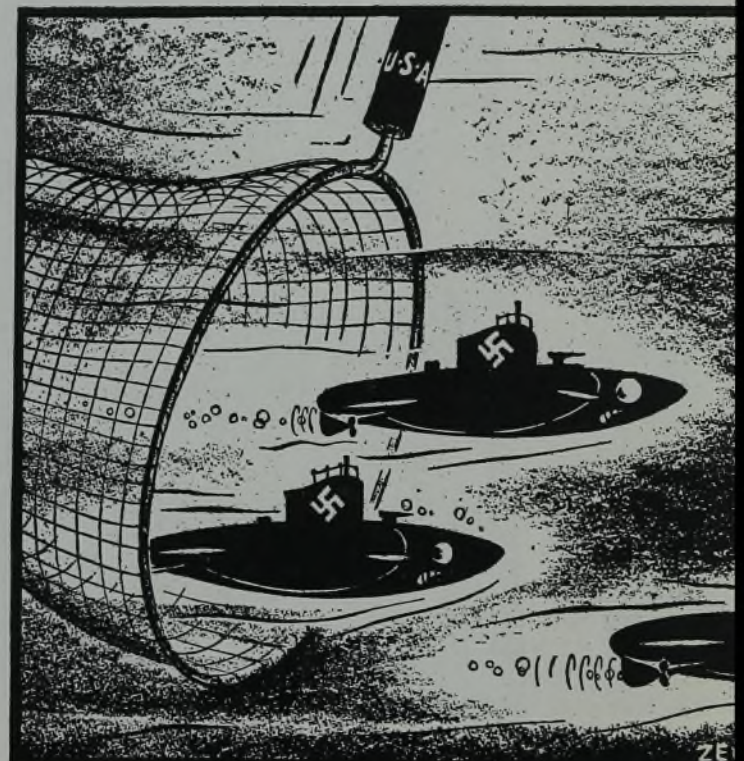


"I dunno what the natives calls it, sir, but we calls it Epping Forest."

Evening News

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



The President goes fishing again

West Indies Sugar Conference

Sir Frank Stockdale's Speech

AFTER the West Indies Sugar Conference had been formally opened by the Governor of Jamaica, a summary of whose speech was given on pages 219-220 of our last issue, the Conference was addressed by Sir Frank Stockdale.

Sir Frank in the first place dealt generally with his work as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indian Colonies. The task set himself and his staff had been defined in the statement of Colonial Policy presented to the House of Commons in February of last year. In that statement it was emphasized that economic problems loomed large, and would demand first attention. At the same time it was made clear that economic problems could not be studied in isolation, but that thought and attention must be given to those social problems which are bound up with economic production. During a period of war, action must necessarily be slowed down, and they therefore had to think of what was necessary, what was immediately desirable and what was possible under prevailing conditions. He knew that the Secretary of State was desirous of pushing on as fast as possible the scheme of development and welfare in the West Indian Colonies, and that he was in particular desirous that those schemes which were designed to be of assistance to those people whose level of subsistence is low, should receive early attention. It was with that instruction that he was then in Jamaica, and he hoped that, as the result of consultations with the Governor, the Legislature and other authorities, he and his colleagues would be able to produce schemes which would lay the foundation for sounder development and for better social conditions in the Colony.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

Turning to the sugar industry, Sir Frank said that every Commission which had come out to examine economic and social conditions in the West Indies, had stressed the fact that the sugar industry was really the life-blood of the West Indian Colonies. The Conference was, he assumed, desirous of considering the present conditions of the industry, and of examining the directions in which improvements could be effected. There was, he said, undoubtedly, throughout the West Indies, need for collaboration and for co-operation, a desire for which was expressed by the meeting of the Conference. As a member of the Colonial Sugar Advisory Committee he had witnessed the fighting partisanship of the earlier meetings gradually disappear, as the representatives of the different Colonies began to understand and have some knowledge of each other's problems, and develop into a spirit of co-operation and a desire to work and to think of the Colonial sugar industry as a whole.

He hoped that the Conference was the beginning of the growth of such a spirit in the West Indies. Each one of the West Indian Colonies had some individuality—and might it retain it—but it was desirable that they should attempt to learn of one another to be able to

work together, and to consider their problems as a whole. In post-war reconstruction they were bound to have a number of very difficult problems to solve, and if the West Indies, by getting together, could think as a whole, and be prepared to act as a whole in solving these problems, they would be rendering very good service to themselves and their area of the Colonial Empire, and to the Mother Country.

ATTENTION TO OTHER CANE PRODUCTS

Sir Frank said that he, for one, felt that it was necessary to take a much wider view of sugar than had been taken in the past. They had thought of the product sugar only as a food for man. It was true that some of that sugar could be made into a by-product which was also used as a stimulant to men's thoughts. But the consumption of food by man was limited. Were there no possibilities in the industrial sphere, for example, of producing varieties of sugar cane, or even of other grasses of high fibre content, which could be used to produce paper pulp or for other industrial purposes? The rubber industries had an elaborate system of production research in the East, and consumption research in the United Kingdom. Nothing similar was being done with sugar and other carbohydrates. The members of the Conference were necessarily interested primarily in the production side, but, he suggested, it was desirable to get together to determine whether the use of other products of the cane than sugar as food could not be established on an economic basis. The time might come when they would have to divide their sugar industry into the production of sugar for food, production of alcohol for various purposes, and give consideration to the use of the fibre.

In concluding his speech, Sir Frank thanked the members of the Conference for the welcome extended to himself and his colleagues. He looked forward to co-operation and collaboration with them, not only in the economic sphere, but also in the social sphere.

THANKS OF THE VISITING DELEGATES

The Hon. F. J. Seaford, chairman of the British Guiana Sugar Manufacturers' Association, expressed, on behalf of the visiting delegates, their thanks to the Sugar Manufacturers Association of Jamaica for the welcome they had received. In the course of his speech Mr. Seaford said that the Conference marked the inauguration of a new order for the British sugar-producing Colonies in the West Indies. They realized the necessity at the present time of the very closest collaboration and harmony—collaboration not only among the various Colonies but in every Colony itself. Unfortunately that collaboration had not existed in the past. There had been, perhaps, a little jealousy among the various Colonies and the harmony had not always been what it should, but "we as delegates have now come together, and are determined that that shall no longer exist. We realize that united we stand, separated we fall."

The West Indies and the War

BRITISH GUIANA

MEN for the Royal Navy. Thirteen men left Georgetown recently to join the Royal Navy. They will receive their initial training in Trinidad before being rated. Several of them have already had ocean-going experience.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas Red Cross has sent £264 from its Flag Day collection to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

BERMUDA

A Czech "V" Flag Day held in the Colony recently realised a sum of £134 which has been sent to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

JAMAICA

St. Dunstan's. On August 11th the Gleaner Co., Ltd., informed Mr. Lindsay Downer, chairman of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, that the Gleaner appeal had realised £5,158 for the Jamaica Bed at St. Dunstan's.

The Governor unveiled a cairn at Up Park Camp, on August 20th, to commemorate the stay in Jamaica of the regiment now stationed in the Island.

ST. VINCENT.

Gift of a Spitfire. The following message from the Minister of Aircraft Production, Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon, cabled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been published in the Colony: "I am proud and grateful to receive the generous contribution towards the purchase of a Spitfire from the People of St. Vincent. Please convey warmest thanks for their gift."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Win-the-War Association has sent £60 to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

Gifts for the R.A.F. The Win the War Association remitted, on July 28th, the sum of \$5,148, making a total of \$24,348, to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund. As this is \$348 more than the £5,000 which it undertook to contribute, the Association has been able to turn its attention to the £3,000 wanted to build and equip a "Trinidad" hut for one of the new R.A.F. Camps in England, towards which just over £1,000 was already in hand.

The Jamaica Squadron

Visit by Lord Moyne

The Jamaica Squadron has recently been honoured by a visit from Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Moyne, in a brief address to the airmen of the squadron, gave them a message from the Government and people of Jamaica and, in telling them of the pride which Jamaica feels in the exploits of the squadron which bears her name, said: "A million hearts in

Jamaica beat higher because of your gallant and wonderful achievements."

Mr. Noël Sabine, of the Colonial Office, who accompanied Lord Moyne, subsequently broadcast to Jamaica an account of their visit and, in conclusion, conveyed to the Colony the following message from the Squadron Leader: "Thank the people of Jamaica for their encouraging message which we were very happy to receive. We thank them for their good wishes; tell them we are proud to be flying the Jamaica Blenheims; tell them we are doing our best."

Weight of Overseas Gift Parcels

IT has come to the notice of the West India Committee that the recent Post Office instructions, circulated to the Colonies, regarding the weight of postal parcels to the United Kingdom and the permitted content of rationed food therein, have given rise to certain misunderstandings in cases where the parcels are consigned to officers, men and women from the overseas Empire serving with the Forces. It may therefore be helpful to quote the following paragraph from a letter recently received from a department of H.M. Customs and Excise:—

"I am directed to inform you that it has been ruled that there is no restriction on the gross or net weight of parcels containing foodstuffs, which may be sent from the Colonies to Colonial subjects who are serving as members of H.M. Forces, other than the normal postal limit of 15 lb. Parcels may continue to be sent up to the above-mentioned limit of 15 lb. gross weight provided that they are addressed c/o the West India Committee."

Postal parcels intended for civilians must comply with the recent instructions alluded to above: i.e. they must not exceed 5 lb. in weight and must not contain more than 2 lb. of any one rationed foodstuff.

The matter of parcels sent from overseas to private individuals was raised in the House of Commons on September 9th, when Mr. Higgs asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the Customs and Excise Officers refused to deliver goods to private individuals if the gross weight of the parcel was more than five pounds; and could he see his way clear to relax this regulation. Sir A. Duncan replied that he was aware of this regulation, and existing circumstances did not permit a relaxation. Mr. Higgs then asked what steps had been taken to inform post offices throughout the world of these regulations, and was the President of the Board of Trade aware that parcels considerably in excess of 5 lb. in weight were arriving and taking up shipping space, but were not being delivered to the right people. Sir Andrew replied that all parcels that arrived were being delivered, if not to the persons to whom they were addressed, to persons who were in need of them and were glad to have them.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the seventeenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALBERGA, DENNIS B. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Private
ALCAZAR, WILLIAM E. ...	Trinidad	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant
ANDERSON, J. E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
ASHMAN, R. W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
BENTLEY, LINTON ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
BODDEN, KEITH D. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
BODDEN, DALKEITH R. ...	Grand Cayman	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
BRIDGES, GEORGE M. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	Pilot Officer
BROOKS, VERLEY ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private
CAREY, S. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CHANCE, DAVID E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
COURTNEY, DENNIS L. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
COURTNEY, WILLIAM R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./1
CROMPTON-NICHOLAS, CARLTON ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
DA COSTA, GEORGE ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
DANIEL, HUGH ...	St. Vincent	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
DE MERCADO, PAUL ...	Jamaica	Queen's Own Rifles of Canada	Rifleman
DE VERTEUIL, IAN ...	Trinidad	Royal Engineers	Sapper
*DE VERTEUIL, MAURICE ...	Trinidad	Royal Engineers	Private
EGERTON-EVES, C. H. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
FAIRWEATHER, GILBERT W. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
FENTON, ROLAND W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
HALL, ALLAN McDERMOT ...	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
HEAPHY, WILLIAM K. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
HOWES, SEYMOUR W. ...	Montserrat	Royal Canadian Engineers	Sergeant
JOHNSON, B. L. I. ...	Bahamas	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
JONES, JOHN S. ...	Grenada	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LAMBERT, PAT ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LAUNCHLOT, OWEN C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LAWRENCE, ATLEY ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	L.A.C.
LEYS, JAMES F. ...	St. Kitts	Canadian Scottish	Private
LIDDELOW, DOROTHY ...	Trinidad	Auxiliary Territorial Service ...	Private
LIND, RAYMOND E. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LONGSWORTH, LEE F. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
McKAY, J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MARCHALLECK, H. J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant Pilot
MATTHEW, CARL V. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
MITCHELL, J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MOORE, Z. H. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MORRISON, IVANHOE ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
MUNN, COLIN O. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
ORLANDO, J. P. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
PAGETT, R. G. C. ...	Bahamas	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
PATERSON, G. M. P. ...	Grenada	King's African Rifles ...	Captain
PITTS, JAMES W. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
REDBATH, H. R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Petty Officer
ROBISON, HUGH ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
SANSON, DION P. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
SHEPHERD, ESTELLE ...	Barbados	Auxiliary Territorial Service ...	Private
STRATON, PETER D. ...	Bahamas	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
TIVY, LAURENCE R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Navy (Fleet Air Arm)	Lieutenant "A"
WRIGHT, CASSIAN H. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
WAINWRIGHT, MUSSON ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
WALFORD, LLOYD C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
YEARWOOD, RALPH ...	Barbados	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2

* Prisoner of war.

Canadian Trade Mission

To Visit Trinidad in October

Information has been received in the Colony that the Canadian Trade Mission was leaving Ottawa on August 14th for South America. It was originally intended that Trinidad should be included in a second

general tour covering Central America and the Caribbean countries but, in deference to the wish of the Governor, the Mission will visit Trinidad after the conclusion of their tour of countries south of the Equator. It is expected that the Mission will arrive in Trinidad by air from Rio de Janeiro on October 19th and remain in the Colony for five days in order to consult the Government and representatives of the business community.



St. Clement Danes

Specially Drawn for THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR by Hanslip Fletcher

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WORK no evil, it is de yeye dat coward."

* * *

MR. JOHN EDGE CUMBE, of Barbados, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieut. in the Indian Army.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee's Rooms was the Adjutant of the Jamaica Squadron.

* * *

DR. HENRY JOHN KNIGHT, R.A.M.C., brother of the Bishop of Guiana, is serving with the Rhodesian Contingent in Africa.

* * *

MR. H. C. O'DOWD's "High Hat" won the Barbados 1941 Derby at the Midsummer race meeting. This was the only event carried off by British Guiana.

* * *

NEWS has been received in Trinidad that Mr. Ralph Agostini, formerly of the firm of T. Geddes Grant & Co., who left the Colony to join the R.A.F., has been attached to the Wireless Operating Department.

* * *

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL announced on September 19th, that surface mails (letters, printed papers and parcels) for the United Kingdom, posted in Bermuda between June 3rd—6th have been lost as a result of enemy action.

* * *

MISS BEATRICE MAY ("Bizzie") ROBERTSON, whose engagement to Captain J. A. G. Gribble, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, was recently announced, is the daughter of the late Sir W. C. F. Robertson, and of Lady Robertson. Sir William was Governor of Barbados from 1925 to 1932.

* * *

As a means of conserving exchange, official notice has been given in some of the West Indian Colonies that persons desirous of going to Canada or the United States for medical treatment must obtain a Government certificate that such treatment could not be obtained locally.

* * *

JABOORAN, a Moslem woman who left India in 1840 to work as an indentured labourer on a Trinidad sugar plantation, has died at her daughter's home in El Socoro, near Port-of-Spain, at the age of 130. She leaves five children, 27 grandchildren, and 67 great-grandchildren.

* * *

THE *London Gazette* of September 19th announced that Viscount Knollys, Governor and Commander-in-Chief-designate of Bermuda, had been appointed an Additional Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

* * *

PILOT OFFICER W. H. COKE-KERR, whose engagement to Miss Mary Courage was recently announced, is the

only son of Lieutenant and Mrs. W. H. Coke-Kerr, of Jamaica. Miss Courage is the eldest daughter of Major P. M. Courage, Bovington Camp, Wareham, and Mrs. Elizabeth Courage, Beechgrove, Cirencester.

* * *

THE Governor of the Windward Islands has appointed Mr. G. Elmore Edwards, Labour Officer, St. Vincent, to be Chief Registrar of the Windward and the Leeward Islands, Registrar and additional magistrate (Western District) Grenada, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions, with effect from August 1st.

* * *

MR. CHARLES CAMPBELL WOOLLEY, Chief Secretary, Nigeria, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, in succession to Sir William Denis Battershill, who has recently relinquished that post for the purpose of assuming duty in the Colonial Office. Mr. Woolley was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1935 to 1938.

* * *

BRITISH HONDURAS is essentially a producer of raw materials for export, of which in the last 18 years an average of 79.6 per cent. has been derived from the forests. The annual report of the Conservator of Forests, Mr. Neil S. Stevenson, shows that in 1940 forest products amounted to 82 per cent. of the value of all exports. There was increased demand for mahogany and chicle. The whole of the mahogany lumber output was purchased by the United Kingdom Timber Control Department.

* * *

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, at Port-of-Spain, on August 29th, of the Venerable Archdeacon Arthur Hombersley. Educated at Oxford, he was ordained in 1880 and in 1889 he went out to the West Indies as rector of St. Andrew with Holy Innocents, Grenada. Five years later he went to the diocese of Trinidad as rector of All Saints, Port-of-Spain. There he remained until 1930. He was Archdeacon of Trinidad from 1914 until his retirement in 1930.

St. Clement Danes

Drawing by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher

On the opposite page is reproduced a drawing by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher of the burnt-out shell of St. Clement Danes, the historic Church in the Strand, situated only a few yards from the Rooms of the West India Committee, for whom the drawing was specially made. Mr. Fletcher is an artist whose pen and ink drawings are widely known and appreciated and we think it will be agreed that his study of St. Clement Danes is a superb example of his work. Readers of the *Sunday Times*, in particular, will be familiar with his fine drawings of London buildings. He has also illustrated the four volumes of *Changing London* and other topographical books.

West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held at 40, Norfolk Street, on September 25th, the following sixteen candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. WILFRED ROBERT ADAMS (Country)	{ Dr. L. M. Moody. Mr. W. A. S. Hardy.
SIR GEOFFREY LEO SIMON (London) DAVSON, Bt.	{ Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. DAVID ANDREWS (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. H. A. Walker.
MR. WILFRED HART ROBERTS (Country)	{ Mrs. Bromley. Mr. Bryan King, M.A., LL.B.
MR. BURCHELL MARSHALL (St. Kitts)	{ Mr. Alex. Elder. Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, M.C.
COL. JAMES SEALY CLARKE (London)	{ Messrs. Wilkinson and Gaviller. Mr. J. W. Pearl.
MR. CHARLES WILLIAM (Country) MATTHEWMAN	{ Mr. T. G. Marriott. Colonel S. C. Marriott.
REV. WILLIAM EVAN EVANS (London)	{ Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G. Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman.
MR. HARDWIN ALEX. (Country) LITTLEPAGE	{ Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MISS GWENDOLINE MARY (London) LYNN FRYER	{ The Hon. Sir Louis Souchon, C.B.E. Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. RICHARD FARIWELL (Jamaica) WILLIAMS	{ Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. John M. Pringle.
SALE, TILNEY & Co., LTD. (London)	{ Thomson Hankey & Co. Major S. T. S. Clarke, M.C.
MESSRS. WOGAU & Co. (London)	{ Thomson Hankey & Co. Messrs. E. D. and F. Man.
MR. ERIC HALLINAN (Bahamas)	{ Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MISS ELSIE M. JACKSON (London)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
LADY CADMAN (Country)	{ Mr. Harold de Pass. Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E.

West African Cocoa

Government Purchase New Crop

THE Colonial Office announced on September 19th that the purchase by the United Kingdom Government of the whole of the forthcoming cocoa crops in the Gold Coast and Nigeria has been arranged. The West Africa Cocoa Control Board will be responsible for the purchases and sales of this cocoa, and the general scheme of control which operated last season will continue. Purchasing will begin on October 3rd.

As the marketing of the 1940-41 crops proved more satisfactory than could have been anticipated a year ago, a moderate increase has been made in the price paid by the Board. The prices to be paid to producers have accordingly been fixed on the basis of 8s. 6d. per load (including 6d. per load war surcharge) for Gold Coast main crops, Grades 1 and 2, and £14 10s. per ton for Nigerian main crop, Grade 2.

Similar arrangements are being made by agreement with the Free French Colonial Government for the purchase of the whole of the cocoa crop in the French Cameroons, where the price is being similarly increased.

Our Illustrations

ALTHOUGH no public announcement of his arrival in London had been made, a large crowd gathered at Euston Station on September 22nd, to greet King George of Greece. The King and Queen, Mr. Churchill and other members of the Cabinet were at the station to welcome the King of the Hellenes, who was accompanied by the Crown Prince and members of the Greek Government. The party had travelled from South Africa, and were met on their arrival at a northern port by the Duke of Gloucester.

King George is a popular figure in London, which he knows well, having lived here during the period of his exile from 1924 to 1935; since his restoration to the Throne in the latter year he has paid two further visits to England.

During his long stay here, King George—a second cousin of our own King—was much interested in all phases of public life, and was thoroughly familiar with the English scene. King George, who is in his 50th year, has a wide knowledge of naval and military affairs, having been trained as both sailor and soldier.

He is shown, in khaki uniform, in the first of the illustrations in this issue of the CIRCULAR inspecting the guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards at Euston Station. The loud cheers which greeted him and his party conveyed in some measure the admiration felt here for King George and the whole of the Greek nation.

The second page of illustrations is devoted to some topical cartoons from the London Press.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Colonial Legal Service

FIELD, F. E. (Police Magistrate and Coroner, Barbados), Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, Bahamas.
PEREZ, J. L. M. (Chief Magistrate), Third Puisne Judge, Trinidad.
SMITH, A. C. (Third Puisne Judge), Second Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

Colonial Medical Service

CORY, R. A. S., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer of Health), Senior Medical Officer, Jamaica.

Colonial Police Service

MCBEATH, J. S. (Superintendent of Police), Commissioner of Police, Bermuda.
PANTRY, C. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), Superintendent of Police, Bermuda.
PARKER, M.B. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bermuda.

Barbados: Import Restrictions

In the CIRCULAR of September 4th, page 214, a summary was given of the restrictions which have been imposed on importations into Jamaica and Trinidad. In accordance with the general policy which is being followed throughout the Colonial Empire, a notice regarding similar restrictions was issued in Barbados on September 2nd. A full list of the items which are prohibited and particulars of certain qualifications will be found in *The Board of Trade Journal* of September 27th, obtainable through any bookseller, price 6d.

Labour Shortage in Trinidad

Immigration and Housing Questions

ON July 10th it was announced that the Governor had appointed a Committee to enquire into and make recommendations regarding the question of recruiting labour from outside the Colony to meet the present emergency. The Committee comprised:—

H.E. the Governor—Chairman.

Hon. E. V. Wharton.

Hon. A. C. Rienzi,

Mr. R. Gittens, } Trades Union Council.

Mr. Mc. D. Moses, }

Mr. J. Reid, Sugar Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. H. E. Robinson, Agricultural Society.

Mr. G. W. Rochford, Chamber of Commerce.

The Industrial Adviser.

The Chief Immigration Officer.

The Deputy-Director of Medical Services.

The following Press communique was issued on July 24th by the Colonial Secretary's Office:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been carefully considering the present labour situation in the Colony first as Chairman of the [above] Committee and subsequently in Council.

"It has been represented to His Excellency that, in spite of the greatly increased demands for labour due to the establishment of the United States Bases, there is still a sufficient surplus of unemployed labour available to meet all demands. On the other hand it is an undeniable fact that agricultural labour has been drawn from many estates upon which work is immediately necessary in the interest of the national war effort. It is also an undeniable fact that unauthorised immigration of labour from neighbouring Colonies has been and is taking place.

"His Excellency is not satisfied that there is sufficient labour in the Colony to meet all demands but at the same time he fully realises that every possible precaution should be taken in order to preclude the possibility of Trinidadians being deprived in favour of immigrants from neighbouring Colonies of the benefits accruing from the largely increased demand for labour.

"After very careful consideration and consultation with all concerned, His Excellency has come to the conclusion that, in view of the urgent need for agricultural labour and in order to control and limit the flow of unauthorised immigration which is taking place, it is essential to remove to some extent the restrictions at present placed upon the entry of immigrants. The necessary steps will accordingly be taken in consultation with the Governments concerned to admit a quota or quotas of suitable immigrant labour on the clear understanding that every effort will be made, if necessary by increasing the staff of the Immigration Department, to ensure that the immigrants shall not become a charge at any future date upon the revenues of the Colony or be admitted in such numbers as to deprive the Trinidadian unemployed of work upon

which they can be suitably housed or to which they can be suitably conveyed.

"The question of the extent to which the provisions of the Immigration Law should be relaxed in order to carry out this policy is under close consideration and will involve reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the meanwhile agricultural employers may of course if they so desire continue to import labour under the existing provisions of the Law.

"The further question whether housing accommodation should be provided by the United States Authorities in the neighbourhood of the Cumuto base, where it is anticipated that the demand for labour will shortly be considerably increased, is being taken up with the United States Authorities. In order to assist the owners of agricultural estates to comply with the provisions of the Law which relate to housing accommodation, the Finance Committee will be invited to consider the question of financial assistance within reasonable limits.

"The governing principles in the labour policy of the Government are —

- (a) that the labour market will be carefully watched and immigration will again be restricted as soon as it is proved that the market no longer requires additional labour;
- (b) that full and careful regard will be had to the interests of the people of the Colony which must at all times be paramount; and
- (c) that the proposed relaxations of the provisions of the Immigration Law will only be permitted on the clear understanding that employers must offer wages and conditions of service not less favourable than those which now obtain in the industries concerned."

The Committee's Library

Among the gifts received recently by the Library of the West India Committee is a ledger, presented by Mrs. Florence Image, of Cambridge. It contains the trading accounts of a Barbados plantation for the years 1826 to 1838, and its many interesting and instructive entries are made in the perfect copperplate writing, so typical of the bookkeepers of that period. We feel confident that historians will find much contributory evidence in its pages.

Another presentation consists of an album of photographs, the gift of Mr. J. Selby Grigg. Many of the photographs are of the Kaieteur Falls, which Mr. Grigg visited while in British Guiana during May, 1933. His personal account of his trip to the Falls is incorporated in the album.

A further gift consists of seven books dealing with the West Indies, the donor of which wishes to remain anonymous.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Memorial Park opened in Antigua—St. Vincent's New Administrator Arrives
Trolley Buses in Trinidad



ANTIGUA

THE Antigua Aeroplane Fund at the end of July amounted to over £1,382, states Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's, dated August 11th. The pupils of the Convent High School, past and present, had recently staged a variety entertainment, the entire proceeds of which were given to war charities to help with relief work. The amount realized, £23, was being divided between the Red Cross Fund and the Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Distress.

The King George V Memorial Park, situated between the outskirts of the town and village of Green Bay, was informally opened by the Acting Governor, Mr. J. D. Harford, in the presence of Mrs. Harford, Mrs. Boon, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, the children of the primary and secondary schools, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and those ladies and gentlemen interested in the memorial. The grounds had been formally handed over by the King George V

Memorial Committee to the Governor, who in his turn delivered them to the chairman of the City Commissioners, for safe and careful keeping.

BAHAMAS

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left Nassau by air on September 23rd for Miami, en route for the Duke's ranch in Alberta. His Royal Highness will visit President Roosevelt in Washington on his way to Canada. He expects to be away for about six weeks.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. Edward A. Boyce recently arrived in the Colony to take up the appointment of Director of Public Works. Mr. Boyce was born in Barbados, and studied for his degree of B.Sc. at Edinburgh University. Mrs. Boyce accompanied her husband, and the Colony will benefit from her great interest in social work, especially that connected with infant welfare and infant clinics.

Franchise Commission. Our honorary correspondent wrote, on August 9th, that the Commission appointed by the Government to consider the Franchise had accomplished little so far. There had been an

abundance of discussion, some of it acrimonious, leading nowhere. The Commission had adjourned *sine die* to enquire of the Government whether, under the terms of reference, it had the right to report as to whether the number of Electoral Districts should be increased, and so add to the number of Elected Members in the Legislative Council, or decreased.

Colonel C. P. Widdup, Commissioner of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces, will be shortly retiring from the Colonial Service after 37 years' service in British Guiana. Colonel Widdup, accompanied by Mrs. Widdup, left the Colony recently on holiday prior to retirement. Major C. C. Murtland, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police.

Obeah in British Guiana. A man, one of several recently prosecuted for this offence, has been found guilty of the practice of Obeah by a magistrate in Georgetown, and sentenced to a flogging, six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and was deemed a rogue and

vagabond. A curious feature of the case was that the man was convicted of pretending by supernatural knowledge to cure a child of "fits," and while his case was being heard the accused was seized with a fit and had to be taken to hospital.

GRENADA

Mr. Bruce Innis, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lisle Inniss, of Fontabelle, Barbados, has been appointed to the staff of the West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station.

Population Increase. The population of the Colony at the end of 1940 was estimated at 90,586. Compared with a year previously, the increase was approximately 500.

Trade Union Registered. The Grenada Labour Party—General Workers' Union—was registered on July 30th as a Trade Union under the recent Trade Union Ordinance.

JAMAICA

The Governor has appointed the following to be members of the Customs Tariff Board for a period of one year as from July 21st, 1941:—Mr. H. M. Radcliffe,



The Jamaica Volunteer Training Corps practising with a Lewis gun

K.C., Chairman; the Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties; the Government Chemist; the Deputy-Director of Public Works; and Mr. Cecil de Cordova.

Jamaica's "Home Guard," known as The Jamaica Volunteer Training Corps, is now over a year old. The Corps, which is under the command of Major Moulton Barrett, M.C., has had the services of instructors made available by the regular forces and the police and has attained a high standard of efficiency. The majority of its officers saw service in the last war. A photograph reproduced on this page shows the St. Andrew Division of the Corps under training.

Sugar Technology. The West Indies Sugar Co. has sponsored a technical and agricultural summer course at Frome Estate for senior students of secondary schools which constitutes a valuable contribution to the training of young men in Jamaica for careers in the sugar industry. The course, which owes its inauguration very largely to the enthusiasm of Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Company and to the initiative of Mr. Lewis Davidson, Headmaster of Wolmer's School, is the outcome of a conference earlier in the year between representatives of the educational authorities and members of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association.

ST. VINCENT

The New Administrator, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie, arrived in the island on August 2nd, and took the oaths of office in the presence of a large gathering in the Council Chamber.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly, of Trinidad, was admitted, on August 1st, to practise at the Bar of the Colony.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Hon. Dr. A. McShine has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Industrial Training in succession to Mr. T. H. Scott.

Young Naval Officer Dies. Mr. Frank Lewis Inniss, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis Inniss, died on July 29th, after being ill for a few days with malignant malaria. Young Inniss—he was only 20 years of age—went to England on the last schoolboys' tour, but, as the *Guardian* recalls, the tour had to be curtailed on account of the war. Immediately on his return to the Colony Inniss joined the Trinidad Naval Volunteers as a rating and soon rose to the rank of Petty Officer in the Signals Division.

Mr. Arthur Emlyn. At a meeting of the local committee of the British Red Cross Society held at Government House, Lady Young announced that Mr. Arthur Emlyn, the Director of the Colony's Branch, had been elected an honorary life member of the parent society in England. A letter had been received by Lady Young from headquarters conveying the executive committee's "deep appreciation of his untiring devotion to the society's work."

War Savings Certificates were issued on August 15th. They cost \$3.60 each, and can be acquired outright or in instalments, by the purchase of special 6d. stamps at any post office. The sum realized by the sale of these certificates will form part of the \$4,800,000 which is to be raised under the War Loan Ordinance and placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

Milk and Meals for School Children. Arrangements are being made to provide free milk and free meals to school children needing them in the new compulsory education areas. The *Trinidad Guardian* quotes the Director of Education as stating that tests have shown that about ten per cent. of the children in all the elementary schools are under-nourished. In the areas which come within the scheme children receive milk, or meals, or both, according to the category in which the School Medical Officer places them after nutrition tests.

Local Sugar Quota. By an Order-in-Council, of August 13th, the Governor fixed the sugar quota at 26,000 tons for local consumption during the period February 1st, 1941, to January 31st, 1942. In addition the sale of not more than 350 tons has been authorized to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association for use in their fruit canning industry.

New City Engineer. Mr. C. A. R. Farrell has been appointed City Engineer of Port-of-Spain in succession to Mr. T. H. Scott.

Port-of-Spain Trolley Buses. The Governor and the Mayor of the city were amongst the guests of the Trinidad Electricity Board on the successful trial run of the first two of the new trolley buses which have been introduced to supersede, by degrees, the trams and Diesel buses.

Jamaica Coco-nut Industry

In accordance with the Coco-nut Products Control Order, 1941 which came into effect on July 24th, every coco-nut grower in Jamaica having not less than 200 bearing trees or not less than five acres in coco-nuts, whether bearing or not, must register at the Coco-nut Industry Clearing House.

No coco-nut products may be manufactured except under the authority of a licence granted by the Competent Authority. The manufacture of coco-nut oil with power supplied by human labour or by firms, etc. in quantities not exceeding ten gallons a month, is exempt from this regulation.

No manufacturer may sell any coco-nut product made in Jamaica to anyone other than the Clearing House which alone may export these products. The Order also prescribes that not less than 50 per cent. of the fats used for the manufacture of soap and 60 per cent. of those used for the manufacture of either margarine or lard compound shall be coco-nut oil.

The minimum selling prices of coco-nuts for use in making oil or copra are fixed as under:—

- (a) "Selects," 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter and upwards, 5s. 6d. per 100 nuts of a minimum weight of 150 lb.
- (b) "Culls," 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, 3s. 6d. per 100 nuts of a minimum weight of 100 lb.

The full text of the Order was published in the *Jamaica Gazette Supplement* of August 2, 1941.

Members of the West India Committee are reminded that, under the new Rules, the subscription rates for Candidates elected during the second half of the year to December 31st, are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

Company Reports & Meetings

Caroni Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit, after providing for depreciation and directors' fees, and after transferring £5,000 to taxation account and £10,000 to General Reserve, and writing off £858 from London Office Furniture and Fittings, amounted to £50,584. This, added to £17,350 brought forward, produces a total of £67,934. The dividend on the 580,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, paid on December 2nd, 1940, and June 2nd, 1941, absorbed £34,800, leaving a balance of £33,134, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 1d. per share on the 4,200,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each, which amounts to £17,500, leaving £15,634 to be carried forward.

The output in 1941 amounted to 37,319 tons sugar, compared with 25,967 tons in 1940. The report is accompanied by a statement by the chairman, MR. J. GORDON MILLER, in the course of which he shows that expenditure on housing, sanitation and medical services for employees had been maintained at the rate of £30,000 per annum. "Crop at 37,319 tons sugar," he continues, "was 11,352 tons above the 1940 season, but 3,692 tons below the 1939 output. Juice purities were found to be low. Results, however, cannot be considered unsatisfactory under the conditions which prevailed.

"Recovery from the effects of flood and drought takes time. A cycle of normal weather is, by the law of average, now overdue. With new plantings already effected, next season's total cane supply should reach the equivalent of 50,000 tons sugar.

"Government has encouraged the elimination of derelict cocoa in certain areas, and replanting with farmers' canes. A development of this nature has only been made possible by the foresight, finance and experience of your company in providing the facilities of a new central factory, thereby contributing to revival of the island's economic prosperity. The arrangement does involve some additional transport cost, but it will prove beneficial to the peasant farming community. The first of those canes will be harvested during the 1943 campaign.

"Trinidad's particular problem, at the moment," continues Mr. Miller, "is not unemployment but actual shortage of labour brought about by the circumstances of war. Steps have been taken to meet the situation by immediate immigration, from neighbouring Colonies, of men willing and anxious to find regular work. Without such assistance, and the co-operation of all concerned, cultivation would be seriously affected, and the approaching harvest placed in jeopardy.

"The price fixed for the sale of next season's sugar to the Ministry of Food is maintained at the level agreed for 1941. The rise in costs should be offset, partly at least, by increased output. Weather, inevitably, plays its part for good or ill in all agricultural operations, but, in these days, there are compensatory advantages, in stability of reasonable price and security of market for the produce, which help to alleviate the incidence of

Continued at foot of next column.

Round the Markets

September 30th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	September 15th	September 29th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	War Loan	Latest Quotation	82½	82½
2½			105½	106½	
5	Angostura Bitters		22/6	25/-	
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.		27/6	32/6	
5	Antigua Sugar Factory		10/6	11/3	
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-		26/-	27/-	
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"		44/-	47/-	
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.		38/6	41/6	
15	Booker Bros. McConnell		2½	2½	
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.		1½	1½	
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-		9d.	1/-	
3	Caroni Ltd. 2/-		1/3	1/8 x d.	
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.		21/3	23/9	
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6		2/-	3/-	
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4		4/-	4/6	
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-		4½d.	1/-	
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)		40	44	
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar		34/6	35/6	
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar		14/6	16/3	
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-		7/6	8/6	
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-		3d.	1/-	
15	Trinidad Leaseholds		3½	3½	
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.		2½	2½	
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-		5/-	6/-	
—	United British Oilfields 6/8		7/3	8/3	

PRODUCE.

Honey. The maximum controlled price of all Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* The position of both Handpressed and Distilled is unchanged—supplies are short and prices subject to negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Business in either Concentrated or Raw is not possible pending a decision on import licensing.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter are nominal in the absence of supplies.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* has been more active and sales have been made at 130/- c.i.f., United Kingdom port, for September-October shipment, with sellers' licences. A small business has been done on the spot at about 2/- per lb. ex wharf. The market for *Ginger* continues quiet, but very firm owing to the scarcity of supplies. According to one authority, trade consumers are complaining that present levels are much too high and are making representations for the regulation or stabilization of prices. Shippers should, therefore, exercise extreme caution in their new crop commitments. *Nutmegs* continue quiet and unchanged at: West India defectives 1/2; sound assorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* also continues quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale at 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are valued at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

climatic adversities and improve the lot of the primary producer.

"The recent declaration by Lord Moyne, in the House of Lords, merits the special attention of all interested in development of the Colonies. The new Colonial policy, therein defined, does hold out the hope of future economic and social well being for the peoples who dwell and labour in those realms of Empire beyond the seas."

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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October 15th, 1941.

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Gifts from the Colonies

THE tale of gifts in kind which the voluntary organisations in the Colonies are sending to the United Kingdom through the West India Committee's War Services depot, is already impressive and steadily growing.

These welcome consignments are remarkable for the regularity of their arrival and, more important still, for their very high standard of workmanship and their exact conformity, whenever required, to specification. The voluntary workers who have made and sent Red Cross supplies, articles of clothing and other gifts, are to be congratulated on their magnificent work. They would have been gratified had they been able to hear the unqualified praise which their contributions evoked from representatives of the British Red Cross, W.V.S. and other organisations who, as reported on another page of this issue of the CIRCULAR, attended on October 9th a display of gifts recently received at 40, Norfolk Street from the West Indian Colonies.

Promotion of Industrial Peace

FOUR years ago serious disturbances in Trinidad and Barbados led to the appointment of Commissions by the Home Government to inquire into the causes and to make recommendations for the future. Consequently Mr. A. G. V. Lindon assumed duty as Industrial Adviser, Trinidad, in March, 1938, and Mr. Guy Perrin, as Labour Officer, Barbados, in February, 1940, and the first reports of these two officers, dealing with the periods since they took up their duties to the end of 1941, have recently been published. A summary of Mr. Lindon's report appears elsewhere in this issue, whilst Mr. Perrin's was dealt with in the CIRCULAR of September 18th. It is of good augury for the future that both reports afford evidence of the accomplishment of much useful work in improving industrial relations. Distinct progress has been achieved in establishing forms of machinery for collective bargaining by which differences arising from time to time between employers and employees can find mutual adjustment. It will be remembered that the absence of any such machinery was regarded by the Trinidad Commissioners as one of the chief contributory causes of the disturbances which took place in that island. The measures taken to supply this need differ in the two Colonies. In Barbados, Conciliation Boards and a Central Advisory Labour Board have been established.

In Trinidad there has been a marked growth of trade unions, and through the Conciliation Board for the Oil Industry and the Joint Sugar Board, on both of which employers' organisations and workers' trade unions are represented, considerable success has already been achieved. Much, however, naturally remains to be done to enable unions of so recent growth and lacking the traditions of the English organisations on which they are modelled, to undertake, unaided, collective bargaining. The same is true of the Conciliation Boards in Barbados, but in both cases the results already achieved afford promise of still greater success in the promotion of future industrial peace, especially, as Mr. Lindon says, with reference to the more complex conditions of Trinidad, most of the large employers are prepared to accept and encourage collective bargaining with responsible and representative trade unions.

Our Illustrations

Charcoal and the War Effort

THE first of the illustrations in this issue of the CIRCULAR, shows a charcoal burning plant, operating somewhere in England, for the Ministry of Supply.

It may not be generally known that charcoal enters very largely into the supply of implements of war. Perhaps its most important use is in the making of explosives and the hardening of steel. The electrical industry also absorbs large quantities, and the making of respirators makes its demand. Before the war charcoal was largely imported from central Europe, and the need arose for an alternative supply. The Ministry of Supply set up charcoal producing plants in various parts of the country, so that we are now independent of foreign supplies.

Lumbermen from British Honduras

Our second illustration shows a party of lumbermen from British Honduras at work in a Scottish forest. These men are volunteers who are doing work of great national importance which also makes it possible for an equal number of men to be released for the Services. They live in tents and wooden huts in the forest and are settling down very well to new conditions and a climate very different from that of British Honduras. They work under the supervision of the Ministry of Supply, Home-Grown Timber Department.

From a Londoner's Notebook

OUTSIDE the great issues of strategy, but from a humane point of view, one of the most tragic disappointments of the war, was the last-minute failure to secure the repatriation of 1,200 disabled prisoners now in German hands. The hopes of these men, and of their relations at home, had been raised by their being brought to Dieppe, while at Newhaven English ships had actually been loaded up with German prisoners in like case, and even the band, which was to welcome our men home, was practising the tunes that had been chosen to greet them. Then, after direct interchanges over the wireless had taken the place of neutral mediation, negotiations first suffered a series of hitches, and finally broke down entirely.

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There can be no doubt at all that the fault in this matter was entirely on the German side—it lay in the ineradicable Nazi habit, which we have known since the days of the Munich negotiations, of continually raising their demands as each concession is made. The rules of international law are quite clear; prisoners of war who are so disabled as to be permanently unfit for further service are to be repatriated as soon as it is physically possible, irrespective of rank or number. That is, there is no question of an exchange of head for head; even though in this case the Germans held 1,200 qualified men, and we only 150, the law required that all should be sent home. The Germans had agreed to this. As a quite separate transaction, to be completed separately, they raised the question of repatriating interned civilians—women, children, and men over military age—in which categories the balance was the other way. This exchange we agreed to make after that of the military prisoners had been dealt with. Then the Germans asked for the two operations to be linked, and we, though under no legal obligation, consented to send sixty civilians with the first batch of prisoners of war, as an earnest of our intention to return the rest. The next German step was to refuse to repatriate any prisoners of war unless the ship sent to fetch them was filled up with an equivalent number, civilians occupying all the space left after putting the 150 disabled soldiers and airmen on board. At this the British Government, seeing that there was no end to this sinister auction, most reluctantly broke off the whole negotiation. As Captain Margesson told the House of Commons, it was impossible to risk becoming the victims of a flagrant breach of faith by the Germans.

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The battle now raging for Moscow is on a more gigantic scale than anything known in the history of war. It is evident that the Germans have thrown in a mightier force of men and machines than they have ever yet organized, and that our Allies are labouring under the most extreme pressure. There is evidence that behind this mighty bid for victory before the Russian winter comes down there lies something like a political crisis in Germany. Hitler had not been seen there for many months, the country, during his absence at the

front, being ruled by Himmler, the cold and cruel chief of the Gestapo. The Russian campaign has for long been most unpopular in Germany, and as the endless casualty lists, too long to be concealed, unfolded themselves, a wave of deep despondency spread over the country at the prospect of a third war winter. It was in these circumstances that Hitler hurried home to meet the gathering crisis with a speech full of more triumphant boasting than he has ever yet addressed to the German people, in which he told them that the greatest battle of the war had already begun (which was true), and that the annihilation of the Russian army before winter was already certain (which was very far from true).

* * *

The speech was a great success; Hitler left his audience as wildly elated as they had previously been deeply depressed. It remains to be seen how the battle will go. Certainly the situation of our Allies is of the utmost gravity. If Moscow falls the Russian line will presumably be forced back to the Volga, which means that three-quarters of the Soviet's resources for war production are lost. There is also the possibility of a great swing of German forces from the centre, where at present they are attacking Marshal Timoshenko, to outflank Marshal Budenny's armies, proved already the weakest of the three, on the south, and ultimately push towards the Caucasus.

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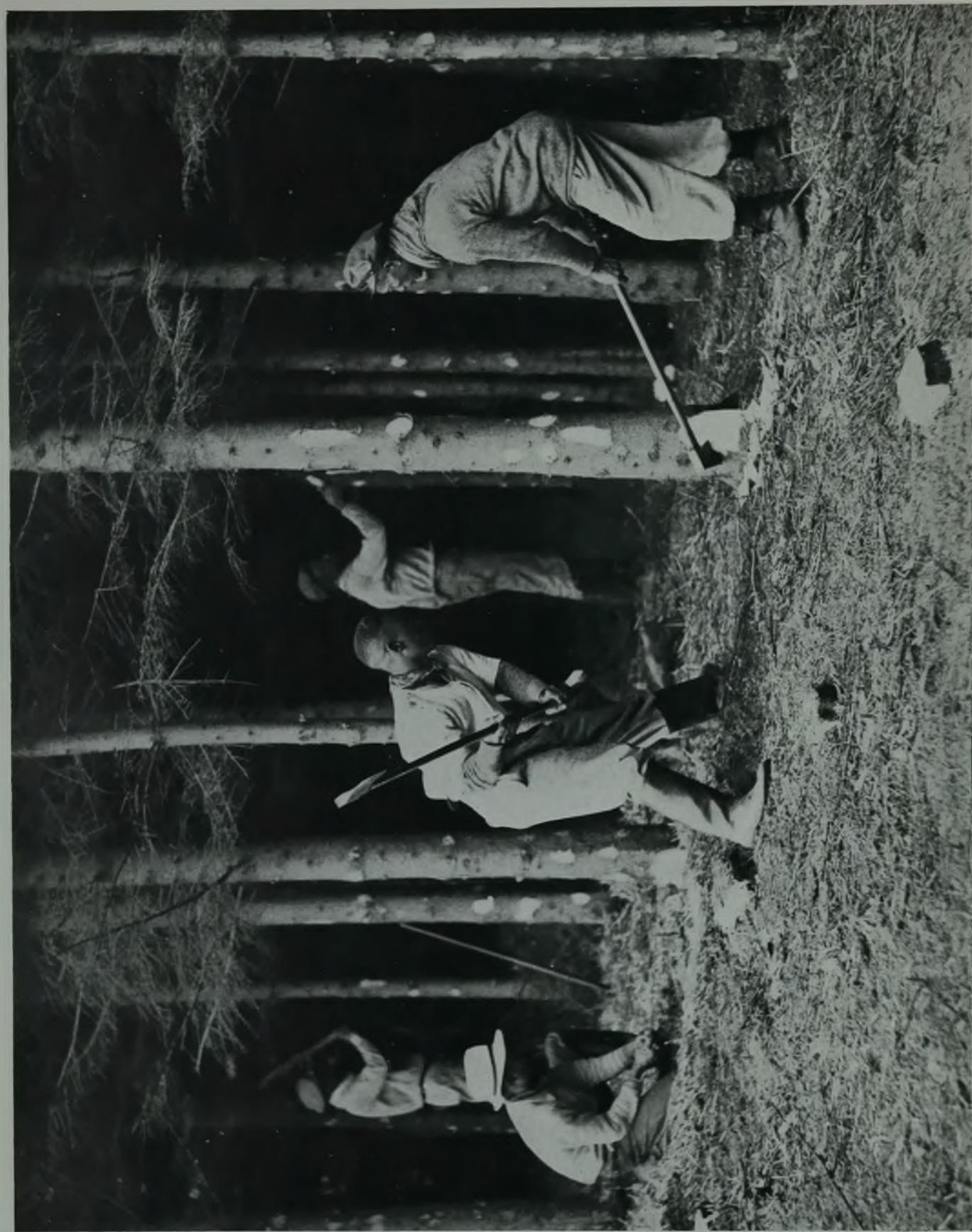
There is a good deal, however, to be set on the credit side of the balance. The early German accounts of the encircling of whole Russian armies have already been proved to be much exaggerated. Marshal Timoshenko is bringing up unexpectedly large reserves. Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman, the American delegate, back from the Moscow Conference, report that, however much ground the Russians may be forced to yield, there is not the faintest sign of a disposition to give up the fight. They further report that supplies from Great Britain, which is now sending them on the Lease and Lend plan, are already pouring into Russia in really great quantities. But the chief source of encouragement must be derived from an estimate of the price the Germans are paying for the ground they have won. The Russians believe that they have put a third of the entire man-power of Germany out of action; and this, unlike munitions, is irreplaceable. The problem of winter quarters for the invaders in the Russian snows is in any case serious; if after all they can be kept out of Moscow and Leningrad for a few more weeks, it may become desperate.

