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The CIRCULAR sends its greetings for 1942 to all its readers at Home and Overseas with a special thought for the West Indian volunteers who are serving in the Forces, Civil Defence, and in munition and forestry work.

Greetings to West Indian Squadrons

THE close and friendly relationship which already exists between the Colonies of Jamaica and Trinidad and the Royal Air Force Squadrons which bear their names is well illustrated in the messages of good will telegraphed to the Officers commanding those Squadrons at Christmas time and their replies which are here reproduced:—

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA: "The thoughts of all the people in Jamaica turn to you at this Christmas time and our hopes and prayers centre round you and your deeds. May faith and fortune attend you upon the path where courage and resource lead. Good luck and the season's greetings to you all."

The Officer commanding the Squadron replied: "Very many thanks for your kind message which is greatly appreciated. All personnel of the Jamaica Squadron feel greatly honoured at the interest displayed in their activities by the people of Jamaica. Please convey to them their Squadron's good wishes and the season's greetings."

THE GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD: "The Government and people of Trinidad send best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to the Trinidad Squadron whose splendid use of the aircraft contributed by the Colony fills them with pride and gratification. Good luck to you all."

The Officer commanding the Squadron telegraphed in reply: "Please convey to the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, and the people of Trinidad our thanks for their kind wishes. They may rest assured that the Trinidad Squadron will continue to do their utmost to make our enemies feel the weight of the weapons provided by the Colony and to live up to their past reputation. Our best wishes to Trinidad for Christmas and the New Year."

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE sent telegrams to both Squadrons, wishing them a happy Christmas and continued success in the New Year, to which the following replies were received from the Commanding Officers:

"Thank you for your kind wishes. Best of luck to West India Committee for 1942.—Jamaica Squadron."

"Your wishes heartily reciprocated.—Trinidad Squadron."

The War Services Fund

AN Appeal for contributions for the West India Committee's War Services Fund was published in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd last. By the first week in January over £1,540 had been received, as will be seen from another page in this issue, and the signatories to the Appeal desire to express their gratitude for this immediate and generous response which has assured for the present the continuance without remission of the services which are being rendered at 40, Norfolk Street, for West Indian Volunteers in H.M. Forces. No greater encouragement could be given to the West India Committee and to its voluntary workers than the prompt and practical support which has already resulted from the Appeal.

Of the contributions rather more than half has come from the Colonies, largely through substantial donations from voluntary war services associations with which the Committee is working in such close collaboration.

Since the Appeal was published the number of West Indians on the Committee's records has risen by over 200 and is increasing steadily from week to week—with a corresponding increase in calls upon the Fund for services of many kinds.

The Committee, therefore, cannot but hope that further contributions will be forthcoming from others who are anxious to assist it in this task which it has been so happy to undertake.

Our Illustrations

There is little of the ancient pageantry of war about modern warfare, but the Nazi and Fascist Governments have always endeavoured to supply their people with circuses if not with bread. The fact that the Allies can produce impressive spectacles when they are felt to be justified was well exemplified at the Albert Hall on January 1st, when members of the Royal Families, the Governments, or the Ambassadors of all the nations united in the war against Hitlerism took part in a pageant of Empire and Allies. The photograph reproduced facing page 2 of this issue of the CIRCULAR shows a general view of the pageant.

Amongst our cartoons is included one in which an aged bell-ringer is pleading with an obdurate Home Guard for permission to ring in the New Year—a reference to the fact that the ringing of church bells in Great Britain is now prohibited except as a warning of invasion by the enemy.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE proceedings of the Washington Conference, beginning with Mr. Churchill's inspiring address to the two Houses of Congress, and culminating in the great declaration of solidarity by all the allied nations, set the seal on the history of 1941. Looking back on the whole, we can now see that the complicated events of this critical year fall into a harmonious pattern. At the beginning the British Empire still stood alone, and still half-armed, against the Axis at the height of its power. At the end twenty-six nations, commanding resources that will be, when fully developed, many times superior to the enemy's, and with a population of four-fifths of the human race, stand pledged to the annihilation of Nazidom and all its works.

* * *

The building of this grand alliance has been the supreme victory of the year. If any of us are inclined to murmur half regretfully that "the fewer men the greater share of honour," they may reflect that to have stood alone, as sole survivor of the original alliance with France and Poland through the perilous months before the new alliance could rally on the British foundation, is a unique achievement, which nothing in the future course of the war can diminish; and that we still have a very special part to play in continuing to hold the front line for a considerable period before the United States can bring anything like her full capacity to bear upon the conflict.

* * *

From the enemy's point of view, the grand strategy of 1941 has consisted in repeated attempts to break out of the encirclement of the British blockade. In so doing he has increased his command of territory, but the encirclement has held; and his increasingly desperate strokes have raised up fresh enemies. His thrust to the Mediterranean has been countered by the consolidation of a fresh allied line of power in Syria, Persia and Iraq. His drive towards Suez has been halted by General Auchinleck and thrown back with heavy loss. Above all, his most gigantic effort to escape the pressure by bursting out to the east has involved him in his first major defeat on land and the prospect of a terrible disaster in the Russian snows where the hopes of Napoleon perished. Finally, he has called up his last reserves in the Far East, in the hope of breaking the ring from outside; well knowing that, unless that supreme gamble succeeds quickly, the acceptance of his challenge by the United States spells for him inescapable doom.

* * *

Thus, for all Hitler's apparent initiative, the course of the war during the past year has been ultimately dictated by the power of the British Navy. But for the ceaseless pressure of sea power, there would have been no need to make the frantic efforts at escape, which have raised up such a host of implacable enemies. Meanwhile the Nazi counter-blockade has dwindled away. The Admiralty no longer publishes precise figures; but we

know that our losses of merchant tonnage for the past five months have been only one-fifth of those for the like period immediately preceding. These mighty achievements by the Royal Navy are the positive results won for the allied cause at the cost of the destruction of the Hood, the Ark Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Repulse, and so many other fine ships and their gallant crews.

* * *

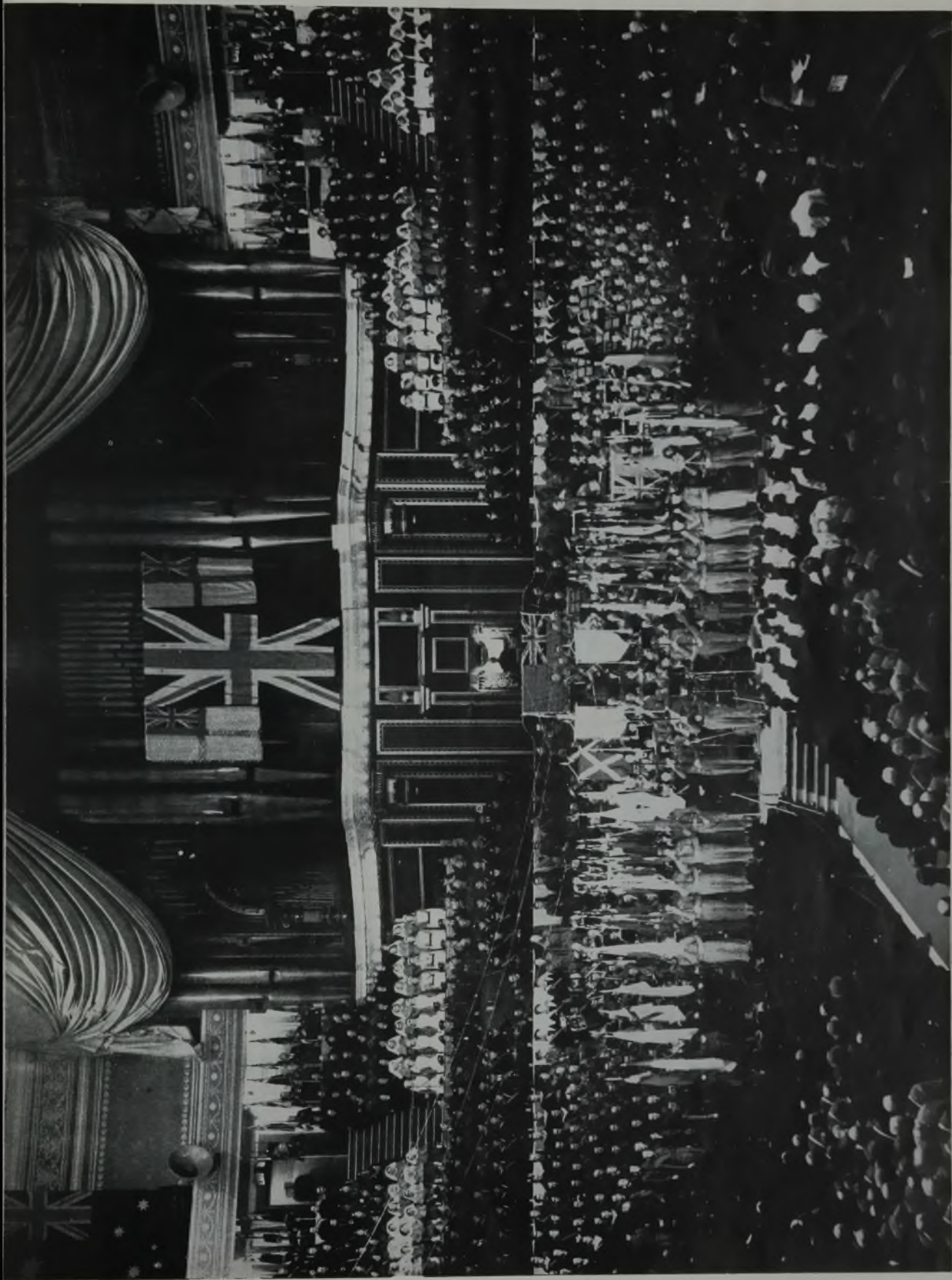
The new unity of direction introduced into the war is likely to surpass anything previously established by any alliance. Of its immediate results two are conspicuous. The first is the pooling of economic resources, which has already gone so far in one quarter as to demand the abolition of all tariffs and other brakes upon trade between the United States and Canada. The pooling agreement may mean in effect the winding up of the Lease and Lend system, or at any rate its development into a less one-sided scheme, since there are many war materials we can now supply to the Americans in return for what they have sent us.

* * *

Secondly, we have the great innovation of unity of command in the Pacific theatre of war, with General Wavell at the head of all three services and an American admiral controlling the allied navies. It is to be hoped that these bold steps in organization will bring home to the people of Great Britain and America how very grave the situation in the Pacific, after the loss of Hong Kong and Manila, has become. This is one of the only two places where the world war could still be lost—the other, of course, is the British Isles. The effective interposition of the American fleet is already very difficult, for its only remaining base, Pearl Harbour, is 5,000 miles from the coast of Asia. Should we fail to hold Singapore it is not easy to see from what point the two navies could start their already formidable task of re-establishing their sea power in the Pacific Ocean.

* * *

This is not a detached and separate war, which we can look forward to settling after we have disposed of Hitler. It directly affects the issue in Europe. Malaya and the East Indies are practically the sole sources of rubber supply for the world, and neither we nor the Americans yet possess a developed synthetic rubber industry. Every new harbour that falls into Japanese hands gives them new chances of preying upon the commerce between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which is vital to our food supply. They will no doubt also seek to make themselves felt in the Indian Ocean (Penang is their most obvious outlet in that direction), and so ultimately to interrupt the traffic to the Persian Gulf, which is of the first importance if the fighting power of Russia is to be sustained with American supplies. Until we are in a position to make a strong counter-attack—perhaps by and from Burma towards the Gulf of Siam, our position in the Far East must give rise to unceasing anxiety.



EMPIRE AND ALLIED PAGEANT AT THE ALBERT HALL

[See page 1

Old Moon's Prophecies for 1942



JAN. THE POSITION OF LEO THE LION IS EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE TO ROMMEL IN LIBYA.



FEB. A NAZI DIVISION RETREATING ON THE MOSCOW FRONT WILL OVERTAKE NAPOLEON.



MARCH. THE EFFECT OF THE RISING SUN ON THE STARS AND STRIPES WILL CAUSE SOME ANXIETY—BUT A KICK IN THE PANTS IS PREDICTED.



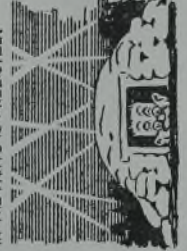
APRIL. MR. EMANUEL SHIRWELL WILL STILL NOT BE IMPRESSED BY MR. CHURCHILL.



MAY. THE DIGNITY OF THE VICHY EMPIRE WILL BE SAVED ONCE MORE.



JUNE. GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE KEEN TO EXERCISE PRESSURE IN THE ATLANTIC.



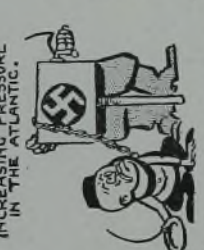
JULY. AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WILL REACH NEW HEIGHTS ESPECIALLY OVER THE BERLIN DISTRICT.



AUG. ASTROLOGICAL INDICATIONS SHOW THAT A BANANA WILL FIND ITS WAY TO AN ENGLISH MARKET.



SEPT. PURE BLOODED ARYANS SHOULD TAKE CARE IN MATTER OF ROMANCE.



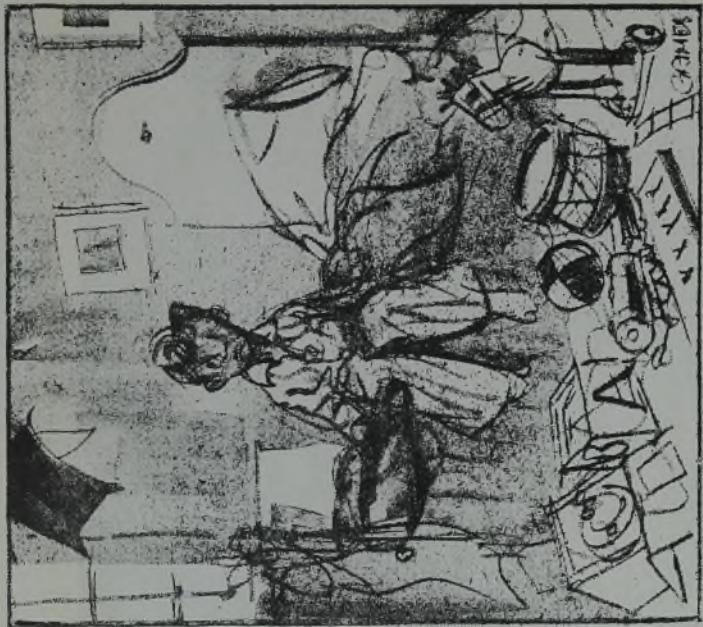
OCT. SUBORDINATES MAY EXPERIENCE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.



NOV. EVENTS ARE LIKELY TO LEAD TO INTERNAL DISORDERS IN THE BALKANS.

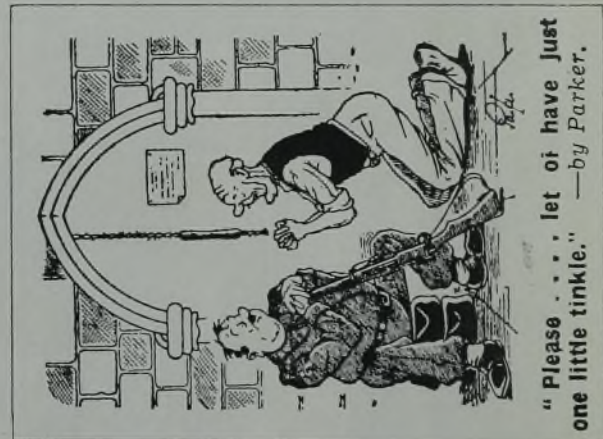


DEC. A SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE MAY LEAD TO A JOURNEY TO MOON.



"All I wanted was a banana."

The Star



"Please . . . let oi have just one little tinkle." —by Parker.

Daily Mail



"My dear—that's her second stick of five to-day!" —by Parker.

Daily Mail



"I would rather have chosen peace than war for peace meant for me an abundance of happy tasks. I regret this war . . . for the time it has taken, which I wanted to devote to cultural, social and economic tasks." —Hitler's New Year Message.

Some Recent Cartoons

Reproduced by kind permission

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

RECRUITS for the Forces. We learn from Miss Helen Goodwin that L. E. Gore and C. W. M. Gore, both Dispatch Riders, trained in Canada, have arrived in England. P. Pilgrim, N. E. Mendes, L. Solomon and C. K. G. Viera who left Antigua at the same time as the above mentioned, are still under training in Canada.

BAHAMAS

Recent Gifts from the Colony include the following: £150 from the Bahamas Citizens' War Relief Committee to the Red Cross Fund; £1,000 from a local committee to St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind; £200 from the Bahamas Red Cross to the Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund.

BARBADOS

Help for Newport. The Mayor of Newport, Mon., has received a gift of £1,000 from the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society. Part of this sum will be used to provide facilities for Newport Civil Defence Workers.

BRITISH GUIANA

A Further Gift of £2,000 has been sent by the People of the Colony to the British Red Cross Society.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The "Win-the-War" Fund has given £75 to the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Organization, and £100 to the Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund.

DOMINICA

A Successful Fair, organized by the Red Cross and War Charities Committee, was held in Government House Grounds on November 6th. The sum of £348 was raised by the Committee.

JAMAICA

The Jamaica Blenheim Squadron. In view of the fact that the Island has "adopted" (in so far as the regulations permit) the Jamaica Blenheim Squadron, an appeal has been launched by the *Daily Gleaner* for a Fund for Comforts for the squadron.

NEVIS

Win-the-War Fund. A financial statement has been issued which shows that the contributions to the fund, of which the Hon. H. B. Henville is chairman, amounted, at the end of September, to £153. A donation of £71 has been made towards the cost of a mobile canteen.

ST. LUCIA

"Spitfire" Fund. The last instalment of St. Lucia £5,000 "Spitfire" Fund has been remitted. It is interesting, writes Mr. G. B. Gregory, to note that the final £205 was subscribed within a week.

TRINIDAD

Local Defence. On the unanimous advice of the Executive and Legislative Councils and his Service advisers, the Governor of Trinidad has decided, according to a telegram to *The Times*, to take power to require, if necessary, compulsory service in the local

defence organizations, including the local forces and A.R.P., from persons between the ages of 18 and 55. It is emphasized, states the Port-of-Spain correspondent of that newspaper, that this step is neither alarmist nor criticism of the present war effort, but a common-sense precaution.

A Mobile Canteen to be staffed and manned by the Women's Voluntary Services for the Fire Services in the Newcastle area is to be purchased from a sum of £130 subscribed by the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Prisoners of War

Services by the West India Committee

Some months ago the West India Committee offered to act as next-of-kin for prisoners of war from the West Indian Colonies in cases where the men concerned have no relations or friends in the United Kingdom willing to act in that capacity. The Colonial Office has informed the Committee that its offer has been gratefully accepted by the Governors of all the West Indian Colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

A further offer by the Committee to undertake, under certain conditions, the task of notifying relations by cable of the address, and change of address, of Merchant Navy and civilian prisoners of war has at the time of writing, been accepted with thanks by the Governors of the Bahamas and the Windward Islands.

The War Services Fund

SINCE the publication of the last list, a further 17 contributions, as shown below, have been received in response to the recent appeal made in the CIRCULAR on behalf of the War Services Fund of the West India Committee. At the time of going to press the subscriptions total £1,540 3s. 9d.

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.
Win the War Association, Trinidad	200	0	0
The People of British Guiana	100	0	0
Messrs. Thomson Hankey & Co.	10	10	0
H. N. G. Cobbe, Esq.	3	3	0
E. L. Giuseppi, Esq.	3	3	0
G. B. A. Ewen, Esq.		10	6
W. S. Jones, Esq., British Guiana	10	0	0
Hon. W. M. Grant, St. Vincent	1	0	0
Messrs. Hy. Langridge & Co.,	10	10	0
A. I. Jupp, Esq.	5	5	0
The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.	10	0	0
Lady Lethem	3	3	0
T. G. Marriott, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Gordon Miller, Esq.*	5	0	0
C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, Esq., British Guiana	1	1	0
Henry S. Gibson, Esq., Grenada	1	0	0
Sir Arthur K. Agar, Bermuda	5	0	0

* Further donation.

West Indians in the Forces

800 Christmas Parcels Dispatched

FOR the second Christmas in succession the Ladies Committee of the West India Committee have been able to pack and dispatch Christmas parcels to all those members of His Majesty's Forces who have come from the West Indian Colonies, and it has been a source of gratification to all concerned to note the marked increase in the numbers of these volunteers. Last year over 250 parcels were sent off, but this year more than 800 have been posted or handed in person to those who were able to visit the Depot just before Christmas. The number of appreciative letters already received testifies to the pleasure given by these parcels.

Owing to the shortage or rationing of certain commodities it was feared at first that the parcels might not be so generous as those sent off last year, which contained two or more woollen comforts contributed by the Colonies, books, chocolate, cigarettes and a Christmas card. However, owing to the kindness and generosity of members of the West India Committee, and of its Ladies Committee, and through the co-operation of the Overseas League, it was found possible to equal the 1940 parcel.

The warmest thanks are due to the British American Tobacco Co., who, through the kindness of one of their directors, himself a member of the West India Committee, made possible the purchase of cigarettes at a cost of the duty only, and who for those serving overseas or in ships in commission generously contributed a handsome individual parcel sent direct from bond. A further and much appreciated contribution of free cigarettes was received from the Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund for inclusion in each parcel. Through the kindness of this organization the West India Committee were also able to pay for the sending to each individual West Indian Prisoner of War of a gift of cigarettes which it is hoped may reach them safely. The chocolate was specially manufactured from Trinidad cocoa beans.

Thanks are also due to Lady Grier, a Vice-President of the Ladies Committee, for her good offices with the firm of Alan Lane through whose courtesy the Committee were enabled to purchase a wide range of "Penguin" Books at the most advantageous trade discount; Mr. Alan Lane himself kindly contributing 200 volumes as a donation.

A most helpful contribution to the safe arrival of these parcels was made by Messrs. L. Rose & Co. who kindly lent the services of some expert packers, and who provided free the string and paper required. In addition, Mrs. Rose as a member of the Ladies Committee, herself, contributed the Christmas card similar to that enclosed last year, which was signed personally by the chairman of the Ladies Committee.

During the days while the packing and addressing of parcels was going on, the Depot presented a very busy scene, and the warmest thanks are due to the ladies who, already very fully occupied with the Christmas rush of mails and consignments of personal parcels, gave so unsparingly of their time to the extra work. It is hoped they may feel repaid for their labours by the

gratitude and appreciation shown not only in the letters received, but personally by the many young men on leave who have come in to express their gratitude.

A certain number of parcels have had to be held over owing to lack of adequate addresses. When this list has been completed it will be published in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR in the hope that relatives overseas may be able to assist in the filling in of the necessary particulars.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy chairman of the West India Committee, who it will be remembered visited the Trinidad Squadron last October, sent the members, as a Christmas gift, a case of 56 lb. of Trinidad chocolate.

Messrs. Fernandes & Co., of Port-of-Spain, sent through the Trinidad and Tobago Win-the-War Association 20 cases of rum which is being distributed, as a Christmas and New Year's gift, to men from the Colony who are serving with His Majesty's Forces.

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee sent a generous gift of rum to the Jamaica Blenheim Squadron.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

- Bahamas.** P/O P. Farrington, Mr. C. M. McKinney.
Barbados. A.C.2 E. Barrow, A.C. C. Bowen, A.C.2 A. Gooding.
Bermuda. A.C. C. Vallis.
British Guiana. Sgt. J. Blank, A.C.2 B. Collens, Sgt. F. Gonsalves, L.A.C. A. Grant, Sgman. R. Wilson.
Dominica. A.C.2 A. Shillingford, A.C.2 V. Dalrymple
Grenada. A.C.2 W. Greaves, A.C.1 H. Hendricks, A.C.2 W. Lang, A.C.2 G. Lowhar, L.A.C. C. Ross, A.C.2 H. K. Shannon, A.C.2 J. St. Bernard.
Jamaica. Pte. A. Aiken, Gunner J. Brandon, A.C.2 J. Ebanks, A.C.2 I. Hendricks, A/B N. Junor, Tpr. D. MacKinnon, Pte. W. Maxwell, Pte. K. Osorio, A.C.2 C. Phillips, Capt. Rowan Robinson.
 O. Barrant, J. Burks, D. Casserly, F. Causwell, A. Dundas, L. Forbes, R. Fox, A. Henriquez, J. Hirst, J. Hudson, H. Johnson, J. Kenny, R. Lawrence, A. Lindsay, R. Maxwell, V. H. Mendez, J. Oliphant, M. O'Toole, S. Pascoe, A. Pearson, E. Peirce, B. Polopsingh, A. Reid, W. Reid, W. Richardson, M. Sharp, F. Smith, F. Solomon, H. Vernon.
St. Kitts. Sgt./Inst. W. Farara.
St. Vincent. L.A.C. E. A. Lawrence.
Trinidad. 2nd Lieut. B. Alcazar, A.C.2 E. Carrington, A.C.2 M. Cipriani, A.C. P. Cross, A.C.2 D. de Verteuil, A.C.2 E. de Verteuil, Pte. I. de Verteuil, L.A.C. C. Eckel, A.C.2 A. D. Fraser, A.C.2 A. Hamel-Smith, L.A.C. A. S. Kelshall, A.C.2 D. Merry, A.C.2 R. Phillips, L.A.C. J. Pitts, A.C.2 P. Ray, A.C. K. Rawlins, A.C.2 W. Recile, A.C.2 R. Richardson, P/O D. Rochford, A.C.2 F. Stinson, A.C.2 R. Swan, A.C.2 O. Sylvestre.

Colonial Comforts Fund

We are informed that so far £3,500 has been subscribed to the Colonial Comforts Fund which was referred to in the CIRCULAR of December 11th. Lord Moyne has given £50 and among contributions from firms and individuals closely associated with the West Indies are the following:—

Mr. J. Gordon Miller	105
Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.	50
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	500
United Molasses Ltd.	25

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-first 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
ADAMS, S. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	Private
ALLEYNE, ELLIOTT	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	Private
BARKER, D. C. D.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	Private
BLACK, AUDLEY V.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
BRIDGES, F. W.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BURKE, HAROLD L.	Barbados	Canadian Army Trade School...	Private
CAMPBELL, FREDERICK	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CAMPBELL, GEOPFREY	Barbados	Royal Canadian Regiment	Lieut.
CHEESEMAN, P. E.	Barbados	Canadian Army Trade School...	Private
CIPRIANI, M. E.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CLARKE, E. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
GODDARD, W. T.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
CONSTAD, VICTOR	Barbados	Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain
CROSS, PHILIP L.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DALRYMPLE, V. E.	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
DE LISSER, L.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
DE FREITAS, R. A.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
*EDE, HERMAN F. G.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	Flying Officer
EDGHELL, WILLIAM H.	Barbados	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Corporal
EVANS, MARGARET	Trinidad	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W.2
EXELL, JOHN	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Sergeant
FARFAN, ESMOND	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FARQUHARSON, JAMES	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
FAWCETT, V. W.	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
HARNANDAN, HARRY	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
HONIBALL, FRANK	Jamaica	Royal Armoured Corps	Trooper
LOWES, MISS LAURA J.	Montserrat	Women's Royal Naval Service	Leading Wren
ISTED, RALPH J.	Bermuda	Royal Corps of Signals	Signalman
JOHNSTON, C. D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
JONES, RONALD S.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
JULY, ALFRED S.	British Guiana	Queen's Royal Regiment	Sergeant
KEITH, ARTHUR G.	Bermuda	Royal Canadian Engineers	Lieut.
KING, A. C.	Barbados	Canadian Army Trade School...	Private
KING, C. C.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
KIRTON, R. C.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
KIRTON, J. A. DE V.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
KNAGGS, FRANK S.	Trinidad	Royal Engineers	Sapper
KNIGHT, S. A.	Barbados	Canadian Grenadier Guards ...	Guardisman
LASHLEY, S. G.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
LUMELINO, ALEXANDER	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
MAHON, J. G.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
MAHON, M. S.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	A.C./2
MAHON, NORMAN	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
MERCER, DONALD	Montserrat	Canadian Army Tank ...	L/Cpl.
NURSE, G. H.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	Private
OSBOURNE, MISS E. I.	British Guiana	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W.1
OSBOURNE, MISS T. L.	British Guiana	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A./S./O.
PADMORE, S. D.	Barbados	Army Trade School	Private
PAYNE, E. N.	Barbados	Canadian Army Trade School...	Private
PEDRO, ALFRED J.	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	Private
POMEROY, ARTHUR, M.B.E.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Lieut.
RAWLINS, K. W.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RAY, PHILIP	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RECILE, WINSTON	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RICHARDSON, ROGER	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SARGEANT, E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Armoured Corps	Private
SHILLINGFORD, A. J.	Dominica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SIMMONS-ANDERSON, HARRY D.	Barbados	Royal Tank Regiment ...	Private
SKINNER, GRAEME	Bermuda	Lincolnshire Regiment	L/Sergt.
SNEATH, P.	British Guiana	Canadian Corps	Major
SODON, L. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
STANFORD, D.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
SWAN, A. G.	Trinidad	Indian Army	2nd Lieut.
SWAN, G. S. C.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
TAYLOR, N. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
TOWNEND, P. V.	Jamaica	Queen's Royal Regiment	2nd Lieut.
VEITCH, DONALD	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WALTON, ARTHUR	Dominica	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	Lieut.
WALTON, JOHN H.	Dominica	Royal Artillery ...	2nd Lieut.

*Killed in action.

New Governor of British Guiana

Scheme for Development Outlined

THE Annual Session of the Legislative Council was opened on November 3rd without the customary ceremonial in view of the war. In making his Address to the Council, Sir Gordon Lethem, the new Governor, spoke extempore.

Our honorary correspondent writes, that in the course of an interesting speech, His Excellency pointed out that his policy would be to take the public, to the maximum degree, into the confidence of the Government as to what proposals were being put forward. There was a demand in colonies such as British Guiana for greater publicity. Objection to what is called the hush-hush policy of Government, sometimes justified, often enough not, was frequently taken by individuals who prefer to make easy criticism without knowledge which they could very easily obtain.

Since his assumption of duty, he had made it his business to get as wide a visual knowledge as possible of some parts of the Colony, but the time he had yet been able to spend in doing so had been too little to allow him to obtain as exact and accurate knowledge of conditions as he should have liked. He had found himself, unable, therefore, to make an address to the Council reviewing completely the affairs of the past year, or attempting to go into detail on departmental and financial matters. He felt that in the departmental reports which would in due course be laid before the Council and in the financial statements of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, those matters were sufficiently dealt with and he preferred to confine his remarks to something of a more general character. In adopting that procedure he was following the example of a famous son of British Guiana, Sir Donald Cameron, a very distinguished Colonial Governor under whom it had been his honour to serve.

Sir Gordon intimated that he proposed to proceed as quickly as possible with those schemes of development for which they could anticipate financial assistance

under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; with labour legislation, which he regretted to see had been so long delayed; the establishment of a Labour Department under specialised officers and that degree of constitutional reform which they could put forward.

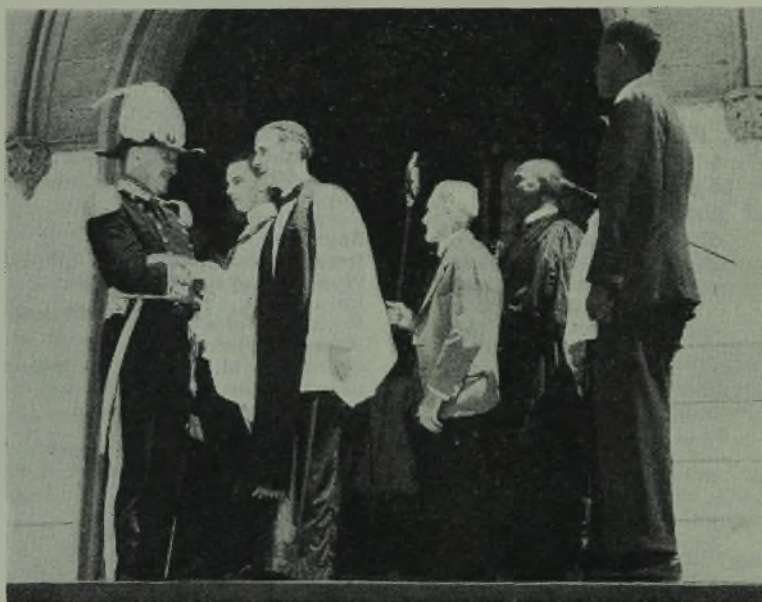
Dealing with projects for which financial assistance under the Imperial Parliament's Colonial Development and Welfare Act was being sought, His Excellency stated:

In regard to drainage and irrigation there were two main schemes for discussion (a) the improvement of irrigation facilities in West Demerara at an estimated cost of \$380,000 (now \$460,000); and (b) the provision of an effective drainage and irrigation system for areas lying between the Mahai-cony and Berbice Rivers at a total estimated cost of \$1,625,745.

Referring to agricultural development he said that applications for assistance had been forwarded to the Secretary of State in connection with the appointment of

a Livestock Officer and of a Marketing Officer, involving grants of £5,700 and £5,297 respectively, to provide for their services for an initial period of five years in each case.

Turning to education, His Excellency said that it was essential that educational development in the Colony should be integrated with a general policy to be formulated for the entire British West Indian area. Specific plans were being framed for the improvement of vocational training involving the appointment of specialised teachers from abroad for the Kingston Trade Centre and the Carnegie Trade School; also, the creation of a community centre at Beterverwagting. Further that it was proposed to spend \$100,000 per annum for five years, to rehabilitate existing schools, and to establish Junior Secondary Schools and community centres in the post-primary and adult educational field.



The Governor leaving the Cathedral on the day of arrival

Others present are the Dean, the A.D.C. (at back), and Mr. Ulric White, with wand

Notes on the Sugar Position

By a Special Correspondent

THE surplus production of Australia and South Africa, together with that of the Colonies, and the home-grown crops of the United Kingdom and Canada, are probably more than sufficient to meet the restricted war-time consumption of the Empire sugar importing countries, and so long as shipping was available, there was little need for large scale purchases outside the Empire. This held good for the major part of the first year of the war and whilst the necessity to conserve foreign currency, particularly dollars, remained of high importance, imports as far as possible were kept within the limits of shipping facilities. Following the invasion of Holland in May, 1940, the available supplies were further augmented when the Dutch East Indies joined the Allied cause.

Dictated to a large extent by the tightening in the shipping position, as well as the extension of the conflict, also perhaps by the lessening of the strict necessity to husband dollar resources, a gradually increasing demand for short-haul sugars arose, manifesting itself in the purchase by the United Kingdom of about 600,000 tons of Cubas, mainly during the second half of this year. Prior to this about 300,000 tons of San Domingoes were purchased when prices were at their most depressed levels.

Inevitably, on the commencement of control in the United Kingdom, the London market was closed down and New York values have for all practical purposes reflected the remaining free-market sugar prices. The following remarks are therefore largely based on the price movements in New York.

Apart from a sharp advance at the outbreak of the war in 1939, when the price of Cubas rose to about 2.50c. f.o.b., and then quickly declined owing to the absence of demand, quotations on the New York market, Number 4 Contract, remained at depressed levels, at one time dropping to below 70c. f.o.b., when there appeared every likelihood that Cuba would be left with a substantial part of her 1941 production still unsold. About the beginning of June, 1941, however, the position began to change and prices to rise considerably, due mainly to the following factors —

The shipping position and the desirability of reducing the number of lengthy voyages caused shipments from far-off producing areas to be restricted.

Another important factor was the development of tension in the Far East as the result of the aggressive attitude of the Japanese. It was apparent to the sugar trade in America, and also to the general public there, that hostilities in the Pacific would seriously interfere with the shipments of Philippine and possibly also Hawaiian sugars to the United States. The result was a large buying move by the trade and liberal "cupboard" stocking-up by the public against possible eventualities.

In addition to the above, the necessity for compensating Russia for the loss of her Ukranian supplies, and the utilisation of considerable quantities of molasses in the manufacture of munitions and in the production of

commercial alcohol, have contributed to an increased interest being taken in what at one time looked like an unwieldy surplus.

To offset rising prices and to ensure adequate supplies, the United States Government on August 12th, 1941, fixed a maximum price of \$3.50 c.i.f. duty-paid for basis 96 per cent. centrifugals, and increased the sugar quotas several times in quite a short period. The last general increase took place on September 29th, bringing the total to 8,038,370 English long tons, which represents a 36 per cent. increase over the initial quota of 5,907,871 tons.

As a result of these increases and various re-allocations, the Cuban quota was marked up to 2,578,062 long tons, against an initial quota of 1,668,803, which is 143,742 tons in excess of the entire 1941 Cuban production of 2,434,320. It will be seen from these figures and also from the sales to the United Kingdom that the statistical position in Cuba has improved to an extent that could not have been anticipated seven months ago.

The present statistical position in Cuba is as follows:—

	<i>Long Tons</i>
Carry-over from previous crops	1,201,330
1941 production	2,434,320
	3,635,650
U.S. quota	2,578,062
Estimated sales so far to non-U.S. destinations	700,000
Local Cuban consumption	150,000
Converted to molasses	100,000
	3,528,062
BALANCE AT END OF 1941	107,588

Stocks in Cuba on December 13th were 220,400 tons against 1,231,300 at the same time in 1940.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising that quotations in the No. 4 Futures Contract advanced very rapidly, and prices have almost quadrupled in the last few months, the peak being reached on November 22nd, when 2.73½ f.o.b. was quoted for March delivery. Since that date the market has been rather quieter with prices fluctuating slightly below the highest.

Owing to the extension of hostilities to the Far East and Pacific Ocean, the general position in relation to sugar supplies from the latter area is obscure and much will depend upon the course of events in the near future. The United States are faced with the possibility that exports from the Philippines may at least become temporarily unavailable (this year's quota of 877,378 tons has already been mostly shipped) whilst shipments from Hawaii (1941 quota 887,073 tons) may also be interfered with although, it is hoped, to a much lesser degree.

Although the United States could and may off-set any reduction in sugar imports by some form of rationing, it is likely that greater demands will be made on Caribbean supplies, whilst the United Kingdom and

Canada may also require all that is available from that region. It is thought that Cuba can, if necessary, produce 4,000,000 tons of sugar in 1942. For some time past, the United States and the United Kingdom were reported to have jointly negotiated with Cuba for the purchase of the entire 1942 exportable surplus. Whilst there was some opposition to the scheme in Cuba, reports from America on December 4th stated that the crop had been bought at 2.65c. f.o.b., but there is still no confirmation of this. This transaction, if true, establishes a price well above the existing maximum in the United States and, based on the present duty of .90c. and a freight of .34c., would equal 3.89c. c. & f. duty-paid. For some time past, however, there have been confident reports that the U.S. duty on Cuban sugars would be reduced to .75c. which would bring the equivalent down to 3.74c.

It has also been reported that the entire 1942 exportable surplus of San Domingo has been acquired by the United Kingdom, but here, too, there is no official confirmation.

The West India Committee

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, the following four candidates were admitted to membership :-

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. C. B. WOODWARD (Country)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.
MR. H. E. S. SCOTT (London)	Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MR. RANDALL H. LOCKHART (Antigua)	Mr. C. H. Hobson. Mr. Francis R. Anjo.
MAJOR NEVILLE CHARLES WESTWOOD, R.A. (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B.

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 5s. per annum for individuals and £3 3s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 12s. 6d. and in that of firms, £1 11s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st. The compounding subscription for *Life Membership*, for which only individuals are eligible, is a single payment of £15 15s.

THE St. Vincent Ordinance passed in 1940 to provide for the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal and a Board of Inquiry in connexion with trade disputes, came into operation by Proclamation, on October 21st, 1941.

(Continued from next column)

MR. GEORGE HAROLD WOOLFREYS PALMER, Secretary of Labour and Labour Commissioner, St. Lucia.

MR. JOSEPH EMMANUEL SEHEULT, Manager-Secretary, Agricultural Bank, Trinidad.

MR. ARTHUR RICHEY SMITH, Colonial Administrative Service, Collector of Customs, Bermuda.

The New Year Honours

THE New Year Honours, published on January 1st, contained the following names of West Indian interest :-

G.C.M.G.

SIR ARTHUR FREDERICK RICHARDS, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica.

Sir Arthur entered the Colonial Service in 1908 when he was appointed a cadet in the Federated Malay States. He served continuously in Malaya until 1930 when he was appointed Governor of North Borneo. He was Governor of the Gambia from 1934 to 1936, and of Fiji from 1936 to 1938 when he was appointed to Jamaica.

K.C.M.G.

MR. ARTHUR J. DAWE, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Mr. Dawe is one of the representatives of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. HUBERT D. HENDERSON, Member, Chancellor of the Exchequer's Consultative Committee.

Since 1934, Mr. Henderson has been Research Fellow in Economics at All Souls' College, Oxford. He was a member of the West India Royal Commission.

MR. WALTER KINGSBURY MOORE, C.B.E. For public services in the Bahama Islands.

Mr. Moore has been President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas since 1937, and a member of the Executive Council since 1924. During the past 30 years he has served on numerous public boards and committees.

MR. WILLIAM J. ROOK, Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food.

Mr. Rook has taken a leading part in the war-time purchases of sugar by the Government.

MR. GILBERT COCHRANE WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E. For public services in Jamaica.

Mr. Wainwright was manager from 1929 to 1937 of the Kingston, Jamaica, branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Since his retirement he has been a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony, and has served on many public boards.

C.M.G.

MAJOR G. ST. J. ORDE BROWNE, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. WILLIAM LESLIE HEAPE, Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Secretary, Bahamas.

MR. ARTHUR JOHN WAKEFIELD, Inspector-General of Agriculture for the West Indies, and Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

C.B.E.

MR. EDWARD FRANK McDAVID, M.B.E., Colonial Treasurer, British Guiana.

O.B.E.

HILDA ELLEN MAUD, MRS. MACDONALD. For public services in Antigua.

MR. ELLIOT FRANCIS MAINGOT, Colonial Legal Service, Crown Solicitor, Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Public Trustee, Trinidad.

MR. NEIL STUART STEVENSON, Colonial Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

M.B.E.

EVELYN GERTRUDE, MRS. HAWKES. For public services in Jamaica.

MISS C. L. LEDGER HILL, Secretary of the Empire Rendezvous, in London.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"**W**HA de good of education if him got no sense?"

* * *

THE British Guiana Labour Bill, which contains minimum wage provisions, was read for the first time in the Legislative Council of the Colony on December 4th.

* * *

THE REV. KO SHIU HUNG, who was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Port-of-Spain, on October 26th, is the first Chinese priest to be ordained in the diocese of Trinidad.

* * *

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. Augusto Gomes, at Georgetown, on December 26th. Mr. Gomes was a director of Ferreira & Gomes, Ltd., the well-known merchants of British Guiana.

* * *

MR. CECIL DAVIDSON HOBSON, younger son of Mr. J. D. Hobson, K.C., of San Fernando, Trinidad, was married on October 4th to Miss Hilda Margaret Chandler, elder daughter of the Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Chandler, of Barbados.

* * *

THE members of the British Honduras Forestry Unit, at work in Scotland, were gratified to receive a Christmas greetings telegram from Sir Alan Burns, Governor of the Gold Coast, and formerly Governor of British Honduras.

* * *

SECOND LIEUTENANT HECTOR JELF, Nigeria Regiment, who was married on December 16th, at Old Bradwell Church, Bucks., to Miss Peggy Roberts, W.R.N.S., is the youngest son of Sir Arthur Jelf, and of the late Mrs. Blanche Jelf. Sir Arthur was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1925 to 1935.

* * *

LIEUTENANT G. E. PAYNE, of Jamaica, contributes an interesting article on the war effort of that Colony, in the December 12th issue of the *Orkney Blast*. This weekly newspaper, a copy of which is before us, is published "for the Forces, by the Forces, about the Forces" in the Orkney Islands.

* * *

THE one-shilling Jamaica stamp with the centre inverted, to which we referred in the CIRCULAR of December 11th, was sold for £330 at the Red Cross Stamp Sale, held at Christies, on December 30th. Issued in 1919 it is described as the most valuable stamp of the reign of George V.

* * *

THE Red Cross and St. John War Organization reports that over 11,000 lots, of the approximate value of £10,000, were listed for this auction forming the largest collection of stamps ever brought together for sale for charity.

* * *

MR. G. H. FRITH, of Grand Turk, Turks Islands, has

been appointed Treasurer of St. Vincent. Mr. Frith, owing to ill-health, resigned from the Colonial Service in August, 1940, while serving in the Falkland Islands. His many friends in the West Indies and elsewhere will be happy to learn that he has now regained his health and is fit for further duties.

* * *

It has been officially announced in the West Indies that, under amended Colonial Regulations, the Union Flag with the approved arms or badge of the Colony, emblazoned in the centre thereof on a white ground surrounded by a green garland, will be flown on Government House from sunrise to sunset and will be used by a Governor or other Officer Administering a Government when embarked in a local or other vessel. Formerly the Union Flag without any badge was flown on Government House.

* * *

At the opening of the new offices of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor of the Colony, said that he had always regarded the Society as being the best institution in Jamaica—he was, of course, ignoring the Government and in doing so he was very much in the fashion—but outside of Government, in his opinion, the institution was undoubtedly the best Jamaica had produced for the last half century. He referred to it as a temple of self-help—an institution run by Jamaicans for Jamaicans, which was what was wanted.

* * *

BRITISH West Indian affairs occupy considerable space in the December issue of *The Colonial Review*. The subjects dealt with are as follows: The Governorship of Bermuda; The Negro in the B.W.I.; British Guiana a Back Water of Empire; The Mayas of British Honduras; British Guiana's Legislative Council; Conciliation Boards for the Sugar Industry in Barbados; and Agriculture in Jamaica. The last three articles, together with one of a more general nature, The Use of Colonial Resources in War Time, are reproduced, with due acknowledgement, from the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

* * *

BRAZIL'S 1941-42 sugar crop, harvesting of which is now proceeding, is forecast at 1,257,000 long tons compared with 1,142,000 tons produced last year, an increase of 115,000 tons or approximately 10.1 per cent., according to advices received from Rio de Janeiro by Lamborn & Co. The current crop is expected to set a new record for production in Brazil. The previous highest output was established in 1939-40 when 1,175,000 tons were manufactured. Sugar consumption in Brazil during the year ending August 31, 1941, totalled 1,133,000 long tons against 1,067,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports during 1940-41 amounted to 28,000 tons, while in the previous year the shipments aggregated 61,000 tons.

West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons

Rice Production in British Guiana



Mr. Riley on December 17th asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that charges for reaping, milling and equipment for the rice produced in British Guiana had all increased considerably, while the grower had received only a small rise in price; and what steps had been taken to improve the milling and processing of rice in that Colony. Mr. Hall

replied that the Secretary of State had received no report indicating that there had been a disproportionate increase in the cost of handling and processing rice, which had operated to the disadvantage of the growers, but he was asking the Governor to report on the situation. With regard to the second part of the question. The position regarding the proposed central mill remained as stated in his reply to Mr. Riley on May 28th*, but expenditure had recently been authorized on the reconditioning of a Government factory at Anna Regina in the important rice area of Essequibo.

On December 18th Mr. David Adams asked whether, in view of the increased cost of production and cost of living with which rice growers in British Guiana were having to contend, and the increase of only 20 cents. per bag which the grower was being paid by the Rice Marketing Board, the Secretary of State would arrange that the charges for rice milling should be controlled, and the growers not subjected to arbitrary increases in these charges.

Mr. George Hall referred him to the above reply of the previous day.

Jamaica Banana Industry

The Under-Secretary of State was asked by Mr. David Adams on December 17th whether he was aware of the discontent in Jamaica owing to the continued destruction of bananas; and what action was being taken to utilize this valuable foodstuff by manufacture into various edible products for which there was a ready sale in the United Kingdom and America?

Mr. George Hall replied that the Secretary of State had no reason to believe that the considerations which had obliged the Government to suspend imports of bananas from Jamaica were not fully understood and appreciated locally. Steps had been taken to preserve the industry by a guarantee of purchase by United Kingdom funds, and active and successful steps had been taken to increase sales of bananas to Canada and the United States. The question of importing manufactured or processed bananas into England had been considered in consultation with the Ministry of Food, but as he informed Mr. Creech Jones on October 8th† the Minister of Food had decided that the nutritive value of dried bananas was not sufficient to justify the allocation of shipping space. Fresh bananas and banana flour were extensively disposed of in Jamaica, and no report had been received that it has been found necessary to destroy any surplus bananas.

* See CIRCULAR of June 12th, 1941.—(Ed., W.I.C.C.).

† See CIRCULAR of October 16th, 1941.—(Ed., W.I.C.C.).

The Glasgow Association

Chairman on West Indian Conditions

SIR NORMAN LAMONT, in the course of his speech at the Annual meeting of the West India Association of Glasgow, held in that city on December 12th, said:—

"The new constitution for Trinidad has already been inaugurated with a large majority of unofficial members, and the Governor has expressed his confidence that it will work satisfactorily. In Jamaica, however, the proposed introduction of universal adult suffrage, has been among the causes of the hitch in the adoption of the new constitution.

"A considerable advance is recorded in the *Survey of Labour* recently issued by the Colonial Office. The industrial advisers are doing useful work in settling, and even more in averting, labour disputes. Arbitration Courts and Conciliation Boards are being established, and an endeavour is being made by wages adjustments, by slum clearances, and by housing schemes, to raise the standard of living of the working classes. Nevertheless, there is still much labour unrest, and the new labour advisers have a long and difficult road before them. First of all, a higher standard of living, provided by higher wages, may render it even more difficult than now, for West Indian products to compete with those of other Colonies, or Countries, whether British or foreign, where the standard is considerably lower. Next, it is to be hoped that the Labour Advisers will not make the mistake of imitating too closely arrangements suitable for a highly industrialised country like Great Britain. Oil is a wasting asset. Sugar is a seasonal manufacture. Apart, then, from a few small manufactures, such as bricks, tiles, cement and woodwork, for the local market, the future of the West Indies must be predominantly agricultural, and with income tax, surtax and excess profits tax, at their present levels, the inducement to invest—even to maintain existing industries—is very small. Risk due to recurrent labour troubles might remove it completely.

"That all this advance in social welfare is possible is due to the very generous increase in the Colonial Development Fund, and to the relaxation of the conditions under which it may be spent. But what a strange and interesting reversal is this of early Colonial policy! When Colonies were first founded, it was intended that they should pay; that they should be a profitable investment for the Mother Country. Next, for about a century, there was a phase when the Colonies were merely expected to be self-supporting. Now, the wheel has come full-circle, and the Mother Country contributes a substantial sum to their advancement.

"But this is *not* all, not by any means; for the need of the Mother Country has elicited a magnificent response from her family of West Indian Colonies, which have made an instantaneous and universal rally to her cause. Over a thousand young men have come over to join the various forces, besides many who are assisting locally in Colonial defence. By greatly increased taxation, by large loans, and by free grants, contributions have been made to the ever-mounting cost of the war.

"Civil aviation under British auspices has at last made a beginning. British West Indian Airways now provide a regular service between Trinidad, Tobago and

Barbados, and have carried 7,000 passengers without mishap. This service forms a useful adjunct to the network of the Pan-American Air Service, and one would like to see it extended to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

"Cocoa again suffered from a short crop, though not so short as in 1939-40. The Trinidad Government has put forward an elaborate and very costly scheme for the so-called rehabilitation of the cocoa estates. This has had a very lukewarm reception. Experienced planters seem to consider that Research has taken the bit in its teeth, and run too far ahead of Results, and that the theories—and even the feelings—of eminent scientists are insecure foundations for the investment of great sums either of public or private money, until these theories have passed the experimental stage, and have been tested in the crucible of practice, over areas and over periods, sufficient to justify their recommendation for general adoption.

"None of the findings of the Royal Commission gave me greater pleasure than the compliment which they paid to the work of the Jamaica School of Agriculture at Hope, an admirable institution which I have visited on more than one occasion. Those responsible for the management of the School must be proud of the Royal Commission's recommendation that this School should provide for *all* the West Indian Colonies, facilities for agricultural education at the stage immediately preceding that of the Diploma Course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Such a training is exactly what is lacking in the other islands, including Trinidad, and it is to be hoped that they will take early and full advantage of the Jamaican facilities."

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney and Lady Pinney in the loss they have suffered through the death, in action, of their son, Major Bernard Pinney, Royal Artillery. Major Pinney won the M.C. at Dunkirk, and later took part in the Battle of Britain as an anti-aircraft gunner. He was serving in the Middle East when he met his death on the field of battle.

(Continued from next column)

conviction that they were fighting God's battle as well their own. To these he adds a fourth, over which the youth of to-day would do well to ponder—the new confidence and pride in their race which had been springing up during these ten years of their new Queen's reign.

Drake became the hero of the people and the theme of broadsheets and ballads. In the nave of St. Paul's, which was in his day a fashionable promenade, he was in his fine clothes the only cynosure. The staid and prosperous drew their robes aside as he passed, but the adventurers, the romantics, the young in mind and body who were aflame with the glory of renaissance England, crowded about him and he deservedly took a sun-bath of their flattery—deservedly for he had increased the prestige of England and had extricated the Navy from the rut in which he found it. Mason's account of his deeds should be read by young and old alike.

A.A.

"A Fearful Man"

The romantic story of Francis Drake

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE was a man of many parts. By Englishmen his name is cherished as that of the great Elizabethan seafarer who circumnavigated the world and, with Lord Howard of Effingham, defeated the Spanish Armada. His latest and most readable biographer, A. E. W. Mason, historian, novelist and playwright, reminds us that "El Draque," as the Spaniards called the subject of his book, was also a slave-trader, a general as well as an admiral, a member of Parliament, and a country gentleman residing at Buckland Abbey, the former home of Sir Richard Grenville of *Revenge* fame.* Drake treated natives well but, following the lead of Sir John Hawkins, he embarked in 1568 upon the lucrative business of slave-trading, hitherto the monopoly of Spain, and the Author in his delightfully colloquial style, tells us that when an expedition had been launched by men of high standing in the City of London the Spanish Ambassador "became quite certain that dirty work was on foot and that the Queen [Elizabeth] was in it up to her starched ruff."

Drake was never happier than when he was singeing the King of Spain's beard, and the Author gives the reader vivid accounts of the various expeditions in which the admiral took part in pursuit of that object. Drake soon lived down the tragedy of St. John de Ulua where, in the *Judith* he, treacherously it was said, deserted Hawkins and his comrades. His visit to Nombre de Dios was a failure but he gained notoriety if not fame by his capture on a second attempt of the mule train which was bringing treasure across the Isthmus to Panama. Cartagena, on the Spanish Main, fell to his arms, and the spit of land along which he and his lads fought their way into the town still bears his name.

Lord Burghley declared that Drake was "a fearful Man to the King of Spain," and the Author contends that he is not even yet forgotten in that country. When cruising as an officer in the Royal Marines under Admiral Sir Reginald Hall of the Naval Intelligence Department (his friend for the rest of his life, to whom his book is dedicated), "Alf" Mason became aware of a special unfriendliness to the English shown in many quiet ways by the Governor of Cadiz. His Excellency, when asked with the due courtesies why, received the question with profound astonishment that anything so obvious should not have been understood, and exclaimed, "Have you forgotten Drake?"

That was written more than a quarter of a century ago, and Spain must surely realise by now that England has no aggressive intentions!

From a letter written by John Hawkins, the Author draws the conclusions that the motives of the English adventurers, of whom Drake was the most outstanding, were three in number—namely, recompense for injuries done, refusal to admit the closing of a vast new country to all but subjects of Portugal and Spain, and the

* *The Life of Francis Drake*. By A. E. W. Mason. London: Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., 1941. 12/6 net, or from the West India Committee, 13/- post free.

Company Reports and Meetings

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

THE annual report covering the period December 13th, 1940, to December 11th, 1941, shows that the revenue amounted to £12,315, and the expenses to £1,045, leaving a profit of £11,270. This sum added to £48,572 brought forward makes a total of £59,842, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 15 per cent., less income tax, absorbing £14,056, leaving £45,786 to be carried forward.

Tate and Lyle, Ltd.

The net profit for the year ended September 27th 1941, as shown in the directors' annual report, amounted to £1,017,518, which added to £71,496 brought forward produces an available balance of £1,089,014. The interim and final dividends on the 6½ per cent. preference shares absorb £71,500 and the interim (3½ per cent.) and final (10 per cent) dividends on the ordinary shares account for a further £945,000, leaving £72,514 to be carried forward.

Presiding at the annual meeting, held in London on December 23rd, Sir Leonard Lyle, the president of the company, said that the Ministry of Food had requested them to hold far larger stocks of sugar than had been their practice in the past. In order to do so, the shareholders would be asked to empower the board to increase its borrowing powers from £8,600,000 to £12,000,000.

The necessary resolution was then passed by the meeting.

The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the output of sugar for the crop was 17,584 tons. For the second year in succession the quality of the cane was very poor, though not so bad as in 1940. The figure of 8.23 tons of cane required to produce a ton of sugar was very nearly a ton higher than the average of the six years preceding 1940.

During the year an alteration in the method of paying for cane was made. The effect of it is to give the planter better terms. Payment for canes is now made on the basis of half the average yield of 96 deg. sugar, equivalent to half the net proceeds of the sugar made from those canes, with a minimum as before of 14s. if earned. The profit thereafter is divided half to the shareholders and half to the contractors *pro rata* to the tonnage of cane supplied. In other respects the terms of the existing contract remain unchanged.

The price of sugar was £13 2s. 8d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes under the above terms is 16s. 6.38448d. per ton. Payment of 16s. per ton on account was made during crop and the additional 6.38448d. per ton will now be made.

After charging revenue with £5,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £41,072 to be allocated as follows: To shareholders, £20,536; to contractors (being an addition of 3s. 7.39459d. per ton of cane making a total price of 20s. 1.77907d. per ton of cane), £20,536. The profit and loss account shows a surplus at the credit of the shareholders of £19,732, which, after the addition

and deduction shown in the balance sheet, leaves £12,850, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £39,914, making a total of £52,764. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. subject to income tax, which will absorb £11,624, leaving to be carried forward £41,140.

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

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Canes ... tons	221,639	133,344	139,430	121,066	144,691
Sugar ... "	27,713	18,921	19,226	14,113	17,584
Sucrose in Cane %	13.34	15.09	14.81	12.72	13.22
Fibre in Cane %	14.39	15.29	15.18	15.40	16.36
Sucrose in					
Megass ... %	1.63	1.84	2.07	1.77	1.69
Purity of Juice %	85.06	86.73	86.50	83.93	84.20
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose... %	96.91	96.58	96.12	96.00	96.12
Boiling House Recovery %	92.80	93.47	92.97	91.65	91.85
Total Recovery of Sucrose... %	89.95	90.28	89.35	87.99	88.27
Yield of Sugar, 96 pol. ... %	12.50	14.19	13.79	11.66	12.15
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 pol. ... %	7.99	7.05	7.25	8.58	8.23
Sale Price of Sugar per ton ...	£9.16.4	£9.5.5	£10.8.0	£12.5.11	£13.2.8

The annual meeting was held in London on December 29th, 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 this time last year I mentioned that the coming crop was going to fall considerably short of earlier anticipations. The excellent weather in the earlier part of 1940 was followed by a long spell of drought. Whereas up till July, 1940, there was good reason to look for a crop in the neighbourhood of 25,000 tons, the actual production was 17,584 tons. The quality of the cane, too, left a lot to be desired, and while the figure of 8.23 tons of cane to a ton of sugar was about one-third of a ton lower than last year it was practically a ton higher than in 1939 and more than three-quarters of a ton above the average for the six years 1934 to 1939.

"For the first ten or twelve weeks cane deliveries were excellent, thereafter they fell off very seriously, partly, no-doubt, due to heavy rains which disorganized work on the estates for a short time, but mainly due to absenteeism among the estate labour. There can be no doubt that if labour had worked as well after the end of April as it did before that date several hundred tons more sugar would have been produced from the same tonnage of cane. This would have meant a higher price for cane, more income for the Government in the form of taxation and more sugar for the population of this country.

"A word of explanation about the price of sugar may not be out of place. This price includes the amount which we receive from special Preference Certificates. This is a fixed sum which does not vary from year to

year with the size of the crop, and so it follows that the smaller the crop the greater is the value, per ton of sugar, of these certificates and, conversely, the larger the crop the less per ton are they worth. In this way they act as a shock absorber when the crop is short.

"In common with that of all other British West Indian producers, our next crop has been sold to the Government at the same price as for last year. If our hopes of a larger crop are fulfilled, the net price of sugar will be lower, but if the quality of the cane is up to what we consider average there is a good prospect of the first payment per ton being as good as that for the past crop.

"Our railway line towards Bendals was reduced in gauge and re-aligned to improve certain bad grades, so that the Bendals rolling-stock is now able to run up to our carrier. This eliminates the tedious business of transferring cane to our own trucks, which was necessary during the first year that we handled the cane from this section. To complete the improvement in transport arrangements, we had hoped to install new plant for unloading the trucks and feeding the carrier. Unfortunately it arrived too late, but it has now been erected and we should feel the benefit of it during the coming crop.

"As far as the sugar industry is concerned, one of the first-fruits of the work of Sir Frank Stockdale and his Inspector-General of Agriculture, Mr. Wakefield, to whose appointments I referred last year, has been the formation of a British West Indies Sugar Association. The fact that it has been possible even to initiate such an Association indicates a breaking down of the old ideas which have prevailed too long and a realization that if the industry is to live and prosper it must tackle its difficulties on a wider scale than is possible when the work is confined to individual Islands. Much vigour and tact will be required on the part of the Association's Executive Officers if it is to achieve a full measure of success, and it must obviously be a matter of some little time before it can be in full working order. When it is, I am confident we will have no reason to be disappointed in the results of its work."

Mr. Robert Gillies

The death of Mr. Robert Gillies, a prominent architect, contractor and builder, and a leading Mason, took place in Jamaica on November 13th. Mr. Gillies, who was born in Scotland in 1873, lived in Trinidad from 1897 to 1907 and went to Jamaica in the latter year. He designed and constructed many of the business houses built in Kingston after the earthquake. Mr. Gillies, who was District Grand Master of Scottish Masonry in Jamaica, was a member of the West India Committee. He is survived by his wife and five children to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Promotions in the R.A.F.

The following have been gazetted as Pilot Officers in the Royal Air Force:—

Mr. Herbert Basil Wooler, of Jamaica.

Mr. Philip Eric Farrington and Mr. George W. E. Moseley, of the Bahamas.

Our Crossword Puzzle

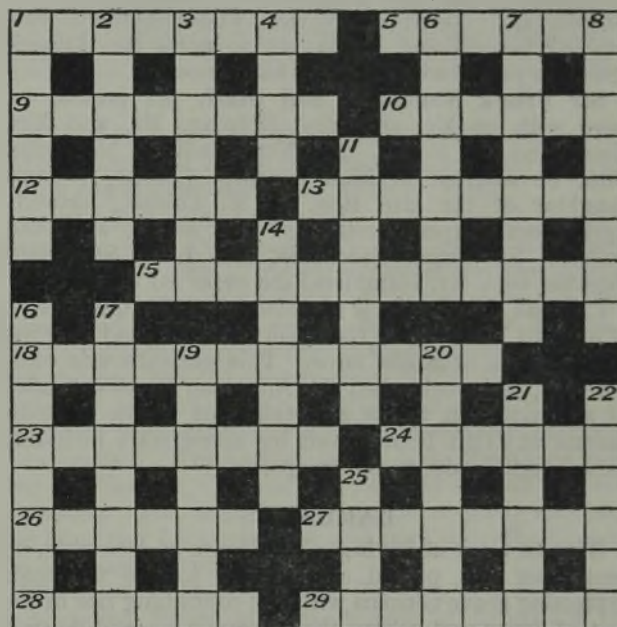
ACROSS

- 1 Secured (8)
- 5 Common hedge plant (6)
- 9 Discovered by Columbus on July 31st, 1498 (8)
- 10 Lighter (6)
- 12 Shadows often give warning of their approach (6)
- 13 Every bowler's ambition (two words—3, 5)
- 15 A long word for what may be only a little personal peculiarity (12)
- 18 Break up, largely mathematical (12)
- 23 Disguised to appear ridiculous (8)
- 24 Too seldom seen on the breakfast table now-a-days (6)
- 26 Turn into bone (6)
- 27 Graceful members of the deer family (8)
- 28 To perform a feat—handed does not indicate a physical defect (6)
- 29 Endures (8)

- 2 Part of this may cause the gardener's clothes to become the whole (6)
- 3 Legally dispossessed (7)
- 4 An epoch marks the beginning of one of these (4)
- 6 Geological strata named after an Alpine range (7)
- 7 Plumb (8)
- 8 Prisoners would like the task of these officials (8)
- 11 Used on a sailing boat (7)
- 14 Their destruction has ruined large areas of the world (7)
- 16 Of many books the last are usually the best, but early ones may be more expensive (8)
- 17 Originally drugged to do his fell work (8)
- 19 Necessary (7)
- 20 Drudges (7)
- 21 Proverbially keep doctors away (6)
- 22 Gambols (6)
- 25 Seen on railway trucks and sometimes in the corn field (4)

DOWN

- 1 Rationing relieves many of the fear of getting this (6)



The Crossword Puzzle in our issue of December 11th, of which the solution is now published, was, we are sure it will be of interest to our readers to know, composed by Mr. John M. Campbell, a member of the West India Committee. It is to be hoped that his example will inspire other talented members to submit crossword puzzles for publication.

Across: 1, Winston; 5, Scuttle; 9, Dear sir; 10, Furious; 12, Despondency; 14, Speech; 17, Spitfire; 19, Hot air; 20, Lievaw; 21, Firewatcher; 26, Russian; 27, Commons; 28, Heinkel; 29, Finish.
Down: 2, Irene; 3, Scrapmetal; 4, Onion; 6, Churchill; 7, Toil; 8, Loud; 11, Newspaper; 13, Ursa; 15, Pool; 16, Hurricane; 18, Frenchmen; 22, Adolf; 23, Ennis; 24, Duce; 25, Eson.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

Arrival of the New Governor. Yesterday, wrote Miss Helen Goodwin on November 8th, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jardine with their two daughters arrived. They were met at the wharf by Mr. J. D. Harford (formerly Acting Governor) and Mrs. Harford, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, heads of departments, members of council, the Local Volunteer Defence Force and Home Guard, the Police, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides and the staffs and children of the secondary schools. The High Street was gay with flags, and alive with crowds assembled to catch a glimpse of our new Governor and his family. His Excellency, after inspecting the guard of honour, drove to Government House, returning almost immediately to the Court House where he took the Oaths of Office and received addresses of welcome. In a short speech, he thanked all who had extended to him such a "charming welcome," expressed the hope that there would be co-operation in his term of Government, and spoke with gratitude and admiration of the British and American Navies whose vigilant care enabled himself and his family to cross the Atlantic at such a time "without let or hindrance."

Sir Frank Stockdale and Staff. At present we have with us Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Simey and Mr. Norris. Mr. Norris will, on November 15th, be married to Miss Consuelo Collens, younger daughter of the late Hon. A. E. Collens, formerly Agricultural Superintendent of this island, and Mrs. Collens. Sir Frank Stockdale, and Lady Stockdale, together with Mr. Hammond are expected shortly.

Cinema Stars. It is not often that the inhabitants of a small island have the thrill of seeing and meeting cinema stars of world fame. This pleasure was ours, however, last week when the American Bases extended us an invitation to an entertainment in the open-air cinema at High Point given by seven stars including Laurel and Hardy, to the troops.

BARBADOS

Rise in Cost of Living. The House of Assembly, on September 9th, passed an Address to the Governor expressing grave concern with the continuing rise in the cost of living and asking the Governor to send down a Bill having for its object the subsidising of the importation of those foodstuffs and other necessities commonly purchased by the working classes.

Rain Still Needed. Dr. S. J. Saint writes in his notes for September that despite good rainfalls, over ten inches in almost all areas, the totals for the year to the end of the month were less in several parishes than for the corresponding period of 1940, which was a "dry" year. Sustained showers for the rest of the year were necessary to make an average sugar crop.

Mosaic Resistant Seedling Canes. Plant canes had recovered and were growing well. Ratoons were starting to make growth, although still very low. Some excellent fields of the newer seedlings—B. 3,439,

B. 35,187, B. 35,245 and B. 37,161—were to be seen. Efforts were being made to encourage peasants to plant the mosaic resistant canes—B. 35,187 (for red soils) and B. 37,161 (for black soils).

BRITISH GUIANA

"Health Week" for many years an annual feature of the City's activities was opened at a Public Meeting in the Georgetown Town Hall on November 24th. The Governor, who took the chair, thanked the Mayor for the welcome given him and said that he was a firm believer in Municipal Government and had observed that the democratic principle was not only existent in Municipal but also in District and Village administration in the Colony. His Excellency also said that the good appearance of the City redounded to the credit of those responsible.

New United States Consul. The American Consulate has been informed by the Department of State in Washington of the assignment of Mr. Carlton Hurst as American Consul at Georgetown. The new Consul has been serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.

Improved Drainage in Essequibo. The drainage of the Government estates in Essequibo has recently been improved, as a war measure, to increase the production of rice and other food crops. The Legislative Council has approved expenditure of a further sum of \$6,500 to break down an additional 230 acres which would bring the total rice area on the estates to 1,480 acres. The total cost, \$31,500, will come from the Colonial Development Fund. Sir Frank Stockdale in his despatch (*Legislative Council Paper No. 7/1941*) stated that there was no doubt that the Essequibo Coast offered possibilities of building up a new form of peasant economy and production, and that an effort should be made to develop a mixed agriculture in which the East Indian population was traditionally interested.

Voluntary Fire Brigade for Georgetown. A proposal made by the Government for the formation of a Georgetown Voluntary Fire Brigade for the duration of the war is being dealt with by the Town Council. The suggestion is to divide the city into Wards, and to ask about 500 to 600 men to volunteer. The Government would provide the necessary equipment.

Rent Restriction Ordinance. An Ordinance has been passed to restrict, in specified areas, the increase of rent of certain classes of dwelling houses and the right to recover possession of such houses. During the discussion of the Bill, the President of the Legislative Council expressed the hope that the services of a town planning officer would before long be secured.

The Franchise Commission. There has been a long pause in the sittings of the Franchise Commission due to the necessity for referring to the Secretary of State the question of the alteration of the terms of reference asked for by some of the members. Lord Moyne has now, wrote our honorary correspondent on October 25th, intimated that he has not been able to see his way to allow the alteration suggested. In the

meanwhile Mr. W. J. Gilchrist has resigned the chairmanship of the Commission owing to ill health, and Hon. E. G. Woolford has been appointed in his place.

The Commission resumed its sittings on October 23rd, when the Chairman expressed regret that the response by the public in Georgetown and generally to the invitations to appear before the Commission, or submit views in writing, had been very disappointing. It was decided that the Commission should go after people willing to give evidence by visiting the Counties of Berbice and Essequibo.

Income Tax Amendment. A Bill further to amend the Income Tax Ordinance will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council. The Bill substitutes a new definition of a Company, and defines more accurately the deduction allowed in respect of the payment of Excess Profits Tax when ascertaining the chargeable income for the purpose of income tax.

Whitley Councils. According to a statement in the *Daily Chronicle* of November 20th, the Governor recently gave a deputation from the Transport Workers' Union an assurance that the formation of Whitley Councils was being proceeded with, and that they would be established early next year.

GRENADA

The Hon. W. E. Julien has been reappointed a member of the Executive Council of the Colony for a further period of two years.

JAMAICA

Sir Frank Stockdale, in a statement to the *Daily Gleaner* made early in November, said that he expected to return to Jamaica in about a year's time, when he would make the island his headquarters for five or six months.

Mr. C. P. de Montagnac. News of the death of Mr. C. P. de Montagnac, who lived for many years at Port Maria, has been received with regret. The funeral took place at St. Mary's Parish Church on November 7th.

Mr. E. G. Wilson, accountant at the Island Treasury and acting deputy treasurer since the retirement of Mr. C. G. C. Kerr, has been appointed Deputy Treasurer of Jamaica.

Bananas Growers. At a meeting held in Montego Bay on November 15th, it was resolved that an association to be called The Jamaica Association of Banana Growers should be formed to cover the county of Cornwall.

Cayman Islands. His Honour Mr. J. P. Jones, the new Commissioner of the Cayman Islands, arrived in Jamaica early in November.

ST. LUCIA

Boy Scouts. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. G. B. Gregory, writes in his notes for September that the Windward Islands Scout Camp was brought to a successful conclusion with St. Vincent winning the Flag given by Sir Henry Popham. The presentation was made by the Administrator, Mr. A. A. Wright.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Increased Taxation. Bills to amend the Income Tax Ordinance and the Excess Profit Tax Ordinance, were given their first reading in the Legislative Council on December 5th. The proposed rate of tax is 8c.

per dollar instead of 1½c. on the first \$1,000 of chargeable income, rising to a maximum of 85c. per dollar



instead of 32c. on the highest incomes scheduled. The increase proposed in the chargeable rate of the Excess Profits Tax is from 33 per cent. to 80 per cent.

Youth Recreation Centre. The Church Army, under the very able leadership of Captain Williams, has started a Centre in Port-of-Spain for the poor youth of the city, with the object of taking them off the streets and providing them with healthy recreation. The City Council gave a site of 3½ acres in area, next door to the Blind Institute, and Mr. Wilfred Alston presented a building, part of the interior of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, in memory of his father. The Centre, which was opened by the Hon. J. Huggins, Colonial Secretary of the Colony, on September 13th, has already proved a great success. The boys pay 1/- per month and very soon the Centre should be self-supporting.

Mayor of Port-of-Spain. Dr. Tito P. Achong has been elected Mayor of Port-of-Spain in succession to Mr. Alfred Richards.

Bomber Fund. On December 4th, the Bomber Fund reached the total of \$226,164. The principal contribution received on that day was \$603 collected at the Toy Fair held at the Women's Canadian Club of Trinidad.

Win the War Association. A financial statement issued by the Association shows that up to November 30th the receipts had amounted to \$178,195. The Association has remitted \$86,183 to London, the principal contributions being R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, \$26,608; Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, \$15,278; R.A.F. Trinidad and Tobago Hut Fund, \$14,400; Dependents of Men of H.M. ships *Penzance*, *Dundee* and *Hyperion*, \$7,344; and King George's

Fund for Sailors, \$3,931.

In addition, the Association has paid \$80,803 to local funds, including British Red Cross Society, \$36,728; St. Dunstan's for War Blinded, \$25,493; Fighter and Bomber Funds, \$18,158; and wool for comforts, \$1,053.

A British Guiana Conversion

New 3½ per cent. Issue

NOTICE of the redemption of the British Guiana Government 5½ per cent. sterling loan of 1922 (redeemable 1942-1972) was given in the *London Gazette* of December 26th.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of British Guiana, invite applications from holders of this loan (notice of the redemption of which on the 1st July, 1942, has been given) for conversion into an equal nominal amount of British Guiana Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1962-1972.

The offer is limited to a total amount of £814,000 of new stock. Application can be made forthwith, and the list will be closed on January 17th. Applicants will be notified as early as possible whether their applications have been accepted or not.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of British Guiana, and the principal will be repaid at par on July 1st, 1972, but the Government of British Guiana will have the option of redemption in whole or in part, by drawings or otherwise, at par at any time on or after July 1st, 1962, on giving three months' notice by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1 per cent. per annum and the first contribution will be taken on January 1st, 1943. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

Jamaica Banana Industry

The form of the guarantee of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the banana industry of Jamaica for a second year has been changed as compared with that given in the first year. His Majesty's Government has placed a maximum limit upon the amount of its financial liability in the matter, which it is calculated will permit of purchases of twelve million stems. This total might be exceeded if the general quality of fruit offered is improved.

It was announced in the *London Gazette* on December 30th, that owing to medical unfitness, Colonel Arthur Evans, M.P., has been invalided out of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, and granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Regular Army Reserve (retired) and Hon. Colonel in the Royal Artillery, Territorial Army. Colonel Evans is a director of the West Indies Sugar Co.

Round the Markets

January 7th, 1942

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

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.			
	December 22nd	January 6th	
Canada	4.45	4.45	\$ value 4/5.9
U.S.A.	4.03	4.03	" " 4/11.6
Buenos Aires (paper pesos)	17.05	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine ounce.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	82 ½
3½	War Loan	104 ½
	Angostura Bitters	22/6
8	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/8
	Anigua Sugar Factory	10/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½
	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/3
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	38
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6
	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/9
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/9
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	5½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-
	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3

Honey.—Empire descriptions are unchanged at the controlled price of 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom port.

Lime Products.—*Lime Oil.* The supplies of both Handpressed and Distilled continue in short supply and quotations can only be obtained by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* There is no general quotation for Concentrated as the demand is strictly limited. There is no quotation for Raw at the present time.

Orange Oil.—Up to 34/- per lb. has been paid c.i.f. for shipment. No Bitter is on offer.

Spices.—Business has been done in *Pimento* at 185/- c.i.f. United Kingdom for parcels afloat; there are sellers at 120/- c.i.f. for February-March shipment. The spot quotation is unchanged at about 1/11 per lb. ex store. There are practically no offers of *Ginger* from Jamaica, with buyers still showing considerable interest in new crop. The last sales in No. 3 were reported at 150/- c.i.f. United Kingdom; spot is nominally unchanged at 185/- to 230/- for small mixed to bright No. 3 to medium bold bright No. 1. West India *Nutmegs* are in good demand, and prices are 1d. higher at: Defectives 1/4 to 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7 to 1/9, sound 80's 1/10, sound 65's 2/1 landed terms. The last business on c.i.f. terms was done at: Defectives 1/-, sound unassorted 1/3, sound 80's 1/6, January-February shipment. West India *Mace* is still in limited supply and what small parcels are being offered are readily absorbed. The quotation is 3/6 to 4/- per lb. landed terms for the usual mixed pale to red quality, whilst choice pale is being held for 4/3. Sales have been made at 3/6 to 3/8 c.i.f. for January-February shipment. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/3 to 2/9 per lb. ex wharf London.

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Death of the Duke of Connaught

THE death of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the third and last surviving son of Queen Victoria, on January 16th, at the age of 91, closed a long life devoted to the public service. Destined for the army at a very early age, he commanded the Brigade of Guards at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and after holding an important command in India was successively Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot and Inspector-General of the Forces. His military genius was such that his promotion would undoubtedly have been rapid, quite apart from the high honours accorded to a member of the Royal Family.

During subsequent years the Duke did much to strengthen the ties which, as recent events have demonstrated, unite the peoples of the British Commonwealth in their allegiance to the Crown.

In 1910, he paid his second visit to South Africa to open the first Parliament of the Union. The following year he was appointed Governor-General of Canada and so endeared himself to the people of the Dominion that his term of office was twice extended. In 1920 the Duke, then over 70, again travelled to India to open, on behalf of the King Emperor, the Chamber of Princes and the reformed Legislature at New Delhi.

Amongst examples of the wide range of services rendered by the Duke in other fields we may mention for many years he was President of the Royal Society of Arts and of the Royal Empire Society. He was also Master of Trinity House and President of the Boy Scouts' Association. An active Freemason since 1874, he succeeded his brother King Edward VII as Grand Master of England in 1901, and held that office until 1939 when the Duke of Kent became Grand Master.

The peoples of the Dominions, the Colonies and those of the Home Country have tendered their deep sympathy with the King and Queen in the great loss which they and the whole Empire have sustained.

Mr. Churchill in Bermuda

BERMUDA is a Colony rich in history. Few communities of so small a size can boast of records so complete and so well preserved. From the earliest days the conviction existed that freedom and good government must be based upon the recorded guarantees of laws made by the representatives of the people. Never in the records of her free Assembly, second only in antiquity to The Mother of Parliaments and older even than the historic Assembly of Barbados, has there

been an event of greater interest and import than that of the addressing of the Legislative Assembly of Bermuda by Mr. Churchill on January 15th. Mr. Churchill said: "Here I come as leader of the House of Commons, to call upon you in the second oldest Parliament in the world. Here is a representative parliamentary institution with an unbroken continuity—almost as long as that of the House of Commons, an institution which began even before the House of Commons attained its full authority."

After pointing out that when we stood alone in the dark days of 1940 and 1941, we did not flinch from the path of duty, Mr. Churchill said, "And what a reward has come. What a lesson it is never to give in when you guard the cause of freedom. Now we see great powers rising that have come to our aid not wholly because of association with the British Empire, but because of association with the cause of which I will venture to say, in no boastful spirit, the British Empire is the oldest custodian, namely, representative government based on the rights of the individual."

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill said: "Mr. Speaker, in this great world struggle, in this convulsion, you in Bermuda happen to be called upon to play a part of especial importance and distinction. Everybody has to do his duty to the cause—first, to the British Empire, but above that to the world cause.

"You had your own life in these Islands. It has run with more unbroken course for centuries than probably the life of any civilised community in the world. Suddenly, great changes have to be made. I thought it right to ask you, with the full authority of Parliament and of His Majesty the King, to make such alterations in your long established life as would facilitate the ever closer connection and unity of spirit and of practical measures for common security between the British Empire and the United States.

"In a message I sent to you on March 25th, 1941, I said: 'I have to-day signed a document—implementing the agreement of September last for the leasing of United States bases in Bermuda and elsewhere—and I wish to express to you my strong conviction that these bases are important pillars of the bridge connecting the two greatest English-speaking democracies. You have cause to be proud it has fallen to your lot to make this important contribution to a better world.'

"You have done so. It is not a question whether it is more profitable: this is a question of duty, of world duty, and these Islands on which I have had the honour to set foot this morning, have unflinching and unflinching answered the call. Now let me say to you what a reward has come because we have seen

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Prime Minister has returned from Canada and the United States after one of his most resounding popular triumphs and some very real and solid achievement, to find the House of Commons in its most critical mood since the fall of the Chamberlain Government. This, of course, is the direct outcome of our series of heavy reverses in the Pacific. As I write, on the eve of the House of Commons debate on the progress of the war, the situation in Malaya has taken a marked turn for the worse, and the fall of Singapore has become a clear possibility; while both the invasion of Australia and a direct attack on the Burma Road seem practically certain.

* * *

In these circumstances the instinct to blame the Government is natural and unavoidable; it does not however follow that a scapegoat will be found. To go to the bottom of the matter, our disasters all proceed from the loss of local sea power, and will be retrieved when command of the sea is re-established. But our naval failures themselves have resulted from lack of adequate support in the air; and full air protection for both sea and land forces is the first condition of recovery. Now there are two reasons why the R.A.F. is at a disadvantage over Malaya. The first or immediate reason is that our air resources are insufficient as yet to give us the strength we need on all points simultaneously, and the decision, right or wrong, has been taken to run risks in Malaya for the sake of Russia and the Mediterranean. But behind that lies the ultimate reason in the sphere of production. We have concentrated on the manufacture of heavy long-distance bombers, capable of taking a big load to Berlin, at the cost of leaving us short of the medium bombers and fighters which would be so invaluable in Malaya; and the governing decision for that policy was probably taken even before the outbreak of war. If we decide now to change our production policy we have to recognise the disagreeable fact that there will be a corresponding time lag before the results show.

* * *

The consternation and even anger of Australia on being suddenly confronted with deadly peril and what seems inadequate support from the Mother Country, is not only understood here, but commands a good deal of sympathy. With one point that is being made, however, most people in England will disagree. The Suez Canal, in defence of which the Australian Imperial Force has been fighting so magnificently and so victoriously seems to us as vital to the protection of Australia as Singapore itself; and we feel sure that Australians will recognise that when the immediate crisis has passed. But the demand for Australian representation in a War Cabinet is unanswerable, and it is generally expected that the Prime Minister, now that it has been explicitly raised by Mr. Curtin, will at once concede it. At the same time, Canada and South Africa do not wish to participate in an Imperial War

Cabinet, and the difficulties of making such a body work in practice should be appreciated.

* * *

If an Australian statesman comes to join the counsels of the War Cabinet in Downing Street, his position cannot be the same as that of his colleagues. They can take decisions then and there and are responsible in a body to the House of Commons 200 yards away. For what he agrees to, on the other hand, the Cabinet in Canberra is responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament, and therefore he is bound to keep in due touch with, and carry out the instructions of his own Prime Minister at the other side of the globe. In other words, he must be a mere delegate co-operating with men who are independent agents. There is no way of giving the Dominions representatives in London the full standing (in practice as opposed to theory) of Cabinet Ministers, short of bringing into existence a Parliament of the Empire, to which the Imperial Cabinet would be responsible.

* * *

In this connexion the significance of Mr. Curtin's direct appeal for help to the United States is profound. The events in the Pacific lend support to the view that, in the conditions of the modern world, the permanent stability of the Empire depends on maintaining close association with the United States, and that if after the war we experiment in the direction of more united administration of the British Commonwealth, American participation will be essential.

* * *

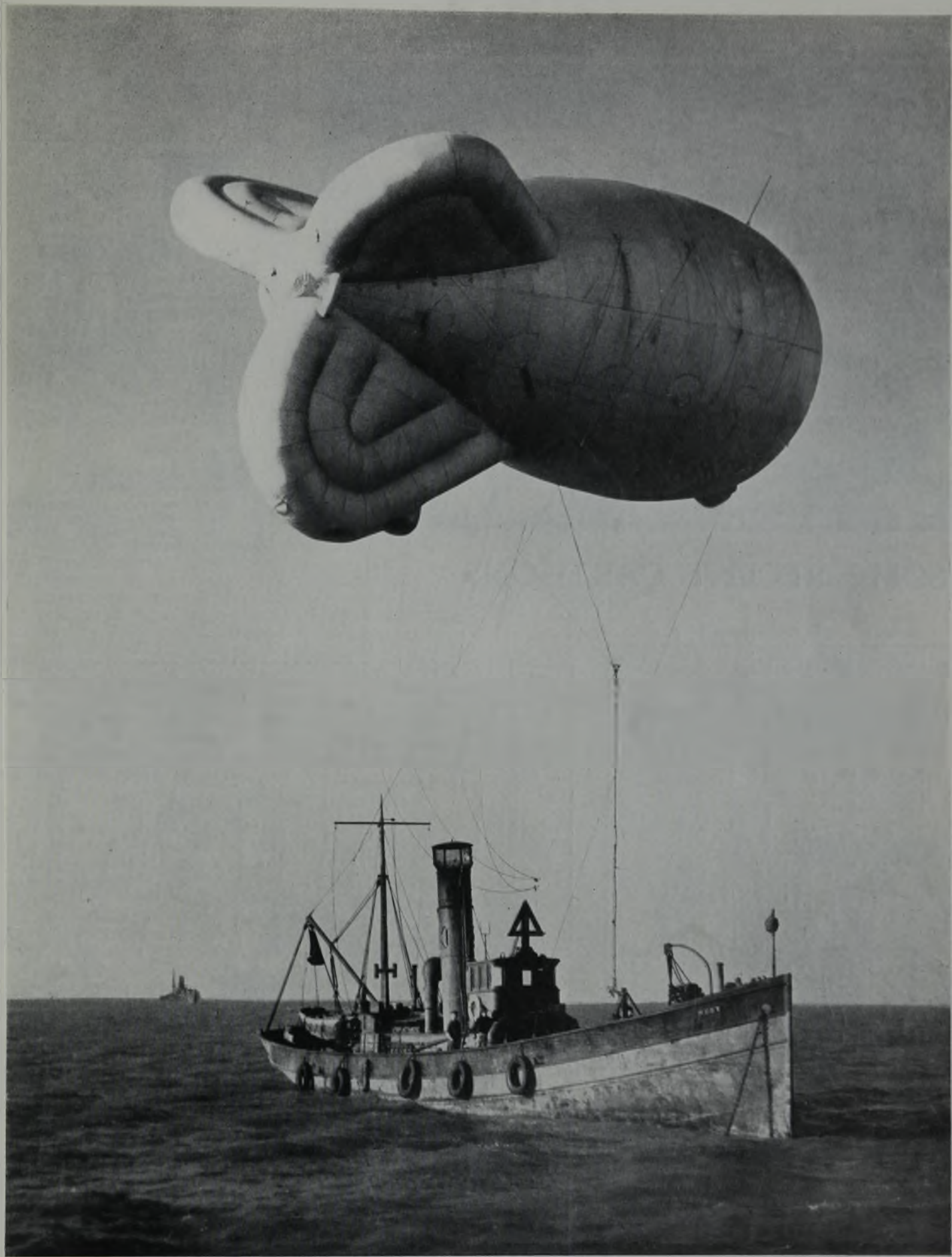
In the midst of all the bad news from the Far East, Sir Stafford Cripps has come home with the most encouraging report from Russia. Everything, he says, depends on keeping up "100 per cent. British support" in supplying tanks; and that of course means keeping open the route to the Persian Gulf and so involves the Pacific war. But given that, he tells us that Mr. Stalin is supremely confident of withstanding the German offensive expected in the Spring, and that then there will be a final turn of the tide. "Russia will deliver the *coup de grace* next autumn and winter." We have learnt by this time that our Soviet allies do not make idle boasts.

(Continued from preceding page).

as events have unfolded that the whole English-speaking world stands together.

"We have other Allies, important and honoured, others who are fighting with great valour against the common foe, but still one has the feeling that the English-speaking world have only to march forward together, have only to pool the luck to guide the forward march of mankind.

"And for your contribution to these supreme and, even if I may say, sublime ends, I am very happy to have found myself here to-day to express on behalf of the Motherland and of the British House of Commons my profound gratitude."



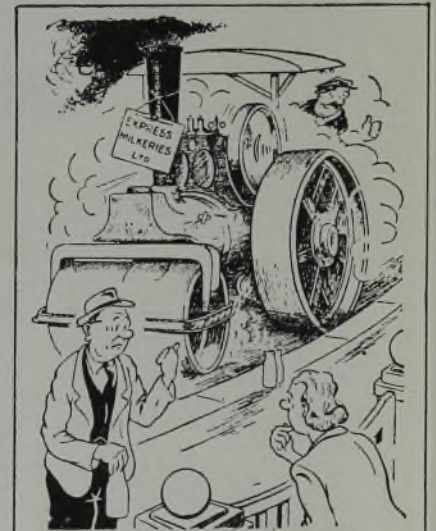
A BARRAGE BALLOON UNIT ON THE THAMES

[See page 21

A STROKE—AND THE GENERAL DIED



Daily Sketch



"Sorry we're a bit late with the milk, m'am—they're trying out this new vehicle pooling business y'know!" —by Parker.

Daily Mail

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission

SMILING THROUGH . . . By LEE

[No. 2,296] DISPLAYED TALENT



"Fortunately the wife is a capital little needlewoman . . . very good at visible mending."

Evening News



—by Illingworth

Daily Mail

Sir S. Grier on West Indian Problems

Over Population, Commodity Prices, Freight Rates

ON January 13th, Sir Selwyn Grier, Governor of the Windward Islands, 1935-1937, addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society on "Some West Indian Problems." The chair was taken by Sir Claud Hollis, Governor of Trinidad, 1930-1936. In his opening remarks Sir Selwyn Grier referred to the spontaneous generosity shown by the West Indies in their contributions to the Empire War Effort. He went on to refer to the improved prosperity of some of the islands owing to the establishment of the American bases and improvements in commodity prices.

Causes of Former Distress

Whilst it might seem ungenerous to hark back to those lean years which preceded Lord Moyne's Commission, and the serious unrest which spread through the West Indian Colonies, he must do so because he felt the necessity for careful study of the causes of former economic distress with a view to post-war planning. The two main causes of this distress were a serious decline in commodity prices and over-population in many of the islands. The latter problem was aggravated by the refusal of neighbouring countries, and even some West Indian colonies, to absorb West Indians anxious to obtain work, and by the natural annual expansion of the population, in some cases as high as 15 per thousand. So serious had this problem become that unless some outlet could be found, any system of economic reconstruction, such as that planned by Sir Frank Stockdale and his colleagues, could only be of temporary value.

Possibilities of British Guiana

A solution would appear to lie in opening up the undeveloped hinterland of British Guiana. Just over thirty years ago proposals to effect this by the construction of a railway, which at that time it was estimated would cost no more than £4,000 a mile, were advocated by Sir Walter Egerton, then Governor of the Colony. The scheme was strongly opposed by the British Guiana Legislature who objected to any development which did not benefit the sugar industry. Within recent years a geologist, exploring for oil in the hinterland, had been greatly impressed by the mineral resources and Sir Selwyn suggested that, after a full survey had been made, Sir W. Egerton's scheme for a railway to open up the hinterland might be revived. The question of the development of mineral resources by colonial governments, as opposed to private enterprise, would have to be carefully considered.

Commodity Prices and Freights

Turning to the question of commodity prices and freight rates, he stated that small estates in the West Indies were at a serious disadvantage when in competition with the vast estates of such countries as

Brazil, and were further handicapped by heavy freight rates. In the past these high freight rates had been maintained by agreements amongst shipping lines, which had successfully eliminated any competition by a system of deferred rebates.

An effort made by West Indian cocoa-producing colonies to secure better prices for this commodity through joint action by all cocoa-producing countries, was considered at the World Economic Conference in 1933, but, though widely supported, the scheme ultimately failed owing to the refusal of Brazil to co-operate. In the United Kingdom an assurance has been given to the agricultural industry that economic prices will be guaranteed in the future. It was important that a similar assurance should be given as regards the colonies, whose future economic welfare must depend upon it. It would appear that, to effect this, the activities of large combines, which aim at the elimination of competition in the purchase of raw products from the colonies, might have to be controlled.

More Freedom in Trade Relations

Sir Selwyn said that Lord Hailey's recent address to the Royal Empire Society had given hopes that these problems were receiving serious attention, but his expressed view that, in the future, a greater measure of initiative and control must be vested in the Colonial Office was open to criticism. What was needed when dealing with the West Indies was constructive guidance and less control over details which could be more satisfactorily dealt with by the colonies themselves. For example, the 1927 Trade Agreement, which brought great benefit to the West Indies, was the direct result of negotiation between West Indian delegates and the Canadians, and West Indians naturally wished for some freedom of action in dealing with matters which affected their trade relations with other countries.

The success of the present work undertaken by the Comptroller-General and his colleagues depended on their securing the co-operation of the different West Indian colonies. Insular prejudices had in the past been a bar to progress, and if these could be overcome there would be hope for real progress in the future.

In conclusion Sir Selwyn said he would recapitulate the points he had tried to make. They were:—

"In the first place, the vital necessity of providing some outlet, within our own colonial empire, for the surplus population of over-crowded colonies.

"In the second place, that some method should be found of guaranteeing an economic price for the exports from the colonies, which will secure a decent standard of living for the producers.

"In the third place, that in the West Indies the shipping facilities and freight rates, which have existed in the past, should be brought under review and steps

taken to ensure that producers in our West Indian colonies can get their exports to European markets on terms which do not put them at a hopeless disadvantage."

Vote of Thanks

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Selwyn Grier for his inspiring address and for the thoughtful way in which he had discussed some of the pressing problems of the West Indies.

He fully agreed that one of the most pressing problems was over-population. The construction of the American bases had eased matters, but this was only a temporary palliative.

He did not think that the prospect of settling large numbers of agriculturists in the interior of British Guiana was hopeful. He knew that region fairly well as he had been a member of the Commission appointed by the President of the United States to consider the possibility of settling refugees there. The Savannahs might be developed as cattle ranches if the ranges were properly fenced, alternative grazing practised, fertilizers applied and supplementary fodder crops raised. He had always thought that abattoirs and canning factories ought to be constructed there instead of the present system of marching the cattle over 300 miles to the coast.

In the forests, except for Greenheart, already worked, and wallaba, the valuable trees were scattered which made extraction expensive. Wallaba seemed to offer the best prospect for commercial development, as recent investigations had indicated that it ought to prove valuable as a source of paper pulp. Another development might be in the direction of mining. He had come across big deposits of high grade iron ore on the Upper Rupununi and there were possibilities of further deposits of bauxite being discovered and of kaolin and other ores, if a detailed survey could be made. No limestone or coal had been found, but there was plenty of unharnessed power in waterfalls and cataracts.

For any industrial developments of the kind envisaged capital and efficient transport were essential. Sir Selwyn had mentioned the railway advocated by Sir Walter Egerton. The engineers attached to the United States Commission had recommended a standard line from Bartica to Annai, about 225 miles and estimated the cost at £15,000 a mile, or about £3,375,000.

A good deal could be done to alleviate matters in the Islands. He regarded a combination of estates and industry with small holders as the ideal to be aimed at. Soil erosion was probably the most urgent problem facing the West Indian Islands at present, and he was glad to see that it was receiving the earnest attention of the agricultural authorities.

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON, who seconded the vote of thanks, said that Sir Selwyn Grier was widely admired for the zest which he had always displayed in West Indian welfare, and which he still contrived to maintain. Sir Claude Hollis had referred to the permanent value of much of Sir Selwyn's work in the West Indies, and he (the speaker) would include in this the enjoyable memory of a certain exhilaration of language which Sir Selwyn used to employ on fitting occasions. After referring to the difficulties inherent in the British Guiana railway project, Colonel Davson endorsed and emphasized the importance of the population problem to which Sir Selwyn had referred.

The West India Committee

AT the January meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MISS ISA DUNCAN (Country)	{ Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B. Mrs. A. S. Hart.
MISS INEZ MUNRO (Grenada)	{ Mr. Henry S. Gibson. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. GEORGE WALNEFF (London)	{ Messrs. A. Zaitzeff & Co. Messrs. E. D. & F. Man.
MR. HAROLD STEWART LITTLE- PAGE, L.M.S.S.A. (Country)	{ Mr. H. A. Littlepage. Mr. H. A. Hahn.
MR. ALBERT WILLIAM MARTIN (London)	{ Mr. Cecil W. Muttay, D.F.C. Mr. Anselm de Freitas.
MR. GILBERT BRYAN ANGLIN EWEN (Country)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. Mr. Alex. Elder.
MR. HULLEN H. FARRINGTON (Bahamas)	{ The Hon. Charles O. Anderson. Lady Davson, O.B.E.
LADY CAMACHO (London)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Sir Alfred Sherlock.
LIEUT. GEOFFREY N. C. CAMPBELL (Barbados)	{ Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C. Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 5s. per annum for individuals and £3 3s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 12s. 6d. and in that of firms, £1 11s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st. The compounding subscriptions for *Life Membership*, for which only individuals are eligible, is a single payment of £15 15s.

Trinidad Chocolate in Spitfires

The Officer Commanding the Trinidad Squadron, in a letter to Mr. J. Gordon Miller, dated January 4th, wrote:—"We have received to-day the half-cwt. of Trinidad chocolate, and I wish to thank you very much, on behalf of myself and those under my command, for this very acceptable gift. It is really wonderful—very much better than the stuff we get here nowadays.

"The West India Committee may like to know that, while the chocolate lasts, there will be some of it in the Spitfires of the Trinidad Squadron and that it will play a valuable part in sustaining the pilots in their very arduous duties."

Barbados New Colonial Secretary

IT was announced by the Colonial Office on January 13th that Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, Administrative Officer, Cyprus, had been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Barbados, in succession to Major W. H. Flinn, whose appointment as Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, was announced in the CIRCULAR of November 27th.

Mr. Stanley, before his appointment to Cyprus in 1935, served for ten years as an Administrative Officer in Nigeria.

Use of British Honduras Soils

Study Methods of the Ancient Mayas

WITH the object of reporting on the suitability of certain areas in British Honduras for agricultural development, a reconnaissance soil survey was made by Mr. Cecil F. Charter in 1940. The cost of the survey and of the publication of the report,* a copy of which has recently been received, were made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Mr. Charter, it may be recalled, reported on a soil survey of Antigua and Barbuda in 1937, and, in conjunction with Mr. P. E. Turner, on the soils of Trinidad Sugar Estates in 1939.

Great Variety of Soils

As Mr. Charter says, in a country the size of British Honduras, nearly 9,000 sq. miles, where the greater part of the interior is still only accessible by mule-train, no thorough examination of the great variety of soils could be made in the short period available. Nevertheless he hopes that the observations recorded will remove a number of misconceptions, and provide a basis for more detailed surveys. Meanwhile certain of his findings should prove of use in the development of both forest and agricultural resources.

The greater part of the report is devoted to a classification of the soils followed by descriptions of the various soil categories. There are three plates, one in colour, of diagrams of representative soil series. In the author's words "the classification has been constructed so that the soils of British Honduras fit into a comprehensive scheme designed to accommodate all the soils of the Caribbean area, and so that the relationships of the soils of the Colony are clearly shown to similar soils which have received much investigation as to cultural and manurial requirements as well as to their suitability for particular crops." The distribution of the principal soil categories is shown in a sketch map, whilst a second map indicates areas considered to be worth agricultural development. For the full detailed technical information regarding these soils the report itself must be consulted.

Former Mayan Civilization

Mr. Charter, in addition, presents a picture of conditions in British Honduras which is of great interest to many, other than those directly concerned with the soils. He points out that the principal industries are the logging of mahogany and the bleeding of chicle. Small amounts of bananas, grapefruit and coconuts are grown for export, and enough sugar is produced for local consumption. There is some peasant agriculture but probably over 60 per cent. of the inhabitants live to a large extent on imported foods. The total population is now about 58,000, or a little less than seven to the square mile. In the past the ancient Mayas had

provided from certain soils which have now largely gone back to forest or low bush, food and clothing not only for a large agricultural population but for considerable urban communities as well. The methods employed by the ancient Mayas are therefore, he says, not only of great archæological interest but also of importance from the standpoint of present-day agricultural development. The modern Mayas, who constitute about 25 per cent. of the population, practise a shifting cultivation resulting in a very rapid decline in soil fertility. It is, he says, probable that the ancient Mayas avoided this decline by a well organized system, based on a definite rotation followed by a bush fallow. Mr. Charter urges that a thorough investigation into the causes leading to the present rapid decline must form the foundation of all agricultural improvement on these soils. Without this fundamental information no amount of effort to turn the shifting Mayas into settled agriculturalists will be of any avail.

Educational Value of Sugar Cultivation

In more general terms, he says, the peasant in British Honduras is admittedly deficient in agricultural skill. Estate agriculture can perform a useful educative function, but owing to the meagre amount of estate enterprise and its character, chiefly orchard cultivation of bananas, citrus and coconuts, this educative influence is largely lacking except where sugar is raised. He is of opinion that a useful end would be served, even if a self-supporting peasantry forms the main agricultural goal of the Colony, in encouraging medium-sized estate agriculture. The estate crop which he suggests should be encouraged is sugar cane, partly on account of its suitability to the soils and climate, partly because it is not a quality crop, and so peasants could become cane suppliers, and partly because its production requires a considerable amount of cultural treatment.

One more example must suffice to indicate the useful information contained in this report. Discussing the possibilities of market gardening and dairying to supply Belize, Mr. Charter points out that *commercial* success or otherwise depends on whether it is cheaper to produce these commodities on near-by soils, using expensive methods but avoiding long transportation, or on more suitable soils at considerable distance, 25 to 50 miles, and transport them to the capital. Considering the peculiarities of the position of Belize he recommends *experimental investigation* of three projects, swamp rice culture, market gardening and dairying.

Our Illustrations

London's river barrage balloon units are now provided with properly equipped barges for living quarters and these are tied alongside the operational barges. In the photograph reproduced opposite page 18, a barrage barge is seen in mid-river, hauling down her balloon to "top up" with gas.

* *A Reconnaissance Survey of the Soils of British Honduras, North of the Central Metamorphic and Igneous Massif with Special Reference to their Utilisation in Agriculture.* By Cecil F. Charter, M.A., Soil Surveyor. Published by the Government of British Honduras, 1940, Trinidad, Government Printing Office, 1941.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-second 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
ACHOW, C. R.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
AIKEN, A. K.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
AUSTIN, Miss JOAN	Barbados	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W.
BAYLEY, A. S.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private.
BECKLES, J. U.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private.
BONITTO, J. H. D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BOSTON, W. H.	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
BOYD, A. I. W.	Dominica	Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieutenant
BURKE, J. E.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BURNARD, F. R.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
CASSERLY, D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
*CASSON, K. A. H.	St. Vincent	Punjab Regiment	Captain
CAUSWELL, T.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CHATMAN, F.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CRAIG, C. G.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
DUNDAS, A. T.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EBANKS, J. H. D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EVANS, S. T.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	Flying Officer
FFRENCH, J.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
FITZPATRICK, L. T.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
FORBES, L. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FORDE, G. V. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
FOX, R. St. J.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GORDON, Miss B. A.	Bermuda	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W./2
GRAHAM, C.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
GRAY, E. L.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
GREAVES, C. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Armoured Corps	Trooper
HARRIS, A. H.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Service Corps...	Private
HENRIQUES, A. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HIRST, H. J.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HOLMES, W. L.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps...	Private
HONEYCHURCH, C. C.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant Observer
HUDSON, J. O. H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
INGRAM, K. F. T.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
JACKMAN, E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
JAMES, E. C.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
JARDINE, C. J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
JOHNSON, A. L.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
*JOHNSON, J. R.	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant Observer
KELSHALL, P. W. M.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
†KENNY, H. R.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
KIRTON, L. A.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	L./Cpl.
KNIGHT, R. I.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps...	Private
LAMBERT, R. F.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps...	Private
LAWRENCE, R. A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LINDSAY, A. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
LINTON, A.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
LYNCH, R. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private
MALONE, K. W.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MAPP, L. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
MARSHALL, A. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private
MARSHALL, H. B. G.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private
MAXWELL, R. A.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MENDEZ, V. H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MORETON, W. D.	Trinidad	Royal Canadian Engineers	Sapper
NAYLE, D. E. U.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
NICHOLLS, L. S.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Service Corps ...	Private
O'TOOLE, M. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PANTIN, B. F.	Grenada	Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant
PASCOE, S. J.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PEARSON, A. O.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PETERSEN, R. B.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant Observer
PHILLIPS, J. E.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
PHILLIPS, C. H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PIERRE, C. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
POTOPSIINGH, B. E.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
POULIS, S. R.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
QUINN, R.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RAMSAY, D. R.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Service Corps ...	Private

*Killed in Action. †Died on Active Service.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
RAMSEY, D. A.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Service Corps ...	Private
REID, A. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
REID, W. A. C.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
RICHARDSON, W. S.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ROHEE, R. R.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
SAWH, J. P.	British Guinea	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
*SAWYER, J.	Bahamas	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
SEALE, L. H.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	Private
SHARP, M. L. G.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
SMITH, F. D.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
STUART, C....	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
TAYLOR, A. L.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
THOMPSON, E. ST. E.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps...	Private
TUCKER, R. B.	Barbados	Royal Navy	Midshipman
VERNON, H. A. S.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WARNER, KENNETH	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
WATLINGTON, JOHN	Bermuda	Royal Canadian Air Force	Pilot Officer
WATSON, L.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WATTS, L. A. M.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	Private
WATTS, D. N.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Engineers	Sapper
WELLS, W. A. D.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
WHITE, JOSEPH ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
WIGLEY, EL ZABETH	St. Kitts	Women's Royal Naval Service	Wren
WILSON, P. A.	British Guiana	Royal Corps of Signals...	Signalman
WILTSHIRE, L. D.	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
WORREL, H. W. ...	Barbados	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
YEARWOOD F. C....	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

The Citizen War Relief Committee have sent a donation of £150 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

A Gift of £700 has been sent by the Bahamas Red Cross to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid to Russia" Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

A Gift of £2,000 from the people of the Colony has been received by the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

JAMAICA

A Victory Book. A 200-page illustrated brochure, entitled *Victory*, is being sold in the Colony at 5/- per copy for the benefit of the "Speed the Tanks" and "V for Victory" funds. It is hoped to raise £5,000 by its sale. Divided into sections, it deals with the Navy, Army and Air Force, and special attention has been paid to the war effort of Jamaica and the men of that Colony who are in the Forces.

A.R.P. in Jamaica. The Government announced on December 16th that passive precautionary measures against enemy attack were being taken in Kingston and suburban St. Andrew. Mr. V. C. Alexander has been appointed chief warden. The Legislative Council has voted over £6,000 to carry out the scheme which includes a service by wardens and assistant wardens, a messenger service, a fire service, a special constables service and a medical and first aid service.