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In the long run the titanic effort of our Allies, and the vast sacrifices they are making, will be of no avail, unless they lead to the consolidation of a great common front in the Middle East, which will have to be supplied with prodigious quantities of war material by the industries of Great Britain and the United States.



1904
C. C. C. C.



TREE FELLING IN SCOTLAND

MEN FROM BRITISH HONDURAS HELP THE WAR EFFORT

The West Indies and the War

ANGUILLA

WAR Charities Committee. A financial statement published in the St. Kitts-Nevis *Official Gazette* of July 17th, shows that the receipts of the War Charities Committee, of which Mrs. Inez Gumbs is the honorary treasurer, had reached the total of £201 2s. 9d. In this small community the fund naturally grows slowly. Regular monthly subscriptions by four boys and girls schools, and about 40 individuals, the majority of the latter contributing from 3d. to 1s. per month each, are specially noteworthy. The committee has been able to give £100 to the British Red Cross and £100 to the "Speed the Planes" Fund.

ANTIGUA

Gift for Air-Raid Distress. The Governor received a letter from the Lord Mayor of London asking him to convey to all contributors to the gift of £500, sent to the National Air-Raid Distress Fund, his heartfelt thanks for their generous response to his appeal.

DOMINICA

A gift of £50 from the "Win-the-War" Fund has been gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has allocated the money to the King's Fund.

For Fishermen and Marines. £75 from the Win-the-War Fund was forwarded in August to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be expended as he thought best. In a cable to the Governor, gratefully acknowledging the gift, Lord Moyne said that he had allocated it to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society.

JAMAICA

Mr. Lindsay Downer was congratulated by the Governor on the fact that His Majesty had been pleased to honour him with the O.B.E., at the quarterly meeting of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, of which Mr. Downer is chairman, on July 10th. A letter from the West India Committee congratulating Mr. Downer was read on the same occasion.

ST. KITTS

Work of the War Relief Committee. During the quarter, April 1st to June 30th, the receipts of the War Relief Committee, of which Mrs. E. Malone is the honorary treasurer, were £319 0s. 10d. The disbursements were £280 for the purchase of a mobile canteen for Lodsworth, Sussex, £50 8s. 9d. (proceeds of Flag Day) to the Red Cross Society, and £26 1s. 5d. to the Sewing Society. The latter body during the quarter made and forwarded to London knitted garments and other comforts for the sick and wounded, to the total value of £162 15s. 6d.

Duke of Gloucester's Thanks for Ambulances. Lord Huntingfield, Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, has sent the following letter to the Administrator with reference to the ambulances provided from funds collected by

Mr. C. A. L. Shepherd, Mr. E. S. Delisle and George Sahely:—

"I enclose some photographs of the ambulances so generously given by the residents of St. Kitts, and trust that these will prove of interest to all concerned.

"The Red Cross and St. John Fund, as you know, is now being administered under the direct leadership of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and His Royal Highness desires that an expression of his sincere gratitude may be conveyed to all who contributed, assuring them that their gifts are proving of invaluable service."

ST. LUCIA

Naval Officer Arrives. Lieut.-Commander C. D. Milbourne, R.N., the newly appointed Resident Naval Officer, arrived recently in Castries. Commander Milbourne is no stranger to the Colony having acted as A.D.C. to former Governors.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

First War Savings Group. The employees of Radio Distribution (Trinidad), Ltd., have formed a War Savings Group, the first in the Colony, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*. Although at present the members are only twenty, they subscribe 150 sixpenny shares weekly, which allows the purchase of five \$3.60 war savings certificates a week. For each fifteen certificates so purchased the firm buys one, which is given free and drawn for by the members of the group.

Two Bombers. With a further gift of \$41,760, the Colony has completed its contribution of \$96,000 for the purchase of a second bomber. Lord Moyne has sent the following telegram: "His Majesty's Government warmly thank the people of Trinidad for this further most generous gift towards the purchase of bomber aircraft."

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Mobile Canteen for Bristol. The West India Committee recently received from the Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands by cable a request to arrange the purchase, on behalf of the Islanders, of a mobile canteen trailer for presentation to the people of Bristol. The Crown Agents had been authorised to provide the sum of £250, to meet the cost, and the Committee was asked to arrange that the formal presentation should be made, on behalf of the donors, by Nurse A. L. Tatem, of Turks Islands, now residing at Backwell, near Bristol.

The Lord Mayor expressed deep appreciation "of the loving regard of the Turks and Caicos Islands," and said that this was an "outstanding example of the wonderful gifts Bristol has received from all parts of the British Commonwealth." He has been pleased to arrange that the gift shall take the form of a complete mobile canteen of a type that has proved to be exceptionally useful in Bristol. This is expected to be completed early in November, when the formal presentation will be made by Miss Tatem.

Gifts from the West Indies

Attractive Display at Norfolk Street

IN order to give an opportunity for inspection by the representatives of the many Organizations in this country, through which the generous gifts contributed by all the West Indian Colonies are distributed, a small exhibition, typical of these gifts, was on view in the members room of the West India Committee, at 40, Norfolk Street, on October 9th. By a fortunate coincidence shipments had recently arrived from every Colony, and it was possible to display work from each one of them.

Every Colony contributes regular consignments of service comforts, admirably knitted, and samples of these were shown grouped together. It was also possible to show the exact and scrupulous standard of the Red Cross supplies, and practical hospital clothing. Other interesting contributions which were set out, under the heading of each Colony, included children's clothes, layettes, carpet slippers, handkerchiefs, jug covers weighted with local shells and beads, comfort pillows, clothing and quilts for air-raid victims and rush mats for the floors of shelters. The handsome donations of binoculars and tinfoil were illustrated by token examples.

After inspecting these contributions those present were the guests at an informal tea given by Lady Davson, Chairman of the Ladies Committee. This opportunity of a meeting between the Committee and its Vice-Presidents and voluntary helpers at the Depot, and the organizations with which such happy co-operation has been established, was welcomed by all, and with the gay colours of many of the exhibits and the profusion of autumn flowers so kindly brought by voluntary helpers from their gardens, the Committee room presented an attractive appearance. Among those present were:—

Lady Wilson (Deputy-Chairman, Ladies' Committee), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy-Chairman, West India Committee), Viscountess Bridgeman (Vice-Chairman, Central Hospital Supply Services Committee), Viscountess Maugham and Mrs. Shaw (Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families' Association), Mrs. L. S. Amery, Lady Grier, Lady Cordeaux, Lady Thomson, Mrs. Alan de Pass, Lady Evans, Mrs. Cator, Miss Ogden (Society for Oversea Settlement of Women), Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Drapkin (Overseas Dept. of W.V.S.), Miss McLean and Miss Buhler (Royal Empire Society), Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Mrs. Napper-Tandy (Officers' Families' Association), Miss de Renzi Martin (Girl Guides Association), Lady Winifred Gore and Miss Fenwick (Prisoners of War Dept., St. James's Palace), Mrs. Morais, Mrs. Lindemere, Lady Allardyce (Forum Club, Overseas Section), Miss McCallen (Victoria League), Mr. Eytel (B.B.C.), Lieut.-Col. N. G. Thwaites (Bahamas Development Board), Mr. J. Emery (Customs and Excise), Mr. N. Sabine (Colonial Office), Mrs. Francis Phillips, Mrs. Lauchlan Rose, Miss Peggy Cox, Mrs. Alexander Elder, Lady Goold Adams, Miss Horner, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. H. M. Davson, Sir Percy Everett (Boy Scouts Association), Major George Sowton (Salvation Army), Mr. Dennis (Y.M.C.A.), Mr. Sessions (Society of Friends), Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Frankland, Mrs. Townsend, Miss R. Cator, Mr. E. J. King (Secretary, West India Committee) and Mr. T. Souness (Assistant Secretary, West India Committee).

"West Indies House"

Hostel Opened at Liverpool

SEVERAL hundred West Indian technicians who have come to England to help the war effort are hard at work in Merseyside factories. In order that they should have a social and cultural centre, a hostel has been provided for them at Liverpool, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., in association with the Ministry of Labour.

Known as "West Indies House," it was opened on October 4th by Mr. George Tomlinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, who was accompanied by Mr. H. N. Grundy, North-West Regional Controller of Labour, Mr. Oliver Mee, Deputy Regional Controller, and Mr. W. B. Potts, Assistant Regional Controller. The large gathering present included the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Alderman Sir Sydney Jones; Alderman R. J. Hall, chairman of the Merseyside War Emergency Committee; Mr. Alex Watkinson, warden of the hostel; Mr. L. N. Constantine, the West Indies Test cricketer, who has been appointed by the Ministry of Labour as Welfare Officer for West Indians in the Merseyside district.

After a brief speech, Mr. Tomlinson read a message from Lord Moyne, who said that His Majesty's Government very much appreciated the part West Indian technicians over here were playing in the great task of producing the material without which we could not hope for victory.

The Lord Mayor expressed his indebtedness to the Y.M.C.A. for what they were doing in this and other ways for the welfare of men engaged in the war effort. He welcomed the West Indian engineers as "colleagues in our great task," and said he wanted to make their stay as happy and comfortable as possible.

After further speeches, a cheque for £300 was handed to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, for his distress fund, representing the proceeds of a recent cricket match between a West Indian team, captained by Constantine, and a Lancashire eleven, captained by E. Paynter.

War Planes from the West Indies

The Ministry of Aircraft Production has issued plaques to commemorate the gift of bomber aircraft by Jamaica and of fighter aircraft by Trinidad, and photographs of these were reproduced in the issues of the CIRCULAR of December 26th, 1940, and September 4th, 1941, respectively. These plaques are only issued to contributors of £5,000 or more. The Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis and St. Lucia, each having subscribed the requisite minimum or more and thus qualifying in this respect, will, as a result of negotiations between the West India Committee and the Ministry of Aircraft Production, receive a plaque which will be delivered by the Ministry to the Committee for dispatch to the appropriate recipients in the West Indies.

Labour Conditions in Trinidad

Improved Relations in Industry and Trade

THE *Administration Report of the Industrial Adviser, Trinidad and Tobago*, published as *Council Paper*, No. 25, of 1941, covers the period March 10th, 1938, when Mr. A. G. V. Lindon arrived in the Colony and assumed the duties of the new office, to December 31st, 1940. The principal duties of the Industrial Adviser and his staff comprise the collection of information in respect of wage rates, working hours and actual working conditions of labour throughout the Colony, and intervention in industrial disputes. In addition the Adviser assists Employers' Associations and Trade Unions in the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations and the development of industrial organization. He also advises the Government generally on questions affecting labour.

GENERAL SURVEY

The Report opens with a very interesting general survey of Labour Conditions in the Colony. This shows that, whilst the Colony is fundamentally agricultural, sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts and citrus fruits being the principal agricultural products, petroleum and asphalt at present account for approximately 75 per cent. by value, of the whole export trade. There are also about 250 industrial establishments in the Colony*. In addition, shipping has a prominent place in the industrial life, and since the completion of the New Harbour Scheme, Port-of-Spain has become the largest and most important port in the Caribbean.

In 1940 the estimated population had reached 480,000. The cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar were estimated to give daily employment for an average of 20,000 workers in the wet season, and 30,000 in the crop season. In the sugar-producing areas, however, it is considered that there is a labour force of some 60,000 among whom many work for cane farmers, in the oil fields and on road construction.

It is claimed that about 25,000 persons were employed in the cocoa and coco-nut industries, but Mr. Lindon states that, in the absence of precise information, this total is open to criticism.

The average number employed in the oil industry in 1940 was 13,568, compared with 12,321 in 1939, and 14,199 in 1938. In the asphalt industry the average numbers employed in the three years 1938-1940 were 610, 582 and 475 respectively.

The Government is one of the largest individual employers, as nearly 10,000 appear on the pay-roll, 7,000 of whom are manual workers. The three municipalities of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima employ 1,270 persons, the Electricity Board 800, and the shipping industry 1,400.

STRIKES AND TRADE DISPUTES

After giving a useful, brief summary of the activities of other departments in respect to health, housing, land settlement, etc., Mr. Lindon deals fully with stoppages

* A list of these taken from the Report of the Committee on Factory and Workshop Control appeared in the CIRCULAR of April 3rd, 1941, p. 82.—(ED., W.I.C.C.).

of work and trade disputes. In the three years, 1938-1940, there were 108 stoppages of work. They consisted, in the main, of partial, unorganized strikes of comparatively short duration. A complete list of these stoppages is given in an Appendix with particulars for each of the industry affected, number of work people involved, duration, cause or object and result. Mr. Lindon points out that an important and commendable feature of all these stoppages was that not one untoward incident occurred—"an outstanding example of the exemplary behaviour on the part of all concerned." The number of trade disputes referred to the Department during the three years was 52, details of which are given in an Appendix. By far the greater majority were settled by mutual agreement after negotiations conducted, or promoted, by the Industrial Adviser. The important dispute in the oil industry in 1938 is fully dealt with. It was, Mr. Lindon states, the first occasion upon which a trade dispute in the British West Indies was satisfactorily disposed of by a method of collective bargaining, and the first of its kind in the Colonial Empire to be referred to Arbitration for settlement. Although neither the Employers' Association nor the Trade Union considered that justice had been done by the award, there was, reports Mr. Lindon, "no acrimony or undignified comments by either side—rather the reverse, for the oil companies not only operated the Award without public comment and expeditiously paid all retrospective monies due to the workers under the award, but generously and voluntarily extended its application to grades of labour not covered by the reference. On the other hand the Trades' Union publicly expressed dissatisfaction, but only on one occasion. However, the representatives of the Union subsequently proceeded to inform the employees in the industry that, in the circumstances, the best possible result had been secured. . . . The two important facts are that the settlement avoided a general stoppage in the oil industry, and that the Award has become the foundation upon which good industrial relations have since been built."

The section dealing with wages provides a useful summary of recent changes together with, in an appendix, detailed rates in the various industries. Hours of work are also dealt with.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Lindon gives a brief account of the development of trade unions, of which, at the end of 1940, there were 20 registered; 14 of employees, 2 employers' organizations and 4 traders' associations. Membership of the unions is very unstable; many members are not yet trade unionists by conviction. The local trade union propaganda is, he considers, partly responsible for this, and the leaders should realize that no collective movement can ever hope to succeed unless it is built upon faith and conviction, and developed in a spirit of goodwill and sacrifice.

In concluding his Report, Mr. Lindon deals generally with the subject of industrial relations.

"It has been the policy of this Department to promote peace in industry and trade by the encouragement of the organization of workers in responsible trade unions, the establishment of good and human relations in industry, and the regulation of wages and working conditions by joint negotiations wherever possible. This policy has been developed not by the establishment of elaborate and costly industrial machinery, which more often possesses little more than paper value, but by a close and sympathetic contact with all concerned, and unobtrusively directing movements and their leaders along rational lines into an atmosphere of understanding and a spirit of compromise.

"During the short period of three years since this work commenced, and by the good sense of all concerned, a fair measure of progress has been made, with the result that organized strikes, with one unimportant exception, have been non-existent, and the number and duration of stoppages of work have been reduced to a minimum.

IMPORTANT ADVANCES

"The most important feature, however, has been the establishment of agreed procedure for settling trade disputes and for regulating industrial relations in such important industries as oil, asphalt and shipping, and also the establishments of many large employers.

"The first trade agreement completed in the British West Indies was reached in December, 1938, after a series of long conferences. This agreement was negotiated under the chairmanship of the Industrial Adviser by the Shipping Association of Trinidad and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union, and made provision for the fixing of wages and working conditions of stevedores, launchmen, lightermen and boatmen. It also regulated the future relations between the parties."

Mr. Lindon quotes the disputes procedure clauses of the Shipping Agreement upon which all agreements which have been completed in the Colony have been based.

"The first permanent joint machinery to be established was the Conciliation Board for the Oil Industry. This Board, which consists of ten members appointed in equal numbers by the Oilfields Employers' Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, was set up in the early part of 1940 under the chairmanship of the Industrial Adviser, and has worked with reasonable success. Given the necessary goodwill and spirit of accommodation the probability is that this Board will increase its value to all concerned in the industry.

"It has not been possible to promote similar direct collective relations in the Sugar Industry, but the Joint Sugar Board, which consists of the Presidents of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the Sugar Workers' Trade Union and the South Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association, four Official Members and one Independent with His Excellency the Governor as Chairman, has worked fairly successfully and has been responsible for avoiding several difficult situations which might otherwise have arisen.

FUTURE NEEDS

"While industrial relations in local industry and trade

developed satisfactorily during the three years 1938-1940, the new way of life which is being freely adopted in industry is far from being consciously realized and lived with conviction, even by those who should be conscious of the reorientation which has taken place, and who are in close contact with it. There is still much to be achieved, therefore, in humanizing employment relations, especially by persons in supervisory positions, most of whom in the large industrial units have now lost their power to discharge if they have not wholly lost their power to engage labour.

"A great deal can also be achieved by a fearless honesty of mind and purpose, and by a spirit of brotherhood among those who are to be the leaders of workers organizations. Petty personal jealousies and political rivalries may have a place in other spheres, but in industrial organizations and relations there is none.

"It should be realized that such personal jealousies and political rivalries will hinder rather than assist the progress of trade union development, in which case none will suffer except the workers themselves and their families.

"It is most desirable that the workers of the Colony should organize in strong and responsible trade unions, and become trade unionists by conviction rather than mere paying members and opportunists, especially as most of the large employers in the Colony are prepared to accept and encourage collective bargaining with responsible and representative trade unions."

West Indian Visitors

DURING the past two or three weeks a large number of men from the West Indian Colonies—the majority in the Forces and others awaiting a call to their unit—have visited the West India Committee Rooms and the War Services Depot at 40, Norfolk Street.

Among those who have signed the Visitors' Book during that period are the following:—

- Antigua.** Leo E. Gore, J. R. Henry.
- Bahamas.** Fane Solomon, Warren Lightbourn, V. Sanders, Garth Johnson, G. J. Lahon.
- Barbados.** W. Martin Knowles, P. L. Archer, A. P. Dunlop.
- Bermuda.** W. H. Perinchief, A. J. Thomas.
- British Guiana.** J. Blank, C. de Freitas, Frank L. Osborn, Francis J. d'Agrella, Cyril E. L. Grant, R. S. Hall, C. A. McLean.
- British Honduras.** Egerton Eves, R. Lind.
- Jamaica.** R. G. Moss, Dennis Alberga, Roland Fenton, Lloyd Walford, Ivanhoe Morrison, L. de Lisser, O. N. Campbell, D. Roberts, J. C. Russell, M. E. de Roux.
- Montserrat.** J. K. Howes.
- St. Kitts.** J. Skerritt, R. C. Lambert, H. C. Bryant, A. Watley.
- Trinidad.** G. L. de Meillac, Jim Pitts, Cecil Eckel, Ian de Verteuil, N. Pereira, W. S. Alcazar, Noel de Verteuil, John R. Skinner, Desmond de Verteuil, R. Philipps, C. G. Hubah, G. Stinson.

Mr. Whiteley, in a written reply of October 1st to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. David Adams, stated that no information had been received in the Colonial Office with regard to the investigations of the Federation of Citizens' Association in Jamaica into the economic conditions at Caviliers, St. Andrews. The Governor of Jamaica had been asked for a report.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TROUBLE neber set like rain."

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MR. J. E. CHALLENGOR, of Barbados, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

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MR. GEORGE M. HUNTE, son of Mr. J. Audley Hunte, of Barbados, has been gazetted a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals.

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AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., elder son of the late Sir Edward Davson, and of Lady Davson, who has been gazetted a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Welsh Guards.

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MR. A. B. KILLICK, who was formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago, and subsequently in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

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THE Governor of Trinidad has accepted the resignation of 2nd Lieutenant J. B. Kelshall, Trinidad Volunteers, from his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp, on his leaving the Colony.

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As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death, in a London hospital, of Dr. H. E. G. Boyle, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., who was born in Barbados. A memoir will appear in next issue.

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THE engagement has just been announced of Mr. F. Brazao, of British Guiana, at present serving in the Royal Air Force as an A.C.1, and Miss Reini Rudd, of Newcastle. Mr. Brazao, we are glad to learn, has recovered from a recent illness, and has been able to leave hospital.

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MISS ELIZABETH MARGARET WIGHT, who will be married on October 18th, at Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain, to Paymaster-Lieutenant G. P. Vollmer, R.N.V.R., is the elder daughter of the Hon. G. R. Wight, of Port-of-Spain, and Mrs. Wight, of Clive Court, London, W.

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OFFICIAL notice has been given in the Leeward Islands that persons desirous of assisting the war effort may do so by investing in the new 3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1955-65. Interest on these bonds will be exempt from United Kingdom income tax in the case of persons who are neither domiciled nor resident in the United Kingdom.

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A SHORT, but sharp hurricane struck Nassau, Bahamas, on the evening of October 5th, the wind at times reaching a velocity of 102 miles an hour, according to telegrams received in London. The electricity and telephone services were disrupted, but according to the latest

reports, damage to property was not severe, and there were not many casualties.

* * *

A FEW days earlier, Belize, British Honduras, was also struck by a violent storm. The wind reached a force of 85 miles an hour, taking the sea into the streets up to a depth in places of three feet. Several coastal villages were severely damaged, and a number of banana and coco-nut plantations devastated, according to Press reports.

* * *

THE Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have made steady progress in St. Vincent. The Inspector of Schools records in his Annual Report that during 1940 there were 13 Land Troops and two Sea Troops, comprising 27 Scouters and 305 Scouts of all ranks, and 14 Girl Guide companies. A very successful camp was held at which Scouts from Grenada were present.

* * *

OWING to the difficult jute supplies situation in the United Kingdom, sacks, bags, wrapping material, etc., can only be exported to the Colonies under very exceptional circumstances. Official notice has been given in the West Indies that used sacks and bags will normally be retained in the United Kingdom instead of being returned overseas, and that Colonial exporters should arrange to replace from stock and by obtaining new sacks and bags from India.

* * *

AFTER 43 years' service in the ministry of the Methodist Church in British Guiana, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Trinidad, the Rev. Herbert H. Cole has retired from the active work, and is now residing in St. Vincent as a supernumerary minister. Mr. Cole, who has been a member of the West India Committee for many years, has throughout his ministry, while in charge of important Methodist Circuits, always taken a keen interest in social and educational affairs. Recently he has been appointed chairman of a committee appointed to consider the question of improving the economic, social and cultural position of the middle classes in St. Vincent.

The Trinidad Squadron

Visit by Mr. J. Gordon Miller

On September 30th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, accompanied by his wife, paid a visit as deputy chairman of the West India Committee to the Trinidad squadron. He gave the personnel of the squadron a message from the Acting Governor of Trinidad and talked to them about the Colony. The Committee has made arrangements for Mr. Gordon Miller to broadcast to Trinidad at an early date an account of his visit to the squadron. We hope to be able to refer more fully to this in a subsequent issue.

Red Cross and St. John Fund

£7,000,000 Exceeded

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the War Organisation, held on September 17th, a very warm vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Lord Iliffe and his colleagues on the splendid results of their efforts in connexion with the Duke of Gloucester's Appeal. The Chairman, Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, asked Lord Iliffe himself to accept and to convey to his colleagues the congratulations of the Executive Committee for their wonderful achievement in raising £3,000,000 in the first year of the war and £4,000,000 in the second year. These were totals which, at one time, it seemed impossible to attain. The Committee expressed the hope that an even more ambitious total, say £5,000,000, would be set as the sum to be raised in the third year of the Appeal. The War Organisation will require a very large sum if the services now being rendered are to remain at their present level, without taking into account other services with which it may be confronted.

Natural Gas in Barbados

The Hon. D. G. Leacock presented a petition to the Barbados Legislative Council on August 5th on behalf of the British Union Oil Co., praying the Council to pass a Bill to enable the company to lay pipes for the purpose of conveying natural gas from suitable places in the island.

Commenting on this development, the *Barbados Advocate*, in its issue of July 19th, states:—

"While it is too early to be over optimistic it is possible that the proposed new activity of the company may open up a great future for Barbados. The existence of natural gas in certain areas in this island has long been known and in one show place in the island guides were always ready to demonstrate the presence of the gas by applying a light to it escaping from the boiling spring, as it was called. But except for minor lighting purposes in the vicinity no attempt to exploit the gas has ever been made."

United States Steel for Colonies

The President of the Board of Trade was, on September 9th, asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Horabin whether the appointment of Cameron and Company to receive all particulars of United States of America steel required for the Colonies by their merchant competitors was occasioned by any failure of the National Export Merchants Group, formed at the specific request of the Board of Trade, to co-ordinate the merchants' export activities.

Sir A. Duncan replied: "No Sir. As orders for steel from the United States must be placed through official channels, it has been arranged that Colonial orders should be placed through the British Iron and Steel Corporation, a non-profit earning company which

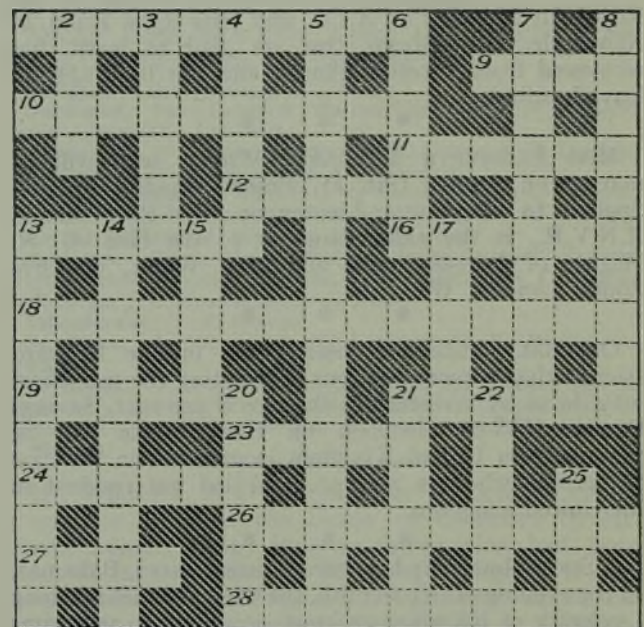
purchases steel for the Ministry of Supply. Messrs. David Cameron, with the approval of the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, were appointed by the Corporation to carry out the work of collating approved Colonial orders."

Our Crossword Puzzle

IN response to a request from some of our readers the CIRCULAR proposes to publish Crossword Puzzles at frequent intervals commencing with the present issue.

Some may think the puzzle too easy, except as a mental exercise within a time limit; others may think it less a relaxation than a form of mental exertion. We have tried to strike a mean between the two extremes, and shall be grateful to hear from our readers whether it is of the degree of difficulty that appeals to them. The solution will appear in the issue of the CIRCULAR in which the next Crossword Puzzle is published.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ACROSS | | 28 Not what the Greys ride
(two words) (4, 6) |
| 1 Middleman on the football
field (two words) (6, 4) | | DOWN |
| 9 Nonsense! (4) | | 2 Make out (2) |
| 10 On the contrary (10) | | 3 Sinew (6) |
| 11 Red are not so cheap (6) | | 4 Once a soldier (6) |
| 12 The lesson of the story (5) | | 5 The civilian's dug-out (two
words) (8, 7) |
| 13 Hazardous (6) | | 6 Pussy's partner in rhyme (6) |
| 16 Stops between east and
south (6) | | 7 Quadruped (10) |
| 18 Goes with a bang at the
party (two words) (9, 6) | | 8 Just the singers for the
stalls (10) |
| 19 Demean (anagram) (6) | | 13 A farmyard match (three
words) (4, 3, 3) |
| 21 Indispensable for your
digging (6) | | 14 Unprofessional (10) |
| 23 "To sleep, perchance to
... " (Hamlet) (5) | | 15 The oldest marksman (5) |
| 24 Repaired (6) | | 17 Small men-of-war (5) |
| 26 Puts between (10) | | 20 Swirled (6) |
| 27 Always itself, according to
Kipling (4) | | 22 Passion (6) |
| | | 25 Whose laws were change-
less (4) |



NOTE.—Figures in parentheses denote the number of letters in the words required.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Commons

Governors' Salaries

Mr. George Hall, on October 8th, replied: "No Sir," to Dr. Morgan, who had asked whether any change or adjustment in the salaries of the Governors of the West Indian islands was being proposed, especially in view of the statement made by an ex-governor, as a member of the Moyne Commission in 1939, that the request of medical men for remuneration at £500 per annum was excessive; and whether it was proposed to reduce Governors' remuneration to that standard.

Constitution of Jamaica

Mr. Whiteley, Comptroller of the Household, replying to Mr. Creech Jones, on October 1st, said that the proposals for a reform of the constitution of Jamaica which were submitted to the Legislative Council had been rejected, and the Council had passed a resolution for a bi-cameral legislature, as in the scheme proposed by them in 1939. The question of future action was under consideration and no decision had yet been taken. Mr. Creech Jones then asked whether representations would be made that the Legislative Council decision was an entirely unrepresentative one, and that it in no way represented the general feeling of the people of Jamaica.

Dried Bananas in Jamaica

Mr. Creech Jones asked, on October 8th, what progress had been made in Jamaica for the preparation of dried bananas and their marketing and consumption in large quantities in the United Kingdom; what difficulties stood in the way; and whether energetic steps would be taken to develop this product. Mr. G. Hall replied that the Minister of Food had decided that the nutritive value of dried bananas was not sufficient to justify the allocation of shipping space for their import to the United Kingdom, so that there was no object in the organization of their production in Jamaica. He was glad, however, to be able to assure Mr. Creech Jones that the whole of the Jamaica banana crop for which export markets could not be found was being utilised locally in one form or another.

British Guiana Executive Council

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 8th made the following statement respecting the Executive Council of British Guiana in reply to a question by Mr. David Adams. The Executive Council will consist of the Governor and a certain number of official and unofficial members. The proposal followed the more usual practice whereby selection of members of the Executive Council would not necessarily be limited to members of the Legislature. It was considered that this proposal was desirable in order to avoid serious inconvenience. It was contemplated that there would still be unofficial members of the Legislative Council appointed to the Executive Council. The proposed changes were now before the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Asked whether he fully recognized the danger of separating the executive from the legislative members Mr. Hall said that it was deemed necessary to have certain unofficial members, particularly as the official membership on the Council was reduced to three.

Bauxite Concessions in British Guiana

Mr. G. Hall informed Mr. Creech Jones on October 8th that the Acting Governor of British Guiana was being consulted as to the extent of the concessions made to the Demerara Bauxite Company, and whether any other companies had applied for and been given concessions, the terms of the concessions made, and whether there was any stipulation as to the period in which the rights so granted were to be exercised.

Inquest on Miss K. Donnellan

Mr. Whiteley, in a written reply, of October 1st, to a question asked by Dr. Morgan, stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received from the Governor of Trinidad a copy of the record of the proceedings at the inquest on Miss Donnellan, the Irish school-teacher who was found drowned. Miss Donnellan escaped from the internment camp during the night of June 23rd, and her body was found on the following day. The inquest, which was held in public, was opened on June 28th. A post-mortem examination was made at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain. The record of the proceedings was available at the Colonial Office.

Praedial Larceny in Trinidad

In a written reply of October 1st to Dr. Morgan, who had asked for the figures for convictions for praedial larceny in Trinidad for the years subsequent to the report of the Forster Commission; and whether the local committee on this subject had made valuable suggestions and done good work, Mr. Whiteley stated that there were 24 convictions in 1937 and 36 in 1938. Inquiry was being made of the Governor as to the numbers in 1939 and 1940; and also as to the last part of the question.

Detention of Mr. W. Domingo and Miss M. Lester

On October 1st, Mr. Sorensen asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the injury to the British cause arising from the continued detention of W. Domingo, he could yet make any report on the matter; whether Miss Muriel Lester was detained by order of the Governor; and whether he approved the policy of the Governor of treating with hostility any progressive political or religious spokesman who publicly discusses West Indian affairs.

Mr. Whiteley, who replied, said that as regards the first part of the question, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had nothing to add, except that the Governor of Jamaica had reported that Mr. Domingo had exercised his right to make an objection to the Advisory Committee and that his case was in process of being heard. The answer to the second part of the question was in the affirmative. As regards the last part of the question the Secretary of State was quite unable to accept the suggested criticism of the action taken by the Governor of Jamaica and the Governor of Trinidad in these two cases.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies informed Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply of October 7th, that Mr. Domingo had exercised his right to make an objection to his detention before the local advisory committee. This committee had reported that the grounds on which the detention order was made supported the order and the Governor did not, therefore, propose to release Mr. Domingo.

Housing Conditions in Trinidad

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the housing conditions in the village of John John, near Port-of-Spain, were still as bad as when condemned in 1938 by the Forster Commission; whether the exact wording of the report of the medical officer of health on this village, not quoted in full in that Commission's report, would now be given; and how long would such conditions be allowed to continue.

Mr. Whiteley, in a written reply of October 1st, said that the Government of Trinidad had lately carried out important schemes in the neighbourhood of Port-of-Spain, and were continuing with this work so far as war conditions permitted. Inquiry was being made of the Governor as to the present position in the particular village mentioned. The statement to which Dr. Morgan referred in the second part of his question, was made before the Disturbances Commission and was not, as far as he was aware, an extract from any report.*

* The statement in the *Report of the Trinidad and Tobago Disturbances Commission, 1937*, of which Mr. John Forster was chairman, reads as follows:—

"We have already referred to the existence of insanitary barrack dwellings in the city of Port-of-Spain, and in addition specific reference may be made to the adjacent village of John John, which a medical witness has rightly described as 'an entangled conglomeration of unsightly ruinous huts and privy cesspits placed helter-skelter on a sloping, steep and slippery hillside—a danger to health, life and limb for the local residents and a menace to the surrounding city population.' This highly insanitary area is clearly a case for a slum-clearance scheme."—Ed. W.I.C.C.

(Continued from next column)

Major Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in a written reply to Mr. Creech Jones, dated October 9th, stated that the Ministry of Food purchased directly the whole of the 1939-40 West African cocoa crop, and besides supplying the United Kingdom was responsible for the sales of this commodity throughout the world. The trading account for the period November, 1939, when the scheme was commenced, until September 30th, 1940, showed a total loss on the West African Trading Account of about £263,000.

In respect of the 1940-41 crop, the Ministry of Food purchased its own requirements only from the West African Cocoa Control Board and was distributing the cocoa to manufacturers in the United Kingdom. From October 1st, 1940, to June 30th, 1941, provisional figures showed a profit to the Ministry of Food on its distribution of West African cocoa of approximately £382,000. This profit resulted almost entirely from the policy introduced on March 1st, 1941, by which the Ministry charged an additional £10 per ton to the manufacturer. Figures for the period July, 1941, to September, 1941, were not yet available.

West African Cocoa

Government Purchase and Trading Results

IN the House of Commons, on October 7th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what the price for the new crop of cocoa in West Africa would be; what would be the price in the French Cameroons; how in each case the price was determined; and whether he was satisfied that the price to the grower was reasonable, in view of the profit made on cocoa in the United Kingdom, the wide disparity between producers and consumers prices, and the use of cocoa profits in the United Kingdom to subsidise other foodstuffs.

COCOA PRICES, SEASON 1941-42

Mr. G. Hall supplied the following statement of prices for the season 1941-42:—

All prices are naked ex scale and apply to the main crop only. Prices for the mid-crop, where applicable, will be fixed later.

Nigeria.

(a) <i>Lagos-Benin.</i>		per ton.
Grade 1	... ..	£15 0s.
Grade 2	... ..	£14 10s.
(b) <i>Calabar.</i>		
Grade 1	... ..	£14 0s.
Grade 2	... ..	£13 10s.
(c) <i>Victoria.</i>		
Grade 1	... ..	£14 0s.
Grade 2	... ..	£13 0s.
Grade 3	... ..	£ 7 0s.

Gold Coast.

Grades 1 and 2 8s. 6d. per load of 60 lb. (including 6d. war surcharge).

French Cameroons.

(Naked ex scale Duala) 2,525 francs per 1,000 kilos.

These prices had been decided on, Mr. Hall said, in consultation between the West African Cocoa Board and the Colonial Governments concerned, having regard to the anticipated outcome of the Board's operations in the year 1940-41, past levels of prices, and the needs of West African cocoa producers.

The Secretary of State was satisfied that they were reasonable in all the existing circumstances.

FINANCIAL REPORTS, 1939-40 AND 1940-41

Mr. Creech Jones then asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he would furnish a statement showing the profit and loss on the purchases of cocoa by the West African Cocoa Control Board for the two crop seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Mr. Hall replied that the Board did not commence operations until the season 1940-41. Inquiry respecting the financial outcome of the Government's purchases in 1939-40 should be addressed to the Ministry of Food. As regards 1940-41 it would not be possible to prepare a financial statement for some time as the year only closed on September 30th, but a full statement would be presented to the House in due course.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Sugar Crop improvement in Barbados—United States Scientists in Jamaica
A Trinidad Housing Scheme



BARBADOS

DEATH of a Barbadian Artist. The death of Mr. Arthur Felix Haynes at the age of sixty-eight, on August 25th, will be accounted a personal loss to many Barbadians.

His earlier days in England were passed as an art student at the Royal Academy, London, but later he returned to the Colony where he was engaged in teaching drawing to elementary school teachers. For many years, Mr. Haynes was a member of St. James Vestry as well as of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

Fitful Rains. Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Acting Director of Agriculture, in the monthly notes on the work of the Department during June, said that the long drought which had lasted from December was broken on the night of May 30th. The rain was heavy in St. Lucy but, unfortunately, less than one-half inch was recorded in parts of the southern parishes. June was a month of rather frequent showers, although at no time was there a rainfall sufficiently heavy to soak the earth to any depth. At the time of writing, July 11th, while the north of the island was wet, the south and south-east still required rains.

Canes Improving. In the northern parts of the island the canes had recovered from the drought and were making appreciable growth. Elsewhere the canes had put out fresh leaves and shoots but made little growth in length. Everywhere blanks in plant cane and ratoon fields had been supplied with plants from "mother" shoots or with stumps. In general there was a decided improvement in the crop and it was to be hoped that heavy rains would fall in the near future to continue this improvement.

Cotton for 1941-42 Crop. Orders had been received for seed to plant over 600 acres for the 1941-42 crop. The Department of Agriculture had selected seed to plant up to 2,000 acres and, in view of an assured market at good prices in 1942, the apparent control of pink boll worm and the failure of many ratoon cane fields to become established, it was hoped that there would be further applications for seed.

JAMAICA

The Empire Service Association held its first annual general meeting on July 15th. The Governor, in his speech on this occasion, said, with reference to the Association: "A year ago when it was formed and given official blessing, the war prospects looked very grim. Very many people in Jamaica were restlessly anxious to do something to help, at least to have some central organization of their own whose sole aim and object should be just that—to help in whatever way might be possible, and to make the help more effective by co-operation with others of like mind."

Mr. P. W. Murray, Chief Inspector of Produce, who had just returned from Haiti where he had been

investigating the methods employed by that country for the marketing of its coffee, addressed the Produce Board on this subject on September 11th. It is understood that it was decided at this meeting that representations should be made to the Government in order that everything possible may be done to increase the efficiency with which coffee is cultivated and cured in Jamaica.

Mr. E. C. Aitken, a former Auditor-General of Jamaica, died at his home in St. Andrew, on September 7th.

A party of Scientists from the United States, led by Dr. W. G. Lynn, of Johns Hopkins' University, has arrived to study the fauna of the Island in collaboration with the Department of Science and Agriculture and the Institute of Jamaica.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Children and the Cotton Industry. The attention of all persons engaged in the cotton industry has been officially drawn to the fact that it is an offence to employ, in any occupation whatsoever, any child of under the age of twelve years.

ST. LUCIA

Letters by Steamship and Air. Postal packets may be forwarded by steamship, or partly by steamship and partly by air mail, to New York and Boston for onward transmission to the United Kingdom and other countries via the North Atlantic routes. The rates, per half ounce, when this information was gazetted in July, were —

By steamer to Barbados and onward by air 3s. 5½d.

By steamer to Trinidad and onward by air, 2s. 11½d.

By steamer to New York or Boston and onward by air, 2s. 3d.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Governor opens Housing Scheme. When he opened the St. James's Housing Scheme, on August 30th, Sir Hubert Young, the Governor of the Colony, said that a flat rate of \$4 a month will be the rental for all workers' houses in the Government schemes while the process of slum clearance was being carried on. No distinction would be made between the people who come out of those slum areas. His Excellency said that they had got to clear those areas and they were putting the people into houses like those at St. James, and those built at Morvant and at San Fernando. He hoped that those who were going to live in them would do their best to keep them clean and fit and to make them into a little colony to which anyone could bring visitors to Port-of-Spain to see as the first instalment of the housing programme.

Port-of-Spain Transport Problem. The question of coping with rush-hour traffic is causing concern in Port-of-Spain. The manager of the Trinidad Electricity Board has suggested, the *Guardian* reports, the

staggering of working hours to relieve the congestion. Thus, if business houses opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m., and stores opened at 9 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m., the demand on transport vehicles would be reduced and office workers would have time in which to do their shopping.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Cost of Living. At August 1st last the average increase in working-class family expenditure was approximately 43 per cent. on that of 1935. Taking the datum year 1935 as 100, the cost of living index figure rose steadily during 1940 from 123 at January 1st, to 133 at December 1st. On January 1st, 1941, the figure was 132. Since then it has risen by one or two points each month to 143 at August 1st.

Health of St. Vincent

Working Class Tenement Houses

MR. W. LESLIE WEBB, Senior Medical Officer, in his annual report for 1940, says that during the year there were no outstanding events of medical importance. The estimated population at the end of 1940 was 61,421 compared with 59,683 at December, 1939. Excess of births over deaths accounted for 1,540 of the increase and excess of immigrants over emigrants for the other 198. The birthrate was 38.6 per thousand and death rate, the lowest for the last five years, was 13.6.

A housing survey, more or less confined to working-class dwellings in Kingstown, was completed during the year. The survey disclosed that the great majority of working-class people live in rooms in tenement houses. These are mostly two-storied buildings made of wood and stone, and divided up into about 8 to 23 rooms. Despite the very poor accommodation provided, the rooms are in great demand and fetch between 2s. 6d. and 10s. a month, with 6s. as the average rental.

Amongst outstanding defects reported are absence of water supply on 70 per cent. of the premises inspected; no bath or washstand on 81 per cent. and no kitchen accommodation on 35 per cent.; want of sufficient openings for ventilation. A relatively large number of the houses were either unfit for human habitation or "worn out." The immediate need is to provide houses for about 1,500 persons or roughly 300 families.

In April a day nursery was opened at Kingstown to take care of the children, up to the age of two years, of working mothers. The nursery is under the auspices of the Maternity and Child Welfare League and receives no financial assistance from the Government.

Trade Unions in Barbados

Mr. George Hall, replying to a question by Dr. Morgan in the House of Commons on October 8th, said that there was no record of any employer or planter being prosecuted and sentenced in Barbados, for recommending, asking, or urging his conferees in public or in private to join an employers' or planters' association. Asked why there was differentiation when a

worker asked his colleagues to join a trade union and so incurred a penalty of imprisonment for ten years Mr. Hall said that the Secretary of State could not accept the suggestion that any persons had been imprisoned for engaging in political or trade union activities in Barbados. Questioned about Grant, who Dr. Morgan claimed was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for asking his fellow workers to join a trade union, Mr. Hall said that he was sentenced for rioting.

Round the Markets

October 14th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.
September 29th October 13th.

Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.8
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
3	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	82½ 82½
3	War Loan	105½ 106½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/6 26/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	45/- 48/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6 41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d. 1/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/4½ 4/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Regd.)	38 42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/6 16/3
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/3 8/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½ 2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/4½ 8/4½

PRODUCE.

Honey. Empire descriptions are quiet and the controlled price is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in very short supply and prices can be obtained only by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is in very limited demand and sales are only possible when import licence difficulties have been overcome. Raw is quite nominal, pending a settlement of import licence questions.

Orange Oil. The market for both Sweet and Bitter is quite nominal.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* has been quiet during the fortnight. Quotations are unchanged at 130/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port for September—October shipment, and at 2/- per lb., ex wharf for spot. The market for *Ginger* continues quiet, but very firm owing to the scarcity of supplies. *Nutmegs* continue quiet and unchanged at: West India defectives 1/2; sound assorted, 1/4 to 1/6; sound 80's, 1/9; and sound 65's 2/-, ex wharf. *Mace* also continues quiet, with West India mixed pale to red quoted at 3/6 to 3/9, and pale at 4/- to 4/6. Dark to pale pickings are valued at 2/6 to 2/9, landed terms London.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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A Message from H.R.H. The Princess Royal

The following letter, written from Harewood House, Leeds, on October 25th, by Miss Sybil Kenyon-Slaney, Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess Royal, has been received by the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).

THE PRINCESS ROYAL desires me to thank you very much for sending a copy of the Report of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee for the year ending June 30th, 1941.

Her Royal Highness has read it with great interest and satisfaction, and wishes to express her appreciation of such a fine record of sustained activity during another year of war.

The voluntary workers in the West Indies may feel assured that their gifts and their generosity are deeply valued, and that the consignments received are used to the very best advantage, thanks to the unremitting work undertaken by the Ladies' Committee in this country.