Jamaica Blenheim Squadron. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica has given ten cases of Jamaica rum to the Squadron. In enclosing a letter of thanks to the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee acknowledging the safe receipt of this rum, the Officer Commanding the Jamaica Squadron wrote to the Secretary of the West India Committee: "I need hardly assure you that this kind gift is greatly appreciated by the members of this Squadron."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

£55,500 for Red Cross. A New Year gift of £5,000 to the British Red Cross, voted at the first meeting in 1942 of the Executive Committee of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch, raises the Colony's cash contributions to Red Cross overseas work to £55,500. This includes a Christmas donation of £500 from the St. Andrew's Society for the relief of blitzed areas in Scotland.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book :-

- Antigua.** Sister Monica Nugent.
- Bahamas.** P/O. P. Farrington, L.A.C. W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt./Pilot J. Maillis, A.C.2 R. G. Pagett.
- Barbados.** A.C.2 G. Barrow, Lt. G. N. Campbell, L.A.C. D. K. Foster, A.C.2 M. C. Lewis, A.C.2 G. A. Mahon, L/Cpl. R. S. Proverbs, Gunner F. Skeete.
- Bermuda.** A.C.2 H. Evans, P/O. W. H. Perinchief, A.C.2 M. Wainwright.
- British Guiana.** L.A.C. G. A. Armstrong, L/Cpl. K. L. Ashton, Pte. J. U. Beckles, Pte. W. H. Boston, Pte. C. G. Craig, A.C.2 C. E. L. Grant, Pte. E. H. Gray, Pte. E. C. James, Lt. P. Mackay, Pte. J. C. Phillips, Pte. S. R. Poulis, Pte. R. R. Rohee, Pte. C. Stuart.
- British Honduras.** A.C.2 L. Longsworth.
- Jamaica.** A.C.2 S. P. Abrahams, A.C.2 J. H. Bonitto, A.C.2 S. C. Causwell, P/O. W. H. Coke-Kerr, Lt. W. R. Coke-Kerr, Capt. W. J. Ewen, Sapper J. Ffrench, A.C.2 D. G. Forbes, A.C.2 D. Hayle, Sgt. P. Hollinsed, A.C.2 J. O. Hudson, Sapper W. E. Josephs, Sapper J. Kennedy, Sapper E. Lambie, A.C.1 G. A. Leceane, A.C. A. G. Lindsay, Sapper A. Linton, Pte. W. Maxwell, A.C.2 C. Munn, P/O. J. L. Ramson, Capt. C. Rowan-Robinson, Sapper C. Williams.
- Montserrat.** Sgt. J. K. Howes.
- Trinidad.** L.A.C. C. R. Achow, Sub/Lt. K. Ball, L.A.C. A. Graham, J.A.C. C. G. Hubah, Sgt. C. J. Jardine, Sapper F. Knaggs, A.C.2 P. Lambert, L.A.C. A. W. Martin, Sapper W. D. Moreton, L.A.C. N. Pereira, L.A.C. P. W. Ray, L.A.C. R. Richardson, L.A.C. O. Sylvestre, John Marsh.

Sugar Research in British Guiana

Cane-Sorghum Hybrid for Estates

IN British Guiana the Department of Agriculture and the planters collaborate very closely in the research work which is conducted in the interests of the sugar industry. In 1919 an Ordinance was passed under which the planters were taxed, at their own request, to provide funds for the establishment of a Sugar Experiment Station. Twelve years ago the sugar research work was reorganised and expanded. A scheme of variety, manurial and cultural tests, both at the Experiment Station and on the estates was launched and breeding work intensified. The results obtained since that date have been reported in the *Sugar Bulletin*, of which the tenth of the series has just been received.

The section on Field Experiments, by Mr. C. H. B. Williams, Sugar Agronomist and Plant Breeder, and Mr. C. Cameron, Field Manager, records the results of 40 variety and 21 manurial trials reaped during the year ended June 30th, 1941. The authors summarise their recommendations concerning varieties thus:—

Estates are advised to

- (a) bring D.166/34 into commercial cultivation as rapidly as possible;
- (b) establish and extend nurseries and a few fields of D.419/33, D.14/34, Co.419, and Co.421;
- (c) continue commercial tests with Co.213 and D.49/30 on suitable areas.

The British Guiana bred seedling D.166/34 is of special interest as it is a cross between P.O.J.2878 and a sorghum or Guinea Corn. In the tests recorded it has given an average of 22 per cent. increase over P.O.J.2878 in six plant—four first ratoons and two second ratoons. It is described as an excellent field cane which covers in early, ratoons heavily and yields stout, easy-harvesting and easy-loading canes. It is a soft miller and the juice gives no trouble in the factory. There is evidence that this cane should be harvested at 11-12 months as plants. "No time should be lost in extending every bit of D.166/34 available."

The interesting results of the manurial tests made on various types of soils cannot be briefly summarised. The point of more general interest is that six comparisons with nitro-chalk, three with cyanamide and one with sodium nitrate, indicate that, so far as the immediate effect on yield is concerned, these, as sources of nitrogen, are as efficient as ammonium sulphate.

The present relative importance of the varieties of cane grown in British Guiana and the great change which has taken place during the last few years, is shown by the following figures taken from a detailed report by Mr. C. H. B. Williams.

Variety.	Per cent. of Total Area.	
	1934.	1941.
D.625	62.5	0.6
Diamond 10	16.8	31.1
P.O.J.2878	1.4	66.0
"Mixed"	9.5	0.2

Diamond 10 reached its peak of 43.5 per cent. in 1939.

The *Bulletin* also contains statistics of the fertiliser position, and a report by Mr. C. L. C. Bourne, Acting Chemist, on some preliminary experiments on phosphate fixation.

Jamaica Sugar Industry

THE Fifth Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists was held at the Mico College on December 13th. Mr. D. J. Verity writes that he was unfortunately unable to be present owing to an attack of influenza, but he understands that it was a most successful day.

Over 70 members of the Association attended and, with the exception of two members who had found themselves unable to continue, the Executive Committee was re-elected. The vacancies were filled by the election of Mr. G. T. MacDonald and Miss M. Bovell.

Mr. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, who attended the session, laid stress on the necessity for the results of research being applied quickly to the practical work of production.

"It seems incredible," continues Mr. Verity, "that another year is so near its end and that we are about to commence the reaping of the third war-time sugar crop. A number of factories are scheduled to 'go about' during the first two weeks of January, and no doubt we shall soon be in full swing once more with sugar coming down to the wharves and being shipped."

He added that, at the time of writing, December 22nd, the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) should be registered in Trinidad, and the latest news indicated that its first meeting would be held there during February.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1942

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1942, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1941, to August 31st, 1942.			
	tons		tons
Barbados	73,000	British Guiana ...	199,168
Jamaica	149,110	British Honduras	150
Trinidad	145,000		
Leeward Islands	60,000	Total	636,178
Windward Islands	9,750		

Production for export from British Guiana, from September 1st, 1941, to December 31st, 1942, is estimated to be 92,579 tons.

An additional 21,000 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the quota year in the form of fancy molasses.

Barbadian Settlers in St. Lucia

AS part of the scheme for settling Barbadians on the A Vieux Fort Estate in St. Lucia, a model village of 100 houses has been established in the Beausejour district. Each settler's holding consists of a house, which is purchased by instalments over a period of fifteen years, and a four-acre plot of arable land held on a ninety-nine year lease. The house is situated on a quarter-acre of arable land, which the settler holds on the same terms as the four-acre plot.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"EBRY jackass tink him pickney race-harse."

* * *

MR. KINGSLEY E. WHITE, a grandson of Mr. Ulric R. White, of British Guiana, has recently joined the R.A.F.

* * *

IN St. Lucia an official notice has been issued substituting the office of Crown Attorney for that of Attorney-General.

* * *

MR. H. R. R. BLOOD, who has been appointed Governor of Gambia, was Colonial Secretary of Grenada from 1930 until 1934, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

* * *

THE Governor of British Guiana has appointed Mr. W. T. Lord, Senior Government Surveyor to be Superintendent of Surveys, Lands and Mines Department, in succession to Mr. M. P. Hastings, who has retired.

* * *

A SON was born on January 8th, at Haifa, to Mrs. White, wife of Captain G. W. White, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Mrs. White who, before her marriage, was Miss Clodagh Austin, is the younger daughter of Sir Harold Austin, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbados.

* * *

THE sum raised from the three-day Stamp Sale for the Red Cross and St. John Fund, at which a Jamaica stamp realised £330, exceeded expectations. It had been hoped to obtain £10,000 as a New Year contribution to the Fund. The sale actually brought in no less than £12,160.

* * *

WE have great pleasure in announcing that the Hon. J. Wilkinson has kindly again undertaken to act as a Barbados Honorary Correspondent of the West India Committee, a task which he had to relinquish several years ago owing to the pressure of other activities.

* * *

MR. JOHN FREDERICK BUCHANAN LAING, Indian Army, whose engagement to Miss Mary W. Treadwell was announced recently, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Laing, of British Guiana. His fiancée is the only daughter of the late Mr. James Treadwell and of Mrs. Deeley, Stratton, Audley, Oxon.

* * *

THE disappearance of a plant pest is very seldom regretted. The Director of the East African Research Station at Amani, however, states in his annual report for 1941 that the entomologist's studies of coffee-leaf miners remain disappointing because both species have almost entirely disappeared from the district.

* * *

MISS MARGARET GWENDOLEN CECIL (PEGGY) LAKE, who was married on January 10th, at Holy Trinity

Church, Raleigh, Essex, to 2nd Lieut. A. D. N. Jones, Royal Artillery, is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Lake, of Trinidad. Mr. Jones is the elder son of the Rev. J. W. P. and Mrs. Jones, of Great Gidding, Huntingdon.

* * *

Nassau in the Bahamas is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by the Bahamas Government Information Bureau, London. It contains a brief general account of the islands, and hotel accommodation, and the facilities for enjoying, under ideal conditions, such recreations as yachting, tennis, golf, fishing and swimming.

* * *

THE many friends in Antigua of Miss H. Buchanan Martin will be interested to learn that she has recently been appointed as Assistant Labour Officer at a Royal Ordnance factory in the West of Scotland. Miss Martin was educated at the Antigua Girls' High School and at Glasgow University. Her father, Mr. James Buchanan Martin, was for many years factory manager at Bendals, Antigua.

* * *

MR. CLIFFORD MARTIN HAYNES, who is serving in the R.A.F., was married at Paddington, London, on January 14th to Miss Hessa Violet Sami, second daughter of Mrs. V. Sami, of Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale. The best man was Mr. G. A. Mahon, also of the R.A.F. Mr. Haynes is the son of Mr. E. Martin Haynes, Parochial Treasurer of St. Thomas, Barbados, and of Mrs. Haynes.

* * *

"BANANA Research at the Imperial College, Trinidad," is the subject of a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, to be given by Dr. C. W. Wardlaw before the Royal Society of Arts on February 24th. Dr. Wardlaw, who was until recently Pathologist and Officer-in-Charge of the Low Temperature Research Station, Trinidad, is now Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester University.

* * *

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death, in London, on January 9th, of Miss Eliza Maude Mary Cowie. Born in St. Vincent 74 years ago, she was the elder daughter of the late Hon. David and Mrs. Cowie. Miss Cowie was elected to the West India Committee in January, 1908. By a melancholy coincidence, another candidate elected at that time was Mr. V. L. Oliver, whose death, also on January 9th, we record in another column.

* * *

MISS MARY CONSTANCE WADE, who we greatly regret to learn, died at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester, on January 6th, was the elder daughter of the late Mr. Paget A. Wade and of Mrs. Wade, sole partner of Sendall and Wade, West India Merchants. Until the outbreak of war, Miss Wade had been a regular visitor to St. Kitts, where she had a wide circle of friends.

Obituary

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

MR. VERE LANGFORD OLIVER

Mr. Vere Langford Oliver, who died on January 9th, at his residence, Greenhill House, Weymouth, was an historian and a genealogist of recognised ability whose memory will be kept alive in generations to come by his published works *Caribbeana*, the *History of Antigua*, and many articles in genealogical journals. *Litera scripta manet*.

After his early education, Mr. Oliver, who was born 80 years ago, intended to enter the medical profession, and he had indeed already qualified as an M.R.C.S. and an L.R.C.P. when, after his marriage to a member of the wealthy Holloway family of Virginia Water, he paid his first visit to Antigua, where the Langfords, from whom he was descended, once owned sugar estates. There he and his wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shand, at Fitch's Creek, and he became so impressed by the history and traditions of the island that he gave up medicine and devoted the rest of his life to genealogical and historical research in the West Indian field. His *History of Antigua from its First Settlement in 1635*, published in three large volumes in 1894, is justly regarded as the standard work on the island. It was followed in 1910 by *Caribbeana*—the name was taken from an earlier journal which appeared in 1741—a magazine devoted to miscellaneous papers relating to the history, genealogy, topography and antiquities of the British West Indies, the demise of which in 1921, owing to difficulties resulting from the Great War gave rise to widespread regret on the part of the literary-minded. It contained not only the fruits of the Editor's painstaking and exhaustive research but also those of other enthusiasts such as John Bromley who, one recalls, transcribed with infinite patience and care the Parish Registers of St. Kitts. Oliver possessed a kindly disposition and it must have pained him when he felt constrained to correct some of the inaccuracies in Lawrence Archer's *Monumental Inscriptions*. He was scrupulously accurate himself.

After his wife's death some years ago, Mr. Oliver and his elder son—his younger son is A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya—who resided with him, continued to make Greenhill House a home from home for the children and grandchildren of his early friends in Antigua. They will not be alone in mourning the death of one who, besides being a generous host, was a prominent figure in the West Indian literary world.

A. A.

PROFESSOR J. P. d'ALBUQUERQUE

Professor John Pedroso d'Albuquerque, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., who died at Ilfracombe, on December 20th, was formerly Director of Agriculture and Island Professor of Chemistry, Barbados.

Born in London in 1865, he was educated at the City of London School when Dr. Abbot was headmaster. He proceeded to Cambridge in 1885 and two years later was elected scholar, exhibitor and Wright prizeman of St. John's College. In 1889 he took a first class in

Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and was appointed demonstrator to Professor Liveing.

In the following year he became Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, Barbados. He received an additional appointment in 1900 when he became a Consulting Chemist to the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies and Chemist-in-Charge of Sugar Cane Experiments. During the next nine years he acted on several occasions as Commissioner of the Department.

In September, 1925, he was appointed Director of Science and Agriculture, Barbados, relinquishing that office in February, 1928, when he retired from the Colonial Service.

Professor d'Albuquerque represented Barbados at many conferences, including the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference held in London in 1927. A keen Mason, he was District Grand Master of Barbados from 1906 to 1930 and one of the founders of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826).

He was married in 1891 to Miss Beatrice Alice Longley, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

MR. CHARLES SMITH

Mr. Charles Smith, who died on January 9th, after a comparatively short illness, at the age of 74, had been a member of the staff of Thomson, Hankey & Co., West Indian merchants, for nearly 60 years.

He joined that firm, then at 7, Mincing Lane, in August, 1882 and attended the office regularly until a few months ago.

Mr. Smith will be missed by a wide circle of friends in the City.

DR. CECIL D. BURNS

Dr. Cecil Delisle Burns, who died at Deepdene, Park Road, Dorking, on January 22nd, exercised a wide influence on the constructive side of the Labour movement. Born in 1879, son of Mr. J. Burns, Treasurer of St. Kitts-Nevis, and grandson of Mr. Patrick Burns, Auditor-General of the Leeward Islands, he was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in Rome. He was a D.Lit. of London University and held for many years the Stevenson Lectureship in Citizenship at Glasgow University.

The Casualty List

Captain Kenneth A. H. Casson, Punjab Regiment, who, we greatly regret to learn, was killed in action in Malaya during December, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Casson, of St. Vincent. Known to his friends as "Archie," Captain Casson was only 20 years of age.

Squadron-Leader Wilfred De Freitas, of British Guiana, was recently reported missing.

Sergeant John Rudolph Johnson, of Jamaica, was reported missing in a recent Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list.

Lieut. J. S. Manning, R.N., who has just been reported as a prisoner of war in Italy, has been awarded the D.S.O. "for courage, enterprise and resolution in air attacks upon the enemy."

West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons

Anglo-American Co-operation



Mr. George Hall informed Sir Percy Hurd, on January 21st, that it was not yet possible to make a statement on the co-operation between the British Colonial and American authorities in economic research and welfare in the Caribbean Colonies, nor whether Canada was being invited to take part in the discussions.

School Attendance in Jamaica

In a written reply to Mr. David Adams, dated January 21st, Mr. George Hall stated that for 1940 the number of children in the island of school age (7-15) was estimated at 249,000; the average attendance, exclusive of private schools for which no figures were available, was 108,948.

West Indian Bases and Road Maintenance

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that considerable damage was being done to the roads in St. Lucia owing to the heavy transport using them on the base work; and whether, in view of the reciprocal terms of the treaty under which neither the United States Government nor the British Government pay taxes on motor vehicles, it was proposed to give financial assistance to the local government to meet the additional cost of road maintenance.

In a written reply of January 21st, Mr. George Hall stated that the question of road maintenance in all the West Indian Colonies, in which American bases were situated was under discussion with the Government of the United States of America.

Food Production in Jamaica

Replying to Mr. David Adams, on January 8th, Mr. George Hall said that considerable success had attended the campaign to grow more food in Jamaica with larger production of such commodities as corn (maize), pulses and rice. He had no information that there had been any large increases in the price of food, though no doubt some increase in the price of imported foods had been inevitable. A rise of prices would, of course, encourage even greater production of local foodstuffs. The Government was keeping prices under constant observation and taking all possible steps to control them.

Prevention of Malaria in Jamaica

Colonel A. Evans asked the Under-Secretary of State, on January 21st, what steps the Jamaican Government were taking to deal with the causes of malaria in the island, particularly in the Westmoreland district; what schemes had been submitted to Sir Frank Stockdale for consideration; what action had been taken and what was the total Government expenditure on medical and health services, particularly in the preventive field.

Mr. George Hall replied that a malarial survey was carried out in 1928 and 1929, and measures which had been carried out continuously since then in fourteen control areas had successfully reduced the incidence of

malaria in several centres in the coastal zone. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his Medical Adviser had recently paid a visit to Jamaica, and it was understood that proposals would shortly be received for extending and improving existing measures of control and for providing a research unit with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. No information specially relating to the Westmoreland district had been received. The total provision for medical and health services during 1942 was £350,900, of which approximately 14 per cent. was devoted to health services.

Co-ordination of Administration

The Under-Secretary of State was asked by Sir S. Reed whether, to ensure the most efficient progress of the Colonial Development Policy, he would take early steps to group the East African, the West African and the West Indian territories into governor-generalships so as to attract the best men available, and to zone the members of the Colonial Civil Service in order to secure continuity of administration.

Mr. George Hall replied that in the Governors' Conferences in East and West Africa, and in the organization of the Comptroller for Welfare and Development in the West Indies, machinery was already available for a measure of co-ordination within those colonial groups. The institution of the further centralizing machinery suggested in the question was therefore in no way a prerequisite for the application of the colonial development policy. As regards the second part of the question, the creation of regional services had been considered; but it was felt that, in the present stage of development, the general unification of the colonial administrative and other services was the policy best fitted to ensure that the qualifications and experience of the members of those services were used to the greatest advantage.

Poultry in War Time

Research in poultry nutrition during war time has been conducted at the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, Harper Adams Agricultural College, England. Some of the results, described in a paper by Mr. H. Temperton and Mr. F. J. Dudley, *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, October, 1941, may be of practical value in the West Indies.

It is shown that, when used as substitutes for concentrated starchy foods, extracted palm kernel meal and tapioca (cassava) meal, both up to the levels of 20 per cent. of the mash, and coconut meal at 25 per cent. proved very satisfactory. With a level of 40 per cent. of tapioca meal there was a tendency towards a lower body-weight in the rearing of cockerel chickens. Decorticated groundnut meal was found to be useful, as an alternative source of protein, for laying stock.

THE Council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in England and Scotland extends a fraternal welcome to members of B.S.A. Chapters in the West Indies who are serving in the Forces in this country. It cordially invites them to get into touch with the honorary general secretary, Mr. R. G. Arkcoll, 31, Rowsley Avenue, London, N.W.4, who will be happy to give them any assistance within his power.

Company Reports and Meetings

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

THE net profit for the year ended September 30th, 1941, amounted to £23,123. After deducting £2,591 for income tax, and adding the £3,379 brought forward, there remains a balance of £23,911. The interim dividends of 4 per cent. on the preference shares and of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £3,400 and £2,125 respectively, leaving £18,386 for appropriation.

The board recommends that this amount should be dealt with as follows:—Final dividend of 6 per cent. on preference shares (making 10 per cent.), £5,100; final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary (making 10 per cent.), £6,375; transfer to general reserve, £1,500; donations to war funds, £500; bonus to staff, £800; leaving £4,111 to be carried forward.

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The profit for the year ended July 31st last, before making provision for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £38,124.

The total volume dredged during the year was 1,021,150 cubic yards, producing 8,952 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to 4.21 grains or 17.10 pence per cubic yard. The average net price realised per fine ounce was 162/6 after charging British Guiana Government duties and cost of freight, etc., equivalent to 9/3 per fine ounce. The total costs in the Colony amounted to 7.06 pence per cubic yard dredged. During the year, the company's claim against the underwriters in respect of loss arising from damage to the dredge through sinking in May, 1940, was settled. An amount of £21,864 has been appropriated to cover depreciation of plant and equipment and development amortisation, and it has been found necessary to appropriate £16,000 as a provision for taxation. The balance carried forward is £1,027.

The returns for the year and for 1939-40 were as follows:—

	1940-41	1939-40
Cubic yards treated ...	1,021,050	854,685
Hours operated ...	7,062	6,441
Acres dredged ...	33.67	29.89
Average depth dredged in feet ...	18.8	17.7
Estimated bore value in grains in bullion ...	3.87	4.37
Dredge recovery in grains of bullion ...	4.48	4.55
Bullion ounces recovered ...	9519.75	8103.46
Fine ounces recovered ...	8952	7624.21
Field cost per cubic yard in pence ...	7.06	7.21

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

After payment of interest amounting to £7,551 on the income debenture stock, the profit for the year amounted to £32,580. The credit to profit and loss account brought forward from last year was £13,903, making a total of £46,483.

In view of the advice received on the tax position, the directors regret that they are unable to recommend a dividend. The balance of £46,483 is carried forward subject to taxation.

The turnover of the Jamaica businesses showed a substantial increase, the profits amounting to £51,045 before providing for taxation, an increase of £1,810.

Dividends amounting to £24,499 have been distributed compared with £21,925 in the preceding year.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The oil profits for the year ended September 30th last amounted to £583,754 (as reported in the CIRCULAR of December 25th), 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 £235,112 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 £167,060, which amount includes £31,326 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 £33,419 was written off for depreciation of plant, buildings and equipment. The capital expenditure for the year, including the cost of drilling wells, was £287,325, and after giving effect to the above writings-off the capital items in the balance sheet show a net increase of £18,794.

MR. WALTER MACLACHLAN, chairman, presiding at the annual meeting held in London on January 21st, said that there had continued to be an increase in labour and other production costs, which was to be expected in view of the existing conditions.

The sales of most of the products from their deliveries of crude oil to Trinidad Leaseholds Limited were now dealt with through the Petroleum Pool. The estimated realisation prices showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year which should be made up when the final realizations were available.

"Under the existing circumstances," he continued, "I am sure you will share our satisfaction with the result of our operations during the past year and with the dividend which we now recommend.

"You will appreciate the conditions which prevent me from submitting a full review of our operations and developments, and from dealing in more detail with our production and operating results for the year. I can, however, assure you that all the operations on our property have continued to make good progress during the year, that their results have continued to prove successful and that the conditions with regard to the property remain in every respect satisfactory.

"We continue 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 again referring to the cordial relations which continue with those two companies to whom we dispose of our products under arrangements which have extended over many years.

"As you were informed last year there is an agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union by which wages are regulated for the duration of the war and this is operating satisfactorily.

"Here in London we have a committee of the principal oil companies in Trinidad which does most

useful work in regulating matters of joint interest to the companies both in Trinidad and in this country. The advantage of the industry acting as a whole in the many difficult problems which arise from the war is becoming increasingly recognized."

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

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the output of sugar was 37,187 tons—within 150 tons of the record crop of 1939. The quality of the cane, while not so bad as in the preceding year, was much below what is now looked for. The figure of 7.92 tons of cane to a ton of sugar is nearly two-thirds of a ton above the average for the six years previous to 1940. The reaping area showed a further increase to 10,178 acres.

The price of sugar was £12 0s. 4d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes under the contract terms is 15/7.04576. Contractors were paid 15/- on account, and the additional amount, state the directors, will now be paid. The contractors' share of the surplus is 4/1.54876, making a total price of 19/8.59452 per ton of cane.

After charging revenue with £5,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £119,887 to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders, £57,206; staff bonus, £2,737; "B" shareholders, £162; contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 4/1.54876 per ton of cane, £59,781. The amount remaining at the credit of "A" shareholders after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £15,206, and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders less income tax of £4,086 or £11,120.

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

"The yield of cane per acre at 28.51 tons was the highest average the estates have reached. In 1937 it was one-tenth of a ton less, but in that year the yield of sugar per acre was nearly one-fifth of a ton more. These figures illustrate some of the difficulties which confront the sugar producer in forecasting future crops. Not only may the tonnage of cane to be handled vary widely, but also the sucrose content of that cane. During recent years, with the exception of 1938, it has looked as though improved methods on the estates and improved varieties were tending to reduce the wide variations in tonnage of cane per acre, though in an island dependent on rainfall the abnormal year is bound to crop up from time to time. Unfortunately, one of the new varieties, to which I have referred in previous years, while on the whole suiting the estates well, is no favourite with the factory. However, other still better varieties are being produced and distributed by the Central Cane Breeding Station in Barbados, and it may be that one of these will soon establish itself as a general favourite in St. Kitts.

"An unsatisfactory feature of the crop was the length of time during which the mills were out of cane—173½ hours, four times as much as it has been in any recent year. Some of this lost time was admittedly due to rains which, towards the end of crop, sometimes made conditions on the estates difficult, but much of it was due to very poor deliveries on Saturdays and Mondays throughout the season.

"The present outlook is that the coming crop will

be slightly larger than the last, but a good deal depends on the weather during the next two or three months.

"In common with that of all other British West Indian sugar producers, our coming crop has been sold to the Government at the same price as was paid for the past crop. This means that the producers are left to bear the burden of any increased costs between June, 1940, when the price for the past crop was first fixed, and June, 1942, when, we hope, the next crop will be completed.

"As far as the sugar industry is concerned, one of the first-fruits of the work of Sir Frank Stockdale and his Inspector-General of Agriculture, Mr. Wakefield, has been the formation of a British West Indies Sugar Association. This is, perhaps, the biggest stride towards breaking down the old spirit of parochialism—in view of British Guiana's membership I must not speak of insularity—that the industry has seen. To attain the objects as set out in the Memorandum of Association will call for much vigour and tact on the part of the association's executive officers and a continuation of the full measure of the give and take spirit already in evidence at the conference."

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

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Canes ... tons	258,587	202,995	269,527	260,881	294,568
Sugar ... "	34,271	27,935	37,336	30,892	37,187
Sucrose in Cane %	13.92	14.59	14.81	12.74	13.63
Fibre in Cane %	13.33	13.94	13.91	13.82	13.50
Sucrose in					
Megass ... %	2.14	2.33	2.47	2.05	2.26
Purity of Juice %	86.10	85.68	85.01	83.44	84.53
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose... %	96.10	95.88	95.62	95.88	95.85
Boiling House Recovery %	95.07	94.46	93.88	93.05	92.74
Total Recovery of Sucrose... %	91.37	90.57	89.76	89.21	88.89
Yield of Sugar, 96 deg. ... %	13.25	13.76	13.85	11.84	12.62
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 deg. ...	7.54	7.27	7.22	8.44	7.92
Sale Price of Sugar per ton...	£9.14.4	£9.0.8	£10.2.7	£10.18.8	£12.0.4

A British Honduras Deal

THE CIRCULAR is informed that the control of the Belize Estate and Produce Co., Ltd., has been acquired by the Gliksten Property and Investment Trust, Ltd., of Stratford, London, who have purchased over 90 per cent. of the share capital.

The Belize Estate and Produce Co., which was founded in 1875, is the largest producer of British Honduras mahogany and owns over a million acres of forest and other lands in that Colony. The business will continue to be carried on from 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

This development may prove of considerable economic importance to British Honduras as the Gliksten Trust are understood to be desirous of extending the market in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, for the already well-known mahogany, and in addition of popularising the secondary woods, at present little known commercially, large quantities of which abound in the forests of the Colony.



The Homeward Mail



BARBADOS

Major W. H. Flinn. Our honorary correspondent, the Hon. J. Wilkinson, wrote on November 27th, that the people of Barbados had learnt that their Colonial Secretary, Major Flinn, would be leaving the Island as he had been appointed Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

Mr. C. Lomer Miles, the popular manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was retiring at the end of this year, and would be greatly missed.

Air Service. The House of Assembly has voted just over £900 to complete the hard runway at Seawell Aerodrome. This runway has been in use, although not entirely completed, for several months and has proved a great blessing. Traffic between Barbados and Trinidad has so increased that the Imperial Airways now have a daily service.

Harrison College. Mr. H. N. Haskell continues his interesting notes on the foundation and history of Harrison College in the November number of the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*. The school was opened on March 2nd, 1733. In those early days the salary of the master, who had the assistance of an usher, was £20 a year, with the use of a portion of the building as a residence. He was, however, allowed to take private pupils.

Better Sugar Crop Prospect. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his notes for October states that with more favourable rains, plant canes had recovered remarkably in St. Philip and Christ Church, and throughout the Island were making rapid growth. On the whole, the end of the month saw a great improvement in the crop and the prospect was much brighter than earlier in the year.

Cotton. The young crop was in excellent condition and many plantations, and a few small holders, were spraying or dusting as a prevention against leaf-eating caterpillar attack. Such treatment, Dr. Saint says, is essential to obtain good yields.

New Seedling Canes. The planting of the first year seedling trial, B. 43 series, was carried out at Codrington towards the end of the month. A total of 10,035 seedlings comprising fifty-seven different crosses were planted. For the first time in history of the Station no purely noble seedlings were included.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, through its Council, writes our honorary correspondent, presented an address of welcome to Sir Gordon Lethem on December 5th. In the address it was stated that the Council had no desire at the present juncture to stress matters such as the commitments of Government and the high incidence of taxation, with which it was probable the Governor was already conversant. The Chamber was representative of the commercial interests of the Colony, and as such desired to offer the assurance that in all matters affecting the mercantile community His Excellency would receive their cordial co-operation

whenever the Chamber's considered opinion and practical experience might be of benefit.

Replying, the Governor thanked the Chamber for their address and for their promise of co-operation. He referred to the Chamber's allusion to the high incidence of taxation, and said that personally he threw his weight against increased taxation with one exception—that of income tax and direct taxation of profits. In connexion with the reference to the commitments of Government, His Excellency stated his feeling was that the home Government were now prepared to go on, not only with development such as they could get from the Development and Welfare Act, but also wished all their services to be well maintained. He was not averse to capital expenditure particularly out of the Colony's own funds. He did not propose to put as the first essential thing the balancing of the Budget at the moment. He did not think revenue would fall. He was not afraid of the Colony's financial position for a few years to come, and that gave them more confidence in doing things properly.

Tragedy on Launch. An accident involving serious loss of life and injury to a number of people occurred on December 6th, when a privately owned launch caught fire while travelling on the Essequibo River. It is alleged that the engineer attempted to refill the tank of the engine with gasoline. There was a loud explosion and in a short while the launch was enveloped in flames.

Excess Profits Tax. The Colonial Treasurer announced in the Legislative Council on December 10th that an addition to the proposal to increase the rates of Income Tax set out in the Colonial Secretary's Budget speech, the Government had under consideration an increase in the rate of the Excess Profit Tax from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent., and the removal of the existing provisions in the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance allowing refunds in the case of a deficiency of profits. No final decision had yet been taken. It had however been decided to introduce an amendment in the Ordinance to increase the statutory allowances for working proprietors from \$3,000 to \$4,000 in order to meet cases of extreme hardship which have arisen in the assessment of partnership firms.

DOMINICA

Development and Welfare. The Secretary of State has approved two free grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, namely, £11,050 for the establishment of Health Centres in the Colony and £4,000 for oiling certain streets in Roseau. The latter is subject to the Town Council undertaking a revaluation of properties in Roseau.

JAMAICA

The Cost of Living for working-class persons in Kingston is the subject of a statement in the *Jamaica Gazette* of November 6th. In January, 1940, the cost of living index figure was 115.31 compared with 100 in August, 1939. It increased in March, 1940, to 117.39

and again in May to 121.23 and, but for a temporary fall during August, the figure remained almost stationary until October. For the remainder of the year it was approximately 125. The January, 1941, figure increased two points above that recorded for the month before, but the February and March figures reverted to approximately the December 1940 level. Since March, 1941, there had been an unbroken upward movement and the index figure for September 1941 (the latest quoted), was 141.41.

The Cane Farmers Bill, entitled "A Law to incorporate the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association, and to impose access, for the purposes of such Association, upon all canes supplied by Cane Farmers to manufacturers and for the purposes incidental thereto" has been passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Sweet Orange Oil. The Food Controller issued a press announcement on December 6th, in which he states that: "It recently became necessary to take action to prohibit the manufacture of any further quantities of Sweet Orange Oil so that the quantities of citrus pulp required for marmalade manufacture by the Ministry of Food might be safeguarded. This citrus pulp has been ordered from Jamaica by the Ministry of Food to assist in providing the rations of preserves needed to complete the general system of food rationing for the people in the United Kingdom and to provide supplies to His Majesty's Forces."

Wages Board. Mr. Frank E. Lyons has been elected to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the Wages Board.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

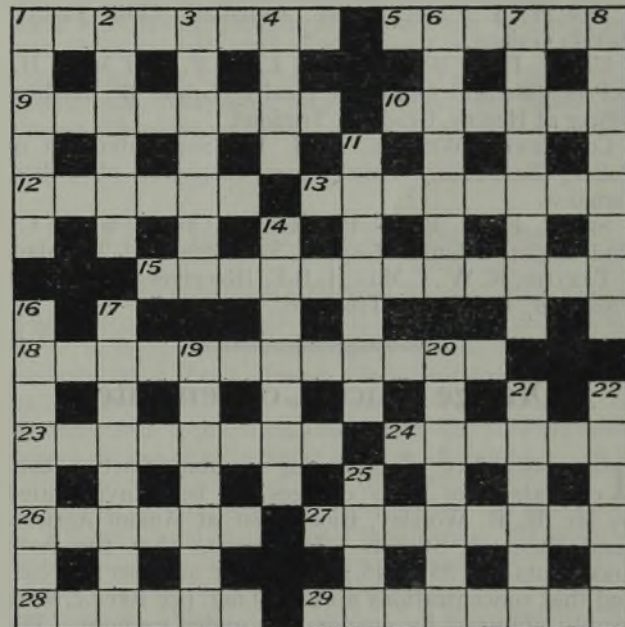
Cost of Living Index. Mr. F. A. Norman, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, states in his report on the basis of the Government cost-of-living index, that he agrees with critics that the index figure rests on a theoretical basis rather than on actual examination of real budgets. He did not, however, consider the present time opportune for including additional items of necessary expenditure, neither did he recommend that any change in the weights of the existing items should be made. When the report was laid before the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Rochford, the President, said he thought the members would all agree that Mr. Norman's decision was wise because to change the basis of the index figure now would destroy its value for making comparisons.

Excess Profits Tax. An amending Ordinance to raise the excess profits tax from 33½ per cent. to 80 per cent. was passed through all its stages by the Legislative Council on December 19th. A post-war rebate of 13½ per cent. is provided for on conditions to be determined by the Government after the war.

Golden Jubilee of Dean Holt. On Sunday, December 21st, the Very Reverend Dean E. J. Holt celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood. At the evening service in the Cathedral the Bishop said "Our Dean was ordained in 1890 and came from a curacy in the Cathedral at Kingstown, St. Vincent, to a curacy in the Cathedral at Trinidad in 1893. He has thus completed 50 years in the Ministry and 50 years on the staff of a Cathedral. We thank God for sparing him to us so long."

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Commands the attention of the stenographer (8)
 - 5 A very big one is the West Indian tarantula (6)
 - 9 This West Indian region gave the name to a popular sugar (8)
 - 10 The deciding point (6)
 - 12 "There lives more faith in honest doubt Believe me than in half the—" (*In Memoriam*) (6)
 - 13 An old Spanish dance (8)
 - 15 Asiatics soon (anagram) (12)
 - 18 Discovery of the first — —, some 60 years ago, has proved of great benefit to the sugar industry (two words—8, 4)
 - 23 Important West Indian fragrant products (two words—4, 4)
 - 24 A continent (6)
 - 26 Popular name for emergency headgear of the Forces and some civilians (two words—3, 3)
 - 27 She lions (anagram) (8)
 - 28 Cease (6)
- DOWN**
- 29 Some set them, others follow them (8)
 - 1 Take away from (6)
 - 2 The road gets a crown because of this (6)
 - 3 Scrapes away (7)
 - 4 Yours and mine (4)
 - 6 A fairy on a spot makes an ornamental stone (7)
 - 7 Lack of concord (8)
 - 8 Press one and get a reply (8)
 - 11 Important product of the cassava plant (7)
 - 14 Although one might be thus beaten there need not be any noise (7)
 - 16 Solid tea (anagram) (8)
 - 17 Extremely embarrassing to be on one's — — (two words—4, 4)
 - 19 Vegetable sponges (7)
 - 20 Feed (7)
 - 21 Close relation of the grape-fruit (6)
 - 22 Although minute they are great producers of alcohol (6)
 - 25 A West Indian timber (4)



The solution of the Crossword Puzzle, by Mr. W. G. Freeman, published in the January number of the *Circular* appears below:—

Across: 1, Fastened; 5, Privet; 9, Trinidad; 10, Fairer; 12, Events; 13, Hat trick; 15, Idiosyncrasy; 18, Disintegrate; 23, Travesty; 24, Kipper; 26, Ossify; 27, Gazelles; 28, Single; 29, Persists.

Down: 1, Fatter; 2, Soiled; 3, Evicted; 4, Eras; 6, Rhaetic; 7, Vertical; 8, Turnkeys; 11, Halyard; 14, Forests; 16, Editions; 17, Assassin; 19, Needful; 20, Toilers; 21, Apples; 22, Frisks; 25, Tare.

Sugar Industry Bill

IN the House of Commons on January 22nd, when moving the Second Reading of the Sugar Industry Bill, Mr. T. Williams, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said that the Bill was purely a negative measure transferring functions from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Sugar Commission to the Ministry of Food, who had taken full control over payments for the production of sugar beet, and who would enter into all contracts and do all those things which the Ministry of Agriculture was called upon to do under the terms of the principal Act.

This step had become necessary because of the peculiar conditions which had arisen since the war. The future of the Sugar Industry Act would in no way be affected, but for the duration of the war the Ministry of Food were responsible for the purchase of raw sugar and for making all contracts for the purchase of sugar beet.

Colonial Appointments

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

MILNE, T. M. (Assistant Crown Solicitor), Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Trinidad.

VERITY, J. (Chief Justice, Zanzibar), Chief Justice, British Guiana.

URICH, L. G. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Medical Officer of Health, Grade B), Medical Officer of Health, Grade A, Trinidad.

COLCHESTER-WEMYSS, E. J. H. (Superintendent of Police, Barbados), Third Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica.

SIUNG, E. M. B., Ch.B. (Medical Officer, Grade C), Radiologist, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, Trinidad.

TAYLOR, R. W., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Receiver-General and Treasurer, Bahamas), Treasurer, Jamaica.

Orange Juice Concentrates

THE possibility of producing a vitamin-active concentrate from bitter oranges has been investigated by Mr. R. R. Worsley, Biochemist at Amani Agricultural Research Station. He reports that the fresh juice contained 35 to 45 mg. ascorbic acid per 100 c.c., and that concentrations up to 250 mg. per 100 c.c. were readily obtained by evaporation under vacuum. The concentrate was very bitter and more palatable concentrates were obtained by partly neutralizing the juice with sodium carbonate, without loss of ascorbic acid.

MR. C. R. BROWNE, the British Guiana cricketer, was recently presented with a Silver Salver, bearing this inscription: "Presented by the Sportsmen of the Colony to Mr. C. R. Browne, on his election to the Membership of the M.C.C., and in recognition of his services to British Guiana and West Indies."

Round the Markets

January 28th, 1942

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

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.

	December 27th	January 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 ounce.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are:

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	82½ 83½
3½	War Loan	105½ 105½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Prof.	27/6 32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/3 29/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/- 47/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Prof.	39/6 42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof.	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/- 1/6
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9 2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof.	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/7½ 5/1½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 (London Reg.)	38½ 42½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6 14/6
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/-	5/9 6/3
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/- 9/-

PRODUCE

Honey.—The controlled price of Empire descriptions is unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom.

Lime Products.—*Lime Oil.* Both Handpressed and Distilled are in very short supply and prices are obtainable only by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is subject to license and is in very limited demand; there is no market quotation for Raw.

Orange Oil.—The spot value of Sweet is about 45/- per lb. No Bitter is available.

Spices.—A small business has been done during the month in *Pimento*, with January—February shipment quoted at 125/- c.i.f. On the spot a few sales have been made around 1/11 per lb., ex wharf terms. Supplies of Jamaica *Ginger* in the United Kingdom are small, and in consequence prices continue firm. New crop "to arrive" is quite nominal as the few offers being made from origin are at such high prices that buyers refuse to follow the market; spot is nominally unchanged at 185/- to 230/- for small mixed to bright No. 3 to medium bold bright No. 1. A further considerable business has been done in West India *Nutmegs* for shipment, and c.i.f. sales have been made at: defectives 1/-, sound unassorted 1/2, sound 80's 1/5, sound 65's 1/7. Spot quotations continue firm but unchanged at: defectives 1/4 to 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7 to 1/9, sound 80's 1/10, sound 65's 2/1 landed terms. Supplies of West India *Mace* are still insufficient to meet the demand from consumers. Business has been done for shipment from Grenada at about 3/6 per lb., c.i.f. for January-February shipment on the basis of mixed pale to red. Dark to pale pickings are in demand at 2/3 to 2/9 ex wharf London, according to quality.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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GAMIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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LONDON, W.C.2.

March 1942

War Services

THE war effort of the West Indian Colonies has been growing steadily ever since the war began. It has been possible to see this development reflected very clearly at 40, Norfolk Street, to which the consignments from the Colonies, the letters and parcels for the volunteers have been flowing in ever-mounting volume and where the volunteers themselves have been coming in ever-growing numbers. The recorded number of West Indians in the services has grown during the past year from less than 300 to close on a thousand. The number of consignments of comforts and supplies from the West Indies has increased by fifty per cent. and the number of volunteers' letters re-directed has increased from 550 during the year ended January, 1941, to 13,800 in the year ended January, 1942. These figures are eloquent of the determination of the West Indian Colonies to take the fullest possible part in the war in spite of the fact that, until recently, the Caribbean had seemed very remote from the major theatre of the war. As we record on another page, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee, paid a visit to 40, Norfolk Street on February 12th. The voluntary organizations in the West Indian Colonies will be grateful to know that Her Royal Highness expressed her marked appreciation of their splendid contribution to the Empire's war effort.

Price of West Indian Sugar

THE recent decision of His Majesty's Government to grant an increase of 1/1½d. per cwt. in the price which they pay for the West Indian sugar crop will be received by producers with satisfaction and with relief. The advance granted in 1940 had been acknowledged at the time by the Authorities as being designed only to cover the rise in cost of production which had already been incurred. Therefore, when it was decided in June, 1941, that the price would remain unchanged there were many misgivings amongst those who knew of the sharply rising expenditure, on wages and essential supplies, which the sugar industry was having to face. Nothing happened in subsequent months to dispel those misgivings; on the contrary they became increasingly justified by events.

Acting in close consultation with the Associations of sugar producers in the Colonies, the West India Committee lost no opportunity of keeping the Authorities informed of the position and the Director of Sugar in the

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Ministry of Food recently attended, by invitation, a Special Meeting of their Executive when the matter was fully discussed in the light of the most recent information available.

Under the new arrangement, which has since been announced, the basic c.i.f. price will be raised to 10/- per cwt. for raw sugar, basis 96°. This will apply to shipments made on and after January 1st, 1942.

Coupled, however, with this alteration in the contract price is a ruling by the Ministry of Food which will be received with some concern and disappointment. A heavy reduction must be made in the import of yellow crystallized sugar and of muscovados and molasses sugar. It would be premature to comment further on this aspect of the matter as it is still under consideration. We can only hope that some solution of the difficulty may be found by which the desire of the producers to assist H.M. Government in every way can be reconciled with their anxiety that these special sugars which for very many years have been appreciated by the public should not disappear, even temporarily, from the United Kingdom market.

The Jamaica Constitution

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the new Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, recently, that Lord Moyne (then Secretary of State) had sent to the Governor of Jamaica, on January 5th, a despatch containing the Government's proposals for constitutional changes in Jamaica. In it, Lord Moyne stated that it is the definite policy of His Majesty's Government to proceed with the institution of a more liberal constitution based upon the grant of universal adult suffrage, despite the unanimous rejection of the original proposals by the Legislative Council of Jamaica on August 21st, 1941. "While consideration of the details of constitutional reform must be deferred until a later stage," the despatch continues, "it is desired that the necessary preliminary measures should be carried out as rapidly as possible."

It is difficult for any finality on constitutional issues of major importance to be reached at a time when all men's energies are being directed towards achieving the maximum war effort of the Empire. It is, however, clear that there is much initial work to be done and the sooner it is completed the sooner will it be possible to build a sound structure on these solid foundations.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE month of February has seen a rapid growth of disquiet throughout England, a sense that it is quite possible in the immediate future to lose the war. This is not solely due to the magnitude of our reverses in the Far East; everyone recognizes that the entry of a new enemy when we were fully engaged with the old, made very great temporary losses inescapable. What is troubling the public mind is a succession of unpleasant incidents, some secondary in themselves, which cumulatively suggest that our strategy is losing grip.

* * *

People have asked why the great stronghold of Singapore stood only seven days' siege, while the mere outpost at Hong-Kong held out for nineteen; and they contrast our failure there to enlist the active aid of the native population with the valiant resistance put up by the Filipinos under General MacArthur. In quite another department we have had a disturbing report from a committee of economists under Sir William Beveridge, exposing the failure of the army, even in the third year of war, to make proper use of the immense number of highly skilled tradesmen who have been enlisted into its ranks; and the official reply from the War Office, pointing out the difficulties in the way of carrying out the committee's proposed reforms, has only intensified the growing mistrust of the machine.

* * *

Then there has been the return of Sir Stafford Cripps from Russia, to describe the total concentration of the whole populace there upon a single purpose, and to declare that by contrast he sees "a lack of urgency" in our own war effort. This plain speaking has struck home. But the incident that did most to bring the discontent to a head, and make it audible in Parliament, was the escape of the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau* from Brest. The outwitting of our defences in our own waters was a humiliation of sea power such as we have not known for centuries. It seemed to me, listening to the debate, that for once Mr. Churchill was losing his hold on the House of Commons; his ingenious argument that the German ships in their home ports were less dangerous than at Brest was simply not being swallowed. At the moment he seemed more than usually intolerant of criticism; but the demand of the House for new men and new methods was too insistent to be ignored.

* * *

So, evidently, the Prime Minister thought, and, after a day or two for reflection, he gave way with a better grace than had at first seemed probable. The new Government does not satisfy all the root-and-branch reformers, who wanted a small War Cabinet of first rate men, all of them free from departmental responsibilities who could devote themselves entirely to planning the larger strategy of the war. But it moves considerably nearer to that goal. Sir Stafford Cripps brings into the Government one of the two or three most powerful brains in our public life, and

relieves the immensely overburdened Prime Minister of a heavy responsibility in the leadership of the House of Commons. The mass of business relating to domestic affairs is taken out of the War Cabinet to be dealt with by a "parallel Cabinet" under Sir John Anderson. Similarly, it is presumed, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton will settle, outside the Cabinet room, the complex inter-relations of the various supply departments; though, as the representative of unified Production, he will still have to conduct there his relations with Labour, personified by Mr. Bevin. The War Cabinet is thus relieved of a great mass of business of the second order of urgency, and should be the more potent instrument of war direction, whether it sits as a body of seven members as the Government of the United Kingdom, or, expanded by representatives of the Dominions and India, to conduct the strategy of the Empire. But it has to be judged by results; and the perils it has to confront are of the gravest order.

* * *

After nearly a year's respite from bombing, a new landscape of London has become established. Nearly all the debris has been cleared away, though there will be no new building until after the war. St. Paul's towers in unfamiliar magnificence as seen across the great open space that now stretches between it, the General Post Office, and the Old Bailey; where once was the House of Commons now yawns a sort of quarry in the midst of the Houses of Parliament. The West End, though St. James's Piccadilly is a gaunt shell, and a mountain of boarded sandbags marks where the Eros statue should be, looks more like its normal self than does the City. Two-thirds of the theatres are open again—to the public, that is, for some are open to the sky. Performances, however, are very much earlier than in peace-time, because of the difficulty of travel to the suburbs in the black-out. There are some new plays by the established dramatists, mostly in their lighter mood—Mr. Priestley on the humours of the B.B.C., Mr. Coward on the absurder side of spiritualism, and so on. The time when we can bear to see the war on the stage is not yet.

* * *

The amusements of country life, as of London, struggle on in a muted key. The elder generation has done a good deal of shooting—grimly for the pot; indeed the close season for most kinds of game has been extended by law, for the sake of the national food supply. A little hunting has been kept up; but foxes have so multiplied with immunity that farmers' societies have been openly formed to put them down with the gun. Thanks to the Government's policy of encouraging young men to put in a year or more at the university before being called up, in order to keep up the supply of trained technicians for the forces, there are enough undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge for traditional matches to be played at most games, though without the solemnities of Lord's or Twickenham.

The Princess Royal

Visit to War Services Depot

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee, paid a visit to 40, Norfolk Street on February 12th, when she met volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda, and inspected the rooms forming the War Services Depot.

Her Royal Highness, accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Lloyd, was received by Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy-chairman, Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, and Mr. E. J. King, secretary. The Colonial Office were represented by Sir William Battershill, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. H. Downie, head of the West Indian Department.

After members of the Ladies' Committee and of the Executive had been presented, Her Royal Highness was conducted to the Members' Room where fifty men and women in the Services had assembled. The Princess Royal shook hands with each volunteer and spoke with many, asking questions about their home Colony. A photograph, reproduced in this issue of the CIRCULAR, was then taken.

In the War Services Depot she watched the unpacking of cases, the preparation of parcels for dispatch and the re-addressing of large quantities of mail, and expressed to Lady Davson her appreciation of the splendid contribution being made to the Empire's war effort by the voluntary organizations in the West Indian Colonies. Her Royal Highness remarked on the growth of the work since her last visit in July, 1940, and was informed that the West India Committee had almost 1,000 names on their records, and that during the past year 13,800 letters and 2,200 parcels had been re-directed. She was much interested in a display of dolls and toy animals sent from the West Indies for distribution among children of soldiers, sailors and airmen's families.

The Service Visitors' Book was then signed by the Princess Royal and by the following:—

- Antigua.** Pte. W. Conacher.
Bahamas. P/O D. Lester Brown, P/O P. Farrington, Sgt. Ivor Thompson.
Barbados. V.A.D. D. Edghill, A.C. C. M. Haynes, L.A.C. B. Miller, 3rd Officer W.R.N.S. M. Sisnett, L.A.C. J. L. Yearwood.
Bermuda. A.C. E. Evans, L.A.C. D. H. Matthews, P/O J. C. Pitt, A.C. M. Wainwright.
British Guiana. Sgmn. E. A. Case, Pte. J. L. Dunbar, A.C. M. A. Gomes, Pte. C. Graham, A.C./2 G. R. Greathead, L/Cpl. L. Kirton, Pte. S. P. Moore.
British Honduras. Pte. H. W. Anderson, Pte. G. Carr.
Dominica. A.C./2 V. Dalrymple.
Grenada. A.C./2 J. Arthur, L.A.C. C. P. Ross.
Jamaica. A.C./2 A. K. Aiken, A.C./2 J. Bonitto, A.C./2 J. E. Burke, L.A.C. C. Crompton-Nicholas, A.C./2 J. H. Ebanks, A.C./2 R. Fox, Sapper R. Gray, Sister Leisa Hearne, A.C./2 A. Henriquez, A.C./2 H. J. Hirst, Sapper B. Linton, Sapper T. McCann, O. Melhado, A.C./2 J. Pascoe, Lieut. A. Pomeroy, A.C./2 W. Reid, A.C./2 W. Richardson, A.C./2 F. D. Smith, A.C./2 H. Vernon, A.C./2 A. G. C. Vines.
Montserrat. Cpl. M. A. Otway, A.T.S.
St. Vincent. Nurse W. Moller.
Trinidad. P/O J. D. Lenagan, Sapper W. Moreton, L.A.C. R. Richardson,

The Government Changes

Lord Cranborne becomes Colonial Secretary

LONG before this issue of the CIRCULAR reaches the West Indies, readers will have become familiar with the Cabinet and other Government changes, announced during the past month.

They will have been specially interested in the new appointments to the Colonial Office, where Lord Cranborne succeeds Lord Moyne as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Harold Macmillan takes the place of Mr. George Hall as Under-Secretary.

LORD CRANBORNE, now Leader of the House of Lords, is the eldest son and heir of the Marquess of Salisbury, and grandson of a former Prime Minister. He represented South Dorset in the House of Commons from 1929 to January, 1941, when he was elevated to the Peerage. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1935 to 1938 and Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from October, 1940, until February of this year.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, until recently Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, has represented Stockton-on-Tees in the House of Commons since 1931, and had previously represented that constituency from 1924 to 1929. Until joining the Government he was a director of the Great Western Railway Co., and of other companies. His publications include works on industrial and economic affairs.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting on February 17th of the Executive of the West India Committee, the chairman, before proceeding with the business on the agenda, announced that Mr. A. W. Armour, owing to his inability to attend the meeting, had tendered his resignation as a member.

This decision was received with great regret and references were made to the valuable service which Mr. Armour had rendered to the Executive Committee of which he had been a member since 1927.