The West Indian Press Delegation

THE twelve delegates representing the West Indian Press arrived safely in England at the beginning of this week after an uneventful trip via the United States and Portugal. Through their observations, the Colonies which they represent will have a first-hand picture of the effects of war on the Mother Country and of the many changes which have taken place during the past two years in the lives of her people.

Their official programme began on October 29th. During the morning they were entertained by the British Council and in the afternoon were received by Lord Moyne at the Colonial Office. They then paid a visit to the offices of the West India Committee when they received a cordial welcome from the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee. During an inspection of the War Services Depot they were gratified to see large consignments of warm garments and other gifts sent by their respective Colonies being prepared for dispatch by the voluntary workers of the Ladies Committee. They also showed a great interest in the records section where detailed particulars of over 650 West Indian men and Women in the Forces are indexed.

The British Council are to be congratulated on having

brought the delegation to this country and on the arrangements made in order that its members may obtain the maximum amount of information regarding the war effort of this country in the time at their disposal.

Our Illustrations

The largest army manœuvres ever held in this country have recently been carried out in Great Britain. Certain divisions of the British Army represented the enemy with whom battles took place in which thousands of tanks and armoured cars were involved for several days and nights. Our first photograph, opposite page 254, illustrates an incident in these manœuvres in a normally peaceful country scene. Our series of cartoons is continued on the second page of illustrations.

A Bahamas Celebration in London

IN accordance with custom, the Bahamas Government Office in London celebrated on October 13th (the 12th having been a Sunday) the anniversary of Discovery Day. This year it took the form of an informal party which was planned with the three-fold object of acclaiming the Bahamas, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, who has recently completed his first year of office as Governor, and the two score young Bahamians who have travelled some 4,000 miles to join the R.A.F.

Mrs. Thwaites received the guests and the toast was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Norman Thwaites, representative in London of the Government of the Bahamas, who referred to the remarkable war effort made by that Colony. The Bahamas, he said, with a population of no more than 65,000, had loaned without interest the whole of its reserve funds, amounting to a quarter of a million pounds, besides making subscriptions to various charities in Britain and to Spitfire Funds, and sending Bundles for Britain and thousands of tons of scrap iron, of a value running into thousands of pounds.

Among those present were the Hon. Herschel Johnson, chief councillor to the American Ambassador, Sir Harry and Lady Cordeaux, Mr. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Lady Davson, Miss Sheila Burn, Miss Rosemary Kelly, and the secretary of the West India Committee.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

From a Londoner's Notebook

EVEN the progress of the cataclysmic battle of Russia has taken second place in the news to the murder in cold blood of a hundred innocent hostages—by the time these lines are read it may be two hundred—as “reprisal” for the assassination of two German officers by the sorely-tried people of France. Crimes even more hideous have indeed been committed again and again by the Nazi butchers in Eastern Europe; but the special horror excited here by the newest savagery is perhaps evidence that, in spite of all that has passed, France is still nearer to the British heart than any other nation of the Continent. Mr. Churchill's stern declaration, making the punishment of German murderers one of our official war aims, answers not only to our own but to the world's sense of justice.

* * *

This ghastly episode may mean that the Nazis, whose garrisons in the west have been much thinned by the demands of the Russian front, are seriously perturbed about the state of feeling among the oppressed French population. If these unhappy people are driven past endurance, it is possible that, unarmed as they are, they may fling themselves in a general rising against their tyrants. The result, in present circumstances, could only be a massacre; but it would be the end of “collaboration,” and for that reason this display of ferocity may be an attempt to forestall any such movement. It is even suggested in London that the almost simultaneous assassination of the two German officers may have been deliberately planned by the Nazis themselves, in order to furnish an excuse for the cruel revenge which followed so promptly and seemed to be so well prepared. Under the Nazi system there are always men in the Party whom it would be convenient to have removed; and some other victim can be compelled to shoulder the blame.

* * *

Whether this suspicion be well founded or not, the whole world will certainly watch the result of General de Gaulle's call to the whole French nation to honour the martyred men, and show their continued faith in their country, by a five-minutes strike in the afternoon of the last night of October. It will be a notable test of the strength of a movement that has hitherto been able to express itself only by the semi-surreptitious “V” campaign. If the five-minutes strike is a success, the believers in the future of France will know that the forces waiting their opportunity are many millions strong. I write, of course, before the event.

* * *

Visiting the House of Commons last week, for the first time since the summer, I was struck by a considerable change in the tone of the House. The Government seemed to be having the roughest passage they have had to confront since Mr. Churchill took office in May last year. In the actual debate Mr. Morrison, the Home Secretary, was defending his action in refusing Mr. McGovern permission to visit Northern Ireland. Mr. McGovern had made two separate applications, one

to go on business of the Independent Labour Party, of which he is chairman, the other to collect material for an appeal on behalf of Mr. Cahir Healy, a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament who has been imprisoned under Defence Regulation 18B. (This is the regulation that empowers the Home Secretary to detain suspected quislings without trial). Both applications were rejected. In the debate member after member of all parties rose to protest that, although the control of movements to and from Ireland, where there is a German Legation, is of course necessary, there is no justification for the use of this power to restrict the movements of Members of Parliament who, even if opposed to the Government, can never be suspected of any friendliness towards the enemy. The general resentment of what was evidently felt to be a tendency of the Home Secretary to make himself an autocrat was so strong that the Prime Minister himself had eventually to come to Mr. Morrison's rescue with a speech that somewhat quieted the House.

* * *

I do not mention this incident as anything more, in itself, than a storm in a tea-cup. But it was significant of the temper of the House; and in the lobbies afterwards I heard serious suggestions that the present Government may not last very much longer. I agree that it may have to be reconstructed—the two most active Labour Ministers, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevin, have both lost a lot of popularity—but that its fall is likely seems to me a great exaggeration. The real trouble at bottom is this—that in war-time the House of Commons is bound to become restive in any period of inaction, such as on the surface we are now passing through. The engagement of British forces in any major campaign will quickly close the ranks.

* * *

That, of course, raises the issue still so eagerly debated up and down the country of whether we ought not to try and relieve the pressure on the Russians by ourselves invading the Continent. It is not a very profitable argument, for the invasionists are uninformed on the relevant facts, and the Government cannot enlighten them without also informing the enemy. But certain overmastering factors have been made clearer. The publication of Lord Gort's despatches—too appositely timed to be a coincidence—has reminded us all of the appalling difficulty of maintaining a small army, even when it possessed two Allies, the French and the Belgians, on the Continent when it is inadequately equipped. (And the disastrous inadequacy of the B.E.F.'s equipment is a terrible exposure of our national unpreparedness in those days). Speeches by Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Eden during the last week have explained why any considerable force we could now send abroad would again be insufficiently supplied. The reason is that every gun, every shell, every tank that we and the Americans can manufacture this winter is pledged to the Russians, to make good their tremendous industrial losses



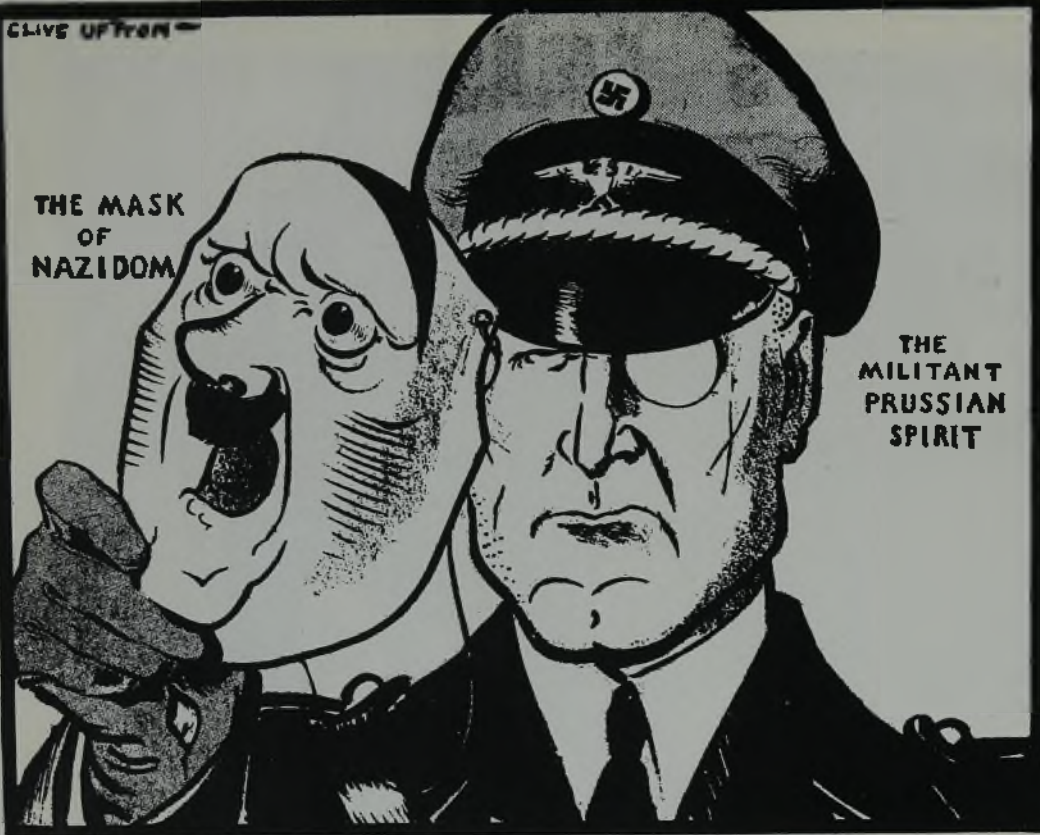
RECENT ARMY MANOEUVRES

THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHY UNIT OF THE ARMY

CLIVE UPTON

THE MASK OF NAZIDOM

THE MILITANT PRUSSIAN SPIRIT



THE ONE WE'VE GOT TO CRUSH

Daily Sketch



"She says she used to be a Parlourmaid, Mr. Dilworthy, and things sort of came to pieces in her hands."

—By Phipps
Daily Mail



ZEC

Europe's blackest market!

Daily Mirror

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



Evening News

Visit to the Trinidad Air Squadron

Mr. J. G. Miller's Broadcast to the Colony

WE reproduce below, by courtesy of the B.B.C., Mr. Gordon Miller's broadcast to Trinidad, giving an account of his visit, accompanied by his wife, to the Colony's Spitfire Squadron to which reference was made in the last issue of the CIRCULAR.

Hello Trinidad! Greetings to all! My voice and accent may not be unfamiliar to you. Many, many times over the past thirty-five years have I been with you on the Island, my second home. I speak to you now on the air, of the air, about the airmen and aeroplanes of the Trinidad Squadron, which I visited on the 30th September as Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee.

When the invitation came to visit the aerodrome somewhere in England, we got well on the way early the following morning, and arrived about noon. We were anxious to meet the men into whose hands you had placed the planes. Some were already garbed for flying, but my anxiety was to make the acquaintance of each and to talk rather than "take the air."

Your message, sent by His Excellency the Acting Governor for the personnel of the Trinidad Squadron, was duly read to the assembled airmen. I repeat it:

"The magnificent record of your squadron was published here recently, and was read with pride by everyone in the Colony. Proud as we are of the planes that bear the Colony's name, we are immeasurably prouder of the right they give us to wish good luck and continued success to you who fly them."

That message was deeply appreciated. Its reception was spontaneous and sincere.

I told the men something of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; its place in the sun; the ever-green hills; the riot of bright colour and luxuriant growth; the charm of your island; the enchantment of Tobago, Robinson Crusoe's romantic isle, and of the rest, contentment and peace prevailing there, far from the madding crowds or sounds of war. I spoke of a cosmopolitan people of every race and creed; of happy natures and deep loyalty to the land of their birth or of their adoption; of the freedom they cherish under the British flag; of their youth who have already arrived here in numbers, mostly determined to join the R.A.F., and of my own belief that some of them would yet attain the acme of their ambition as pilots in the Trinidad Squadron. The airmen listened intently, and some of them even suggested that they would like to hop across and see Trinidad for themselves. I took the liberty of promising that each and all of them would be welcomed by you with open arms.

At the end of our talk one Sergeant Pilot, with a name legendary in English song, volunteered the news that he had been in the West Indies and could confirm and supplement my remarks to his colleagues as to the beauty of your island home. The Adjutant, a Canadian, also mentioned that his son had been a cadet on the old

"Nerissa"; his boy, therefore, had kept him well informed of the glamour of the "land of the humming bird," and of the renowned hospitality of its inhabitants. So he looked forward to sampling them for himself.

Have you read a new book entitled *Fighter Pilot*? It was published in September, and if none has yet reached the bookshops of Port-of-Spain, ask your friends whether they have received copies. A few have been sent out by mail, I know. It is a thrilling personal narrative of air combat, especially during the hectic days when France was crumbling. From beginning to end of the tale the atmosphere is tense, and you find yourself marvelling at the courage of youth which endureth all things. The author is associated with your Squadron. A worthy leader of men, Perusal of the book will bring you closer still to the firing line, and justify to the hilt your own wonderful gift of twenty Spitfires—"the tools" with which these fine fellows will add further laurels to their fame.

We, here, rejoice to learn of your intention also to continue the good work by the gift of five bombers and a Royal Air Force hut. That news gladdens the hearts of the fighting men, and proclaims to the world the intensity of your determination to save and sacrifice to the utmost for defence of Empire and Motherland. The appreciation of Trinidad's generosity felt by the Squadron is embodied in the words inscribed on the fly-leaf of a copy of *Fighter Pilot* presented to me by the author. It reads:

"In memory of a much appreciated visit and hoping we shall all soon be able to return it in Trinidad."

We came away heartened by what we had seen, and comforted by contact with challenging youth. Clear-eyed and valiant, they had already found their souls in Britain's battles, and shall henceforth keep their souls in the Battle of Life.

Faith in their fortitude; confidence in their courage; belief that these attributes and their blithe spirit will prevail; we need fear no evil; the defence of freedom and democracy is safe in their hands.

What can we do for these young men? Is there anything too good for them? We can keep in touch and provide comforts for winter months. We can be of good cheer, as they are, and uphold their arms in battle until the final trial of strength which will end the menace of Hitlerism, we hope for ever.

For two centuries the West India Committee has existed in London to promote the interests and welfare of the West Indian Colonies and their peoples. On your behalf, I promised that we shall take under our wing the men attached to the Trinidad Spitfire Squadron; that the Committee's Rooms will be available to them when they visit London, and that personal hospitality such as each one of you would similarly extend, shall be extended to the best of our ability.

Can we do more? Yes! We can see to it, when

peace comes, that their future shall not be marred by lack of employment, and "the years that the war locust has eaten" prove no handicap to reinstatement or transfer to steady work and wage earning.

Thus we can do our part in gratitude for the spirit and achievement of these remarkable men in the forefront of the strife; who fought in France for freedom and prevailed in the air battles of Britain.

They shall not fail when duty calls. Ever ready, "they shall mount up with wings as eagles."

The War Services Fund

There was an immediate response to the Appeal made in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd on behalf of the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, and at the time of going to press, contributions amounting to £300 2s. 11d. had been received.

A list of the donors, whose gifts have been acknowledged individually with the grateful thanks of the Committee, appears below, an asterisk denoting those who have previously contributed to the Fund.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the West India Committee (War Services) and addressed to the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E.*	10	10	0
J. Gordon Miller, Esq.*	10	10	0
H. J. J. Freeman, Esq.*	10	10	0
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.*	5	0	0
Mrs. V. Hoyle	2	2	0
Mrs. Randolph Rust*	10	0	0
Mrs. John Bromley*	3	1	0
Lady Olivier*	2	2	0
W. Neuerburg, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. H. E. Tatham	3	0	0
Lady Borwick	5	0	0
George Fletcher & Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Previté & Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
M. D. Harrel, Esq., O.B.E.	2	2	0
The Countess of Stamford*	3	0	0
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)*	20	0	0
Angostura Bitters (London), Ltd.	5	5	0
James Burness & Sons, Ltd.	5	5	0
Leyland Wharves Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
"Anon. (London)"	5	5	0
Steinthals, Ltd.	10	10	0
E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., London*	25	0	0
Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd., Jamaica*...	25	0	0
The Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	10	10	0
Weber, Smith & Hoare, Ltd.	5	5	0
J. & R. Tennent, Ltd.	5	5	0
The Mazawattee Tea Co., Ltd.	2	2	0
Thomas Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.	5	5	0
The General Electric Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Mrs. J. Gordon Miller*	5	5	0
Percy G. C. Foster, Esq.	10	10	0
C. F. Arthur, Esq., and Miss K. M. Arthur (joint contribution)	3	3	0
Mrs. T. Greenwood*	10	10	0
G. W. Rochford, Esq., Trinidad	4	7	11
Crawford, Beck & Amos, Ltd.	10	0	0
Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.*	25	0	0
Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd.	2	2	0
C. & E. Morton, Ltd.	5	5	0
Kimpton Bros., Ltd.	1	1	0
Drysdale Dennison & Co., Ltd.	2	2	0
Edward Elwell, Ltd.	5	5	0
Baillie Robertson	2	2	0

West Indies and the War

BARBADOS

Army Recruits Reach Canada. The Montreal Correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* reports that thirty-six men have arrived in Montreal from Barbados to join the Army. They underwent their medical examination before leaving Barbados. Their passage to Canada had been arranged because the island lacks forces in which they might enlist.

BRITISH GUIANA

R.N.R. Reserves. British Guiana's First Contingent of Royal Naval Reserves who volunteered for the duration of the War and our First Contingent of Skilled Tradesmen have, reports "Pertinax," in the Colony's *Sport and General*, already arrived in Trinidad where they are undergoing preliminary training. The Naval Reserves are to be assigned engine-room ratings, and no discrimination will be made as regards rates of pay. The tradesmen will go through a refresher course prior to proceeding to England.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The "Win the War" Fund has sent a further contribution of £250 to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Forestry Unit, Scotland. It was announced in the *Government Gazette* of September 13th that the following officials had been seconded to the British Honduras Forestry Unit, Scotland of which Mr. W. A. Robertson is the Officer-in-Charge:—

Mr. O. N. D. Phillips (Forest Ranger, Forestry Department) as Second-in-Command of the Unit.

Dr. T. Patterson (Medical Officer) as Welfare and Medical Officer.

Mr. K. C. Gardner (Senior Sanitary Inspector, Medical Department) as Sanitary Officer.

Mr. P. R. Jeffery (Probationer, Secretariat) as Clerk.

GRENADA

A Gift of £300, received from the Grenada Chamber of Commerce, has been allocated to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund. Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies has, through the Governor of the Windward Islands, conveyed to the Chamber His Majesty's Government's "warm appreciation" of the gift which is being allocated to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

ST. LUCIA.

"St. Lucia" Fighter Plane. On September 5th, the Administrator informed the Crown Agents for the Colonies that £2,900 had been transmitted by cable to be offered to the Imperial Government to supplement £2,100 previously sent to complete payment of £5,000 for Fighter Plane to be named "St. Lucia." The money was subscribed by the people of the Colony.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Red Cross Fund has received from the Trinidad and Tobago B.R.C.S. Central Council Branch a gift of £1,480, bringing their contributions to £47,500.

Agriculture in British Guiana, 1940

Difficulties due to Drought and War Conditions

PROFESSOR J. S. DASH, the Director of Agriculture, opens his *Administration Report for 1940* by pointing out that the year will long be remembered for several reasons. The war affected domestic policies especially in regard to the necessity of increasing supplies of locally produced foods—of both plant and animal origin—particularly those which could replace goods brought from abroad in ships and paid for by exchange which could be used to better advantage. Coinciding with the above were the recommendations of the Royal Commission stressing the need, even under normal conditions, for a greater self-sufficiency policy. Finally, the continuance of the drought of the previous year frustrated some of their main hopes and aspirations, notably in connection with rice production.

WAR-TIME FOOD PRODUCTION

The Food Production Committee, appointed in September, 1939, with the Director of Agriculture as chairman, had two distinct but related problems to deal with. The consumer was to give more thought to local products in the dietary; the producer was to increase the quantity and variety of his output with the assurance that all possible help would be offered him in marketing his produce. This, the Director says, presaged prices reasonable to the former and encouraging to the latter. With these objects in view the Rice Marketing Board, which had previously concerned itself with the export trade only, was merged into a single purchasing and selling organisation for the orderly disposal of all rice, and a Government Produce Depot was established to provide similar assistance for ground provisions and vegetables. Livestock also received attention. Arrangements were made for an expert to visit the Colony to advise on and demonstrate the preparation of meat products. Through the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Mr. T. Olsen, of Wellington Packers, Guelph, Ontario, arrived in January, 1940. As a result of his visit the quality of locally produced ham and bacon improved and met with an increasing demand. The rise in consumption led to better prices and to a system of Government grading of pigs. Feeding trials which had been undertaken by the Department indicated lines along which balanced rations could be prepared from local feed-stuffs at an economic price.

The problems of the cattle industry were accentuated by the persistent dry weather. A pressing one affecting beef production is the improvement of grazing conditions on the intermediate savannahs. Preliminary steps were taken to establish a Livestock Experimental Station on the Ebini Downs, Berbice River. A substantial part of the Department's activities was directed to the extension of rice production. Useful work was done in encouraging greater production of peas and beans, ground provisions and in the inauguration and development of allotment schemes. Unfortunately, in the case

for example of black-eye peas, of which five tons of seed were distributed, poor yields were obtained in many areas due to the unfavourable weather.

SUGAR

The sugar crop of 1940 was 167,645 tons, a decrease of 21,600 tons compared with 1939. Of the 70,622 acres under cane, 62,344 on sugar estates and 1,348 of farmers' canes were reaped during the year. The general average yield of sugar per acre was 2.63 tons and on sugar estates 2.64 tons.

P.O.J.2878 now occupies 57.6 per cent. of the acreage on estates. The percentage of Diamond 10 has dropped from a peak of 43.5 in 1939 to 37.1. Commercial tests have supported results obtained from experiment plots that Co.213 can be of considerable service to the industry. Amongst other canes of much promise are D.419/33, D.166/34, Co.419 and Co.421.

RICE

There was a considerable increase in the area under rice as a result of better prices and the Grow More Food campaign. Unfortunately the end-of-the-year rains failed again and, in many cases, no crop was obtained. The outcome was a short crop, the acreage reaped being far below that sown. The total yield of padi was 51,580 tons compared with 67,314 in 1939. All rice, except limited amounts retained by growers for home use, had to be delivered by the miller to the Rice Marketing Board. The prices paid for the eleven different grades had been previously fixed and published. The Director of Agriculture states that the large number of generally inefficient mills is responsible for the excessive number of rice grades handled and at the same time prevents a complete system of padi grades being adopted. For sale purposes the number of grades is reduced by blending.

The testing of varieties imported or bred locally was continued. The non-irrigated trials yielded interesting results. D.110 and D.109 were the only varieties which stood up to the drought, while No. 79 (the standard) and D.99 failed altogether. As D.110 is also one of the highest yielders under irrigated conditions, it seems well suited for large areas in the Colony.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

The year 1940 undoubtedly brought many troubles and problems. The drought reduced the sugar crop by 12 per cent.; extensive areas in rice were planted but not reaped; livestock and minor industries received setbacks which it is not easy to measure. Nevertheless, says the Director of Agriculture, "the year closed on an optimistic note. The general feeling seemed to be that, given favourable weather and other conditions, there was now taking place expansion in livestock and agricultural industries which would compensate for the experimental and spade work of recent years."

Over-Seas League Luncheon

To West Indians in the Forces

MR. GEORGE HALL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Over-Seas League at Over-Seas House, on October 21st, to volunteers in His Majesty's Forces from the West Indian Colonies. Many others interested in the British West Indies were also present. Lady Willingdon, C.I., G.B.E., and Mr. Eric Rice, acting Secretary of the League, presided.

MR. GEORGE HALL

Mr. Hall, in his speech on this occasion, said that he had just got back from a tour of some of the West Indian Colonies. There was one question which they had all put to him: "What more can we do to help you to defeat Hitler?"

The West Indies, he declared, in common with all other parts of the Colonial Empire, had but one thought in their minds at present, namely, how they could best help in the world war. They had given many splendid gifts to the war effort. Many of the Islands had contributed large sums for the purchase of aircraft. Outstanding among them was Jamaica which pioneered the setting up of Spitfire Funds. Both Jamaica and Trinidad had given their names to Squadrons of the Royal Air Force. In many blitzed towns, however, were now to be seen mobile canteens bearing the names of West Indian Colonies. Generous gifts had also been made to every kind of war charity—the British Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance Fund, the Lord Mayor's Fund and so on. But the West Indies had done something more. Many of their best men had left their homes in the Caribbean to go to help to win the war. All were engaged on work of great importance but none could be prouder than the men who had become members of the finest force in the world—the R.A.F.

In this country also were skilled technicians from Jamaica working in munition factories and foresters from British Honduras. A large number of Jamaican merchant seamen, too, were helping to bring supplies from overseas. From the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands and from Trinidad men had come, some at their own expense, some under a Government scheme, and all with the same motive and determination.

During his visit to the Caribbean, said Mr. Hall, he had seen something of the contribution which the West Indies were making in the production and treatment of essential raw materials for the manufacture of munitions: it was a valuable contribution. He had seen also the progress which had been made in the establishment of the American bases in the Islands. A happy and friendly relationship already existed between the West Indians and the Americans. These bases, declared Mr. Hall in conclusion, would not only make for a strengthening of the bond between two great peoples, the American and the British, but would also contribute largely to the ultimate defeat of the Tyrant who was menacing the whole world.

COLONEL DAVSON'S REPLY

Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., Chairman of the West India Committee, replying on behalf of the

men and women serving in H.M. Forces who were guests of the Over-Seas League, referred to the success of the Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund which had enabled the League to send out 148,000,000 cigarettes. He said that, in a recently published book, the American author, in describing the calmness of the English people under air bombardment, had mentioned the difficulty of openly expressing enthusiasm for something which the people themselves so evidently took for granted and apparently would have found it unnatural not to possess. That sentiment applied equally to the loyalty of the West Indies and one experienced a similar diffidence in drawing attention to the fact that so many West Indians had once again come, often at their own expense, thousands of miles to fight for the Empire. The West India Committee had on their records some 650 names of those who were serving in the Forces and auxiliary services. It was a source of great satisfaction that the leaders of West Indian opinion to-morrow should be bearing their share to-day in one of England's great crises.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS

As a description of the cause for the sake of which the West Indian volunteers had come over to fight, he believed that the following short passage could not be bettered. The passage did not concern the present war, or even the present century.

"It was against the establishment of a world of slaves that England was fighting. A few men of more conceit than competence, fanatical, austere, untroubled by doubts, were to rule and order the lives of men as they chose. Below these . . . buzzed the swarm of administrators and governors, and their staffs and departments, some clever, some only cunning, many corrupt, many cruel, and all arrogant: below them a few, merchants, scholars and such like, were to enjoy a shadowy independence, but even for them the prison doors were always ajar. Lower still were the great mass of men and women who were to work as they were bidden—the slaves. That was to be the future of England, as it was the present of every dominion which fell into their hands. And the methods of establishing this hierarchy were the same, mass murder, savage tortures, years of imprisonment for little faults, the suppression of reason and the right to think, the reduction of man to beast."

That quotation, as he had stated, was not a description of the war in which we were now engaged, nor, although it might well be, of the position of Britain under the threat of Napoleon in the early months of the nineteenth century. It was neither of those; but it was England four centuries ago under the threat of Spain, described by Alfred Mason in his newly published "Life of Francis Drake"—yet it described in all its living detail, the situation to-day.

Further speeches on behalf of West Indians serving in H.M. Forces were made by Second-Lieut. George Hunte, of Barbados, and Aircraftman R. P. Rubie, of Jamaica. A recording was made by the B.B.C. of all the speeches for broadcasting to the West Indies and volunteers present were also given an opportunity of recording messages to be broadcast to their relations and friends in the Colonies.

[A list of those present at the luncheon appears on the opposite page. Ed.]

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SUN set but danger neber set."

* * *

MR. WALTER HEWSON PERINCHIEF, of Bermuda, has been gazetted a Pilot-Officer in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

MR. A. H. POYNTON, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed private secretary to Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply.

* * *

THE HON. J. P. PURNELL-EDWARDS has been re-appointed an Official Member of the Executive Council of the Presidency of Antigua.

* * *

MR. JOHN D. LENAGAN, who was recently gazetted a Pilot-Officer in the Royal Air Force, is the son of Major J. D. Lenagan, of Trinidad.

* * *

SIR EDWARD STUBBS has been elected Chairman of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation in succession to Sir Archibald Weigall.

* * *

THE HON. GEORGE DE NOBRIGA has succeeded the late Sir George Huggins as President of the Trinidad Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

* * *

MR. P. J. HARLEY, Acting Superintendent of Police, Dominica, and Mr. J. H. Spencer, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands, have been awarded the Palestine Service Medal.

* * *

MRS. ALICE SETON-BROWNE, who died at Worthing, on October 11th, was the widow of Mr. G. S. Seton-Browne, of Grenada, and a daughter of the late Major-General W. H. Worthy Bennett, Royal Marines.

* * *

MORE than £6,006,000 has already been spent out of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, which on October 18th stood at £7,315,381. There are heavy and growing demands on the balance.

* * *

NOTICE is given in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* that, from September 8th, planes of Pan-American Airways will call at Antigua as follows: North bound on Monday and Wednesday at 12.25 p.m. and South bound on Tuesday and Friday at 11.10 a.m.

* * *

SECOND-LIEUTENANT CLEMENT ROWAN-ROBINSON, the London Scottish, the Gordon Highlanders, who was married on October 26th at Holy Trinity Church, Wandsworth, to Miss Agnes Milroy Johnston, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Rowan-Robinson, of Highgate, Jamaica. Miss Johnston is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston, of Castle-Douglas, Scotland.

PILOT OFFICER T. R. WOOD, eldest son of the Hon. B. R. Wood, Information Officer, British Guiana, took part in a raid over Germany on the night of August 30th and fortunately escaped serious injury although his Wellington bomber was badly smashed. After getting his crew out safely he attempted to bale out but his parachute gave trouble and he landed heavily, sustaining a damaged shoulder.

* * *

FIFTEEN mobile X-ray vans have been provided by the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation for the use of the Ministry of Health Emergency Medical Service. The vans generate their own current for the unit, and have flexible cable for operating the unit up to 100 yards from the van. Each van is fully equipped as a dark room, with films, developer, and so on. A radiographer is attached to each van in addition to a driver. The vans, which are reserve sets for operation in emergencies, will be available for the use of any hospital in temporary need of a mobile X-ray unit.

* * *

THE West India Committee has received a most interesting letter from Mr. W. U. H. Lawrence, of Barbados, at one time an instructor in the R.A.F., and now a Lieutenant (E.) in the R.N.V.R. He asks if the CIRCULAR would inform his many friends at home, or serving in the forces, that he would appreciate letters, long or short, which will be answered promptly. His address is H.M.S. Edinburgh Castle, c/o G.P.O., London.

(Continued from opposite page)

Amongst those present, in addition to the speakers, were Major Andrews, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Pilot Officer W. A. Becker, Mr. Bigg, Flight-Lieut. J. T. Burrowes, Guardsman F. E. Brinkworth, Sir Donald Cameron, Mr. H. Collins, Lady Cordeaux, Miss J. Cox, Miss Peggy Cox, Lady Davson, Leading Aircraftman F. J. Dempsey, Mr. G. J. Dent, Mr. Downie, Pilot Officer S. P. Edghill, Mr. Farmer, Leading Aircraftman P. E. Farrington, Sergt. C. T. Fernandes, Leading Aircraftman D. K. Foster, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Signalman J. L. Hawthorn, Mr. E. Henriques, Mr. Keith, Mr. E. J. King, M.C., Secretary of the West India Committee, Miss H. Longden, Miss Una Marson, Mr. Leslie Melhado, Mr. Owen Melhado, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mrs. Eveleigh Nash, Miss M. N. Nugent, Miss Peggy Nugent, Miss O'Dowd, Sub-Leader Muriel Otway, Mr. Hugh Paget, Leading Aircraftman D. G. Rochford, Second-Lieut. C. Rowan Robinson, Squadron Leader F. N. Shone, Leading Aircraftman J. W. S. Skinner, Lieut.-Colonel Thwaites, M.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., Mr. Usill, Gunner E. Valentine, Leading Aircraftman H. D. Venables, Second-Lieut. B. E. Verley, Aircraftman A. A. Walrond, Lieut.-Colonel B. W. Williams, Mr. Grenfell Williams and Mrs. Young.

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MR. WILLIAM R. SCOTT

By the death of Mr. William Robert Scott, at Balfron, Stirlingshire, on October 6th, in his 83rd year, the West India Committee has lost one of its oldest Life Members. Although he had wide business interests, Mr. Scott found time to play an active part in public affairs. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County and a Justice of the Peace, and until his retirement a few years ago, had been a member for 20 years of the Stirling County Council. Mr. Scott was a veteran of the "Wet Review" and was a major in the old 1st Lanark Volunteers.

SIR MAURICE CAMACHO

Sir Maurice Camacho, Chief Justice of British Guiana since 1938, whose death was announced recently, was born in 1885. Called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1906, he practised in Rangoon from 1907 to 1913 when he left for the Leeward Islands. After practising at the Bar of the Colony for seven years he became its Attorney-General and in 1924 he was made a K.C. and a judge of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

In 1927 he became Solicitor-General, Trinidad, and four years later Attorney-General of Jamaica. After seven years in that Colony, Sir Maurice was appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana.

DR. H. E. G. BOYLE

Dr. Henry Edmund Gaskin Boyle, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., who died in a London hospital, on October 15th, was a well-known authority on anæsthetics and for many years was senior anæsthetist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Born in Barbados in 1875, he was educated at Harrison College and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. After a short time as casualty officer at the Bristol Royal Infirmary he returned to St. Bartholomew's as resident assistant anæsthetist. From that position he rose in due course to be senior anæsthetist at the hospital and lecturer on anæsthetics in the medical school, being complimented with the title of consulting anæsthetist when he retired. In 1924 he was president of the section of anæsthetics in the Royal Society of Medicine; in 1935 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in the same year he was among the first to receive the newly instituted Diploma in Anæsthetics.

In the last War he received a commission as Captain, R.A.M.C. (T) on September 5th, 1914, and was indefatigable in serving the War hospitals in various parts of London. For his services he was made O.B.E. in 1920.

Dr. Boyle—known as "Cockie" to a wide circle of friends—was a founder and Past Master of the Caribbean Lodge and held London Grand Rank in Freemasonry.

A memorial service, at which the West India Committee, the West Indian Club and the Caribbean Lodge were represented, was held on October 21st at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, West Smithfield.

War Savings Groups in Trinidad

To the Editor, THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

Sir,—We observe from the section of the current issue of the CIRCULAR dealing with the West Indies and the War, that Radio Distribution (Trinidad) Ltd., are reported to have formed the first War Savings Group in the Colony.

Although it is possible that this reference may relate to the first War Savings Group formed for the purpose of subscribing for Savings Certificates issued under the recent War Loan Ordinance of Trinidad, we think that it may be of interest to you to learn that, since September 1940, many of our staff and employees in Trinidad have been members of this Company's National Savings Groups there.

During the first six-monthly period of the Trinidad Section of our Group the sum of £4,953 15s. was subscribed for British National War Savings Certificates, and in the second six-monthly period a further sum of £3,846 was subscribed. During the current period subscriptions are being made at the rate of £4,548 for the six months concerned, ending February 28th next. The number of subscribers in the first period was 231, 161 in the second period, and is 191 for the current period.

Yours faithfully,

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LIMITED,

H. D. Acres,
Secretary.

West Indian Visitors

The following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms during the past fortnight and signed the Services Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. D. L. Brown, J. Maura.

Barbados. G. A. Barrow, E. W. Barrow, C. H. Bowen, R. Cuke, G. D. Cumberbatch, C. Haynes, R. S. Proberbs, J. W. S. Skinner, J. L. Yearwood.

Bermuda. Sgt. H. Watlington.

British Guiana. F. J. Brazao, A. de Freitas, F. Fernandes.

Dominica. O. St. C. Alleyne.

Jamaica. F/L J. T. Burrowes, J. W. Clarke, I. Galbraith, P. Hollinsed, N. Junor, I. Lloyd, H. R. Redpath, C. Rowan-Robinson.

Montserrat. C. Meade.

St. Vincent. J. L. Richards.

Trinidad. P/O I. Bourne, F. Dempsey, G. De Meillac, Y. De Meillac, E. M. Evans, J. D. Lenagan, C. V. Pereira, R. N. Pereira, P/O D. Rochford, H. Venables.

Jamaica Standing Committee

Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., formerly Governor of Jamaica, and Mr. O. H. Keeling, Director of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Company, both of whom are members of the Executive of the West India Committee, have been elected members of its Jamaica Standing Committee.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Commons

Minimum Wage Rates, British Guiana and Jamaica

On October 15th, Mr. George Hall, replying to Mr. David Adams, said that so far as the Secretary of State was aware no minimum wage rates had been prescribed in respect of any trade or occupation under the powers conferred by the Jamaica Minimum Wage Law, 1938. No minimum wage-fixing legislation had as yet been enacted in British Guiana, but it was understood that the new Labour Code, which was in course of preparation, would contain such provision.

Coaling Ships at St. Lucia

Mr. George Hall, in reply to a question asked by Dr. Morgan on October 15th, said that the Secretary of State was in communication with the Governor of the Windward Islands regarding the practicability of dispensing with the employment of women in bunkering in St. Lucia. The volume of bunkering was not sufficient to justify the provision of mechanical loading. Moreover, the introduction of mechanical loading would probably be opposed strenuously by the workers themselves. It would be a very doubtful benefit to St. Lucia to introduce labour-saving machinery in advance of some measure, which was not at present in sight, for employing the labour so displaced.

St. Kitts Sugar Factory

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 15th, whether he had considered the desirability and advisability of preparing, for the benefit of Parliament, a brief account of the finance and financial methods adopted in the formation and readjustment of the St. Kitts sugar factory according to the evidence given before the Moyne Commission in 1938; what dividends had been paid in the last three years on the real, not nominal, capital; whether steps were being taken to prevent action on similar lines in the West Indian Colonies; what were the present rates of wages to the factory workers; and when was the last claim made by the workers for a wage increase.

Mr. George Hall's reply was as follows:—

"Evidence given before the Royal Commission was not sufficiently detailed to form the basis of a complete statement of the financial structure of the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory, Ltd. The unique capital structure of the company and its very complicated history make it impossible accurately to define the real as distinct from the nominal capital. The actual profits for the last three years have been:—1937-38, £34,470; 1938-39, £104,646; 1939-40, £71,882.

"One-half of these profits is distributed to the 'B' shareholders, that is, the planters who supply the sugar cane to the factory, and the other half, after deduction of a bonus to the staff, is distributed to the 'A' shareholders, that is, the subscribers to the company's original capital of £130,000. The financial structure of the company is the outcome of special circumstances

peculiar to its history and the question of action elsewhere in the West Indies as my hon. Friend suggested does not arise.

"Present rates of wages for the factory workers are as follows—Average weekly wages with overtime (including 15 per cent. war bonus) are 22s. 5d. Average weekly rates without overtime vary from 14s. 4d. for switchmen to 32s. for mill drivers. The war bonus is on a sliding scale and another 5 per cent. is now due. The last occasion on which the factory workers claimed wage increases was in March, 1940."

Local Government in Jamaica

Mr. Creech Jones, on October 15th, asked the Under-Secretary of State what proposals for the reorganization of local government in Jamaica were being submitted by the Governor for local consideration; and whether the Colony could have the assistance of an experienced administrator in local government from the United Kingdom. Mr. George Hall replied that the Local Boards had been invited to submit schemes, and one constructive scheme, drawn up by the Trelawney Board, was to be considered by a small unofficial committee appointed by the Governor. The committee's report and recommendations, after discussion by all the Local Boards, would be placed before the Legislative Council. The Governor had reported that the assistance of an experienced administrator in local government would be welcomed, and this matter was engaging the attention of the Secretary of State.

British Guiana Franchise Commission

Mr. Mathers asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 1st, whether he was aware that the Franchise Commission appointed in British Guiana to advise on the suffrage and the qualifications for election to membership of the Legislative Council did not adequately represent all sections of the population and was not likely to ensure an impartial decision on the question of the present limited franchise; and whether he would see that the Commission was so constituted that its findings might merit public confidence.

Mr. Whiteley replied that the Commission was appointed in May last, and the Secretary of State had not received any representations regarding its composition. There were 23 members, of whom 10 were elected members of the Legislative Council. The remainder, who were all unofficials, included the Presidents of two of the local Labour Unions and the President of the Village Chairmen's Conference of the Colony. Mr. Mathers then asked whether Mr. Whiteley would indicate to Lord Moyne that the distrust of this Commission was due to the fact that it was chaired and largely dominated by those who worked the previous Constitution, and that their sympathies were looked upon as being against a proper democratic change. Mr. Whiteley said that he would do so, but he pointed out that these people were appointed to these various committees and village councils, and from that it was taken that they had the full confidence of the people.

Jamaica Sugar Notes

MR. D. J. VERITY wrote from Kingston on October 8th: "Since my last notes of nearly two months ago the sugar crop has closed with a total of 156,591.2 tons, of which 44.8 tons were muscovado sugar. Exports comprised 19 cargoes to the United Kingdom and 17 to Canada, with a total of 136,500 tons in round figures. Last season not a cargo was lost, and we hope in a few days to learn that equally fortunate results have been obtained by the grit of the merchant seamen and the watchfulness of the Navy this year again. The Ministries of Food and War Transport are to be congratulated on and thanked for the supply of shipping provided for our sugar this year. The ships were of the right size and type for our ports, and came along at the right times throughout the season.

"Talking of ships and those who man them, we recently had the pleasure of seeing Lieut. O. M. Henzell, R.N., who was in Jamaica on a very short leave; and last week I was delighted to receive a call from Sub-Lieut. Rouse, who was a member of the Mincing Lane staff of Messrs. Czarnikow before the war.

"An epidemic of influenza has been more than decimating staffs here for the past six or seven weeks. It is not a 'killing' type, like the Spanish 'flu' of 1918, but those who have escaped a more or less devastating attack of it have been lucky.

"The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, left us on September 27th, after a short visit; and though we are now accustomed to speedy air travel, it came as something of a shock to hear on the wireless that he had arrived in England a week late, especially as he paid a visit to Washington en route. His announcement of joint Anglo-American economic planning for the West Indies recalled to mind the visit to Jamaica ten months ago of the American Economic Mission headed by Mr. Charles W. Taussig, with whom I spent a very pleasant and, I trust, mutually profitable hour on that occasion."

West Indian Press Delegation

THE West Indian Press Delegation which arrived recently in England, consists of twelve members whose names, and the newspapers they represent, are shown below:—

BAHAMAS: Mr. R. Moss, *Nassau Guardian*.

BARBADOS: Mr. C. Gale, *Barbados Advocate*.

Mr. F. J. Cole, *Barbados Recorder*.

BERMUDA: Mr. S. Seward Toddings, M.C.P., *Mid-Ocean*.

BRITISH GUIANA: Mr. H. E. Harewood, *Daily Chronicle*.

Mr. O. F. Wight, *Daily Argosy*.

JAMAICA: Mr. Michael de Cordova, *Daily Gleaner*.

Major A. A. Nathan, *Daily Express*.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: Mr. H. T. Wilson, *Antigua Magnet*.

TRINIDAD: Mr. C. E. Hitchins, *Trinidad Guardian*.

Mr. R. Mentor, *Vanguard*.

WINDWARD ISLANDS: Mr. G. J. Gordon, *Voice of St. Lucia*.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit, arrived at on the same basis as last year, amounted to £342,770, which, added to the balance brought forward of £74,305, makes a total of £417,075. After deducting the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary capital, £50,000, the dividend of £3 5s. 9d. per cent. on preference capital, £6,575, the expenses of the issue of preference capital, £10,000, and the amount transferred to taxation and contingencies reserve account, £175,000, there remains a balance of £175,500.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. (less income tax), making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £100,000, leaving £75,500 to be carried forward. The dividend, if confirmed, will be paid on October 30th. The rate of United Kingdom income tax to be deducted will be 6s. 1d. in the £ after adjustment for Dominion income tax relief.

The average price realised on the basis of Gulf Coast export prices was somewhat lower than that for 1939-1940. Drilling was carried on during the year in accordance with programme. Substantial additions, state the directors, have been made to bulk storage accommodation and ocean loading facilities have been acquired.

In accordance with a resolution approved by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting in November last, the capital of the company has been increased by the creation and issue of 200,000 6 per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

It is still not possible to estimate with accuracy the company's liability for Excess Profits Tax and other taxation. The taxation reserve account has been renamed taxation and contingencies reserve account and, with the £175,000 transferred out of the year's profits, now amounts to £418,600 after deducting payments on account. The company's auditors are of opinion that this figure is adequate and that it should leave a margin for contingencies.

Our Crossword Puzzle

The crossword puzzle which appeared in the last issue of the CIRCULAR was unintentionally rendered more difficult of solution by the omission of Clue No. 21 DOWN. Such omissions, when made purposely, would of course be pointed out in the key. The clue in question was: "To stain."

We much regret this omission—but as four of the six letters required fall into place automatically our readers will not have been unduly puzzled.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the hon. treasurers if those members of the West India Committee who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current year would kindly do so without delay.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Jamaica Cane Farmers—Sugar and Cotton in Barbados
British Guiana New Currency Notes



ANTIGUA

PROMOTION for Antigua. News has been received in the island that Mr. E. P. S. Bell, Senior Crown Counsel, Palestine, has been promoted to the post of Legal Adviser to the Government of Malta. Mr. Bell is the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Bell.

BARBADOS

Biscuit Factories. The Comptroller of Customs states in his annual report that during 1940 the two factories, which were under Customs supervision, produced 3,628,851 lb. of biscuits; 3,387,255 lb. were duty paid for home consumption and 241,596 lb. exported.

Canes needing Rain. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his notes for July, dated August 20th, states that the weather during the month was showery but no heavy rains fell in any part of the Island. The soil had not yet been thoroughly soaked, except in the northern parishes which had a rainfall of four inches at the end of May. In those districts the canes had responded well to the July showers, but elsewhere growth had been disappointing.

Cotton Planting Encouraged. At the end of July, applications had been received from planters and peasants for cotton seed to plant over 800 acres for the 1941-42 crop. [At the end of June the figure given was over 600 acres.] If the present drought in the parishes of Christ Church and St. Philip continued, it was expected that between 1,000 and 1,500 acres of cotton would be planted this year. Where cane ratoons had failed, or plants had not become properly established, the holders were being advised to grow cotton.

Dwarf Coco-nuts. Orders continued to be received for these. Several of the trees planted in 1938 were now coming into bearing.