The following candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. DESMOND FITZGERALD (Barbados)	{ Mr. C. Lomer Miles. Mr. Charles W. Haynes, O.B.E.
MR. PETER DAVID STRATON (Bahamas)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
MRS. MARGARET STARKINGS (London)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MRS. E. ALLIS-SMITH (Country)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
MRS. MADELINE DOREEN WILLOUGHBY SISNETT (London)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C.
MISS ROSEMARY BERKELEY (St. Kitts)	{ Mrs. A. Bromley Mr. Bryan E. King, M.A., LL.B.
MRS. MARY LUCIE-SMITH (Jamaica)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. EDWARD HENRY HERBERT (London)	{ Mr. H. A. Walker Mr. J. Gordon Miller

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was the Rt. Rev. Douglas J. Wilson, Assistant Bishop of British Honduras.

Developments in Banana Research*

Disease Resistance and Transport Problems

DURING the present century the production of bananas in Central America and in the West Indies for export to Europe and North America has rapidly developed into a very important industry. This has been due in the first place to the progress made in refrigerated transport, and secondly to the special qualities of the Jamaica or Gros Michel banana, which can be carried in bulk without being crated. Professor Wardlaw pointed out that the Gros Michel is, as regards carriage and subsequent ripening, "the commercial banana par excellence." On the other hand, it has one serious disqualification. It is subject to Panama disease, which, originating as the banana in the Old World, spread with devastating activity in the New and caused losses on an ever increasing scale in Jamaica and the Republics of Central America.

The position became so acute that on the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee funds were provided for research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad and by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. In this work Dr. Wardlaw played a very prominent part from 1928, when he went to Trinidad as Pathologist for banana research, until his recent appointment as Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester University. In his lecture he gave an account necessarily, as he said, greatly abbreviated and incomplete, of some of the practical and scientific results which have been obtained.

Breeding for Immunity to Disease

After a tour of Central America he came to the conclusion that all the extensive abandonments could not be attributed to Panama disease. Subsequent more detailed studies in Trinidad indicated that immunity or susceptibility were to some extent related to the operation of soil and other factors, and strengthened the view that success lay in the production of an immune banana to replace the Gros Michel. This entails the raising of hybrid seedlings, a task which presents particular difficulties because a commercial banana must contain no seeds at all, as they are "exceedingly hard pebble-like structures, very unfriendly to the teeth." As Professor Cheesman, of the Imperial College, who has been in charge of the genetical work, summarised the position: "To start with a plant almost completely sexually sterile, raise progeny in sufficient numbers to make a breeding programme possible, combine desirable characters, and end with another sterile plant, is very nearly unique in plant breeding."

Difficulties of the Quest

To illustrate how slow and painstaking is the quest for a new hybrid banana possessing (a) resistance to Panama disease, and (b) the many excellences of the Gros Michel, Professor Wardlaw gave a brief record of

the history of two seedlings which have been bred. In 1922 work was initiated in Trinidad to cross the Gros Michel and another variety, the Silk, with a wild seeded type. From 20,000 pollinations, 182 seeds were obtained of which 123 appeared good, 17 grew but only five of the plants survived to fruit. One of these, designated I.C.1, bore fair-sized fruit of good flavour and was highly resistant to Panama disease. By 1929 sufficient bunches were available for storage trials. Unfortunately the fruit yields occasional seeds and is thus not suited for commercial use. A second seedling, I.C.2, was obtained in 1931, and was used for commercial storage trials in 1939. It is entirely seedless and was for a number of years immune to Panama disease, but suddenly, on being transplanted to two localities in Trinidad, it manifested complete susceptibility and has also proved subject to the disease in Jamaica. The quest is being continued, using other species and varieties, introduced, after undergoing quarantine at Kew, from India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, the Philippines and the Canary Islands. One important fact is that the seedlings which show resistance to Panama disease are also resistant to the more recently introduced *Cercospora* leaf-spot disease.

Storage Investigations

Professor Wardlaw also gave an account of the interesting storage investigations for the conduct of which a low temperature station was erected at the Imperial College in 1928. One line of research was on the keeping quality of possible substitutes for the Gros Michel. The results have, he said, chiefly served to accentuate the collective advantages possessed by that variety and the difficulty of obtaining a comparable assemblage in any immune or resistant variety.

Another line of research, with refrigerated gas storage, has yielded results described as decidedly hopeful.

Success, as Professor Wardlaw said, would mean that a larger and possibly a better banana could be made available on the present markets, or that the present grades could be transported from more distant centres of production.

Sir Geoffrey Evans, formerly Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and now Acting Director of Kew, presided at the lecture.

Others present included Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir C. Douglas Jones, Dr. H. A. Tempany, Mr. G. H. Keilling, Mr. W. Nowell, Mr. E. C. Cook and Mr. W. G. Freeman.

DEEP regret at the death of the late Mr. John Bromley was expressed at the sixth annual general meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.), The chairman, Mr. C. C. Skeete, said that Mr. Bromley had been a member of the Association's Advisory Committee in England from its formation in 1934, and as such had been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the industry.

* Notes of a paper on "Banana Research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad" read before the Royal Society of Arts by Professor C. W. Wardlaw on February 24th



THE PRINCESS ROYAL VISITS THE WAR SERVICES DEPOT

[See page 45



VOLUNTEERS RECEIVING THEIR HOME MAIL



"I'LL HAVE THAT ONE, PLEASE"

[See page 45]

West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

AN Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross has, writes Miss H. Goodwin, been organized through the energies of Mrs. Harford, and is now established with Lady Jardine as President. The committee will undertake the packing and shipping of the work of the local sewing parties, will encourage others to knit and sew for the Red Cross, and arrange for training in First Aid so as to establish an immobile unit of voluntary helpers.

By the sale of Victory Flags throughout the year, and by two afternoon Christmas parties, Miss Auchinleck and Mrs. Skinner have obtained £42 for St. Dunstons.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas War Committee have sent a further £500 towards the purchase of aircraft, and the Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross have given a further £21 10s. to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Laying the keel of H.M. Minesweeper No. 194, the first warship on record to be laid down in the Bahamas, was performed by the Duchess of Windsor. H.R.H. the Governor then expressed his thanks to Mr. E. Dupuch, Mr. Manson, and other members of the War Materials Committee, for their efforts in making possible the ship building programme that the Colony has undertaken for the Royal Navy.

The War Materials Committee, of which Mr. Etienne Dupuch is the chairman, has made eleven shipments of gifts to Great Britain, valued at £38,700. The articles sent include metal, food, sisal fibre, hardwoods, revolvers, rifles, binoculars, compasses, telescopes and raw materials essential to the prosecution of the war.

The work of the Committee is financed by funds liberally subscribed by the public. Much of the material is also given. In one case a lumber company gave 1,000 tons of valuable scrap metal at Abaco Island. All the metal is shipped ready to go direct to the smelters. The Committee has also collected a large quantity of gold which will be sold for the benefit of the Fund. Most of this gold was presented by old families in the Colony who gave up their family heirlooms.

BARBADOS

A sum of £1,500 has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government by the Barbados "Win-the-War" Fund.

Acknowledging this gift, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed: "His Majesty's Government warmly appreciate this further generous contribution from the 'Win-the-War' Fund. I have allocated £500 each to the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Organization, the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society."

A few days later, a further cable was received informing the Secretary of State that the Society had placed another £1,200 unreservedly at the disposal of the Government.

JAMAICA

The Jamaica Local Forces Club recently celebrated their anniversary by unveiling a portrait of

Major H. E. Anson, formerly staff officer of the local forces. This ceremony was performed by Major de Cordova, M.B.E. The formation of the club was due to the initiative of Major Anson, who is now serving in the East.

Fort Simmonds is now the scene of great activity, and the work on the base is sufficiently advanced to allow the U.S. military and air force units to take up occupation.

ST. LUCIA

A very successful cocktail party was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Slinger on the evening of November 15th, writes Mr. E. T. Ward. The function was in aid of the St. Lucia Red Cross Ambulance Fund and the useful sum of £78 10s. 0d. was obtained. The Red Cross Entertainment Committee was arranging the usual Xmas hamper and large numbers of tickets were being sold to augment the Red Cross Funds.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Lord Huntingfield, Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, has written to Lady Young thanking her for the further consignment of gold and silver sent to the Fund through the West India Committee. Lord Huntingfield expressed deep gratitude for the substantial help received from the British Red Cross Society in Trinidad.

From August, 1940, to December, 1941, the receipts of the Central Fund of the Win the War Association were \$182,752. Of this total \$96,758 has been remitted to London, as contributions to various war funds, and \$82,574 paid locally to the British Red Cross Society, Fighter and Bomber Funds, St. Dunstan's and to buy wool for comforts. In addition, \$3,593 was collected for the Expense Fund of which \$2,974 was spent, the principal item being \$1,098 for the entertainment of Naval Ratings.

Summary of War Gifts

August 1st to December 31st, 1941

The following summary of monetary contributions from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda to His Majesty's Government and War Organisations, during the six months ended December 31st, 1941, has been compiled from Supplementary Lists Nos. 7 and 8 supplied by the Colonial Office. A similar summary for the three previous months appeared in the CIRCULAR for September 18th, 1941.

Bahamas	..	3,131	British Guiana	..	18,652
Barbados	..	4,678	British Honduras	..	2,425
Bermuda	..	3,934	Trinidad and Tobago	..	78,264
Jamaica	..	54,733	And Interest Free		
Leeward Islands—			Loan	..	59,333
Antigua	..	94	Windward Islands—		
Montserrat	..	298	Dominica	..	680
St. Kitts-Nevis and			Grenada	..	400
Anguilla	..	2,677	St. Lucia	..	2,900
			St. Vincent	..	20

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-third 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
ANDERSON, B. C. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ANDERSON, H. W. ...	British Honduras	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
ARNOTT, A. D. ...	Trinidad	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	Lieut. Commander
BANFIELD, F. M. ...	St. Vincent	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
CAMERON, W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
CARR, G. A. ...	British Honduras	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
CASE, EDWARD A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Corps of Signals...	Signalman
CASE, W. A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Navy	Signaller
CIPRIANI, T. M. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
COREA, V. E. ...	St. Vincent	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
DA COSTA, H. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Marines ...	Marine
DE GALE, L. Y. ...	Grenada	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
DODD, E. W. ...	Jamaica	Canadian Infantry Division	Lieutenant
DUNBAR, J. L. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
FFRENCH, J. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
FOX, J. L. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GOMES, M. A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
GOMES, C. G. ...	British Guiana	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
GOMEZ, V. P. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GONSALVES, L. ...	St. Vincent	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
GRAHAM, C. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
GREATHEAD, J. R. ...	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
GREGORY, F. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	2nd. Lieutenant
GURNEY, T. J. ...	—	Coldstream Guards	2nd Lieutenant
HARNANDAN, H. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
HAWKINS, Miss Joan	Barbados	Women's Royal Naval Service	Wren
HEMMINGS, E. ...	Trinidad	Royal Navy	Lieutenant
HOHENKERK, Miss S. M. ...	British Guiana	Women's Auxiliary Air Force ...	A.C.W./1
HOWELL, K. W. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
JARDINE, C. J. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
KELSHALL, P. W. M. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
KIRTON, T. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
LEOTAUD, P. C. ...	Trinidad	Royal Armoured Corps	Trooper
LEWIS, D. A. ...	British Guiana	Royal Corps of Signals...	Signalman
LINTON, A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
LORIMER, J. B. ...	British Guiana	Royal Corps of Signals...	Signalman
LYDER, E. G. F. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
LYON, L. G. ...	Trinidad	Royal Armoured Corps	Trooper
LYNCH, E. E. ...	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
McKINNEY, C. M. ...	Bahamas	Royal Marines ...	Marine
MCLAREN, C. C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MANCINI, K. L. ...	Grenada	Royal Canadian Artillery	Gunner
MARAGH, W. D. ...	Jamaica	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
MARTHAL, W. S. ...	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MOONCIE, A. R. ...	Trinidad	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
MOORE, S. P. ...	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
OLIPHANT, J. W. A. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PEIRCE, R. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
PURCHAS, T. E. GUYON ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant Pilot
SCHNARR, A. H. ...	British Honduras	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
SCOTT, P. V. ...	Jamaica	Royal Canadian Artillery	Bombardier
STARKINGS, MRS. M. ...	Jamaica	British Red Cross	Captain
SYLVESTRE, O. O. ...	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
TAYLOR, A. ...	Montserrat	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	Signalman
VINES, A. G. C. ...	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2

Jamaica's Leather Industry

WAR conditions have tended to stimulate some local industries in Jamaica. The Canadian Trade Commissioner's office reports that the old established leather manufacturing trade has developed and there is now one factory making upper leather and three or four making boots and shoes. The factories use up-to-date machinery and some Government departments regularly buy considerable quantities of locally manufactured footwear.

JAVA's 1941 sugar crop, the harvesting of which was completed in November, amounted to 1,678,000 long tons, the highest figure since 1932, when the yield was 2,569,390 tons, according to Lamborn & Co. In 1940, the crop amounted to 1,580,000 tons. Exports for the first ten months of 1941 totalled 817,374 tons, against 680,309 tons during the corresponding period of 1940, an increase of 137,065 tons, or a little over 20 per cent. Stocks of sugar in Java on November 1st, 1941, aggregated 1,420,000 tons.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book :—

- Antigua.** L/Cpl. L. E. Gore.
Bahamas. P/O P. Farrington, A.C.2 B. L. Johnson, Sgt Pilot J. C. P. Maillis, P/O J. Maura, A.C.2 P. D. Straton.
Barbados. A.C.1 E. W. Barrow, Lieut. G. Clarke, L.A.C. A. W. Gooding, Pte. L. M. Gooding, P/O C. D. Ince, Pte. G. Pitcher, L/Cpl. R. Proverbs, A.C. H. G. Yearwood, A.C.2 R. Yearwood.
Bermuda. A.C. H. Evans, A.C.2 M. Wainwright.
British Guiana. Nurse Ann Armstrong, L.A.C. C. A. Armstrong, Cpl. B. Bender, Sglman E. Case, 2nd Lieut. Sir Geoffrey Davson, Pte. J. L. Dunbar, Pte. C. Graham, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, A.C.2 J. R. Greathead, 2nd Lieut. F. Gregory, I./Cpl. L. A. Kirton, Pte. T. Kirton, Pte. S. P. Moore, Sgt. P. L. O'Dowd, Mr. J. A. Roza, A.C.2 J. Milne Smith.
British Honduras. Pte. H. Anderson, Pte. G. A. Carr, Sgt. M. Hallwright, A.C.2 R. Lind, Pte. A. H. Schnarr, A.C.2 C. H. Waight.
Dominica. A.C.2 O. St. Claire Alleyne.
Grenada. A.C.2 J. D. Arthur, Gnr. L. de Gale, A.C.2 C. A. Jones, L.A.C. C. C. Ross.
Jamaica. Sapper J. E. Anderson, A.C.2 R. W. Ashman, L.A.C. F. Baylis, A.C.2 C. D. Bodden, A.C.2 R. Bonitto, Pte. W. Cameron, Sapper F. Chatman, Sgt. F. Cook, A.C.2 C. Crompton-Nicholas, R. Marine H. A. Da Costa, A.C.2 J. Ebanks, A.C.2 R. E. Evans, L.A.C. R. F. Evans, Sapper R. A. Gray, A.C.2 A. G. Henriquez, A.C.2 H. Hirst, Trooper F. Honiball, Lieut. J. O'R. King, Sapper B. Linton, Sapper E. E. Lynch, A.C.1 F. M. MacGregor, P/O R. C. Mais, Sapper T. McCann, Sgt. D. A. Melville, Sapper T. Mitchell, Pte. W. D. Maragh, Sapper J. Morrison, Sgt. F. L. Murray, A.C.2 J. Oliphant, A.C.2 M. G. O'Toole, Pte. L. Patterson, A.C.2 A. O. Pearson, Lieut. A. W. Pomeroy, Capt. R. C. J. Rennie, A.C.2 W. S. Richardson, L.A.C. D. Roberts, A.C.2 R. Samuda, Bdr. P. Scott, A.C.2 L. Taylor, A.C.2 H. Vernon, A.C.2 A. G. Vines, Sgt. A. D. Walker, Sapper L. Watson.
Montserrat. Sglman. A. Taylor.
St. Vincent. A.C.2 H. Daniel, Gnr. L. Gonsalves, A.C.2 D. Grant, Nurse D. Moller.
Trinidad and Tobago. Sgt. W. E. Alcazar, A.C.2 B. C. Anderson, L.A.C. W. B. Archibald, L.A.C. B. H. Archibald, A.C.2 M. Cipriani, L.A.C. P. L. Cross, Sgt. Pilot H. de Freitas, A.C.1 E. de Verteuil, L.A.C. N. de Verteuil, L.A.C. C. Eckel, A.C.2 V. P. Gomez, Sglman. A. Gray, A.C.2 A. Hamel-Smith, L.A.C. C. G. Hubah, Tpr. P. C. Leotaud, Sub-Lieut. M. V. Lloyd, Tpr. L. G. Lyon, P/O C. V. Pereira, L.A.C. N. Pereira, L.A.C. R. Phillips, L.A.C. K. Rawlins, L.A.C. P. Ray, L.A.C. O. Sylvestre.

Empire Air Raid Fund

The decision of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Laurie, to convert the Air Raid Distress Fund into an Empire Fund was announced on February 10th in the following official statement.

"In view of the present and possible future air-bombing attacks on British Dominions and Colonies, the Lord Mayor of London announces that it has been decided that all money received at the Mansion House on and after February 12th for the relief of air-raid distress shall be placed in a special account from which grants can be made, if desired, to any part of the Empire, unless the donors definitely state that their gifts are to be reserved for the United Kingdom.

"The Lord Mayor earnestly appeals for generous donations to the Empire Fund, especially in view of the wonderful support sent for the help of sufferers in the United Kingdom."

The War Services Fund

A FURTHER nineteen contributions, as shown below, have been received in response to the appeal made in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd, for the War Services Fund of the West India Committee. At the time of going to press, the subscriptions total £1,783 14s. 11d.

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.
Voluntary War Workers' Association, Barbados*	100	0	0
St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.	15	15	0
"Anon," London	2	2	0
Mrs. John Bromley*	1	0	0
Mrs. Robert Bryson	3	3	0
Robert Arthur, Esq., Barbados	3	0	0
The Humber Fishing and Fish Manure Co., Ltd.	3	3	0
Time and Skill Club, Barbados	8	10	0
Shamrock Club, Trinidad	50	0	0
Per Voluntary War Workers' Association, Barbados :—			
"Anon."	10	0	0
M. M. Greaves, Esq.	2	1	8
W. H. B.	1	0	10
Mrs. E. A. Collymore	2	1	8
Mrs. C. L. Yearwood	5	0	0
E. N. H. Cara, Esq.	4	2	
Birthday Club	1	1	6
Mrs. B. Conduit	10	8	4
Robert Challenor, Esq.	20	0	0
George Challenor, Esq.	5	0	0

* Further donation.

Increased Price of Sugar-Beet

The Minister of Agriculture was asked in the House of Commons, whether he was aware that sugar-beet growers were greatly dissatisfied with the 1941 price of sugar-beet; and whether he proposed to guarantee an increase for 1942 to ensure full and willing cultivation.

In his reply Mr. Hudson stated that he was aware of the difficulties attaching to sugar-beet cultivation under war conditions, and that some dissatisfaction had been expressed with regard to the 1941 contract price. Growers had been offered a substantially increased contract price for 1942, which he hoped would ensure the full cultivation of the large acreage required in the national interest.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1942

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1942, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee :—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1941, to August 31st, 1942.

	tons		tons
Barbados	73,000	British Guiana	187,591
Jamaica	148,650	British Honduras	150
Trinidad...	119,255		
Leeward Islands	59,280	Total	597,626
Windward Islands	9,700		

An additional 21,000 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the quota year in the form of fancy molasses.

Trinidad Citrus Growers

Surmounting War Difficulties

AT the tenth annual general meeting of the Co-operative Citrus Growers Association of Trinidad and Tobago, the president, Mr. S. W. Fitt, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir George Huggins who had been, up to the time of his death, president of the association since its foundation. "He was wrapped up in the success of the association and worked steadfastly for it from its very beginning."

The report of the directors indicates how the difficulties caused by war conditions had been, to a large degree, successfully surmounted. Just before the association's year opened the Ministry of Food had arranged to purchase the Colony's exportable grapefruit, subject to shipping facilities being available. Very shortly afterwards the association was informed not only that the Ministry would be unable to take a single crate of fruit but that no canned produce could be sent to the United Kingdom.

A market for a few thousand crates of fresh fruit was found in Canada, and the Board was forced to convert the bulk of the crop into juice and to market a larger proportion of juice in Canada and locally. Despite transport difficulties everything intended for export had been shipped and the juice remaining in stock was retained for the steadily increasing home consumption.

The canning plant was primarily meant only for fruit not suited for shipment, but they had been able to deal with 100,000 crates more than in any previous season. This achievement was largely due to knowledge gained by the engineer, during a visit to the United States in 1940, of the operation of the new machines which were installed for the 1941 crop.

An innovation, which promises to be successful, was the canning of mixed grapefruit and orange juice. It was well received by the trade and more will be made. A use would thus be found for quantities of "cocoa" oranges which at the height of the season are left to rot on the ground for want of an outlet. It was anticipated that during the present season practically all the crop, except a few small shipments of fresh fruit, must of necessity again be converted into canned juice and hearts.

The Shelling of Aruba

The first attack on Allied territory in the Western Hemisphere was made on February 15th, when an Axis U-boat shelled the Dutch island of Aruba. According to press reports, the Standard Oil Company's refinery, the largest plant of its kind in the world, was undamaged. Four tankers were also attacked, three of which were sunk.

Since this attack, enemy submarines have been reported off Trinidad, St. Lucia and Curaçao. On February 19th, the following statement was issued from the United States Army Headquarters in Trinidad:—"There were two explosions in the Gulf of Paria about 11.40 p.m. on February 18th. Two vessels were damaged but both are afloat, and there were no casualties. It is presumed that the explosions were caused by a submarine, but the submarine has not yet been located."

Sir W. Rook Entertained

SIR WILLIAM ROOK, Director of Sugar in the Ministry of Food, who received a Knighthood in the New Year Honours, was entertained to luncheon, at the Savoy, on February 5th, by a number of his friends.

Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, who has been in Mincing Lane for 40 years, occupied the chair, and the guests included representatives of sugar producers in the Dominions, the Colonies and Java, and of the refiners, dealers and brokers in Great Britain.

In the course of his speech, which was warmly received, Mr. Hodge said that they had met to congratulate one who for many years had been not only their business associate but their friend—one whose name was known and respected throughout the sugar world. They had not seen so much of him as they would have liked during the past two-and-a-half years, but they had seen him from far off, smoothing out difficulties and settling immense problems. It had not been an easy road.

They were not unmindful of the part he had played before the war, working for the good of the sugar market as a whole. Those present representing the Empire overseas, knew how he had worked in the interests of the Dominions and Colonies and how his advice had been sought in international affairs.

They had met to congratulate Sir William on a well-deserved honour, and they should also, added Mr. Hodge, congratulate the State in having for its Director of Sugar, one who, he thought he was right in describing as one of the greatest experts on sugar matters in the world to-day.

Sir William, in the course of his reply, referred to the spirit of co-operation displayed by the whole sugar community—co-operation which had done so much to help the Government in the great problems it had had to face in dealing with an essential part of the war effort. This co-operation, he added, would be just as necessary in the future, and he knew that it would be forthcoming.

Others present were:—

Mr. M. Albrecht, Mr. H. Beacon, Mr. G. G. Barnes, Mr. A. E. Berry, Mr. E. Billington, Mr. H. Bowron, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, Mr. W. B. Coverdale, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, Mr. A. S. Ellyatt, Mr. A. E. Fisher, Mr. M. Golodetz, Mr. N. Golodetz, Mr. C. W. Hodge, Mr. A. R. Jefferis, Mr. Arnold Jones, Mr. J. R. Jourdain, Mr. F. H. Knottenbelt, Mr. C. Lyle, Sir Leonard Lyle, Mr. Philip Lyle, Mr. R. J. Mackindoe, Mr. Peter Martineau, Mr. C. W. Menkie, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. B. L. Oxley, Mr. E. E. Percival, Mr. L. H. Pike, Mr. Arthur Rook, Mr. Peter Runge, Mr. R. W. Sharples, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Vernon Tate, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. H. F. R. Watson, Mr. E. Woodhouse and Mr. E. J. King.

Colonial Appointments

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

BISSELL, W. M., Deputy Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana.

MATHIAS, MISS S., Senior Nursing Sister, Trinidad.

COOLS-LARTIGUE, A. R. (Attorney-General, St. Lucia) Attorney-General, Windward Islands.

SCIPIO-POLLARD, C. N. (Crown Counsel, Nigeria) Legal Draftsman, Trinidad.

Town Housing in Trinidad

Progress in Slum Clearance Schemes

TOWN housing conditions in Trinidad are being improved steadily as the result of energetic measures taken by the Planning and Housing Commission. Much of the preliminary study in connection with the housing and slum clearance problem had been completed before the war started. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 for housing working class tenants was included in the Colony's \$14,000,000 peace-time plan for development, drawn up early in 1939, to cover a period of five years.

Despite drastic changes imposed by the war an appropriation of \$1,500,000 was set aside for housing, and a further \$500,000 was voted in 1941 for a land reclamation scheme which has an important bearing on the housing reconstituted in 1940, after six months of war.

The broad Colonial policy of social progress in spite of war-time conditions is reflected in the Government's action on such details as rent. Although the cost of building is 40 per cent. higher than it was in peace time, the tenants have to pay, in the Government's words, "no more than the maximum of the minimum wage earner, which is four dollars a month."

The settlement at St. James, a view of which is here shown, has been formally opened, and as others are completed the Planning and Housing Commission will proceed to fill the houses from the population of slum areas.

The problem of congestion in Port-of-Spain has been aggravated within recent months through the arrival of a large number of people from the United States and from neighbouring West Indian Colonies to work on the United States bases. The increasing pressure in the higher rental levels, coupled with the immigration of people of the working class, has caused serious overcrowding, and conditions are steadily getting worse. To meet this situation, the construction of buildings of the hostel type is proposed. A start has been made on the reclamation of the Caroni Swamp, an area of some 20 square miles. The sea embankment which will first provide 70 acres of land for immediate needs will serve as the beginning of a straight road from Port-of-Spain due south to San Fernando, which will reduce the road journey between these two centres from 42 miles to about 25 miles.



New Houses at St. James

Colonial Councils

More Frequent Changes Recommended

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in a Circular Despatch, expressed the opinion that as a matter of principle it appeared to him to be undesirable that unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils should be repeatedly re-appointed until in practice the appointment came to be looked upon as one for life. Lord Moyne said that he appreciated the fact that a Governor would wish to retain the services of a tried and trusted councillor, and was also not unmindful of the difficulty, in a small Colony, of finding a sufficient number of advisers who were both capable and willing to serve on the Councils. There were, however, obvious disadvantages in a practice by which unofficial representation in the Executive Council, and unofficial (nominated) representation in the Legislative Council, was left for prolonged periods in the same hands, however capable.

The object of appointing unofficial members of Executive Council was to bring the Government into closer touch with the community as a whole. Where there were no elected members of the Legislative Council the same reason existed for the appointment of unofficial members. Even where there were elected members, nominated unofficial members of the Legislative Council were generally required to represent minority interests which would not otherwise be represented, or to secure the services of those who, by reason of their financial or commercial knowledge and experience, would be of particular value in the conduct of public business; such persons might be unable to spare the time necessary to secure election.

In spite of all the difficulties Lord Moyne said he felt that more frequent changes were desirable. The number of nominated unofficial members in the Councils could never be very large, and it was therefore important that no one should retain for too long a period one of the few appointments available.

Generally speaking he should not have any objection to one re-appointment of a member, provided that the total period of his service did not exceed eight consecutive years, but re-appointment for a third term should be exceptional. Lord Moyne stated that he realized that the policy set out might not, for constitutional reasons, be entirely applicable in every Colony.



Punch

"Freedom" for Norway

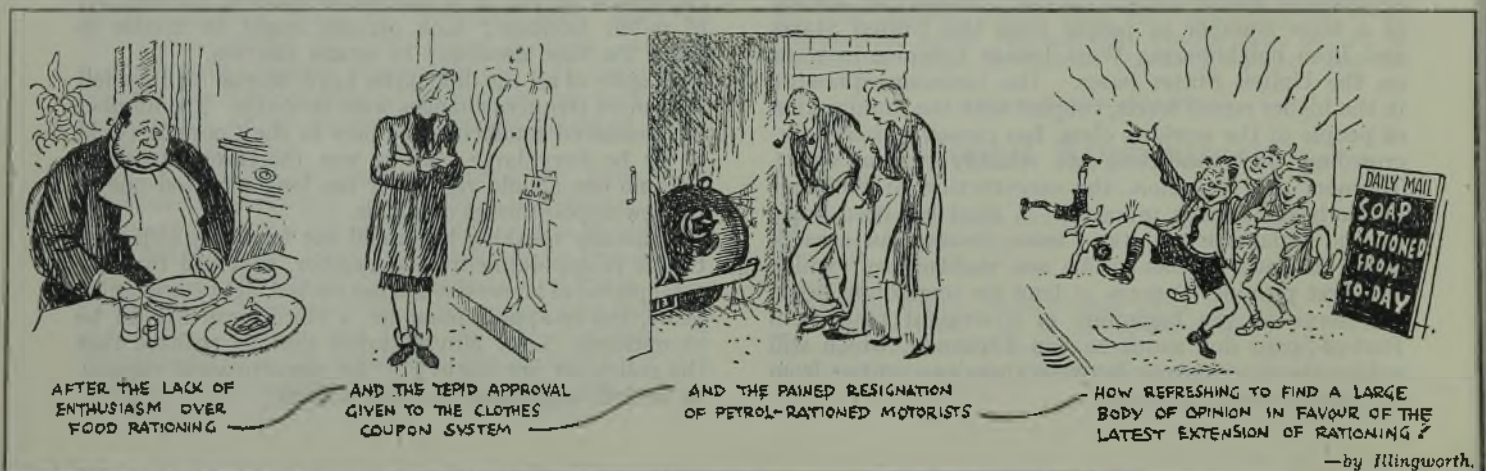
"Here is your newly-elected Prime Minister!"

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SOME RECENT CARTOONS



AFTER THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASM OVER FOOD RATIONING

AND THE TEPID APPROVAL GIVEN TO THE CLOTHES COUPON SYSTEM

AND THE PAINED RESIGNATION OF PETROL-RATIONED MOTORISTS

HOW REFRESHING TO FIND A LARGE BODY OF OPINION IN FAVOUR OF THE LATEST EXTENSION OF RATIONING?

—by Illingworth.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"LONG debt better dan ole grudge."

* * *

MR. W. F. CLATWORTHY, Past Master of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), has received the honour of London Grand Rank.

* * *

THE Postmaster-General announced on February 6th that parcels for Barbados posted in the United Kingdom during September 11th to 17th have been lost by enemy action.

* * *

RECENT changes in the Customs Tariffs of British Guiana and of Dominica, and the 1942 quotas for various imports into St. Lucia are published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 7th.

* * *

IN St. Lucia the Red Cross Entertainment Committee received the permission of the Castries Town Board to have a "V" sign, of illuminated coloured bulbs, put up in the town during the V-week held in October.

* * *

A BROADCAST interview with Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, entitled "Calling the West Indies," is reproduced in the October-December issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*.

* * *

MR. R. CADMAN, of the San Fernando, Trinidad, branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), left the Colony recently for Antigua to take up an appointment as a director of Joseph Dew & Son.

* * *

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES KENNEDY-PURVIS has been promoted to the rank of Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet to date February 15th, 1942. He has been Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies, since February, 1940.

* * *

TRINIDAD Leaseholds, Ltd., announce that Mr. S. J. Vos has been appointed a director. Mr. Vos has been associated with the company as general sales manager in control of its marketing organization in the United Kingdom since 1930.

* * *

THE many friends in British Guiana of Capt. John F. L. Lamport will be interested to learn that he has been appointed honorary secretary of the West Wight Warship Week Committee. He and his committee are endeavouring to raise £210,000 for the hull of a destroyer.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. A. MOIR REID, of St. Kitts, were in Trinidad recently for the marriage of their son, Lieut. Ian Reid, to Miss Margaret Willoughby Horsford, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Horsford. The ceremony took place at the Tranquillity Methodist Church, Port-of-Spain.

* * *

THE *Daily Chronicle*, the oldest existing daily

newspaper in British Guiana, which was founded by the late Mr. C. K. Jardine, recently celebrated its Diamond Jubilee. We offer our congratulations to our contemporary and hope that its future will be as successful as its past.

* * *

THE Right Rev. J. Daughlish, Bishop of Nassau since 1932, has been appointed Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in succession to the Right Rev. Noel Hudson, now Bishop of Newcastle. It is hoped that the new secretary will arrive in London shortly after Easter.

* * *

NEW restrictions in Jamaica limit the c.i.f. value of bona fide gifts which can be imported without licence to £2 sterling or \$10 U.S.A. currency, and the c.i.f. value of any article, imported by parcel post from the United Kingdom without licence, to £2 sterling instead of £10, in the case of parcels posted on or after March 1st.

* * *

MR. T. J. GURNEY, who recently received a commission in the Coldstream Guards, is the son of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney, a treasurer of the West India Committee from 1930 to 1939, and of Mrs. Gurney, Hatfield Hyde, Welwyn Garden City. His grandfather, the late Mr. Cyril Gurney, was deputy-chairman of the Committee from 1920 to 1925.

* * *

THE eleventh annual general meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, at 6 p.m. on March 13th. Subjects for discussion include the Atlantic Charter and the Coloured Peoples. On March 11th Mr. Arnold Watson of the Ministry of Labour will address the League, at the Caxton Hall, on the work of the West Indian Technicians in Britain.

* * *

MR. J. A. LUCKHOO, K.C., has been appointed to act as First Puisne Judge, British Guiana. In congratulating him, *Indian Opinion*, the official organ of the British Guiana East Indian Association, states that Mr. Luckhoo was the first Indian of the Colony to be called to the English Bar, that he is the first and only Indian King's Counsel in British Guiana and the West Indies, and that he is now also the first Indian to sit on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the Colony.

* * *

THE January number of *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* is almost entirely devoted to matters of interest to tropical agriculturists. Dr. Tempany's survey of agricultural marketing in the Colonies is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh contributes a very full account of recent developments in sugar-cane breeding in Barbados, with which we hope to deal later. In addition there are papers on the work of the West Java Research Institute and on sugar-cane research in the Bombay-Deccan.

Obituary

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

SIR CHARLES DOORLY

Sir Charles Doorly, C.B.E., who died early last month, in Jamaica, was Administrator of St. Lucia from 1928 to 1935.

Born in 1875 he entered the Colonial Service in 1892 as a clerk in the Immigration Department of Jamaica, becoming Inspector of Immigrants in 1903 and Protector of Immigrants in 1909. Six years later he went to Madras as Government Emigration Agent, but returned to Jamaica in 1922 as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Early in 1928 Sir Charles was appointed Administrator of St. Lucia, and occupied that post for seven years, acting as Governor of the Windward Islands on several occasions. On his retirement in 1935, Sir Charles, after a visit to England, returned to Jamaica, taking up his residence at Halfway Tree.

MR. G. F. BETHUNE

Mr. George Maximilian Bethune, who died at Bournemouth on February 9th, will be remembered by the older generation in British Guiana, where he was a leading figure in the sugar industry for many years.

A planter of wide experience, he was manager of Plantation Enmore and planting attorney for several other estates. He retired in 1908.

Born in 1855, he was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Cuddington Bethune.

MR. S. H. BAYLEY

Mr. Sydney Howard Bayley, who died in Georgetown, British Guiana, on December 23rd, at the age of 69, served with distinction in the Civil Service of the Colony for 40 years, until his retirement in 1932. He was then appointed supervisor of canvassing for the Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society, a position from which he retired last year.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the day of Mr. Bayley's death, the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, expressed the regret of the Government and of the Council at his passing and their sincere sympathy with his family.

A service, conducted by the Dean of Georgetown, at St. George's Cathedral, was attended by many members of the Legislative Council and by a large number of friends.

MR. G. V. CAMERON

Mr. Geoffrey Valentine Cameron, Legal Secretary to the Government of Malta, is presumed to have lost his life as the result of an air-craft accident at sea in May, 1941.

Born in British Guiana in 1904, he was the only son of Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Nigeria from 1931 to 1935, and of Lady Cameron, both of whom were born in British Guiana. At Oxford, in 1926, he gained a First Class in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence, and after practising in London and Liverpool went out, in 1934, as Attorney-General of St. Lucia where he is affectionately remembered. He became Legal Adviser

to the Government of Aden in 1937 and Legal Secretary in Malta in 1940.

The head of the Civil Administration of Malta has written :—" He did consistently well here, really well throughout a most difficult time. Everyone recognized his exceptional ability. He had an unusual power of rapid work and of cutting quickly through a difficult subject to a sensible and practical solution. He showed initiative and imagination and the confidence we all felt we could repose in him was a very great relief to us all in a time of continual strain."

CAPTAIN W. H. GIBBINGS

Captain William Henry Gibbings, of the Harrison Line, died at the Worcester Royal Infirmary on February 9th, as the result of an injury received by enemy action. He was in his 64th year.

Captain Gibbings served for some years with the Rennie Line until 1911, when that concern was taken over by Thos. and Jas. Harrison. He obtained his first command in 1916 and some four years later made his first trip to the West Indies. For the past twelve years he had commanded in turn the *Intaba*, *Ingoma*, *Inanda* and *Inkosi*—ships known to everyone throughout the West Indian Colonies and to a large number of tourists.

" R.W.S." writes as follows :—

" His many friends both here and in the West Indies will regret to hear of the death of Captain Gibbings, the well-known skipper of the Harrison Line.

" Right through the islands from Antigua and down to Demerara, ' Willis ' (as he was generally called), was known to hundreds of passengers who had travelled with him at one time or another and his genial and cheery disposition endeared him to all. His love of live things was extraordinary, especially birds and reptiles, and several Zoos here have benefited by his exertions. Perhaps his best achievement in this connexion was the bringing safely over from Demerara a few years ago, a couple of Manatee (Mermaids) for the London Zoo, a feat that caused much attention in the Press at the time.

" To his widow and only daughter all will extend their sympathies."

MR. W. P. HUMPHREY

Mr. William Pettigrew Humphrey, who died in Trinidad on December 13th, was managing director of the British Colonial Film Exchange, Ltd.

Born in British Guiana 61 years ago, Mr. Humphrey began his career on the staff of Thorn and Cameron, of Georgetown. Some years later he acquired two theatres in that city and became a local pioneer in the motion picture industry. His interests afterwards extended to Trinidad where he directed so ably the affairs of the British Colonial Film Exchange, a company owning a chain of cinemas in Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana.

Mr. Humphrey is survived by his wife and a son, Mr. Leil Humphrey. His two brothers, Mr. R. G. Humphrey and Mr. Edwin Humphrey, are well known figures in the commercial life of Georgetown.

THE HON. J. E. MUNRO

The Hon. John E. Munro, O.B.E., owner of Boccage Estate, Grenada, died in that Colony on February 3rd,

after having been in poor health for a long period. He was born in the island 59 years ago, and educated in England at Eltham College, where he developed into a fine cricket and Rugby player.

"W. G." writes as follows:—"More familiarly and affectionately known as 'Jack' Munro, he had a host of friends in England and throughout the West Indies. On the death of his mother, he succeeded, while quite young, to the Boccage estate, and soon afterwards married in England Miss Margaret Alexander, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Alexander, of Spring Bank, Grenada. She died in 1934.

"Munro had a fine baritone voice and studied in England and in Italy with the famous Leoncavallo. In 1910 he gave a recital in London and the musical critics were warm in their praise of the range of his voice and execution. A serious operation prevented him taking up his commission in one of the crack regiments at the commencement of the last war, but after a prolonged convalescence he joined the Ministry of Food and was put in charge of cocoa and spices, which he handled admirably. Early in 1919 he was sent to Trieste as a member of the British Government Mission for the Relief of Europe, under Sir William Goode, and later took charge in Vienna during those desperate days when starvation shocked even a war-weary world. Later he served with the Allied Reparation Commission in Austria, and for his services was awarded the O.B.E.

"Returning to Grenada in 1927 he became a member of the Legislative Council and took a particularly active part in connexion with economic affairs. He was an enthusiastic member of the West Indian Club in London and will be remembered long and happily for the abounding hospitality of his artistic nature and his genius for friendship. He is survived by his son, Captain Ronald Munro, at G.H.Q., Cairo, who was Staff Captain with General Wavell through the first brilliant Libyan campaign, and by his daughter, Betty, wife of Captain George Wightman, R.A., now serving abroad."

The Casualty List

Pilot-Officer Herbert Basil Wooler, of Halfway Tree, Jamaica, we greatly regret to learn, was killed recently in a flying accident in the North of England. His burial took place at Acklington, Northumberland. Only 22 years old, he was the eldest son of the late Mr. E. U. Wooler, and of Mrs. Wooler, of St. Andrew, Jamaica.

Mr. John Alexander Nathan. It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, whilst on service, of Mr. J. A. Nathan, a 2nd officer in the A.T.A. (Ferry Service). He was the eldest son of Major A. A. Nathan, who is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and chairman of Nathan & Co., Ltd., of Jamaica, and Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd., of London. It had been hoped that Mr. J. A. Nathan would take up appointments with both firms after the war.

Pilot-Officer Alexander Mackie, we much regret to learn, was killed recently on active service. Some years ago he left his home in Scotland to take up an appointment with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial

and Overseas), in Jamaica, but returned to this country on the outbreak of war. He was 26 years old, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackie, of Cults, Kennethmont.

Aircraftman Hartley R. Kenny, of Jamaica, we greatly regret to announce, died recently in Yorkshire from pneumonia. Following a service at Redcar Parish Church, he was laid to rest in the adjoining cemetery, his coffin, covered by a Union Jack, being carried by men of his own squadron.

Aircraftman Reginald James Greathead, who, we greatly regret to learn, died recently at Blackpool from septicaemia, came from British Guiana. His funeral service was attended by a party of men from his squadron and by his brother, Aircraftman J. R. Greathead, who had arrived from Georgetown a few days earlier to serve in the R.A.F.

The Pictorial Pages

Photographs of the Princess Royal, taken on the occasion of her visit to the West India Committee Rooms, are reproduced opposite page 34. In that on the top right of the page Her Royal Highness is seen in conversation with voluntary lady helpers, while in the top left West Indians in the Services are being presented to her. The group shown in the lower photograph includes the Princess Royal, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy chairman, and men and women from the West Indies in the Services.

In the upper photograph on the second page of illustrations, voluntary helpers of the Ladies' Committee may be seen handing mail to West Indians in the Royal Air Force. In the lower photograph two small girls are showing their delight at being able to choose from a selection of admirably made dolls recently received from Jamaica. Photographs of these children with the dolls have been given wide publicity in the English press.

W.I. Cocoa for United Kingdom

Quantities and Prices

The West India Committee has been informed by the Colonial Office that, after consultations with the Ministry of Food and the Governments concerned, the Ministry has agreed to take the following quantities of West Indian cocoa during the crop year ending on September 30th next:—

	Tons
Trinidad and Tobago	1,650
Grenada	1,750
St. Lucia	40
St. Vincent	30
Dominica	30

Prices per 50 kilos (110.23 lb.), cost and freight, shipping weights within 2 per cent. have been fixed at:—

Trinidad first marks plantation	60/-
Grenada fine estates	56/-
St. Lucia fine estates	55/-
St. Vincent fine estates	52/-
Dominica fine estates	50/-

or otherwise graded accordingly.

Other cocoas will be valued on arrival, samples being handed to the Ministry of Food Grading Panel for this purpose.

Colonial Agricultural Marketing

Survey and Suggestions by Dr. H. A. Tempany

THE outbreak of the war emphasized the importance of marketing problems in the Colonies, particularly in respect of foodstuffs, since the stimulus given to their increased local production was unlikely to be fully effective unless adequate marketing arrangements existed. In order to ascertain the directions in which efforts to improve matters might be desirable, information concerning agricultural marketing conditions was, on the initiative of Sir Frank Stockdale, collected in 1940 with the assistance of Directors of Agriculture and Veterinary Services throughout the Colonial Empire. A detailed survey of the position has been compiled but its publication has had to be postponed until after the war. Dr. H. A. Tempany, who succeeded Sir Frank as Agricultural Adviser at the Colonial Office, has published an account of the more important features of the position.*

Controlled Production for Export

He points out that whilst there has been marked progress in the organization of agricultural marketing in the Colonies of recent years, efforts have been mainly concentrated on products for export. Local marketing has been relatively neglected and is in need of greater attention. Dealing generally with the export products, Dr. Tempany says that the most far-reaching developments are the international regulation schemes for rubber, tea and sugar, designed to stabilize market prices by adjusting production to demand. Their success makes it not improbable that in due course the principle of controlled production may be extended to other commodities. War conditions have also brought about great changes in the marketing of other Colonial products. Whilst a considerable relaxation must occur when peace is resumed, it seems not unlikely that the experience gained may lead to great modifications of marketing systems in the post-war period.

After these, here briefly summarized, introductory remarks, Dr. Tempany reviews in considerable detail the main features of the marketing position in the different groups of Colonial Dependencies as it existed prior to the outbreak of war.

Dr. Tempany concludes his interesting survey of conditions in the West Indies with these words: "In general one may say that, although the marketing of export produce is on the whole well organized, that of produce for internal consumption and for the inter-colonial trade is less so, and there is scope for improvement in this direction."

Produce of Small Holders

The article concludes with a general summary and discussion from which it is only possible here to note a few points. With reference to the marketing of small-holders' produce, Dr. Tempany points out that this has achieved greater organization in industries, such as

sugar and cotton, when elaborate processing, involving the erection of factories, is required. Where the small holder turns out produce ready for export, e.g., cocoa, the position is more difficult and sales tend to remain in the hands of the middleman buyers. In such cases there appears to be scope for more central depots for processing and of the extension of centralized selling, leading to the elimination of destructive competition.

Another matter of real importance in many areas, amongst them the West Indies, is the burden of debt on the small producer. Interest rates are often exorbitant and when repayment to a trader is made in produce the price given is substantially below the market value; moreover the borrower is precluded from selling in the open market. Co-operative marketing in conjunction with credit facilities has to some extent provided a remedy but very much more remains to be done.

Importance of Internal Markets

To conclude this brief summary of a paper, which should be studied in the original, Dr. Tempany says that the comparative neglect of internal marketing is unfortunate for the well-being of Colonial peoples and the rise in their standard of living, whether they are regarded as buyers or sellers, is in many areas more dependent on internal trade than on the export market. Moreover, an essential condition of the diversification of agriculture in areas where such crops are grown mainly for export is the creation of an adequate organization of internal markets for produce.

PARTICULARS of the goods, the import of which into St. Lucia and St. Vincent is prohibited, except from the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras, are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 10th.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons on January 8th that limited sums might be transferred from the United Kingdom to meet out-of-pocket expenses of persons evacuated to Canada, the United States and other non-sterling countries. He was arranging, as from January 18th, for the remittance of sums not exceeding £3 a month for any child who was not under 16 at the time of departure and of not more than £10 a month for any adult who left the United Kingdom in charge of children and was still responsible for them. No remittances would be allowed for adults not in charge of children.

THE South Indian National Association and Ranade Library in Madras, amongst other activities maintains a well frequented free reading room. In their annual report for 1940-41 the managing committee express thanks for a long list of periodicals, including the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, received from many parts of the world.

* H. A. Tempany: *Agricultural Marketing in the Colonial Empire. The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, Vol. X, pp. 1-21, January, 1942.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

ILLNESS of Lady Jardine. Our honorary correspondent, Miss H. Goodwin, wrote on December 22nd that Lady Jardine, the wife of the new Governor, had undergone a serious emergency operation at the Holberton Hospital on December 3rd. "I am glad to say she has made steady progress and is now well on the way to recovery. She hopes to be allowed to return to Government House for Christmas. Sir Douglas has expressed himself very pleased with the medical and nursing staffs, though the hospital itself leaves much to be desired."

The Drought Broken. Heavy showers at intervals were doing much to benefit the growing canes and to keep the water supply steadily at a high level. In November, when the weather broke, there was one afternoon of continuous heavy rain. This welcome change took place on a Friday, which put the gratitude of the planters to a severe test, for it is the day on which they all come to town to draw money for payment of wages, and the sudden down-pour gave little warning of its severity.

Streams overflowed and the rain continued heavily till midnight, so most of the country folk were forced to seek lodging in town for the night.

Grants for Development. Addressing the Legislative Council the Administrator said that members would be most gratified to learn that the Secretary of State had, on the recommendation of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, approved of free grants for the following schemes:—Veterinary Service, Leeward Islands and Antigua, £8,350; roads, £6,330; reconstruction of Central Lunatic Asylum, £5,000; reconstruction of streets, £4,085; bus parking station, £650; water supply improvement, £1,560.

Other schemes under consideration by the Comptroller or by the Secretary of State include the provision of a new hospital, forestry protection, a malaria control service, and for the most important need, adequate water supply.

BAHAMAS

Red Cross Inspection. The photograph reproduced on this page was taken recently in the grounds of

Government House by Mr. Stanley Toogood. It shows the Duke of Windsor, and the Duchess, President of the Bahamas Red Cross Branch, inspecting First Aid equipment. Previously, they had carried out an inspection of the Red Cross Detachment under the Commandant, Mrs. T. M. Straton, and the Quartermaster, Mrs. M. Brown.

BARBADOS

Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, reports that during November the rainfall was satisfactory throughout the island and the canes made effective growth.

Ratoons were backward, but with good average weather conditions during December and January they should give average yields in most districts.

The area of canes to be reaped by plantations for the 1942 crop will amount to 33,242 as against 34,671 acres last season. The decrease is due to the severe drought during the planting and establishment period. The 1942 crop is estimated at the equivalent of about 115,000 tons of sugar.

General Election.

Two letters of our honorary correspondent, the Hon. J.

Wilkinson, dated December 10th and January 10th respectively, arrived together. In them he states that the House of Assembly was dissolved in December and writs had since been issued for a General Election, which was to take place on January 26th. Unfortunately many old members were retiring on account of ill health. These included Sir Harold Austin, Dr. O. Greenidge, Mr. St. C. Hutchinson, Mr. L. T. Yearwood and Dr. J. W. Hawkins. Mr. F. W. Holder was also retiring, having been appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal. Mr. W. W. Reece has succeeded him as Solicitor-General.

Dry Weather Again. Although there were nice showers during the first fortnight of December the rest of the month was very dry and only light showers had, when Mr. Wilkinson wrote, fallen in January. In some districts the old canes were showing signs of ripening and unless more rain came soon it would be necessary to start the sugar crop early.

JAMAICA

Resignations from Legislative Council. The six



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor at a Red Cross Inspection in the Bahamas

unofficial nominated members of the Legislative Council have tendered their resignations to the Governor. The following therefore withdraw from the Council: Sir Gilbert Wainwright, Mr. D. H. Hall, Mr. W. M. Fraser, Dr. Lawson Gifford, Sir William Morrison and Mr. Ellis Levy. All these gentlemen have agreed to continue their services on Government Boards and such other public duties as they have hitherto been engaged upon.

Sir Noel Livingston. *The Gazette* of January 8th announces the provisional appointment of Sir Noel Livingston to be a member of the Privy Council for a term of five years as from January 7th, 1942, subject to His Majesty's approval. This appointment fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Sir William Morrison.

Mr. J. A. Tannock. The Standing Committee of the All-Island Cane Farmers' Association announces the appointment of Mr. J. A. Tannock to the post of manager-secretary. Mr. Tannock was until recently connected with the West Indies Sugar Company. Legislation recently passed gives the association legal status and incorporating it, with authority to levy a cess.

ST. LUCIA

Sugar Prospects. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. T. Ward, wrote on December 15th that, aided by favourable weather, the canes were growing well and prospects were good. Autumn planting was continuing.

Bananas. Peasant cultivations were being neglected in favour of work on the American Bases, and others were suffering from shortage of labour. In addition, landslips in November dislocated traffic during one shipment.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

War-Time Changes. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. T. I. Potter, wrote on December 17th that a very great change was taking place in Trinidad and to a less degree in Tobago. The labourer was a very independent man in these days and earned a much higher wage than he had ever dreamt of getting. Buildings were going up all over both islands and development schemes had so altered places as to make them unrecognizable. This new movement had brought in large sums of money both from England and the United States.

respectively. By 1939 it had fallen to 128,524 and in 1940, a year of severe drought, it was only 92,256 tons.

More than 90 per cent. of the area harvested in 1941 was occupied by B.H. 10(12), Co. 213 and Uba. During the period 1935-41 the proportion under Uba has decreased from 38 to 17 per cent. whilst that under Co. 213 has increased from 5 to 17 per cent. The area under B.H. 10(12) has remained very steady, fluctuating but little about an average of 54 per cent. The only other "noble" cane of importance is B.726, the area under which has considerably increased during recent years.

The report concludes with brief descriptions of the sugar cane soils of Trinidad by Mr. Cecil F. Charter. These supplement and amend the descriptions given in the Preliminary Survey, by Mr. P. E. Turner and Mr. C. F. Charter, which was published in 1839.

Sugar Cane in Trinidad

Varieties, Soils and Manures

FIELD Experiments on Sugar Cane in Trinidad during 1941 are fully dealt with by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist to the Department of Agriculture and Sugar Cane Investigation Committee, in his annual report. The work covers a wide range, comprising experiments on ground limestone, sulphate of ammonia, potash, phosphate, zinc sulphate, by products as manures, cultural and planting methods, and tests of varieties.

Manurial Experiments

To go into more detail the experiments with, for example, sulphate of ammonia, are designed to ascertain the effects of (a) continued annual treatment on humus deficient acid and neutral soils; (b) size of total dressing and time of application on wet-season plants and ratoons, and dry-season plants; (c) lime, potash, phosphate and pen manure on grain from sulphate of ammonia. The various experiments are also made on different types of soils in order to obtain results of practical utility in specified areas.

Tests of Varieties

Results are reported of varietal trials on the following classes of soils, grouped with respect to moisture relationship:—

- Those with a perennial supply of subsoil surface water;
- Soils of flat-lands, exclusive of sands, dependent on rainfall for moisture supply;
- Soils of the undulating hills and of the flat-land sands, dependent on rainfall for moisture supply and subject to extreme shortage of moisture during dry periods.

The following generalized information is also given respecting certain varieties.

P.R. 803, which has the merit of being resistant to froghopper damage, is worthy of further trial on the more fertile soils.

N. 34,104 and B. 3,439, which are susceptible to froghopper damage, show promise of replacing B.H. 10(12), Co. 213 and Uba on large areas of soils of intermediate and low fertility.

Co. 419 and Co. 421, which gave very satisfactory results in 1940, gave in 1941 smaller yields of sugar than B. 34,104 and B. 3,439 in all experiments in which direct comparisons were made.

B. 2,935 has given superior yields to B. 726 on a deep phase of "Hermitage Series."

B. 3,013, B. 3,124, B. 3,127, B. 3,138, B. 3,234, B. 34,117, B. 34,163, F.C. 916, Fiji 36, D.66/30, C.P. 28/11, C.P. 28/19, Co. 290, Co. 313, Oshima, Kavengire and Merthi have, in general, given disappointing results.

Crop Fluctuations

Some other facts of interest respecting the sugar industry are appended to the Report. The output of sugar rose, with a drop in 1930, from 81,551 tons in 1928 to 120,763 in 1933, and 105,343 in the following year. In 1936 and 1937 it was 154,665 and 154,285

Continued at foot of preceding column.

West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons

Education in Barbados

MR. H. MACMILLAN, replying on February 11th to Dr. Morgan, said that the whole question of education in Barbados was at present under consideration by the Governor in consultation with the Comptroller of Development and Welfare.

Barbados. Release of Ulric Grant

The Under-Secretary of State informed Dr. Morgan on February 11th, that Ulric Grant, a trade union organizer who was convicted in 1937 for sedition, had been released as the result of a remission of sentence. No question of compensation arose.

Civil Service War Bonus in Trinidad

Mr. George Hall replying, on January 28th, to Mr. David Adams, who had asked whether he was aware that no adequate provision had been made to meet the increased cost of living to members of the Civil Service in Trinidad, and whether he would recommend that war bonuses should now be granted, said that a war bonus had been given to the lower paid members of the Civil Service since January, 1941. The rates of the bonus had recently been increased.

St. Lucia : Development and Welfare Plans

On January 28th, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether any scheme of public works was in contemplation, or preparation, for St. Lucia, in order to provide employment locally when the work on the American bases came to an end; and, if not, whether such a plan would be prepared without delay.

Mr. George Hall replied that no such scheme was in contemplation; but plans for development and welfare, including re-housing and land settlement, were occupying the attention of the Comptroller and would no doubt form the subject of applications for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

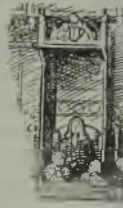
Jamaica Food Production Board

Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, in view of the failure on considerable areas of the food production campaign in Jamaica last year, and the fact that in consequence peasants were requesting moratoriums against their planting loans, an enquiry, as requested by the Jamaican Press, would be held into the whole situation; and whether the report of the Board for 1940 has been issued.

Mr. George Hall, on February 8th, replied that the report for the year ended March 31st, 1941, had been received and a copy would be placed in the Library of the House. The Secretary of State had not received any report from the Governor regarding developments since that date, but he would make inquiries in the matter, and the result would be communicated in due course.

Development Schemes

The Under-Secretary of State informed Mr. David Adams on February 3rd, that up to that date 40 schemes



of assistance for the West Indies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had been approved, involving a total expenditure of £476,805. These schemes had all been dealt with under the arrangements in operation prior to the appointment of the Advisory Committee. The Committee itself had made recommendations in respect of five further applications from the West Indies, but final approval had not been given in these cases.

Disposal of Jamaica Bananas

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that only about one-third of the bananas purchased by the Government had been shipped, whilst quantities continued to be burned or dumped at sea; and whether surplus bananas could be distributed at the schools or otherwise supplied to necessitous children.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, in a written reply of February 11th, said that bananas which could not be exported were so far as possible sold or distributed free to the genuine poor and in some schools. Practically the whole surplus was being so disposed of, and a special committee was extending the system of low-price sales and free distribution. Even so, some dumping was inevitable at the period of highest production due to lack of transport, but Mr. Adams might rest assured that every effort was being made to consume the surplus with the minimum recourse to dumping at any time. Even under normal conditions the local consumption of bananas was considerable, and was not capable of indefinite extension.

School Attendance, Jamaica

On February 4th Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, in view of the non-attendance at school of 30 to 40 per cent. of children of school age in Jamaica, it was intended to adopt remedial measures, either by compulsion or otherwise, to terminate this situation.

Mr. George Hall replied that non-attendance was due not only to social and economic conditions but to inadequate accommodation, and until further accommodation could be provided any extension of the areas in which attendance was already compulsory was inadvisable. Steps which were being taken to diminish the serious non-attendance factor among children already enrolled included the framing of proposals for the more effective application of compulsion in the compulsory attendance areas. Schemes for the improvement of the educational system, including the provision of additional accommodation, were being considered by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

Industrial Conditions in Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether any action had been taken in Trinidad as a result of the inquiry into factory and workshop health, sanitation and safety conditions, and whether any co-ordination between responsible departments in Trinidad had yet been worked out.

Mr. George Hall replied, on February 4th, that it was hoped to arrange in the immediate future for one of H.M. inspectors of factories to be seconded to the Government of Trinidad to fill the appointment of senior inspector of factories, the creation of which was recommended by the local committee of inquiry. This officer should be of great assistance in the preparation of revised legislation, and in encouraging the promotion and maintenance of safety-first organizations on the lines adopted in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the second part of the question, the local committee of inquiry consisted of the Industrial Adviser, the Director of Medical Services and the Inspector of Mines, and the Governor stated last June that immediate effect would be given to its recommendation that close contact should be maintained between the Departments of Government responsible for questions affecting the health of the workers.

Development Schemes, Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary how many schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, had been approved; what was their nature and when were they likely to be put into operation; and whether Sir Frank Stockdale has any such schemes under consideration.

Mr. George Hall said that the Comptroller with his advisers had surveyed a wide field of problems in Trinidad and Tobago, and made a number of recommendations. Those recommendations were under consideration by the Colonial Government which had already taken action on some of them. In view of the greater financial resources of Trinidad, however, the Colonial Government had not made applications for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in all these cases. The only scheme for which a grant under the Act had so far been made provided for assistance in obtaining varieties of cacao trees which, it was hoped, would be resistant to the witchbroom disease. This scheme was already in operation.

Colonial Administration

Sir H. Morris-Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State what change there had been in recent years in the relationship between governors and officials in the Colonies and the Home Department; to what extent it had resulted in depriving such colonial servants of the power of adaptability, resource and initiative; and what instructions were now given to colonial officers in endangered territory.

In a written reply of January 27th, Mr. Hall stated that it was difficult to generalise in a matter of this kind. The trend in recent years was for the Secretary of State to formulate broad lines of policy in close consultation with Colonial Governors, and to provide them with all possible assistance and guidance, but leave the local application of policy to the Colonial Governments. So far from the qualities referred to in the second part of the question being impaired, there was every opportunity for their exercise. Of course, war imported new conditions, and it was necessary for instructions to be issued to Colonial Governments, as to other authorities, on many matters formerly left to their discretion which had now become of military or other war-time importance. As regards the third part of the question,

it would clearly not be in the public interest to publish details of the directions given to officials in territories likely to be the subject of military operations.

West Indian Bases and the Colour Bar

On January 28th, Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that visas were being refused by British Consulates in the United States to highly qualified American Negroes desiring to work at the United States naval and air bases in the West Indies, whilst white Americans were not so denied; and whether it was intended to terminate this colour discrimination.

Mr. George Hall replied: "No, Sir, but if my hon. Friend has particulars of any such cases and will let me have them, inquiries will be made."

Mr. Riley, on the same day, asked whether the attention of the Under-Secretary had been called to several recent cases of colour bar disturbances in the West Indies caused by United States citizens employed on the naval bases, who object to coloured West Indians frequenting certain West Indian clubs and public refreshment houses which were also used by American workmen; and what action he was taking in this matter.

Mr. Hall said that he had seen reports of cases of colour prejudice in two of the Colonies concerned, but inquiries which were made did not bear out these reports. He would be obliged if Mr. Riley would let him have details of the cases to which he referred.

Both Mr. Adams and Mr. Riley undertook to supply further information.

Trinidad. War Gifts and Development Needs

In a question addressed to the Under Secretary of State, on February 5th, Mr. D. Adams asked whether, as the Colony had supplied, in gifts and loans, £2,300,000 to the British War effort, he would recommend to the Governor that such grants be discontinued in view of the requirements for social development and welfare.

Mr. W. Boulton, who replied on behalf of the Colonial Office, said that by a special agreement the cost of defence measures undertaken in the Colony was, with certain exceptions, met by His Majesty's Government, and the Colonial Government paid a fixed defence contribution. For 1941 and subsequent war years this amounted to \$1,250,000 a year. In accordance with the policy laid down in the Secretary of State's Circular Despatch of June 5th, 1941, to Colonial Governors, it was not proposed that any sums in addition to this contribution should in future be offered by the Colony as gifts to His Majesty's Government. Sums surplus to immediate requirements in the Colony for current expenditure and development might still be offered as interest-free loans, thus remaining available for development expenditure after the war. Trinidad had offered to make such a loan during 1942 amounting to \$1,500,000 and this offer had been gratefully accepted. This still left very considerable sums available for development and welfare.

A COPY has been received from the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty of Supplement No. 8, 1941, to Vol. II. of the *West Indies Pilot*.

Company Reports & Meetings

Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended August 31st last, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges including depreciation, amounted to £10,029, which, added to £45,466 brought forward, makes a total of £55,495. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. less tax, absorbing £3,873, leaving £51,622 to be carried forward.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The report for the year ended June 30th last shows that the profits for the year amounted to £141,005. After making various allocations, there remains a balance of £103,304 from which has to be deducted £16,565 for the preference dividend for the half-year to June 30th, 1941, leaving a balance available for distribution of £86,739.

An interim dividend of 5 per cent. less income tax was paid on July 1st, 1941, on the ordinary shares. A further interim dividend of 5 per cent. less income tax was paid on January 1st, 1942, on the ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 5 per cent. less income tax, absorbing £53,704, and leaving a balance of £33,035 to be carried forward, against £29,743 brought in. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Satisfactory trading profits were maintained by all branches. The sugar crop in 1940 turned out rather better than expected, but, owing to increased taxation, Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., had to reduce their dividend from 5 per cent. free of tax to 4½ per cent. free of tax. The Corentyne Sugar Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of 10 per cent. less Colonial income tax.

The crop in 1941 will be a fair one, state the directors, but in view of the necessity for making adequate provision for taxation, it is unlikely that the amount of net profit will be greater than in the preceding year.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th last, state that the credit balance of the appropriation account, including £120,049 brought forward, is £872,974. After providing £527,301 for additional drilling programme, £60,000 for taxation, and £50,092 for interim dividend of 5 per cent. less tax (£45,993) and additional remuneration to directors (£4,099) thereon, there remains £235,581. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., less Trinidad income tax at the rate of 3s. 8d. in the £, and United Kingdom income tax at the rate of 6s. 4d. in the £, absorbing £91,491, which, after allowing for additional remuneration due to the directors, arising therefrom under the Articles of Association of £8,197, leaves £135,893 to be carried forward.

After attaining an exceptionally high level in the preceding year, due principally to abnormal factors resulting from the outbreak of war, oil profits, state the directors, have now, at £1,075,960, reverted more nearly to the pre-war level, after adjusting in respect of certain exceptional items. An improvement in the average unit realisation secured was insufficient to offset the effect of the decrease in the volume of products sold,

as compared with the preceding year, when substantial stocks held in this country were disposed of. The effect of this reduction in gross revenue was accentuated by unavoidable increase in working expenditure. The cost of an additional drilling programme that the company was required to undertake during the year, involving expenditure of £527,301, has been written off in the accounts.

The fall in profits has released the reserve previously made in respect of Excess Profits Tax, which, when deducted from the sums required to be set aside against the estimated liabilities to income tax and national defence contribution in the United Kingdom, and income tax in Trinidad, results in £60,000 being required for direct taxation. It is to be noted that this sum takes no account of normal and war taxation levied indirectly by the Exchequers in the United Kingdom, Trinidad and other parts of the West Indies, by way of customs and excise duties and other imposts, which are provided for elsewhere in the accounts.

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The directors, on February 13th, informed shareholders that an extraordinary general meeting will be held on March 9th to consider a scheme of capital reorganisation.

The present authorised capital of the company is £500,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 1,642,968 have been issued and fully paid up, leaving 357,032 unissued. It is proposed to reduce the normal value of the issued shares from 5s. to 3s. 9d. by (a) returning paid up capital to the extent of £20,537 2s. (or 3d. per share), and (b) writing off or reducing the book values of assets to the extent of £82,148 8s. (or 1s. per share); to increase the capital by creating 410,742 new shares of 5s. each, representing the 1s. 3d. per share returned and written off; to cancel two of the unissued shares, and then to consolidate and sub-divide the remaining 357,030 unissued shares and the 410,742 new shares (each of 5s. and totalling together 767,772) so as to become 1,023,696 shares each of 3s. 9d. In this way any question of having shares of different nominal values and share fractions is avoided.

On and subject to the proposed reduction being approved by the members, and subsequently confirmed by the court, and the proposed consolidation and sub-division being approved by the members, the authorised capital of the company will be £499,999 10s. in 2,666,664 shares of 3s. 9d. each, of which 1,642,968 shares will be issued and fully paid.

In the opinion of the directors, given a continuance of existing conditions, including taxation at its present level, it should be possible after this scheme of capital reorganisation has been carried through, to pay regular dividends on the capital as reorganised under the scheme.

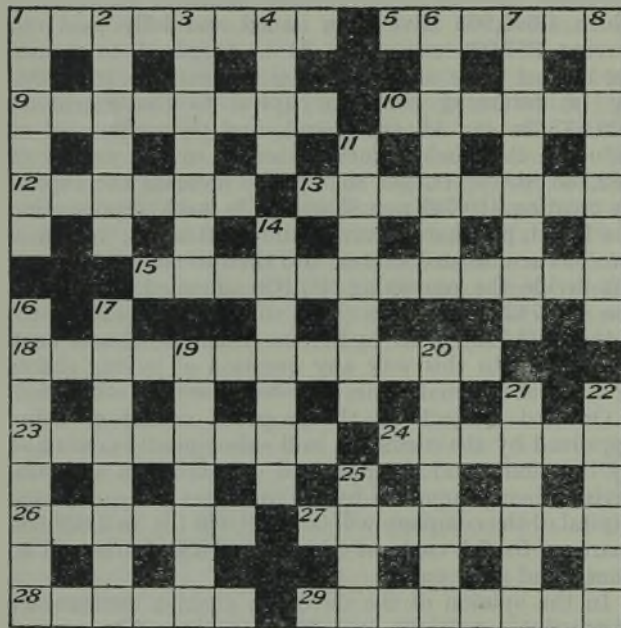
MISS MIRIAM COOPER, Matron of the Cunningham Hospital, St. Kitts, was married on December 14th, at St. Peter's Church, to Mr. C. G. Thibou, Surveyor of Public Works, St. Kitts.

MRS. DOROTHY E. WILSON, of Trinidad, who is serving in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, has been promoted from A.C.W./1 to Assistant Section Officer.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Handcuffs (8)
 - 5 One of the group of islands which appear to offer a quick lunch (6)
 - 9 Places of retirement (8)
 - 10 Often said to the unruly child (two words, —4, 2)
 - 12 These West Indian fruits yield excellent jelly (6)
 - 13 Al Capone was a notorious one (8)
 - 15 Fringed by the West Indian Islands (two words—9, 3)
 - 18 Trinidad is famed for these beautiful creatures which make their characteristic sound when in flight—(two words—7, 5)
 - 23 They occupy many pages of *Hansard* (8)
 - 24 One anagram of "The Bar" (6)
 - 26 In legal matters he relies on his lawyer (6)
 - 27 A West Indian island shaped like a Spanish hat (8)

- 28 Soothed (6)
 - 29 Crazy (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 May arouse false hope in the desert (6)
 - 2 Ambrosial source of honey (6)
 - 3 Important tropical food plant (7)
 - 4 Water jug (4)
 - 6 Nelson once had his headquarters in this West Indian island (7)
 - 7 Give a zest to (8)
 - 8 Gap (8)
 - 11 Fine fabric (7)
 - 14 Dells (7)
 - 16 At times one may need the first part to keep in good condition (8)
 - 17 Ripe mail (anagram) (8)
 - 19 Excite to anger (7)
 - 20 Lasting (7)
 - 21 Obviously protected (6)
 - 22 Conceal (6)
 - 25 Follow Captain Cuttle and "When found make a— of" (4)



SOLUTION OF THE FEBRUARY CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Dictator; 5, Spider; 9, Demerara; 10, Crisis; 12, Creeds; 13, Fandango; 15, Associations; 18, Seedling cane; 23, Lime oils; 24, Europe; 26, Tin hat; 27, Holiness; 28, Desist; 29, Fashions.

Down: 1, Deduct; 2, Camber; 3, Abrades; 4, Ours; 6, Peridot; 7, Disunion; 8, Response; 11, Tapioca; 14, Soundly; 16, Isolated; 17, Beam ends; 19, Loofahs; 20, Nourish; 21, Pomelo; 22, Yeasts; 25, Mora.

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

Round the Markets

February 27th, 1942

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

BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL RATES.

	January 27th	February 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	17.04	

Gold is unchanged at 168/- per fine ounce.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Rise or fall
2½	Consols (yield £3 1s. 3d. per cent.)	83½	83½
3½	War Loan	105	105½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/-	29/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/6	44/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/-	43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3
7½	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
8	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
8	Keru Oil Co. 3/4	4/3	4/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	36	40
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	8/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/3
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6	8/6

PRODUCE

Honey.—Empire descriptions are unchanged at the controlled price of 65/- per cwt, c.i.f. United Kingdom.

Lime Products.—*Lime Oil.* Supplies of both Handpressed and Distilled continue in short supply and prices are obtainable only by negotiation. *Lime Juice.* The limited demand for Concentrated is comfortably supplied and Raw is under control.

Orange Oil.—Small spot sales of Sweet have been made at 47/6 per lb. ex wharf. No Bitter is on offer.

Pimento has been quiet but firm with some business done at 140/- c.i.f. United Kingdom port, February-March shipment. Small sales have been made on the spot around 1/11 per lb. ex store.

Ginger.—Stocks of Jamaica in the United Kingdom have been further reduced and the small supplies offered are held for high prices. Practically no business has been done on arrival terms in new crop and quotations are quite nominal as an announcement is expected shortly from the Ministry of Food regarding the prices of all ginger.

Nutmegs.—West India sorts, on the spot or for shipment, continue in good demand. Sales have been made at: defectives 1/2, sound unassorted 1/5, sound 80's 1/7, sound 65's 1/9 c.i.f. United Kingdom for February-March shipment.

Mace.—Stocks of West India are very limited and the supplies offered are readily absorbed by consumers. Business has been done for shipment at 3/6 to 3/8 per lb. c.i.f. according to quality, February-March shipment. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/3 to 2/9 ex wharf, London.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVII.

APRIL, 1942

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The Duke of Atholl

BY the death of that great Highland Chieftain the DUKE OF ATHOLL, which took place at Eastwood, Dunkeld, Perthshire, on March 15th, the West India Committee has lost its senior Vice-President. The Duke had been a Vice-President since 1933 and had previously been a member of the Executive Committee from 1929. The Executive, at their meeting held on March 19th, unanimously adopted a resolution of condolence to the Duchess with which we are sure many in the West Indies will wish to be associated. A memoir of the Duke's life appears on page 60.

Anglo-American Collaboration

MR. CHURCHILL, speaking in the House of Commons on August 20th, 1940, on the lease of defence bases in the British West Indies to the United States, said: "These are important steps. Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be mixed up together in some of their matters for mutual and general advantage." This process of "mixing up" has advanced greatly since MR. CHURCHILL spoke these words and the two great English-speaking Commonwealths have since become close allies in war.

The joint creation by Great Britain and the United States of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is a further step in the process and one of great significance. The Commission has been set up "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields." It implies a recognition of two facts. In the first place, that British and American aims and interests in the West Indies are fundamentally based upon the same principles, and, secondly, that the Caribbean area can only be considered and properly treated as a unit in those matters with which the Commission will be concerned. A recent editorial article in the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* says: "Those of us who have the future of the West Indies and of the English-speaking world at heart welcome this international experiment as an advance in the history of mankind."

The British West Indies are proud to have the opportunity of playing such a part. Nor do they forget that a son of Nevis, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, was not only one of the founders of the United States of America, but also, one of the greatest champions in history of the close association of separate states for high purposes held in common.

The British and American peoples are not identical in their character, their forms of government, or their customs. They do, however, both stand firmly together upon certain great fundamental principles upon which their national life is based and upon which they must advance together.

The Library Catalogue

IN the year before the outbreak of war it was considered essential that a new catalogue of the West India Committee's Library should be published, as the former one, issued in 1912, was out-of-date owing to the very many new volumes which had been presented by members, or otherwise acquired, in the interval. A fund for the preliminary classification and indexing was raised among members of the West India Committee, and, later, publication of the catalogue was rendered possible by a generous grant of £300 from the Pilgrim Trust.

Owing to the war and the number of more pressing tasks which confronted the Committee the work of preparation was necessarily slow and nearly three years elapsed before the catalogue could be published and, then only in a very limited edition. It has now emerged from the press in its final form classifying and describing a collection of over 3,000 volumes, many of which are of great historical interest, and in some cases are unique. To all those who have contributed to its publication, in time and thought and money, the thanks of the West India Committee are gratefully extended. There is irony in the fact that the new catalogue, the first issued for over 30 years, should appear at a time when the Library's shelves are practically empty, many hundreds of volumes having been stored in safer quarters outside London. However, the majority of those members of the West India Committee, research students and others who consulted the Library in such numbers during the days of peace and who would have regarded the appearance of the new catalogue as a signal and welcome event, are now preoccupied with other matters. The Library, significant as it is of the gentler arts, must, like many other things, await its day.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE season has come round when we have learnt to expect one of Hitler's full-powered strokes, like the invasion of Norway in 1940 or the invasion of Jugoslavia and Greece in 1941. He has devoted the winter, with the slave labour of half Europe, to an unprecedented effort of production; the blow when it comes will be terrific. There seems little doubt that it must take the form of a great drive for the Middle East, since his now urgent need for oil compels him to attempt the conquest of the Caucasus. This means a resumption of the offensive in South Russia as soon as the thaw is over, and probably an attack on Turkey at the same time. Meanwhile the great Japanese offensive, striding westwards, threatens to penetrate India, dominate the Indian Ocean, and so at last cut the allied communications through the Persian Gulf. If these gigantic operations could so far succeed that our two enemies could join hands, the recovery of the allies might be postponed for years. Against the chance of so great a calamity stand the undefeated Russians on the German flank, and the undeployed Americans, with Australia as their chief rallying point, on the Japanese rear. For Great Britain, the cardinal point of strategy for 1942 must be to hold the great land-bridges between Europe and Asia, and prevent the junction of our enemies.

* * *

But naturally we are all asking the secondary question: will 1942 see invasion, one way or the other, in the West? First, can Hitler invade us? The best judges, I find, answer "No. Russia, even at the very worst, must continue to keep the main German armies fully occupied. But, though he cannot make a serious bid to conquer England, Hitler might quite possibly launch a raiding attack on a very large scale, the object of which would be to throw British production into such chaos that, at the critical moment of the eastern campaign, our Russian allies might be reduced to submission through failure of supplies. For such a *coup* it would be worth his while to sacrifice half a million men and his whole battle fleet—the main striking force of which is now concentrated in the Norwegian port of Trondheim."

* * *

Secondly, can we invade the Continent? Again, it would seem, no, if invasion means transporting an expeditionary force of half a dozen army corps. Shipping is the limiting factor; to sustain such a force we should have to divert ships from the still more urgent defence of the Middle and Far East, from the transport of munitions to Russia, and from the feeding of the population at home. As it is, the Battle of the Atlantic has lately taken an unfavourable turn. But a landing on the Continent, in just sufficient strength to compel Hitler to divert precious troops from the Russian campaign, might still be worth while, more especially for its moral effect on the oppressed peoples of Europe.

* * *

The austerity of personal life continues to increase. We are told to take only one day's holiday at Easter, and warned that, as there will be no special trains, if we insist on travelling in great numbers, many of us will be left behind on the platforms. Motoring for pleasure is

to come to a final stop in June, when the petrol ration, except for proved need, will be abolished.

SKILLED TRADESMEN IN THE ARMY

To the Editor THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

SIR,

With reference to your remarks in "From a Londoner's Notebook" this month regarding the findings of the Beveridge Committee, I consider this Committee, being composed I believe entirely of civilians, misunderstood the Army's problem as you evidently also do.

I was serving until July of last year and to my certain knowledge the search for skilled tradesmen in the Camp with a view to employing them in their trade was endless.

But, and this point is of vital importance, the most valuable skilled man the nation can possess at the present time is the skilled man-at-arms who has the makings of a fine leader. It will be a grave mistake to neglect to train such a potential leader for a task he is pre-eminently fitted for just because his civilian trade was that of a mechanic or miner. We might lose a great General if we worked on those lines, a man with a Field Marshal's baton in his haversack.

Further, a military unit or formation must hold a pool of skilled tradesmen, *e.g.*, signallers, mechanics, etc., to replace casualties at short notice. I should dislike intensely to take on service a battalion which had not such a pool in its ranks. One unlucky bomb or shell might kill or wound a high proportion of such skilled men. If there are in the ranks, serving as ordinary fighting men, others with similar training the situation can be adjusted in a brief time and the military machine continue to function. Methods applicable to civilian and factory life cannot be applied blindly to the military machine. That is a point the Beveridge Committee and you in your remarks do not appear to grasp. The military authorities are not stupid nor ignorant of what is required and, I believe, quite recognize that some skilled men may have escaped their vigilance, but I desire to emphasise that this problem is an entirely different one from that of a civilian employee.

Since you state there is a "growing mistrust of the machine" I should be grateful if you would publish these remarks for such mistrust is quite unjustified and needless.

H. LETHBRIDGE ALEXANDER,

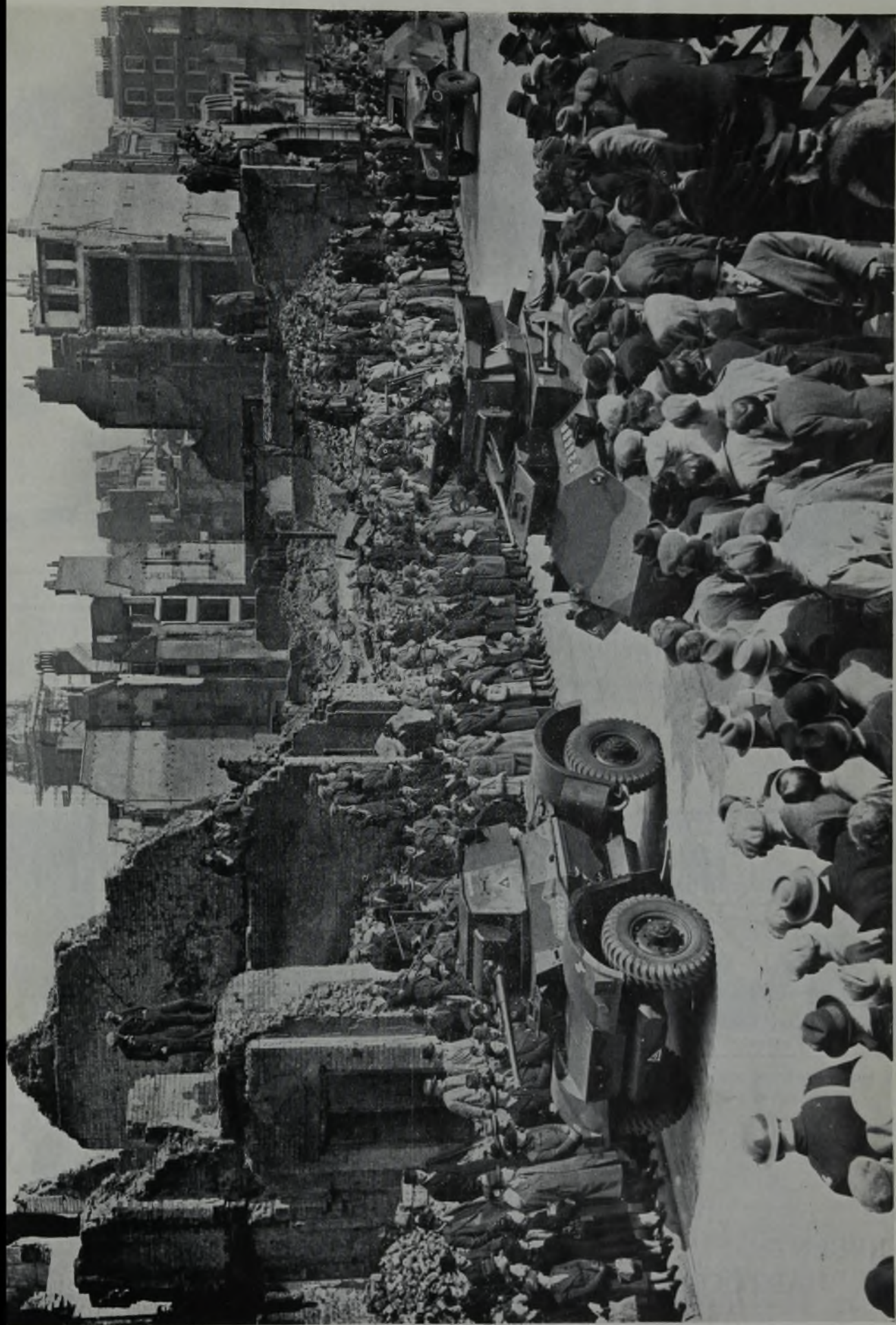
Carregflen,

(Major-General retired).

Portegflen, North Wales.

March 19th, 1942.

Our correspondent, "Londoner," to whom the above letter was forwarded, writes: "As an old soldier, I am sorry that General Alexander thinks I have done an injustice to the Army. The Beveridge Committee and the War Office have both had their say on the question of the employment of skilled men. I am not qualified to judge between them, nor is it my business to do so. But rightly or wrongly the strictures passed in the report did contribute to the public mood of disquiet about the conduct of the war, which I described in my last notes, and which brought about the reconstruction of the Cabinet—including the unprecedented appointment of the chief civil servant in the War Office to the position of Secretary of State."



LONDON'S WARSHIP WEEK. TANKS PASSING THROUGH CANNON STREET

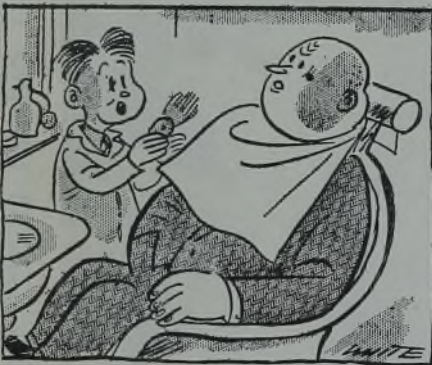


BUSHIDO—THE WAY OF A WARRIOR—by Illingworth.
Daily Mail

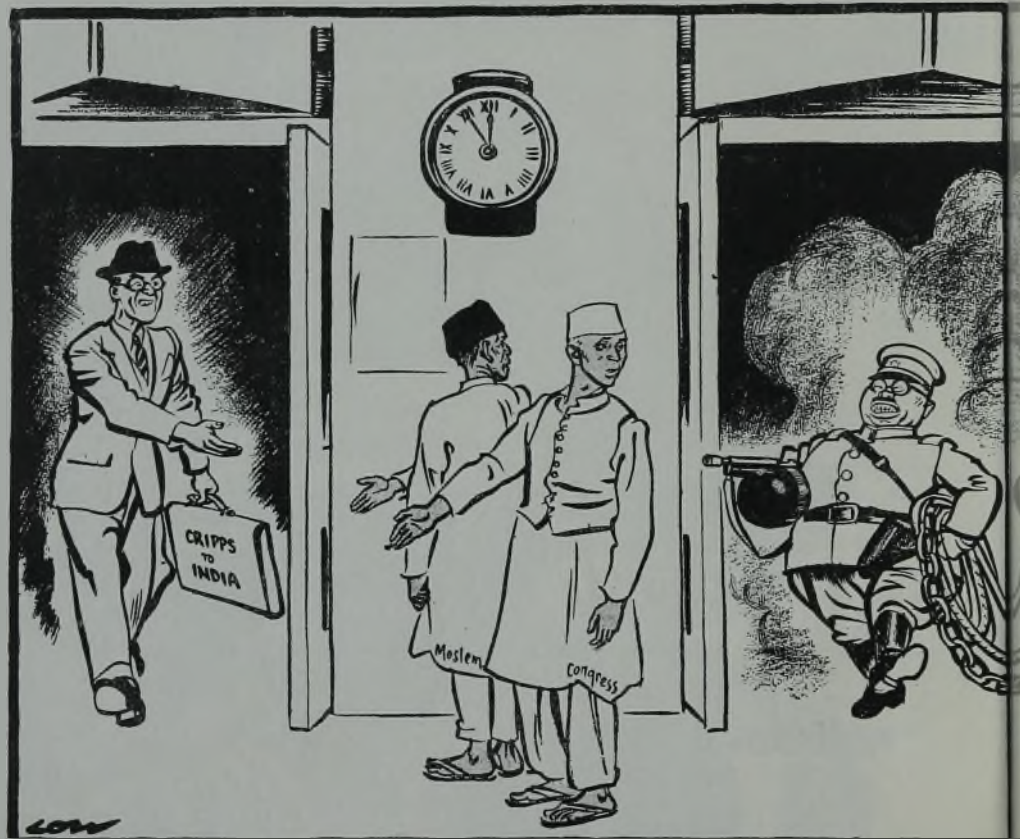


"I have to remove 5,000 wounded men, and you give me one railway car."
"I can't do anything about it. The official report declares that only 65 men were wounded."
—From the collection of Russian posters and cartoons published under the title "Spirit of the Soviet Union" (Pilot Press).

Evening Standard



"The boss is letting me practice on the easy ones first."
Evening News



ALTERNATIVE

(Copyright in All Countries.)
Evening Standard

SOME
RECENT
CARTOONS

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The Caribbean Commission

No Extension of the 99-Year Leases

THE setting-up of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which is the subject of a leading article in this issue of the CIRCULAR, was announced on March 9th, in a statement from the Foreign Office. It reads as follows—

"For the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and British colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields, a commission to be known as the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has been jointly created by the two Governments.

"The Commission will consist of six members; three from each country, to be appointed respectively by the President of the United States and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who will designate one member from each country as co-chairman.

"Members of the Commission will concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labour, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance and related subjects in territories under British and United States flags within this territory, and on these matters will advise their respective Governments.

"The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in its studies and in the formulation of its recommendations will necessarily bear in mind the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean.

"The following appointments have been made: for Great Britain, Sir Frank Stockdale (co-chairman); for the United States, Charles W. Taussig (co-chairman). The remaining members of the Commission will be named later by the Governments concerned."

The announcement was made simultaneously in Washington, when the White House took the opportunity to state categorically that the United States had no intention to seek sovereignty over those possessions of Great Britain where by agreement American bases had been established. To this was added from the President himself the specific denial that any request was under consideration for an indefinite extension of the 99-year leases under which the bases are held. Mr. Roosevelt, it was said, had heard such reports, and desired it to be known that they were "entirely untrue."

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, opened the proceedings of the Commission in the Legislative Chamber of the Colony on March 26th. He expressed profound confidence in the future of Anglo-American co-operation in the West Indies. Other speakers included Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Taussig and Mr. R. W. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico.

Urgent West Indian economic problems were discussed during the next few days. The Commission then left for British Guiana.

January 17th. Every wholesaler or retailer who had over 800 lb. of sugar in stock at the close of business on January 17th will also pay the levy.

Trinidad Sugar Industry

Wages, Local Prices, Reserve Fund Levy

THE wages of field and factory workers employed in the Trinidad sugar industry have been considered by the Joint Sugar Board, of which the Governor is chairman. As a result the Board recommended that the war bonus previously paid to such workers, be increased by 10 cents—thus making a total war bonus addition to wages of 15 cents a day or task. It was announced in the *Gazette* of January 17th that the recommendation of the Board had been accepted by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union and the South Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association. Also that it had been agreed that the new war bonus addition should be paid as from and including January 1st, 1942, and that, subject to weather and soil conditions, the normal size of tasks should remain unchanged.

The Government also has accepted a recommendation of the Joint Sugar Board "to increase the price of local sugar to meet the difference between the estimated increase required to cover the new war bonus addition and any increase in the price of export sugar that may be paid by the Imperial Government in respect of the 1942 crop on the understanding that the difference between the present price of local sugar and the proposed increased price is paid into a pool and distributed in accordance with the directions of the Governor in Council."

The same issue of the *Gazette* gives full particulars of the measures taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations in the preceding paragraph. The Order of August 7th, 1930, relating to the prices of sugar, has been repealed and new prices fixed under Control of Commodities Regulations.

In the 1930 Order the retail prices per pound were:—

In Port-of-Spain and San Fernando: No. 1 Trinidad whites, 5 c.; No. 2 yellow crystals, 4 c.; washed greys, 3½ c.; molasses sugar, 3 c.; elsewhere in Trinidad and in Tobago, ½ c. per lb. more in each case.

The prices, wholesale and retail, under the new regulations are summarized below:—

	Wholesale per 100 lb.	Retail per lb.	
		Special Districts	Elsewhere
Granulated ...	\$7.25	8½ c.	8 c.
Estate Whites	\$5.40	6½ c.	6 c.
Yellows	\$4.50	5½ c.	5 c.
Washed Greys	\$4.25	5 c.	4½ c.

The "Special Districts" are denoted in the regulations. They are the more remote country areas of Trinidad and the whole of Tobago.

The Sugar (Reserve Pool) Regulations provide that every manufacturer shall pay a levy of 2 cents per lb. on granulated sugar and of 1 cent per lb. on estates whites, yellows and washed greys. The monies received in respect of the levy will be credited to a fund to be called the Sugar Reserve Pool and expended for the benefit of the sugar industry in accordance with the directions of the Governor in Council. Manufacturers will pay the levy on all sugar sold by them after the coming into force of the Regulations, that is Jan-

Continued at foot of preceding column.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-fourth 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
ADOLPHUS, F.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
AGOSTINI, R. A.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
ANDERSON, J. B.	British Guiana	Royal Army Service Corps	Driver
AUSTIN, R. B.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BARRETT, O. M.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
BEECHER, S.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
BLACK, H.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
BLOGG, B. W. R.	British Honduras	Royal Air Force	Pilot Officer
BLOGG, W. G. V.	British Honduras	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Lieutenant
BOWEN, H. G., M.B.E.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	Air-Commodore
BREEN, V. G.	British Guiana	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps...	Private
BRITTO, R.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
BROWN, H.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CARTER, G. W.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
CLARKE, C. V.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
CLUCAS, N. G.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
COOK, F. S. C.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	Sergeant
CURRIE, M. A.	British Honduras	Royal Artillery ...	Major
CUTBERT, S. A.	British Honduras	Royal Navy	Lieut.-Commander
DE VERTEUIL, L. J.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
EDE, E. D.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
FARQUHARSON, J.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
GOODACRE, N. H. J.	British Guiana	Pioneer Corps	Lieutenant
GOODACRE, P. B. J.	British Guiana	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.
HALLWRIGHT, M. N.	British Honduras	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant
HAYLE, D. E. U.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HORSHAM, J. F.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
HOWES, B.	Montserrat	Royal Canadian Artillery	2nd Lieutenant
JACKSON, A. L.	British Guiana	Royal Corps of Signals	Signalman
JOHNSON, C.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
JONES, L.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
MACGREGOR, J. R.	Jamaica	Royal Artillery ...	2nd Lieutenant
MAILLIS, Mrs. L. M.	Bahamas	Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service	Private
MATTHEY, Miss B. J.	British Guiana	Women's Auxiliary Air Force...	A.C.W./2
MAYOR, I.	Bermuda	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
McFARLANE, K.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MENZIES, H.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
MOE, H. R.	British Guiana	Royal Army Ordnance Corps ...	Private
MOLLER, Miss LORNA E.	St. Vincent ...	Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service	Private
MORRISON, C.	Jamaica	Royal Army Service Corps	Private
PATERSON, W. R.	Grenada	The Nigeria Regiment ...	Captain
RICKETTS, E.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
ROMERO, L. H.	Jamaica	Royal Air Force	A.C./1
SCOON, J. E. N.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
STARKEY, P. L.	British Honduras	Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant
URICH, G. D.	Trinidad	Royal Air Force	A.C./2
WILLIAMS, D.	Jamaica	Royal Engineers	Sapper
YEARWOOD, F. C.	Barbados	Royal Air Force	L.A.C.

Red Cross and St. John Fund

The Duke of Gloucester presided at a meeting of the Red Cross and St. John Fund on March 11th, to mark the collection of its first £10,000,000. In the name of the Appeal Committee, he expressed "gratitude to all those who have by their contributions aided us so generously in our great task." Lordcliffe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fund, pointed out that the amount raised in the last six months, £3,000,000, was equal to the total collected in the first year of the war. Owing to the spread of the war and the additional work which would fall on the War Organisation, the task of the Appeal would be more difficult than in the past. It was quite clear, he said, that the next £10,000,000 would have to be raised more quickly. Of the sum already obtained there was approximately only £300,000 of free unallocated money in the hands of the organisation.

Promotions in the Services

Mr. L. D. Lord, of Christiana, Jamaica, has been gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Somerset Light Infantry.

Mr. Warren M. Lightbourn, son of Mr. M. S. Lightbourn, of Nassau, Bahamas, has been gazetted a Pilot-Officer in the Royal Air Force.

Mr. Thomas Henry Meyer, of Trinidad, has been gazetted a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force.

Mr. Richard Arthur Bryden, of Trinidad, has been gazetted a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force.

Flight-Lieut. R. B. Harris, of Jamaica, has been promoted to Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force.

Jamaica Technicians in England

THE West Indian Technicians in England were the subject of a very interesting address given by Mr. Arnold Watson, of the Ministry of Labour, on March 11th, at a meeting called under the aegis of the League of Coloured Peoples, the Women's International League and the British Commonwealth League. Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Coloured Peoples, was the chairman.

Mr. Watson stated that the 188 men, all from Jamaica, arrived in three parties between February and August, 1941. They had been recruited as technicians and this inevitably led to difficulties because the standards in Jamaica were different—he would not say whether they were higher or lower—and the lines of demarcation between the trades were less clearly defined. Tentative arrangements with employers for placing the men had to be made on their Jamaican description as electricians, blacksmiths or motor mechanics. The employers then came to the Exchange and, together with members of the Labour Supply Committee and the Employment Exchange staff, interviewed each man.

Mr. Watson said: Our experience shows that where a man has followed a trade in Jamaica, in which the methods adopted there are similar to or identical with the principles followed in this country, that man's work has been highly appreciated. In this connexion it is interesting to note that employers have said how much speedier the Jamaicans are compared with their own regular employees; they also readily adapted themselves to work on English vehicles.

One Royal Ordnance Factory made a complaint about the bad time-keeping and conduct of a few men. We have been examining this closely on the spot, and have persuaded the R.O.F. to allow three or four to enter a General Training Course; the factory will pay wages during training and will take the men back after training. Even at the R.O.F. we find that of the 62 men originally placed 52 remain and 30 of these are regarded as *completely* satisfactory. This is very encouraging, I think. At this factory I am glad to say the management and workers have agreed to admit as full members of the Whitley Council one West Indian and one West African; we are all hopeful that this constitutional advance will be productive and lead to a better understanding—a better mental climate.

"A Labour Officer at another R.O.F. writes me:—'My personal experience is that these men are very temperamental and are under the impression that a 'colour bar' exists against them. I can assure, you, however, that such is not the case, as we have already three men holding the position of charge-hand on the ground. We have one big complaint, however, that is, that absenteeism is exceptionally bad, and when they are questioned on this subject, the answer we get in every case is that it is owing to the English climate. Generally speaking, they are a good type of men, in fact, several of them are, in many respects, superior and even much better educated than the majority of our English workers.'"

Mr. Watson said it was greatly to be regretted that

there was absenteeism . . . but it was right to point out that this was the first winter—and a very cold winter—that these men had faced in England. They feel the cold acutely and this was the major cause of absenteeism.

In a factory where there was a good relationship between the workers and the management—where the factory welfare staff does its job well—there was usually to be found a good relationship between the workers—coloured and white.

The men had, he said, been allowed to leave employment with greater freedom than the native whites, and directions and powers had been used very sparingly. Some of these changes had been irresponsible, others were due to the cold on open sites, sickness, etc., others to the desire to get a better or more suitable job.

"On the economic—the labour supply side—it can be boldly stated that the men are making an important contribution in the munition producing factories.

"The second important factor on the economic side is that the basic provision of the scheme is the undertaking to the men that they should not be used to under-cut the whites; the rate for the job was the undertaking. Thus we were invulnerable on that score and we have been able to show, I think, that the West Indians are not receiving any less consideration—in these days of blitz stress and improvization—than their fellow workers."

In conclusion, Mr. Watson said he would stress the following points:—

"There is some change in the flow of money between the West Indies and the Mother Country. In a small way—represented by the regular weekly flow of the expatriation grants and the unknown amounts of remittances home—such monies now go to the dependents and relatives of the West Indians.

"The help of the West Indians behind our productive effort is one of net gain.

"In a small way this experiment, I believe, is an earnest of our desire to meet the urgent positive issues that confront us. The men who are now here are getting education by travel, by living and working amongst us; and one of the virtues of education is its revealing power.

"We are witnessing on Merseyside an important thing, namely, the day-by-day elimination of racial discrimination. This is being achieved on the basis of jobs for all, aided by the behaviour and character of the West Indians themselves; they get on well with their fellow workers of both sexes, and the workers on Merseyside seem to be attracted to them by their generosity, their gaiety, and their colourful personalities.

"Remove the fear of the white worker for his job and you then get a chance to build."

At the close of the address Lady Simon expressed regret, on behalf of her husband, the Lord Chancellor, that official work had prevented him from being present, and spoke of the knowledge she had gained during a visit to Jamaica. She was followed by the chairman, Dr. Harold Moody, who then called on Sir Drummond Shiels, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Watson.

West Indies and the War

BARBADOS

THE Shipwrecked Mariners' Society have received a gift of £500 from the Barbados Win the War Fund.

The Voluntary War Workers' Association of Barbados, which was formed at the outbreak of war, has accomplished a great deal of very valuable work. The annual report, by Mrs. E. A. Collymore, president, and Miss B. M. Hutchinson, hon. secretary, to September 30th, 1941, shows that during the second year of its existence the receipts amounted to close upon \$80,000, more than double those in the preceding year. Of the total, \$73,000 were remitted to England to various war funds and organisations and \$1,700 spent on the purchase of wool, etc., for comforts.

After referring to the help received from the West India Committee and its Ladies' Committee, the authors of the report say "We desire to express very sincere thanks for the great interest they are taking in our young men, and we would also record the appreciation of parents and relatives in Barbados."

BERMUDA

The Bermuda Toc H War Fund has sent £5,000 to the Minister of Aircraft Production with a request that it be used to purchase a "Bermuda Brewster" aircraft.

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a further contribution, amounting to £376, from a local committee of the Bermuda Non-Resident Property Owners and Visitors Red Cross Fund.

JAMAICA

On behalf of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, the West India Committee has sent a gift of £60 12s. 6d. to the Red Cross and St. John Fund. This sum was collected from the friends of the late Mrs. C. Lyon-Hall, who, instead of sending wreaths to her funeral, subscribed to a fund as a memorial to her name.

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has sent a gift of £500 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Three motor trucks, provided by the people of the Colony, are now in regular use in Fife to convey food from cooking centres to British Restaurants and to schools. Inscriptions on the vehicles indicate that one is the gift of the people of Jamaica, another the gift of the Jamaica Women's Club, and the third the gift of the Parish of Trelawny.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Red Cross and St. John Fund has received a gift of £2,500 from the Trinidad and Tobago Central Council Branch of the B.R.C.S., bringing their donations to date to £58,517.

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 Sugar Association

Inaugural Meeting in Trinidad

DELEGATES to the inaugural general meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association were welcomed by the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Hubert Young, on March 2nd, in a "work-together" speech forecasting closer co-operation not only locally but inter-colonially and internationally.

The Conference opened at Port-of-Spain and was attended by representatives from Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Trinidad.

"In the world as it is going to be after the war there can be no question of the manufacturers, labour, the Government and the consumers working separately; they have all got to work together," the Governor said.

"Already in Trinidad there is a combined Sugar Board representing the manufacturers, the Government and labour, working on the valuation of estates in order to ascertain the fair return for capital invested, also the fair and reasonable human wage to be paid in industry as well as the proper economic price to be paid to cane-farmers and other growers." Trinidad consumers pay more for sugar to provide increased wages which industry cannot afford to pay.

The second point, the Governor said, is "that we must work together as the West Indies. We are inevitably drawn closer by the pressure of events and it has been my policy, and will continue to be my policy, to do everything in my power to foster and encourage the working together of the West Indian Colonies to the extent they desire."

Dealing with his third point, that the world after the war will be different, not only inside our nation but internationally, the Governor cited the "final determination" clause—article seven of the Lease-Lend Agreement announced on February 24th—as "one of the most important declarations ever made in the history of the world." This is the article providing that the final determination of lease-lend benefits "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

"Members from Trinidad know what I feel about the great ideal of Anglo-American unity and I am confident that without it there is no hope of winning the war or of establishing peace in the world. . . . To ensure winning the war, bases have been established in some Colonies where the United States military and Air Forces are stationed. They have been welcomed as guests and every conceivable assistance has been given them, even at the cost of the loss of certain amenities, which has been cheerfully borne by the community.

"What is necessary to ensure the establishment of permanent peace is the fulfilment of the article I have just read from the new agreement between us and the United States (and we are the most important people in the world, the British Government and the United States) and co-operation with us in that policy of as many States as we can get to co-operate with us."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"CLOTHES cover character."

* * *
MR. J. C. TUDOR, of Barbados, who is an undergraduate at Keble College, has been elected treasurer of the Oxford Union.

* * *
MR. H. R. LATREILLE, formerly Deputy Treasurer, Tanganyika, has been appointed Receiver-General and Treasurer of the Bahamas.

* * *
MR. A. G. HAZELL has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of St. Vincent for a period of six years, with effect from August 15th, 1941.

* * *
A U-BOAT attack was made on Castries harbour during the night of March 9th-10th, when two ships were damaged but not sunk. Casualties were slight.

* * *
MR. W. D. LAMBIE, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, spent a month in Barbados recently, familiarising himself with business conditions in the Colony.

* * *
MR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cotton Geneticist at the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Station in Trinidad, has been appointed as Cotton Adviser to the Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies.

* * *
MR. W. L. MURPHY, Colonial Administrative Service (Ceylon Civil Service), has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, in succession to Major E. A. T. Dutton, who becomes Chief Secretary, Zanzibar.

* * *
MISS MURIEL OTWAY, of Montserrat, who is serving in the A.T.S., has been promoted to the rank of Lance-Sergeant. She is the operational sergeant in an anti-aircraft battery, somewhere in the South of England.

* * *
THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, Governor of the Bahamas, flew from Nassau to Miami, on February 27th, where he attended a conference with British and United States defence officials. He returned by aeroplane on the following day.

* * *
MAJOR R. M. MILBANKE, R.A.C. (Hussars), who was reported wounded in a recent Casualties List, is a member of the West India Committee. His many friends will hope that his wounds are slight, and that he will make a good recovery.

* * *
MR. PROCTER, who has been selected for the appointment of Senior Inspector of Factories in Trinidad, to which reference was made in our last issue, recently called at the West India Committee rooms for information about conditions in the Colony. He was accompanied by Mrs. Procter.

* * *
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT, K.G., the Most

Worshipful, the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, has been pleased to appoint Sir Alfred Sherlock, P.Dist. G.M., of British Guiana, as a member of the Board of General Purposes in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Huntingfield, who has been appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia by H.M. the King.

* * *
MR. W. N. BROWN, who died at Cheam, on March 13th, after a short illness, was head of the export department of Henckell Du Buisson & Co., with which firm he had spent the whole of his working life of forty-five years. He was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact, whether in business or private life. Much sympathy will be felt for his widow and only son, Captain R. W. Brown, at present serving in the Middle East.

* * *
A TREASURY grant of £1,000 has enabled the trustees of Aggrey House, to adapt a nearby building in Doughty Street as a hostel for the accommodation of African and West Indian service men and war workers. A small canteen has also been opened on the premises. Mr. L. A. V. Gobin, a West Indian barrister from Trinidad, who was invalided from the Royal Air Force, has been appointed Warden in succession to Mr. Cummings, who is now Assistant Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office.

* * *
THE ashes of Mr. Ken Johnson, the West Indian dance band leader, who was killed during an air raid on London in March of last year, were recently placed in a niche in the Chapel of his old school, the Borlase Grammar School, Marlow, Bucks. The ceremony was attended by all the surviving members of his band and by a large number of friends. "We hope to perpetuate the happy memories we have of him," said the Headmaster, recently, "by the institution of a musical scholarship to be called the Ken Johnson Memorial Scholarship for all British West Indians."

* * *
MR. E. CASSETON ELLIOTT who recently underwent a serious operation, is, we are happy to learn, making good progress.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on March 19th, Mr. A. M. Armour was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Armour is the London managing director of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., and a director of Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., and of West Bank Estates, Ltd. He entered the Liverpool branch of the firm in 1925 and in the following year went out to British Guiana, where he remained until 1929, when he came to London.

Mr. Armour is the son of Mr. A. W. Armour, whose resignation from the Executive Committee, of which he had been a member since 1927, was announced in last CIRCULAR.