Moth Borer Control. The control of *Diatraea saccharalis* in cane was, and always would be, wrote Dr. Saint, of primary importance to Barbados, and constant watch was kept on the prevalence of this pest. It was never likely to be exterminated, but its control was essential. So far this year the amount of moth borer damage was definitely low. Widespread examinations had been made to discover if the introduced larval parasite, the Amazon Fly (*Metagonostylum minense*) was present in cane fields. So far none of the parasites introduced from Brazil, St. Lucia and Puerto Rico, and bred and liberated in large numbers, had been recovered. The response of planters in fetching and distributing the egg parasite, *Trichogramma*, had continued to be satisfactory. During July, 42,000,000 parasites were bred and 36,000,000 distributed, making the total distribution so far this year 162,000,000.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. G. R. Reid, a partner in the legal firm of

Cameron & Shepherd, Georgetown, has temporarily given up his practice in order to act as an assistant in the Naval Control Service. Mr. Reid has had previous experience in naval matters, having been a member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the last war.

Outstanding Taxes. The municipality of New Amsterdam, since the Government challenged it on the unsatisfactory collection of outstanding taxes from 1921 to 1940, has done very well, and some 8,000 of the long-standing dues have been collected.

Rice Crop. The harvesting of the late rice crop was in progress during September in several parts of the Berbice River district. Previous heavy rains had a good effect on the cultivation, and the majority of the farmers were reported to be expecting big crops.

Five Dollar Notes Issued. The new Government \$5 Currency Notes were issued on September 17th. These notes are precisely similar in form and design to the \$1 and \$2 notes but differ in colour.

GRENADA

Population. The estimated population of the Colony on December 31st, 1940, was, the Registrar-General reports, 90,586, compared with 90,085 a year previously. There was, during 1940, an increase of 1,313, due to the excess of births over deaths but the migration returns showed a decrease of 812, as 5,382 people left Grenada and only 4,570 arrived.

JAMAICA

An All-Island Cane Farmers' Association was formed at a meeting held in Kingston on September 18th. Sir Charles Harrison moved: "That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to form a Cane Farmers' Association in Jamaica," and this resolution was seconded by Mr. Alfred Hart and carried unanimously. Sir Noel Livingston then set out the proposed aims, objects and rules of the association. It was agreed that a committee of management should be formed, consisting of 24 members, of whom two should be nominated by the Governor and two elected for each of the eleven parishes supplying cane to the factories and, further, that the chairman and vice-chairman should be elected from amongst its members.

The Banana Subsidy granted by the United Kingdom Government to Jamaica to the extent of 12,000,000 bunches, has been extended, as announced in a statement by the Governor issued on September 15th, to cover a production of 14,500,000 stems for the first twelve months period ending November 1st, 1941. This extension is a special concession granted in recognition of the fact that the production for the current year had exceeded expectations, and it is not to be regarded as a precedent for any subsequent twelve months' period.

Mr. Philip Pike, Deputy Clerk of the Court for

Kingston, now acting as Crown Prosecutor, was, on September 15th, admitted to practise as a Barrister-at-Law in the several courts of the island.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Import Restrictions. The public have been notified that in future no goods from whatever source, other than *bona fide* gifts, may be imported by parcel post or any other means, without an Import Licence.

Labour for St. Thomas. The *Official Gazette* of September 11th published a notice by the Labour Officer to the effect that about 30 labourers would be admitted under relaxed immigration regulations for work as trimmers of bauxite with the West Indian Company of St. Thomas, U.S.A. Virgin Islands. Persons wishing to go were asked to register at the Government Employment Bureau at Old Government House. It was understood that the period of employment would be for about six months. The Immigration Authorities of St. Thomas would admit the men on condition that they only worked for the West Indian Company. If they left this work they would be dealt with as illegal entrants.

ST. VINCENT

The Hon. A. G. Hazell has been appointed provisionally an unofficial member of the Executive Council.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Joint Sugar Board. The Governor has appointed Mr. Ramsamooj Persad, President of the South Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association, to be a member of the Joint Sugar Board.

Cocoa to United Kingdom only. The following announcement by Mr. R. B. Skinner, Secretary, Control Board, dated September 3rd, has been published: "It is notified for general information that no further licences will be granted for the export of cocoa, except to the United Kingdom, until further notice."

Sea Island Cotton Crop

THE following estimate of Sea Island Cotton production in the British West Indies in 1941 has been supplied by the President of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association to the Advisory Committee in England.

	Acreage.	Pounds of clean lint.
Anguilla	200	15,000
Antigua	3,500	640,000
Barbados	450	46,000
Montserrat	4,500	900,000
Nevis	3,500	500,000
St. Lucia	40	5,100
St. Kitts	1,500	400,000
St. Vincent	5,200	570,000
Virgin Islands	140	7,400
Total	19,030	3,083,500

"Superfine" strains are grown in St. Vincent (V. 135), Barbados (S.27 (6)) and St. Lucia (V. 135).

An "Ordinary" strain (M.S.I.) is grown in all the other Islands.

Round the Markets

October 28th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	October 13th	October 27th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 3d. per cent.)	82½
3½	War Loan	104½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6
5	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	45/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.
4	Caroni Ltd. 2½	1/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	44d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	38
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6
—	St. Madeleine Sugar	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	2½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/3

PRODUCE.

Honey. There is no change in the controlled price of Empire descriptions at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are scarce and wanted; quotations are by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is unquoted pending a decision on import licensing. No Raw is on offer.

Orange Oil. Business has been done in Sweet for shipment at widely divergent rates—28/- per lb. c.i.f., being the highest price reported. No Bitter is offered.

Spices. Only a small volume of business has been transacted in *Pimento*, as few import licences are available. Up to 130/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom port has been paid for September/October shipment, with further sellers from Jamaica; the price has since declined, closing at 120/- c.i.f., with buyers holding off. Small sales have been made on the spot at about 2/- per lb. ex wharf. The Market for *Ginger* is quiet but firm for all descriptions. Jamaica is quoted at 165/- to 220/- for the small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold bright No. 1. African is unchanged at 175/- ex wharf. Supplies of West India *Mace* are very scarce and prices have advanced. Business has been done on the spot at 4/- to 4/3 landed terms for the usual mixed pale to red. Business to arrive on c.i.f. terms is active around 3/- per lb. for prompt shipment. Dark to pale pickings are in demand at 2/3 to 2/9 per lb. ex wharf. West India *Nutmegs* in good demand. Quotations are: Defectives 1/2 to 1/4, sound unassorted 1/6, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/10, landed terms London. There is more inquiry for shipment; sales comprise defectives 11d., sound unassorted 1/2, sound 80's 1/5 c.i.f., for prompt shipment.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVI. NOVEMBER 13th, 1941. No. 1125.

Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 8922
Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
November 12th, 1941.

United in Service

IT is widely known that there are already nearly one thousand West Indians serving in the forces of the Crown.

It is perhaps less well known that there are large numbers of West Indians who, although not in the regular fighting forces, or in the Merchant Navy, are taking an active part in the war effort in other ways. There are West Indians in the Home Guard, in the Auxiliary Fire Service and in the Air Raid Precautions Service, and others are playing their part in the defence of the Home Front in other ways. Overseas such local defence organisations as the Jamaica Volunteer Corps, the Volunteer Naval Defence Force of Trinidad, the Trinidad Artillery Volunteers, the Trinidad Volunteers, the Barbados Volunteer Force, and the British Guiana Militia have, for some time, been preparing for the defence of the Colonies themselves. At the beginning of the war the Colonial Office stated that "it is clearly desirable that Colonies should first look to their own defence; in other words, in certain cases a man's first duty may be to volunteer for service in his local defence force, rather than come to this country." It was made clear that the importance of local defence has been a prime consideration in causing the Imperial authorities to decide to discourage any considerable drainage of man-power from the Colonies, none of which can be sure of being immune from direct attack, in a war which is rapidly assuming a world-wide character. Appreciation of this fact should do something towards removing the disappointment which this decision has naturally produced in the West Indies.

A large number of West Indians are engaged in vital munition work in Great Britain. Most of them are at work on Merseyside, and a large hostel and club for them, known as West Indies House, was, as recorded in our issue of October 16th, officially opened on October 4th.

Another important civilian contribution to the war effort is that of the volunteer lumbermen from British Honduras, who are now working in the woods and forests of Scotland. The change in climate and other hardships are being cheerfully borne. This same cheerful spirit was displayed recently by a party of these lumbermen under fire at sea as we record on another page of this issue of the CIRCULAR. The Colonial war effort (including that of the West Indies), both in the fighting forces and in civilian life, well deserves the tribute which Lord Moyne paid to it in the House of Lords on November 12th. He added these significant words. "The great resources of man-power

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available in the Colonial Empire must be used not only for our war effort, but in the constructive work of peacetime development."

Our Illustrations

The Queen

In the upper photograph appearing on the first page of the illustrations in this issue Her Majesty may be seen chatting informally to a group of West Indian airmen on the occasion of her recent visit to the Empire Rendezvous, in Northumberland Avenue. In the group are shown (from left to right) Aircraftman R. F. Evans, Jamaica; Leading Aircraftman D. K. Foster, Barbados; Aircraftman J. S. Jones, Grenada; Leading Aircraftman J. L. Richards, Trinidad and St. Vincent; Aircraftman R. N. Pereira, Trinidad; and Pilot Officer J. Maura, Bahamas.

West Indian Press Delegates

The lower photograph on the same page shows the West Indian Press Delegates, now in Great Britain, on the occasion of their visit to the Rooms of the West India Committee on October 29th, the first day of their official programme, when they were received by Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, the Chairman, and by other members of the Executive Committee. In the photographs appear:—

Standing (left to right).—Mr. H. T. Wilson (*Antigua Magnet*), Mr. H. J. J. Freeman (a Deputy Chairman, West India Committee), Mr. F. G. Cole (*Barbados Recorder*), Mr. O. F. Wight (*Daily Argosy*, British Guiana), Mr. Raymond Moss (*Nassau Guardian*), Sir Alfred Sherlock (a Treasurer, West India Committee), Major A. A. Nathan (*Jamaica Daily Express*), Mr. H. E. Harwood (*Daily Chronicle*, British Guiana), Mr. G. J. Gordon (*Voice of St. Lucia*), Mr. R. Mentor (*Vanguard*, Trinidad).

Seated (left to right).—Mr. S. Seward Toddings, M.C.P. (*Mid-Ocean*, Bermuda), Mr. C. E. Hitchins (*Trinidad Guardian*), Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson (Chairman, West India Committee), Mr. Michael de Cordova (*Daily Gleaner*, Jamaica), Mr. C. Gale (*Barbados Recorder*).

On the second page of the illustrations appear two photographs of informal groups at the reception in the Committee's Library. In the upper are seen Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, Mr. Raymond Moss and Mr. O. F. Wight; in the lower appear Mr. G. J. Gordon, Mr. F. G. Cole, Lady Davson, and Sir Angus Gillan, of the British Council.

From a Londoner's Notebook

LONDON workers, arriving in the City on November 10th, received the unexpected entertainment of a Lord Mayor's Show. That the time-honoured spectacle was in preparation had been kept a secret, for obvious reasons; nor did we have the traditional display of emblematic cars and full-dress uniforms of scarlet and gold. Instead, there was an imposing parade of all the war services, including contingents of the "free forces" of France, Poland, and the other conquered countries, fire-fighters and other A.R.P. volunteers, and the various women's contingents with the fighting services—W.R.N.S., A.T.S., W.A.A.F., and nurses. A fine display of tanks emphasized our now rapidly growing power for mechanized war.

* * *

The Guildhall, ancient scene of the Lord Mayor's Banquet, lies in ruins; so the Lord Mayor gave his luncheon at his official residence, the Mansion House. Mr. Churchill, delivering the customary speech in reply to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," made two most heartening announcements. The first was that we had at last attained "at least" numerical equality with the Luftwaffe. This long-awaited moment has come so soon, as we ought promptly to acknowledge, largely because of the magnificent fight put up by the Russians, and the large number of German machines they have brought down—104 in a day on a recent occasion. As our numbers mount—in quality we have always been far ahead—we can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the principal offensive weapon required for winning the war.

* * *

The second major announcement related to the Navy. We are now in a position to send a fleet of big ships, with their necessary ancillary vessels, to protect our interests in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. This also is largely due to the help of an ally, since the American Navy is now actually engaged in hunting down and destroying U-boats in the Atlantic, and so reducing the strain upon our fleet. Mr. Churchill's statement is, of course, to be understood in conjunction with his stern warning to Japan—that, although we still most earnestly hope for peace with that Empire, should Japanese aggression involve the United States in war, the British declaration would follow "within the hour."

* * *

The news from the eastern front is on the whole encouraging. Everything now points to the probability that Leningrad, Moscow, and even Rostov, will hold out through the winter. In that event the German armies before the two more northerly cities, exposed to the terrible Russian cold, are in an unenviable position. There are signs that troops are being withdrawn, especially from before Moscow. This may be in order to prepare for a last desperate assault before winter sets in; but it seems more likely to indicate recognition that winter quarters for the great army in the field, which it was hoped to find in Moscow, are now unobtainable

and that accordingly the numbers exposed to the rigours of the season must at all costs be reduced.

* * *

The south is still the least favourable part of the front; but, although the Russians have practically lost the use of their great naval base at Sevastopol, the fortress may still stand a long siege from the landward side, and so may Kerch, at the other end of the Crimea, which bars the way for the expected German advance on the oilfields of the Caucasus. The Germans are believed to possess a three months' supply of oil, at their present rate of expenditure, and their need to replenish it is urgent. By waiting till the spring before attempting the Caucasus, they might build up the supply to 4½ months from their present sources; but in the meantime Allied forces in the Middle East would be piling up against them.

* * *

Information from Stockholm and the few other remaining neutral capitals shows that Hitler is endeavouring to summon a European Congress for the formal inauguration of the "new order." This Conference of All the Quislings was to have been held in Moscow; unforeseen circumstances have compelled the Nazis to change the place of assembly to Vienna. It is, none the less, as astute move on the enemy's part, for it will be extremely difficult for the neutrals, however much they may wish to decline the invitation, to avoid committing themselves. Turkey, especially, may be put in a very embarrassing position.

* * *

The House of Lords, as supreme court of appeal, has delivered a judgment of the highest constitutional importance. The Home Secretary, exercising his war-time powers, may imprison any person if he has "reasonable cause to believe" that that person's continued freedom might endanger the public safety. It has been contended that the wording of the regulation would enable the imprisoned person to bring before the courts the question whether the Home Secretary's cause of belief was in fact reasonable—i.e., that he might be able to appeal from the Home Secretary to a Judge. The House of Lords, by four to one, has decided that this is not so—that the Home Secretary alone can say whether his belief is reasonable or no.

* * *

This decision, of course, cuts right across all our peace-time ideas of Habeas Corpus and the liberty of the subject. In these dangerous times, however, it is only common sense that the rights of the individual must give way to the national need, and that the Minister, responsible to Parliament, bears a responsibility for the public safety of which no Judge can relieve him. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note that the dissenting law lord, Lord Atkin, delivered a lucid and straightforward opinion which, to the non-legal mind, makes the judgment of Lord Maugham, the spokesman of the majority, seem tortuous and far-fetched.



THE QUEEN MEETS WEST INDIAN AIRMEN

[See page 265



THE PRESS DELEGATION AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE ROOMS

[See page 265



Left to Right:

MAJOR A. A. NATHAN

Mr. MARK MOODY-STUART

Mr. RAYMOND MOSS

Mr. O. F. WIGHT

THE PRESS DELEGATES IN CONVERSATION

[See page 268]



Left to Right:

Mr. G. J. GORDON

Mr. F. G. COLE

LADY DAVSON

SIR ANGUS GILLAN

Labour in the Colonial Empire

Progress Made in Improving Conditions

THE progress being made, in spite of war difficulties, in improving conditions of labour throughout the Colonial Empire, is described in a comprehensive Colonial Office report which was flown to America for distribution to the International Labour Conference which opened in New York on October 27th.

The survey reveals how every encouragement is being given by the British Government to the establishment of trade unions. Advisory Boards and committees containing representatives of the workers as well as Government and employers, Arbitration Courts, Conciliation Boards and Wages Boards are being set up to ensure the free expression of opinion and representation by workpeople of all classes and creeds, and to bring labour standards to a level comparable, as far as local conditions will allow, to those attained in the United Kingdom.

The progress has taken two forms :

- (1) The appointment of special whole-time staffs in newly appointed Labour Departments or of Labour or Industrial Advisers ;
- (2) the enactment of new legislation to improve conditions of labour and standards of living.

TRAINING LABOUR OFFICIALS

The Colonial Labour staffs include experienced officers from the Ministry of Labour and National Service who have been seconded as Labour Advisers to Colonial Governments during the last three years, including Trinidad, Jamaica and Cyprus. One of these officers, Mr. F. A. Norman, is now Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Experienced trade unionists in the United Kingdom have been selected to go overseas as Labour Advisers, and are now being trained before being sent out to the Colonies concerned. They are taking the Ministry of Labour course in factory personnel management and welfare supervision.

The war also was not allowed to prevent the operation of a scheme, set in train before the war began, for giving Labour Officers and Administrative Officers responsible for the supervision of labour conditions in the Colonies, some insight into the way in which industrial problems are being dealt with in Great Britain and some knowledge of the labour problems arising in other Colonial territories. Two courses, attended respectively by 40 and 20 officers on leave, were held in October, 1939, and July, 1940.

SUPERVISING LABOUR CONDITIONS

This forward movement for the supervision of conditions under which labour is employed in the Colonies follows the appointment of a Labour Adviser, Major Orde Browne, to the Secretary of State in 1938 and the establishment in the same year of a Social Department at the Colonial Office. Since his appointment, Major Orde Browne has visited the West Indies, West Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius and Malaya.

The report does not touch on important questions

affecting labour, such as nutrition, medical and health services, housing and facilities for the education of workers' children permanently resident on estates, dealt with by the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office. It refers, however, to the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, which requires the Secretary of State to satisfy himself, when grants are made for development schemes in the Colonies, that the law of the Colony provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions and that the wages paid to the labour engaged will not be less than the rates recognised by employers and trade unions in the area concerned, and that no children of less than 14 years of age shall be employed.

TRADE UNIONS

The survey reveals that there are now some 160 unions registered under various Colonial Trade Union laws, the large majority being in Cyprus, Ceylon, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Nigeria. In the large majority of cases these trade unions only comprise on an average a few hundred members each and often their membership falls short of even a hundred. In Jamaica and British Guiana two large unions have been formed, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the Man-Power Citizens' Association, each of which has a membership of well over 10,000 persons.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

It is pointed out that the fixing of a fair minimum wage rate is dependent in many territories upon the opportunities for earning wages open to the worker and the ratio between this and the cost of living. The first is a particularly difficult question in the West Indies, where unemployment is the major problem of the Government and where recourse has occasionally had to be made to the undesirable expedient of fixing employment of two or three working days a week only to each worker, in order to spread the work available over the greatest possible number.

It was felt in the Colonial Office that Minimum Wage legislation was insufficient, that the policy to be pursued was to encourage Colonial Governments to avoid having recourse to it unless all endeavours to bring about a justifiable rise in wage rates by means of collective bargaining and negotiation with the employers had failed, and that Colonial Governments ought to take powers to institute settlement by arbitration. An important despatch was accordingly addressed to all Colonial Governors in August, 1938, enclosing a Ministry of Labour memorandum describing the machinery provided by the United Kingdom and the methods adopted by Government to carry it into effect, together with a copy of a recently enacted Trinidad law, the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, 1938, which it was suggested might serve as a useful model. Legislation on the lines of the Trinidad law has since been enacted in thirteen Colonies, and is under preparation in others.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Referring to Workmen's Compensation Ordinances, the report states that in the majority of cases they apply to a wide range of occupations, but in many of the West Indian Colonies they do not cover agricultural workers and domestic servants, who form a very large proportion of the wage-earning class. The desirability of amending the laws to bring agricultural workers within their scope has been emphasized by the Colonial Office during the period under review and also by Major Orde Browne in his report and by the Royal Commission.

Agricultural workers have been brought within the scope of the present laws in two cases, Leeward Islands and St. Vincent.

A REMARKABLE PERIOD OF PROGRESS

The genesis of this forward movement is attributed in the report to a circular despatch sent to Colonial Governors by the Secretary of State (Mr. Ormsby Gore, now Lord Harelech) in August, 1937, which said that it was only right that a fair share of the improvement in the financial position of many Colonies should be passed on to the workers in those territories.

During the two years following, his successor, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, sent further despatches dealing with specific matters which have since been the subject of new Labour regulations.

The survey concludes with the comment, "It is hoped that this survey may give some idea of what it is felt can fairly be claimed to be a remarkable period of progress in Colonial Labour history."

Radiotelephone Service Extended

Since November 1st the Jamaica-Miami radiotelephone service has been extended to the Bahamas and Puerto Rico. This follows an agreement between the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd., Cable & Wireless, Ltd. and the Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd.

The CIRCULAR learns that it is intended eventually to establish a direct radiotelephone service between Jamaica and Nassau, and that arrangements are being made to carry out tests for this purpose.

It is encouraging to learn that, in spite of the war, telephone and radiotelephone communication in the West Indies are steadily expanding.

Winter Clothing and the War

With the approach of winter, the Red Cross and St. John War Organization has asked the International Red Cross Committee to distribute to the prison camps the reserves of clothing held at Geneva, and also to request the German authorities to re-issue the winter clothing which was taken into store during the summer.

In order to replenish the reserves at Geneva, 60,000 each of greatcoats, blouses and trousers are being dispatched, as well as 120,000 winter-weight vests and drawers, 120,000 shirts, 180,000 pairs of socks, 60,000 gloves and 50,000 pairs of boots.

Colonial Appointments

Important Notice to Employers

THE Colonial Office has notified certain commercial undertakings that, owing to the shortage in the United Kingdom of skilled workers and qualified technical personnel, it has been decided to adopt a new procedure to cover the recruitment from this country of skilled workers for employment in the Colonial Empire.

Under this procedure it will be necessary for an intending employer to obtain a certificate from the appropriate Colonial Government that it is urgent and essential for the vacancy to be filled, and that suitable labour is not available locally or from some other source outside the United Kingdom.

When a vacancy has been certified as essential, full particulars of the type of worker needed, and the conditions of employment, should be sent by the employer, or his representative in this country, to the Labour Supply Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service, which will be prepared to assist in the recruitment of suitable workers.

No objection will be raised to independent efforts by firms to fill a vacancy, but where a candidate is secured otherwise than through the Ministry of Labour, *no actual offer of an engagement* should be made until full details of the man's occupation and present employment have been furnished through the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Labour, and it has been decided that the man may be released, to take up the employment. This is particularly important, as the undertaking from which the man is to be drawn is likely to be one of those scheduled under the Essential Works Orders, in which event no employee may be released without the consent of a National Service Officer of the Ministry of Labour. It is hoped that this procedure will shorten the interval between the application for an exit permit and the final decision whether the man should be released.

It is recognised not only that the production of essential raw materials in the Colonial dependencies is an integral part of the war effort, but also that many firms engaged in such production are already experiencing difficulty in maintaining their supply of skilled labour. It need hardly be said that there is no wish to add to their difficulties, but, in view of the shortage in the United Kingdom, it is considered necessary that this procedure should be adopted.

Colonial Wreath at the Cenotaph

Plants typical of many parts of the Colonial Empire went to make up a wreath that was laid by Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, on behalf of Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Cenotaph on November 11th. Among the territories thus represented were the West Indies (with plants special to Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras), the Falkland Islands, Malaya, East Africa, West Africa, New Guinea, St. Helena, Malta, Cyprus, Palestine and Mauritius.

The wreath, the composition of which was arranged by the late Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, bore the inscription: "From the Governments and peoples of the Colonial Empire."

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

TWO Years' Good Work. A statement of the collections and disbursements of the funds of the Antigua War Services Committee, from September 1939, to September, 1941, prepared by Miss Helen Goodwin, acting honorary secretary of the committee, has been published. During these two years the Committee has made remittances amounting to the total of £5,362 5s. 7½d., the principal items being: Aeroplane Fund, £3,508 6s. 5½d.; Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, £500; Canteen Fund, £400; Red Cross and St. John Fund, £235; St. Dunstan's Fund, £228 9s. 10d.; the late Mr. R. Bryson's Red Cross Appeal, £186 3s. 0d. Of the amount remitted to the Aeroplane Fund, over £2,008 was obtained by the sale of scrap iron. In addition, many articles—hospital supplies, garments, etc., a list of which is given—have been sent to England. The actual expenses of the Committee only amounted to the small sum of £3 2s. 5d.

BAHAMAS

Aid to Russia. The Bahamas Red Cross has raised £500 for the Duke of Gloucester's special Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Two further Gifts. A committee dealing with war charities has sent a further sum of £150 towards King George's Fund for Sailors and £516 13s. 6d. to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.

BARBADOS

The Win the War Fund has sent a further £1,500 to the British Government, bringing its contributions to £34,500.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mobile Canteen. A fund established by the British Guiana Civil Service Association and extended to all people in receipt of emoluments from public funds, has given £350 for the purchase, equipment and stocking of a mobile canteen to be used in any area in the United Kingdom.

Red Cross Appeal. In the course of a letter to the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services), Mrs. G. H. Smellie, hon. secretary of the British Guiana Red Cross Appeal, writes:—

"Our Red Cross Committee has been busy with two new drives. One is the sale of stamp stickers, which have been designed locally; over 216,000 have been sold already and we are having a second lot printed. The other has been a three-day collection of gold and silver. All kinds of jewellery and ornaments were sent in great quantities. In gold, there were 103 bangles, 66 tie pins, 80 rings, 49 watches. In silver, we received 393 bangles, 100 mesh bags, 73 vases, 54 cigarette cases and 80 chains.

"Owing to the difficulty of sending these to England, we have had to decide to sell locally. A one-day exhibition and sale has realised £350, but we still have a large quantity which is to be put up for auction shortly. Our Flag Day in June brought in £3,752.

Smaller collections and donations are coming in all the time, and our total receipts in two years amount to £16,750, of which £1,925 were sent to the Mobile Canteen Fund and £500 for Air Raid Distress."

JAMAICA

The Central War Assistance Committee has given a further £1,000 from the Mobile Canteen Fund. Of this amount, £400 is from the people of St. Catherine Parish and £250 from the Westmorland Parish.

Major Moulton-Barrett, M.C., Island Commandant of the Jamaica Volunteer Corps, congratulated the St. Andrew Division of the Corps when he inspected the Division on September 16th. Included in the parade were about twenty-one R.A.F. recruits who are attached to the Corps until they leave for the United Kingdom.

Recruitment for the R.A.F. It is announced in Jamaica that the standard of candidates for enlistment in the Royal Air Force sent from Jamaica to the United Kingdom has been so satisfactory that the Air Ministry has given authority for fifty candidates, selected as pilots or observers by the local Selection Board and passed fit by the local Medical Board, to be sent to the United Kingdom without awaiting specific instructions from the Air Ministry in each case.

MONTSERRAT

A Sum of £30 to provide comforts for civil defence workers has been received from the War Charities Committee. The warm thanks of His Majesty's Government have been conveyed to the Committee.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Ammunition Fund. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent the following telegram to the Officer Administering the Government of the Leeward Islands: "His Majesty's Government has learned with much pleasure of the fine effort being made by the St. Kitts-Nevis Defence Force to raise £500 for the purchase of ammunition for the British Fighting Forces and gratefully acknowledges the first instalment collected."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Colony's R.A.F. Hut. In the CIRCULAR of October 2nd, we mentioned that the Win the War Association, having remitted its promised contribution of £5,000 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, was able to turn its attention to obtaining the £3,000 wanted to build and equip a Trinidad R.A.F. Hut. The Association announced on September 24th that the £3,000 had been collected and sent to the Secretary for the Colonies. We learn from the Y.M.C.A. that this sum has been used for the establishment of a hut on an aerodrome in Scotland.

MR. T. A. P. H. BRYSON, a director of Geo. W. Bennett Bryson & Co., Ltd., of Antigua, arrived in England recently by air, and has joined the Gordon Highlanders. Mr. Bryson is a nephew of the late Mr. Robert Bryson, who was for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the eighteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
AMORY, R. G.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BRADSHAW, J. E. ...	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Bombardier
BRYANT, H. C.	Dominica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
BURKE, J. J. E. ...	Montserrat	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Corporal
BYER, J.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	Private
CARRINGTON, N. W. R. ...	Barbados	Royal Navy	1st Class Stoker
CLARKE, G. L. A. ...	Barbados	—	2nd Lieut.
COLLENS, B. A.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
D'AGRELLA, F. J. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
DE MEILLAC, Y. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
DE VERTEUIL, N. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
†FOUNTAIN, E.	Bermuda	Royal Artillery ...	L/Bombardier
GALLOWAY, J. H. A. ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
GODDARD, J. N. C.	Barbados	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
GRANT, C. E. L. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
GRAY, R. A.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
GROVES, EDWARD G.	British Guiana	Royal Marine Light Infantry ...	2nd Lieut.
HALLINAN, T. C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain
HAMILTON, H.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
HASSELL, C. N.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Corporal
HIBBERT, S. G. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
IRVINE, T. C.	Jamaica	The Seaforth Highlanders	Major
KENNEDY, J. S. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
JOSEPH, W. E.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
KNOWLES, W. MARTIN	Barbados	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LAMBERT, R. C. ...	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
LAMBIE, E. L.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
LEACH, A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	Group-Captain
LEARMOND, A. A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
*LEE, CHRISTOPHER	Barbados	Royal Air Force...	Flying Officer
LESLIE, L. L.	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
MARTIN, B.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MCGANN, T. D.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers...	Sapper
MCCONNELL, R.	Jamaica	Royal Dragoon Guards...	Trooper
MITTINS, W. H.	Jamaica	Royal Army Pay Corps	L/Corporal
MORRISON, JABEZ ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
NEYSMITH, A.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
ORMSBY, J. N.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
OSBORN, F. L.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PEARSON, D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
PEPITUNE, O. J. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
PROVERBS, R. S. ...	Barbados	Canadian Scottish Regiment ...	L/Corporal
SINCLAIR, H.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
SKERRITT, J. A. A.	St. Kitts	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
SWABY, DR. ERIC ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieutenant
THORNHILL, E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Private
TYLER-SMITH, M. A.	Trinidad	Royal Navy	Cadet
WATTLEY, A. D. ...	Nevis ...	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
WESTON, F. T.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
WILLEMS, L. I. C. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
WILLIAMS, C.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WILSON, C.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers...	Sapper
WOOD, G. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force...	A.C./2
ZAYDEN, P. ...	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

* Prisoner of war.

† Discharged medically unfit.

St. Kitts Canteens for Liverpool. In the CIRCULAR of August 7th, it was reported that the St. Kitts Air Raid Distress Relief Fund, then just closed, had realised a total of £1,261. The Secretary of State for the Colonies in a telegram published in the St. Kitts and Nevis *Official Gazette* of August 28th, stated that this most generous gift had been allocated for mobile canteens and kitchens in Liverpool, and that the vehicles were being "appropriately named and emblazoned."

The "St. Lucia" Fighter Plane.—The Governor of the Windward Islands has received by telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following message from Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon:—

"I send my warmest thanks for splendid gift from people of St. Lucia. A powerful fighter air-craft will now be put into service to bear the name St. Lucia in battle for freedom."

Agriculture in Puerto Rico

Economic Conditions and Research

THE Annual Report for the year 1939-1940, of Dr. J. A. B. Nolla, Director of the University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station, is of special interest because the conditions in the island are very similar to those in some of the British West Indies.

LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

Puerto Rico is very densely populated and agriculture, including the primary processing of agricultural products, is the main source of income. A large part of the agriculture is commercialized for the production of export crops such as sugar, tobacco, coffee, citrus fruits, pineapples and winter vegetables. Agricultural products form about 90 per cent. of the real exports of Puerto Rico. The island produces 50 per cent. of the retail value of food consumed. It is practically self-sufficient in sugar and coffee; produces 98 per cent. of the fruits and nuts consumed, 94 per cent. of the eggs, 90 per cent. of the starchy vegetables and 82 per cent. of other vegetables. All the fresh milk consumed is locally produced but it depends on outside sources for one-third of the dairy products, principally evaporated milk, cheese and butter. About 50 per cent. of the meats consumed are imported and 90 per cent. of the fish, mostly dried codfish. The island is almost completely dependent on outside sources for fats and oils.

It is apparent, says Dr. Nolla, that one of the basic needs of Puerto Rican agriculture is its complement, the animal industry. The island should produce more meat and more fats and oil. The importation of these and of dried codfish could then be materially reduced.

AIMS OF RESEARCH WORK

The research programme of the Experiment Station is framed to deal with the economic position. One aim is to maintain and protect the production of the export crops because these furnish, directly or indirectly, the major employment in the rural and even in the urban sections. Another aim is to solve the difficulties which prevent the expansion of the animal industry. In addition special crops which may increase the income of the farmer must be studied and new uses sought for by-products of the agricultural industry. The broad survey by the Director is followed by concise summaries of the progress of research in a wide range of subjects. The following are a few points of general interest.

BANANA FIBRE

Efforts are being made to make use of banana stems, now going to waste, for the preparation of cords, bags, etc. A good grade of fibre has been obtained in the laboratory by the following method. The stems are cut and the outer sheaths discarded. The inner sheaths are shredded by passing between rollers with grooves parallel to the fibres. They are washed, rotted for two days at about 84° to 88° F. in tanks of river water. The fibrous mass is washed in water and soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 per cent. sodium hydroxide and 0.2 per cent. sodium sulphite at boiling temperature. The fibre is again washed, steeped for half an hour in

cold 10 per cent. citric solution, washed and treated with a 10 per cent. glycerine or ethylene glycol solution. The last treatment improved pliability.

SUGAR CANE, RUM AND COTTON

Pure well rotted filter-press cake has been found to be the best medium for germinating sugar cane seed. Amongst other advantages it drains very well and yet keeps moist for several days even when left out in the open.

The use of mixed cultures of a yeast and a bacterium for the preparation of rum has been found to lead to much more rapid fermentation—two to three times faster. The final yield of alcohol was not greater but the quality and ageing properties of the resulting rums were much improved.

A new strain of Sea Island cotton has been further tested at the station. The year's crop showed a lint length of two inches, 29 per cent. lint and a lint index of 3.82. On 23 acres planted at Lafayette the yield was nearly 1,300 lb. of seed cotton per acre.

British Guiana and Grenada

Import Restrictions

The Board of Trade announced on October 25th that they had received information by telegraph from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Trinidad that a list of goods had been issued, the importation of which into British Guiana was prohibited except from the British West Indies, British Honduras, the Bahamas and Bermuda.

The list is similar to that of prohibited imports in force in Trinidad (see notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 11th, pages 227-9), and includes biscuits, confectionery, jam, pickles, sauces, carpets, a wide range of textiles and metal manufactures, under-clothing containing silk, most outer clothing, most perfumes and most cosmetics. Imports will be allowed of limited quantities of beer, whiskey, gin, paint and certain other goods.

A further telegram from Trinidad stated that these import restrictions also apply in Grenada with the omission of gin, which is prohibited, and paint, from the items of which limited quantities will be admitted.

Clothing for Seamen in Stalag X B

We learn from the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation that they have been informed by the International Red Cross Committee that as merchant seamen are interned with prisoners of war from the Royal Navy in Stalag X B (Marlag and Ilag), the German authorities will not allow them to wear civilian clothing.

Battle dress has therefore already been issued to those merchant seamen who did not possess uniform, and in future no civilian clothing should be sent to them in their next-of-kin parcels.

It is stated that any civilian clothing already despatched to the merchant seamen in the above-mentioned camp will, on arrival, be kept by the camp authorities for delivery to the men for whom it was intended when they are liberated.

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

THE HON. A. H. HODGES

The Hon. Arthur Harris Hodges, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer of Jamaica, who died at Kingston on October 26th, had held that appointment since 1934.

Born in 1884, Mr. Hodges, after serving in the Accountant-General's department of the General Post Office, London, in the Orange River Colony, and in Australia, was appointed Assistant Treasurer of Nigeria in 1910, and acted as Treasurer on several occasions. He rendered valuable services to Jamaica, both as Colonial Treasurer and, from 1940, as a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Hodges was made C.M.G. in 1938. In 1916 he married Miss Florence Marguerite Ogden, and had one son.

SIR ARTHUR HILL

Sir Arthur William Hill, K.C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was killed in a riding accident on the Mid-Surrey Golf Course on November 3rd.

Born in 1875, he was educated at Marlborough and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1899 he was appointed senior university demonstrator in botany and from 1905 to 1907 was lecturer in botany. From 1907 to 1922 he was Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and since 1922 had been Director. During his Cambridge days he made botanical expeditions to Iceland and the Andes of Bolivia and Peru. He visited the West Indies in 1912 and 1924, and in more recent years Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Malaya, Java and both South and East Africa. During his visit to the West Indies in 1924 he was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad and subsequently attended the ninth West Indian Agricultural Conference which was held in Jamaica. In December of that year he addressed a meeting of the Jamaica Standing Committee of the West India Committee, and uttered an emphatic warning of the grave danger to Jamaica of permitting the destruction of forests.*

Sir Arthur had served on the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture since 1922 as one of the representatives of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Continued from foot of next column.

a considerable amount of damage to plantations over a wide area.

The people in the devastated areas worked like Trojans to save their goods and chattels as well as to render sustenance to the less fortunate.

In the town of Stann Creek the people were loud in their expressions of appreciation of the kind and timely assistance given to them by Mr. William A. J. Bowman, to whom Captain Metzgen expresses his thanks for some photographs of scenes at Stann Creek, two of which are reproduced on this page.

* See The West India Committee Circular, December 18, 1924, pp. 409-10.

The Honduras Hurricane

OUR honorary correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, has sent the following account of the hurricane which struck the southern portion of British Honduras on the afternoon of September 28th:—

Belize, the capital, was badly shaken and inundated; and the water on the Belize-Haulover road rose to between five and six feet above normal tide level. In many parts of Belize doreys were used as the principal means of conveyance.

The hardest hit portion of the Colony was between Punta Placencia in the Stann Creek District and Gales Point in the Manatee Lagoon. The town of Stann Creek was inundated and suffered severely. Houses crashed to the ground or were badly damaged, the town pier was almost obliterated and boats were wrecked.

The only deep-water pier in the Colony, at Commerce



Wrecked Railway Pier, Commerce Bight

Bight, valued at about £20,000, was practically wiped out; and the nearby Carib village of Commerce Bight reduced to merely two small wattled houses. The entire population fortunately escaped by means of doreys and rafts to the adjoining lagoon. These people are consequently destitute and homeless.

In the Stann Creek Valley the grapefruit orchards, banana plantations and stock farms suffered considerably; 60 per cent. of the citrus crop has been lost. At Blair Atholl, the property of Mr. L. R. H.



Damage in Main Street, Stann Creek

Grant, houses were damaged, trees uprooted and considerable damage done to crops and livestock. The wind veered inland in a north-westerly direction doing

Notes of West Indian Interest

" 'F ' peech wut a shillin', silence wut a pon'."

* * *

MR. JOHN MAURA, of Nassau, Bahamas, has been gazetted a Pilot-Officer in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

MR. JOHN W. S. SKINNER, of Barbados, has been gazetted a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

MRS. LINDA ADELAIDE PILGRIM, who died at Cromwell, Connecticut, U.S.A., on October 30th, was the widow of Dr. Eustace Graham Pilgrim, of Barbados.

* * *

ELIZABETH ANNE BELGRAVE, believed to be the oldest person in Barbados, died in September last at the age of 122 years. She was buried at Boscobel Chapel.

* * *

E. A. MARTINDALE, the West Indies Test bowler, who has spent the last two seasons with Bingley, has signed as professional for Keighley, another Bradford League club.

* * *

MR. L. EVANS, an Assistant Master of Harrison College, Barbados, has been appointed Headmaster of the Lodge School, in that Colony, in succession to the late Rev. H. B. Gooding.

* * *

MR. J. BERGASSE and Mr. I. B. Sutherland, both of St. Lucia, have received commissions in the Trinidad Volunteer Corps and the Royal Naval Reserves of Trinidad respectively.

* * *

MR. PHIL SANGUINEAU, a Trinidadian who has been in London for 13 years, is now, states the *Trinidad Guardian*, second in command of the London University College A.R.P. depot at Market Place, W.C.1.

* * *

MR. NOEL DEERR, the well-known authority on sugar, and author of *Sugar and the Sugar Cane*, is leaving England shortly to resume his former post with a firm in Cawnpore, India. His many friends will wish him a happy stay in India, and a safe return home after the war.

* * *

How the aeroplane is bringing West Indian islands "nearer" to one another is shown by the fact that whilst on his recent tour, Mr. G. Hall, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Trinidad one morning to visit Barbados and returned in the evening of the same day.

* * *

AMONG the civilian internees in France are Mr. Harold Nicholls and his wife. Mr. Nicholls is a son of the late Sir Henry Nicholls, principal Medical Officer in Dominica for many years and a correspondent in that island for the West India Committee until his death in 1926.

MR. A. W. G. H. GRANTHAM, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, has been selected for the appointment of Chief Secretary, Nigeria, in succession to Mr. C. C. Woolley, whose appointment as Governor of Cyprus was announced in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd. Mr. Woolley, it will be recalled, was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1935 to 1938.

* * *

CAPTAIN JOHN F. L. LAMPORT has been having a busy time in the Isle of Wight, receiving gifts for the West Wight War Weapons Week. It was hoped to raise £10,000, but no less than £26,566 was realised. Captain Lamport presented a gold nugget tie pin (made from the first nugget he won in British Guiana) which was auctioned and fetched the amazing sum of £400.

* * *

MR. W. V. ROSE, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, of Spaldings, Jamaica, was among recent callers at the Rooms of the West India Committee. He has since left for Trinidad, where he is taking a two-year course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Mr. Rose, who won an Issa Scholarship and has been studying at Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been awarded a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship by the Imperial Government.

* * *

THE passengers on board a cargo ship which was attacked in the Atlantic recently by a submarine, included a large party of lumbermen from British Honduras who were on their way to join a Forestry Unit in Scotland. The ship was badly holed by a torpedo but reached port safely with only one casualty. Her gunners engaged the submarine and sank her with a direct hit on the conning tower. There was a wild burst of cheering from the volunteers from British Honduras.

West Indian Visitors

The following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms during the past fortnight and signed the Services Visitors' Book:—

- Antigua.** A.C.2 J. A. Burrowes.
- Bahamas.** P/O. Lester Brown, A.C.2 Edward A. Isaacs, A.C.2 W. Haldane Jordan, P/O John Maura, Sgt./Pilot G. W. S. Moseley.
- Barbados.** L.A.C. D. K. Foster, 2nd-Lieut. Brunton Johnston.
- Grenada.** A.C.2 J. S. Jones.
- Jamaica.** A.C.2 R. Evans, Staff-Sgt. W. H. Frost, Capt. T. C. Hallinan, Ord. Seaman N. K. Junor, Trooper P. F. Kerr Jarrett.
- St. Vincent.** A.C.2 Douglas Grant, L.A.C. J. L. Richards.
- Trinidad.** Pte. T. A. Burge, A.C.2 Y. de Meillac, Sub./Lieut. N. V. Lloyd, A.C.2 David Merry, A.C.2 R. Philipps, A.C.2 Neville Pereira, Gunner G. V. Roberts, A.C.2 John R. Skinner, A.C.2 N. de Vertenil.

MAY we send your friend a post free copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Commons Barbados Nursing Service

Dr. Morgan, on October 8th, asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, as in 1939, only one district nurse was still employed by the Government for home visiting in the whole island of Barbados, population 160,000; how many other visiting nurses for the sick poor were now employed; and what ameliorative changes in this regard had taken place since the visit of the Moyne Commission in 1939. Mr. G. Hall replied that the Secretary of State was making inquiries of the Governor.

Holberton Hospital, Antigua

Dr. Morgan, on October 22nd, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Colony Hospital in Antigua was still in the state it was in February, 1939, badly in need of repair, with rotten floors, leaking roofs, broken doors and poor sanitation; whether temporary repairs had yet been done; and when was it proposed to rebuild the hospital properly so that good medical work for the island inhabitants might be done. Mr. George Hall replied that, owing to the financial position of the Colony, it had only been possible in recent years to effect the minimum running repairs. The question of rebuilding the hospital, which was agreed to be necessary, had been considered by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in consultation with the Governor. Plans would be drawn up by a qualified hospital architect now in the West Indies. This architect would shortly be undertaking a survey of hospital buildings in the Eastern Caribbean Colonies and British Guiana, financed by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Jamaica Defence Regulations

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether a searching investigation would be made into the administration of the Defence Regulations in Jamaica since the war; what steps were being taken to rectify and amend the injustices committed; what guarantees were being insisted on for the impartial and just administration of the regulations in the future; and what steps were being taken in respect to those responsible for the administration which created so grave a condition in the Colony.

In a written reply, of October 14th, Mr. George Hall said: "No, Sir." The Secretary of State was quite unable to accept the suggestion that injustices had been committed in the administration of the Regulations. The third and fourth parts of the question did not, therefore, arise.

Mr. Creech Jones also asked whether the emergency regulations in Jamaica would be amended to the form adopted in Britain after Parliamentary discussion; whether Regulation 23 would be amended so as to bring it into line with 39B in this country; and whether all persons detained before or after May 16th would be given the opportunity of appeal.

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State



was unable to agree with the proposition that all Defence Regulations in Jamaica or in any other Colony should be amended to the form adopted in the United Kingdom; but, the Jamaican Defence Regulation corresponding to United Kingdom Regulation 18B had now been amended so as to conform exactly with the provisions of the United Kingdom. Whether Regulation 23 should be amended so as to bring it into line with Regulation

39B of the United Kingdom Regulations was a matter which should be left to the discretion of the Governor, who had not recommended any change. As regards the third part of the question, the amended regulations would allow any person detained between March 16th, 1941, and the date on which the new regulation came into force, to have his case reconsidered in accordance with the new procedure and under the provisions of the new regulations.

Housing in Trinidad

Mr. George Hall, who had been asked by Dr. Morgan on October 22nd how many houses had been built by the Trinidad Government up to February, 1939, and what progress had been made on any Government housing scheme during the last two years, replied that the Secretary of State was enquiring of the Governor and he would communicate with Dr. Morgan when a report had been received.

Detention of Miss Muriel Lester

Mr. G. Hall, in reply to a question put by Mr. Sorensen on October 22nd, said that Miss Lester was still detained in Trinidad pending the necessary arrangements being made for her to travel to the United Kingdom. She was detained under the Trinidad Defence Regulations and no question of preferring a charge against her arose. Miss Lester was entitled to make an objection to the Advisory Committee, but he was not aware whether she had done so. It would not be in the public interest to publish or make available in any other way the report of the Advisory Committee in this or any other case of a person detained under Defence Regulations. In reply to further questions, Mr. Hall said that the question of transferring Miss Lester from the detention camp to a hotel was being considered. Also, that if she wished to go to some other country she would be released on condition that she returned to the United Kingdom.