The Duke of Atholl

THE Duke of Atholl, a Vice-President of the West India Committee, who died on March 15th, had a distinguished career in the Army and public life. Educated at Eton (Miss Evans's) his militant and political tendencies already manifested themselves at that seat of learning when on the occasion of a General Election he rushed "down town" with a party of his friends and with a grapnel tore down the banner of "Willie" Grenfell (now Lord Desborough), the Liberal candidate for Windsor, which was hung over the approach to the bridge, and carried it back to his "dame's" in triumph. After leaving Eton the Marquess of Tullibardine as he then was received a commission in the Black Watch but two years later he was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues"). He served with the Egyptian cavalry in 1898 and was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, winning the D.S.O. During the South African War he was at first attached to the Royal Dragoons, but in 1900, at Kitchener's request, he came home and raised the regiment known as the Scottish Horse, which attracted recruits from many parts of the Empire and survived to do yeoman service in the grim years, 1914-18. Soon after its formation in 1940 he joined the Home Guard, and it is said that he could be seen on sentry duty in Whitehall until he was overtaken by the illness to which he succumbed. From 1910 to 1917, when he succeeded his father the 7th Duke, Tullibardine represented South Perthshire in the House of Commons. As Duke of Atholl he was Lord Commissioner to the General Assembly to the Church of Scotland in 1918, 1919 and 1920 and Lord Chamberlain in 1920-21.

After the South African War he was offered the Governorship of Matabeleland and the command of the cavalry brigade at the Cape, but he preferred to return to Scotland to which he was so devoted. It is something more than a tradition that after the "Peace" of Versailles he was offered the Throne of Albania, an exalted position to which he did not aspire, and that though he was prepared to accept a regency negotiations broke down over the civil list.

In January, 1924, the Duke visited Jamaica in connexion with the formation of the Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd., which was floated in the following June with a capital of £400,000 to acquire 8,665 acres in St. Thomas and to erect a 10,000 ton sugar factory, the Home Government guaranteeing £115,000 under the Trade Facilities Acts. In 1937 the capital was reorganized and the company is now in the "dividend list." From 1924 to 1934 the Duke sat on the Board of Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. By inheritance the Duke of Atholl held no fewer than 18 titles and the honours conferred upon him included the K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. and D.S.O., besides numerous "mentions in despatches." He is survived by the Duchess, Katherine, daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay, the 10th Baronet of Banff. She sat as M.P. for Kinross and East Perth from 1924 to 1929. They had no children and the late Duke's brother, Lord James T. Stewart-Murray, succeeds to the dukedom.

Obituary

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

HON. A. C. WESTMORLAND

The Hon. Arthur Charles Westmorland, M.B.E., who died in Jamaica, on January 29th, had been Custos Rotulorum of the Parish of St. Mary since 1923, and a Justice of the Peace since 1896. "In these offices," states the Governor, in the *Jamaica Gazette*, of February 2nd, "he rendered valuable and faithful service which will long be gratefully remembered by the people of Jamaica."

MR. AUGUSTUS GOMES

Mr. Augustus Gomes, who died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on December 26th, after a short illness, was governing director of Ferreira & Gomes, Ltd., the well known merchants.

Born in 1894, he was the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Manoel Gomes, and was educated in England. He was a good all-round cricketer, and in 1910 was a member of a team which played against an eleven captained by W. G. Grace. On his return to Georgetown in 1914 he joined his father in business and continued with cricket, becoming one of the most popular players in the Colony. On the death of his father in 1933 he became the head of the firm.

A large number of friends attended the funeral service, held at the Church of the Sacred Heart, and conducted by the Rev. Fr. Francis Mayo, S.J.

MR. L. T. YEARWOOD

Mr. Lawrence Timothy Yearwood, M.B.E., who died at his home at Maxwells Coast, Barbados, on January 18th, was one of the Colony's most popular and active figures.

Born in 1884, the son of Mr. Gordon H. S. Yearwood, he was educated at Lodge School and Harrison College. Later he became a sugar planter and then entered commerce, and at the time of his death was interested in a number of local companies and in Hanson plantation. He served throughout the Great War in the British West Indies Regiment and on his return to Barbados took an active interest in politics. After serving as a member of St. Michael's Vestry, he was elected at a bye-election in 1932, as a representative for Bridgetown in the House of Assembly, but lost his seat at the General Election held later that year. In 1934 he was elected as member for St. Joseph (succeeding his uncle, the late Mr. Graham Yearwood) and continued to represent that parish until December last when the Assembly was dissolved and writs issued for a General Election. He was Chairman of Committees and had acted as Speaker.

A fine cricketer in his younger days he was a member of the Pickwick team in the days of the Goodman Brothers, and later became president of the club. He was a member of the West Indies Board of Control and of the Barbados Cricket Association.

For many years after the last war Mr. Yearwood was chairman of a committee which entertained men from His Majesty's ships visiting Bridgetown, and in 1934 he was awarded the M.B.E. for his public services.

West Indies at Westminster

British Guiana Legislative Council

Replying to Mr. Creech Jones on March 18th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that the Legislative Council on January 30th had passed a resolution asking that the Legislature be reconstituted as recommended by the West India Royal Commission. Steps for the necessary amendment of the instruments were being taken. The question of the franchise had been referred to a Franchise Commission.

Rural Housing in Jamaica

Sir Leonard Lyle, on March 18th, asked the Under Colonial Secretary whether the Comptroller for Development and Welfare had made any recommendations for schemes of rural housing in Jamaica. On being informed by Mr. H. Macmillan that no proposals had yet been received, Sir Leonard asked whether this was not rather extraordinary, especially as almost all the materials required could be secured in Jamaica. Mr. Macmillan said that the Comptroller had made a great many recommendations and that he would convey this particular suggestion to him.

British Guiana Development Grants

Replying to Mr. Mathers, on March 11th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that the Government of British Guiana had prepared a number of applications for assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, following recommendations made by the Comptroller and his advisers. These applications covered a wide sphere in agriculture, public health, drainage and irrigation and other fields. Some of them were now under consideration, and four had already been approved. The total sum so far granted to the Colony under these schemes is £24,775.

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory

Dr. Morgan on March 4th asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the dividend paid by the St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory for the past two years was at the rate of 600 per cent. on the real capital; that in 1924-25 it was 1,100 per cent.; that, except in the years 1930-31, it had never been less than 400 per cent.; and whether he would take steps to put a stop to such financial exploitation.

Mr. Harold Macmillan: "My hon. Friend's Question is based on an assumption as to the real capital value of this company which my Noble Friend is unable to accept. As regards the profits earned by the company, I have nothing to add to the answer given to my hon. Friend on October 15th. [See CIRCULAR of October 30th, 1941.]

Labour at Brechin Castle Estate, Trinidad

On March 12th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that upon the Brechin Castle Estate, Trinidad, where several hundred West Indians were employed, all requests for war-time increase of wages to meet the rising costs of living had been refused; and whether he would make representations to remedy this hardship. Mr. H. Macmillan replied that the Governor was being asked to report.

West Indies Recruitment

On February 18th, Dr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State whether it was still to be the policy of the Government not to recruit inhabitants of the West Indian Colonies in special West Indian regiments as had been done in all past wars; whether, having regard

to the best use of man-power in African and tropical climates, such a policy would be reversed; and what special reasons existed for scattering West Indian volunteers in different British services and regiments rather than collecting them into West Indian regiments.

Mr. Harold Macmillan stated that, for various reasons, it had not so far been found practicable to raise special West Indian units. West Indian volunteers with special qualifications were encouraged to join British units in which they would be most useful.

Constitution of Jamaica

On March 4th, Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the recently revised Constitution for Jamaica had yet been considered by the Jamaica National Assembly; and whether it had been accepted or amended.

Mr. H. Macmillan replied: "No, Sir," but the Governor had been authorized to communicate to the Legislative Council the contents of Lord Moyne's despatch of January 5th, copies of which had been placed in the Library of the House.

In answer to a further question Mr. Macmillan said that it was not possible for the National Assembly to make any amendments of the revised Constitution.

Jamaica Cement Industry

On March 5th, Mr. D. Adams again raised the question of a cement factory in Jamaica and asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, for the better utilization of its resources, and in view of the urgent need for cement in the West Indian islands, the Government now intended to establish a factory in Jamaica.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that he had nothing to add to the reply given to Mr. Adams by his predecessor on November 19th, 1941. [See CIRCULAR of November 27th.]

Warship Weeks

During the recent successful London Warship Week, the Borough of Holborn raised the sum of £2,750,000 to adopt the cruiser H.M.S. *Trinidad*, complete with equipment and armament. The Borough's principal savings centre was devoted to a display of photographs and posters depicting the scenery, products and industry of Trinidad, which were lent by the West India Committee, the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd., and by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. Two films, lent by the Imperial Institute, of the petroleum and asphalt industries of Trinidad and shown at the savings centre, created much interest.

Bristol was set a target of £2,000,000 for her Warship Week, but the City raised the magnificent total of £3,738,652, which enables it to adopt a cruiser, H.M.S. *Jamaica*. When she is launched the ship will receive a plaque bearing the Arms of Bristol, while the City will receive the Badge of *Jamaica* which will occupy a place of honour in the Guildhall. The first H.M.S. *Jamaica* was a sloop of 114 tons, built at Deptford in 1710. She was wrecked in the West Indies in October, 1715.

London's Warship Week opened with a parade in which detachments from the armed forces and Civil Defence Services marched from the City to Trafalgar Square. Our pictorial page shows tanks passing through Cannon Street.



The Homeward Mail



BARBADOS

President of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Dr. John Hutson has been appointed President of the Legislative Council in succession to Sir Laurie Pile. Dr. Hutson, who is 82 years of age, is a member of a prominent West Indian family which produced Sir Eyre Hutson, a former Governor of Fiji and the Rev. Edward Hutson, an Archbishop of the West Indies.

BRITISH GUIANA

Income Tax. By Ordinance No. 29 of 1941 the rates of tax on the chargeable income of everyone other than a company are as follows:—

For every dollar of the first	\$1,200	...	6 cents.
" " " next	\$1,200	...	9 "
" " " "	\$1,200	...	12 "
" " " "	\$2,400	...	15 "
" " " "	\$2,400	...	25 "
" " " "	\$4,800	...	40 "
" " " "	\$9,600	...	50 "
" " " remainder		...	60 "

Of a company, other than a life insurance company, the rate is 25 per cent. of the chargeable income, and of a life insurance company, 5 per cent.

JAMAICA

Legislative Council. The Governor has, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, appointed the Hon. R. W. Taylor, Island Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Barker, Mr. F. V. Grosett, Mr. O. K. C. Henriques, Mr. D. J. Judah, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. T. R. Williams, to be Nominated Members of the Legislative Council.

Cost of Living. The following committee has been appointed by the Governor to examine and report urgently on the possibility of pegging the prices of certain main articles of consumption by the poorer classes: Mr. F. E. V. Smith (chairman), Messrs. D. A. Doran, H. J. Evennett, E. R. Hanna, D. J. Judah, G. W. MacDuff, and S. B. Chambers (member and secretary).

Mr. Alexander Bustamante, the labour leader, was released from detention on February 8th. He was interned in September, 1940.

Pimento Oil. Mr. A. J. Calder has established a factory in Westmoreland for the making of pimento oil from pimento leaf buds. Over one hundred people are said to have been provided with employment already.

The Jamaica Institute. Mr. R. B. Barker has resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica. Mr. Ansell Hart, vice-chairman, has been appointed chairman, and Dr. W. E. McCulloch, vice-chairman.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Cost of Living. A table published in the *Royal Gazette* of January 15th, shows that the cost of living index figures on January 1st of this year was 145 compared with the datum year, 1935, taken as 100. On January 1st, 1940, the figure was 123, and on January 1st, 1941, it was 132.

Labour Shortage on Cocoa Estates. At the annual general meeting of the Agricultural Society the

President announced that he would consult the Chamber of Commerce to see what joint action could be taken with respect to the serious position on cocoa estates arising from the lack of labour for picking and curing the crop. In the course of the discussion it was stated that cocoa was now rotting on the trees.

Mr. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture, returned to the Colony early in January after being on leave since May of last year due to ill health. It is reported that he may shortly be retiring.

Cocoa Subsidy. The expenditure by the Government during 1942, under the head of Cocoa Subsidy, will amount to about \$450,000. Over half the total will be spent on the construction of the propagation stations and the maintenance of selected rooted cuttings for distribution. \$100,000 is allocated for witchbroom control.

Levy on Limes and Lime Products. A Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council to impose a levy on limes and lime products exported from the Colony. The object of the levy is to enable financial assistance being given to the West Indian Limes Association (Inc.), in promoting the interests of the West Indian limes industry.

Ribbon Development. The draft has been published of a Bill to provide for the restriction of ribbon development along the roads of the Colony and to regulate the payment of compensation for land acquired for the construction and improvement of roads. The Bill is based on the English Restriction of Ribbon Development Act of 1935.

Trinidad's New Governor

It was announced by the Colonial Office on March 25th that the King had been pleased to appoint Captain the Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago, in succession to Major Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., whose resignation on grounds of ill-health was recently announced.

Sir Bede, who was born in 1890, held various appointments in South Africa from 1919 to 1932, when he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. He became Governor of Mauritius in 1937.

The Casualty List

Gunner Edwin H. Proegers, of Trinidad, who was recently reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Aircraftman Dominic Stephen Psaila, R.C.A.F., who, we greatly regret to learn, died in the Christie Street Military Hospital, Toronto, on January 20th, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Psaila, of Georgetown, British Guiana. He was buried in Toronto with full military honours.

Company Reports & Meetings

West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.

The profit for 1941 was £1,084. After adding the balance brought forward and deducting directors' fees and depreciation, there remains a sum of £982. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 2½ per cent. for 1940), leaving £452 to be carried forward.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, chairman of the company, Mr. F. R. Phillips presided at the annual meeting, held in London, on February 20th.

In the course of his address (read by Mr. E. D. A. Herbert), the chairman stated that the company continued to make its contribution to the Empire's war effort and that everything in its power was being done to make that contribution even greater.

The year under review was abnormal in many important respects. It was, however, satisfactory to note that, up to the present, the current year had proceeded on more normal lines.

"I am, again, happy," continued the chairman, "to refer to our very cordial relations with Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., and with Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd., with whom we continue to be associated in certain of our operations. I would like, also, to mention the very happy manner in which all oil companies having interests in Trinidad are now meeting and co-operating in the discussion of our common problems and anxieties.

"In conformity with requirements of which we were advised, our refinery programme was varied from time to time throughout the year, but, notwithstanding the many changes in this programme, the throughput of crude oil remained at a very high level. . . .

"The education and development of our staffs and labour force remains our largest single problem.

"The wages agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, concluded some two years ago, has, so far, operated without serious difficulty, and we are encouraged to hope that there has been some further improvement in the understanding between your company and its Native employees. . . .

"With a view still further to increasing the sense of security and peace of mind of our staffs in this country and in Trinidad, your board has recently prepared a greatly improved pension scheme, with which is coupled life assurance provision. Under our proposed scheme, it is our intention that men and women members of our staff shall be able to look forward, as a matter of right, to pensions which will maintain them in reasonable comfort, when they retire after devoting the best years of their lives to the company's service. I am sure that your board's aims in this respect will receive your cordial approval.

"Our endeavours otherwise to improve the conditions of employment in Trinidad of all our staff and employees, continue. We are now in process of constructing a large and well equipped hospital to serve our native employees, in which will be included a dental clinic for which there is a very great need.

"We have, also, recently opened a canteen on our main field, designed to provide a first-class, well-

balanced meal for our native employees, at a low price.

"There are many other activities of our company to which I would like to have referred to-day, such as the further development of our safety arrangements; the new apprenticeship scheme which we have recently established; the market gardens which we have planted with a view to supplying a sufficiency of fresh vegetables to our staff and employees; and housing. This problem of housing is a very acute one in the island; while we have done something in that direction for our staffs, there is much more that we are ready to do as soon as the Authorities make it possible for us to proceed."

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. 2nd Lieut. Erskine-Lindop, A.C.2 E. A. Isaacs, A.C.2 B. L. I. Johnson, A.C.2 W. H. Jordan, P/O. W. M. Lightbourn, Pte. J. Maillis, A.T.S., Sgt. J. Maillis, A.C.1 K. W. Malone, Marine C. M. McKinney, Cpl. H. Thompson.

Barbados. A.C.1 E. H. Barrow, A.C.1 Gordon A. Barrow, Cpl. J. Byer, A.C.2 G. W. Carter, A.C.2 R. A. Cummins, A.C.1 J. N. C. Goddard, L.A.C. A. W. Gooding, Pte. L. M. Gooding, A.C.2 C. Martin Haynes, P/O. C. D. Ince, L.A.C. Martin D. Knowles, Pte. M. E. Shepherd, A.T.S., A.C.2 A. A. Walrond, Sgt. H. E. Worme.

Bermuda. A.C.2 Ernest D. Ede, P/O. Francis J. Gosling, L.A.C. D. H. Matthews, A.C.2 L. Maya, Mr. John A. Pitt, P/O. J. Hartley Watlington, A.C.2 E. H. Whitecross, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross.

British Guiana. A.C.2 R. G. Amory, Sgt. J. Blank, A.C.2 B. A. Collens, L.A.C. R. A. De Freitas, A.C.2 C. E. L. Grant, A.C. Ronald Hall, A.C.2 B. C. Jardine, A.C.2 A. A. M. Learmond, Sig. J. B. Lorimer, A.C.2 Chas. A. McLean, A.C.2 F. L. Osborne, Pte. John S. Sawh, A.C.2 L. I. C. Willems, Sig. P. A. Wilson.

British Honduras. A.C.2 Lewis L. Leslie.

Dominica. A.C.2 A. J. Shillingford.

Grenada. Sgt. J. A. Marryshow.

Jamaica. A.C.2 Thomas Abrahams, Sapper Oswald M. Barrett, Spr. C. A. Baugh, Spr. K. A. Brown, Spr. Henry Brown, Spr. Gladstone E. Bullock, A.C.2 J. W. Clarke, Spr. N. G. Clucas, F/O. W. H. Coke-Kerr, L.A.C. C. A. C. Crompton Nicholas, Spr. L. K. Cushnie, Flt/Sgt. Huntley Da Costa, Spr. K. Demercado, Spr. W. Eaves, L.A.C. J. Farquharson, P/O. J. Galbraith, A.C.2 M. Guilfoyle, Spr. Harold Hamilton, Cpl. J. C. Hendricks, Sgt. Philip Hollinsed, Pte. K. Howell, Spr. L. Hudson, Spr. S. Jarrett, Spr. Clarence Johnson, Sub.-Lt. N. K. Junior, Spr. D. M. Jamey, A.C.2 Owen C. Launcelott, Spr. Edgar A. Lowe, L.A.C. Cyril M. Lyons, A.C.1 F. M. C. MacGregor, Spr. J. McKay, Sgt. H. J. Marchallick, A.C.2 Carl Vincent Matthew, Pte. W. Maxwell, Spr. Ronald Miller, Spr. Z. H. Moore, Spr. Canute Morrison, Spr. A. Newsmith, Gunner A. H. Patterson, L.A.C. I. G. Patterson, A.C.2 Dennis Pearson, A.C.2 C. H. Phillips, Sgt. E. B. Powell, Spr. S. Geo. Richards, Spr. Eric Ricketts, L.A.C. Hugh Robison, Sgt. John Robison, A.C.1 R. Romero, 2nd-Lieut. Rowan Robinson, Spr. D. Sanson, Spr. C. Scott, Spr. H. Sinclair, Sgt. N. B. Smythe, L.A.C. A. Todd, Spr. R. Tuckett, Lt. Owen R. Turvill, R.N.V.R., A.C.2 Hector Vernon, A.C.2 A. G. C. Vines, Spr. Joseph R. Waugh, Spr. C. Wilson.

Montserrat. Sgt. S. L. Howes.

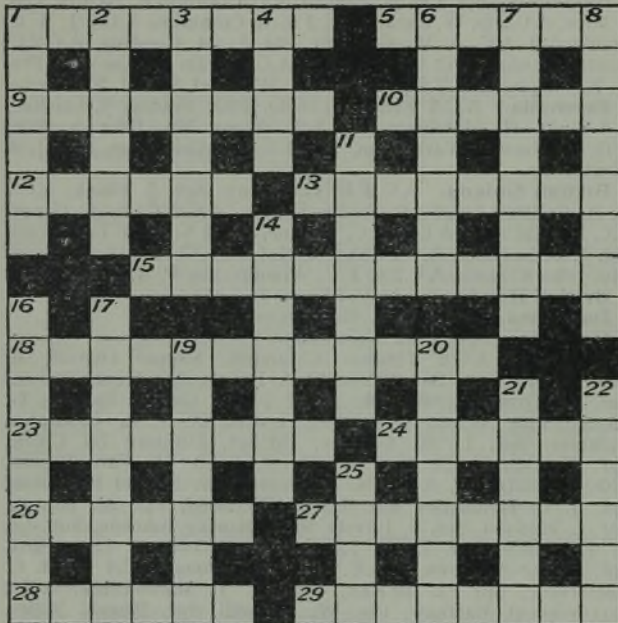
St. Kitts. Lieut. J. S. Leys.

St. Vincent. Nurse Doris Moller, Pte. Lorne E. Moller, A.T.S.

Trinidad. P/O. Ian Bourne, A.C.2 Raymond Britto, P/O. R. A. Bryden, L.A.C. R. L. V. Cross, L.A.C. Desmond de Verteuil, A.C.2 Hugh de Verteuil, A/L/Cpl. Ian A. de Verteuil, Mr. L. J. de Verteuil, Sgt. F. W. Farfan, A.C.2 A. Hamel-Smith, J. F. Horsham, Emil L. Johnson, A.C.2 Lawrence B. Jones, A.C.2 K. Kernahan, Spr. F. Knaggs, Pte. Vic Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, Pte. D. A. Liddlelow, A.T.S., S/Lt. M. V. Lloyd, L.A.C. W. Pereira, L.A.C. R. Phillips, L.A.C. J. W. Pitts, L.A.C. K. W. Rawlins, L.A.C. P. W. Ray, L.A.C. R. Richardson, P/O. D. G. Rochford, A.C.2 Lewis Rother, A.C.2 J. N. Scoon, L.A.C. R. M. C. Swan, L.A.C. Owen Sylvestre, A.C.2 George Urich.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS
- 1 It has been said that reading is to the mind what — is to the body (8)
 - 5 Hanging frozen water (6)
 - 9 Stronghold (8)
 - 10 Farthest within (6)
 - 12 Warship of olden days (6)
 - 13 'Tis the sport to have the — hoist with his own petard (*Hamlet*) (8)
 - 15 Descriptive of any fatal epidemic disease (12)
 - 18 The war has made it necessary to apply this to both men and women (12)
 - 23 Inspires or expires (8)
 - 24 Well known name in English and West Indian cricket (6)
 - 26 May be a book or a plant (6)
 - 27 Harsh to the ear (8)
 - 28 Digs (6)
- DOWN
- 29 Anagram of "not scone" (8)
 - 1 An image or a portrait (6)
 - 2 Registers (6)
 - 3 Train of attendants (7)
 - 4 Not very good (two words — 2, 2)
 - 6 Deserved or merited (7)
 - 7 Irritable (8)
 - 8 Captivates (8)
 - 11 When his tyre is 4 of this the motorist uses a pump to — it (7)
 - 14 Arrayed (7)
 - 16 Sheath (8)
 - 17 Diabolical (8)
 - 19 Often an attractive little house (7)
 - 20 Enthusiastic greeting (7)
 - 21 Clothe, not necessarily in a single garment (6)
 - 22 Chatters (6)
 - 25 Perfume (4)



SOLUTION OF THE MARCH CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Manacles; 5, Hawaii; 9, Recesses; 10, Stop it; 12, Guavas; 13, Gangster; 15, Caribbean Sea; 18, Humming birds; 23, Specches; 24, Breath; 26, Client; 27, Sombrero; 28, Lulled; 29, Demented.

Down: 1, Mirage; 2, Nectar; 3, Cassava; 4, Ewer; 6, Antigua; 7, Appetise; 8, Interval; 11, Cambric; 14, Dingles; 16, Physical; 17, Imperial; 19, Incense; 20, Durable; 21, Patent; 22, Shroud; 25, Note.

SUGAR production in Guadeloupe and Martinique during the 1940-41 crop season totalled 128,000 long tons, raw sugar, against 116,000 tons in the preceding campaign, an increase of 12,000 tons or 10.3 per cent. according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Local consumption amounted to 5,200 tons. Exports during the crop year ended August 31st, 1941, dropped to 63,000 tons compared with 110,000 tons in 1939-1940. The 1940-1941 exports were the smallest in ten years, or since 1931 when the figure was 58,000 tons.

The Markets

March 30th, 1942

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Rise or fall	
2½	Consols (yield £3 Is. 3d. per cent.)	83½	83½	—½
3½	War Loan	105½	106	+½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-	...
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6	...
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	10/6	11/3	...
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9	—3d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	37/6	40/6	—4/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	44/-	+1/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½	...
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½	+½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/8	1/9	+3d.
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3	...
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	2/3	23/9	...
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	21/-	31/-	...
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/6	4/-	—9d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	1/-	...
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	38	42	+2
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	...
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6	...
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/3	8/3	+3d.
15	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-	...
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½	+½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½	+½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-	—6d.
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9	8/9	+3d.

PRODUCE

Honey. Controlled price of Empire descriptions unchanged at 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K.

Lime Products. Markets at the moment are neglected pending decisions on control.

Orange Oil. Sellers at 47/6 per lb. ex wharf, but buyers holding off owing to probability of control.

Pimento is firmer, business done up to 145/- c.i.f., U.K., March-April shipment. Spot value easier at 1/10 per lb. ex store owing fairly large quantities afloat and expected arrive shortly.

Ginger. Business has been at a standstill as the Ministry of Food are taking over control. Stocks in U.K. are very small.

Nutmegs. Quiet but firm, with business done on c.i.f. terms, March-April shipment at: defectives 1/3, sound unassorted 1/5, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9.

Mace. The small stocks of West India are insufficient to meet consumer demand and prices are higher. Sales at 3/8 per lb. c.i.f. for usual quality based on ACE mark. Dark to pale pickings in demand at 2/3 to 2/9 ex wharf London according quality.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1942

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1942, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1941, to August 31st, 1942.

	tons		tons
Barbados	73,000	British Guiana	188,838
Jamaica... ..	149,430	British Honduras	150
Trinidad... ..	118,196		
Leeward Islands	58,280	Total	597,494
Windward Islands	9,600		

An additional 19,800 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the quota year in the form of fancy molasses.

THE Treasury have given notice that Government of British Guiana 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1962-72, has been added to the list of stocks in respect of which the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, have been complied with.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVII.

MAY 1942

No. 1133.

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

May 1942

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 Wednesday, the 27th day of May, 1942, at 12.15 p.m.

By order,

EDWARD J. KING, *Secretary.*

AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1942, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1941, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) The Chairman to move, that the Right Hon. the Lord Olivier of Ramsden, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-appointed Vice-Presidents of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years.

(iii) To elect thirteen 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. J. GORDON MILLER
Mr. H. J. J. FREEMAN
Sir ALFRED SHERLOCK
Mr. A. M. ARNOUR
Sir ALGERNON ASPINALL,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL

Mr. HAROLD DE PASS
Mr. JAMES DU BUISSON
Mr. ALEXANDER ELDER
Mr. F. A. GREENAWAY
Mr. E. D. A. HERBERT, O.B.E.
The Hon. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK
Major A. A. NATHAN

(iv) Any other business.

West Indies Sugar Association

THE Sugar Conference, held in Jamaica in the summer of 1941, was the first of its kind to be held in the Caribbean area. References to the important questions which were considered by the Conference and the spirit of co-operation which marked its proceedings have already been referred to in the CIRCULAR. One decision in particular of the Conference will, we are confident, have permanently beneficial and far-reaching results. That decision was to establish a fully representative British West Indies Sugar Association and, as announced elsewhere in these columns, the new Association has now been incorporated and held its Inaugural General Meeting early in March. The West

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India Committee has gladly accepted the new Association's invitation to act as its representative in the British Isles and welcomes the opportunity of co-operating with it and of assisting it by every means in its power for the benefit of the sugar industry which takes such a vitally important place in the economic structure of the Caribbean Colonies. To the Association we extend good wishes for success in its great task.

Agricultural Development

AGRICULTURE is the principal source of sustenance and wealth in the West Indies and the standards of life must largely depend on the intensive use of the soil." This is the recorded opinion of the West India Royal Commission. All concerned with giving effect to their recommendations will welcome the publication by the Colonial Office of the handbook on *Agriculture in the West Indies* * It presents an accurate picture of the position of West Indian agriculture at the end of 1939. This has been obtained by using information supplied in response to a questionnaire issued to all the Colonies by the Royal Commission, which was summarised by Dr. H. A. Tempany, with the assistance of Professor Engledow, and then finally revised in the Colonies concerned. The very complete account of conditions and problems in each Colony is prefaced by a chapter on the development of agriculture in the West Indies from before the days of Columbus. Shown against this historical background the picture of the agricultural situation at the present time will be the better appreciated by all interested in the advancement and welfare of the people of the West Indies and be of great assistance in preparing plans for future development and instruction.

The Pictorial Pages

Florence Nightingale's coach was, unfortunately, damaged some time ago in a raid in which St. Thomas's Hospital was involved. It has now been possible to repair it, however, and our photograph shows it on its return journey to the hospital. In the background appear the Houses of Parliament on the other side of the Thames. The damaged part of the building is not visible from this side but cranes can be seen at work on repairs.

* *Agriculture in the West Indies.* Colonial No. 182, H.M. Stationery Office, 1942, price 10s. net.

From a Londoner's Notebook

A NOTABLE function took place at Windsor, on April 21st, the sixteenth birthday of Princess Elizabeth. Following the custom of her grandfather, King George V, whose favourite birthday observance was always the Trooping of the Colours on the Horse Guards' Parade, she celebrated the occasion by reviewing the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment, the senior infantry regiment of the Army, she has lately been appointed Colonel. The heiress presumptive made a demure and dignified figure, and took the salute with quiet assurance, the King and Queen standing in the background and leaving the principal place to their daughter. At one stage in the proceedings she seemed to be left stranded on the parade ground, owing to a slip by a junior officer; but she showed no embarrassment, merely walking across to talk to some of the "Old Comrades" of the regiment until the slight confusion had been sorted out.

* * *

Four days later the Princess reported at the local Labour Exchange, as one of the sixteen-year-old class, the youngest who are required by law to register. These boys and girls will be urged to join one or another of the youth organizations that prepare them for public service, in peace or war, when they reach eighteen. It need hardly be said that Her Royal Highness required no persuasion; indeed she was wearing the uniform of the Girl Guides when she reported. By the wise decision of Their Majesties, her childhood has been domestic and inconspicuous; but it is now over, and she will no doubt from henceforth be taking a more prominent part in public life, as the natural leader of the youth of the nation, the generation that will inherit the post-war world.

* * *

As April ends, the lull in major European operations continues, but the signs of approaching cataclysm become more lowering. Hitler is evidently mustering all his power for a supreme effort against Russia when the thaw ends. Apart from supply, the British contribution to the coming campaign depends on what we can do to strike at the German rear while the Nazi armies drive eastward—just as the Americans, by such exploits as the bombing of the Philippines and Tokyo, are menacing the rear of the Japanese drive to the west. It is clear that Hitler is exceedingly anxious about his rear. That is why he has redoubled his repressive measures in Norway, and why he has insisted on the recall to power of the most sinister of all his jackals, the corrupt and treacherous Laval. He must at all costs gain the utmost possible collaboration in France for the protection of the lands behind his advance—and, since he has always the hope of gaining the French fleet, the evil that Laval may still do is unfortunately very real.

* * *

The blows struck on the Nazi rear by the Royal Air Force are already very severe. The great ports and manufacturing centres on the Baltic—Lubeck and Rostock—have been devastated with bombs, and the consequence, it may be hoped, will be a perceptible lightening of the pressure on our Russian allies. At

St. Nazaire, Boulogne and elsewhere, the commandos have shown our new power to take the local initiative on land. Naturally, the talk in London is all of the chances of a real invasion of the Continent this year. For the first time the danger of it is being seriously discussed in the German Press. Leaders of the Poles and other "free" forces in England are openly pressing for it; Lord Beaverbrook, in the United States, has come out vehemently in favour of the project. In the conversations with the American General Marshall it is probable that the major decision, one way or the other, has already been taken.

* * *

What are the governing factors? Undoubtedly, if we could open up and maintain a second front in Europe, it would be of enormous help to the Russians. This year we certainly have the men, we have the munitions, we have the air support—indeed our air superiority in Western Europe is now impressively complete. But the crucial element is shipping.

* * *

Everything this year depends on the survival of Russia against the worst that the Germans, possibly aided by the Japanese, can do. For Great Britain two considerations have strategic priority over all others. The first is to maintain the positions in the Middle East, which prevent the Germans and Japanese from joining hands over the frontier of Europe and Asia, and so isolating Russia. The second is to continue to send immense supplies of munitions to the Russian front. Both these make enormous demands on shipping. To sustain one division in the Middle East needs as many ships, using the long Cape route, as fifteen divisions in France. Whole fleets of merchant ships are travelling between England and the Russian Arctic ports, under heavy naval protection against the marauding German squadron at Trondheim. Meanwhile we have been told by the Prime Minister that the battle of the Atlantic has lately taken a turn for the worse. Have we a sufficient reserve at sea to risk another major enterprise? That is a Government secret, which only time can reveal.

Canada and Caribbean Commission

In the House of Commons, on March 12th, Sir Percy Hurd asked the Prime Minister what steps had been taken to ensure the collaboration of Canada in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, whether by membership of the Commission or otherwise, in view of Canada's close economic association with the Caribbean Colonies.

Mr. Attlee replied: "We have, of course, been in touch with the Canadian Government regarding the establishment of a Commission, and they have welcomed the proposal. Arrangements are being made for keeping the Canadian Government fully informed of the Commission's work, and we have no doubt that we can count on their collaboration as occasion may arise."

Sir P. Hurd: "Does that mean that the Canadian Government do not wish to be directly associated with the Commission?"

Mr. Attlee: "The details of the Commission have not yet been fully explored."

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

WITH the sinking of *s.s. Lady Hawkins*, the shelling of Aruba, and of ships in these waters, we realize, wrote Miss Helen Goodwin on February 22nd, "that the war is coming very close to us. Antigua is endeavouring to Be Prepared to meet emergencies. The necessities for First Aid treatment are stored ready for use by the recently formed Red Cross Committee, in case ships should bring in distressed survivors. Weekly lectures are being given in First Aid—the Home Guard and the Local Defence Forces are on the alert."

The sum of £72 was raised by a fete organized by Mrs. A. E. Dyett, and held at the St. John's Boys' School. Half of the amount will be used to buy materials for making garments for children in bombed areas. The remainder will be given to the local "Soldiers Fund," which provides boys enlisting in any of H.M. Forces with small monetary help (warm clothing for the voyage is provided by the sewing groups) and hopes to give help to any of them who may return disabled.

The War Services Committee held a most successful dance on Saturday, January 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Moody-Stuart kindly put at the disposal of the Committee their home at Tomlinsons, and made certain temporary additions to accommodate the large crowd expected. The dancing rooms were gaily decorated with "V for Victory" signs; and a large red V, electrically lighted, shone out to guide strangers to the house, and to proclaim the spirit of the party.

The fourth instalment of £500 has been sent towards the purchase of Antigua's Spitfire. "This instalment," states Miss Goodwin, in a letter dated April 1st, "together with the £2,008 sent from the sale of scrap iron in Canada, brings our total to date to £4,008.

"The sum of £250 has been sent to the Secretary of State for the purchase of a second canteen from Antigua; but the Secretary of State, while thanking us for the generous gift, suggested that it be used instead to purchase a delivery van for the Women's Voluntary Services. All subscribers to the canteen fund were very pleased to agree to this.

"On Sunday, March 29th, the day set aside for National Prayer, a special service was held at which the Home Guard, Police and Defence Forces were present in uniform. The Governor and Lady Jardine were present at the service.

"Eleven young men are leaving for England where they will be munition workers. Each of these has been suitably supplied with warm clothing."

BAHAMAS

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a further £300 from a local committee in Nassau.

BERMUDA

The Bermuda Civil Service Radio Officers' Association has sent a gift of £48 13s. 0d. to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

About thirty Bermudians are now serving in the

Royal Air Force as airmen, air gunners or as members of the Air Sea Rescue Service.

These airmen are the product of the Bermuda Flying School, started early in 1940 by an American who wished to help the British war effort. The Bermuda Government gave permission for the use of light training aircraft, and with the help of Lt.-Gen. Sir Dennis Bernard, then Governor, recruits were quickly enrolled.

The qualifications for pupils were as high as those for the R.A.F. and training was free to those who volunteered to join the R.A.F. after the course of preliminary training. This training was given by Captain Edward Stafford, of the U.S. Army reserve, and resulted in all the candidates accepted by the R.A.F. subsequently gaining their wings. A large proportion of these volunteers came from the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, which has been affiliated for a number of years to the Lincolnshire Regiment.

DOMINICA

The Dominica Red Cross Committee has given £50 to St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind, and £50 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

JAMAICA

Mr. G. E. Smith, a technician from Jamaica, working in an ordnance factory in England, has received a letter from Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, congratulating him upon his share in perfecting a device to improve the efficiency of the machine tools at the factory. Lord Cranborne has also expressed his appreciation of the work which Mr. Smith and his comrades from Jamaica are doing to help the war effort.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Photographs of two Spitfires presented by the Presidency to the British Government, have been received from the Colonial Office and placed on exhibition in Basseterre, under the Treasury archway. The aircraft are named St. Kitts-Nevis I and II.

During London's Warship Week, two gifts, amounting to £300, were received from anonymous residents of St. Kitts "in gratitude to the Royal Navy for centuries of peace and protection enjoyed by people of the oldest Colony in the West Indies from the descendants of one of its early settlers."

Lord Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, sent the following telegram to the Administrator:—

"Please convey on behalf of myself and the National Savings Committee our warmest thanks and appreciation to the residents of St. Kitts for their generous anonymous gifts to the Nation in connexion with the Warship Week campaign. These gifts, amounting to £300, are evidence of the fine spirit inspiring the people of St. Kitts in this critical period of our history and are accepted with gratitude."

ST. LUCIA

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed

his warm appreciation of £650 presented by the people of St. Lucia for the purchase of one or two A.R.P. Red Cross Ambulances. As these could not then be purchased the Red Cross will devote the gift to the purchase of two Utilicon Vehicles which can each carry four stretcher cases or eight sitting cases, or used for transporting stores, etc.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A further £2,000 has been sent to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, by the local branch of the Red Cross. This sum is the Colony's 16th cash contribution since the outbreak of war, bringing the total to £60,000. An additional £10,000 has been spent in the purchase of materials for local work parties for shipment overseas in the form of garments and hospital supplies.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad, and Lady Young issued an appeal to the public of the Colony at the end of March for a lump sum of \$25,000 and for guarantees of \$2,000 a month for the duration of the war and six months after, for maintenance of a club which the Government were building for officers and men of the British and allied merchant navies. Lady Huggins, (whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue) offered her home, Coblenz House, at a rent of \$1 a year, for the use of the club during the war and for six months afterwards.

It was in Coblenz that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, later King George V, were, during their cruise on the *Bacchante*, entertained at a ball given by the late Mr. Leon Agostini.

The Win the War Association have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies his warm appreciation of their gift of £500 to the Anti-Aircraft Welfare Fund. The Governor proposes to appoint a Passive Defence Commandant, who will be entrusted with the co-ordination and development of all passive defence measures, and a Defence Food Controller, who will be charged with the duty of production of food and its processing, marketing and distribution. The latter will also be responsible for rationing should this become necessary.

Summary of War Gifts

January 1st to March 31st, 1942

The following summary of monetary contributions from the West Indian and Atlantic Colonies to H.M. Government and War Organisations during the three months ended March 31st, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 9, supplied by the Colonial Office. The gifts during the previous six months were recorded in our March issue.

Bahamas	£ 922	British Honduras	£ 250
Barbados	400	Jamaica	1,417
Leeward Islands—		Trinidad and Tobago	16,000
Antigua	250	Windward Islands—	
Montserrat	40	Dominica	100
St. Kitts	150	Grenada	307
Virgin Islands	300	St. Vincent	150
Bermuda	5,501		

The Bahamas also sent 3,024 lb. of honey and, during the year, 3 tons of lime juice.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-fourth 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
AJLIE, E.	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Sapper
BESLEY, L. A. ...	Jamaica	R.F.	Sapper
BOON, Miss MONICA ...	St. Kitts	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.1
BUTT, Mrs. DORIS	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
CLARKE, A. H. ...	Barbados	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
CLOUGH, G. C. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	A.C.2
CONNELL, F. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.	Signaller
COWARD, C. B. ...	Trinidad	R.A.O.C.	Private
*CULFORTH, G. E. ...	Jamaica	—	Captain
DAVIS, C. O. ...	Trinidad	R.E.	Sapper
DELGADO, A. E.	Jamaica	R.A.M.C.	Captain
DU QUESNEY, W. T. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FAKAR, J.	Trinidad	R.A.	Gunner
FITZGERALD, T. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
FOOTE, J. F. ...	Antigua	R.A.F.	Pt. Officer
FORD, C. C. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Sapper
GOODEN, G. B. ...	Jamaica	R.C.E.	Lce. Corpl.
GORDON, Miss B. A. ...	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.1
HARVEY, C. A.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
HEALD, S. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.	Lieut.
JEFFERS, W. A.	Montserrat	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
JOHNSON, E. L. T.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
*KANE, A.	Bermuda	—	Private
KEATING, L. J.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Ft. Sergt.
LEWIS, E. A.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Signalman
LINCOLN, W. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.O.C.	Private
LOPEZ, P. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MACPHAIL, Miss E. S. ...	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
MALONEY, D. P.	Montserrat	R.C.A.	Gunner
MENDES, N. F. J.	Antigua	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
MENDEZ, R.	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
MOFFETT, C. N. G.	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
*NEWMAN, R. B.	Bahamas	R.C.S.	Lieut.
NICHOLL, E. G. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Pt. Officer
PATRICKSON, K. I.	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
PENCHOEN, Miss AUDREY	Montserrat	Q.A.I.M.N.S.	Sister
PETERKIN, W. R.	Trinidad	O.O.R.C.	Corporal
PLOCHE, O. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
PRESTON, L.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
†PSAILA, D.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	A.C.
REDGAURD, E. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
RESTALL, F. B. ...	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
RYAN, P. E.	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	A.C.1
SCHOLDS, R.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
SHAND, R. A. ...	Montserrat	T.S.R.††	Lce. Sergt.
SPICE, S. T.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SULLIVAN, C. H.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
TAYLOR, D.S.D.	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
THOMAS, Miss M. L.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
VIEIRA, C. K. G.	Antigua	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
WESTMAAS, D. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.	Gunner
WESTMAAS, D. I.	Br. Guiana	M.S.C.††	Signalman
WHITCROSS, E. H.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.2

* Prisoners of war. † Died. †† T.S.R. (Toronto Scottish Regiment). M.S.C. (Malaya Signal Corps).

Colonial Comforts Fund

A Concert in aid of the Colonial Comforts Fund, part of which was broadcast, was held at the Royal Albert Hall on April 26th. The London Philharmonic Orchestra was conducted by Mr. Rudolph Dunbar, a talented musician who was born in British Guiana, and performed for the first time in this country the Afro-American Symphony, by William Grant Still.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S COACH RETURNING TO ST THOMAS'S.

SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES

.... but our Savings
Certificates are
still the same
price.



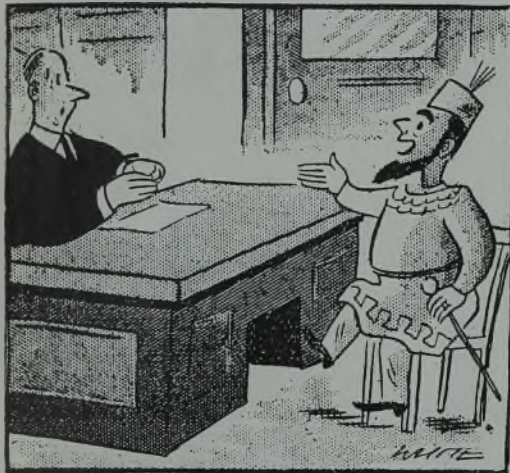
—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



"I want to have a word with
you, about the parish magazine,
Vicar."
—by Neb.

Daily Mail



"We've managed to keep out of the war so
far because we're not on the maps."

Evening News



FOG IN THE CHANNEL

(Copyright in All Countries.)

Evening Stand



We'd better not
shoot more than 50 —
Laval might think
we were abusing
our Victory.

—by Illingworth.

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission

The Sugar Association

Wide Range of Activities

THE inaugural general meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), which was held in Trinidad on March 2nd, was referred to in our last issue. Information has since been received from the Secretary, Mr. C. C. Skeete, that the Association was incorporated and registered in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago on January 28th, and that it was expected that the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad would become Corporate Associations in the near future and be elected to membership. Mr. Skeete said that it was also anticipated that a Sugar Association would be established at an early date in St. Lucia and would apply for membership.

In the memorandum of association the objects for which the Association has been established are set out in 26 clauses. In the limited space available, it is only possible to indicate very generally their wide scope. The Association is established (1) "To promote and protect the sugar industry in the British West Indies." (2) "To consider, discuss and take action on questions directly or indirectly relating to or affecting the sugar industry which term . . . shall be deemed to include any activity connected with the production of cane sugar and all products or by-products thereof . . . and to collect and disseminate information regarding the same." (3) "To promote research and other scientific work . . . and to provide and spend money . . . for these purposes, and to encourage and improve the education of persons who are engaged or are likely to be engaged in the sugar industry."

Power is given to raise money by assessments levied on members in accordance with the articles of association, also to apply to and accept grants of money, gifts of land or other assistance from Government authorities, Agricultural Societies, Chambers of Commerce, companies, etc., or from private individuals and to award such corresponding privileges to them as benefactors as may be thought advisable, provided that benefits arising from inventions, improvements, etc., resulting from the work of the Association shall only be shared by subscribing members.

The first members of the Association are the subscribers to the memorandum of association, namely, Mr. G. W. Rochford, merchant, Trinidad; The Barbados Sugar Producers' Association by its attorney, Mr. S. A. Howard; Mr. W. F. Watson, managing director of Caroni, Ltd., Trinidad; The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd., by its attorney, Mr. G. B. Westwood; Antigua Sugar Association (Inc), by its attorney, Mr. F. G. Grant; St. Kitt's Sugar Association, Ltd., by its attorney, Mr. F. G. Grant; Mr. S. W. Fitt, merchant, Trinidad.

Under the articles of association the first directors are Mr. F. G. Grant, Mr. S. A. Howard, Mr. G. W. Rochford, Mr. W. F. Watson and Mr. G. B. Westwood, who retire at the first ordinary general meeting of the Association.

Ask your friends to join the West India Committee.

Barbados Labour for Trinidad

Terms of Twelve Months Contracts

THE conditions under which 2,000 labourers in Barbados are being recruited by representatives of the Walsh Driscoll Company, to work on a United States army base in Trinidad, were published in the *Trinidad Guardian*. It is stated that selected men have been given contracts for twelve months and that these contracts have been approved by the Governments of both Barbados and Trinidad.

The principal terms of the contracts are briefly as follows:—

- (a) Free passage and subsistence to Trinidad. Return guaranteed on satisfactory completion of contracts. The company is relieved of the responsibility of repatriation should the employee take up other employment in Trinidad.
- (b) Two weeks notice should the work be finished during the course of the contract.
- (c) Medical care, hospitals and workmen's compensation will be provided for in the event of injury arising out of, or in the course of his employment.
- (d) Sleeping quarters in barracks housing fifty men each. There will be kitchens for those who cook their own food, for others cooked food will be available at controlled prices.
- (e) The Walsh Driscoll Company guarantee a minimum of 48 hours work per week at the basic rate of 10 c. per hour. Work in excess of eight hours in a day will be paid at time and a quarter, that is 12½ c. per hour; work on Sundays and Trinidad statutory holidays at 15 c. per hour. A war bonus will also be paid. This fluctuates with the rise and fall of the cost of living; at present it is 12 c. per day. During the dry season work is being done on the basis of a 10-hour day, labourers receiving, with their war bonus, \$1.17 per day.

Special arrangements have been made. The Trinidad Government are providing a steamer, and it is hoped to despatch men at the rate of 300 a week.

The statement, which apparently was issued by the Labour Office in Barbados, concludes: "His Excellency the Governor, during his recent visit to Trinidad, visited the construction programme at Cumuto and saw the arrangements that had been made for the housing and care of this labour force."

The Jamaica Census

Mr. A. J. Pelletier, Chief of the Census Branch in the Canadian Department of Statistics, has been seconded to Jamaica to carry out a census there. A free grant of £28,000 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to enable the work to be carried out.

A census has not been taken in Jamaica since 1921, and up-to-date statistics of population are required for the proper consideration of the Colony's major problems of development and social welfare, and also to enable new electoral registers to be prepared as a preliminary to constitutional changes.

Sea Island Cotton Industry

Benefits due to Government Contracts

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) was opened in St. Vincent on October 31st, by His Honour the Administrator, who in his address of welcome, said that he was a strong advocate of the merits of Sea Island Cotton.* Garments purchased years before there was any idea that duty might bring him to the Caribbean were still giving excellent service.

The president of the Association, Mr. C. C. Skeete, said that in general the past season had been fairly good. The yield per acre had been above the average, there had been a further increase in acreage in Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis, and production had reached a new record. He thought they would agree that there was a limit to the area on which it was economically suitable, and for many reasons wise, to plant cotton. In his opinion they were approaching that limit and reaching a stage beyond which, except possibly in the case of Barbados, it would be dangerous to undertake further expansion of cotton cultivation. The danger lay in two main directions. In most cases increase would be made at the expense of the area under food crops. Secondly, the interests of soil conservation demanded that great caution should be exercised in bringing further areas under cotton until more suitable, that is more soil conserving, agricultural methods were practised.

The war had reduced the activities of the Advisory Committee in England to a minimum, as very little raw Sea Island cotton was going into consumption for civilian use. Similarly, owing to lack of supplies of goods from England, no fresh steps had been taken to increase the sales of Sea Island garments in the West Indies.

The Association had rendered a great service to the industry by its decision to continue the accumulation of a reserve fund. Mr. Skeete strongly recommended this as very sound policy and expressed the hope that the Association would continue it without modification during the coming year. Mr. Skeete referred to the great value of the work done by Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, the Cotton Adviser, in directing cotton breeding. The spinning tests, undertaken at Mr. Hutchinson's request by the Shirley Institute of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, had yielded much valuable knowledge. The Adviser was now better able to plan cotton breeding policy for the islands. An interesting account of the present position with regard to spinning tests of Sea Island cotton is given in a note by Mr. Hutchinson which is appended to the report. This will be dealt with in a later issue of the CIRCULAR.

In conclusion, Mr. Skeete dealt with the important question of marketing. The normal commercial outlet for their cotton was temporarily closed. The contract made with the Ministry of Supply, however, ensured a market for their cotton at a very reasonable price for a

specified period during which they would otherwise have found it very difficult to dispose of the crop. The Ministry purchased the entire crop of clean lint, 7,963 bales, at 25d. per lb. for St. Vincent "Superfine" and 22d. per lb. for the "Montserrat strain" grown in the Leeward Islands.

The contract had made it possible to expand production and had enabled the producer to know where he stood, thus creating a stabilising factor the importance of which could not be too strongly stressed. A communication had been sent, through the Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Ministry of Supply expressing the gratitude of the Association and of the industry.

The report also contains full statistical information relating to the industry. Some of the more important facts are given below, together with the estimated acreage and production in 1941-42 and the figures for Marie Galante cotton. These tables have been compiled from data sent by air mail by Mr. Skeete and received before the arrival of the published report.

Production and Export, 1940-41

Island	Acres	Production		Export		Bales of 400 lb.
		Bales of 400 lb.	lb. per acre	Clean lb.	Stained lb.	
SEA ISLAND						
Anguilla ...	150	47	126	17,930	—	44
Antigua ...	4,826	1,662	138	658,721	4,752	1,659
Barbados ...	453	115	101	45,689	—	114
Montserrat ...	5,395	2,940	218	999,546	19,538	2,548
Nevis ...	4,000	1,396	140	518,242	49,007	1,418
St. Kitts ...	1,400	706	202	203,863	80,434	711
St. Vincent ...	5,180	1,528	118	573,871	41,387	1,538
Virgin Islands	146	19	52	7,429	—	19
TOTAL ...	21,550	8,413	—	3,025,291	195,118	8,051
MARIE GALANTE						
Grenada ...	5,000	750	60	300,160	—	750
St. Vincent ...	700	149	85	59,409	—	149
TOTAL ...	5,700	899	—	359,569	—	899

Estimated Acreage and Production, 1941-42

Island	Acres	Production		Lint lb.	Bales of 400 lb.
		Lint lb.	Bales of 400 lb.		
SEA ISLAND					
Anguilla ...	300	21,000	52	—	—
Antigua ...	5,000	690,000	1,725	—	—
Barbados ...	1,000	80,000	200	—	—
Montserrat ...	5,400	1,026,000	2,565	—	—
Nevis ...	4,000	480,000	1,200	—	—
St. Kitts ...	1,500	345,000	862	—	—
St. Vincent ...	5,000	575,000	1,438	—	—
Virgin Islands	60	4,800	12	—	—
TOTAL ...	22,260	3,221,800	8,054	—	—
MARIE GALANTE					
Grenada ...	5,000	330,000	825	—	—
St. Vincent ...	700	50,000	125	—	—
TOTAL ...	5,700	380,000	950	—	—

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.

* Report of the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Incorporated). Yuille's Printer, Ltd., Trinidad, 1942. Price, 2s. 0d.

Agriculture in Jamaica

THE annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1941, of Mr. G. A. Jones, Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, affords evidence of the difficulties caused by adverse weather conditions as well as by the war. Despite these handicaps, however, distinct progress was made in various directions.

Throughout 1940 the effect of the hurricane in November, 1939, was shown by a serious falling off in the exports of bananas and the production of coco-nuts. In addition the poor growing season of 1939 resulted in the sugar crops of 1940 being unusually small, when account is taken of the additional area planted. It is true that in 1940-41 the total rainfall in nearly all areas was normal but the distribution was extremely bad and in some parishes severe floods caused loss of life and destruction of property. The Food Production Campaign, started in September, 1939, was largely frustrated by the abnormal weather and in many instances the crops were a failure. From June, 1940, efforts were greatly intensified and at the end of the year a very large quantity of locally grown food crops were becoming readily available. Unfortunately at this period the local markets became glutted with bananas which could not be shipped and the result was a temporary surplus of food.

Difficulties of the Banana Industry

During the year information was received that no bananas would be shipped to Great Britain. The Imperial Government undertook to pay for a maximum of 12,000,000 stems at 3/- per count bunch. The local Government arranged to purchase all sound full fruit and to export as large a quantity as possible to Canada and the United States. In spite of the willing co-operation of the United Fruit Company in providing ships it was impossible to market all the fruit offered and large quantities were left for local disposal. The actual exports during 1940 were 6,849,042 stems valued at £1,045,480 compared with 18,771,628 stems, valued at £2,439,177 in 1939.

Mr. Jones says that most of the large growers now recognize that, owing to Cercospora leaf-spot disease, spraying is necessary. The smaller growers find it extremely difficult to adapt themselves to this necessity and large numbers are going out of cultivation although the Government provides free equipment and spraying materials.

In spite of efforts to restrict its spread the incidence of Panama disease increases and numerous large fields in the main banana areas have been thrown out of cultivation. Efforts to produce a resistant banana of the Gros Michel type continue. More seedlings are now produced annually than was possible in the early years of this work and it is hoped that by persistent effort success will eventually be achieved. "The need is great and pressing."

Development of Cane Farming

The exports of sugar were lower than in the previous year owing, as already mentioned, to the unfavourable conditions during 1939. The exports of rum, on the other

hand, increased in quantity and value.

The export figures for the two years were as follows:—

	SUGAR.		RUM.		TOTAL.
	Tons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Value.
1939 ...	103,783	£989,563	839,467	£247,047	£1,236,610
1940 ...	81,469	£848,431	1,065,720	£338,286	£1,186,717

The growing season of 1940 was more favourable and when the report was written a total production of 157,000 tons of sugar was anticipated, of which 137,000 tons would be exported.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of persons supplying cane in 1940 and very large numbers of additional farmers were registered for the 1940-41 crop. Cane farming, which is encouraged by the manufacturers, is becoming a very important factor in the local sugar industry. Small cane farmers produce about 25 per cent. of the cane ground in the factories.

Grapefruit and Oranges

Owing to shipping difficulties the exports of grapefruit were seriously reduced: the values were £52,903 in 1939 and £13,264 in 1940. The orange crop was purchased by the British Government and the value of the exports of fresh fruit, £103,896, was only approximately £10,000 below that of 1939. The exports of orange oil increased from 50,966 lb. (£13,177) in 1939 to 61,330 lb. (£20,532).

The Department of Agriculture continues to maintain extensive nurseries to supply budded plants to growers as there are many districts where citrus could be successfully established to take the place of bananas.

Other Crops, Honey and Milk

The production of pimento dropped heavily from 8,000,000 lb. (£207,000) in 1939 to 3,500,000 lb. (£119,000), due to unfavourable weather conditions at the critical flowering time and to the prevalence of "Rust" disease in certain areas.

Confidence has been restored to coco-nut producers—a very depressed section of the planting community—by the successful merger of a number of large manufacturers of refined oil, soap, etc., and the establishment of a Coco-nut Industry Clearing House.

Honey producers had a good year. Exports increased from 98,880 gallons (£13,049) in 1939 to 145,700 gallons (£61,147). An officer of the Department visited Canada to study methods adopted there of grading and standardizing honey.

The persistent work of Jamaica Vegetables, Ltd., in its endeavour to establish a tomato industry in the previously distressed Bull Savannah district is specially mentioned. Over 40,000 cases were exported to Canada in 1940-41 compared with 14,000 in 1939-40. A tomato cannery is also at work in the district.

Dairying has progressed owing to the ready market which now exists for both large and small farmers disposing of surplus milk. The Bog Walk Condensary had a successful year and by its progressive policy has stimulated production far beyond the original estimates. Jamaica is now producing about half its condensed milk requirements.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on April 21st, Mr. J. M. Campbell was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Campbell, previously of Curtis, Campbell & Co., is now with Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and a director of Bookers' Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd. His grandfather, Mr. W. Middleton Campbell, was for many years a member of the Executive of the West India Committee and chairman from 1909 to 1917.

The following five candidates were elected to membership of the West India Committee :—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
H.E. SIR DOUGLAS JARDINE, (Antigua) K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	{ Hon. F. G. Harcourt, M.B.E. Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
LIEUT. JOHN LESLIE WIGLEY (London)	{ Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, M.C.
MR. WILLIAM B. COVERDALE (London)	{ Messrs. E. D. & F. Man. Mr. Neil S. Murray.
CORPL. WILLIAM RUSSELL (London)	{ Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. A. M. Armour.
MR. HAROLD KNOWLES (Country)	{ Mr. W. H. Zimmern. Mr. C. H. Kirton.

Grenada's 1942 Budget

MR. R. A. KELLY, Colonial Treasurer of Grenada, introduced the Colony's Budget for 1942 in the Legislative Council on December 19th.

Revenue, gross, he said, was estimated at £183,778, and expenditure, gross, at £183,348, giving an estimated surplus of £430, which, added to the estimated surplus at December 31st, 1941, should bring the reserve to £34,561. The Budget had been balanced, but no provision had been made for unforeseen contingencies.

"I think it only right to sound a note of warning," continued Mr. Kelly, "that further increases in taxation may be necessary, not only in the event of revenue falling short of the estimate but also to make sure that our slender reserves should not fall below the £30,000 mark. I venture to put it to honourable members that they should give serious consideration to the building up of the reserve to its pre-war figure of £50,000."

After a brief discussion, the estimates were approved subject to an increase of £35 in the figure of expenditure.

The Canadian West Indian League

The Canada-West Indies Magazine, in its issue of February, announces that Mr. R. C. Vaughan, president of Canadian National Railways and of Canadian National Steamships, had been elected president of the Canadian-West Indian League.

Discussing his appointment, our contemporary states : "His high position in Canadian public life and his intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs will be of inestimable value on the Executive Council of the League to which he brings a dynamic personality and keen interest in Canadian-West Indian relations."

His personal representative on the Council will be Mr. R. B. Teakle, general manager of Canadian National Steamships, who is well known and highly respected in the West Indies.

Colonial Office Changes

Sir C. Parkinson for "Special Duty"

THE following announcement was made from 10, Downing Street on April 10th :—

"Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been acting as Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, is returning to his post at the Colonial Office in the place of Sir Cosmo Parkinson, who has been seconded for special duty on behalf of the Colonial Office. Sir William Battershill, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State in succession to Sir John Shuckburgh, who has retired from the public service on reaching the age limit."

The CIRCULAR understands that the "special duty" of Sir Cosmo will be to visit the Colonies from time to time as the personal representative of the Secretary of State to discuss local problems with the Governors. Lord Cranborne, it is stated, attaches great importance to this personal contact, especially as conditions now make it difficult for many Governors to visit London.

It is possible that the West Indies will be among the first Colonies to be visited by Sir Cosmo.

Development and Welfare Grants

THE following list of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds which have been recently approved by the Secretary of State has been compiled from information published in the Colonies or given in the House of Commons. Six other grants to the Leeward Islands, mainly Antigua, which were reported in the March issue of the CIRCULAR, p. 47, are not included in this list.

BRITISH GUIANA :

- Appointment of a Malariologist.
- Extension of campaign against yellow fever mosquito.
- Medical service for aboriginal Indians.
- Material for health education instruction.
- Equipment for venereal diseases clinic.
- Apparatus for diagnosis of tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS :

- Construction of road from Belize to Cayo.

LEEWARD ISLANDS :

- Visit of engineer to inspect water supplies (£700).
- Appointment of Director of Agriculture (£8,000).
- Forestry work in Antigua (£1,520).
- Agricultural development, Antigua (£25,310).
- Agricultural development, Nevis (£21,556).
- Agricultural development, Montserrat (£19,829).
- Harris' water supply, Montserrat (£2,650).

LEEWARD ISLANDS AND WINDWARD ISLANDS :

- Establishment of malaria control unit (£20,500).

LEEWARD ISLANDS, BRITISH GUIANA AND WINDWARD ISLANDS :

- Visit of architect to report upon and prepare plans for hospital reconstruction (£3,500).

Notes of West Indian Interest

"Ebery darg tink himself lion in a him massa yard."

* * *

AN air mail service has been inaugurated between Trinidad and Africa.

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, May 5th, at 4.30 p.m.

* * *

THE Postmaster-General announced on April 10th that parcels for Jamaica posted in London and the Home Counties, between December 20th and 26th, have been lost by enemy action.

* * *

THE Board of Admiralty announced with regret on April 6th, that six officers and fourteen ratings were killed in H.M.S. *Trinidad* on March 29th, during an engagement with the enemy.

* * *

THE Rt. Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Dr. J. H. Cockburn, of Dunblane Cathedral, spent two days in Trinidad *en route* to the United States and Canada.

* * *

It was announced from Port-of-Spain, on April 3rd, that all the entrances to the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the mainland of Venezuela, had been mined, except the Boca de Navios, and closed to shipping.

* * *

MISS VICTOIRE ALBERTA BUGLE, who died at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on March 31st, in her 78th year, was the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bugle, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

* * *

ASSISTANT SECTION OFFICER ROSEMARY KELLY, W.A.A.F., whose engagement to Squadron Leader Richard Peel, R.A.F. was announced recently, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newell Kelly, of Nassau, Bahamas.

* * *

ANOTHER engagement to be announced recently was that of Captain John Disney Sale, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and Miss Florence W. R. Sharp, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. G. Sharp, and of Mrs. Sharp, of Trout Hall, Jamaica.

* * *

LORD BEAVERBROOK left Miami on April 9th for Nassau, and returned four days later. While in the Bahamas he dined with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and made a flying visit to his property on Eleuthera island.

* * *

THE Governor of British Honduras has appointed Captain M. S. Metzgen to be honorary secretary of the Tourist Committee of the Colony in succession to Mr. A. H. Anderson who has resigned. Captain Metzgen is honorary correspondent of the West India Committee Circular.

THE Antigua export duties were amended by an Order made by the Governor-in-Council on January 24th. The articles and rates are:—commercially pure barytes 4s. 2d. per ton; clean cotton lint, 1d. per lb.; fancy molasses, 2s. 6d. per 100 gall; and sugar, 3s. 6d. per ton.

* * *

THE following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been published in the West Indies:—"Under present regulations travellers to the United Kingdom are allowed to bring in 25 lb. of foodstuffs as personal effects but within that total there may not be more than 5 lb. of any one rationed foodstuff."

* * *

FLIGHT SERGEANT TUCKER, a Jamaican barrister, aged 27, who studied for the bar in London and later practised in Jamaica, is a pilot in the famous Mysore Fighter Squadron. Mr. Tucker came over from Jamaica shortly after the fall of France and has already destroyed three enemy planes and probably a fourth.

* * *

A DAUGHTER was born on March 27th, at Port-of-Spain, to Mrs. Crowdy, wife of Mr. Stephen Henry Crowdy, who is a lecturer at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Mrs. Crowdy, who, before her marriage, was Miss Joan Evans, is the elder daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Evans. Her sister, Margaret, is serving in the W.A.A.F. in the North of England.

* * *

MRS. "GWEN" DICKINS, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Alford and Lady Nicholls, of Dominica, has made a remarkable recovery from a severe attack of appendicitis in a hospital at Cape Town where she and her husband, on leave from the Public Works Department of Nigeria, had arranged to enjoy a holiday. She was taken seriously ill on board ship and on arrival in port was rushed to the hospital only just in time to save her life.

* * *

SIR SELWYN GRIER's address on "Some West Indian Problems," read before the Royal Empire Society on January 13th, of which a summary appeared in the February issue of the CIRCULAR, is published in full in *United Empire* for March-April. The same issue also contains the interesting address by Mr. Lionel Curtis on "The Atlantic Charter." Copies of *United Empire* are obtainable, price 1s., from the Secretary of the Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

* * *

OWING to more urgent demands on her time, Miss B. M. Hutchinson has been obliged to resign from the posts of Secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee and Secretary of the Barbados Voluntary War Workers' Association. In both of these capacities she has performed much valuable work. Miss Hutchinson, together with Mrs. Arnett, has undertaken to run Sea View guest house, at Hastings, near Bridgetown, and we wish them all success in their venture. Miss L. Joan Inniss has succeeded Miss Hutchinson as Secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee.

Obituary

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MR. E. L. BOVELL

Mr. Edward Lytcott Bovell, who died, after a short illness, at St. Joseph, Trinidad, on February 23rd, was born in Barbados in 1861 and educated at the Lodge School. At the age of 20 he went to Trinidad to take up an appointment on the St. Clair Sugar Estate, Arouca, and later spent about eighteen months in Demerara, returning again to St. Clair. Subsequently he became manager of Orange Grove Estate.

He took an active part in the development of Trinidad's sugar industry until 1902, when he joined Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Huggins as a partner in Nariva Cocal. Mr. Bovell devoted many years to Cocal and it became known as one of the finest coco-nut plantations in the West Indies. It remains as a monument to his industry and patience.

"Boss," as he was known to a wide circle of friends, had for some time suffered from eye trouble and latterly was almost blind, but he retained a wonderful vitality and a great capacity for work. He is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

MR. C. W. HAYNES

Mr. Charles Wynyard Haynes, who died in Barbados on February 26th, was a managing director of Wilkinson & Haynes Co., Ltd., commission and general estate merchants, of Bridgetown.

Mr. Haynes had played an important part in the public life of the Colony over a long period and he was held in high esteem by all sections of the community. For many years he was a Vestryman of the Parish of St. Michael and later represented the City of Bridgetown in the House of Assembly.

MR. T. B. MACAULAY

Mr. Thomas Bassett Macaulay, who died at Montreal on April 3rd, had been president of the Canadian-West Indian League for over thirty years. In January last he became president-emeritus.

Born at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1860, he was the son of the late Mr. Robertson Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Mr. T. B. Macaulay entered the service of that company in 1877 and in 1906 became its general manager. Ten years later, on the death of his father, he was appointed president.

He was greatly interested in the development of Canadian-West Indian trade relations and was one of the delegates at the Canada-West Indies Conference, held at Ottawa in 1925. He was a generous supporter of charities and of educational and religious organizations, and his benefactions will be long remembered in the West Indies, especially in the Leeward Islands.

Mr. Macaulay was a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen and McGill. He had been a Life Member of the West India Committee since 1919. In 1938 he made a special journey across the Atlantic to receive the freedom of Stornoway.

The Budget

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the fifth War-time Budget in the House of Commons on April 14th.

After reviewing the results of the past year, Sir Kingsley said that for 1942-43, he estimated expenditure at £5,286,000,000, an increase of £510,000,000 over that of 1941-42. Neither total included provision for goods supplied under the Lend-Lease arrangement. Expenditure requiring domestic finance he placed at £4,500,000,000, and this he expected to be met by a revenue of £2,400,000,000 and by savings and other sources of £2,100,000,000.

He proposed increases in the duties on beer, wines, spirits and tobacco and the doubling of the entertainment tax and of the purchase tax on luxury articles.

THE DUTY ON RUM

The new duties on spirits became effective on April 15th. The change in the duty on rum is shown below:—

	OLD DUTY		NEW DUTY	
	Full rate	Preferential rate	Full rate	Preferential rate
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Proof gallon.				
In cask	5	0 4	4	17 10
In bottle	5	1 4	4	18 10

THE TOBACCO DUTIES

The new tobacco duties, which also became effective on April 15th, are as follow:—

	Duty per pound.	
	£	s. d.
Tobacco unmanufactured—		
containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof—		
unstripped	1	9 6
stripped	1	9 6½
containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof—		
unstripped	1	10 6
stripped	1	10 6½
Cigars	1	18 1

The War Services Fund

A FURTHER thirteen contributions, as shown below, have been received in response to the appeal made in the CIRCULAR of October 2nd, for the War Services Fund of the West India Committee. At the time of going to press, the subscriptions total £2,226 11s. 4d.

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.
The Governor of British Honduras and Nineteen Friends	114	2	11
War Charities Committee, St. Kitts	100	0	0
Montserrat Spitfire Committee	50	0	0
War Services Committee, Antigua	50	0	0
St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.	52	10	0
The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Captain E. Harris	2	0	0
F. J. Cole, Esq., Barbados	1	11	6
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cuke, Barbados	5	0	0
Mrs. Randolph Rust, Trinidad*	10	0	0
Mrs. K. N. Page		10	0
W. Duncan Thompson, Esq.	2	2	0
Guiana Match Factory, Ltd., Georgetown	5	0	0

* Further donation.

Jamaica Sugar Notes

MR. D. J. VERITY wrote on February 9th that the sugar crop commenced on January 6th when Frome and Serge Island started grinding. Since then ten other factories had "gone about" and the remaining fifteen were due to start before the end of March. The late ones were those on the North Side which had been adversely affected by drought.

An All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association had been inaugurated and was functioning under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Campbell, a distinguished Indian Civil Servant now retired. He was now also a cane farmer with property in the west end of the Island, and the Cane Farmers' Association were fortunate in their choice. Mr. H. G. de Lisser, the honorary secretary during the preliminary period, was retiring in favour of Mr. J. A. Tannock, who had been appointed manager and secretary. Mr. Tannock was no stranger to the sugar industry, having been in Jamaica as a sugar estate manager for many years, after previous experience in Cuba. The Cane Farmers' Association had been recognized by Government, which put a Law through the December session of the Legislative Council by which a cess on all canes delivered by farmers to the factories was to be collected by the sugar manufacturers, the proceeds to form the revenue of the Association.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Cane Farmers' Association had formed a Joint Standing Committee to discuss matters of mutual interest from time to time, and their first conference had already been held—in a most friendly spirit on both sides.

The recent appointment of six new Nominated Members of the Legislative Council to fill the vacancies caused by resignations had given general satisfaction in the Island so far as he was able to observe. The sugar Association naturally was pleased at Mr. Kirkwood's inclusion amongst the new members.

Mr. Verity added that, as he wrote, he had just heard of the death of Sir Charles Doorly. He would be greatly missed in many circles. After returning to Jamaica from St. Lucia, where he was Administrator, Sir Charles served as a Member of the Privy Council and on several Government Boards, and his sound judgment and experience were highly appreciated by all with whom he came in contact.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death on April 1st of Mr. John Ramsay Drake, senior partner of J. V. Drake & Co., a well-known figure for many years in the London sugar market. The business will be carried on as hitherto by his sons, the remaining partners.

* * *

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death, in Trinidad, on Easter Sunday, of Lady Huggins, widow of Sir George Huggins, president of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, who died in June last. Lady Huggins died suddenly, a few hours after attending a church service. Much sympathy will be felt for the members of the family in this their second bereavement in less than a year.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

- Antigua.** Sgmn. N. F. Mendes, P/O P. B. Nanton.
- Bahamas.** P/O D. Lester Brown, 2nd Lt. C. P. Erskine-Lindop, L.A.C. P. D. Stratton, Sgt. A. I. Thompson, Mrs. Maureen Thompson (Nurse).
- Barbados.** A.C.1 E. W. Barrow, Lt. G. L. A. Clarke, Sgt. Neville Connell, L.A.C. G. D. Cumberbatch, P/O Peter Dunlop, Cpl. D. K. Foster, A.C.1 C. R. Gabriel, A.C.1 S. G. Yearwood, A.C.1 C. Martin Haynes, L.A.C. B. F. H. Miller, P/O C. D. Ince. Lt. Nigel Thomas, L.A.C. J. L. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.** A.C.2 C. Frederick Bridges, A.C.W.2 B. A. Gordon (W.A.A.F), P/O Francis Gosling, P/O E. G. Nicholl, P/O G. A. Osborn, P/O W. H. Perinchief, A.C.2 C. L. Vallis, L.A.C. J. C. Warnick, A.C.2 E. Whitecross.
- British Guiana.** Sapper E. Allie, Cpl. K. B. Bender, Sgt. J. Blank, P/O V. E. Camacho, Sgmn. E. A. Case, Pte. C. C. Craig, L.A.C. L. T. FitzGerald, Sapper C. C. Ford, Pte. E. L. E. Gray, A.C.2 J. R. Greathead, Pte. H. Harnadan, Sgmn. A. L. Jackson, Pte. T. Kirton, Sgmn. A. Lewis, Sgmn. C. N. G. Moffett, Pte. S. R. Poulis, Pte. R. L. Rohee, Pte. C. Stuart.
- British Honduras.** Pte. G. A. Carr, A.C.2 C. Waight.
- Grenada.** L.A.C. J. G. St. Bernard.
- Jamaica.** Pte. L. D. Alberga, L.A.C. R. W. Ashman, Sapper S. Beecher, L.A.C. B. E. Burrows, L.A.C. D. E. Chance, Sapper F. Chatman, Sapper V. Clarke, Ft./Sg. Huntley Da Costa, Sapper J. Farquharson, A.C.2 W. L. Du Quesnay, A.C.2 R. St. J. Fox, Pte. R. W. Fenton, Spr. J. F'rench, A.C.2 W. K. Heaphy, Pte. C. A. Harvey, A/Cpl. I. C. Hendricks, Spr. J. Kennedy, L.A.C. G. A. Leceane, Spr. A. Linton, A.C.2 P. Lopez, A.C.2 C. C. MacLaren, Pte. W. Maxwell, Spr. H. Menzies, A.C.2 V. Menzies, Pte. I. Morrison, A.C.2 C. O. Munn, L.A.C. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, Pte. L. V. Patterson, Sapper L. Preston, Spr. E. Redgaard, A.C.2 A. G. Reid, Pte. F. Restall, 2nd Lt. C. Rowan Robinson, Spr. R. Scholes, L.A.C. D. J. Thompson, Spr. H. Valverde, A.C.1 H. Vernon.
- Montserrat.** Sgmn. J. J. E. Burke, Sgt. J. K. Howes, Gunner D. P. Maloney, Sgmn. A. Taylor.
- St. Kitts.** Sgt. G. G. H. Farara, Sgt. A. M. Reid.
- St. Lucia.** L.A.C. K. G. D. La Corbiniere.
- St. Vincent.** P/O J. L. Richards.
- Trinidad.** A.C.2 B. Anderson, L.A.C. E. Carrington, A.C.2 M. Cipriani, Sapper C. O. Davis, P/O F. Dempsey, Sgt. F. W. Farfan, A.C.2 P. D. Gomez, L.A.C. E. W. Jardine, F/Sgt. L. J. Keating, Trooper P. C. Leotaud, Sgt. Gay de Meillac, L.A.C. D. Merry, Sg./Pilot G. A. Nunez, L.A.C. R. N. Pereira, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, Trooper W. Lyon, A.C.2 G. E. N. Scoon, L.A.C. J. R. Skinner.

Mrs. George Christall

Echoes of the past come from the announcement of the passing, on March 18th, of a gracious lady of West Indian memories, Mrs. George Christall, Glasgow, formerly of Camstradden, Luss, Loch Lomond, and of Trinidad and New York. Mr. Christall died in January, 1907. He was a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Mrs. Christall spent some years in Trinidad in the early eighties and in New York, where her husband founded the firm of George Christall & Co., shipowners. In 1895 they returned to Glasgow, when the Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., was founded to amalgamate the New York business with the firms of Gregor, Turnbull & Co., Port-of-Spain, and Turnbull, Stewart & Co., San Fernando. In 1902 Mr. Christall bought Gregor Turnbull's sugar estates of Caroni, Brechin Castle and Lothians, and founded a new company, The Trinidad Estates, Ltd. The subsequent history of these firms is well known. The old "Trinidad Line" was absorbed by the Furness, Withy Company. Caroni Limited now owns the sugar estates. "The old order passeth."

West Indies at Westminster

British Guiana : Rice Production

On March 25th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, in view of the interruption of supplies of rice from the Far East, it was intended to encourage the production of this food in British Guiana to meet the needs of the West Indies. Mr. H. Macmillan replied: "Yes, Sir. Urgent measures have been taken to bring rice production in British Guiana to a maximum."

West Indian Agricultural Workers

In reply to Mr. Riley, the Minister of Agriculture on March 25th said he understood that the question of bringing over labour from the West Indies for civilian work in Great Britain was receiving consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Minister of Labour.

Jamaica Wages and Living Costs

Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the Wages Board recently set up in Jamaica was taking active steps to remove the anomalies between the stationary wages and the rising cost of living, concerning which there was much public discontent.

Mr. H. Macmillan, in a written reply of March 25th, stated that the Governor of Jamaica had now received the reports of the Wages Board and the Prices Board, both of which contained recommendations for meeting the problem of the rising cost of living, and that he was already taking action in the light of these reports.

Food Supply in Jamaica

Asked by Mr. Adams on March 25th whether it was intended to advise the Jamaica Government to ration essential foodstuffs in view of the continued rise in the cost of living and the grave situation concerning supplies, Mr. Macmillan said that the Secretary of State did not consider a rationing system necessary or indeed, practicable at present. Certain measures including pegging prices and extension of Government purchase of imported foods had been approved. The problem was one of price, not of supply. The important thing was to maintain the price level.

Workmen's Compensation : Trinidad and St. Lucia

The Under-Secretary of State, in a written reply of February 10th to Mr. D. Adams, who had asked whether he would take steps to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinances of Trinidad and St. Lucia so as to include, in both cases, agricultural workers, shop assistants, clerical and domestic workers, said that the Trinidad Ordinance covered workers engaged in the more dangerous occupations, i.e. those whose employment was connected with any engine or machine worked by mechanical power, and the same observation applied to the legislation enacted by other West Indian Colonies. The desirability of bringing agricultural workers generally within the scope of the Ordinances had been represented on several occasions to the West Indian Governments during the last few years, and had been under consideration recently by several of them. Agricultural workers generally were now protected by

amending legislation passed in the Leeward Islands, St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The Price of Sugar

The Under-Secretary of State was asked by Mr. D. Adams on March 25th, whether he was aware that the Government paid only £12 12s. 6d. per ton for Jamaica sugar, but were paying £14 6s. 9d. per ton for the 1942 crop from Santo Domingo; and why there was this discrepancy to the disadvantage of Jamaica.

Mr. H. Macmillan in his reply said that the price at present being paid by Government for Jamaica sugar was £13 15s. 0d., excluding the benefit accruing to the sugar producers under the special preference certificates which amounted to about 10s. 0d. per ton. The price for Colonial sugar since the outbreak of war had been fixed by means of annual contracts concluded between the Ministry of Food and the producers, and not, as in peace, related to a fluctuating world market price. The effect of this had been that until very recently Colonial producers had been receiving a price substantially in excess of that which would have been realised had the peace-time practice been adhered to. As world prices had recently risen above the parity of the present price, the Ministry had voluntarily increased that price by £1 2s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Adams: "Does that mean that there will now be no disparity in price?"

Mr. Macmillan: "It means, roughly, that the Empire producers have won both on the swings and on the roundabouts."

West Indian War Effort

Mr. David Adams on March 4th, asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, with a view to utilising to the full the material resources of the Colonies, the Government had reconsidered their decision not to raise special West Indian military units, and would take more energetic measures of Civil Defence and in the raising of local defence corps; and whether, in return for complete collaboration of the West Indian people, specific promises would be made as regards their future progress towards a responsible government and their social advancement generally.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied: "As regards the first part of the Question, the resources of the West Indian Colonies are already being utilized to the fullest practicable extent. As regards the second part, I can assure my hon. Friend that the questions of Civil Defence and local military forces are being vigorously proceeded with. The third part of the Question is based on a misapprehension. The people of the British West Indies have at all times shown how eager they are to make the greatest possible contribution towards the war effort."

Mr. Creech Jones then asked whether very careful attention would be given to this problem of Civil Defence, in view of the continuous statements in the newspapers that the Government were not giving that matter the attention it should receive; and was Mr. Macmillan aware that there was a very real sense of frustration on the part of the national movements, particularly in Jamaica, that their services were not being brought into use to the extent that they desired.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "Yes, Sir. I am obliged to my hon. Friend for bringing the matter to my notice."



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

Dean Shepherd's Golden Jubilee. Our honorary correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter dated January 20th, wrote:—"On Sunday, January 18th, the Very Rev. H. C. Shepherd, Dean Emeritus, celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in the Ministry. At the 7 o'clock service that morning this much beloved man celebrated the Holy Communion to a large congregation of friends. The Bishop, in a short address, congratulated the Dean Emeritus on this unique occasion, saying that the Dean was himself a unique personality—always first to share in the joys and sorrows of everyone, and to welcome strangers to the island, and he exhorted him to take care of himself for the good of the people of Antigua. He ended by wishing the Dean that the eventide of his life might be a long and peaceful one."

Mrs. Hilda McDonald. We were all very pleased and proud, added Miss Goodwin, that Mrs. Hilda McDonald had received the decoration of the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours. Mrs. McDonald was for years Hon. Correspondent to the West India Committee. Always public spirited, she has lately been doing fine work as Publicity Officer, which includes the compiling and reading of the Sunday afternoon bulletin over the local Broadcast.

Labour Shortage. Work on the 1942 sugar crop had begun, but slowly. The immense quantity of labour employed at the American Bases and the attractive wages, leave a small surplus for reaping the canes.

Mrs. S. A. Branch. It was with regret that Miss Goodwin had to announce the death, on January 23rd, of Mrs. Susan Agnes Branch, widow of the late Archdeacon Branch, formerly Headmaster of the Antigua Grammar School. At his funeral the coffin was borne by Old Boys of the School, who had been pupils of the late Archdeacon.

BARBADOS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *April 24th.*

Very dry weather still continues but the young sugar canes have not, so far, been seriously impaired. The present crop is being reaped with all possible speed and the majority of factories have already finished. Petrol rationing was enforced on March 31st, priority being given to agriculture for reaping. Daylight saving time was introduced on April 19th whereby a saving in electricity and gas is anticipated. Regret to report the death of Mr. Henry Alleyne, of Friendly Hall, St. Lucy, aged 66. He was a landed proprietor and agricultural attorney and for many years a member of the Barbados House of Assembly.

The New Speaker. In a letter from Bridgetown, dated February 27th, the Hon. J. Wilkinson writes: "At the first meeting of the new House of Assembly, Mr. Douglas Pile, senior member for the parish of St. John, was elected Speaker, in place of Sir Harold Austin, who has resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. George Evelyn, senior member for the parish of Christ Church, was elected Deputy Speaker.

Labourers for Trinidad. "I am glad to inform you that arrangements have been made to send 2,000 labourers from here to Trinidad to work on the U.S.A. air base. So far 400 have gone. Although the number required is not large, it will give some relief to the unemployed in this island, and it is hoped that more will be wanted."

Drought Reduces Sugar Crop Estimate. Dr. S. J. Saint in his notes for December, dated January 21st, stated that after an excellent beginning, the weather had been very disappointing. Since about December 13th typical dry season conditions had prevailed and by the end of the month the sugar cane in most districts showed signs of drying up. The sudden onset of the dry season before the cane had made its full growth would probably result in forced ripening with consequent poor juice purities. A new estimate had been made of the crop which was expected to amount to the equivalent of about 105,000 tons. (The estimate at the end of November was 115,000 tons).

Cotton. Peasants' cotton throughout had been seriously defoliated by the cotton worm (*Alabama argillacea*). In spite of persistent advice by the Peasants' Agricultural Instructors to spray or dust as a preventative against destruction by this pest, little dusting and no spraying had been done. As a result of severe defoliation many peasants' plots had been pulled up and the land planted in sugar cane or food crops.

Soil Erosion Control. Two large scale experiments had been initiated at Haggatts, St. Andrew, to test certain measures of soil erosion control and water conservation on characteristic sugar cane hillside land and denuded slopes.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *April 25th.*

Four members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission spent two days in the Colony at the end of March. It is understood that they had important conferences with the Governor and Government officials on matters respecting Anglo-American co-operation in the Caribbean, including the utilization of the resources of the Caribbean area, and also on health questions. The Governor, accompanied by Sir Frank Stockdale, left the Colony by air on April 10th on a visit to Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch Guiana. There they met members of the Governor's Council and discussed matters, mainly economic, of mutual interest. They returned to British Guiana in the afternoon.

Ordinances Enacted. Our honorary correspondent wrote on February 27th, that the Legislative Council had passed, almost without discussion, two important laws. The first was to secure and control the calling up of men for National Service in the Colony; and the second was to make provision for the conditional prohibition of lock-outs and strikes in certain essential services.

Peaceful Picketing. Another Bill, further to amend the Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) Ordinance, with

respect to peaceful picketing in labour disputes, was also passed after amendment.

The Bill had previously, at its second reading, been opposed by practically every Unofficial Member with three exceptions, but when it came up again on February 11th, the Hon. F. J. Seaford stated that certain members did not object to the principle of the Bill, but felt there were not sufficient safeguards to make it workable. Mr. Seaford suggested three amendments of which two were approved and incorporated in the Ordinance. One limited the number of pickets to three, and the other provided that the pickets should wear a badge or armband bearing the word "picket."

Municipal Medical Officer of Health. The Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown were advertising locally and in the West Indies for applicants for the appointment of Medical Officer of Health to the Municipality.

Visit of Mr. A. C. Hersey. Among recent arrivals in the Colony was Mr. A. C. Hersey, Trade Representative of the Province of Quebec, Canada, with his headquarters at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Mr. Hersey's mission was to foster trade and to endeavour to arrange for importers in British Guiana to obtain essential supplies from the Dominion.

New Chief Justice. His Honour, Mr. John Verity, had arrived in the Colony. It would be recollected that he was First Puisne Judge in British Guiana when he was appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar in 1939. He was also Chancellor of the Diocese of British Guiana.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. The Governor attended a luncheon party given by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange on February 23rd. The luncheon was followed by the annual general meeting of the Chamber.

The Wages Board has now, it is understood, completed its work and forwarded its report to the Governor. At the final meeting of the Board on February 24th, the Hon. Sir Noel Livingston, the chairman, thanked members for the valuable help which they had given.

Rice Industry. At a public meeting presided over by Mr. A. C. Barnes, general manager of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and chairman of the organising committee of the Westmoreland Rice Growers' Association, Ltd., held at Savanna-la-Mar on February 21st, the constitution of the Association was determined and adopted.

Complete Authority. As a result of negotiations between the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and the Government, the following have been elected to act as liaison officers between the business interests of the island and the competent authority:—Mr. Lionel de Cordova (hardware); Mr. Alec Issa (dry goods); Mr. Cecil de Cordova (food); Mr. C. B. Facey (drugs); Hon. R. B. Barker (furniture).

Mr. E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss, a recently appointed inspector in the Jamaica Constabulary, has arrived in Jamaica.

A Coco-nut Marketing Board has been set up by the Governor to make recommendations for the carrying out of the terms of Law 41 of 1939, a law to control the coco-nut industry of the island. The chairman and deputy-chairman of the Board are the Hon. O. K. Henriques and Mr. S. G. Fletcher respectively.

ST. LUCIA

Income Tax. By Ordinance No. 26 of 1941, the tax per pound upon the chargeable income of every person will be as follows: For the first £100, 6d.; for each subsequent £100 the tax is increased by 6d. on each pound, the tax on a chargeable income of £1,000 being 5s. 0d. on the pound. For higher incomes the rates per pound are: £1,000 to £1,500, 5s. 6d.; £1,501 to £2,000, 6s. 0d.; £2,001 to £2,500, 7s. 0d.; £2,501 to £3,000, 8s. 0d.; £3,001 to £3,500, 9s. 0d.; for every pound above £3,500, 10s. 0d.

Upon the chargeable income of a company the tax will be at the rate of 5s. 0d. on the pound.

Local Consumption of Sugar. By an order issued on February 7th, 550 tons of clear sugar and 1,000 tons of dark sugar, manufactured during the period September 1st, 1941, to August 31st, 1942, are to be retained in the Colony. No factory, without prior approval, shall sell sugar locally above or below the following prices per ton: dark sugar, £15 8s. 4d.; clear sugar, £19 1s. 8d. The maximum retail prices are fixed at 2d. for dark sugar and 2½d. per lb. for clear sugar.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Steamship Services. Proposals for a fortnightly service from Port-of-Spain to Grenada, via Plymouth, Tobago, are, the *Trinidad Guardian* understands, under consideration, as also for the resumption of the round-the-island Trinidad coastal service.

Police Force. Major R. H. de S. Onraet, formerly Inspector General of Police, Straits Settlements, is visiting Trinidad to advise on various matters concerning the strength and organization of the Colony's Police Force.

The Trinidad Goat Society, which was founded in 1922, but has been inactive for some years, has been revived with the Hon. E. V. Wharton as President and Mr. J. L. Shannon of the Government Farm as Vice-President. One of the main objects is to encourage the keeping of a better class of goats by the peasantry so as to increase the supply and consumption of milk and thus reduce infant mortality.

Juvenile Farm Clubs were established some years ago in Tobago and have proved of value. Captain Cutteridge, the Director of Education, has announced that arrangements have been made for similar clubs to be formed in Trinidad.

Mr. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture, has retired on account of ill-health. As mentioned in our April issue, he returned to the Colony in January after being on leave since May of last year. Mr. Wortley, after holding appointments in the Department of Agriculture, Jamaica, his native land, was successively Director of Agriculture in Bermuda and in Nyasaland, before being appointed to Trinidad in 1930.

Sugar Association. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Incorporated) has been formed and is now operating. In a letter dated February 27th, the Secretary stated that they were taking over all the activities of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association except the Trade Union ones, which were expressly excluded under the Articles of Association. A new organisation will be formed to take over these activities.

Company Reports & Meetings

Kern Oil Co. Ltd.

IN the course of his speech at the annual meeting of this company, held in London on March 24th, Mr. George W. Ivey, the chairman, said: "In Trinidad the principal factor has been a steadily rising curve of costs for material, transport and labour.

"Some five years ago leases of oil rights were acquired in Northern Trinidad. I stated last year that the geological work undertaken had enabled us to relinquish certain of these areas. During the past year test drilling was undertaken on other areas and as the results proved unsatisfactory it was decided to determine these leases at the earliest convenient date. In respect of the leases so terminated by May 31st, 1941, a sum of £50,000 has been appropriated in the accounts of the Trinidad Company in addition to the normal provision for depreciation. Since that date the remaining leases in Northern Trinidad have been surrendered. Geological surveys are being continued in the areas south-west of the Central Range."

Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. J. B. TALBOT-CROSBIE, the chairman, after dealing with the accounts (reviewed in the CIRCULAR for March) at the annual meeting, held recently in Glasgow, said that the cane reaped during the year amounted to 131,980 tons and produced 11,610 tons of sugar. The 1940 figures were 95,962 tons of cane, and 9,199 tons of sugar. The average weekly output was 528 tons of sugar and the highest weekly output 794 tons, a record for the company.

The cultivation costs showed a considerable increase, 2s. 1½d. per ton of cane, but the factory costs had decreased by 8d. per ton of sugar. The total f.o.b. cost in Jamaica showed an increase of £1 14s. per ton of sugar compared with the 1940 figure. The climatic conditions were again unfavourable, and the sucrose content of the cane below the average, resulting in a larger tonnage of cane being required for each ton of sugar produced.

The whole of their export sugar, continued the chairman, had been taken over by the Ministry of Food, and the price received was sufficient to offset the increased costs shown above. The average selling price per ton, including the special price received for their Local Quota for consumption in Jamaica, was £12 19s., compared with £12 10s. in 1940.

Under present conditions it was impossible to make any reliable forecast of the financial results for the coming campaign. The Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food had again purchased the whole of their export sugars, and the company might reasonably hope to maintain the results obtained during the last two years' working. The factories and estates were being well maintained, and during the year £9,256 was spent in additions to plant and machinery.

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th last, the directors state that the crop amounted to 10,835 tons, compared with 8,412 tons during the preceding year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 101,747, against 74,589. Estate canes showed an increase of 13,400 and farmers of 13,700 tons.

A labour shortage was experienced in Trinidad during the year under review, and this, state the directors, together with very dry weather during the crop period, caused considerable difficulties in the maintenance of the cultivations and reaping of the crop, 5,000 tons of canes having to be left uncut.

The whole of the crop available for export was sold to the Ministry of Food on the basis of 11s. 7½d. per cwt. f.o.b. for refining sugars, and the usual difference in price for yellow crystallised.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all charges, depreciation and taxation amounted to £20,502. After deducting £3,000 for general reserve, and adding £4,440 brought forward, there is a total of £21,942. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent., paid on August 31st, absorbed £4,875 and the directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. (£9,750), making 7½ per cent. for the year, leaving £7,317 to be carried forward.

The directors regret that Mr. John H. Taylor, who has been manager of the estates since 1924, has been compelled to resign as from October 1st, 1941, owing to ill-health. The board have appointed Mr. Sidney A. Howard, who has been employed on the estate for a great number of years, as manager in place of Mr. Taylor. Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, F.S.A.A., was invited to join the board during the year.

SIR EDWARD ROSLING, the chairman, presiding at the annual meeting held in London on March 24th, said that very dry weather had been experienced in the crop period, and for the first time so far as could be recalled the factory water supply was not adequate, with the result that there was some loss in efficiency. There was a severe shortage of labour during the year, with the result that considerable difficulty was encountered in reaping the crop. Also it was not possible to keep the cultivations properly up-to-date, which would be reflected in future yields.

The average price realised for their sugar during the year was £14 16s., compared with £14 16s. 3d. in 1940. The cost of production on the other hand fell slightly from £11 3s. 4d. to £10 5s. 6d. This was partly due to the larger production, and also to the fact that as already stated it was not possible to undertake all the necessary expenditure on cultivation. The result was that their profit in Trinidad showed an increase of £17,000, but against that an additional £14,500 was required for taxation.

After briefly reviewing the accounts, SIR EDWARD said: "We commenced crop at the beginning of February this year under conditions of extreme difficulty, the labour position having deteriorated further since last year. Discussions are taking place with the Government in Trinidad, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to increase the present labour force.

"In addition, the cultivations are suffering from the neglect which was caused through labour shortage during 1941, and I regret that the crop for 1942 will be much less than last year, even if we are able to reap all the canes available. As we are finding it impossible to maintain our planting programme there must be a still further reduction in future years until the labour position is remedied."

Colonial Appointments

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

Promotions and Transfers

AUSTIN, R., M.B., Ch.B. (District Medical Officer, St. Vincent), Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad.

DUTTON, MAJOR E. A. T., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary, Bermuda), Chief Secretary, Zanzibar.

MURLAND, MAJOR C. C. (Deputy Commissioner of Police, Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

RANKINE, A., M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Director of Medical Services, Trinidad), Director of Medical and Health Department, Mauritius.

First Appointments

ASHTON, R., Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

BAKER, S. G., Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

BENNETT, S. A., Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

CHINCHEN, F. G., Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

FRASER, C., Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana.

LEMCKE, Miss L. I., Senior Nursing Sister, Trinidad.

WOODS, E. R., Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

Promotions in the Services

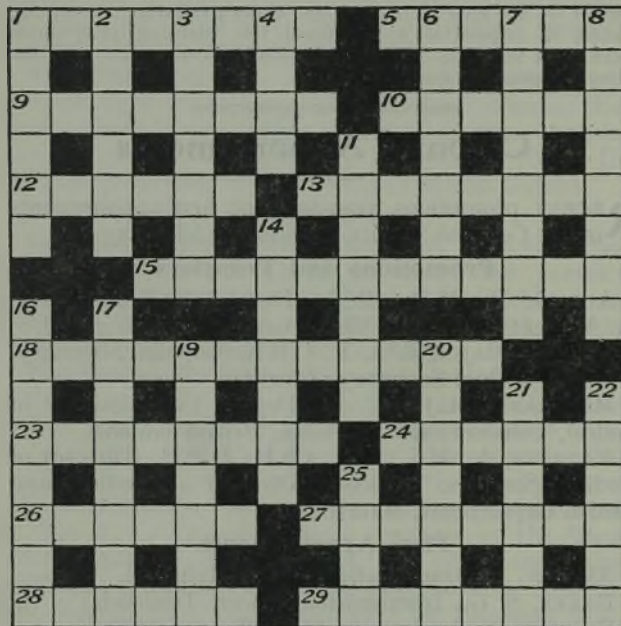
Mr. Neville K. Junor, of Jamaica, has been gazetted as Sub-Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R.

The following have been gazetted as Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force: Mr. F. J. Dempsey, Trinidad; Mr. A. Peter G. Dunlop, Barbados; Mr. R. C. Lynch, Barbados; Mr. Patrick B. Nanton, Antigua; Mr. C. D. Ince, Barbados; Mr. Ronald Martin, Jamaica.

As we go to press, we learn with deep regret of the death, in Jamaica, of the Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C. A memoir will appear in next issue.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Record (8)
 - 5 Fruit (6)
 - 9 Inclination or bent (8)
 - 10 A volcanic product (6)
 - 12 Drinking—dry is one of the impossible tasks (6)
 - 13 Vain ties make them (8)
 - 15 A good one gives help in an emergency (three words—6, 2, 4)
 - 18 Rebellion (12)
 - 23 Dealer in candles, corn and cordage (8)
 - 24 This print is of great value to the police (6)
 - 26 Empower (6)
 - 27 Musical interval (8)
 - 28 Horses (6)
 - 29 Persons of very high rank (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 An allowance (6)
 - 2 Jamaica is an important source of this spice (6)
 - 3 More severe (7)
 - 4 Engrave (4)
 - 6 At which a bidder may take the lot and yet leave lots (7)
 - 7 Suspected (8)
 - 8 The left of a horse or vehicle (two words, 4, 4)
 - 11 Brigands (7)
 - 14 A large Malayan island (7)
 - 16 Small ones proverbially have wide ears (8)
 - 17 Anagram of "Sea paced" (8)
 - 19 Sifted (7)
 - 20 We are all more or less slaves of our own—(7)
 - 21 Refuse to notice (6)
 - 22 Anglers hope to fill these (6)
 - 25 One's equal (4)



SOLUTION OF THE APRIL CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Exercise; 5, Icicle; 9, Fortress; 10, Inmost; 12, Galley; 13, Engineer; 15, Pestilential; 18, Conscript; 23, Breathes; 24, Warner; 26, Annual; 27, Strident; 28, Delves; 29, Connotes.

Down: 1, Effigy; 2, Enrols; 3, Cortege; 4, So, so; 6, Condign; 7, Choleric; 8, Enthral; 11, Inflate; 14, Attired; 16, Scabbard; 17, Infernal; 19, Cottage; 20, Ovation; 21, Invest; 22, Prates; 25, Otto.

Essential Oils. Import Licences

The following "Notice to Importers No. 150" was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 21st. Applications for licences to import the following essential oils should be completed (in duplicate) on the standard application form and addressed to the Ministry of Food, Portman Court, Portman Square, S.W.1: Caraway, grapefruit, lemon, lime, nutmeg, orange, peppermint, saffras, spearmint and wormseed.

Applications for licences to import other essential oils should be sent as before to the Import Licensing Department, 1-6, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. These applications should not be made in duplicate.

The Markets

April 28th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
	82½	83	77½	77½
3½ Consols (yield 3 10s. 6d. per cent.)	104½	104½xd.	103½	103½xd.
10 Angostura Bitters ...	22/6	25/-	22/6	25/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref ...	27/6	32/6	27/6	30/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	11/3	13/9
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/6	25/-	26/-
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	38/-	41/-	39/6	42/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	44/6	38/6	42/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	2½	2½	2½	2½
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½	23/9	26/3
— British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/3	1/9	10½d.	1/-
4 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3	1/-	1/6
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ...	21/3	23/9	21/3	23/9
7½ Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	2/-	3/-	2/-	3/-
6 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3/6	4/1½	2/10½	3/4½
— Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ...	41d.	1/-	41d.	1/-
8 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	40	44	41½	45½
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	34/6	35/6	30/-	40/-
4 Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	13/6	14/6	13/6	14/6
7 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/9	8/9	6/-	7/-
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-	3d.	1/-
15 Trinidad Leaseholds ...	3½	3½	3½	3½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	3½	3½	2½	2½
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-	5/-	6/-
— United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3	9/6	7/3	8/3

PRODUCE

Honey. The Ministry of Food have become sole purchasers of all Empire and certain foreign descriptions. Quota system in U.K. has been abolished and Ministry will purchase Colonial and foreign honey from importers as principals. Maximum price of West India sorts until further notice is 65/- c. & l.

Lime Products. Owing to control of imports and probability of price control, these products, and also **Orange Oil** are neglected.

Pimento is again firmer and business done up to 155/- c.i.f. U.K., March-April shipment. Spot has advanced, sellers ask 2/1 per lb. ex store.

Ginger. As from March 11th, Ministry of Food is sole importer all descriptions. Discussions are proceeding regarding distributions, prices, etc.

Nutmegs have advanced on further substantial buying. Prompt shipment from Grenada is quoted at: defectives 1/6, sound unassorted 1/8, sound 80's 1/9, sound 65's 1/10, c.i.f. terms.

Mace. West India descriptions in good demand; supplies offering are small and prices very firm. Business done at 3/9 per lb. for usual quality based on ACE mark. Dark to pale pickings quoted 2/6 to 3/- ex wharf London, according to quality.

Turks Islands Salt Industry

The closing of the Mediterranean and the difficulty of getting any salt from European sources have resulted in an increased demand and an increased price for Turks Islands salt. His Honour E. P. Arrowsmith, the Commissioner, addressing the Legislative Board, said that the Salt Industry Board, which had eliminated the former cut-throat competition, realized that the satisfactory sales were not due to their own efforts but to the artificial war demand. The problem before them was to try and keep both the new markets and those to which their staple product had always gone. There was only one way to do this, by selling good salt cheaply. For this reason the Salt Industry Board have insisted on a strict campaign of cleaning salt properties and the regulation of production methods. "It would be fantastic folly to allow dirty salt to be shipped now because the demand is good and the salt needed badly."

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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CARIB, ESTRAND LONDON

June 1942

Empire Day

THE third Empire Day since the beginning of the war was celebrated on Sunday, May 24th. Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent the following message to the Colonial Empire:—

The year that has passed since Empire Day, 1941, has seen many dangers and some grievous losses. But it has also seen great exertions, and a steady mounting of the power and resources of the allied nations; and it has brought us to a stage where we can not only face the future with unshaken confidence but can discern, perhaps as yet only faintly and in the distance, the promise of victory to come.

In this wholehearted effort the people of the Colonial Empire have shared and are sharing in full measure. Their devotion and their service have not only been of great material help to the cause for which we are fighting but are an unflinching source of inspiration and encouragement to all of us here. . . . To all of you I send from Britain an Empire Day message of good wishes and high confidence.

The French Antilles

MARTINIQUE and Guadeloupe have an importance in the eyes of Frenchmen out of all proportion to their size. They are a part of that extensive French Colonial Empire in the new world, so greatly reduced in extent by the fall of Quebec in 1759 and by the secession of Haiti in 1804. The inhabitants of these islands are citizens of France of long-standing, with a love of the mother country as great as that for their own Antilles. To such people the collapse of France presented a grievous dilemma. Were they, in fact, to remain loyal to the Government of France, although clearly subject to the will of a merciless and unprincipled conqueror, or were they to remain loyal to the ideals upon which the Republic of France had risen to greatness? The issue has now been brought home to them in a clear and unavoidable manner by the present crisis in the relationships between the United States of America and the Vichy Government. The sudden restoration of Laval to power has given a new urgency to the problem arising out of the existence of French possessions in the Caribbean in an important strategic position in relation to the Panama Canal. A less important, but by no means negligible, factor in the situation is the presence in the Antilles of a considerable concentration of armaments left there after the tragedy of 1940.

Mr. Cordell Hull has shown sufficiently clearly the extent of his distrust of Laval by ignoring him com-

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pletely in the negotiations which he has entered upon with Admiral Robert, the French High Commissioner at Martinique. A United States Mission, headed by Admiral Hoover, has already made considerable progress towards reaching a settlement and an agreement upon the disarming of French Warships at Martinique has already been outlined. It is clear that the United States Government are in no mood to temporize upon what they regard rightly as an issue vital to the safety of the Americas. The war has already reached the Caribbean, and upon these waters rests the sinister shadow of Dakar.

Anglo-American Commission

THE inaugural meeting, in Trinidad on March 26th, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission marked a further step in the closer association of the two great English speaking democracies. There has been co-operation in the past, notably by the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, to the value of which both Sir Hubert Young and Sir Frank Stockdale referred at the meeting. The task of the Commission will be to find means by which this co-operation can be extended to embrace the wide range of matters relating to labour, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare and finance. The solution of some of these problems envisages in the words of Mr. Charles Taussig, co-chairman with Sir Frank Stockdale of the Commission, a fundamental change in attitude on the part of the democracies.

The value and indeed the necessity for the fullest collaboration and the exchange of experience was stressed by Sir Frank. He thanked the Governor of Puerto Rico, who was present at the meeting, for the valuable assistance which he and his staff had been given on their visits to Puerto Rico and the American Virgin Islands. The problems in many cases differed; in many cases they were similar. Both countries were tackling them with earnestness and with the same desire to improve the lot of every resident in the Caribbean area. "If we co-operate I am confident that progress is more certain than if we were to attempt to work in units with little or no exchanges of experience, one with another."

The Pictorial Pages

In the upper of the two photographs reproduced opposite page 84, His Majesty the King is seen shaking hands with fighter pilots of the Royal Air Force before they go on a sweep. A photograph of a sweep in progress appears below.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE opening of the main campaigning season of 1942 finds this country in a curious mixture of moods. It is fully realized that we have suffered disasters of the same order as those which culminated in the fall of France. Burma has gone the way of Malaya; both India and Australia are in imminent danger, and perhaps an even more dangerous threat may develop along the Burma Road into China. Yet a remarkable wave of buoyancy and optimism has swept the country during the last month. Mr. Churchill's great broadcast of April 26th rather echoed than originated the new cheerfulness, which seems to derive from three main sources—the increasing tone of uneasiness in Nazi utterances, a profound confidence in the Russians, and the consciousness that we are at last fully armed and munitioned.

* * *

In spite of this mood of hope, there is more general "grousing"—a stronger word would not be justified—than at any time during the war. Parliament of late has missed few opportunities of harassing the Government, and the House of Commons wound up its sittings before Whitsun with a two days debate, heavily critical of the Prime Minister's refusal to appoint a chief of the Joint General Staff under himself as Minister of Defence. At the same time the Lords were demanding an inquiry into the loss of Singapore. Dividing my time between the two Houses, I had the same impression in both—that the prevailing hopefulness was actually the source of the critical spirit. There is a sense abroad that we have now the power to do great things in the war, and the impatience will continue until our deeds are visibly proportionate to our capacity.