Jamaica: Labour Conditions in U.S. Bases

On October 15th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the trades unions of Jamaica had been refused their request for consultation as to labour conditions and wages in connection with work upon the United States bases; and as this attitude was contrary to the undertakings given, would he take steps to have the unions taken into consultation.

Mr. George Hall said that this question was brought to his notice when he was in Jamaica. He was informed that the Colonial Government offered in February to set up a consultative committee, on which the Jamaica

Trade Unions Council would be represented, to deal with such matters as labour conditions and wages in connexion with work on the bases. No reply had been received from the Council to that offer when he left the Colony.

Mr. Creech Jones then asked whether it was not a fact that negotiations between the trades unions and the United States authorities was not permitted. Would Mr. Hall note that the real trouble was that direct negotiations were banned, and that the trades unions wanted access to the authorities in order to discuss both wages and working conditions. Mr. Hall said that this matter was put to him when he met the trades unions in Jamaica but, as he had stated, the Government did offer the trades unions an advisory committee. He should say that no representative of America was appointed. He was hoping that that advisory committee would be set up, and that would be a step towards recognition.

Ship Bunkering at St. Lucia

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware of the coaling system in vogue in the Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, by which local women are employed like slaves to tramp and mount ships' gangways in scanty clothing with heavy basket loads of coal on their heads, urged on by male foremen, for the ships' bunkers; whether a system of mechanical loading has ever been proposed, if not, why not; and whether this undesirable coaling method will now be changed?

Mr. George Hall: "My Noble Friend is in communication with the Governor of the Windward Islands regarding the practicability of dispensing with the employment of women in bunkering in St. Lucia. As regards the second part of the Question, the volume of bunkering is not sufficient to justify the provision of mechanical loading. Moreover, the introduction of mechanical loading would probably be opposed strenuously by the workers themselves. It would be a very doubtful benefit to St. Lucia to introduce labour-saving machinery in advance of some measure, which is not at present in sight, for employing the labour so displaced."

Dr. Morgan: "In view of the absence of trade union organization, how do the Government know that the workers themselves will object to the change in the system?"

Sir Leonard Lyle: "Is it not more than likely that if my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies were to enter the dress-designing business in the West Indies, it would prove to be disastrous and would be hotly resented by the ladies in question?"

Mr. Stephen: "Would trade unionism be disastrous to the profits of the hon. Member for Bournemouth (Sir L. Lyle)?"

Dr. Edith Summerskill: "Does the hon. Gentleman approve of this system? We abolished this kind of thing in this country 100 years ago, and is it in accord with our democratic principle that it should continue in one of our Colonies?"

Mr. Hall: "Personally I do not approve of the system."

Viscountess Astor: "But you are a member of the Government."

Trinidad under Spanish Rule

A New Book by Sir Claud Hollis

RESEARCH into family histories has always been a favourite hobby of Sir Claud Hollis, and when he was Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1930 to 1936, he found it a relaxation after a hard day's work to pore over parish registers, wills, files of newspapers, judicial records and the like. He had a special incentive for doing so inasmuch as his wife was descended from three Trinidad families, those of de Basanta, Griffith, and de Orozco. It is sad that she should not have lived to see the production of his book embodying the result of his research which has just been published under the auspices apparently of the Trinidad Historical Society.*

Lady Hollis, to whose memory the work is dedicated, was the great-great-grand-daughter of Rebecca Griffith (daughter of Thomas Dapwell, of Barbados and Antigua) who sheltered Captain Vaughan and his men of H.M.S. Alarm after they had been attacked by privateersmen in Port-of-Spain on May 8th, 1796. This was followed by a British landing party marching towards Port-of-Spain with drums beating and colours flying, an episode which led to the declaration of war by Spain and the capture of Trinidad by Admiral Harvey and General Sir R. Abercromby after the Spanish Admiral Apocada had scuttled his ships in Chaguaramas Bay in the true Nazi manner.

Sir Claud does not claim to have undertaken any original research, but a bibliography shows that he has consulted an immense number of authorities, documents, etc., which amounts to much the same thing. After weighing the evidence they afford he has given to the Colony and to privileged readers—the edition is limited to 200 copies—a well-connected narrative of the early history of "Iere" (as the Indians called Trinidad), a name which he says—shattering one of our illusions—has been wrongly translated as the "Land of the Humming Bird," but is in reality a corruption of the Aruak word "Kairi," meaning island.

Sir Claud tells us much about the "Illustrious Board of the Cabildo"—the word signifies a Congress or Assembly—and the "Alcaldes" (Chief Magistrates), and "Regidores" (Aldermen) and others composing it, which played so prominent a part in the history of Trinidad and intrigues us by his account of the "Residencia," a curious feature of Spanish administration. It seems that Governors were required to submit themselves every five years, or at the end of their term of office, to an open inquiry at which anyone might appear and lodge a complaint. The Governor was required to answer the complaint and pending the final issue his salary was held in suspense. There is a good deal to be said for this system. Sir Claud would certainly have emerged from a "Residencia" with

* *A Brief History of Trinidad under the Spanish Crown.* By Sir Claud Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago, 1930-1936. Trinidad and Tobago, printed and published by A. L. Rhodes, M.B.E., Government Printer, price \$2.00. Obtainable from Dr. K. S. Wise, 115, Greenhill, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

flying colours, but some former West Indian Governors would not have done so.

It is deplorable that the "Libro Becerro," Trinidad's Domesday Book, and many other valuable records should have been destroyed when the Red House or Government Building was burnt during the "water riot" in 1903, and it stands to the credit of Sir Claud that he took steps to preserve what was left. Chief Justice Sir George Belcher called his attention to a number of brown paper parcels stored on open shelves in the Government Registry. They were found to contain historic documents of great interest and importance. By fumigation and poison 33 volumes, covering the period 1791 to 1813, out of 65 were saved, and were indexed by Dr. K. S. Wise, a leading authority on the history of Trinidad under Spanish rule. Into these Sir Claud has dipped with eminently satisfactory results, and his book can, without hesitation, be commended to all who are interested in West Indian history.

A. A.

Agriculture in St. Lucia

THE *Report of the Department of Agriculture* for 1940, by Mr. E. T. Ward, Agricultural Superintendent, shows that whilst the total rainfall was much below the average, severe damage to cultivations by flooding and landslides was caused by torrential rains on June 19th.

SUGAR

For sugar the season was fairly favourable. There was an increase of about 5.5 per cent. in the acreage of cane reaped. The four factories ground 71,585 tons of cane which yielded 8,026 tons of sugar. The comparable figures for 1939 are 67,801 tons of cane and 8,050 tons of sugar. The very dry weather tended to affect the juice content of the cane and the extraction ratio was 1 ton of sugar from 9.33 tons of cane as against 1 ton from 8.64 tons in 1939. While B.H. 10 (12) B. 2935 are likely to remain, for the present, the standard varieties for wet and dry areas respectively there is a noticeable tendency to give more attention to B. 3,013, B. 3,439 and B. 35,187. The production of fancy molasses amounted to 39,720 gallons, but on account of marketing difficulties only 19,121 gallons were exported.

COCO-NUTS

Good yields of coco-nuts were obtained in most areas and there was an increased export demand for whole nuts. Great difficulty was experienced in finding a remunerative market for copra. After a period of unforeseen delay the Coco-nut Growers' Association attempted to renew arrangements with a Trinidad factory for processing a portion of the copra into edible oil and lard substitute. The effort being unsuccessful several growers commenced, with primitive equipment, the preparation of edible coco-nut oil for local sale. The area under coco-nuts, roughly 5,000 acres, will be decreased, due to land being acquired for American Air Bases.

LIMES

The position of the lime industry is indicated by the fact that the total production in 1940, in terms of barrels of limes, was only 15,895 compared with 34,820

the previous year.

Mr. Ward says that to a large extent production has been dependent on small areas of seedling trees on peasant holdings. These trees are succumbing to root diseases and the effects of the citrus weevil in some seasons and consequently production has been falling for the last few years. The position is much the same with seedling trees on estates, although more effort is being made, in some cases, to husband them. Other adverse factors in 1940 were dry weather at the flowering period and wither-tip disease following abnormal rains early in August. There was a good demand for budded limes from estate owners who are carrying out an annual programme of rehabilitation, but the report of Mr. R. G. Fennah, the Citrus Pests Entomologist, appears to confirm a strong incompatibility between the lime scion and the sour orange stock.

BANANAS

Production was maintained at what Mr. Ward describes as a fairly satisfactory level compared with 1939, although very much lower than that of the peak years, 1937 and 1938. The disastrous effects of 1938 have, he says, left an indelible mark on the industry—clearly demonstrating the unwisdom of continuing to expand the cultivation of bananas in unsuitable areas.

MINOR PRODUCTS

From the summarized information on minor products the following items may be noted. The exports of fresh fruits, principally mangoes and avocados were maintained. Barbados is now the chief market, but it is probable that some fruits will find a ready sale locally as the American Defence Bases are developed.

The Department's campaign for increased corn production had a satisfactory result and all further importations were stopped until the local supplies had been exhausted. There was a useful expansion of the live-stock industry but it is realized that more attention must be given to the planting of perennial fodder grasses. There was considerable improvement in the production of foodstuffs resulting in decreased importations, but it is regarded as questionable whether this can be maintained as the American Air Bases will not only mean heavy increases in the importation of foods but will attract a large number of peasants who will find little time for agricultural work and thus fall back on imported foodstuffs themselves.

IN our issue of October 2nd, it was reported that a full list of the import restrictions in Barbados had been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 27th. The Board has now received information by cable that a similar list, with the exception of beer and whisky, is in force in the Leeward Islands.

MISS E. O. GRANT has resigned from her post as Secretary of the British Social Hygiene Council. At a complimentary lunch held on November 3rd, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, the President, presented her with a cheque for the amount subscribed by the members as a visible proof of their gratitude for 25 years of unflagging work on the Council's behalf. The West Indian representatives on the Council present were: Bailie Violet Robertson and Mr. W. G. Freeman.

Company Reports and Meetings

The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit, after providing for depreciation and directors' fees, transferring £15,000 to Taxation Account and £10,000 to general reserve, amounted to £47,160. After adding the sum brought forward of £16,737 (being £18,745, less the sum of £2,008 which has been placed to the credit of a fund for redemption of the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares), there is a balance of £63,897.

The dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each, paid on September 30th, 1940 and March 31st, 1941, absorbed £18,000, and out of the balance of £45,897 the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. per share on the 700,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, which will absorb £35,000, leaving £10,897 to be carried forward.

The 1941 crop reached a total of 51,268 tons of sugar, state the directors, against 32,347 tons in 1940.

The report is accompanied by a statement by the chairman, SIR LEONARD LYLE, who states that so far as could be seen the crop now growing and to be reaped in 1942 would provide roughly the same output as that of 1941.

"Arrangements between the Ministry of Food (Sugar Division) and the company," he continues, "worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The price to be paid by the Ministry for the 1942 output is to be the same as was paid in the present year. The existing plan of agreeing a price for our sugar one year in advance of production, and on the basis of current conditions, forces us into the position of absorbing practically all further increases in cost of labour and materials, and the increased cost of production thereby engendered finds no compensation in the price which is pinned down so far in advance. Whilst in existing circumstances, there is no doubt some merit in advance arrangements for the disposal of our crops, I do think that more recognition should be given to the difficulties and uncertainties which confront a Colonial sugar producer, more especially in these times. Before the war the price we received for our sugar was based on the 'free market' price—an unsatisfactory arrangement because it placed us in competition with dumped sugar, bearing no relation to cost. Although this is no longer the case, it is interesting to note that this 'free market' price has appreciated considerably within recent weeks. Indeed at the moment such price is higher than the parity on which our 1942 price is based. Naturally we, in common with other Colonial producers, are anxious to see the Mother Country assured of ample sugar supplies at reasonable prices, but at the same time it is only fair to expect in return some insulation against rising costs over which we have no control.

"Within the limit of our means, we have done much to improve the conditions of our employees. Since the formation of the company, some four years ago, we have striven to cultivate a better understanding amongst our employees, and to develop that understanding into a spirit of co-operation. Notable strides have been

made in the sphere of social and welfare work for the betterment of conditions, and I think we can claim that, during the short period of our control, we have, in spite of most disappointing financial returns, accomplished much in this direction. Just recently I came across a letter in the *Jamaica Daily Gleaner* in which the writer paid tribute to the efforts of the company towards co-operation with native social development schemes, and the following extract will perhaps be of as much interest to you as it has been an encouragement to the board:—

'The history of the West Indies Sugar Company in Jamaica has been characterized by its co-operation with native social development schemes as a consequence of which much charitable work has been undertaken, examples of which I am sure are not necessary to the people of Westmoreland.

'These accomplishments on the part of the company have done much to erase that line of demarcation between employee and employer, and the people of Westmoreland appreciate it very much, but in their characteristic quiet way. I do not hesitate in saying that the practical social work of this big concern in Westmoreland especially, is evident to anyone who visits around the compound at Frome and contrasts it with the adjoining districts or compares it with the former sugar areas.'

"There is undoubtedly a quickening of the pulse in Jamaica, arising in part through a growing social consciousness and the awakening of interest in possibilities for economic development. The development of Jamaica, socially, politically and economically, will be assisted by the spirit of co-operation between employer and employed to which I have already made reference. I can say, with confidence, that your company is playing its part in this development, and to do so is a point of policy to which the Board attaches great importance.

"I have dealt with what we have done in the matter of improving conditions, and I now come to what is expected of Government, more especially in the field of social and welfare development. In my opinion, the most urgent attention of Government should be directed to well-planned housing schemes, more especially in the rural areas of Jamaica. Estates proprietors obviously cannot be expected to provide housing accommodation for all workpeople who find employment on the estates. I am in favour of housing, as far as possible, those people who are in full daily employment, and who, of necessity, require to be housed in the immediate vicinity of their work. However, the vast majority of those workpeople, who depend for a livelihood upon the estates, do not fall within this category, and the transfer of those people from existing to better conditions is surely a duty which devolves upon Government. Such, indeed, was one of the points brought out clearly in the Report by the Colonial Office Labour Adviser, who examined so thoroughly the circumstances of labour conditions in the West Indies.

"The people of Jamaica, no less than those of other

West Indian Colonies, are shouldering the burden of increasing taxation in accordance with the policy recently outlined by Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies. One of the principal objects of stepping-up taxation is, of course, to restrict buying power, and the increased revenue thereby provided will perhaps, in the case of certain Colonies, provide surplus funds. In accordance with the traditional generosity of our West Indian Colonies, there will be a natural desire to hand over such surpluses for the prosecution of the war, to augment the very substantial gifts which have already been made. It is hoped, however, that, when and where circumstances and local resources permit, attention will be devoted to essential social and welfare work, and more particularly, improvement of the housing conditions of the large native population."

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

MR. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, Chairman, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR), at the annual meeting, held in London on October 29th, said that the trading profits had again been on a scale that, but for the incidence of taxation, would have permitted a handsome return on the capital provided by the shareholders for the venture for which the company existed.

That venture, consisting of the search for and production of oil, with all its hazards, had been more successful than many of its kind, and the production achieved went well beyond any hopes which were held out in the prospectus issued in 1937, when additional capital was raised to bring the earlier work of the company to fruition. It was fortunate that it had been so, not only for shareholders, but also from a broader standpoint, since ample oil supplies were vital to the war effort and their company was able to make a substantial contribution towards them.

Mr. Moore then proceeded to deal at length with the incidence of taxation. In existing circumstances, he said, the company was exhausting irreplaceable reserves of oil at a much higher rate than was the case in the pre-war years, upon which its standard profits for purposes of E.P.T. were based.

Out of current earnings it had to pay to the Government of Trinidad firstly a special war-time "cess," or levy, based on production, absorbing a substantial sum, and, secondly, local income-tax on the remaining profits at a rate raised as from January 1st, 1941, to 4s. 3d. in the £.

On the profits remaining after deducting Trinidad taxation there fell to be paid to the British Government, firstly, Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent., calculated by reference to the pre-war standard of profits, supplemented by allowances for increased capital and other reliefs. Lastly, when this liability had been ascertained, British income-tax at 10s. in the £ was assessed on the residue of profits, subject to what was known as Dominion income-tax relief.

The computation of the company's pre-war standard of profits and of the allowance for increased capital in itself bristled with questions of legal interpretation, some of which were the subject of a pending appeal.

After dealing with other items in the account, the chairman, in conclusion said: "To return to our domestic affairs, our principal expenditure on capital

account this year has been in respect of the acquisition of complete ocean loading facilities and additional bulk storage accommodation as referred to in the directors' report. We regard the resulting strengthening of our organization as something far more valuable than the mere capital cost in terms of money."

The Atlantic Charter

The Joint Declaration of August 14th, by the President of the United States of America and Mr. Winston Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, known as the Atlantic Charter, has been presented to Parliament and published as a White Paper (Cmd. 6321).

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

FOURTH, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

SIXTH, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

EIGHTH, they believe all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Import Restrictions—A Dream Realized in Antigua
Animal Industry in British Guiana



ANTIGUA

GIRLS' High School. Our honorary correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter of September 17th, stated that an interesting item of news that week was the payment of the final instalment of the debt of the Antigua Girls' High School. It had been a dream of the Misses Branch to establish the school in its own buildings situated in its own grounds, and for many years before the last war, every effort was made to raise money for the "Building Fund." From 1914-18 this dream was pigeon-holed, and the school efforts were concentrated on Red Cross and War Relief. After the war, the work of raising money for a new school was resumed with renewed energy. The loyalty of the "Old Girls" helped considerably. In 1925 the Misses Branch saw the first fulfilment of this dream. The "Mico" premises offered for sale by the Moravian Settlement were bought, a loan of £2,500 was raised at 5 per cent. interest, and the new school was begun. It was a great day for Miss Branch when in 1926 the school moved to its new buildings.

With the raising of the loan and the purchasing of property the government of the school underwent a change. Instead of being purely a private school, the responsibility was handed over to a Board of Trustees whose interest in the school has been unflinching. The new buildings were rented from the Board by Miss Branch, and she received a salary as headmistress. An arrangement was made in 1925 that the loan might be paid in instalments so as to reduce the annual interest. A twenty-year mortgage was given on the property, and great credit is due to the Misses Branch that this amount has been raised in sixteen years.

BRITISH GUIANA

Combined Control Board for Imports. In order to secure the closer control of imports of non-essential articles, it was recently decided, wrote our honorary correspondent on September 18th, that the existing Supplies Control and Price Control Committee must co-operate more closely. Accordingly, a Combined Control Board has been set up, of which the Hon. B. R. Wood is the chairman. This Board also deals with the bulk purchase of certain articles under arrangements concluded between Great Britain and the United States. For this and for general purposes the Board will be assisted, as may be found necessary, by advisory committees. The committee to deal with purchases of iron and steel has been set up under the chairmanship of the Hon. F. J. Scaford. Other committees will be established as the necessity arises.

Visit of Mr. G. H. Hall. During his recent visit to the Colony, Mr. G. Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, met the members of the Legislative Council and a number of other public bodies and the

trade unions. He was accompanied by Mr. E. J. Williams, his Parliamentary Private Secretary, and Mr. Frank Farmer, Private Secretary.

Improvement of Livestock in the Villages. The Department of Agriculture is taking steps for the improvement of the livestock in the villages. Obstacles in the way are largely financial, but it is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming. The Government Stock Farm, the Director of Agriculture said at a recent meeting in the Triumph-Beterverwagting district, must be extended to provide more breeding stock, and secure far wider study of animal husbandry and nutrition, e.g. feeding problems. At no time, he said, had the future for stock in this country seemed brighter—cattle for milk or beef, pigs and poultry, all offered opportunities which should be embraced during this period of favourable prices.

American Vice-Consul. Mr. Robert C. Bates has been appointed American Vice-Consul at Georgetown, and has arrived in the Colony and taken up his duties.

GRENADA

Cotton Export Regulation. Official notice has been given that, as from January 1st, 1942, and until further notice, exports of Marie Galante cotton will not be allowed to exceed 2,100 cwt. annually. No shipper will be granted licence to ship more than the quantity exported by him in 1940.

Income Tax Conference. A conference was held in September, in the Executive Council Chamber, St. George's, under the chairmanship of the Hon. R. A. Kelly, Colonial Treasurer of Grenada, to consider the unification of the income tax in the Windward Islands group. The delegates to the conference were: Hon. L. P. Spence, St. Vincent, Mr. J. D. Inglis, St. Lucia, Mr. J. Bully, Dominica and Mr. Iri Bain, Grenada.

Goods from United States. The following official announcement appears in the Press: "Import Licences for goods of United States origin will not be granted in future if there is any possibility of their being re-exported to places outside the British Empire. Goods shipped from the United States of America without an import licence, will not be allowed into the Colony and dollars will in no circumstances be released for payment of those goods."

JAMAICA

Mr. T. J. Cawley. News has been received with regret of the death of Mr. Thomas James Cawley, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica. Mr. Cawley was elected member for St. Catherine in 1925 and again in 1930. He will be missed by a large circle of friends throughout the Island.

Banana Industry. It was announced in Kingston on November 2nd, that the British Government had decided to buy the Jamaica Banana crop for another

year. The Imperial Government is anxious to maintain the island's banana industry until the world market reopens after the war.

Development and Welfare. Plans for the economic, social and other developments for Jamaica which have been prepared by Sir Frank Stockdale and his staff as a result of their investigations in the Colony have been passed on to the Government for consideration.

Mr. Eric Friss Smith, Labour Adviser, Kingston, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Kingston.

Local Government Reform. The following have been appointed members of a committee to consider and make recommendations for the Reform of Local Government and Administration:—Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.I.E., chairman, Dr. E. E. Penso, Mayor of Kingston, R. A. Burke, Esq., H. L. Arnett, Esq., W. T. McKay, Esq., T. R. Williams, Esq., The Honourable C. A. Reid, The Honourable H. E. Allan. Mr. L. C. Roberts, Principal Clerk in the Colonial Secretariat, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

ST. LUCIA

Weather and Crops. During the absence of Mr. E. T. Ward on duty leave in Trinidad, Mr. G. B. Gregory is acting both as Agricultural Superintendent and as our honorary correspondent. In notes, dated September 10th, he writes that with favourable rains during July and August, the young canes were making satisfactory growth, the lime factories were busy, and there was an increasing demand for copra to be used locally for the manufacture of edible oil and that, during the two months, 16,345 stems of bananas had been shipped.

Visitors. The Archbishop of Trinidad had left the Colony after a visit of some seven weeks; Captain H. V. M. Metivier, Senior Veterinary Officer, Trinidad, had paid his annual visit; and Mr. C. R. Stollmeyer, West Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada, had spent ten days on the island.

Boy Scouts from Grenada and St. Vincent had attended a Windward Island Camp in the Colony, competing with the St. Lucia Scouts for the flag presented by the Governor, Sir Henry Popham, the Chief Scout of the Windward Islands.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A New Lockheed Plane for the British West Indian Airways service arrived in the Colony on October 2nd in 8½ hours flying time from San Jose, Costa Rica. The plane, which can accommodate fourteen passengers comfortably, will alternate with the Lockheed "Lodestar," already in service, on the Trinidad-Tobago-Barbados run.

Ground Provisions Depot. During the last war a Ground Provisions Depot was opened in Port-of-Spain, under the Department of Agriculture, to assist in the grow more food campaign. Its utility to both producers and consumers having been proved, it was subsequently established by Ordinance on a permanent footing. The accounts for the year 1940 show that the Depot is in a sound financial position.

Round the Markets

November 11th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.
October 27th November 10th.

Canada	...	4.45	...	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	...	4.03	...	4.03	\$ " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	...	17.04	...	17.05	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
3½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 3d. per cent.)	82½ 82½
3½	War Loan	104½ 104½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/3 28/3
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	45/- 48/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/- 41/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d. 1/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/6 5/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	39 43
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	16/9 17/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/3 8/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	34½ 34½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	23½ 3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/3 8/3

PRODUCE.

Honey.—The controlled price of Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

Lime Products.—*Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are very scarce and quotations are obtainable only by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* There is nothing to report at present in either Concentrated or Raw.

Orange Oil.—Sweet continues firm at 27/6 per lb., c.i.f. No Bitter is offered.

Spices.—Business in *Pimento* to arrive is slow, with the value nominal at 130/- c.i.f. for prompt shipment. Spot is quoted nominally at 2/- per lb. ex store. The market for *Ginger* continues quiet but very firm, with Jamaica descriptions unchanged at 165/- to 220/- for the small mixed to bright No. 3, to medium bold bright No. 1. African is unchanged at 175/- ex wharf. West India *Mace* continues in scarce supply with spot quoted at 3/9 to 4/- for the usual mixed pale to red, according to quality. On c.i.f. terms, business has been done at 3/1 per lb. for prompt shipment. Dark to pale pickings continue to be quoted at 2/3 to 2/9 per lb., ex wharf. *Nutmegs* are quiet, and West India are unchanged at: defectives 1/2 to 1/4, sound unassorted 1/6, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/10, landed terms London. In shipment, the last business was done at: defectives 11d., sound unassorted 1/2, sound 80's 1/5 c.i.f., for prompt shipment.

MR. HENRY CLAY, Economic Adviser to the Governors of the Bank of England, has been granted temporary leave of absence from the Bank to take up the post of Economic Adviser to the Board of Trade. He will be concerned with all the problems, both commercial and industrial, falling to the Board of Trade.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Colonial Labour Committee

IN the summary, in our last issue, of the Colonial Office report presented to the International Labour Conference, we mentioned that it was hoped that the survey would give some idea of what might be fairly acclaimed as a remarkable period of progress in Colonial Labour history. During the Commons' debate on the Address the survey was referred to in appreciative terms. The only regret expressed was that it had not been published, so that it could be read throughout the land. One active critic was moved to ask "why do the Government hide their light under a bushel?"

Suggestions were made that the Government should take a further step and appoint a Labour Advisory Committee on which outside Colonial experts, trade unions and other bodies should be represented. The Under-Secretary of State when replying to the debate announced that it had already been decided to appoint forthwith such a Committee. At first it would be a small body as owing to war conditions there was a shortage of suitable people. In addition to officials the Committee would include representatives nominated by employer organizations interested in Colonial affairs and by the T.U.C. He definitely promised that the question of expanding the Committee would be considered when the time came.

West Indians in the R.A.F.

AS we recorded in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, the West Indians serving in the forces of the Crown now number nearly one thousand. So far they are scattered amongst a large number of units. They take a natural pride in their Colonies and wish to make better known the fact that the British West Indies are playing their part in the war-effort of the Empire. Disappointment has been widely expressed, both amongst the men themselves and in their Colonies, that no West Indian unit is now in being. It is not possible at this stage to say whether such a unit will be formed in view of the fact that the man-power position in this war is entirely different from that in the last, and that the need of maintaining production in the Colonies is of vital importance.

The West India Committee recently suggested to the Air Ministry that British West Indians should be posted to the Jamaica and Trinidad Air Squadrons which do not, at present, contain any West Indian

personnel, and has now been informed that this suggestion has been accepted in principle by the Air Council, and that it will be followed as far as the exigencies of the service permit. We feel sure that this decision will give pleasure to all West Indians serving in the Royal Air Force, and to the Colonies which are their homes.

Our Illustrations

Cubbing in Surrey

IN normal times cubbing, at the beginning of the hunting season, is always popular, partly on account of its informality and partly because in autumn the weather is usually pleasanter than it is later in the year. The war has put a stop to hunting in many parts of the country, but it is still kept up on a restricted scale in some places.

The photograph opposite page 282 shows the Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt returning after a day's cubbing. The Master, Colonel H. Robinson, has given up his horse as a result of the war and now hunts on foot.

Girls in the A.T.S.

In the upper photograph facing page 284, girls in the Auxiliary Territorial Service are seen receiving expert driving instruction with the aid of a model. A.T.S. girls are keen pupils and become efficient drivers of staff cars and ambulances under the Royal Army Service Corps.

West Indians in the Forces

In the lower photograph on the same page, are shown West Indians in the Forces waiting their turn to broadcast messages to their relatives and friends in the West Indies, on the occasion of a luncheon at Overseas House held on October 21st, of which an account appeared in the CIRCULAR of October 30th.

War Services Fund Appeal

As we go to press the West India Committee's War Services Fund has been augmented by a generous gift of £500 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee. The total of the Fund, given on p. 283 of this issue, has therefore now been raised to £974 9s. 11d.

From a Londoner's Notebook

IN the events of the past fortnight the dismissal of General Weygand (disguised as a voluntary retirement) from his governorship of the French North African provinces, takes a key position. The advance of winter, which must soon restrict mobility on the Russian front, re-opens the campaigning season in the Mediterranean. The severe losses recently inflicted by the Navy and the Royal Air Force on Axis convoys to Libya have shown how vital it may be to the enemy to secure alternative routes to Africa; and to this end the use of French colonial harbours and even of the French fleet, would be of inestimable value. Heavy pressure has, therefore, been brought to bear for many months upon Vichy to remove Weygand who, though anti-British, is not for that reason pro-Nazi, and has been labouring gallantly for the past year to maintain some sort of independence in his Colonial command.

* * *

This pressure, based ultimately upon the leverage of between one and two million French prisoners in Hitler's power, has now evidently become irresistible; and Weygand has gone. As a clue to the significance of his dismissal, immediately on his departure the German officers serving on the Armistice Commission in North Africa began to show themselves in public in uniform. But the repercussions are world-wide. The Axis leaders have no doubt calculated that, in the first place, their hand is strengthened in the Mediterranean. Therefore the British Navy must divert more of its Atlantic resources to that sea. Their place can only be supplied by the Americans, who in turn will be put under strain to maintain their power in the Pacific. This evidently is Japan's opportunity; and so it is certainly no coincidence that the dismissal of Weygand is timed to fall in with Tojo's declarations that his country is (for the twentieth time) "at the cross-roads," and Kurusu's mission to Washington to see what can be extracted by threats from the United States. (The answer, needless to say, is "nothing.")

* * *

The great British offensive in Libya strikes into the middle of these concerted intrigues, and there is good reason to think that it may throw them all out of gear. It is believed that the Nazis, though they knew it was in preparation, did not think that General Auchinleck could be ready to move till several weeks later, when their hold on the French colonies would have tightened and Japan might be more deeply committed to their side. Although the operations are on a small scale measured by the terrific standards of the Russian war, the stakes are very great. The strategic aim is not so much to capture any particular position, but to destroy the Axis forces, now predominantly German, in Libya; but in that is involved the final winding-up of the whole Italian Empire in Africa. If that is accomplished several new threats to the Axis will develop. The Fascist regime, already shaken by repeated defeats, will be faced with the menace of an invasion of Sicily, and may be unable to sustain itself against popular

discontent at home. It might, however, be more profitable to use the troops set free by the conquest of Libya to support the Anglo-Russian front in Iran and the Caucasus, or to threaten the recapture of Crete, in either case fortifying the resistance of the Turks to Axis aggression.

* * *

These are the vistas that would be opened up by the annihilation of the Axis forces in Libya; the coming weeks will show whether General Auchinleck can achieve the preliminary victory. The omens are favourable. For the first time in the war, thanks to assiduous preparation over a period of five months, a British army meets a German army with equal resources of mechanised divisions. The Royal Air Force has for the moment local superiority, though in this case the enemy might, by diverting power from its other fronts, particularly the Russian, throw in reinforcements fairly quickly. This is not true of his land forces, for Admiral Cunningham has unchallengeable command of the sea on the flank of the battle. The first phase of the fighting, in which especially our new light American tanks have shown themselves a match for considerably larger German tanks, has raised the highest hopes.

* * *

The King has opened a new Session of Parliament, and in the House of Lords, Lord Moyne has made an important review of the war effort of the Colonial Empire. So great has been the generosity of the Colonies, he said, that he had actually had to intervene to prevent some of the poorer communities from jeopardising their own financial future. His tribute lends topicality to an important platform speech by Lord Hailey, our greatest authority on the African Colonies, who suggested that a new philosophy of Empire would be required in the post-war world. Hitherto, the Mother Country has seen herself as a trustee for the Colonies. Now a trustee has done his duty, if he sees that the estate is honestly administered for his ward's benefit, and takes no profit for himself. We need to take up, says Lord Hailey, a warmer, less negative, attitude, in which we must accept the Colonies, not as wards enjoying restricted legal rights, but as junior partners in the prosperity of the Empire as a whole. If the resources of a Colony are restricted, it has the same claim to help from the general reservoir as a distressed area in England has for help from those districts which are for the time more prosperous. This principle was, of course, implicit in the recommendations of the Moyne Commission; Lord Hailey now wishes to base our whole colonial policy upon it. In practice, it means shifting the emphasis for the time being from political to economic progress, and can scarcely be worked without bringing about a more unified, and therefore more centralised, administration of the Colonial Empire. There are seeds of controversy here; but so great an authority as Lord Hailey is assured of a serious consideration for his proposals.

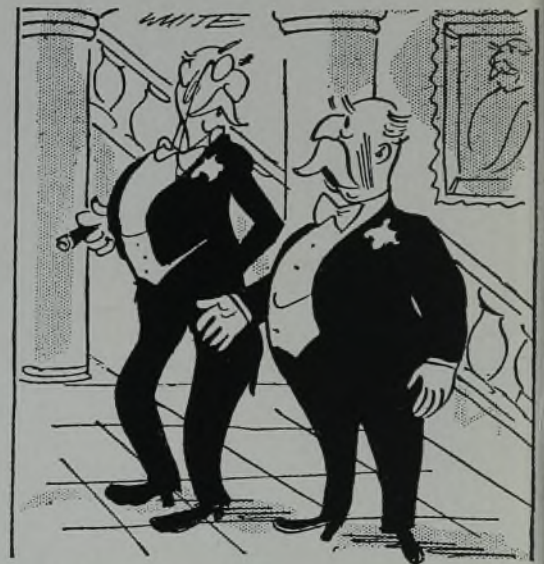


CUBBING IN SURREY—THE END OF THE DAY



"MINE, OF COURSE, IS A SEPARATE WAR..."

Evening Standard



"Do you prefer washing up after each meal, or shall we have a grand slam at the end of the day?"

Evening News



"WHO'S THIS?"

"IT'S A MR. SCHICKELGRUBER. HE SAYS HE HAS NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS. HE ONLY WANTS TO MAKE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH US."

Daily Express

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



The Man I Have Wanted to Draw for a Long Time.—By Moon.

Sunday Dispatch

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

FOUR Antigua boys, writes Miss Helen Goodwin, sailed in September for Trinidad, where they will train for commissions in the Trinidad Battalion. They are J. Goodwin, G. Grant, E. Tibbits and J. Mahon. The last-mentioned is a Barbadian, who was transferred to the Antigua branch of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

BAHAMAS

£500 for Aircraft. The Colonial Office reports that the Bahamas War Committee has subscribed a further £500 for the purchase of aircraft.

BARBADOS

Allocation of £1,500 Gift. In our last issue we mentioned that the Win the War Fund had sent £1,500 to the British Government. We have since learnt from the Colonial Office that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor gratefully acknowledging this further generous contribution and stating that he had allocated £1,000 to the Anti-Aircraft Command to provide comforts for personnel at two anti-aircraft sites and £500 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Two Mobile Canteens, appropriately named "Demerara" and "Berbice," provided by the Y.M.C.A. Women's Auxiliary of British Guiana, are serving in the Dover District. It is described as "the most interesting area in the country" by the drivers operating the canteens.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The "Win the War Fund," on October 6th, had reached a total of \$31,265.

DOMINICA

Aid to Russia. The Red Cross Committee of Dominica has contributed £60 to the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

JAMAICA

Mathematics for Recruits. Because some of the men recruited in Jamaica for R.A.F. air-crews have shown a weakness in mathematics, the Colony's R.A.F. Recruiting Committee has arranged for selected recruits to receive special coaching in this subject.

A.R.P. for Jamaica. Captain J. D. Lucie-Smith Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, has been appointed chairman of a committee set up by the Governor to consider the question of Air Raid Precautions for the Colony. Its first meeting was held on October 10th.

Scrap Iron. Mr. Harold Fox, general manager of the Jamaica Government Railway, has been appointed the competent authority for the requisitioning and collection of scrap iron for the war effort. It is understood that, at present, shipments of iron collected will be sent to Canada.

MONTSERRAT

£500 for Scrap Iron. The sum of £500, realised

by the sale in Canada of scrap iron collected in the Island, has been devoted to general war services.

ST. KITTS

The War Effort. A statement by Mrs. Ethel Malone, Hon. Treasurer of the War Relief Committee, shows that up to September 30th last, £11,175 13s. 2d. had been collected in St. Kitts for war purposes, making, with £10,000 contributed from Government Funds, a total of £21,175 13s. 2d.

The amounts (to the nearest pound) from private sources included in the above total are as follow:— War Relief Committee, £2,224; Monthly War Effort Fund, £1,446; Tobacco Fund, £47; Bullet Fund, £101; Ambulance Fund, £1,200; Air Raid Distress Fund, £1,260; Sale of Scrap Iron, £1,988; gifts from planters and others, £2,910.

The published statement also contains a detailed list of the articles made by the St. Kitts Sewing Society and forwarded to England for the use of the sick and wounded. This Society is under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Delisle aided by Mrs. Cyril Connell as treasurer.

Girl Guides. The proceeds of a Girl Guides' War Rally, organised by the Association, increased the Colony's war funds by about £100.

The War Services Fund

A FURTHER £174 7s. has been received by the War Services Fund of the West India Committee in response to the appeal made in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd, bringing the contributions so far received to £474 9s. 11d.

A list of the donors, whose gifts have been acknowledged individually with the grateful thanks of the Committee, appears below, an asterisk denoting those who have previously contributed to the fund.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the West India Committee (War Services) and addressed to the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Schweppes, Ltd. ...	2	2	0
Vernon Barclay, Ltd. ...	2	2	0
Lewis & Peat, Ltd. ...	2	2	0
N. E. Neter & Co., Ltd. ...	2	2	0
Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd. ...	2	2	0
Miss R. P. Denton ...	1	1	0
William Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd. ...	3	3	0
Woodhouse, Carey & Browne ...	2	2	0
D. & J. McCallum, Ltd. ...	5	5	0
Henckell du Buisson & Co.* ...	25	0	0
G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd. ...	5	5	0
C. C. Stollmeyer, Esq., Trinidad ...	50	0	0
Demerara Co., Ltd.* ...	25	0	0
Bermuda War Veterans' Association ...	10	10	0
Wilson, Smithett & Cope, Ltd. ...	5	5	0
The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd. ...	2	2	0
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.* ...	25	0	0
Charles H. Thorley, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Messrs. Paines & Reid ...	2	2	0

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the nineteenth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALEXANDER, EUSTACE	Grenada	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BALL, K. J.	Trinidad	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	Sub-Lieutenant
BRYSON, T. A. P. HAY	Antigua	Gordon Highlanders	Private
BURGE, T. A.	Trinidad	Canadian Scottish Regiment	Private
DE FREITAS, A. V.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DE VERTEUIL, D. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EDGHILL, W. H. A.	Barbados	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Corporal
FROST, W. H.	Jamaica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Staff Sergeant
GREATHEAD, R. J.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GUILFOYLE, M. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HALL, R. F.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HEATH, W. F. S. ...	Montserrat	Royal Corps of Signals	Driver
HUBAH, C. G.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HUGHES, H.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
*HUNTER, ROBIN C. A.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Air Force	Pilot Officer
ISAACS, E. A.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JARDINE, B. C.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JORDAN, W. H.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KELSHALL, A. S.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
KERR-JARRETT, P. F.	Jamaica	Duke of Yorks Royal Canadian Hussars	Trooper
LANDSWORTH, L. F. J.	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LINDO, H. LESTER	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Air Force	Pilot Officer
LLOYD, M. V.	Trinidad	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	Sub-Lieutenant
LOTHIAN, L.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant Pilot
MARTIN, S. E. C.	Montserrat	Royal Artillery	Cadet
MCINTYRE, J. S.	Grenada	Royal Artillery	Gunner
MCLEAN, C. A.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MELHADO, L.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
MERRY, D.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
NASCIMENTO, H. F.	British Guiana	Royal Canadian Artillery	Sergeant
PERINCHIEF, W. R.	Bermuda	Royal Artillery	Driver
PHILLIPS, R. G.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RITCHIE, J. L.	Trinidad	Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieut.-Colonel
ROBINSON, A. M.	Jamaica	Lancers	2nd Lieutenant
SAUNDERS, V. H. H.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SHEPHERD, Miss H. M.	Barbados	Auxiliary Territorial Service	Sergeant
SINCLAIR, A. P.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
SKINNER, J. R.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
STINSON, H. V.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SULLIVAN, M.	Jamaica	Queens Royal Regiment	Private
WHITE, K. E.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
YOUNG, I. H.	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

*Prisoner of War.

The British Beet Industry

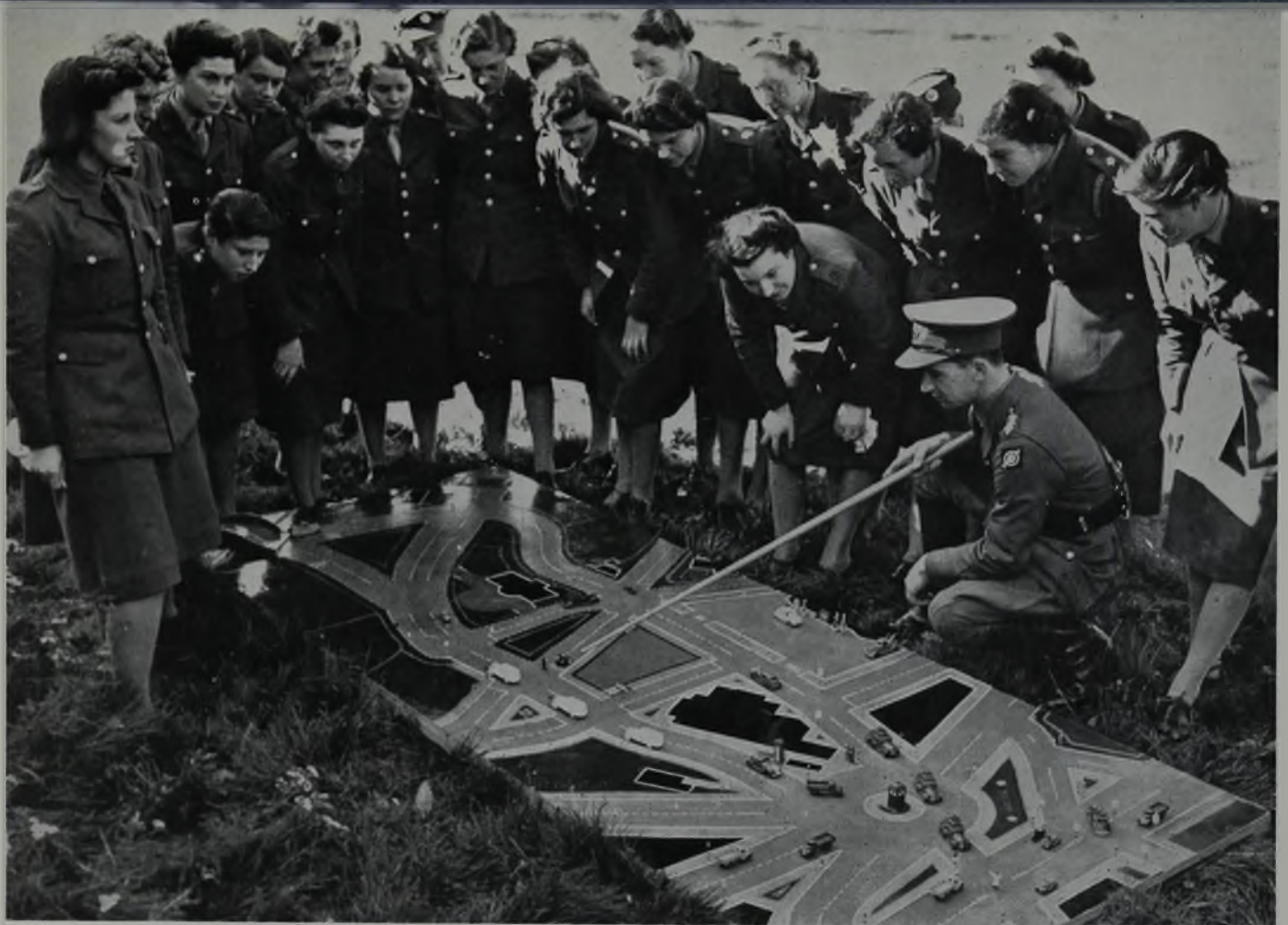
At the fifth ordinary general meeting of the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd., held on November 18th, the chairman, Sir Francis Humphreys, said that he had referred last year to the decision of the Government to substitute, during the period of the war, a deficiency payment based on actual performance for a rate of assistance based on a forecast.

Sir Francis continued: "The 'reasonable rate' of interest on the corporation's issued capital, which has to be determined each year by the Treasury, has been fixed at 3½ per cent., and allowance is also made for depreciation, staff pension fund, and interest on the corporation's reserves employed in the business. Furthermore, the Government has agreed to continue the arrangement in regard to an incentive to efficiency

by which the Exchequer and the corporation will share the economies effected by the corporation on the scale laid down in the White Paper (Cmd. 5139).

"The principle of sharing profits resulting from improved standards of efficiency has always been considered as highly beneficial, not only to the corporation but to the Exchequer, and the offer of a material inducement to achieving economies in working costs is a basic element in the Sugar Act of 1936.

"The total sum received by the corporation in Exchequer assistance in the year 1940-41 was £2,116,063, which compares with £2,655,000 received last year. The call on the Exchequer has thus been reduced by approximately £500,000 in spite of the fact that the total sum paid to the farmers for beets has increased from £8,500,000 to £10,410,948. The amount of excise duty which accrued to the Exchequer was £7,625,000, compared with £7,710,000 last year."



A.T.S. GIRLS RECEIVING EXPERT DRIVING INSTRUCTION

[See page 28]



THESE MEN ARE THE SOLDIERS WHO ARE TO BE SENT HOME

The West India Committee

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H. A. WALKER.
R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.

Secretary :

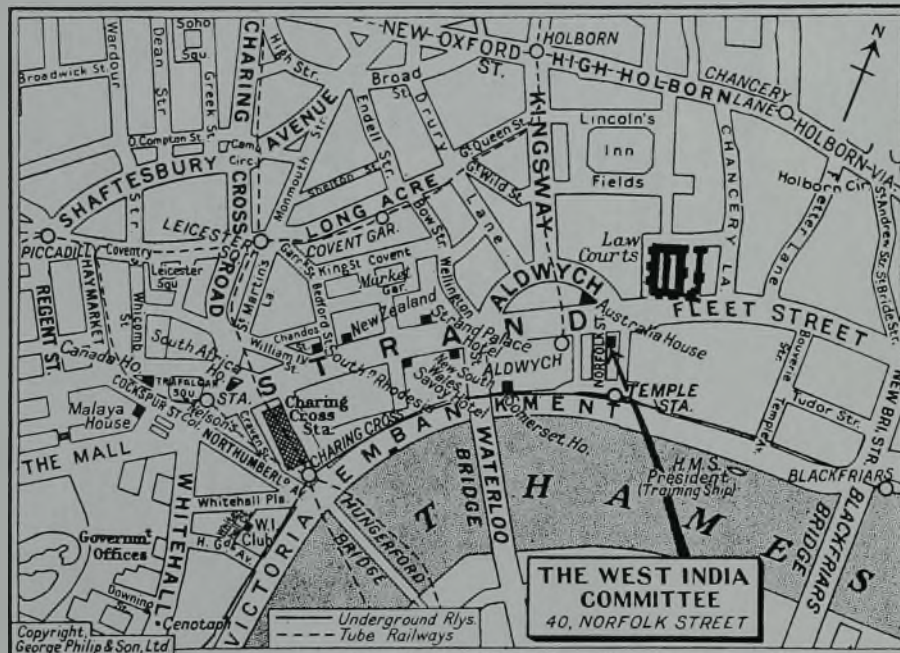
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Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary :

THOMAS SOUNESS.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, which was established about 1750, and Incorporated by Royal Charter of King Edward VII in 1904, is an association of British Subjects and Firms interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Its main object is to promote the interests of such industries and trade and thus to increase the general welfare of those Colonies.



Members of the West India Committee have, at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, a large room, where they may conduct their correspondence, meet friends and read the West Indian newspapers, official gazettes, and London market reports.

In addition, there is a well stocked library of books relating to the West Indies, which to quote Dr. Lowell Ragatz of Washington University is "without question the finest in the world for any one interested in the Antilles."

Welfare of British Guiana

Bold Policy of Rural Reconstruction Necessary

IMPORTANT proposals for the future welfare of the people of British Guiana are made in a *Despatch from the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies to H.E. the Governor forwarding Notes on Agricultural Developments in British Guiana by the Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies*, published as *Legislative Council No. 7, 1941*.

The Inspector General, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, prefaces his Notes with the following description of existing conditions in the Colony:—

Great Physical Difficulties

Unlike many of the West Indian Islands, where the problems of agricultural development can be approached by way of the individual producer and often without any preliminary extensive capital expenditure, the physical difficulties of British Guiana are of such magnitude that the highest practicable degree of centralization is necessary for a progressive solution of the economic and social problems. The cost of sea-defences, irrigation and drainage works also throws such a heavy overhead charge on the agricultural land that the highest standard of farming efficiency must be the aim for the whole empoldered areas. It is sufficient to say that the British Guiana sugar industry is the most efficient and skilfully managed plantation enterprise with which I have come into contact and it is obvious that the small-scale agriculturist cannot hope to reach such a high standard of land utilization unless he is willing to subject his individual farming operations to a comprehensive plan so organized as to give the benefits of large-scale agriculture. In my opinion centralized control and regulation of small-scale agriculture is necessary to justify the heavy capital expenditure incurred with irrigation and drainage. The provision and control of water must be regarded as a pre-requisite to agricultural development of the coastal lands of British Guiana.

Sugar Industry's Heavy Burden

The sugar industry forms the basis of the Colony's economic structure and the centre of the social life of the agricultural community. But there is a limit to what it can bear. At the moment the cost of producing sugar in British Guiana is probably higher than in any other producing country, with the possible exception of Australia. The interest on capital invested in the industry is now almost negligible and certainly far below that of many other West Indian Colonies. At the same time, despite the comparatively high daily rates of wages, the labourer finds the greatest difficulty in balancing the family budget throughout the year, so that demands for higher wages are persistent.

The problem is aggravated by the rapid increase in population. It is not one which will be resolved across the wage table. A solution must be found which will relieve the sugar industry of the "duty" (as it is popularly regarded) of finding work for all living on, or in the vicinity of, the estates at wages which may be

soon without the capacity of the industry to pay, and which will apportion more evenly over the empoldered areas the overhead charges of sea-defences and the control and use of water.

From the general point of view, it is unwise for an agricultural industry to rely on one export product; in the long run variety may be as important as volume. Also it is important to reduce the Colony's bill for imported foods and to provide especially more home-grown protein food-stuffs.

Rice Improvements Necessary

Rice now forms an important part of the Colony's economy, but it will be impossible to build up an assured export market so long as the crop is subject to such failures as have occurred recently owing to drought and inadequate irrigation water. Furthermore, apart from the lack of irrigation water in some areas, rice production is not efficiently carried out, owing to such factors as (i) agricultural indebtedness; (ii) insecurity of land-tenure; (iii) neglect of internal drainage and irrigation channels; (iv) lack of organization and of co-operation between small-scale growers; and (v) absence of central mills. Unfortunately, the labour requirements of the rice crop are seasonal and the harvest coincides with cane harvesting, so that, while the crop adds to the family income, it does not do so at the time when cash is most needed. From the nutritional point of view, rice does not provide the desired protein.

Rehousing on Front Lands

There are appreciable acreages of empoldered land between the sea-defence wall and the rice lands which are at present used wastefully for stock grazing; the area is woefully overstocked by cattle and sheep, which are mostly nothing but scrub stuff yielding very little either in cash or food to their owners. These lands, which grew cane at one time, are saline and are subject to deep floods during the rains; they suffer very severely from drought. Drainage is required both to correct salinity and remove flood waters. Health considerations are leading to the resiting of houses on these front lands, the reason being that there is less malaria where the houses are not close to irrigated rice fields, and are not surrounded by high-standing canes. Intensive development of such front lands, except under rice or sugar should assist the Health Authorities to achieve their objective for rehousing.

Areas of savannah grazing lie aback of some of the estates. On the Abary, large scale ranching is practised, using grade cattle; elsewhere much of the savannah land is badly overstocked.

In the interior ranching is carried out at the Rupununi under extremely adverse conditions. The soils of the grazing savannahs are deficient in minerals, while transport from the Rupununi is an ordeal both for stock and drivers.

In every instance, whether estate owner or peasant,

ranching or stall feeding, beef or dairying, the cattle appear to lack stamina, and the introduction of Zebu blood is most to be desired. Long woolled sheep are common, although mutton and not wool is required. Neither sheep nor goats give a sufficiently high return for the empoldered lands.

Fortunately, there are no serious stock diseases. The present ills could be largely overcome by improved feeding and management.

Essentials for Development

Turning to the question of future development Mr. Wakefield says that whatever the products of the land, high and consistent output from year to year is essential, and this will only be assured by more irrigation, water and adequate drainage. The additional capital and recurrent expenditure could only be justified by the most intensive form of farming system and strict control by a central authority over the whole use and disposal of water, even amounting to regulation of cropping. Also, no agricultural or social advance can take place without (i) security of tenure for the small agriculturist, and statutory compensation for improvements to outgoing tenants; (ii) provision of short term or long term finance; and (iii) organization of processing and marketing for both export crops and products for local consumption.

The first essential of any additional farming activity in British Guiana is that it should offset the seasonal labour requirements of the sugar and rice industries. As he says, however: "I know of no cash crop that would call for labour in the off-season for sugar and rice; in fact I can think of no additional export crop generally suited to coastal conditions."

Develop Animal Husbandry

Fortunately, British Guiana has one great asset in its coastal belt which is almost entirely undeveloped. It is a grass country and provided grass is regarded as a crop and animals as cash and food-producing units and not as family possessions requiring little or no attention, Mr. Wakefield says he has no doubt that an intensive system of animal husbandry could be developed which would fit in with the labour requirements of the sugar and rice industries, and would be capable of giving high weekly returns of cash, and food for consumption in the home. At the same time if the peasants' farming system were built round a homestead and a cow he would enjoy a large measure of pride of possession and independence, a matter of especial psychological importance when his other farming activities, rice growing and work on sugar estates, have to be regulated to the interests of the whole community.

Mr. Wakefield makes detailed proposals for the development of an animal husbandry, of land settlement, marketing depots and other matters.

Future Policy

Sir Frank Stockdale in his despatch to the Governor, then Sir Wilfrid Jackson, expresses his general agreement with the Inspector General's proposals, and expresses his readiness to support applications for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, where needed, to carry them into effect. He concludes with these words: "I am personally satisfied that a bold policy of rural reconstruction will have to be undertaken if the future welfare

of the people of British Guiana is to be safeguarded. This is likely to be costly but without attention to the economic problems with which the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony are faced little of permanent value is likely to be achieved in the field of social improvements. You have informed me that this view is also held by you and I am pleased to be able, after a study of the present day circumstances in the Colony and of its peoples, to support the policy which you have indicated as being desirable as far as British Guiana is concerned."

West Indian Press Delegation

The visit to this country of delegates representing British West Indian newspapers, of whom photographs, taken at the rooms of the West India Committee on October 29th appeared in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, has now come to an end. The delegates were guests of the British Council, who wished to afford them an opportunity of seeing for themselves something of Britain in war time. The delegation came to Great Britain via Canada where, during an enforced delay of three weeks, they saw representative aspects of the Dominion's war effort. In Great Britain they were presented to the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street, and they were received by Lord Moyne at the Colonial Office. Their programme included visits to the Ministry of Information, the B.B.C., the Guildhall (on the occasion of the installation of the new Lord Mayor, whose visitors' book they were the first to sign), Overseas House (as the guests of the Overseas League and of the League of Coloured People), and to Aggrey House. The delegates were entertained by Reuters, by the Empire Press Union at *The Times* office, by the *News Chronicle*, and by the directors of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas). Many aspects of Britain's war effort were seen on visits to the Jamaica Bomber Squadron, to a Royal Air Force fighter station, to mechanised units of the Army, and to anti-aircraft batteries. The party also visited a tank factory in the Midlands, and saw the damage resulting from bombing in that part of the country.

Jamaica's New Colonial Secretary

The Colonial Office announced on November 24th that Major W. H. Flinn, C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Barbados, had been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in succession to Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham, C.M.G., whose appointment as Chief Secretary, Nigeria, was announced recently.

Major William Henry Flinn was born in 1895 and was on military service from 1914-19. He was appointed an Assistant District Officer in Nigeria in 1919, and in 1921 became an Assistant Secretary in Cyprus. In addition he was A.D.C. and Private Secretary from 1921-26 and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in 1923. Major Flinn was Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London from 1927 until 1935 when he was appointed Treasurer of Cyprus. He acted as Chief Assistant Secretary on several occasions, and as Colonial Secretary in 1926 and 1927.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN poor man owe debt, even darg and puss know."

* * *

MR. HUNTLEY DA COSTA, of Jamaica, the popular sportsman, is now an instructor in the R.A.F. He had previously taken part in raids over occupied France and Germany.

* * *

A FORMER Attorney General of Trinidad, Mr. F. Gordon Smith, who has been Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, since 1935, has been appointed Chief Justice of Palestine.

* * *

MAJOR T. L. BOWRING, R.E., who was appointed Director of Public Works, British Honduras, with effect from July 22nd, arrived in the Colony and assumed duties on October 1st.

* * *

DR. P. A. T. SNEATH, formerly Government Medical Officer of Health in British Guiana, is now serving, with the rank of Major, as Assistant Director of Medical Services with the Canadian Army's Medical Corps in England.

* * *

DR. C. N. GRIFFIN, Medical Officer of District No. 2, St. Kitts, has been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship in Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He left for the United States on September 23rd.

* * *

East African sugar production has been, and continues to be, state the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board in their report for 1940, of particular importance in supplying the requirements of the Imperial Forces, including the Royal Navy, operating in the African and Middle East theatres of war as well as in providing for East African domestic consumption.

* * *

SERGEANT W. G. A. LANNAMAN, of Jamaica, and his French-born wife, who visited the West India Committee Rooms recently, have had more than their share of adventure since September, 1939. They were then living in Paris, and on the outbreak of war Mr. Lannaman, who was working in that city as a chartered accountant, joined the British Army.

* * *

FOLLOWING the collapse of France, Sergeant Lannaman returned to England, but Mrs. Lannaman remained in Paris until February of this year when, with considerable ingenuity, she made her way to Portugal. She left that country at the beginning of May and arrived in England after an exciting month at sea.

* * *

AN Ordinance, No. 7 of 1941, has been passed in St. Lucia to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of employ-

ment. Agricultural workers come within the scope of the Ordinance. St. Lucia has in this respect followed the Leeward Islands and St. Vincent to which reference was made in the Colonial Office Labour Survey; see page 268 of the last issue of the CIRCULAR.

* * *

THE Acting Governor of the Leeward Islands recorded, in the *Gazette*, with deep regret, the death of Major the Hon. J. T. Dew, M.B.E., on October 7th at Mount Joshua, Antigua. Major Dew served for a number of years on the Federal Executive and Legislative Councils and on the Antigua Executive and Legislative Councils. In 1917 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Antigua Defence Force.

* * *

DR. ARNOLD BRANCH, son of the late Archdeacon Branch, of Antigua, has been appointed director of an American bureau of hospital laboratories. Dr. Branch, who served as a lieutenant in the R.C.M.V.R. during the last war, has since gained wide experience as a teacher and research worker in medical science in Canada, the United States and England, at the universities of McGill, Harvard and Cambridge.

* * *

THE prices realised for some articles of food at the Red Cross auction sales in London might be represented as proving that the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Thus at a recent sale a typical prisoner's of war food parcel, original cost 9s. 11½d., realised £215, and six bananas, grown at Cobham, in Kent, £9, equivalent to about £160 for a nine-hand bunch. Generosity and not hunger is the cause of these prices, which represent the totals resulting from repeated sales and re-offers.

New Governor of Windward Islands

The Colonial Office announced on November 19th, that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Arthur Francis Grimble, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Seychelles, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Henry Bradshaw Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., who will retire next May.

Sir Arthur Grimble was born in 1888 and entered the Colonial Service in 1914 as a Cadet in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, where he served in various capacities until 1933, when he was appointed Administrator of St. Vincent. In 1936 he was appointed to his present office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Seychelles.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Lords

The Generosity of the Colonies

During the debate on the Address, on November 11, both Lord Moyne and Field Marshal Lord Birdwood paid tributes to the valuable assistance rendered by the people of the Colonial Empire in the war effort. Some extracts from their speeches appear on page 291 of this issue of the CIRCULAR.



In the House of Commons

Jamaica Wage Ordinances

Mr. George Hall, in a written reply, of November 19th, to Mr. David Adams, who had asked when it was expected that wage ordinances would be established in Jamaica and the cause of the delay in doing so, said that the question whether or when orders fixing minimum rates of wages should be made under the Jamaica Minimum Wage Law, 1938, was a matter for the decision of the Governor in Privy Council. So far as he was aware, it was not at present proposed to make any such order.

Economic Amalgamation in the West Indies

In a question addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Creech Jones asked whether his attention had been drawn to a special commission in Latin America which had proposed to the President of the United States the economic amalgamation of certain British Colonies, and also recommended a customs union between the islands, the United States of America and Britain; and whether he had any statement to make thereon. Mr. George Hall's written reply of November 19th was that he had no knowledge of the commission to which Mr. Jones referred, but that if he would let him have particulars they would be brought to the notice of the Ministers concerned.

West Indian Sugar Industry

On November 19th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the sugar interests in the various West Indian islands had now been united in the British West Indies Sugar Association; whether, as Jamaica was the only Colony with a cost-of-living wage agreement, it was intended that labour conditions throughout the islands would be made uniform by bringing lower standards up to the highest wage; and what results the recent conference had had upon the British Government's Sugar Purchase Scheme.

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State understood that it was proposed to establish a West Indies Sugar Association with headquarters at Trinidad for the purpose of consultation on matters of mutual concern, such as research and scientific work and the various other aspects of the development of the sugar industry in the West Indian area. The maintenance and improvement of the standard of living of the labouring population was under the constant review of the Governments concerned and of their Labour Departments, as well as of the trade unions, but circumstances varied so widely in the various Colonies that complete uniformity of labour conditions was difficult to attain. The answer to the last part of the question

was that the formation of an association would not affect the sugar purchases of His Majesty's Government in any way.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Adams, as to whether in view of the fact that the absence of a cost-of-living agreement in many of the West Indian islands was the cause of very depressed wages, the Government intended to institute a cost-of-living wage in all the Colonies. Mr. Hall said that it was not for the Government to deal with the matter in the first instance. It should come from the people on the spot.

Colour Discrimination in Bermuda

Mr. Riley asked whether the Under-Secretary of State was aware that when the West Indian journalists who visited the United Kingdom on the invitation of the British Council arrived in Bermuda the coloured members were refused accommodation in the hotel in which the white journalists were accommodated; and what action he had taken, or intended to take, regarding such discriminations in the treatment of British subjects. Mr. George Hall replied, on November 19th, that the Secretary of State had learned with the greatest regret of this instance of colour discrimination, and was communicating with the Governor of Bermuda on the matter. It was the present policy of His Majesty's Government to do all in their power to secure equal treatment, irrespective of colour, for all British subjects of the Colonial Empire.

Detainees in the West Indies

Mr. George Hall, on November 19th, stated in reply to Mr. Riley, that on the information available in the Colonial Office, and excluding enemy aliens and aliens removed from ships, the number of persons who had been detained in the West Indian Colonies under local Defence Regulations equivalent to United Kingdom Regulation 18B since the outbreak of war is 94, of whom 34 were still detained. Of these, 10 were aliens, 16 were British subjects of enemy origin, and 8 were British subjects. All persons detained under these Regulations were at liberty to make an objection to an Advisory Committee constituted in accordance with the Regulations.

Jamaica Cement Factory

Mr. David Adams, on November 19th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, as the Government was the largest user of cement in Jamaica, and British and Canadian supplies were now difficult to obtain, it was intended to erect and manage a cement factory in the island, thereby meeting urgent demands and contributing towards a reduction of unemployment.

Mr. George Hall replied that, for the reasons given to Mr. Adams on August 7th,* it had not been found possible to proceed with the proposal for the erection of a cement factory, but this decision was subject to review from time to time in the light of changes in the supply situation.

* See CIRCULAR of August 21st, page 201. Ed. W.I.C.C.

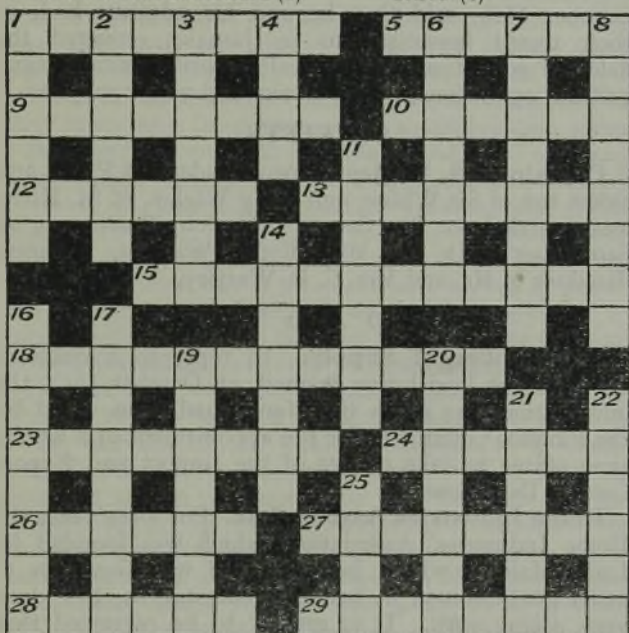
Our Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Where a king got "one in the eye" (8)
- 5 Hastened after fifty-one (6)
- 9 Hangers behind (8)
- 10 Infected (6)
- 12 Use (6)
- 13 Wool-gatherers (8)
- 15 The town-crier's big-business competitor (12)
- 18 Is this gun a danger to 22 down (12)
- 23 Political choosing (8)
- 24 The name in which George III gloried (6)
- 26 Eye-law (anagram) (6)
- 27 Not a tax on crochet (8)
- 28 Hitches make these (6)
- 29 Modern gifts (8)
- 3 Does the malefactor swindle the sick? (7)
- 4 A living war-lord (4)
- 6 Skating trousers? (two words) (3, 4)
- 7 Pitiful (8)
- 8 Not the batsman's favourite breakfast (two words) (5, 3)
- 11 For salad or coffee (7)
- 14 A request to an Irishman to give trouble (7)
- 16 "Sleep that knits up the . . . sleeve of care." (*Macbeth*) (8)
- 17 Might describe 15 across or 22 down (8)
- 19 Mathematical adviser on policy (7)
- 20 Burrows or seeks (7)
- 21 Tiring music (6)
- 22 Pope Gregory's idea of angles (6)
- 25 Proverbial reward of the brave (4)

DOWN

- 1 The most notorious living 3 down (6)
- 2 Puts the foot down hard (6)



The solution of the Crossword Puzzle published in the CIRCULAR of October 16th appears below:—

Across: 1, Centre half; 9, Tosh; 10, Open-handed; 11, Dearer; 12, Moral; 13, Chancy; 16, Estops; 18, Champagne bottle; 19, Amende; 21, Spades; 23, Dream; 24, Darned; 26, Interposes; 27, East; 28, Dark horses.

Down: 2, Espy; 3, Tendon; 4, Ex-army; 5, Anderson shelter; 6, Fiddle; 7, Fourfooted; 8, Choristers; 13, Cock and hen; 14, Amateurish; 15, Cupid; 17, Sloop; 20, Eddied; 21, Smirch; 22, Ardour; 25, Mede.

Jamaica Orange Oil

By the Citrus (Orange Oil) Control Order, 1941, of Jamaica, "no person shall make, manufacture, produce, purchase, sell or cause to be made, manufactured, produced, purchased or sold any oil made, manufactured or produced from bitter, bitter-sweet or sour oranges." The Order, which is signed by Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Competent Authority, is dated September 9th.

West Indian Service Visitors

The following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms during the past fortnight and signed the Services Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. P/O D. L. Brown, Sgt. Pilot P. E. Farrington, A.C.2 W. H. Jordan, A.S.O. R. A. Kelly, Sgt. Pilot J. Maillis, Sgt. Pilot G. W. S. Moseley.

Barbados. L/Cpl. J. Byer, A.C.2 G. A. Mahon, Private G. Pitcher.

Bermuda. J./Bmdr. F. A. Fountain, A.C.2 C. L. Vallis, A.C.2 M. Wainwright.

British Guiana. A.C.2 R. G. Amory, A.C.2 B. A. Collens, A.C.2 C. E. Grant, Cpl. G. B. Greenfield, A.C.2 B. C. Jardine, A.C.2 A. A. Learmond, A.C.2 L. I. C. Willems.

Dominica. A.C.2 C. O. Perryman.

Grenada. A.C.2 J. D. Arthur, A.C.2 C. P. Ross.

Jamaica. A.C.2 C. A. G. Crompton-Nicholas, L/A.C. I. S. De Souza, A.C.2 W. K. Heaphy, A.C.2 M. A. Guilfoyle, Sgt. W. G. A. Lannaman, A.C.2 C. V. Matthew, A.C.2 J. S. Melhado, Lt. L. V. Patterson, A.C.2 H. Robinson.

St. Kitts. Sgt. Air Gunner G. H. Farara.

St. Lucia. A.C.2 H. T. Etienne.

Trinidad. A.C.2 E. Alexander, Private T. A. Burge, A.C.2 Y. de Meillac, A.C.2 E. de Verteuil, A.C.2 C. Eckel, C. S. Hubah, A.C.2 P. Lambert, Pilot Officer C. V. Pereira, A.C.2 J. W. Pitts, A.C.2 H. V. Stinson.

On November 20th, the following Jamaicans serving in the Army, who are stationed together in the north-west of England, also visited the Committee's Rooms:—

J. Anderson, O. M. Barrett, C. A. Baugh, A. P. Brown, A. G. Chamberlain, A. L. R. Cushnie, K. De Mercado, D. Dunn, S. G. Hibbert, R. S. Hudson, S. Jarrat, O. Kennedy, D. Lamey, D. Miller, R. Miller, T. M. Mitchell, Z. Moore, J. Morrison, A. Neysmith, G. Oliphant, S. G. Richards, A. Salmon, D. P. Samson, C. Scott, H. Sinclair, R. Tuckett, J. Waugh, B. Williams.

Major Grafton Simpson

Major Donald Grafton Simpson, V.D., A.M.I.M.E., news of whose death, at Barbados, in May last reached us only recently, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee.

Like his father, Mr. Donald Simpson, his grandfather, several uncles and cousins, Major Simpson was an engineer. In accordance with the Simpson tradition, he was trained at the Derby works of George Fletcher and Co., Ltd., in the middle 'nineties, being a pupil of Mr. F. H. Sykes, the present chief draughtsman of that company.

Major Simpson took a keen interest in the industrial development of Barbados, and was a director of several local companies. He was a popular member of the Barbados Volunteer Force and was at one time the senior major. A follower of the turf, he had been an owner for many years, one of his best known horses being "Fan Tan."

The Imperial College

Owing to the requisitioning by the Government of their London offices, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have had to secure other premises. Their new address is Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Jamaica Cost of Living Survey—Some Superior Seedling Canes
Trinidad Home Industries and the War



BARBADOS

Dry Conditions Continued. The rainfall for August was, writes Dr. S. J. Saint, in his monthly notes on the Department of Agriculture, below average and the total for the first eight months of the year was less even than in 1939, which was considered a dry year. The prolonged period of very low rainfall was somewhat relieved, on the night of August 27th, by a fall which varied from 0.50 to 2.50 inches. "Heat" rains from the west resulted in a sporadic distribution of rain but the soil in the eastern parishes was in need of good rains to soak the fields.

New Canes Recommended. The sugar cane variety planting recommendations for the 1941-43 crop had been issued to all plantations. These advise that the new seedlings—B.3439, B.35187, B.35245 and B.37161—should be planted to the exclusion of all the present accepted standard varieties. In trials these new seedlings have proved their superiority and, with their planting, it is expected that the island's yields of sugar per acre will be appreciably increased.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Son for Captain Metzgen. A son was born on September 25th to Mrs. Metzgen, wife of Captain M. S. Metzgen, Information Officer for British Honduras, and honorary correspondent in that Colony of the West India Committee.

DOMINICA

Grant for Portsmouth Streets. The Governor has been informed by the Secretary of State that a free grant of £3,200 has been made from the Development and Welfare Fund for the reconstruction of streets in Portsmouth.

JAMAICA

A **Cost-of-Living** survey for sugar workers in Jamaica has been issued by the Labour Adviser. The purpose of the survey was twofold: (a) to obtain from the workers a detailed account of the way in which they spend their incomes; and (b) to allot "weights" to the different categories of expenditure, e.g. food, clothing, etc., in proportion to the average amount spent per household on each of these items, and also to "weight" internally some of the categories like food, fuel and cleaning.

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, competent authority and Food Controller, returned on October 15th from a visit to the United States and Canada, where it is understood that he has been discussing exchange problems.

Coffee Regulations. Under the Agricultural Produce Law, regulations were issued by the Government on October 3rd governing the sale and purchase of coffee, which are designed to ensure that a high grade is maintained.

Recent Deaths in Jamaica include those of Mr. M. A. Berenger, the well-known consulting engineer and sportsman, on September 28th, as the result of an accident; of Mr. George W. Cooper, who formerly served in the West India Regiment and in the Prisons Department as storekeeper and chief warden and who was employed latterly in the Jamaica Public Service Co., on September 20th; and of Mr. T. R. MacMillan, a solicitor, who was also prominent in public service and in racing circles, on October 12th.

Sir Frank Stockdale, in an address to the Technical School Past Students' Association, delivered, on October 14th, said that he and his advisers had, in their recent investigations in Jamaica, covered the fields of education, public health, social welfare, agricultural operations, public works and water supplies.

ST. KITTS

Captain F. S. Wigley, Superintendent of Police and eldest son of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Wigley, of St. Kitts, was married at St. George's Church, Basseterre, on September 27th, to Miss Lorna Wattlely, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wattlely.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Comptroller of Supply. In reply to a question asked in the Legislative Council, on October 15th, the information was given that funds had been voted by the Finance Committee for the appointment of a whole-time officer to take charge of the Import and Export Control Department.

Home Industries Association. For forty years the Home Industries' Association, which was founded by Lady Maloney whilst her husband was Governor to assist gentlewomen in needy circumstances, has done very useful work. It is greatly to be regretted that owing to war conditions it has become necessary to close down the Association at the end of this year.

Canadian Trade Mission. The Hon. J. A. McKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade, and his colleagues arrived in the Colony, by air from South America, on October 20th. In the afternoon of the same day they had an informal discussion with Government officials on trade conditions in war time. The next morning they met the Chamber of Commerce.

Arrest of Port-of-Spain Mayor. On October 20th, Councillor A. Richards, Mayor of Port-of-Spain, Mr. Noel T. Pouchet, Chief Overseer of the City Corporation, and Mr. A. Dupres, the City Supervisor, were arrested on charges of conspiracy.

Barbadians for the Police Force. The *Trinidad Guardian* reported, on October 21st, that a senior non-commissioned police officer would leave shortly for Barbados to bring over 70 men who had been recruited there for the Trinidad Police Force.

The Resources of the Colonies

For War and Peace-Time Development

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD BIRDWOOD moved, in the House of Lords on November 11th, that "a humble Address be presented to His Majesty in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne."

After mentioning the war services rendered by some of the Dominions, he said: "But I am sure that all of us will realize that we also owe a deep debt of gratitude to practically every one of the British Colonies scattered all over the face of the globe. I trust that the noble Lord, the Leader of the House, may be able to give us some definite information on that subject."

The Leader of the House, Lord Moyne, who concluded the debate on the Address, said: "The noble Field-Marshal made a generous reference to the work of the Colonial troops which I am glad to acknowledge, because Colonial and overseas Dependencies are so far away that it is not always sufficiently known what they have been doing. . . . Several days each week I welcome at the Colonial Office parties of volunteers of many races who have come over as individuals, often at their own expense, to join the Royal Air Force and other fighting units, and we have also been reinforced by hundreds of technicians, timber workers, and other skilled personnel. The great resources of man-power available in the Colonial Empire must be used not only for our war effort, but in the constructive work of peace-time development. I look forward with confidence to a progressive increase in the part played by the Colonial peoples themselves, not only in maintaining the public services of their separate Administrations, but in contributing to the common stock of experience which is at the disposal of the Colonial Services as a whole. Some Colonies have already reached such a point of education among the population that they can provide for the running of their administrative machine from local resources with very little help from outside. Most Colonies are still at various stages on the road to this achievement, and it must be our policy so to press on with the improvement of education, cultural and health facilities that full scope shall be given to the Colonial people to employ their talents and abilities in the interest of their own communities and the Empire generally. In earnest of this I have in the last few months been able to recruit to the Colonial Office staff in London two men of African race. This is only a small beginning, but I hope that this process will expand and continue."

Lord Moyne then referred to the contributions of over £26,000,000 which had poured in from the Colonies at such a rate that he had had to check the generous impulses of many of the poorer Colonies, who made free gifts, because they were beginning to endanger their financial future. He was arranging that surplus funds might be lent, free of interest, to be available to the Colonies after the war for the work of reconstruction. The Government had, he said, decided that, in spite of the war, they would go ahead with the policy of Colonial development and welfare. Under war

conditions the scientific and general committees which were originally proposed under the Act were never set up but, now that the policy had been restarted, proposals were coming in from all parts of the Empire, and he had arranged with Lord Dufferin and Ava, to become chairman of a small official committee to examine and press on with schemes with a view to the new system being launched on sound lines.

Company Reports & Meetings

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the production of sugar was 45,293 tons compared with 34,044 tons in the preceding year. This total was well in excess of the estimate and was due chiefly to a large increase in farmers' canes. All raw sugar for export was sold to the Government at £12 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f.

The expenditure during the year on additions and renewals to plant and machinery was £5,478, leaving a balance in reserve of £17,643. The directors have considered it advisable to place the cost of certain items amounting to £21,697 to capital expenditure.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £67,988, which added to the balance brought forward of £35,917 makes a total of £103,905. After deducting £38,000 for transfer to reserve for taxation, there remains £65,905.

The directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. subject to income tax at 6s. 0½d. in the £ (relief at the provisional rate of 3s. 11½d. in the £ being allowed for Dominion income tax), which will absorb £27,983, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £37,922.

The report is accompanied by a statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, who records, with much regret, the death of Sir George Huggins. The loss to Trinidad of such an outstanding personality would be greatly felt, and especially so by their company, for ever since its formation in 1913 his advice had always been of the greatest value.

It would be noticed from the report that they had had a bigger crop this year. The increase was due chiefly to an increase in farmers' canes of nearly 75 per cent. over the previous year, and that quantity looked like being exceeded next year. The present upward tendency was no doubt due to the higher price of sugar and consequently to the high price being paid for canes. The wide fluctuations in tonnage, however, were not an unmixed blessing, for whereas they were bound to grind farmers' cane up to nearly half the total tonnage ground, farmers were not bound to deliver according to their contracted quantities. This one-sided arrangement was detrimental to the good organisation of the crop.

"With regard to our estates," continues the chairman, "we are aiming at replanting somewhat larger acreage each year, partly to secure ourselves against any sudden drop in farmers' cane production, and partly to cut down the ratoon acreage. Our production of sugar per acre leaves room for improvement, but manurial experiments and new varieties of cane are receiving

constant study and will, I feel sure, lead to better yields in due course.

"The total expenditure this year shows rather an alarming increase. This is due to an increase of £72,000 in the cost of farmers' canes, and the balance is equally divided between wages and stores.

"The factory this year has had to contend with various difficulties. There have been heavy losses in personnel owing to the attraction of higher wages, and as the new hands were inexperienced mechanical stoppages have been heavier than for some years. Stoppages for 'Out of cane' have also figured fairly prominently.

"The year has been practically free from labour troubles, but the position at the moment is far from satisfactory, as there appears to be a distinct labour shortage in certain areas due to war-time activities in the island.

"We continue to spend a considerable sum on social services and welfare, the account for the past year being over £20,000. In this total is included the building of some thirty cottages in replacement of barracks. It is doubtful whether we shall be able to continue our housing programme owing to the rise in cost of material and shortage of labour.

"Our export crop for 1942 has again been sold to the Government at the same price as for the past year, thus leaving us to absorb the increased costs of both labour and materials. Crop prospects at present look quite good, and I can only hope they will continue so for it will need a good crop to enable us to show a satisfactory result.

"As a result of Sir Frank Stockdale's visit to the West Indies a British West Indies Sugar Association has been formed recently. It is hoped that the activities of this association will in due course result in closer co-operation between the sugar producing islands to their mutual benefit."

Transshipments in United Kingdom

Need for Licences

The Board of Trade has called attention to the fact that failure to comply with licensing requirements in respect of goods brought from abroad for transshipment at United Kingdom ports is causing unnecessary delay and impeding work at the ports.

In the CIRCULAR of September 18th, we referred to the notices which had been gazetted in the West Indies informing exporters that no arrangements should be made to despatch goods to the United Kingdom for transshipment, or for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom until they were satisfied that a Special Import Licence for transshipment had been granted by the United Kingdom Import Licensing Department. Failure to comply with this requirement renders goods liable to seizure on arrival in the United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE

FARARA BARNETT. On October 18th, 1941, at the Hampstead Register Office, Deborah Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Barnett and Mrs. Jane Barnett of Hockley, Essex, to George Grafton Farara, younger son of the late Emanuel Farara (of St. Kitts) and Mrs. Jessie Farara, of 72, Fairhazel Gardens, Hampstead, London.

Round the Markets

November 11th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

		BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
		October 27th	November 10th.		
Canada	... ..	4.45	4.45	\$ value	4/5.9
U.S.A.	... ..	4.03	4.03	\$ "	4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	17.05			

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	82	82½
3½	War Loan	104 7/8	104 1/8
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/6	29/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/-	47/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.	1/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/9	5/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	40	44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	16/9	17/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	8/-	9/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/6	9/6

PRODUCE.

Honey. The market is quiet with the controlled price of Empire descriptions unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom port.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in very short supply and prices are obtainable only by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* There is no quotation for Concentrated pending a licensing decision. Raw is subject to licensing.

Orange Oil. A good business has been done in Sweet at up to 30/- per lb. c.i.f. No Bitter is offering, and the quotation is quite nominal.

Spices. Practically no more import licences for *Pimento* are available, and new quotas will not be issued until early 1942. The volume of business transacted therefore has been small. There are sellers at 120/- c.i.f. for prompt shipment, with spot quoted in London at 1/10 per lb. ex wharf. *Ginger* prices continue very firm for all descriptions owing to absence of supplies. The present values on the spot for Jamaica range from 165/- to 230/- for small mixed to bright No. 3 to medium bold bright No. 1. West India *Nutmegs* have been in good demand with sales made at defectives 1/2 to 1/4; sound unassorted 1/5 to 1/7; sound 80's 1/8; sound 65's 1/10, landed terms. Business in "to arrive" on c.i.f. terms has been restricted as new quota licences will not be issued until early next year. The nominal values are: Defectives 11d., sound unassorted 1/2, sound 80's 1/5, for December-January shipment: Offerings of West Indian *Mace* have been readily absorbed, and business has been done at between 3/6 to 3/9 landed terms for the usual mixed pale to red. The quotation for c.i.f. is nominal at around 3/- for December-January shipment. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/3 to 2/9 ex wharf London.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Housing the People

THE provision of improved housing for working-class families continues to receive earnest attention not only in the West Indies but also in other parts of the Colonial Empire. During the last few weeks information of progress made and of how some of the undoubted difficulties can be surmounted have come from different sources. In the recent debate on Colonial Welfare in the House of Lords, the Earl of Listowel said that it was manifestly impossible to provide houses in the congested towns of the West Indies, or elsewhere, at a rent which the wage earners could afford to pay. The only hope he saw lay in the Colonial Governments undertaking housing schemes themselves or making loans at low rates of interest to municipal authorities. He made the suggestion that building should be developed and fostered as a secondary industry making use of local raw materials. In the same debate, Viscount Trenchard, speaking with reference to West Africa, pointed out the progress made by private enterprise in improving housing conditions on mines and estates.

Major Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, endorses this in his recently issued Report on *Labour Conditions in West Africa*. He points out, however, that some of the Health Authorities have adopted an unsatisfactory type of housing, and that "while hygienic conditions are of prime importance for healthy labour, hygiene has to be tempered to a certain extent with humanity." He also advocates that more use should be made of local materials—timber, bricks, etc.—as substitutes for imported cement and corrugated iron, both now expensive, thus helping to develop local industries. He cites the example of Trinidad where investigation has resulted in the erection of a tile-and-brick factory which turns out excellent articles.

Suggestions along very similar lines have also been made by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, in the report to which reference was made in our last issue. Writing of housing and health regulations, he points out that one of the most serious errors in agricultural development is to overload the peasant farmer with unnecessary overheads, e.g. with costly housing—either high rents must be charged, which can only be paid at the expense of the land or even of the family's daily diet, or low rents, at the general tax-payers' expense. If a man has means to build a substantial house, well and good, but if he wishes to build a cheaper type, of local materials, Mr. Wakefield considers it desirable that he should be allowed to do so. He mentions having heard of many

instances where peasants continue to live in hovels because the health regulations do not permit the owner either to carry out simple improvements or to rebuild according to the specifications of the Health Authorities. He suggests it should be as much a duty of the Government to demonstrate simple improvements in housing as in agriculture so as to give the peasants a picture of the steps, both in the care and housing of his stock and in his own dwelling, to which he can reasonably aspire by way of the efforts of himself and his family.

Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, also deals with housing in the same Colony in a report with which we will deal more fully in a later issue. He contrasts the difficulties facing urban rehousing and slum clearance schemes with what has been accomplished in estate housing, and says that on all the company-owned sugar estates visited action has been proceeding for some years to provide better housing for the estate labourers, their families and dependents.

Our Illustrations

Dogs of War

The photograph reproduced opposite page 294 illustrates a remarkable aspect of warfare, the use of trained animals. Horses are no longer used to any very great extent in modern warfare, but dogs and pigeons still play an important part. Dogs are trained by the army for patrols, despatch carrying, and reconnaissance work. They are also valuable for searching for wounded men and leading rescue parties to them. Airedales and Alsations are found to be the most adaptable breeds. One of the latter is seen watching the "enemy" through a smoke screen at a war-dog training school in the South of England.

Attack and Defence

Two aspects of the British military effort are shown on our second page of illustrations. In the upper photograph four of the new four-cannon Hurricanes are seen flying at a speed of 350 miles per hour. This type of fighter aircraft has already shown its value in low-level attacks on shipping and on ground targets as well as in combat.

A.T.S. girls are seen in the lower picture on duty on a sector of London's anti-aircraft defences. They are working a predictor while a male N.C.O. conveys the results to the gun crew.

From a Londoner's Notebook

I WRITE these notes immediately on returning from the special meeting of Parliament, summoned at a few hours notice to hear about the outbreak of war with Japan. Despite the circumstances, a remarkably large number of members had reached Westminster in time, and the galleries were, of course, packed. The Prime Minister seemed unusually subdued, but the House has seldom been more wholeheartedly with him—the prospect of vigorous action banishing, as usual, the critical mood that is apt to come over members in periods of comparative quiet. There was no disposition to underrate the formidable new burden now imposed upon the British Empire; but the prevailing sentiment seemed to be a kind of relief that an underhand enemy has come out into the open, and satisfaction that we can now reckon as direct allies, not only the Americans, but the Chinese people, whose long uphill fight has been viewed here with unbounded admiration, coupled with deep regret that, in the dark days after Dunkirk, we could do so little to help them.

* * *

The Pacific Ocean as a theatre of world war is quite new in history, since in the last war all the nations lying round it were on the same side. Japan seized the opportunity for aggrandisement, but was never seriously engaged. In this war the Pacific, washing the shores of Australia, Canada and the United States, and communicating with Burma and India, is the meeting ground of the whole English-speaking world. A year ago, when our resources were so straitened by the loss of France that we were unable even to keep open the Burma Road, the chances of defending our imperial interests in the Far East, in the event of Japanese attack, seemed hopeless. Now we have a truly formidable army and air force, based on Singapore; and the fleet of powerful ships, which has arrived there, at a convenient moment, as Mr. Churchill remarked, recalls his first great achievement in national defence, when as First Lord of the Admiralty, he confronted the enemy on the outbreak of war in 1914 with the Navy already mobilized and at sea.

* * *

The Japanese, however, have the advantage that always belongs to an aggressor, particularly the kind of treacherous aggressor who follows Hitler's example and stoops to use negotiation up to the last moment as a cover for attack already in process of delivery. Both the Empire and the United States have prepared themselves to meet initial reverses with fortitude. What is more serious is that the United States, facing war in two oceans, though a fully "shooting" war for the moment in only one, cannot be expected to maintain her supplies to Great Britain and Russia, or her shipping help in the Atlantic, at the level anticipated. In the long run, under the stress of actual war, there is no doubt that her vast productive resources will be developed far more intensively than hitherto. But for the immediate future there must be a gap, which it falls to British industry to fill; and our prospect accordingly is of still less food and still harder work.

It is no coincidence—for only the disgraceful move, not the fact, of Japanese aggression came as a surprise—that the Government had just announced new and final measures for throwing into the fray the full man-power and woman-power of the nation. The age-limit for conscription of men into the fighting services is raised to 51. There is nothing very new in this; in the last war the age of compulsion for some classes of men went up to 57. A more epoch-making innovation is conscription for women—for the first time in our history. In the first instance it is to be confined to unmarried women between 20 and 30. These will be given their choice between munitions-making, civil defence and the services; but if they choose the latter, they will have no option between the three branches.

* * *

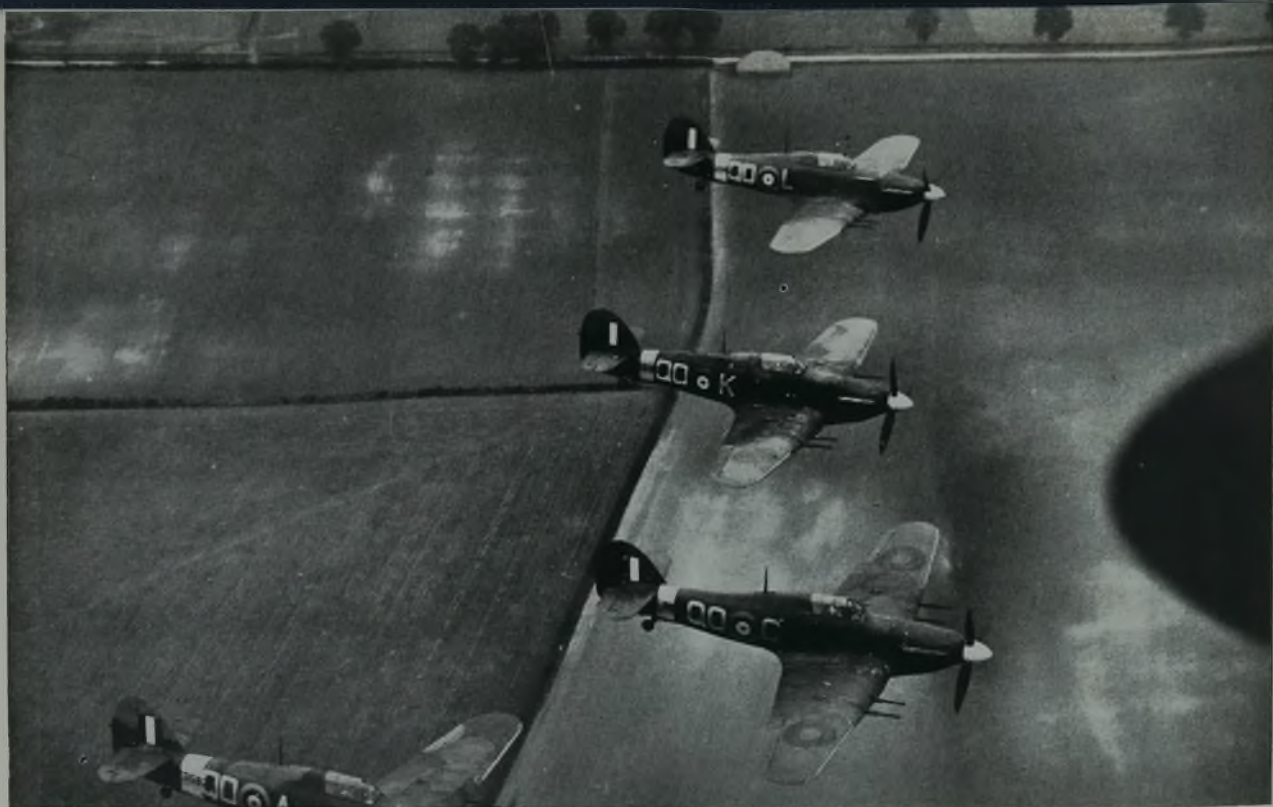
The third outstanding feature of the new programme is the registration of boys and girls between 16 and 18, in order that they may be directed into youth organizations preparatory to national service. The value of this scheme should be high, for, in this war as in the last, there have been signs that a firmer discipline is required by many of the young as an antidote to the unsettlement of the times.

* * *

It has become apparent that the official departments in Cairo, on whom we depend for most of our knowledge of the Libyan campaign, took too rosy a view of the prospects at the onset of the great offensive. General von Rommel has proved an exceedingly tough opponent, and his equipment superior to ours in two very important factors—armour piercing anti-tank artillery and the resources for rapidly repairing disabled tanks in the course of battle. While our superiority in the air has been maintained, the operations have shown that, in the open spaces of the desert, tanks can stand up to bombers better than had been supposed. The upshot is that we can no longer hope for victory at Blitzkrieg pace. But, although a very grim and evenly matched fight has now to be fought to a finish, there is no reason to doubt that ultimate victory will be ours; for we have the stronger reserves of both tanks and petrol, and, thanks to sea-power, possibilities of reinforcements much superior to the enemy's. Moreover, if a report from Stockholm is to be believed, the German command has been forced to divert to Libya a considerable part of the now strained resources of the *Luftwaffe*. We know that our bombing attacks on Germany and occupied territory have caused more than half of the Axis strength in fighters to be kept in western Europe. It seems, therefore, that the joint effect of the Libyan offensive and the operations of Bomber Command may have relieved the pressure on Russia, and contributed not a little to make possible Marshal Timoshenko's magnificent victory in front of Moscow—the first major defeat suffered by the Nazi forces on land. By the time these lines are read it may be hoped that General Auchinleck will have inflicted the second.



A DOG'S LIFE IN THE ARMY
WATCHING THE ENEMY THROUGH A SMOKE SCREEN



THE FOUR-CANNON HURRICANE IN FLIGHT

[See page 293



GIRLS OF THE A.T.S. WORKING A PREDICTOR

[See page 293

The West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

FOUR further Fighters purchased from money given by the people of the Colony are to be named "Bahamas II" to "V."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Churchill Day was kept as a flag day for the Russian Red Cross, in response to Mrs. Churchill's appeal. The Governor of the Colony sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to the Prime Minister, the following message: "People of this Colony once again desire me to convey birthday greetings and to re-affirm our gratitude for the inspiration of your leadership and admiration of your achievements."

The Prime Minister replied: "Please express my warm thanks to the people of British Honduras for their birthday greetings and promise of aid to the Russian Red Cross."

DOMINICA

The **Red Cross Committee** has given £460 to be allocated as follows:

£50 each to the Comforts Fund of the Royal Air Force, Royal Navy, Merchant Navy, Minesweepers and Trawlers, and Civil Defence Workers.

£50 each to the British Red Cross Society, St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind and the King's Fund.

£60 to the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Acknowledging these amounts, the Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed to the Governor: "I have learnt with much appreciation of these further gifts from the Dominica Red Cross Committee."

GRENADA

The "**Win the War**" Fund has made a further contribution of £300. In gratefully acknowledging this gift, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State for the Colonies states that the money is being allocated to the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Fund to provide comforts for personnel at anti-aircraft gun sites.

JAMAICA

The **American Base**. A correspondent writes in the *Jamaica Times* of October 25th as follows:—

"Some particulars of the buildings now under erection or about to be erected at Sandy Gully have reached me recently. I hear that already about two hundred buildings are under way; these, of course, being nearly all temporary erections, which will take about six months to complete, before the permanent building programme is set going. There are now about 5,600 men employed at the Base and there are three large dining halls under construction, which are to be equipped with refrigerators, etc., complete. Over a thousand men will be able to sit down in each at one time. There will be over thirty blocks of men's quarters and all accessories; hospital, commissary, etc."

ST. KITTS

The **War Relief Committee** has sent £100 as its contribution for August towards defence.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The **Bomber Fund**. A contribution of \$970 from the cane farmers of the Usine Ste. Madeleine brought the total of the Fund on November 15th to \$219,212.

Trinidad Bed at St. Dunstan's. Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's Association for the Blind, in a letter to Major Clayton Smith acknowledging receipt of the final instalment for the endowment of a Trinidad bed, said we very greatly appreciate the very generous way in which you have all co-operated to send us £5,000 as well as the assistance which your Association so constantly gives to our general fund.

Aid for Russia. Special collections for Russian Relief are being organised and already the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross have sent £3,000 to the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund, of which Mrs. Churchill is chairman. This raises the Colony's total contribution to the Red Cross to £50,000, in addition to which there have been shipped over a thousand pounds worth of garments and hospital supplies made by Trinidad and Tobago work parties.

The War Services Fund

THE excellent response to the Appeal made in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd for the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, is being well maintained and at the time of going to press, the contributions received amount to £1,160 18s. 3d.

A list of the donors, whose gifts have been acknowledged individually with the grateful thanks of the Committee, appears below, an asterisk denoting those who have previously contributed to the fund.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the West India Committee (War Services) and addressed to the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee	500	0	0
Lady Grier	3	0	0
"Anon"		8	4
Mrs. Randolph Rust*	10	0	0
C. C. Skeete, Esq., Trinidad	5	5	0
Caroni, Ltd.*	100	0	0
Messrs. W. H. H. Maura & Sons, Nassau	2	0	0
Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.	25	0	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.*	15	15	0
Frame & Co., Ltd.*	25	0	0

Promotions in the R.A.F.

The following have been gazetted as Pilot Officers in the Royal Air Force:—

MR. IAN BOURNE, of Trinidad.

MR. FRANCIS J. GOSLING, of Bermuda.

MR. J. L. H. RICHARDS, of St. Vincent and Trinidad.

MR. HAROLD G. BANCROFT, of Barbados.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twentieth to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee

from the latest available information. Members submitting names for publication should supply, if possible, particulars regarding unit, rank and number.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ABBOTT, BERNARD J.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Captain
AITCHISON, THOMAS C. ...	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	L./Sgt.
ATWELL, E. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	L.A.C.
BREWER, JOHN E. D.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
BROWN, ASTON P. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CARRINGTON, E. R.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CHAMBERLAIN, A. G.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
DE MERCADO, KENNETH ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
DE VERTEUIL, HUGH J. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DODWELL, J. W. R.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	Sergeant-Pilot
DUNN, DONALD E.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
FISHER, G. ...	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Corporal
FLOOD, A. W.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	L./Cpl.
FOWLE, ALLISON W.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Private
FRASER, A. D.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HAHN, H. A., B.Sc.	Trinidad	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Lieutenant
HAMEL-SMITH, ANTHONY H.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JARDINE, EDWARD W.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KELLY, C. T.	Bahamas	Black Watch Regiment of Canada ...	Private
KERNAHAN, K. I. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KING, HENRY M. ...	St. Kitts	Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars	Trooper
LAMBERT, VICTOR J.	Trinidad	Royal Montreal Regiment	Private
LANG, JAMES	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	Pilot-Officer
LAWTON-EVANS, MRS. JEANETTE	Barbados	Mechanised Transport Corps ...	Cadet Officer
LEWIS, NORMAN W.	British Honduras	Royal Artillery ...	Gunner
LINDO, J. M.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Private
LOWE, EDGAR A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MANSBRIDGE, F. C.	Bermuda	Royal Corps of Signals...	L./Cpl.
MATHESON, ALFRED	Jamaica	Canadian Scottish	Private
MCDONALD, G. C. R.	Antigua	Royal Armoured Corps	Trooper
MILLER, RONALD W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MULLIN, F. J.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Private
OLIPHANT, G.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
REID, ALEXANDER M.	St. Kitts	Intelligence Corps	Sergeant
ROTHER, LOUIS A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force ...	A.C./2
ROTHER, EDWARD T.	Trinidad	Nigeria Regiment	Sergeant
SALMON, ALVIN B.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
SCOTT, C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers ...	Sapper
SMITH, PHILIP A. D.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Acting Captain
SPERSHOFF, J. H. ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
STEPHENS, H. F. ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
SWAN, R. M. C.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
TAYLOR, ROY, A. ...	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Sergeant
TUCKETT, RALPH ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WAUGH, JOSEPH ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WILLOUGHBY, DIGBY H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
WINGOOD, A. J. ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
WRIGHT, STANLEY...	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Private
WILLIAMS, B.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper

Barbados and Dominica

Thanked by A.A. Gunners

To the Editor, THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR,
SIR,

As Welfare Officer, Anti-Aircraft Command, may I be permitted, through your columns, to extend the thanks of the A.A. Gunners who have benefited from the generous contributions of West Indian Colonies to the Anti-Aircraft Welfare Fund, through the Colonial Office.

The handsome donations which have been received from the people of Barbados and Dominica have been used for the purpose of Mobile Cinemas to give entertainments to the men, especially those on lonely sites, and for the equipment of recreation huts with amenities such as comfortable chairs and tables.

All these men extend their heartiest greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD P. MITCHELL,
Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Officer.

November 24th, 1941.



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throughout the British Empire

PS74A

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ONE of the most important requirements for your health and fitness is **restorative sleep**—sleep which contributes in the fullest possible way to the restoration of your body, brain and nerves.

Countless men and women are deriving the utmost benefit from their sleeping hours by making 'Ovaltine' their regular bedtime beverage. It has outstanding advantages for this purpose:

Although entirely free from drugs, the special properties of 'Ovaltine' help to relieve nerve-tension and induce sleep quickly.

'Ovaltine' provides valuable restorative nutriment which repairs and rebuilds the worn cells and tissues of the body.

'Ovaltine' supplies revitalising nourishment which re-creates strength and energy while you sleep, so that you awake completely refreshed and invigorated.

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GIFTS FROM THE WEST INDIES TO BRISTOL & PORTSMOUTH

(See opposite page)



Barbados Day at Portsmouth

Gifts of Furniture and Ambulances

GIFTS from Barbados to Portsmouth and to the anti-aircraft gunners defending that city, were formally handed over on December 2nd, following a luncheon attended by the Lord Mayor, Sir Denis L. Daley, Lady Daley, members of the Portsmouth Council and representatives of the Colonial Office and of the Anti-Aircraft Command.

The gifts consisted of furnishings for the huts of the anti-aircraft personnel, presented by the Government and peoples of Barbados, and two ambulances* purchased from funds subscribed by the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to the Colonial Office, in presenting the hut furnishings, read a telegram from the Governor of Barbados and the trustees of the Colony's "Win the War Fund," who sent their greetings and best wishes to all ranks of the A.A. Command. Sir Arthur outlined the war effort of Barbados, and said that many of the young men were serving in the Forces.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. PARCITER, A.A. Divisional Commander, responding for the troops, said the peculiar difficulties of life and work in the A.A. defences made the gifts of furniture doubly welcome. Their men had to be in a state of constant readiness by day or night, and for that reason it followed that the majority of the men had to be on their gun and searchlight stations all the time and could not be off duty to the same extent as other branches of the Army. Everything that could be done to make the gun stations more attractive was of great help to the men.

LADY DAVSON, Chairman of the Ladies Committee of the West India Committee (War Services), presenting the two ambulances, said that there had always been close ties between Barbados and the Mother Country. From its earliest settlement it had had a specially "English" quality and through its long established institutions there had always been a happy and cheerful relationship between all members of the Barbadian community. However poor he might be the Barbadian felt himself a part of the British Empire, and like St. Paul, "a citizen of no mean city," and in his lovely climate his poverty had been no obstacle to a constant and cheerful independence and integrity.

"It may perhaps be felt that an indication of this thrifty and self-reliant nature," continued Lady Davson, "is given by the existence for one hundred and one years of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society who are the donors of these ambulances and that they are a symbol of the steadfast desire of the Colony to share in the dangers and distresses of the Mother Country in every way they can.

"I am privileged to assist in the distribution of the many gifts which come from Barbados for the welfare of those serving, or in hospitals or in distress as a result of enemy action, and during the period of your City's cruel sufferings through the 'blitz' we were glad, indeed, to be able to forward from Barbados a consignment of

* It is hoped to publish a photograph of these ambulances in an early issue.—Ed. W.I.C.C.

useful clothing and comforts for those whose homes had been shattered.

"I am happy, too, to be able to welcome their many young men who have come over, often at their own expense, to serve with the fighting forces. I feel that their efforts and these gifts are really a token of the love and understanding felt by the people of Barbados."

THE LORD MAYOR, in reply, said it was not necessary for him to stress the value of the ambulances especially in times of attack, because if there was one service in the City which had been worked to the bone it was the ambulance service. They sent heartfelt thanks to Barbados not only for the gifts but for the kindly thought that had prompted them.

DR. T. E. ROBERTS, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, said that in all severe raids the call had always been for more and yet more ambulances.

"To our good friends and fellow countrymen of the Island of Barbados I would express our warmest thanks for these splendid and most useful gifts."

Turks and Caicos Islands

Mobile Canteen for Bristol

IN the CIRCULAR of October 16th reference was made to the gift of a mobile canteen to the citizens of Bristol by the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands. The presentation ceremony took place in Bristol on November 5th, and in this issue we are able to publish a photograph of the canteen and a picture of Miss A. L. Tatem, of Turks Islands, handing the keys of the canteen to the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Alderman T. H. J. Underdown, after making a very charming speech during which she read the following telegram from the War Efforts Committee, Turks and Caicos Islands: "Please extend the good wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the people of Bristol on the occasion of the presentation of the mobile canteen."

The Lord Mayor, in accepting the gift and expressing the thanks of the City referred to the salt which the Turks and Caicos Islands produce, and said he was sure of one thing, which was that the Islanders whose hearts had gone into that gift were themselves the "salt of the earth."

The West India Committee was represented at the ceremony by Colonel E. W. Lennard, a former Sheriff of the City of Bristol, who spoke of the long connexion between Bristol and the West Indies and reminded the large gathering that Britain and the Empire owed Jamaica to a Bristolian, Admiral Sir William Penn, whose armour still hung in St. Mary Redcliffe Church.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Nurse Tatem rode in the canteen, and was afterwards paid the compliment of election as an honorary member of the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society during the period of her stay in that City.

The canteen will join a fleet which, organized and driven by members of the Women's Voluntary Service in Bristol, runs a day by day service for the dockers at Bristol docks, and local military camps and stations; it also operates during air-raids.

For the two photographs which are reproduced on the upper half of the opposite page, the CIRCULAR is indebted to the *Bristol Evening World*.

Volunteers from the Colonies

Comforts Fund Inaugurated

TRIBUTE was paid to the services which are being rendered to the Empire's war effort by men and women from the West Indian and African colonies in H.M. Forces, in the Merchant Navy and in other active, if lesser known, spheres, when on December 1st a Colonial Comforts Fund for their benefit was inaugurated at a luncheon at the West Indian Club.

SIR HANNS VISCHER, Chairman of the Management Committee of the Fund, presiding, said that the purpose of the Fund was to provide for the special needs of Africans and West Indians but it was not intended that there should be any overlapping with existing organizations which were doing such good work for many of the men and women concerned.

He also stated that the question of colour had no place in the scheme and that no overhead charges would have to be met by the Fund.

LORD TRENCHARD, President of the Council, referred to the splendid response of the Colonial Empire to the call to fight on the side of liberty and spoke of his own close connection with West Africa and of the pride which he felt in the recent achievements of African troops in the Abyssinian campaign.

LORD MOYNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was glad to hear that there would be no colour bar. He underlined what Sir Hanns Vischer had said about the objects of the Fund which were to assist the special needs of Africans and West Indians as a duty towards fellow citizens who were taking their full share in the war effort. The African Regiments, he said, had shown in the East African campaign the high qualities of courage and disciplined initiative and had not yet had the full credit they deserved for their splendid achievements. Perhaps, when the history of the war came to be written they would get the acknowledgment and the place in history which they so richly deserved. A great amount of valuable war work was being done, however, in ways less prominent in the public eye.

The West Indies and Africa had, he said, provided hundreds of highly skilled technicians, thousands of seamen who were continually facing the terrible danger of submarines and hundreds from the West Indies who had come over to join the Royal Air Force and other services. Lord Moyne also referred to West Indians now working as foresters and in munitions and said there would presently be thousands more. The ready service of these thousands of willing recruits was, he said, the most complete answer to the slanders of enemy propaganda as to the alleged exploitation of the Colonial Empire.

Among the contributions to the Fund announced at the luncheon were: £1,000 from Lord Nuffield; £500 from Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd., the Consolidated African Selection Trust and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, and the United Africa Company; and two cut diamonds from the Diamond Trading Co.

Among the members of the Council of the Fund with special West Indian interests, are: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Algernon Aspinall,

Sir Alfred Sherlock, Sir Leonard Lyle, Brig.-General Sir Samuel Wilson and Sir William Goode.

The management committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hanns Vischer, includes representatives of the welfare departments of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry and Colonial Office, and of the Women's Voluntary Services and the West India Committee. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. F. A. Mathias and the Hon. Secretary is Sir Norman King, whose address is Halton House, Holborn, E.C.1.

The West India Committee

Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, O.B.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., who was recently elected a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, is Managing Director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Mr. Herbert, who is an engineer and administrator of great experience, returned to this country recently from a visit to his company's interests in Trinidad and in other parts of the western hemisphere.

Sir Thomas Best

SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER VANS BEST, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who died at Huntingdon, on November 24th, at the age of 71, was a distinguished colonial administrator.

Educated at Cheltenham and at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was appointed, in 1896, an assistant in the British Central Africa Protectorate. He was later promoted to be a judicial officer and in 1906 became a first-class Resident.

In 1909, he was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Falkland Islands and four years later became Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, acting as Governor in 1914-1915, and from January, 1916, to March, 1919. In August of the latter year, he became Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and during his five years in that Colony acted as Governor on a number of occasions.

Sir Thomas was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Malta in 1925 and his long experience as an acting governor in other colonies well fitted him for the discharge of his new duties. He acted as Governor in each of the four years from 1926 to 1929. In 1930 he was promoted to be Governor of the Windward Islands, and he retired in 1933. He was a member of the West India Committee.

Rare Jamaica Stamp for Red Cross

A New Year gift of at least £10,000 for the Red Cross and St. John Fund is the aim of the Philatelic Committee which is organising the Red Cross Stamp Sale, to be held on December 30th and 31st and January 1st, at Christies, Derby House.

What it is anticipated will be a most-sought-after item by collectors is a one shilling pictorial Jamaica issue with the centre inverted. So far as is known only one sheet of stamps was issued with this error and very few of them have come to light.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"IF you kill me, bury me too."

* * *

WE welcome the news that the main library of the Royal Empire Society, which suffered heavy damage by enemy action, has been redecorated, rearranged and is again open for use.

* * *

LOCAL war bonds or savings certificates are now being sold in 13 Colonial territories. Mr. George Hall recently stated in the House of Commons that subscriptions, of which notification had been received up to November 14th, amounted to some £14,000,000.

* * *

LEADING Aircraftman Harold Bellwood, of whose death on active service we regret to learn, was a member of the export department of the Humber Fishing and Fish Manure Co., Ltd. Just before the war, Mr. Bellwood visited the West Indies where he made many friends.

* * *

MAJOR LLOYD GEORGE explained recently in Parliament that owing to the favourable supply situation which had been built up in the United Kingdom, it had been possible to increase the home sugar ration without prejudice to the very substantial help being given to Russia.

* * *

It is proposed to amend the British Honduras Recruiting of Workers Ordinance. A Bill will be submitted to the Legislative Council of the Colony to empower the Labour Officer, as well as a Magistrate or District Commissioner, to enquire into the regularity of the proceedings of recruitment.

* * *

SIR NORMAN LAMONT, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Captain W. F. Watson have been re-nominated by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago as representatives of the Colony on the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for a further period of four years from September 21st.

* * *

It was announced by the Colonial Office on November 29th that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, had appointed Mr. W. A. Robertson to be his Adviser on Forestry. Mr. Robertson will continue to hold his present appointment as Director of Forest Products Research under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

* * *

THE Imperial Institute has issued a list of publications from official sources, relating to over-seas countries of the Empire, which are available for free distribution. Although these books and pamphlets will be sent to any interested person it is felt that they are likely to have special value as aids to school work. Copies of the list and other particulars will be supplied by the General Secretary, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7.

THE annual report of Mr. C. E. Crawford, Inspector of Schools, shows that in 1940 the total number of children attending schools in the Turks and Caicos Islands was 1,029. Work in school gardens is now included in the regular curriculum and thanks are expressed to the agricultural officer for the enthusiasm aroused in this particular branch of work. Attention is also given to physical culture and games, needlework and other forms of handiwork.

* * *

A PAPER by Mr. Noel Deerr and Mr. A. Brooks, read before the Newcomen Society, London, last October, will shortly be published in the *Transactions* of the Society. It is interesting to note from a summary, given in the December issue of the *International Sugar Journal*, that the first vacuum pan—patented in 1813—to be installed in the Colonies was that at Vreed-en-Hoop estate, in Demerara, then the property of Sir John Gladstone, the father of the statesman. Others soon followed and it is stated that the reputation of Demerara crystals can be traced to the superiority of the sugar made in those pioneer installations.

* * *

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death, on December 1st, at Plantation Sunbury, Barbados, of Mr. Alistair Cameron, the well known sugar planter.

West Indian Service Visitors

The following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms during the past fortnight and signed the Services Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. Sgt. Pilot P. Farrington, L.A.C. W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. Pilot J. Maillis, Sgt. Pilot G. W. S. Moseley, Sgt. Pilot A. I. Thompson.

Barbados. L.A.C. E. C. Atwell, A.C.2 G. A. Barrow, A.C.2 C. H. Bowen, A.C.2 C. M. Haynes, A.C.2 B. F. Miller, L.A.C. A. O. Weekes, A.C.2 G. H. Yearwood.

Bermuda. Pilot Officer W. A. Perinchief, A.C.2 M. Wainwright.

British Guiana. Sgt. F. I. Gonsalves.

Grenada. L.A.C. J. A. Marrayshow.

Jamaica. A.C.2 T. Abrahams, Spr. C. A. Baugh, A.C.2 B. E. Burrowes, A.C.1 O. Campbell, Spr. D. E. Dunn, Lieut. A. S. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. D. Edgill MacPhail, Pte. A. L. Matheson, A.C.2 C. O. Munn, A.C.1 M. F. Roberts, Sgt. Pilot John A. Robison, A.C.1 M. P. Taylor.

St. Kitts. L.A.C. J. Alves.

Tobago. L.A.C. B. A. Archibald.

Trinidad. L.A.C. G. L. de Meillac, A.C.2 D. de Verteuil, L.A.C. A. Kelshall, Pte. V. Lambert, A.C.2 D. Merry, A.C.2 J. R. Skinner, A.C.2 R. M. C. Swan.

BRITISH Empire Drug Production is the subject of a paper to be read before the Royal Society of Arts, on December 16th, by Dr. M. Ashby, of the Plant and Animal Products Department of the Imperial Institute. The chairman will be Mr. Arthur Mortimer.

Work of the Cocoa Board

Profits to Benefit West African Growers

MR GEORGE HALL, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to the discussion of Colonial Affairs during the Debate on the Address in the Commons, on November 20th, dealt with the cocoa position. There had been, he said, no previous opportunity of explaining what had been done in connexion with this very important commodity so far as West Africa was concerned. Mr. Hall then described how, in 1939-40, the Ministry of Food rightly decided to purchase the whole of the cocoa crop in West Africa. Many of the European markets have been closed to this product owing to the war, and it was anticipated that a very large proportion of the crop would be unsold. It was anticipated also that a very large proportion would be destroyed. Fortunately, the financial loss and the destruction of cocoa had been very much less than anticipated. The scheme was so successful that it was decided that a Cocoa Board should be set up, of which he became chairman, with a view to purchasing and selling the West African cocoa. That scheme had been in operation.

Some complaint had been made about the reduction in the price of cocoa to the consumers last year. The Cocoa Board commenced work with the anticipation that a large proportion of the 1940-41 crop would be left on its hands; but, fortunately again, owing to an increased market in America and to the availability of shipping, the major portion was sold, and sold at a price which relieved the Board of any financial anxiety. He asked the House not to mix up the West African Cocoa Board with the scheme of the Ministry of Food for distributing cocoa in the United Kingdom. The Board merely purchased from West Africa and sold the cocoa to the Ministry of Food or to America. In taking the decision to reduce the price of cocoa last year, they were influenced by the fact that it had been agreed that any ultimate surplus on the operations of the Cocoa Board could be set aside and regarded as being in trust for the producers. After setting off the loss made by the Ministry of Food on the purchase and sale of West African cocoa in 1939-40 there was that loss to which he had referred. But if there were a profit in the year 1940-41 onwards, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to seek Parliamentary approval in due course for an equivalent grant of the profit made upon the transactions of the Board either to the West African cocoa producers or, in agreement with the Colonial Government concerned, towards expenditure on purposes designed to be of benefit to those producers. The Board were therefore able to feel that, if they conducted their operations on a conservative basis, they were not piling up profits for the benefit of His Majesty's Government but only holding back something in reserve against a rainy day for the producers.

The actual outcome of the sale of cocoa for the year 1940-41 had been even more favourable than the Board anticipated, and the result was that, after writing off the loss during 1939-40, and taking into consideration the cocoa in store at the end of the cocoa year, there

was a substantial surplus of something like £1,300,000. This money was held in reserve. It might be that as a result of lack of shipping facilities much of that money would be required to meet the increased price of cocoa which the Cocoa Board had agreed with the local or the West African producers. Mr. Hall said that he wanted again to emphasise that any surplus which was left over by agreement with the producer should be set aside for the benefit of the West African cocoa growers of the Colonies.

The Casualty List

FLYING OFFICER H. F. G. EDE, D.F.C.

It is with great regret that we have to announce that Flying Officer Herman Francis Grant Ede, D.F.C., missing after the loss of H.M.S. *Glorious* in June, 1940, is now officially presumed to have been killed in action. He was the younger son of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Ede, R.N., H.M.S. *Pellew*, killed in action in 1917, and of Mrs. Ede, of Hamilton, Bermuda. Flying Officer Ede was educated at Saltus School, Bermuda, and later graduated as Pilot Officer from Cranwell in December, 1937, when he was posted to a fighter squadron, and from July, 1938, was appointed to a fighter station. He was awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.

Pilot-Officer C. Claude Orwin George, who is reported missing, joined the R.A.F. in May, 1940, at the age of 19, and received his commission in March last. Before enlisting he was studying sugar engineering with George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., of Derby. He is the son of Mr. C. Courtney George, manager of the Port-of-Spain branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

Pilot-Officer Herbert A. I. Stone, who has been posted as missing since April 7th last, is a son of Mr. Stanley Stone, of Trinidad.

British Guiana's Chief Justice

It was announced by the Colonial Office on December 5th, that the King had approved the appointment of Mr. John Verity, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, to be Chief Justice of British Guiana, in succession to the late Sir Maurice Camacho.

Jamaica's New Treasurer

Mr. Robert Walter Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E., Receiver-General and Treasurer of the Bahamas, has been selected for appointment by the Colonial Office as Treasurer of Jamaica.

Mr. Taylor was Treasurer of Somaliland from 1915 to 1920, and Treasurer of Tanganyika from 1921 to 1933. He retired in March of the latter year but in 1936 was appointed to his present post in the Bahamas.

Our Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 and 6 down. "I'll throw Hun's C in C" (Anagram) (two words—7, 9)
- 5 This verb is transitive to the German sailor—intransitive to the Italian (7)
- 9 When you address your Tax collector thus, you may feel he is the first part in one sense if not in another (two words—4, 3)
- 10 Angry Aircraft Carrier (7)
- 12 Fifth columnists try to cause this (11)
- 14 A this by 1 across and 6 down could never be described as 19 across (6)
- 17 Dr. Spooner might have called this an apt steeple (8)
- 19 A 14 across by 22 down could be so described (two words—3, 3)
- 20 Middle East Victor traveling Westward (6)
- 21 If he is efficient he will be a preventer of his first part, not merely a second part of it (11)
- 22 Do in Alf?—we would rather do in this blighter (5)
- 23 N is a town in the only neutral part of our Empire (5)
- 24 "That other Man," or is "Man" too great a compliment? (4)
- 25 Retrousse (4)

DOWN

- 2 Not a suitable name for a war-baby (5)
- 3 Is, as it sounds, material used in the fight (10)
- 4 Which causes the housewife more tears—this or the lack of it? (5)
- 6 See 1 across
- 7 "I have nothing to offer but blood, —, tears and sweat" (1 across and 6 down) (4)
- 8 A 14 across by 1 across and 6 down is greeted with this cheers (4)
- 11 Where you could have read the words quoted in 7 down (9)
- 13 This Major has more than one star (4)
- 15 This does not mean that the petrol or butter has been spilt (4)
- 16 Puts the wind up a 28 across (9)
- 18 Messieurs (9)
- 22 Do in Alf?—we would rather do in this blighter (5)
- 23 N is a town in the only neutral part of our Empire (5)
- 24 "That other Man," or is "Man" too great a compliment? (4)
- 25 Retrousse (4)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

The solution of the Crossword Puzzle published in the CIRCULAR of November 27th appears below :

Across : 1, Hastings ; 5, Lisperd ; 9, Trailers ; 10, Septic ; 12, Employ ; 13, Shearers ; 15, Broadcasting ; 18, Anti-aircraft ; 23, Election ; 24, Briton ; 26, Leeway ; 27, Lacerate ; 28, Delays ; 29, Presents.

Down : 1, Hitler ; 2, Stamps ; 3, Illdoer, 4, Gort ; 6, Ice bags ; 7, Pathetic ; 8, Ducks egg ; 11, Chicory ; 14, Patriot ; 16, Ravelled ; 17, Ethereal ; 19, Actuary ; 20, Ferrets ; 21, Strain ; 22, Angels ; 25, Fair.

Colonial Labour Committee

Further information is now available respecting the constitution of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee. As reported in our last issue Mr. George Hall announced in the House of Commons on November 15th, that it had been decided to appoint the Committee which, in addition to officials, would include representatives nominated by employer organisations interested in Colonial affairs and by the T.U.C.

Lord Moyne, when replying to the debate on Colonial Welfare in the House of Lords on November 26th, said that the Under-Secretary of State was *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee and it was fortunate that in Mr. G. Hall they had an Under-Secretary with very great experience of labour and trade union matters. The other official members would be one of the assistants of the Secretary of State, the Labour Adviser and the officer in charge of labour matters of the Colonial Office Social Services Department. We shall, he said, "ask the Trades Union Congress to help and advise us in the choice of two members, and we shall also ask the corresponding employers' organisation to give us a list of suitable representatives from which we can get the names of two employers with Colonial experience."

On December 3rd the Under-Secretary of State was asked in the Commons by Mrs. Hardie whether any women would be appointed to the Committee. Mr. Hall replied that the selection of the four non-official members had not yet been made, and thus he was unable to state whether one would be a woman. In any event the possibility of including one or more women members as the activities of the Committee developed would not be lost sight of.

Protection of Surinam Bauxite

At the request of the Dutch Government the United States and Brazil have undertaken the protection of the bauxite mines of Surinam, Dutch Guiana. A contingent of the United States army will be sent to co-operate with the Netherlands forces while the Brazilian Government will observe special military vigilance on their side of the frontier between Brazil and Surinam.

Dutch Guiana, like British Guiana, with which it bounds on its western side, is an important source of bauxite from which the metal aluminium is obtained. Mr. G. A. Newman, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner at Trinidad, reported in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of October 11th, that Dutch Guiana was the main source of supply for the United States aluminium plants. In 1940 the value of the exports of bauxite amounted to 6.3 million florins (approximately 3.65 million dollars), nearly seven times as much as that of all the other exports—sugar, balata, coffee, rice, etc.—put together.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Rent and Building Restrictions—A Diocesan Centenary
First Colony to abolish Corporal Punishment



BRITISH GUIANA

Railway Sabotage. Owing to malicious damage to the railway track at Chapman's Grove and elsewhere, the Government have offered a reward of £100 for information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the culprits.

Rice Growers' Difficulties. Much sympathy is being felt in British Guiana for the plight of the rice growers in the Mahaicony District. Recent torrential rains have flooded large areas, and it is reported by the *Daily Chronicle* that 10,000 acres of rice are perishing. In addition to these natural misfortunes it is affirmed that the low price for padi paid by the Government is unremunerative. It is feared that many growers will find it difficult to repay loans borrowed from the Loan Bank.

Centenary of the Diocese. Next year will mark the Centenary of the creation of Guiana—which includes British, French and Dutch Guiana—as a separate Diocese. In his customary "Letter" in *El Dorado* (November issue), the Bishop states that as a thank-offering they have set themselves to raise a Centenary Fund of \$50,000 for endowment in addition to what must be found for current expenses.

JAMAICA

Building Restrictions. On November 20th Mr. W. H. Thyne, Deputy Director of Public Works, was appointed chairman and Mr. W. J. Masterton a member of an Advisory Committee on Buildings (Restrictions). It is stated in the Building Restriction Order, 1941, that no person shall construct any dwelling house or other building, or carry out any structural alteration of any nature to any building except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Competent Authority.

Sugar Industry. A deputation from the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association Board of Management, consisting of Sir Archibald Campbell (Chairman), the Hon. A. B. Lowe, the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. T. R. Harrison, Sir Noel Livingstone, the Association's solicitor, and Mr. Herbert G. de Lisser, honorary secretary, waited upon the Governor on October 24th.

Legislative Council. On the occasion of his receiving this deputation, His Excellency stated that he would be summoning a special session of the Legislative Council during the first half of December to deal with certain matters and that amongst them would be included legislation affecting the Cane Farmers' Association.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The Cunningham Hospital. Accommodation for 20 nurses is provided in the new quarters recently opened at the Cunningham Hospital in St. Kitts. The hospital is now an up-to-date and well-equipped institution. In addition to the ordinary indispensable requirements

there are a motor ambulance, an X-ray unit, an "iron lung," presented by Lord Nuffield, a diathermy apparatus given by Lady Nuffield, a bacteriological laboratory and an ophthalmic clinic.

The Nevis Club. The recently opened building of the Nevis Club, just outside Charlestown, is ideally situated. A fine bathing beach is adjacent and the tennis courts are admirably laid out, writes a correspondent.

ST. VINCENT

Mr. E. A. C. Hughes, of Grenada, arrived on October 4th, to take up the appointments of Acting Registrar and additional Magistrate during the absence of Mr. N. S. Nanton on sick leave.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Excess Profits Tax. In his address at the opening session of the Legislative Council, the Governor announced that the Excess Profits Tax would be increased next year from 33½ per cent. to 80 per cent., thus equalling that of the United Kingdom as locally there is no provision for a refund at the end of hostilities.

Abolition of Corporal Punishment. The Legislative Council has unanimously passed an Ordinance abolishing the imposition by Courts of corporal punishment for offenders over the age of sixteen. Trinidad is the first British Colony to take this step. Moving the second reading of the Bill the Attorney General said that corporal punishment "was manifestly a survival of those dark days when the public conscience was less alive to brutality than now and when the cry was essentially for vengeance on the criminal."

Export of Lime Juice. The Ministry of Food has announced that the proposed import programme for the third year of the war provides for a quota for lime juice from the Colony.

Rent Restriction. In order to assist the public a brief summary of the Rent Restriction Law now in force was published in the *Royal Gazette* of October 9th. It contains information on the areas to which the Ordinance applies, standard rent, maximum rent which may be charged, landlords' right to recover possession, and, in full, the Rent Restriction Rules.

Price for Farmer's Canes, 1940-41. Under the provisions of the Trinidad Cane Farming Control Ordinance the standard value of sugar for the crop year ended June 30th, 1941, was fixed by the Governor at 2.86 cents per lb. The price for farmer's canes was determined at \$3.65 per ton. As, however, the price of molasses during the quota year exceeded the allowance of \$1.20 per ton, the principal sugar manufacturers agreed to make an *ex gratia* payment of 8 cents per ton of canes.

West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons

Constitution of Barbados

On October 22nd, Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any changes were being contemplated for the reform of the Constitution of Barbados, especially from the point of view of widening the franchise, or whether the same bicameral system of the centuries-old unchanged Constitution would be allowed to continue. Mr. George Hall replied that no changes were in contemplation.

Relief Works in Jamaica

Mr. David Adams, on November 26th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the urgent appeals of the people of Mosley Hall and Blackstonedge districts of Jamaica for improved roads, relief work, land settlement and medical attention; and what steps had been taken to meet these demands. Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State had no information regarding these appeals from the two villages referred to, but during the year 1940-41 major relief works had been carried out in Jamaica to a total cost of £190,000, of which sum £163,000 had been met by an Imperial grant. The needs of the places mentioned must clearly be considered by the Colonial Government in conjunction with those of the Colony as a whole.

Jamaica Housing Schemes

The Under-Secretary of State was asked by Mr. David Adams on November 26th whether he was aware of the urgent demand for working-class housing schemes in various areas of Jamaica; and whether this provision was an obligation upon the estate proprietors, or, if not, whether the Colonial Government proposed to undertake this without delay. Mr. Hall replied, "Yes, Sir. I appreciate the need for these schemes." As regards the second part of the question Mr. Hall said that so far as he was aware, there was no legal obligation on estate owners to provide accommodation for their employees. The question of improving housing conditions was receiving the attention of the Colonial Government and the Comptroller for Development and Welfare; but he feared that there might be serious difficulties of a practical nature during the war in working out and carrying into effect any far-reaching schemes.

"Mr. Adams: Is the Minister aware that recent meetings of the sugar estate companies have called public attention to the urgent necessity of better housing in and about their estates and is not action in this matter urgently required?"

"Mr. Hall: There is no question about the need for improved housing conditions, and the Comptroller is giving his attention to the matter."

"Mr. Sorensen: Have the Colonial Office received any recent reports upon housing conditions, and will they be available to Members of this House?"

"Mr. Hall: Reports are being sent in by the Colonial Governments to the Colonial Office."



"Mr. Sorensen: Are those reports available to Members of this House?"

"Mr. Hall: If any hon. Member wishes it I think we can arrange that he should get the information contained in the reports."

Education in Jamaica

Mr. David Adams, on November 18th, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that only one-third of the 175,000 children of Jamaica of school age had been attending elementary schools since the beginning of this year; and would he state the main causes for this situation and also the action being taken by the Colonial Government to ensure this education for the whole child population of the Colony. Mr. George Hall replied that, in view of the omission on the ground of economy of statistical tables from Colonial annual departmental reports, no recent figures of the children attending elementary schools in Jamaica were on record in the Colonial Office. The latest figures available, those for 1938-39, showed that the average attendance throughout the year was about 57 per cent. of the number of children enrolled. In respect of the first part of the year 1939-40, his information was that the average attendance showed an increase on the previous year. More satisfactory measures of compulsory education and increased facilities for infant education were among the main objectives of the Colonial Government's education policy. The whole question was under examination by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his educational adviser.

Mr. David Adams then asked whether the Under-Secretary of State was aware that the findings of the Committee recruiting youths in Jamaica for enlistment in the Royal Air Force showed that, owing to their low secondary school education, less than 20 per cent. of applications for enlistment were accepted, and what steps were being taken to remedy this situation. Mr. Hall said he was asking the Governor for a copy of the report. He would, however, point out that in 1938-39 of the 15 candidates for the London Matriculation examination, 9 passed, and of the 258 School Certificate candidates, 125 passed.

Prison Conditions and Child Labour

Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State:—

(1) Whether the system in prisons in the West Indies under which all prisoners during holidays and week-ends, except for church services, were locked inside their cells so that the prison warders might have their holiday or leave still obtained in most islands, as it did up to 1939; whether during such periods the prisoners had any fresh air, contacts or adequate attention; and whether any improvements had been made either by increased staff or better alternative arrangements.

(2) Whether child labour was still allowed on plantations in West Indian Islands and whether any figures could be given as to the extent and number of children involved; what were the number of hours worked per day, the wages therefor and the ages of the

children concerned; whether there were any regulations governing such employment or any supervision to prevent abuses or ill-treatment by Government officers; and whether any welfare arrangements, as to rest pauses, canteens, food, shading sites, drying of wet clothes, and medical attention existed for these child workers.

Mr. George Hall replied that inquiries were being made into the matters raised in the questions, and when these had been completed, he would communicate with Dr. Morgan.

Detention of Dr. Stamm and Mr. S. C. Marquis.

In a written reply to Mr. Creech Jones, dated October 14th, Mr. George Hall said that the Governor of Jamaica had reported last August that it had been decided to release Dr. Stamm. As regards Mr. S. C. Marquis, the Secretary of State understood that Mr. Marquis had been informed of the grounds on which the order for his detention was made. Mr. Marquis would be able to make an objection to the new Advisory Committee, which had been appointed by the Governor. The relevant Jamaica Defence Regulation, which had been amended, provided *inter alia* that it shall be the duty of the chairman of the advisory committee to inform the objector of the grounds on which the order had been made against him, and to furnish him with such particulars as were, in the opinion of the chairman, sufficient to enable him to present his case. Mr. Marquis was detained because the Governor considered that his detention under the Defence Regulations was more conducive to the public interest than his prosecution.

An interesting example of the fact that a Minister may not personally agree with information he gives in his official capacity was afforded by Mr. Bracken, the new Minister of Information, in the Commons on November 26th. Having supplied information about the cost of printing a certain booklet he was asked whether he thought expenditure of this kind was really justified. Mr. Bracken's reply was: "This project was arranged last year. I have given the hon. Gentleman an official answer. My unofficial views coincide with his."

Import Restrictions

British Guiana, Grenada and Dominica

In accordance with general policy throughout the Colonial Empire, British Guiana, Grenada and Dominica have taken steps to restrict the importation of unnecessary articles and to reduce the consumption of imported goods.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of November 29th reproduces *in extenso* the official notices issued in British Guiana and Grenada, together with a statement that the restrictions in Dominica, details of which are promised later, are similar to those in force in Grenada. For British Guiana two lists are given: (a) Articles for which Import Licences will not be granted from any source, except where such articles are the produce or manufacture of the British West Indies, British Honduras, Bermuda or Bahamas and imported direct therefrom; (b) Articles which will only be licensed in limited quantities by quota.

Round the Markets

December 9th, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.

	November 24th	December 8th.	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	\$.. 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine oz.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 3d. per cent.)	81½	81½
3½	War Loan	104½	104½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/-	47/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-	1/6
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/6	5/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	40	44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/8	16/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/9	8/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3	9/3

PRODUCE.

Honey. The maximum controlled price of all Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- c.i.f.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are unchanged with quotations only obtainable by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Both Concentrated and Raw are unquoted pending licensing decision.

Orange Oil. Up to 31/- c.i.f. has been paid for fair quantities of Sweet. No Bitter is on offer.

Spices. The market for *Pimento* is quiet with sellers at 120/- c.i.f. United Kingdom for December-January shipment from Jamaica. Spot is quoted at 1/11 per lb. ex wharf. *Ginger* is quiet and unchanged, with Jamaica on the spot quoted at from 165/- to 230/- for small mixed to bright No. 3 to medium bold bright No. 1. West India *Nutmegs* continue in good demand. On the spot, defectives are quoted at 1/2 to 1/3; sound unassorted at 1/4 to 1/6, and sound 80's at 1/8. Supplies of West India *Mace* on the spot are very scarce and parcels offering are readily absorbed. The usual mixed pale to red quality is quoted at around 3/6 per lb., landed terms, according to type. Dark to pale pickings are in demand and valued at 2/- to 2/8 landed terms.

(Continued from foot of preceding column)

The Grenada notice contains one list, namely of articles for which licences will not be granted for importation from any source except the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVI. DECEMBER 25th, 1941. No. 1128.

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December 24th, 1941.

This issue completes Volume LVI of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. Cases for binding the Volume can be supplied post free for 5/- each. Subscribers can have their own CIRCULARS bound for the inclusive charge of 10/- on sending them, carriage paid, to the Secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

The Circular

SINCE the outbreak of war the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, following a long tradition, has been published regularly every fortnight; and heavy air-raids, with their attendant consequences on means of communication and transport, with damage to the Committee's own headquarters and to those of the printers have not been allowed to break the regular progression. That letters of appreciation have been received from many members in different parts has encouraged all concerned in the work of striving in a very difficult period to increase the attractiveness to its readers of the CIRCULAR. But now authoritative action in the form of a Government restriction of paper to a fraction of that recently used has come as a blow to the Committee, and to the service which it endeavours to render to its individual members. It will be within the knowledge of readers that the best known periodicals in this country have all diminished in size, and noted weeklies have lately been issued only once a fortnight. The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR had reduced its consumption of paper by some 40 per cent. in comparison with the last pre-war year. This fact taken in conjunction with the foresight, on which we can legitimately claim credit, which resulted in a reserve stock of paper being laid in as soon as war seemed inevitable, has enabled our fortnightly CIRCULAR to be continued for over two years. Now, to meet more drastic regulations, the choice has had to be made between a half-size publication every two weeks and a monthly one of the present size and quality, and with a little latitude for the increase in size which is occasionally necessary. It is confidently believed that the decision to adopt the latter alternative is one which will be in accord with the wishes of members. It is certain that every member at home and overseas and our advertisers whose support, in good times and bad, has also been so greatly appreciated, will realise the difficulty of the situation which confronts us, and the deep significance which attaches to them. They will also reflect that their own disappointment is shared by those who had hoped to be able to continue to give to them each fortnight, an increasingly interesting,

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informative, and well-designed WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

Sugar Cane By-Products

THE importance of by-products of the sugar cane industry was emphasized by Sir Frank Stockdale when he addressed the West Indies Sugar Conference last September. One of the questions to which he suggested consideration should be given was whether other products of the cane than sugar could not be established on an economic basis and made to pay. We may recall that in a leading article in the CIRCULAR of April 6th, 1939, we wrote: "Many times have prophets foretold a future wherein the by-products of the sugar-cane will prove more valuable than the sugar itself. That era has not arrived yet, but research has made such advances in the last decade that the prophecy may be reckoned as well on the way to fulfilment."

The two principal sources of these by-products are bagasse and molasses. A general summary of the information concerning the uses to which these two materials can be put was given in a paper read before the Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, convened by the Empire Marketing Board and held in London in 1931, and the Conference passed a resolution that in the British Empire more attention could profitably be paid to the question of the utilization of such by-products.

Bagasse has been described as the world's cheapest and most plentiful source of cellulose. Amongst the many articles from it we may mention fibre boards now manufactured on a very large scale. Ten years ago a scheme for the erection of a factory to make a fibre board at Serge Island Estate in Jamaica was well advanced. The project, however, fell through. As stated elsewhere in this issue a beginning has been made in Louisiana to use bagasse for the manufacture of plastics. Doubtless the newly-formed British West Indies Sugar Association will be giving careful consideration to these matters.

Our Illustrations

The fact that winter, which is proving such a relentless enemy to the Germans, has a beautiful as well as a terrible aspect is well exemplified in the photograph of a country scene reproduced opposite page 306. The effect of winter upon Hitler's campaign in Russia can be seen in a cartoon appearing on our second page of illustrations.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE disastrous opening of the Pacific war has quickly proved that both Great Britain and the United States had dangerously under-estimated, not only the perfidy, but the efficiency of the Japanese, and especially of their air force. It is obvious, of course, that the Americans were taken tactically by surprise in the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour; but we have also to recognize that, in a wider strategic sense, we were taken by surprise also. Though the despatch of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* to Singapore at the right moment shows that the coming conflict had been accurately foreseen, the dire catastrophe of their loss shows that a vital factor had not been completely appreciated—the urgency under modern conditions of perfect air co-operation for the protection of such great ships.

* * *

Admiral Phillips, the commander-in-chief who went down in the *Prince of Wales*, was known in the Navy as an outstanding stickler for close air-and-sea co-ordination. When he put to sea, in order to prevent the Japanese landing in Malaya, he was relying on the protection of shore-based aircraft. The disaster occurred because, at the critical time, the aerodromes on shore were put out of action by powerful Japanese bombing attack. The question inevitably being asked in London is whether the two capital ships should have been sent to the Far East at all without the company of an aircraft carrier to take up their protection in such circumstances.

* * *

The upshot of this calamity, and of the losses in the American fleet, is that we have for the time being lost command of the Pacific, and that we have to face what we have scarcely known since 1781—when Cornwallis was trapped at Yorktown—the consequences of a temporary failure of sea power. With comparative inferiority on the surface of the sea, and considerably superior numbers in the air above it, the Japanese are for the present capable of irruptions in many directions at once. The fate of Hong Kong, in spite of a heroic defence by troops from many parts of the Empire, hangs as I write in the balance. The landing in Malaya has been made, and raises anxiety for the ultimate safety of Singapore. By the capture of Penang, the enemy has obtained an outlet to the Indian Ocean, with an embarrassing threat to our communications across it. He has thrown an invading force into the Philippines, and his submarines have sunk American ships off the coast of California. But perhaps the most startling exploitation of his advantage is the landing in Sarawak, for this expedition must have crossed 1,000 miles of the China sea, by a route passing midway between the British and American bases at Singapore and Manila.

* * *

This very unpleasant situation has to be looked frankly in the face. The British Empire and the United States will certainly re-establish their naval and aerial supremacy in the Pacific. But every day that elapses

before that happens the Japanese may strike in fresh places and make new gains. What is now quickly lost may take a long period to recapture. Time, therefore, is the key to the whole of Pacific strategy.

* * *

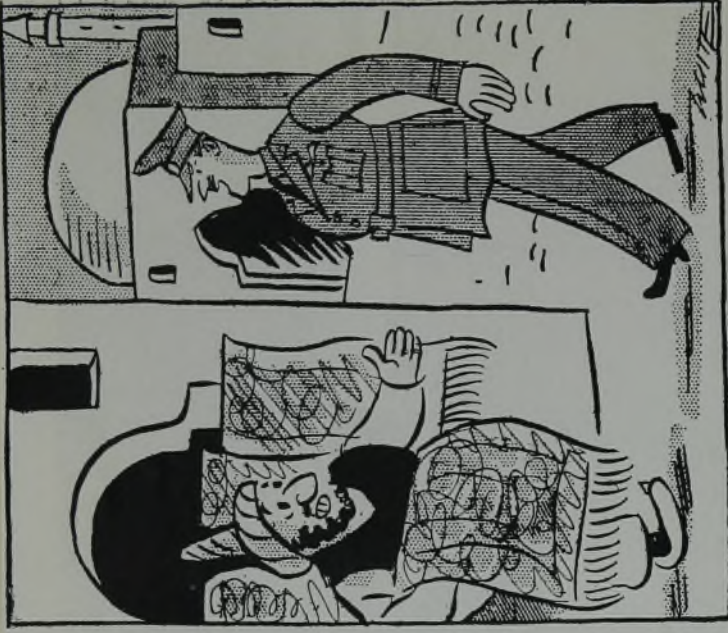
Against this dark background in the Far East we can set dazzling victories in Europe and Africa. The repulse of the German thrust to the Caucasus, we now see, was no flash in the pan. From the Arctic to the Sea of Azov the whole far-flung line of the invaders is being rolled back by the indomitable Russian army, which has survived the fearful ordeal of five months of retreat and emerges with its morale unmistakably higher than that of the enemy. The terrible Russian winter, which destroyed Napoleon's Empire, now has its grip upon Hitler's hordes. The discomfiture of the Nazi leaders can no longer be disguised. In Hitler's long dull harangue to the Reichstag, on the day he declared war on America, he gave a detailed and boastful account of all the successes he had won in Russia—but he stopped short at November 6, a month before, and dared not make any allusion to the operations then in progress. Since then Goebbels has been put up to explain the setback. For the first time he has given the excuse that the German army is faced by overwhelmingly superior numbers and equipment—which contrasts oddly with his announcement some months back that the last Russian armies had been annihilated. The story at the moment is that the salients are being drawn in, to straighten and so shorten the line for the winter; but this argument will collapse if, as now seems imminent, the line begins to bulge the other way. These great successes of our Allies are being won largely with British and American tanks, guns and aircraft. Whether, having saved Moscow for the winter, they can continue the offensive when spring makes possible a more rapidly moving war will depend on our ability to keep up the supply. That in turn will be greatly influenced by our fortunes in the Pacific, where directly and indirectly all the supply routes—even that across the Atlantic—are affected.

* * *

After a very tough fight, victory is now assured in the battle of Libya, and there seems an excellent prospect of the total destruction of Rommel's force. It is a substantial step towards that complete control of the Mediterranean area which would do so much to win the war. We may expect early counter-action by the enemy, aiming at his constant objectives—the stopping of the entrances to the sea at Gibraltar and Suez. At the moment he is concentrating German aircraft in great force in Italy, taking squadrons from Russia and from the North Sea for the purpose. This suggests preparation for another determined stand in Tripolitania. But larger schemes may be in the air. There is strong diplomatic pressure on Spain, but General Franco has not given way to it, whatever he may do if the two German divisions on the Pyrenean frontier should hereafter be expanded into a threatening army.



FIRST SIGNS OF WINTER .



"Flying carpet, sare?"

Evening News

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



WILLIAM ROBINSON

The Star

BERLIN BREAKFAST

SMILING THROUGH . . . By LEE
[No. 2270] YOUTH SHORTAGE



"He would accept the office-boy job only if we gave him a seat on the Board."

Evening News



—Sketch by Neb.

"And now, for sentiment's sake, we will pretend to break six eggs."

Daily Mail



CAVE UPTON

"I'VE CAUGHT A BEAR BUT HE WON'T LET ME GO..."

BLAE CYOCHI Y BEVK BOI HE MOM I TEL ME GO

The West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

THE Bahamas Red Cross has sent £500 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

Commandant of the Local Forces. Major C. E. P. Hooker, Highland Light Infantry, recently appointed Commandant, British Guiana, with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, has arrived. He will have the command and sole direction of the Militia Force and the Volunteer Corps, with certain powers over the Police Force for any defence purposes. Major C. C. Murland will continue to act as Commissioner of Police.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Poppy Day. In his notes, dated November 13th, Captain Metzgen wrote that under the leadership of Mrs. C. G. Langley, the wife of the Chief Justice, the response to the Earl Haig Poppy Day Fund, despite numerous other appeals, realized approximately £200.

Defence Force. Major J. L. Johanson, Officer Commanding the British Honduras Defence Force, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and Lieut. W. H. Kieffer and Dr. R. L. Cheverton (Senior Medical Officer) to be Captains. The Force is in the throes of reorganization. As the result of a broadcast appeal by the Governor many officials and private citizens have enlisted.

JAMAICA

Gift of Operating Table. The Central Hospital Supply Service Committee of the Red Cross has received a cheque for £100 for the purchase of an operating table, in memory of the late Captain D. L. Tate, R.A.M.C. It was sent, through the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, by Mrs. Tate, of Montego Bay, widow of Captain Tate who served in France during the last war.

The Red Cross has received a further £1,000 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, bringing their total contribution to £42,816.

New War Funds. The second annual general meeting of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee was held towards the end of October under the chairmanship of the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards. Mr. Lindsay Downer, chairman of the Committee, presented the report for the year of the Co-ordination Committee, which announced the formation of three funds, on behalf of the personnel of the Jamaica Bombing Squadron, the Palisadoes Air Base Recreation Fund, and the resuscitated Children's Empire War Fund on behalf of children who are air raid sufferers and of the Great Ormond Street Hospital.

Y.M.C.A. Hut. A greatly extended hut, under the ægis of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., was opened at a ceremony which took place at Immingham, in Lincolnshire, recently. Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingberd, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., who presided, said that the women of Jamaica had helped very materially in finding the money to build the hut and that they still took a very great interest in the work and

continued to send gifts and in other ways helped when they could. A message of greeting sent by the West India Committee on behalf of the women of Jamaica was read by the Secretary of the North Midland Division of the Y.M.C.A.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

West Indian R.A.F. Training Centre. Through the Air Training Scheme administered by the Trinidad Light Aeroplane Club, the Colony has despatched 47 cadets to England—39 pilots, five observers, one air gunner, one wireless operator and one ground staff. There are 26 more Air Cadets under training and others are on the waiting list. Excellent reports have been received from the Air Ministry of the cadets trained under the Colony's scheme.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of the Colony, in his address at the opening session of the Legislative Council announced that the Air Ministry were considering proposals that Trinidad should become the training centre for all R.A.F. candidates from the West Indies and adjacent territories.

Aid for Russia. Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid to Russia" Fund has received a gift of £3,000 from the people of Trinidad.

War Contributions over \$11,000,000. In his annual message to the Legislative Council, on November 28th, the Governor announced that the Colony was making two new loans, free of interest, which would bring the total contributions from Colonial funds to Britain's war effort up to \$11,424,464 as follows:—

One-half the surplus for 1941	...	\$1,200,000
Part of estimated surplus for 1942	...	\$1,500,000
Raised in War Loans, etc., and already remitted	... ..	\$3,474,464
Previous loans, free of interest	...	\$2,750,000
Gifts	... ..	\$2,500,000

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Gift to the Red Cross. Lord Huntingfield, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated February 28th, but not received until August 13th, wrote that the Duke of Gloucester greatly valued the gift of £50 contributed to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, and trusted that Mr. Arrowsmith, the Commissioner, would convey an expression of his sincere appreciation to all the subscribers.

The sum of £775 was raised in the Dependency between April, 1940 and October, 1941, for the war effort. This represents a contribution of over 2/6 per head of the population, half of whom live from their farms and handle very little cash.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

The West India Committee War Services Fund

WE publish below the second income and expenditure account and the balance sheet of the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, covering the year to September 30th.

The Treasurers wish to express their thanks to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., who are acting as auditors of the Fund in an honorary capacity.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th September, 1941

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
SUNDRY CREDITORS—							SUNDRY DEBTORS—							
War Services Organisations, etc., in the West Indian Colonies	307	2	11				War Services Organisations, etc., in the West Indian Colonies	161	15	7				
Others	10	19	5				Others	44	8	0				
				318	2	4					206	3	7	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES ...				503	6	0	STOCK OF WOOL AS TAKEN AND VALUED BY OFFICIALS OF THE COMMITTEE ...					43	12	11
GENERAL FUND—							CASH AT BANK—							
Balance as at 30th September, 1940	514	19	7				For specific purposes as per contra	503	6	0				
Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income for year ended 30th September, 1941, per account attached	353	18	0				On General Account	229	7	5				
				161	1	7					732	13	5	
							HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN, Treasurer.							
							EDWARD J. KING, Secretary.							
				£982	9	11					£982	9	11	

We report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the West India Committee War Services Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1941, and we hereby certify that the above account is in accordance therewith.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry,
London, E.C.2.

7th November, 1941.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th September, 1941

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
To EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS RECEIVED FROM WAR SERVICES ORGANISATIONS, ETC., IN THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES—							By DONATIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES ...						
Rail and other charges on Consignments received for distribution	108	5	2				„ BALANCE, being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year...	101	11	0			
Clerical Assistance	131	1	3										
General Expenses	78	13	1										
Postage, Cables and Telephones	68	11	8										
Printing and Stationery	30	8	9										
				416	19	11							
„ PURCHASE FOR CHRISTMAS PARCELS				30	9	1							
„ SPECIAL GRANT ...				8	0	0							
<i>Note.—No charge has been made by the West India Committee for Services rendered.</i>													
				£455	9	0					£455	9	0

Georgetown's Museums. The reports of the British Guiana Museums and the Georgetown Public Free Library have now been released. The Curator-Librarian's review discloses that the utility of both the Natural History and Economic Science Museums has been increased by additional instructive science and art exhibits. The organized lectures given daily to parties of school children have now become a welcome feature of juvenile education. The pupils from 24

schools have regularly attended lectures, and visits of school children to both museums, out of school hours, have reached the remarkable total of 227,584.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death, at Ilfracombe, of Professor John P. d'Albuquerque, formerly Director of Agriculture and Island Professor of Chemistry, Barbados.

A Gift from St. Vincent

Mobile Canteen for Worthing District

A MOBILE canteen, provided by the people of St. Vincent for the use of the Worthing Rural Women's Voluntary Services, was formally handed over, at Lancing, on December 6th.

In making the presentation, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to the Colonial Office, referred to the industries and scenery of St. Vincent which, he said, was one of the most beautiful islands in the West Indies. The Colony had already raised money for aircraft which was now doing duty with the R.A.F. Admiral Bromley also presented photographs of St. Vincent taken on the occasion of his visit there some seven years ago.

The Hon. Mrs. Emmet, County Organizer of the W.V.S. in West Sussex, in accepting the canteen, expressed her gratitude to the people of St. Vincent for their generosity. She would like them to know that their gift would not be put away in a garage until an emergency arose, but would be placed on the road the next day to take refreshments to the troops in the district.

Among those present at the ceremony were Lady Macnaghton, Lady Worsley, Regional Administrator of the W.V.S., Mr. Beaumont Price, Chairman of Worthing Rural Food Committee, members of the Local Council and Mr. Noel Sabine, Public Relations Officer, Colonial Office. The West India Committee was represented by a member of its Executive, Mr. H. A. Walker.

Stamps for War Charities

In the CIRCULAR of May 15th we welcomed a suggestion made by a member of the West India Committee, Mr. R. C. Brees, of Trinidad Leaseholds, Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, that used B.W.I. stamps should be collected locally and sold for the benefit of war charities in the United Kingdom, to which the West India Committee would send the proceeds. Recently the Committee remitted to the Treasurer of the Red Cross and St. John Fund the amount so obtained and a letter of thanks from Lord Huntingfield has since been forwarded to Mr. Brees expressing to him and three other generous contributors the Duke of Gloucester's appreciation of their timely gift.

The Control of Malaria

Ross Institute Film

THOSE who have collaborated in the production of a talking film, dealing with Malaria Control, that was recently exhibited at the Ross Institute of Tropical Agriculture, have good reason to take pride in the result. A common failing of many so-called instructional films is that they leave the observer with a number of disconnected impressions. This film, however, is so well presented that one can hardly fail to retain a balanced impression of the whole problem.

The story is unfolded in three parts. The first deals with the parasite, the second with the carrier, and the third with control measures. The development of the parasite in the blood of the patient, and in the body of the mosquito vector, is graphically and effectively illustrated. The life history of the mosquito, and the differences in appearance and habit of anophelines and culicines at various stages of development, are demonstrated with great clarity. This paves the way to an appreciation of different types of breeding site shown in turn on the screen, and to an understanding of the circumstances determining the adoption of each particular control method.

Illustrations of the various control methods in operation conclude an excellent, and eminently practical, presentation of the main points of the malaria problem. The spoken narrative is simple, concise and easily comprehensible; well-delivered and perfectly timed. An appreciative audience included, besides representatives of tropical producing companies and medical students, medical officers of the British and Allied Services.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT appointments and promotions in the Colonial Service include the following:—

- MCCORMACK, L. A., Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.
- GREGORY, M. B., Police Cadet, Trinidad.
- FLINN, Major W. H., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Colonial Secretary, Barbados), Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.
- GRANTHAM, A. W. G. H., C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, Jamaica), Chief Secretary, Nigeria.
- PIERRE, J. H., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade C.



BARBADOS AMBULANCES AT PORTSMOUTH

(The presentation ceremony was described in last CIRCULAR)

British Guiana's New Governor

Arrival of Sir Gordon Lethem

Sir Gordon James Lethem, British Guiana's new Governor, landed, our honorary correspondent writes, in the Colony at 8.45 p.m. on November 6th; and, after being greeted by the Hon. G. D. Owen, Officer Administering the Government, the Acting Chief Justice and other principal officials, and representatives of the United States Army and Navy, drove to Government House.

His Excellency was sworn in the next morning at the Guiana Public Buildings with all the customary ceremonial, and afterwards attended Divine Service in the Anglican Cathedral.

At the conclusion of the swearing-in ceremony the Governor, in the course of an extempore address, said: "I as Governor need your help as much as in some ways you will need mine. I can assure you that my mind and ears will be open to every approach. All I would ask is that vindictive malicious scandal, malice or rancour should be strongly set aside and that the common weal be the touchstone of all our aims.

"It will be my devout prayer that that shall be the spirit in all commerce, Government and all sections of the community in the difficult days which I fear lie before us in this Colony."

Referring to the difficulties of the Colony he said it was impossible for him to attempt any kind of judgment on the problems, but what was at least clear was that the solution demanded must be of long-range and long-continued effort.

His Excellency referred to the growing factor of Anglo-American co-operation, and pointed out that British Guiana, as part of the South American continent, and none of the West Indian islands could isolate themselves from affairs of the hemisphere and from the American scene. As loyal British subjects, in the face of that common Charter published by the heads of our States, we should, he said, adapt ourselves to the idea of constant mutual assistance and aid towards that future.

Our correspondent adds that the Governor has already made a favourable impression on all classes.

Import of Citrus Fruit Juices

The following notice has been published in London:—

"Any importers of citrus fruit juices during the year ended August 31st, 1939, who are not already familiar with the scheme for regulating their importation and distribution should apply at once to Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, Chartered Accountants, of 4B, Frederick Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, for particulars thereof, and any users of juice in a similar position should communicate with their suppliers."

Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney are acting on behalf of the Citrus Fruit Juices Control who wish to establish contact with all firms who have been doing business in citrus fruit juices.

The Sugar Industry Bill

The text has been published of a Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Reorganisation) Act, 1936, as respects the war years, which will be presented in Parliament by Mr. Robert Hudson, supported by Mr. Secretary Johnston, Captain Crookshank, Major Lloyd George, and Mr. Thomas Williams.

The main purpose of this Bill is to suspend for the duration of the war the principal functions of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and of the Sugar Commission under the Sugar Industry (Reorganisation) Act, 1936.

War-time control over the production, refining, sale and distribution of sugar is exercised by the Minister of Food, who will undertake the payment of assistance to the British Sugar Corporation Limited in respect of sugar manufactured from the 1939 beet crop and subsequent war crops.

The Bill accordingly provides that no assistance under the Act of 1936 shall be paid to the Corporation in respect of sugar manufactured in 1940-41 and subsequent war years. Provision is also made for certain other adjustments of the principal Act consequent upon war-time conditions, including certain retrospective adjustments to meet administrative difficulties in paying assistance to the Corporation in respect of sugar manufactured from the 1939 crop.

The proposals will not entail any increased expenditure from public funds.

New Labour Laws in St. Lucia

A good instance of the continued progress that is being made, despite the war, in passing protective Colonial labour legislation is provided by St. Lucia, which last month enacted two important laws—a comprehensive Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which covers agricultural workers, and a Shops Hours Ordinance which *inter alia* prescribes that, with the exception of very small shops, no assistants shall be employed for more than 41 hours a week exclusive of mealtimes, makes provision for meal hours, provides for 14 days' holiday with full pay in every year, and makes compulsory the provision by the employer of sitting accommodation for female assistants.

Over-seas Postal Shooting Match

The National Rifle Association announced recently the result of the Over-seas .303 full range postal match, held in 1940.

The Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup for making the highest aggregate score with rifles S.R.(b) was won by Uganda, while the Empire Day Challenge Cup for the highest score with rifles S.R.(a) went to Trinidad for the second year in succession.

The Council of the Association announce with regret that no further matches will be held during the present emergency.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"HUNGRY fowl wake soon."

* * *

THE Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club recently held a very successful Golden Jubilee Natural History Exhibition.

* * *

CAPTAIN ALBERT E. E. FARARA, who died in London on December 11th, will be remembered in St. Kitts, where he lived for some years.

* * *

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Mr. Clarence Lyon Hall, of Spring Garden, Jamaica, in the loss which he has suffered in the death of his wife, on November 24th.

* * *

MISS DOREEN GOODING, whose engagement to Captain S. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, was announced recently, is the daughter of the late Mr. C. E. Gooding, and of Mrs. J. E. Lewis, of Ealing Grove, Barbados.

* * *

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD who, we greatly regret to learn, died in London, on December 18th, was Colonial Secretary of Trinidad and Tobago from 1904 to 1906. He later served as Governor of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

* * *

THE Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replying to Dr. Morgan in the Commons on November 26th, said that Mr. Philip Cox who is being appointed as an Assistant to the Colonial Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office was of Barbadian origin, but was born in India.

* * *

THE directors of the Cocoa Association of London have made the following appointments for the year 1942: Chairman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway (Frame & Co., Ltd.); Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. W. Bennett (J. H. Rayner & Co., Ltd.); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. C. Bevis (Grace Bros., Ltd.).

* * *

THE present day methods of transport, ripening and distribution of bananas in the trade between the British West Indies and Canada, based on a visit to the Dominion last year, are described in the December issue of *Tropical Agriculture* by Mr. E. R. Leonard, of the Low Temperature Research Station, Trinidad.

* * *

THE many friends in Trinidad and elsewhere of Dr. Harold S. Littlepage, will be interested to learn that he is in charge of the medical services to a company of the 6th Battalion of the Warwickshire Home Guard. Dr. Littlepage is a son of Mr. Hardwin Littlepage, a former Collector of Customs in Trinidad.

* * *

THE Customs duties on bags and sacks (empty) imported into Barbados have been amended. For those exceeding 44 by 26½ inches, but not exceeding 48 by 28 inches, the British Preferential Tariff is 9s. 3½d. per 100, and the General Tariff 18s. 7d. per 100; over 48 by 28 inches the rates are 12s. 6d. and 25s. 0d. The duties

were formerly 12s. 6d. and 25s. 0d. per 100 for sizes exceeding 44 by 26½ inches.

* * *

THE British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station was started in 1932, the contributing Colonies being Barbados, where the station is situated, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Windward Islands. In the December issue of *Tropical Agriculture*, there is a very interesting article by the Geneticist, Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, concerned primarily with the commercial results achieved, or likely to be achieved, by seedlings released from the station since 1934.

* * *

FOR several years research has been conducted, notably at the Agricultural By-Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, to use sugar cane bagasse as a source of raw material for plastics. Dr. O. W. Willcox describes, in the September issue of *Sugar*, how this research work has resulted in the establishment in a sugar factory at Lockport, Louisiana, of a pilot plant capable of turning out about 200 lb. a day of a plastic material composed principally of a product obtained from bagasse.

* * *

THE plight to which citrus growers of Palestine have been reduced by the war is indicated by the fact that in the *Agricultural Bulletin*, April-June, recently received, almost the only reference to the former predominant industry is a brief note on whether intercropping of vegetables, etc., is desirable. The view is expressed that intercropping is usually regarded as harmful to the trees and unprofitable in the long run. The financial stress of the growers and the country's necessity to grow more food are held to be sufficient reasons, however, to warrant a reconsideration of this important subject.

West Indian Service Visitors

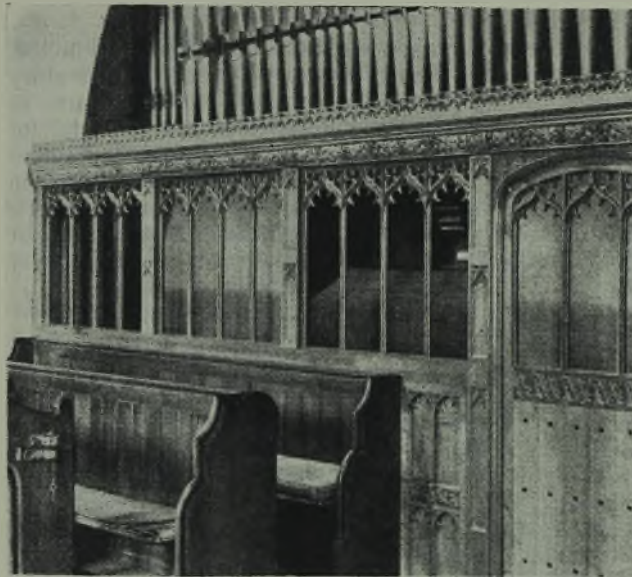
The following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms during the past fortnight and signed the Service Visitors' Book :-

- Bahamas.** P/O. G. W. Moseley.
- Barbados.** Lieut. G. N. Campbell, A.C.2 G. P. Cumberbatch, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, A.C.2 M. C. Lewis, Pte. H. Simmons-Anderson.
- Bermuda.** A.C.2 E. Brennan, Sgt. R. Dodwell, Driver W. R. Perinchief, P/O. J. H. Watlington.
- British Guiana.** Pte. K. W. Fawcett, Pte. H. Harnandan, Pte. A. Lumelino.
- British Honduras.** A.C.2 O. J. Pepitune.
- Cayman Islands.** A.C.2 D. R. Bodden.
- Jamaica.** L.A.C. B. E. Burrowes, Spr. S. Carey, Lieut. W. H. Coke-Kerr, Sgt. Huntley Da Costa, S/L. J. M. Gibbs, A.C.2 M. Guilfoyle, Spr. H. Hamilton, A/B. N. K. Junor, A.C.2 D. McKenzie, A.C.2 C. Matthew, A.C.2 R. G. Moss, Pte. N. J. Ormsby, Lieut. A. W. J. Pomeroy, M.B.E., Sgt./Pilot K. E. Tucker, J. L. Fox, D. Johnston, D. E. Veitch.
- St. Kitts.** Pte. J. E. Leys.
- Trinidad.** A.C.2 R. Bahadorrisingh, A.C.2 N. de Verteuil, A.C.2 E. Farfan, A.C.2 A. D. Fraser, A.C.2 E. W. Jardine, L.A.C. A. W. Martin, A.C.2 D. Merry, P/O. C. V. Pereira, A.C.2 R. Phillips, A.C.2 K. W. Rawlins, A.C.2 P. W. Ray, A.C.2 W. Recile, A.C.2 R. Richardson, A.C.2 J. K. Rostant, A.C.2 J. R. Skinner, A.C.2 O. Sylvestre, A.C.2 F. C. Yearwood.

Memorial to Mr. Robert Bryson

In memory of the late Mr. Robert Bryson, O.B.E., an organ screen, a photograph of which we reproduce, has been erected in Holy Trinity Church, Cookham. The screen, which is the gift of Mrs. Bryson, was dedicated with impressive ceremony on October 19th. The Vicar, the Rev. B. H. Hayward Browne, writes in the Parish Magazine: "Mrs. Bryson has given to Cookham Church a beautiful gift and worthy in every way of one who for so many years was such a regular worshipper in Cookham Church, and took such practical interest in all its activities. 'We will remember him' and are deeply grateful for his memorial."

The Vicar's words will be fully appreciated in Antigua,



where, as Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin wrote, after Mr. Bryson's death: "We have truly lost a good friend, but he has done too much for the island he loved so well, to be easily forgotten."

Jamaica Sugar Notes

Mr. D. J. Verity, writing from Kingston, on November 8th, said: Since my letter* of October 8th, news has been received of the arrival of the last two sugar cargoes, much to our satisfaction.

The latest crop estimate for 1941/42 amounts to 167,860 tons, dry weather in the north-west having reduced the estimates of three factories situated in that area.

It is understood that good progress has been made with the incorporation of the British West Indies Sugar Association, and that its first meeting may possibly be held in Trinidad, early next year.

The annual general meeting and conference of the Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists has been fixed for December 13th, at the Mico College, Kingston. This gathering has now come to be looked on as an opportunity for men from all over the Island to meet, and has a significance beyond the objects of technology. The usual cocktail party is to be held after the serious business of the day is done.

* See CIRCULAR of October 30th.—ED.

Animal Life in British Guiana

MR. VINCENT ROTH belongs to that long line of British sportsmen nature lovers who have done so much useful work towards the advancement of our knowledge of the habits of life of wild animals. The sportsman who, resident in a tropical country for a number of years, keeps a careful record of his observations of the wild life around him is doing work of very real importance, for our actual knowledge of the natural life and habits of many of the animals peculiar not only to British Guiana, but inhabiting many parts of the British Empire, still remains abysmally small and incomplete.*

We may have become familiar with their appearance through the great collections which have been formed by museums and zoological institutions, and from the study of such material it has been possible to produce elaborate detailed monographs of their anatomical structure; but of the living animal and its habit of life, how much remains unknown? Many species are fast disappearing as the countries they inhabit become opened up for commerce and industry, and may well become extinct before any complete records of their natural habits have been obtained; therefore, the field notes of the naturalist sportsman are of ever increasing value.

Mr. Roth deals solely with the mammals of British Guiana, arranged in alphabetical order, and includes their native names as well as their anglicised and scientific designations. This arrangement, although convenient for rapid reference, has one rather serious disadvantage in that valuable space that might well have been devoted to more of Mr. Roth's original observations, is occupied by cross references—some fifteen out of a total 164 pages—while one cannot help feeling that, had the animals been grouped in their proper zoological order, the educational value of the book would have been greatly enhanced, and the layman, for whom it is primarily intended, would have gained a clearer idea of their relative importance.

The descriptions of the animals and their habits are concise and attractive, the many personal notes and observations adding greatly to their value. The inclusion of the native names makes this little book of quite special interest and value to all who are connected with zoological gardens, and to librarians in particular, for it may save them many a weary hour of fruitless search. A native name can be a perfect nightmare if unaccompanied by any clue to the kind of animal to which it applies, as so often happens when kindly light-hearted people send you a wire, or a brief note, simply giving the native name and stating that one or more are being sent off on the next ship homeward bound. "We are despatching by next available boat four Kairuni and four Yesi" is the kind of cryptic message not infrequently received at any zoological garden. If you don't know what those two animals are, take my advice and purchase a copy of Mr. Roth's little book right away.

F. MARTIN DUNCAN.

* *Notes and Observations on Animal Life in British Guiana.* By Vincent Roth, Georgetown: The Daily Chronicle, Ltd. Price \$1.50 net.

West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons

Labour Situation in British Guiana



Replying on December 16th to Mr. Creech Jones, who had asked what were the causes of the labour disturbances in British Guiana on September 25th and 27th of this year; how these troubles were settled; and whether the labour situation was now easy, Mr. G. Hall said that the Governor was being asked for information and he would communicate

with Mr. Jones on its receipt.

Constitution of British Honduras

Mr. George Hall, replying on December 10th to Mr. David Adams, said that the Secretary of State was not aware of any demand in British Honduras for representative Government upon the basis of adult suffrage, and that he did not propose to take any steps in the matter at present.

Legal Appeals in British Honduras

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether, in view of the omission of British Honduras from the West Indies Appeal Court Act, 1919, arrangements for appeal would be made in British Honduras by an assize system, allowing the visit of a high court judge from Jamaica at regular periods each year and of a registrar to deal with interlocutory proceedings. Mr. G. Hall, in a written reply of December 10th, stated that the Secretary of State was aware of the desirability of a cheaper and quicker method of appeal in British Honduras. So far, however, no practicable solution had been found. The Governors of Jamaica and British Honduras were being consulted about the suggestion made by Mr. Jones, and he would communicate with him further when their replies were received.

Jamaica Sugar Preference Certificates

Sir T. Moore asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he proposed to take to remedy the present disparity in the issue to Jamaica of special preference certificates; and whether he was aware that under existing arrangements Jamaica received for her export sugar approximately 10s. per ton less than other Colonies by reason of this disparity.

In a written answer of December 10th Mr. George Hall stated that it was not possible at present to add anything to the information given in reply to questions by Mr. David Adams on May 8th, 1940, and Admiral Taylor on June 5th, 1940.*

Jamaica Detentions

On November 11th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give particulars of the decision of the Governor of Jamaica as to the continued detention or release of the internees whose examination had been completed by the new committee. Mr. George Hall replied that of the seventeen persons who had been detained under

the Jamaica Defence Regulation, equivalent to the United Kingdom Regulation 18B, four were entitled to have their cases examined by the new committee. The committee had completed its review of these cases and had recommended the release of two, and the Governor had accepted their recommendation. Of the remaining thirteen persons, five had already been released after review of their cases by the Governor, and the remaining eight had been informed that they might have their cases considered by the new committee if they so desired.

Minimum Wages in the Colonies

IN the House of Commons, on December 16th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that minimum wage laws had now been enacted in 40 Colonies, but that only in nine were any minimum wages actually in force; and whether as the absence of such minimum standards was the cause of depressed living conditions, steps would be taken to encourage the implementing of minimum wage laws.

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State was aware of the position as stated in the first part of the question. He was, however, anxious that wherever possible the payment of adequate wages should be arranged by amicable agreement between the parties, without it becoming necessary to have recourse to the powers conferred by the minimum wage legislation. Every encouragement was being given by the Colonial Governments to the promotion of such collective bargaining, and in a very large number of cases adjustments of wages to meet fluctuations in the cost of living had been arranged without intervention on the part of the Government since the outbreak of war.

The interrogation continued:—

Mr. Adams: "In view of the fact that in many Colonies no such organization exists, surely, as the Minister has again and again recommended Governors to pursue a certain course, he might recommend in this case the establishment of minimum scales of wages?"

Mr. Hall: "In many Colonies there are no, or only small, industrial undertakings. If my hon. Friend will look into the matter further, he will see what is being done in most of the Colonies."

Mr. Silverman: "Is the Minister not aware that in many Colonies the promotion of bodies designed to secure collective bargaining is in itself an act of sedition, involving very heavy penalties? How can any Governor promote collective bargaining while legislation of that kind exists?"

Mr. Hall: "My hon. Friend is under a misapprehension. There are few Colonies to which that criticism applies. There are some, but we are endeavouring to deal with that matter."

Mr. Creech Jones: "Would my hon. Friend keep that point in mind, because many of our Colonies are purely agricultural and no industrial organization is possible in them?"

Mr. Hall: "The liability to implement minimum wage legislation is being impressed upon all Colonial Governors who have not yet implemented it."

* (See CIRCULAR of May 30th, 1940, and of June 27th, 1940, Ed., W.I.C.C.)

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Land Settlement in Jamaica—British Honduras Communications
Housing increases demand for Trinidad Timbers



BARBADOS

Increased Cotton Planting. The close season ended on August 31st, at which date the Department had received applications for seed to sow upwards of 800 acres. Seed distribution started on August 27th and, partly on account of favourable rains on that night, requests for seed were larger than expected. By the end of the month seed had been issued for approximately 1,200 acres; divided between plantations and peasants in the ratio of approximately one to three, respectively. This acreage was already largely in excess of that for many years past.

The Amazon Fly. The results of the 1941 survey for the presence of the introduced moth borer larval parasite, the Amazon Fly, could now, Dr. Saint writes, be summarized. From 9,106 dead hearts cut from 40 estates distributed over all the island, 1,197 large moth borer larvae, capable of being parasitised were obtained, and 2,007 empty pupal cases which had not been parasitised. Thus a total of 3,204 moth borers had been suitable to attack by the parasite, but during the survey period no traces of parasitism were found. There remains the possibility that a few of the various strains and crosses of the parasite have survived and that, in time, a strain adapted to Barbados conditions will gradually build up and spread. This possibility may be remote but it is not considered wise to condemn outright this introduced parasite on the basis of the samples recorded above.

BRITISH GUIANA

Port Mourant Estate Robbery. A sum of \$5,000, the property of Port Mourant estate, has disappeared in circumstances which, our honorary correspondent says, are described as sensational. The police are taking action, and two men have been arrested and charged in connexion with the matter.

New Rice Pest. A previously unknown insect pest has been found, wrote our honorary correspondent on October 3rd, infesting the rice districts surrounding Mahaica on the east coast of Demerara. The pest is stated to enter the heart of the plant and find its way finally to the roots.

War Conditions in Dutch Guiana.—An Inspector of Police from Dutch Guiana, during a recent visit, said that the war had affected his Colony considerably. Certain measures had been taken under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and every effort was being made to ensure that the Colony would not be caught unprepared. Strict black-outs were being imposed, and dim blue lights for cars used to avoid accidents.

Mr. J. M. Laing, of Messrs. Booker Bros.' shipping department, has left for Barbados to assume the management of Radio Distribution (Barbados) Ltd.

Mr. Laing was secretary and assistant announcer of the British Guiana United Broadcasting Co., Ltd., which owns and operates station ZFY.

Import Restrictions. Hon. B. R. Wood, Chairman of the Control Board, broadcasting over Station ZFY, explained the reason for and manner of the import restrictions and the necessity for the elimination as far as possible of *all* luxuries and reduction of consumption generally.

In the course of his remarks he said: "The position that has been reached, therefore, is that in regard to certain categories of goods the only guarantee of essentiality that the exporting country will accept is the guarantee of the Government of the importing country itself purchasing in bulk, and itself distributing through the trade to its consumers under the control exercised to insure that the goods are only consumed for essential purposes. We must therefore face the fact that we must have bulk purchase by Government for certain goods or else go without them."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Legislative Council. Captain Metzgen, our honorary correspondent, wrote on November 13th that the Governor made an interesting address to the Legislative Council when presenting the draft estimates for 1942. He proposes to undertake in the new year the construction of the much needed road to the Hondo River which will improve communications with the neighbouring Mexican State of Quintana Roo; to continue the building of a highway between Belize and the Western Frontier linking up with the Department of Peten in the Republic of Guatemala; to subsidize a Belize-Kingston steamship service; to increase the allotment for the defence of the Colony; and to provide relief for those who have suffered damage by the ravages of nature and the fury of the elements.

DOMINICA

Colony Hospital. The Administrator, the Hon. Scott Neill, informed the Legislative Council that a proposal to erect a new Colony hospital in Roscau had been sympathetically received but, apart from the preparation of plans, no work could be undertaken until after the war.

The Treatment of Yaws is one of Dominica's health problems. The *Dominica Chronicle* recorded that application has been made to enable an anti-yaws campaign, estimated to cost approximately £26,000, to be launched. Sir Rupert Briercliffe envisages action, spread over a period of five years, under the direction of a specially qualified officer who would have under him two fully equipped mobile units to make an intensive search for cases.

JAMAICA

Central Housing Authority. The Governor has appointed the following to be Members of the Central

Housing Authority, constituted under The Slum Clearance and Housing Law, 1939, for a period of two years: The Director of Medical Services (chairman), Mr. P. Martin Cooper; The Crown Solicitor, Dr. J. M. Hall; Hon. H. E. Allen, Mr. O. K. Henriques, Mr. F. V. Grosett.

Training of Adolescents. The Governor has appointed the following to be members of a Committee to inquire into ways and means of making further provision for the training of adolescents: The Director of Education (chairman), the Hon. C. A. Little, the Rev. H. Ward, Mr. J. W. Howe, Mr. A. F. Thelwell, Mr. R. S. Martinez, Dr. K. C. Royes, Mr. O. P. Martin and Mr. E. B. Rodgers.

Mr. C. G. X. Henriques, Crown Prosecutor, has been appointed to act as Resident Magistrate, Westmoreland, as from September 15th, during leave of absence granted to Mr. H. P. Allen or until further orders.

The Jamaica Legislature began a special session on December 16th. The Government propose an extension of land settlements on the principle of co-operative farming to relieve unemployment.

Mr. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner in Canada for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies, and Mrs. Stollmeyer, arrived in Jamaica on October 28th after a tour of other West Indian islands.

Mr. Keith Beresford Martin, of Wolmer's School, has been awarded The Jamaica "£80" Scholarship for 1941. He recently underwent a special vacation course at Promc under the British West Indies Sugar Company, Ltd. Both his brothers, Mr. S. L. Martin and Mr. R. B. Martin, have won scholastic distinctions, the latter having obtained the Rhodes Scholarship in 1939.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Local Timbers for Housing. Mr. R. L. Brooks, Conservator of Forests, states in his Administration Report for 1940 that strong encouragement to the saw-mills was given by the decision of the Housing Commission to erect a number of workmen's cottages in "tapia", (a superior form of wattle and daub building) with the framework of Trinidad wood. Through the medium of the Forest Department approximately 650,000 board feet of local timber were cut and delivered to the Commission.

Requirements arising out of war conditions also created an unprecedented demand for teak thinnings. The proceeds from the sales materially reduced, and in some cases completely wiped out, the cost of formation of the plantations which were thinned.

Witchbroom Resistant Cocoa Nursery. The Government has acquired 40 acres in the Santa Cruz district to be used as a station where budded plants of cocoa, immune or highly resistant to witchbroom disease, will be propagated for distribution to planters. Dr. F. J. Pound, Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture has already paid two visits to South American countries and obtained material from which to propagate. Next year he is to make another expedition with the same object to the Amazon region.

Particulars of Membership of The West India Committee can be obtained from the Secretary, 14, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Company Reports & Meetings

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

THE shareholders were informed on December 15th that the accounts will not be ready for publication until early in the New Year.

The directors have, however, received sufficient information to enable them to declare a further interim dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., both less income tax, on the ordinary shares, payable on January 1st. This payment, together with the interim dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, paid on July 1st, 1941, will be the total distribution in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1941, as the directors will not be able to recommend a final dividend.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

After payment of all charges and after making provision for taxation and for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, the net profit for the year ended September 30th, 1941, amounted to £399,685, which, added to £171,936, brought forward makes a total of £571,621.

The reserve fund receives £200,000, and the interim dividends paid on June 30th, 1941, of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference shares, and of 3 per cent. (actual) on the "A" and "B" shares, less income tax absorb £83,597. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference shares of £1 each fully paid, less income tax, £35,860, a final dividend of 3½ per cent. (actual) on the "A" shares of £1 each fully paid, and the "B" shares of £5 each, £1 paid, less income tax, £55,694, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £196,470.

The reserve fund has been further increased by the transfer of £300,000 from contingency account.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The preliminary accounts show that the oil profits for the year ended September 30th, 1941, amounted to £583,754. After deducting £235,112 for amortisation of wells, and £13,175 for head office expenditure there is a net profit of £335,467 to which is added the balance brought forward of £131,073, making a total of £466,540.

Against this sum is chargeable £72,188 for interim dividend of 12½ per cent. and directors' additional remuneration thereon, £131,000 reserve for taxation and £30,000 for transfer to general reserve, leaving a balance of £233,352.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent. actual (10½d. per share), less British Income Tax at 6s. 0d. in the £, making a total dividend of 30 per cent. for the year. The balance carried forward is £132,290.

Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that after charging administration and general expenses in London and Barbados and making reserves for income tax, depreciation and renewals, the amount at the credit of profit and loss account (including £3,174 brought forward) is £11,081. It is recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent. free of income tax be paid on the issued capital of £160,000 (requiring £8,000 net) and that the balance of £3,081 be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the

year amounted to £8,103, consisting chiefly of the cost of extensions of mains and services. The extension programme has necessarily been further slowed down owing to war conditions—but work is proceeding steadily.

The growth of the company's service during the past five years is shown by the following figures of units sold: 1937, 2,844,300; 1938, 3,083,833; 1939, 3,259,188; 1940, 3,491,601; 1941, 3,743,107.

Trinidad and Tobago

Weather and Crops in 1941

THE following notes on agriculture in the Colony during April to June of this year are taken from the *Economic Report for the Six Months ended June 30th, 1941*, by Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The rainfall for the quarter ended June 30th was well below normal; April and May were particularly dry but the rains during June were seasonal.

Sugar harvesting operations in the northern and central districts were nearly completed at the end of June. Weather conditions were then unfavourable for reaping but the young plants for the 1942 crop benefited by the rain. The spring of ratoons was on the whole satisfactory and the 1942 crop promised favourably although the usual cultural operations had been affected by a shortage of labour.

The last of the cocoa crop had been reaped and the total was below the original estimate. The rains in June were particularly helpful and the trees in most districts commenced to flower and set fruit. The price of cocoa during the period under review ranged from \$12.00 to \$12.50 per fanega (110 lb.).

The incidence of witchbroom disease continued to be high. In the Sangre Grande and Manzanilla districts a large number of Immortelle trees, used as shade for cocoa, had been lost through disease.

The present year's grapefruit crop had been mainly utilised by conversion into canned juice. The loss of the principal market for grapefruit in 1941 had operated against the best maintenance of estates. The setting of fruit for next year's crop appeared to indicate a lower yield per acre than for the present year. This, however, may be somewhat offset by production from new areas that are coming into bearing.

The severe drought experienced earlier in the year had resulted in smaller coconuts and a lower yield of copra. It was estimated that the current year's crop would be approximately 20 per cent. below that of 1940. Local coconut oil and lard factories had continued to increase their production of manufactured products which were being readily disposed of locally.

Exports of bananas continued to decline but there had been an appreciable increase in local demand.

During the quarter the tonka bean crop was at its peak; the price remained favourable but it was feared that production would be about 40 per cent. lower than in 1940. This fluctuation was attributable to the seasonal variation in yield of the older trees. Several areas were coming into bearing for the first time.

Round the Markets

December 23rd, 1941

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
		December 8th	December 22nd.
Canada	...	4.45	4.45
U.S.A.	...	4.03	4.03
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.04	...	17.05

S value 4/5.9
S .. 4/11.6

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine ounce.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield 43 1s. 3d. per cent.)	81 81½
3½	War Loan	104½ 104½
5	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 32/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/6 28/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/6 45/6xd
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/- 41/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½xd
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½xd
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/- 1/6
4	Caroui Ltd. 2/-	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/- 5/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	14d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	38 42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/6 15/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/3 8/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½ 3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/- 9/-

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in very short supply, and prices can only be obtained by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* There is a very limited demand for Concentrated, which is subject to import licensing decision. The control of the import of Raw makes it difficult to give a quotation.

Orange Oil. Further business has been done in Sweet at 31/- c.i.f., but offers are scarce at present. No Bitter is being offered.

Spices. The *Pimento* market continues quiet. Some sales have been made at from 110/- to 120/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom for prompt shipment; spot is quoted at 1/10 per lb., ex wharf. Buyers have been showing considerable interest in new crop *Jamaica Ginger*, and small sales of No. 3 are reported at 150/- c.i.f. United Kingdom, December-January shipment; spot is quoted 185/- to 230/- for small mixed to bright No. 3 to medium bold bright No. 1. The spot stocks of West India *Nutmegs* are still insufficient to meet present demand, and consequently prices are again tending to harden. Business has been done in defectives at 1/3 to 1/4, sound unassorted 1/6 to 1/8, sound 80's 1/9, sound 65's 2/-, landed terms. Business "to arrive" on c.i.f. terms has been a little more active on new quota allowances which will be available for January-March, 1942. Some sales have already been made at: defectives 1/-, sound unassorted 1/3, sound 80's 1/6 for January-February shipment. Supplies of West India *Mace* are still very limited, and what small parcels are being offered are readily absorbed. The quotation is 3/6 to 3/9 per lb. landed terms for the usual mixed pale to red quality, whilst choice pale is being held for 4/-. The quotas for January-March have been distributed now by the Ministry of Food, and sales have been made at 3/4 to 3/6 c.i.f. for December-February shipment. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/3 to 2/9 per lb. ex wharf London.