* * *

Outside Parliament, this impatience generally takes the form of demands for the opening of a second front on the Continent. A popular audience seldom realizes, what the better informed know only too well, that this question is wholly governed by shipping resources. We have had a most eloquent broadcast from Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, now in London, which was in effect a strong plea for greater help from the mother country to Australia in her present urgent peril. Such a plea is almost irresistible. But it has to be recognized that, owing to the great distance, every diversion of shipping resources to carry men or munitions to Australia means a fifteen or twenty-fold reduction in our capacity to supply an army campaigning in France. These are the sort of considerations the War Cabinet have to balance when they discuss a second front.

* * *

Another symptom of popular restiveness is the great crop of independent candidates at by-elections—all supporting the war-effort, but each claiming to pursue it more vigorously than the Government. As is well-known there is a "party truce" in force. That is to say, when a vacancy occurs, the three parties combine to support a candidate of the same complexion as the late member. This means in practice that the party officials have the power to nominate members of Parliament. The electorate is unmistakably getting bored with the

safe and dull men who are apt to be appointed under this system, and has already shown it by electing several of the more adventurous independents in the teeth of the combined forces of the three great parties. These signs of the times have led some to argue that this seven-year-old Parliament should be dissolved and a general election be held. A general election, however, is meaningless except as a device for enabling the people to choose between two possible Governments. Nobody now suggests that any other Government than Mr. Churchill's is conceivable. The remedy seems to be for the parties to take a wider view of their responsibilities, and try to find men of outstanding distinction, whether or not they are good party men, to fill the vacant seats.

* * *

A direct conflict between the needs of the armed forces and those of industry has arisen over fuel. The situation is that we must either recall some 20,000 men from the Army to the mines, or impose a severe system of rationing, of coal, coke, gas and electricity, on the domestic consumer in the coming winter. The Government favours the latter way, but has withdrawn its first, rather complicated, scheme, under heavy pressure from Conservative back-benchers. Alternative proposals for increasing production have brought the miners trade union into the field with a project looking towards their old demand for the nationalization of the mines. Meanwhile the position becomes more difficult with every week that passes without a settlement. The Government cannot be acquitted of weak handling of this business. On the other hand they deserve high credit for the imposing figures that justify Mr. Bevin claiming that "no country in the world has mobilized its man-power to such a point as we have had to do in this war." Of the 33,000,000 people between 14 and 65, no fewer than 22,000,000 are in the forces, industry, or civil defence. The remaining third include all the millions of women who are doing full-time domestic work, the great army of voluntary workers, children still at school, and all who are incapable of work.

* * *

"Austerity" has become the fashionable word for describing our mode of life. Rationing or official restriction now includes petrol, clothes and soap, meat, bacon, butter, milk, cheese, eggs, tinned foods and other commodities. Pleasure motoring comes to an end on June 30th, and we are all urged to take our shortened holidays without travel. Most of the season's fresh fruit is to be reserved by the Ministry of Food for the jam manufacturers; and even chocolates and sweets, which now draw the longest queues, go on the ration list at the end of July. At one point, however, Lord Woolton, with the applause of a hard-worked and long-suffering people, draws the line. He will not ration beer. That is not to say the public house is unaffected by the war—far from it. In response to a complaint in the Lords from a noble teetotaler, to the effect that there had been a great increase in the consumption of beer, Lord Woolton retorted that no more hops and malt were being brewed than formerly. It was true that more barrels were being filled and emptied. But, as he grimly explained (and as some of us had suspected) the gap was filled by additional water—"a beverage approved by the very highest authorities."

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

A GENERAL utility van, for the use of the W.V.S., bearing on its sides the inscription, "Presented by the People of Antigua," was formerly handed over to the vice-chairman of that organization by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 7th. The ceremony—necessarily brief owing to pressure of other duties—took place in the quadrangle of the Colonial Office, and a film of the proceedings was made by the Ministry of Information. The West India Committee was represented by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy-chairman.

Mr. Macmillan, in presenting the van, pointed out that Antigua had been a British colony for some 300 years, and could rightly claim a long tradition of loyalty to the Crown. Since the outbreak of war the Colonial Governments and peoples had sent to the Mother Country gifts and loans free of interest, to the value of £30,000,000, and their help in this and other ways had been of the greatest encouragement to us all.

Miss Maxse, deputy-chairman of the W.V.S., in receiving the van in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Lady Reading, said that she wanted the people of Antigua to know how deeply grateful they were for this gift. It would be placed in service at once in a district where it was badly needed. But for such gifts from the Colonial Empire, the W.V.S. could not have undertaken the work it had been called upon to do to relieve distress caused through air raids.

The CIRCULAR understands that the van is being used in a south Wales district.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross Society in addition to its other valuable work, is now taking care of merchant seamen and other survivors from sunken ships, landed at Nassau. The seamen are met at the dock by Mrs. Kenneth Soloman, senior deputy president and chairman of the Executive Committee of the branch, and by Mrs. Norman Straton, the commandant, and other members of the First Aid Detachment, and taken to a hotel for refreshment. Clothes, shoes and toilet articles are supplied to each man, and any necessary needlework is undertaken by a group of lady workers. Those suffering from injury receive attention from the Bahamas First Aiders—or at the hospital, if necessary.

A Red Cross Fair, held at Government House on April 12th, realised nearly £1,000.

BARBADOS

The Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund has received a gift of £600 from the Barbados Win-the-War Fund, bringing their total to £4,600.

A further instalment of £1,100, to be placed unreservedly at the disposal of H.M. Government has been received from the Win-the-War Fund.

BRITISH GUIANA

The people of British Guiana have given a further £2,000 to the British Red Cross Society.

JAMAICA.

A balance of £1,250 from the Jamaica Mobile Canteen Fund has been sent to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund for the dependants of personnel in the Jamaica Bomber Squadron who may be killed in action or disabled.

A conference to be attended by representatives of the Canadian and American Governments and delegates from all British West Indian Colonies on the question of shipping to bring food and other essential supplies opened on May 16th.

Petrol rationing will continue for the duration of the war in Jamaica, according to an official statement issued by the Chairman of the Transport (Defence) Board on April 9th.

TRINIDAD

The "Win-the-War" Association has opened a special fund, from which £50 a month will be allocated, for the duration of the war, for comforts for the officers and men of H.M.S. *Trinidad*.

The recent successful work of this ship in conveying in the Arctic prompted the following message to H.M.S. *Trinidad* from the Governor of the Colony: "We have read with pride and admiration of the exploit of H.M.S. *Trinidad*, and on behalf of the Government and people of the Colony I send the heartiest congratulations and good wishes for the future of her officers and men."

A donation of £2,000 remitted in March to Red Cross Headquarters in London by the local branch, brought the Colony's cash contribution up to £60,000. In addition £10,000 has been spent on the purchase of materials which Red Cross work parties have made up into garments and hospital supplies for shipment overseas.

First W.V.S. Mobile Library

A gift by Barbados has enabled the Women's Voluntary Services to inaugurate a new form of service. A mobile library, containing 1,500 books, for the use of isolated units of the Eastern Command, was formally handed over to the W.V.S. at Cambridge on Tuesday, May 5th, by Mr. J. B. Sidebotham, of the Colonial Office, on behalf of Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The ceremony took place outside Westminster College, Cambridge, in the presence of Air Vice-Marshal MacEwan and various high officials of the W.V.S. and the Eastern Command. Mr. Sidebotham was accompanied by Mr. P. Rogers of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office.

The library van, which is inscribed on the outside "Presented by the People of Barbados," was purchased with the approval of the Colony from part of a gift of £1,200 for general war purposes.

In making the presentation Mr. Sidebotham said that this was the first of the W.V.S. Mobile Libraries—an

extension of their work in which he was much interested.

"Barbados has had the longest unbroken connection with the mother country, and Barbadians are rightly intensely proud of this," he said. "With a population of only 200,000 she has already contributed no less than over £303,000 in gifts and interest-free loans, towards the war effort in this country. Besides giving her money she has also sent some of her sons, who are now serving with the Canadian Forces in units in this country and others in the Royal Air Force, while further Barbadians will be coming in due course for training as munition workers in factories here."

After giving some of his recollections of Barbados, he said "I now therefore hand this Library over to you, on behalf of Barbados, confident that the Colony's money has been well spent and that this W.V.S. Travelling Library will do much to bring pleasure and relaxation to men and women, too, in the Forces stationed in lonely places in East Anglia." Mr. Sidebotham added that the present Governor of Barbados was an old personal friend and he intended to write to him shortly to tell him about the presentation.

The West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association recently offered to H.M. Government the sum of £4,000 as a loan, free of interest, for the duration of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-sixth 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, K. J.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
ANDERSON, E. G.	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	2nd Lieut.
AUCHLINLECK, Miss L. M.	Montserrat	A.T.S.	Sergeant
BAHADOORSINGH, R.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BUTT, E. G. C.	Jamaica	Staff H.Q.	Captain
CAMACHO, F. P.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COLLYMORE, C. L.	St. Vincent	R.E.	Sapper
COOPER, C. W.	Bermuda	—	Lce. Sergt.
DAVIS, A. C.	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
DE FREITAS, H.	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	Lce. Corpl.
DE FREITAS, P. M.	Br. Guiana	R.A.	Gunner
EWING, H. W. E. CRUM	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.1
GIBBONS, J. R.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
GOMES, R.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HANLAN, S. I.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
HEATH, L. A.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
HUMPHRYS, J. P. B.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JONES, H. F.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
KNOWLES, L. J.	Bahamas	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LEGGE, A. K.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
NAKIE, M.	Br. Guiana	R.A.O.C.	Private
PITT, J. A. P.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.2
TAYLOR, W. L.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
WADE, A. E.	Montserrat	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
WESTMORLAND, H. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
WILLIAMS, R. U.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flying Officer

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. A.C.1 B. L. I. Johnson, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, L.A.C. W. Haldane Jordan, A.S.O. Rosemary Kelly, P/O W. M. Lightbourn, Marine C. M. McKinney, A.C.2 Victor Saunders.

Barbados. A.C.1 G. A. Barrow, L.A.C. G. W. Carter, L.A.C. B. Grey W. Cumberbatch, L.A.C. A. W. Gooding, Sgt. Carl N. Hassell, L.A.C. W. Martin Knowles, Pte. Gordon Pitcher, Cpl. Rupert S. Proverbs, Pte. M. E. Shepherd, A.T.S., L.A.C. S. R. Toppin, Sgt. H. E. Worme, L.A.C. F. C. Yearwood, A.C.1 H. G. Yearwood, L.A.C. Ralph Yearwood.

Bermuda. Sgt. J. W. R. Dodwell, P/O Francis Gosling, M. J. Keogh, A.C.2 Lyall A. Mayor, J. R. Smingler, A.C.1 M. Wainwright, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross.

British Guiana. Sgt. J. Blank, Sigm. Edward A. Case, L.A.C. B. A. Collens, A.C.2 F. J. D'Agrella, Sgt. Celco De Freitas, L/Cpl. H. E. De Freitas, Gunner Paul Maurice De Freitas, Pte. J. L. Dunbar, Gunner Cyril Gomes, Pte. C. Graham, L.A.C. C. E. L. Grant, L.A.C. A. Grant, Lt. F. Gregory, Cpl. G. B. Greenfield, L.A.C. A. M. Leatmond, L.A.C. A. K. Legge, L.A.C. Ronald F. Hall, A.C.2 J. B. Humphrys, A.C.2 A. K. Legge, Pte. J. E. Phillips.

British Honduras. Pte. H. W. Anderson, L.A.C. L. Longworth, A.C.2 Cassian Waight.

Dominica. A.C.2 O. St. C. Alleyne.

Grenada. L.A.C. J. G. St. Bernard, Gunner L. V. De Gale, A.C.2 J. S. Jones.

Jamaica. A.C.2 A. K. Aiken, Sapper J. E. Anderson, L.A.C. R. W. Ashman, A.C.2 D. R. Bodden, L.A.C. K. D. Bodden, A.C.2 John E. Burke, A.C.2 D. D'Alton Casserly, L.A.C. D. E. Chance, L.A.C. A. G. Crompton Nicholas, L.A.C. M. A. Guilfoyle, Spr. L. A. Heath, A.C.2 H. J. Hirst, A.C.2 Arthur Lloyd Johnson, A.C.2 C. Dalton Johnston, Spr. Walter Josephs, Sub-Lieut. N. K. Junor, A.C.2 Roydelle A. Lawrence, A.C.2 A. G. Lindsay, Spr. A. Linton, A.C.2 P. D. Lopez, P/O R. B. Martin, A.C.2 R. H. Maxwell, Spr. T. McGann, A.C.2 C. C. McLaren, A.C.2 V. H. Mendez, Pte. C. Morrison, A.C.2 R. G. Moss, Sgt. Frank L. Murray, Pte. K. I. Patrickson, S./Ldr. G. T. Wynne Powell, Pte. F. B. Restall, L.A.C. Iugh Robison, 2nd Lieut. C. Rowan-Robinson, A.C.2 Max. L. G. Sharp, A.C.2 Frank D. Smith, Pte. Michael Sullivan, Pte. D. S. D. Taylor, A.C.2 Lloyd Taylor, A.C.1 W. P. Taylor, L.A.C. D. J. Thompson, A.C.2 Hector Vernon, Spr. Lester Virgo, Pte. Ryland E. Walton.

Montserrat. Gunner D. P. Maloney, Sigm. W. L. Taylor, Pte. A. F. Wade

St. Kitts. L/Cpl. A. W. Farara, Capt. J. F. Leys.

St. Vincent. Sapper C. L. Collymore, Gunner V. E. Corca, L.A.C. E. A. H. Lawrence.

Trinidad. Sgt. W. E. Alcazar, Sgt. K. J. Alexander, A.C.2 Basil Anderson, A.C.2 R. Bahadoorsingh, Sub. Lieut. Kenneth Ball, Pte. T. A. Burge, L.A.C. Mervyn E. Cipriani, Pte. C. B. Coward, L.A.C. Y. De Meillac, P/O Dempsey, L.A.C. Desmond De Verteuil, L.A.C. E. De Verteuil, L.A.C. L. J. De Verteuil, L.A.C. Noel De Verteuil, L.A.C. Cecil Eckel, L.A.C. A. D. Fraser, L.A.C. Esmond Farfan, L.A.C. A. H. Hamel Smith, L.A.C. C. G. Hubah, L.A.C. E. W. Jardine, A.C.2 J. S. Jones, L.A.C. A. S. Kelshall, L.A.C. K. Kernahan, Sub. Lieut. M. V. Lloyd, L.A.C. David Merry, L.A.C. N. Pereira, P/O Vernon Pereira, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, L.A.C. R. Philipps, L.A.C. P. W. Ray, L.A.C. Winston E. A. Recile, L/Cpl. M. Scott, L.A.C. John R. Skinner, L.A.C. H. V. Stinson, L.A.C. R. M. C. Swan, L.A.C. O. O. Sylvestre, L.A.C. G. D. Urich, P/O H. Venables.

THE publishers of *The Queens' Book of the Red Cross*, Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, have sent a donation of £6,890 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund. This represents the profits on the sale of the book, without any deduction for expenses and is, therefore, a most generous contribution. The book, it will be remembered, was sponsored by the Queen and contained a facsimile autograph message from her. It was published for Christmas, 1939, and over 50 distinguished authors and artists contributed poems, stories and pictures.



THE KING MEETS PILOTS AT A FIGHTER COMMAND STATION

[See page 81



HIS MAJESTY WATCHED THESE SPITFIRES TAKE OFF FOR A SWEEP [See page 81



THE FIRST GLIMPSE

—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



"We're thinking of taking our holiday this year in the afternoon"

Evening New



"So if you would permit us to measure you now it would help us when the rush comes." —by Neb.

Daily Mail

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

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SLIGHTLY BLIND IN THAT EYE

(Copyright in all Countries.)

Evening Standard



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1941-42

As submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday, May 27th, 1942

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report, and the audited Accounts, for the year ended December 31st, 1941, and the Balance Sheet on that date. The Report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1942, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 17th, 1941, 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*: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, *Treasurers*: 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.

With deep regret the deaths are recorded of His Grace, the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (March 15th, 1942), a member of the Executive from 1929 to 1933, and a Vice-President since 1933, and of Sir George Huggins, O.B.E. (June 7th, 1941), who had been a member of the Executive since 1931.

Mr. E. D. A. Herbert (November 20th, 1941), Mr. A. M. Armour (March 19th, 1942) and Mr. J. M. Campbell (April 21st, 1942) were elected to the Executive, pursuant to Article VI of the Royal Charter.

The resignation (February 17th, 1942) of Mr. A. W. Armour, who had been a member of the Executive for 15 years, was received with regret.

Membership. The thanks of the Executive are expressed to those who have introduced new candidates for membership and have, thus, assisted the Committee in a very practical way. It is hoped that others will also assist similarly. The number of new members elected was slightly smaller than in the previous year, and the diminution in the total membership, caused by death or resignation is a cause for concern. Reduced incomes provide one reason for this decline, but a contributory cause, undoubtedly, is a lack of realization in many quarters that the West India Committee is giving of its best to further the welfare of the West Indian Colonies with which are bound up the interests of the Committee's members themselves. It is noted with pleasure that the new members include several of the younger men who may be among the future leaders of thought and action in their respective Colonies.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
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
1936	173	2,090	1941	41	1,790

Meetings. Frequent meetings of the Executive and of Standing and other Committees were held throughout the year. In addition numerous conferences of officers and informal discussions by members interested in particular questions took place at the Committee Rooms.

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 February 12th, 1942. A full account of the royal visit was published in the CIRCULAR of March, 1942.

Visit of West Indian Press Delegation. Twelve West Indian Press Delegates visited the United Kingdom under the auspices of the British Council in the autumn of 1941. Members of the Executive and of the staff of the Committee were in close touch with them throughout their visit, and were

glad to have had opportunities of assisting them in various ways. The delegates were entertained at a reception in the Committee's Rooms on October 29th.

War Risks Insurance. The question of war risks insurance in respect of property and stocks in the British West Indian Colonies has become additionally important in view of the outbreak of war between the U.S.A. and the Axis Powers. The Colonial War Risks Insurance (Guarantee) Bill received the Royal Assent on July 29th, 1941. The Colonies are giving active consideration to the question of legislation with regard to War Damage and War Risks Insurance by their own Governments to meet the special requirements of the Caribbean area which is now definitely in the war zone.

The Committee has been in communication on the matter with the Chambers of Commerce in the various Colonies, who have been supplied with copies of legislation passed in the U.K. with regard to War Damage, War Risks Insurance and Personal Injury to Civilians. Amendments to the War Damage Act, 1941, are contained in a Bill now under consideration, and the Committee has the position under constant observation.

Labour Shortage in Trinidad. One of the most serious problems which arose during the year was the acute shortage of agricultural labour in Trinidad arising from the employment of many thousands of men on defence work. This shortage seriously affected practically all the industries in the Colony and more especially the sugar and cocoa industries which will undoubtedly suffer from the effects long after the supply of labour has eventually returned to normal.

The West India Committee was kept fully informed of the position by telegrams from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce and the Producer Organizations in the Colony, and on February 3rd a Deputation from the Executive discussed the question fully with the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. G. H. Hall who, in the absence of Lord Moyne through illness, received them. Among other proposals the Deputation strongly advocated that the offer of the American authorities to use Barbadian labour at the Bases should at once be accepted. The Committee was, later, glad to learn that this had been done.

Shortly after the meeting the Colonial Office informed the Committee that the Governor in reply to a telegram sent to him as a result of the Deputation had expressed the view, with which the Secretary of State concurred, that it would not be practicable for the Trinidad Government itself to set up an extensive organization for the importation of labour, and he hoped that employers in the Colony would give a fair trial to the contract system for which provision had been made in recent legislation.

War Services. The West India Committee in its capacity as a War Services Committee was registered in April, 1941, under the War Charities Act of 1940.

Full particulars of many of its activities which cover a very wide field and have been gladly undertaken on behalf of the West Indian Colonies, were published during the year in the CIRCULAR and in the Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee.

Close co-operation was maintained with the War Service and other voluntary organizations in the Colonies, and the Committee's arrangements with the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Customs Department, the British Red Cross and other Bodies, official and unofficial, in the United Kingdom have worked smoothly and efficiently.

The number of volunteers from the West Indian Colonies, serving in H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, whose names appear in the Committee's Records, increased from 537 to 1,132 during the year, and is being augmented regularly by new arrivals.

The recorded total of West Indian prisoners of war and interned civilians is now 67. For many of them the West India Committee is, at the request of their relatives, acting as "next of kin" in this country, and in all cases their welfare is a very special interest of the Committee and of its Ladies' Committee.

To the voluntary lady helpers the sincere thanks of the Executive are extended for their invaluable and unremitting services throughout the year. Without their aid it would have been impossible to have dealt so comprehensively with many of the war services duties now being carried out for the Colonies and their volunteers.

The Law Land Company Ltd., the Committee's landlords, have very generously assisted the war services work by placing, free of charge, a number of rooms at the disposal of the Ladies Committee for the unpacking and sorting of consignments of gifts, and for the postal and record work which has now reached formidable proportions.

With certain minor exceptions otherwise provided for, all the facilities which the West India Committee and its Ladies' Committee have been able to place at the disposal of the voluntary organizations in the Colonies, and of the volunteers who have come over to serve in H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, have been paid for from the West India Committee's own limited resources, supplemented by its War Services Fund. The original War Services Fund, inaugurated in the autumn of 1939, was practically exhausted by the middle of 1941 and a fresh Appeal was issued in order to avoid any enforced contraction in the services which the Committee is so glad to provide. The response to the Appeal was immediate and gratifying. Close on £2,300, or over double the minimum figure asked for, was subscribed up to April 30th, 1942. More than half of this came from the Colonies, mainly through their voluntary organizations. Acknowledgments have been made in all cases, both direct and in the CIRCULAR.

Inquiries. In addition to providing information and rendering assistance in a variety of ways to the Ministry of Food and other Government Departments, the West India Committee has dealt with numerous and varied inquiries relating to West Indian trade and affairs generally. Most of these are current and urgent problems arising from war-time difficulties and restrictions, and the dislocation of normal trade conditions, communications, and life in general. Licences, exit permits, questions of priority, currency and legal matters involving personal estates form the subject of many inquiries, and the problems of the individual West Indian in this country, whether serving in H.M. Forces or in civil life are numerous and often very complex. Other inquiries relate to post-war matters such as opportunities for settlement in the Colonies and for the development of new industries or participation in those already in existence.

The West India Committee was approached, in November, 1941, by the Colonial Office Committee on Post-War Problems, which is under the Chairmanship of Lord Hailey, for assistance in their investigations into Secondary Industrial Development in the West Indian Colonies. This is intended to supplement the information provided by the Colonies themselves in response to a questionnaire sent out to the Governments of the Colonies. The West India Committee has, accordingly, devoted a considerable amount of research to these matters and has already provided schedules of established and potential industries in nearly all the West Indian Colonies and has furnished relevant data to assist the Hailey Committee in its further researches into the industrial development of the British West Indies together with memoranda on specific subjects.

Sugar: Price. The Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food, intimated to the Executive of the West India Committee on June 17th, 1941, at a meeting which he attended by invitation, that H.M. Government proposed that its price for sugar of the 1941/42 crop should be the same as for the 1940/41 crop. All the existing conditions in regard to purchase would be maintained and the Government of Canada had agreed to continue the special preference benefit for a further year. Owing to the low price of competitive foreign sugar the offer of a reduced price had been contemplated, but in view of the strong claims advanced on behalf of the Colonies concerned, H.M. Government had decided to leave the price as it was. This decision was accepted by the Colonies but with considerable misgiving, owing to the steadily rising costs of labour and supplies. This was accentuated as the year progressed and representations by the West India Committee were resumed on behalf of the Colonies. On January 7th,

1942, the Director of Sugar attended by invitation a Special Meeting of the Executive to discuss the matter and, at his request, a letter was addressed to him recapitulating the reasons for, and the need of, an upward revision of the price for the 1942 sugar crop. On February 12th, 1942, H.M. Government authorised the Committee to announce an increase in the price by 1s. 1½d. per cwt.

Special Sugars. Coupled with the increase in price the Ministry of Food asked for a heavy reduction in the quantities of yellow, muscovado and molasses sugars, amounting to 50 per cent. in the case of yellow sugar. In certain cases representations by the West India Committee to obtain alleviation or readjustment were successful but H.M. Government, in general, has declined to alter its decision regarding special sugars.

Colonial Preference Certificates. Representations were made in July, 1941, by the West India Committee on behalf of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., urging an additional grant of certificates to that Colony. In April, 1942, however, the Committee was informed by the Colonial Office that after consideration it had been decided not to vary the decision, taken in 1940, to review the whole question of the certificate system together with that of Colonial exports at the end of the war in the light of the circumstances then prevailing.

An arrangement was made through the Ministry of Food by which the Government agreed to take over at face value any surplus certificates, which could not be sold or attached to specific parcels of sugar by the end of the fiscal year. The replacement of certificates destroyed by enemy action was arranged by the Committee with the Colonial Office.

Shipment of Sugar. Close co-operation between the West India Committee, acting on behalf of the Colonies, and the Ministry of Food, whereby collated statements of estimated production, export and stocks of West Indian sugar are furnished monthly to the Ministry, continued. Many special points that arose from time to time were also dealt with.

The Agreement negotiated by the Committee on behalf of the Colonies with H.M. Government in the previous year in regard to sugar, purchased c.i.f. by the Government but held up in the Colonies through lack of shipping, proved of great practical value under the increasingly difficult conditions which war developments imposed. Important points in connection with adjustment of payments under the Agreement were discussed with the Assistant Director of Sugar at a Special Meeting of the Executive on October 15th, 1941.

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, from time to time, with various points on which producers required information or guidance.

Molasses. The Committee negotiated between the West Indian producers and the Molasses and Industrial Alcohol Control with regard to supplies of molasses and possible wastage of molasses stored on behalf of the Control owing to lack of shipping facilities. The Control intimated that in the event of wastage from this cause in any Colony the matter of reimbursement would be submitted to His Majesty's Treasury for sympathetic consideration.

High Test Molasses. The possibility of manufacturing High Test Molasses in the West Indian Colonies for the manufacture of industrial alcohol was explored with the assistance of several companies and in co-operation with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, with the result that the suggestion of the Control was not pursued.

Rum Propaganda Committee. The work of this Committee proceeded actively throughout the year, and its report for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1942, will be published in the near future. Advertisements stressing the merits of rum as a cold- or hot-weather drink, according to the season, appeared in a large number of London and Provincial newspapers, and in trade journals and popular magazines. The demand for showcards, pocket calendars, leaflets and other sales aids was greater than ever, but owing to the restriction in the supply of paper and the Government's call for economy in its use, smaller quantities than usual were distributed.

Four travelling representatives were employed throughout the year and their reports were of considerable assistance to the Committee in the planning of the general campaign.

As in previous years, the expenses entailed in this propaganda work were met by contributions from producers in British

Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, and a number of firms in the home trade.

Although no official statistics regarding consumption are available, it was evident that throughout the year there was a large and sustained demand from all parts of Great Britain. Many complaints were received by the Committee from retail and other distributors of rum regarding the shortage of supplies. These were given prompt attention and in many cases it was possible to smooth out difficulties in distribution.

Bananas. The ban on the exportation of bananas from Jamaica to the United Kingdom continued. During the year H.M. Government extended the subsidy of a minimum of 3/- per bunch from 12,000,000 to 14,500,000 bunches, and in November announced its decision to renew the subsidy for another year. The West India Committee continued its efforts to secure the importation of dried bananas, but was informed in June by the Colonial Office that this was not recommended by the Ministry of Food.

The Committee has learnt with great satisfaction that I.C.2, one of the banana seedlings bred at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has proved to be of commercial value. In the opinion of Professor C. W. Wardlaw, who was until recently in charge of the research work at the College, endorsed as the result of small commercial shipments from Jamaica, this banana, although not quite up to the standard of the Gros Michel, and to some degree susceptible to Panama disease, is probably capable of becoming one of the bananas of commerce.

Oil. Production of crude oil in Trinidad remained at practically the same figure as in the previous year. No major developments in the known areas have taken place, but there has been one interesting development in depth in the proved areas.

Relations between the companies and the Oil Workers' Trade Union continued to be satisfactory and there were no further disputes of any magnitude.

Cocoa. In February, 1941, the Ministry of Food became the sole buyer of all cocoa imported into the United Kingdom and quotas were allotted to Trinidad and the Windward Islands. When, early in October, no information had been received with regard to the new quotas for the 1941/42 crop year, which commenced on the first of that month, the Committee asked the Director, Cocoa Branch, Ministry of Food, for an early decision. The Director replied that developments had made it impossible to discuss the matter previously, but that the information would be communicated as soon as he was in a position to do so.

On December 1st, the Committee received from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce particulars of representations which had been made by the Chamber to the Government of Trinidad for submission to the Ministry of Food through the Colonial Office. The next day representatives of the Committee attended, by invitation, a meeting at the Colonial Office, at which the Director, Cocoa Branch, was present, to discuss the position. They strongly supported the request of the Trinidad producers for a price of 65/- per 50 kilos shipping weight, cost and freight for "first marks" cocoa, and emphasized the effect on the industry of the scarcity and increased cost of labour. In view of these conditions it was suggested that the price for West Indian cocoa should not be determined in relation to prices paid for West African cocoa, but should be such as to give a fair return to producers in accordance with a basic principle of the Colonial Empire policy of His Majesty's Government. The Committee's representatives also pointed out that the Ministry's proposal to fix the Trinidad quota for the United Kingdom at 7,000 tons was tantamount to taking the whole season's crop, and they pressed for a reduction of the quota.

The Director emphasized that cocoa purchased by the Ministry must be graded by the panel of London graders. The Committee's representatives suggested that, in this event, the London agents receiving the cocoa should be allowed to appoint one of the graders, to which the Director eventually agreed.

The Trinidad Chamber, on being informed that consideration of the above suggestions had been promised, telegraphed urging that, in view of the Ministry's refusal to agree to inspection and grading of the cocoa in Trinidad, Government purchases should be limited to 1,750 tons at 60/-, the balance to be disposed of in the free market. This suggestion was understood to be in line with the original proposal put forward by the Trinidad Government before the Ministry of Food had suggested an increase of the quota to 7,000 tons, and would permit of the main-

tenance of Trinidad cocoa in United States formulæ, which was regarded as of paramount importance. The representations of the Chamber, with a supporting telegram from the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, were communicated to the Colonial Office, and the Ministry of Food agreed to take, during the coming season, 1,650 tons from Trinidad and Tobago and 1,850 from the Windward Islands. The full details of the quotas and prices were published in *The West India Committee Circular* of March, 1942.

Grading of Cocoa. The London agents of shippers of West India cocoa, in view of advices received by them indicating that owing to labour difficulties, particularly in Trinidad, the quality this season would not be equal to that of previous years, became concerned as to how the shippers' interests might be affected in grading results. They held a meeting at the Committee's rooms in March at which it was decided that a letter should be written to the Director, Cocoa Branch. At their request this was done by the Committee and the Director, Cocoa Branch was asked whether he would give guidance to the graders so that their interpretation of the basis laid down in the memorandum for purchase by the Ministry should not be taken too literally as otherwise shippers would be penalised by allowances. The Director, in his reply, stated that, in the event of there being any complaints, the proper course was to raise the matter with the Grading Panel. The Committee is informed that, taking advantage of this suggestion, a meeting was arranged between the London agents and the West India cocoa graders.

Cotton. Owing to war conditions, the work of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, on which the West India Committee is represented by its secretary, has been restricted. The Association's certification trade mark has been maintained and 66 certificates have been renewed for the year 1942.

At the beginning of the year under review, the Home Government became the sole importer and distributor and only a very small quantity of raw Sea Island cotton has been available for general consumption.

The area devoted to the 1940/41 crop in the West Indies was 21,550 acres, and the production amounted to 8,413 bales of 400 lb. each. Both of these figures were the highest in the history of the industry. Of the total production, there were 7,963 bales of clean lint, which was purchased by the Ministry of Supply at 25d. per lb. for St. Vincent "superfine" and 22½d. per lb. for the "Montserrat strain" grown in the Leeward Islands.

The output of Marie Galante cotton during 1940/41 was 899 bales against 701 bales in the preceding year.

Citrus Fruit. The lack of the necessary shipping prevented the Ministry of Food from carrying out its intention of purchasing the fresh grapefruit and orange crops of Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras. The Committee collaborated with the Ministry with reference to the importation of citrus products which would not require refrigerated transport. The Committee was informed by the Colonial Office that quotas for the year 1942 had been allotted for lime juice, both raw and concentrated, orange and grapefruit juice, amounting to a total of 1,862 tons, also that the Ministry of Food had arranged for the importation of 10,000 tons of orange pulp from Jamaica and 2,500 tons from British Honduras to be used for the manufacture of marmalade.

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 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 West India Committee has made representations to the appropriate Government departments.

The six-monthly report of the Standing Committee for the periods ending March 31st, 1941, and September 30th, 1941, were issued during the year, and the report for the six months ended March 31st, 1942, is in course of preparation.

Jamaica Trade Representation. The West India Committee continued to act as trade representative of Jamaica in the United Kingdom. Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Jamaica from 1926 to 1932), and Mr. O. H. Keeling, Director of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., were elected to membership of the Jamaica Standing Committee of which

Mr. Alexander Elder is chairman.

The Committee did everything in its power to assist the trade of the Colony, under war-time restrictions and difficulties.

The third annual report covering the work of the Jamaica trade section and other matters of concern to Jamaica dealt with centrally by the Executive is now in course of preparation.

Publicity for the West Indian Colonies. An increasing degree of interest in the British West Indies (with special reference to their war effort) has been evinced throughout the year. Lecturers and broadcasters on these Colonies, and on the Empire as a whole, have sought the aid of the West India Committee and been supplied with information on a wide range of topics on the Colonies. Maps and pamphlets have been provided and photographs furnished for book and magazine illustration.

The Committee has co-operated with the Press Section of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Information and with the British Broadcasting Corporation in their work in relation to the West Indian Colonies. Information has been supplied to those broadcasting the weekly West Indian News-letter. No opportunity has been lost of stimulating and maintaining the interest of prospective settlers in, or long-term visitors to, the British West Indies.

The West India Committee Circular. Every effort has been made during the past year, despite war-time difficulties, to maintain and, wherever possible, to improve the standard of the CIRCULAR. These difficulties have become increasingly great. Reference was made in the last report to the restriction in the use of paper and to the consequent reduction in the number of pages. During the year under review further restrictions have been imposed and, in January last, it was decided to issue the journal once a month instead of fortnightly although this involved the temporary breaking of a long-established tradition.

This opportunity is taken of expressing thanks to advertisers for the helpful spirit of co-operation which they have shown.

Honorary Correspondents. The thanks of the Executive are extended to the Honorary Correspondents who have continued to assist the Committee greatly by providing information on events and conditions in the Colonies. Their letters and cablegrams constitute an invaluable link with the several Colonies, and the time and trouble involved in their preparation, particularly in war time, are recognised and highly appreciated by the Committee.

West India Committee Rooms. With the increasing number of volunteers from the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces in this country, more and more young men and women from the Colonies are welcomed at 40, Norfolk Street, and gladly avail themselves of the facilities provided there of reading their home newspapers, of writing and receiving letters and of meeting each other.

Acknowledgments have been made in the CIRCULAR for the many gifts which were made to the library by members during the year.

The preparatory work on the new catalogue, the first to be published for over twenty years, was begun over a year before the outbreak of war, but its publication was considerably delayed because of more urgent matters with which the staff of the Committee have had to deal. It was finally published in February, 1942, and the thanks of the Executive are due to the Pilgrim Trust for a generous grant of £300 towards the cost.

As a war-time precaution arrangements for the dispersal of the contents of the library and of important records, documents and material were completed. The thanks of the Committee are extended to Mr. F. A. Greenaway for providing storage facilities supplementing those for which acknowledgment was made to several members in the last annual report.

IVAN DAVSON,
Chairman.
E. J. KING,
Secretary.

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

May 20th, 1942.

[The Balance Sheet and Accounts appear on pages 94 and 95].

Colonial Labour Committee

The formation of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee was announced in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said that the Committee would consist of persons with first-hand knowledge of labour questions selected from within and without the Colonial Office.

The former would comprise Sir William Battershill, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne and Mr. J. G. Hibbert. The other members would be Sir Frederick Leggett, Sir John Forbes Watson, Mr. J. Hallsworth, Mr. Cecil W. Murray and Mr. A. Dalgleish.

In the event of any particular question necessitating the advice of persons with special knowledge, the Committee would have power to co-opt such persons as members to assist its deliberations.

It will be remembered that when, as reported in the CIRCULAR of November 27th, the Under-Secretary of State informed the House of the Government's decision to appoint such a Committee he stated that it would at first be a small body including, in addition to officials, representatives nominated by employer organizations interested in Colonial affairs and by the T.U.C. The question of expanding the Committee would, he promised, be considered when the time came. The appointment of Mr. Cecil Murray, who was nominated by the British Employers' Confederation, will, we are confident, be greatly appreciated in the West Indies.

Colonial Development Fund

Last year the *Eleventh and Final Report* was published of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee which, for eleven years, had dealt with applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. As we said in our issue of September 4th, 1941, it was a final report not because His Majesty's Government had ceased to provide means for the development of the Colonies but because provision for much fuller assistance had been 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.

A statement of the receipts into and issues out of the Colonial Development Fund, April 1st to October 1st, 1940, and of loans outstanding on March 31st, 1941, has recently been issued.

When the Colonial Development Act was before the House of Commons, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies said that many debts to the Fund would be remitted. The following particulars show how this promise has been fulfilled in the case of the West Indian Colonies. The total remissions for all the Colonies amounted to approximately £1,120,000 :—

	Advances	Remitted
Antigua Road Construction ...	19,962	18,486
Bahamas Fisheries	8,000	5,030
British Guiana ... Road Construction ...	100,299	93,096
" " ... Geological Survey, etc. ...	57,840	56,595
" " ... Dredger	31,856	31,856
British Honduras Drainage and Reclamation	41,400	40,259
Dominica Roads and Bridges ...	31,146	31,146
St. Lucia Roads	6,050	6,050

Notes of West Indian Interest

"DARG bark neber frighten moon."

* * *

MR. L. P. SPENCE has been seconded from the post of Treasurer, St. Vincent, to be Secretary of the Trinidad Import and Export Control Board.

* * *

SIR ARTHUR GRIMBLE, who was recently appointed Governor of the Windward Islands, took the oath and assumed the Administration of the Colony on May 18th.

* * *

DR. HAROLD MOODY, founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples, has been elected vice-chairman of the London Missionary Society. Dr. Moody, who was born in Jamaica, has been in practice in London for many years.

* * *

THE April issue of *Windward Ho!* a magazine published for the Diocese of the Windward Islands, contains an interesting article upon the fishing village of Paget Farm, Bequia, in the Grenadines, where it is hoped that it will soon be possible to build a Church.

* * *

MISS MARION BURNS MACAULAY, of British Guiana, who is serving in the Women's Land Army as a dairy-maid, is the daughter of the late Mr. William Macaulay, for some years manager of Plantation Marionville, Essequibo. Her grandfather is Mr. James W. Gemmel, of Blackhall, Edinburgh.

* * *

OFFICIAL notices have been issued in some of the West Indian Colonies inviting applications for a limited number of recruits for instruction at a Government Training Centre in Great Britain, preparatory to being drafted to munition works. During the period of training the men will receive a wage of £3 5s. 6d. per week.

* * *

MR. MARTIN BYRON COX, who, we regret to learn, died in St. Vincent on March 13th, was Acting Registrar and Acting Magistrate of that Colony. Born in Grenada in 1885, Mr. Cox went to St. Vincent in 1917 to practise as a solicitor, and became the first president of the St. Vincent Law Society. He entered the Government service in 1935 as a magistrate.

* * *

TRINIDAD merchants are, reports the Canadian Trade Commissioner in the Colony, experiencing a rapid turnover in woollen suitings as a result of the increased purchasing power of local workmen employed on the United States bases, and the influx of white personnel from America. The importation of ready-made suits is practically prohibited as they must not have a c.i.f. value of more than \$4.80.

* * *

PILOT OFFICER JACK FOOTE, of Antigua, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Foote, was married at St. George's Church, Camden Hill, on March 28th to Miss M. E. C. Gamble, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H.

Gamble, of Instow, North Devon. Among those present at the ceremony were Dr. and Mrs. H. Tempany, Mr. E. Baynes, Mrs. H. Penfold and Mrs. I. Whitfield. Colonel Gamble was for several years Veterinary Surgeon in Antigua.

* * *

FLIGHT LIEUT. ANTHONY SPOONER, who was awarded the D.F.C. recently for "exceptional skill and determination" in a series of attacks on enemy shipping, is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Spooner, of Mandeville, Jamaica. Mr. H. D. Spooner, before he went out to Jamaica, was a partner in the firm of Lee, Spooner & Co., of Fenchurch Avenue, and was for some years a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

* * *

THE 1941-42 sugar crop of Australia is estimated at 746,000 long tons, raw sugar, compared with 809,000 tons in the preceding season, a decrease of 63,000 tons or approximately 8.4 per cent. according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Two years ago Australia produced its record crop of 928,000 tons. Sugar consumption in the Commonwealth during the year ended August 31st, 1941, approximated 403,000 long tons.

* * *

At a meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on May 5th, Bro. G. J. Dent was elected as Master for the ensuing year. W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, L.G.R., who has been Secretary of the Lodge for many years, was elected Treasurer and W. Bro. F. G. Warren elected as Tyler. The members of the Lodge were pleased to welcome among its visitors W. Bro. Cyril M. Lyons, P.D.G.St.B. of Jamaica. The Installation Meeting will be held at the Freemason's Hall on Tuesday, July 7th.

* * *

"Some day the West Indies might together attain to Dominion status, and it is unnecessary to rule out that conception, but for the present it can be no more than a vision. This realization, however, does not afford excuse for an attitude of mere negation; we cannot leave such territories indefinitely suspended in the air between Crown Colony government and a future that is visionary. It is realized that the most urgent problem is to build up a sounder economy in such countries as rapidly as possible, in order that the material and social conditions of the people may be appreciably improved." —Sir Donald Cameron, in *The Spectator*, May 8th, 1942.

* * *

Sugar production in Natal during 1941-42 season is estimated at 402,000 long tons, raw value, against 514,000 tons in 1930-41, a decrease of 112,000 tons, or approximately 21.8 per cent, according to a report received by Lamborn & Co. The low output of the current season is due to the prolonged drought throughout the cane belt. It is estimated that the equivalent of about 900,000 tons of sugar cane has been lost.

Trinidad and Venezuela

Patos and Under-sea Oil Areas

THE Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty (Island of Patos) Bill was passed by the Lords on May 12th, and by the Commons on May 14th. Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. H. Macmillan, the Under-Secretary of State, who respectively moved the Second Readings in the two Houses, made very similar statements to the following effect:—

The Bill deals with two Treaties recently made by His Majesty's Government with the United States of Venezuela. The first Treaty arranges for an equitable division between Trinidad and Venezuela of the sea bed of the Gulf of Paria, a comparatively shallow arm of the sea, lying between Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela. Trinidad gains from this Treaty because, under the sea bed, are potential oil-bearing areas and it is well to have this matter settled. At the same time the Venezuelan Government abandon any claim to the Soldado Rock in the southern half of the Gulf. A White Paper will be laid, giving the text of this Treaty.

The second Treaty, of which the text is included in the Schedule to the Bill, provides for the ceding of the island of Patos to Venezuela. This island has been claimed by Venezuela for some time past. It lies in Venezuelan territorial waters. It is very small, only a mile long and a-quarter of a mile broad. Nobody lives on it, except one or two officials, and accordingly there is no question of any Trinidadians losing their British Nationality as a result of the transfer. The cession is part of a general understanding, equally agreeable to the United States of Venezuela and to ourselves.



The Treaties, in the words of Lord Cranborne, "are, in fact, a happy and all too rare example of an international question, of which a solution has been found satisfactory to all concerned."

The Treaty relating to Patos contains four Articles:—

In the first H.M. the King transfers to the United States of Venezuela all sovereign rights and title over Patos, which shall hereafter be considered as part of the territory of Venezuela.

The second Article provides that if the Venezuelan Government think it necessary to install any military

or naval defence works on Patos they shall give timely notice to H.M. Government.

Article 3 provides that any differences relating to the interpretation or execution of the Treaty shall be settled by such peaceful means as are recognized in International Law.

The last Article stipulates that the ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged in London.

It will be of interest to add that the principal duty of the two official residents of Patos, referred to in Parliament, was to ascend a hill twice a day—to hoist the Union Jack at sunrise and to lower it at sunset. The soil of Patos is mostly poor, and the rainfall is very low. In parts, as seen in the accompanying illustration, from a photograph taken by Mr. W. G. Freeman, only drought resistant cacti and coarse grasses thrive. Large iguanas and other lizards abound, and goats make a living.

Obituary

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MR. J. SELBY GRIGG

Mr. John Selby Grigg, who died at Tottenham on April 28th, at the age of 76 years, will be remembered as the manager of the London buying department of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. He was in the service of that firm for over 50 years and retired in 1932.

Some years ago he visited British Guiana and made a journey to the Kaieteur Falls. Mr. Grigg had a wide circle of friends, and was a member of the West India Committee, the West Indian Club, and of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826).

HON. J. A. G. SMITH

The death of the Hon. James Alexander George Smith, K.C., which we announced in our last issue, has removed an outstanding figure from the public life of Jamaica.

Born and educated in the Colony, Mr. Smith entered the Civil Service at the age of 20 as an assistant clerk in the Courts Office at Mandeville. He resigned a few years later and came to England to study law, entering Lincoln's Inn where, in 1910, he was called to the Bar. In the following year he returned to Jamaica, and in 1929 he was appointed King's Counsel. During the past 30 years he has appeared in almost every important case heard in the Supreme Court in the Colony.

He had represented Clarendon in the Legislative Council since 1916, being returned unopposed at three general elections. His power of rhetoric and his wide knowledge of constitutional law enabled him to render valuable service to the Council, and to the people of Jamaica.

The West India Committee

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. They are invited to strengthen the Committee by introducing candidates for election.

Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Mr. D. J. Verity wrote from Kingston on March 28th:—

"Since my last letter on February 9th, I have been to Port-of-Spain to attend the inaugural meetings of the British West Indies Sugar Association. Jamaica's representative was Mr. Kerr-Jarrett, with Mr. Cuthill and myself as advisers. Mr. Kirkwood decided that his first duty, under the circumstances, was to the Legislative Council. We all enjoyed Trinidad hospitality, apart from the serious side of the visit, and met old friends and new.

"By the time this reaches its destination all our sugar factories will be going, as Rose Hall and Green Park (the only two not yet working) will commence their crops early in April.

"We are tasting the delights of petrol rationing, and much cycling and walking are being done by many people who have done neither for years. The job of administering the supplementary petrol ration for the sugar industry has been given to the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, and the manufacturers themselves are responsible for doling it out to the lorries hauling the farmers' canes as well as their own. Everyone is co-operating and showing ingenuity in the use of the ration to best advantage. They are also assisting in tyre control, and with these added to the usual, and some unusual, problems facing a sugar estate in crop-time, there is plenty of scope for thought and energy."

Citrus Pulp Silage

THE great developments during recent years in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices have led to increased interest being taken in the use of the pulp formerly, and still in some places, discarded as waste. It was well known in the West Indies many years ago that cattle relished the lime pulp thrown out from the mills after the juice had been extracted. In the CIRCULAR of October 24th, 1935, it was pointed out that in Florida the dried refuse from citrus canning factories promised to become an important stock feed and the suggestion was made that as Jamaica and Trinidad had started to can grapefruit the possibility of obtaining a useful by-product should not be overlooked.

Experiments have been made recently in Palestine to preserve orange pulp by ensilage. The advantage of this method is that it does not entail the considerable capital and current expenditure necessary when the pulp is artificially dried. Mr. A. Bondi, of the Agricultural Research Station, Rehovot, Palestine, summarises in *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* for April the results obtained. Silage was successful in barrels holding about 500 to 600 lb. of pulp and also, using ten tons of pulp, in a cement silo tower. He states that "ensiling of minced citrus pulp is readily possible without the addition of acid conservants. After eight months storage a palatable silage was obtained that contained appreciable quantities of lactic acid, but was entirely or nearly free from butyric acid."

In the same issue there is a paper by Mr. A. Bondi

and Mr. H. Meyer on the feeding value of orange pulp silage and orange culls, the latter being now commonly fed to cows all over Palestine. Their general summary is that "the feeding value of citrus feeds compares extremely well with that of other succulent fodders, e.g. clover, alfalfa, corn, cowpea and beet. It must be borne in mind, however, that they contain less protein than most other fodders."

Agriculture in Montserrat

THE importance of weather conditions in determining the success or otherwise attained by agriculturists in Montserrat is once again emphasised by Mr. W. E. Bassett, the Curator of the Agricultural Department in his Annual Report for 1940. The year on the whole was a very dry one, the rainfall, as in 1939 (see CIRCULAR of March 20th, 1941), being everywhere below the average.

The sowing and establishment of Sea Island cotton, the principal crop, was delayed in some districts, and extensive supplying was necessary due to grasshoppers and crickets destroying the seedlings. Pink boll-worm did but little damage to the main crop but late bolls were heavily infested. The area under cotton reached the record of 4,596 acres, of which 1,194 were estate cultivation and 3,402 acres peasant cultivation, either on freehold and rented lands, or on the share system. The average yield per acre was 217 lb., a figure above the average for the past few years.

Seeding lime trees continued to die out, and little progress has been made in their replacement by budded trees during the last two abnormally dry years. The total exports of lime products, expressed as barrels of limes, was only 7,070 compared with 9,527 in 1939.

For tomatoes the weather was unusually favourable and with frequent shipping facilities the bulk of the crop, 28,824 crates, of 22 lb. net., reached Canada in good condition and realized prices above the average due to shortage of supplies from other sources. The remainder, 1,270 crates, were exported to Bermuda and other West Indian islands. Other vegetables exported were carrots, onions, shallots and sweet potatoes.

The severe shortage of home grown foodstuffs in 1939, consequent on dry weather and the outbreak of war, aroused new interest in food production. The result was, however, disappointing. With the promise of a fixed price for cotton cultivators became inclined to give more attention to that crop. In addition the long periods of very dry weather were very discouraging to those growing foodstuffs and during the latter half of the year the soil in most parts of the island was, for many weeks, so dry that cultivation was impossible. In consequence there was a great scarcity of home grown foodstuffs by the end of the year.

The report also contains a summary of the work done during the year in cotton breeding and the production of seed for planting.

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

Jamaica: Petrol Rationing and Food Transport

Replying to Mr. Ivor Thomas, on May 6th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that for a short period after petrol rationing had been introduced in Jamaica difficulties in the importation of petrol affected the transport of foodstuffs. These difficulties were speedily overcome and the Governor had reported that the position was satisfactory. The question of additional facilities was under consideration and price control was being planned. The Governor did not consider rationing of food practicable in existing conditions.

Trinidad Food Supply

Replying to Mr. Riley on May 6th, Mr. H. Macmillan stated that there was no real shortage of food in Trinidad, though there may have been a temporary shortage in isolated instances. A food control organisation had been set up and the Government had power to fix maximum prices, which it exercised in regard to certain foodstuffs. Rationing was not, however, considered practicable in local circumstances.

Legislative Council Elections in Trinidad

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was satisfied that a postponement of the Legislative Council elections, due in 1943, to one year after the war, as recommended by the Trinidad Franchise Committee, was necessary. Mr. H. Macmillan, in a written reply of May 6th, stated that the Governor of Trinidad had submitted this proposal for approval and had informed the Secretary of State that it was based on the unanimous advice of the Executive and Legislative Councils, supported by all the members but three of the Franchise Committee who were asked by the Governor to consider the question. The proposal was at present under consideration.

Colonial Hostels in the United Kingdom

Mr. H. Macmillan, on May 6th, in reply to a question by Mr. Sorensen said that £14,250 had been allocated for the adaptation and equipment of buildings as hostels for Colonial seamen in London, Cardiff, Liverpool and North Shields, and for hostels for new parties of West Indian trainees for munition work, and also for a Students' Club in Edinburgh, £5,500 for maintenance grants for these and other hostels as required, £400 for small grants to provide amenities, and £1,500 had been earmarked to provide a loan fund for students and for the relief of distress among Colonial people in the United Kingdom. There was an unallocated balance of £1,100.

Trinidad Leper Settlement

Dr. Morgan, on February 18th, asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware of the invaluable nursing work done for years in the leper institutions in Trinidad by self-sacrificing nuns, among whom the reverend matron had been conspicuous for her work and for good administration; and whether official recognition or reward would be granted to these workers.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Secretary of State was aware of the valuable and self-sacrificing work

done by the nuns in the Leper Settlement, and he was sure that the Trinidad Government gratefully recognized its debt to them on this account.

Re-housing Progress in Trinidad

Mr. H. Macmillan stated, on May 12th, in reply to Mr. Sorensen, that the progress which had recently been made by the Trinidad Government and the Planning and Housing Commission in re-housing had been very creditable in the particularly difficult circumstances. Since March, 1940, housing had been, or was being, provided for a total of about 6,000 persons. The average rent for one or perhaps two rooms in the slum area was approximately \$5 a month, whereas the rents of a one bed-room type cottage erected by the Commission had been fixed at \$4 a month, and for the two bed-room type at \$6 a month. These rentals were below the economic level.

Land Settlement in the West Indies

Mr. H. Macmillan, in a written reply of April 16th, to a question by Mr. D. Adams, stated that in practically all the West Indian Colonies provision existed for land settlement, and that considerable progress had been made since the outbreak of war both with land settlement and with the increased production of foodstuffs. Peasant agriculturists were enabled to acquire small holdings on very easy terms and facilities existed for making advances for cultivation both through credit institutions and directly through Government. Expert agricultural advice was provided by the local Departments of Agriculture. The Secretary of State was reluctant in present circumstances to ask the Colonial Governments to supply statistical returns of land settlement holdings, but he could assure Mr. Adams that the matter was receiving the active attention both of the Governments and of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

Trinidad Water Supply

Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. D. Adams, on May 13th, that the water situation in Trinidad had, of course, been accentuated by the development of the United States bases and other war needs. The necessary information to meet recurrent shortage was being collected with a view to remedial action, which would be taken as rapidly as possible.

Trinidad Industrial Adviser

In reply to Mr. D. Adams, on May 13th, Mr. H. Macmillan stated that the Department of the Industrial Adviser consisted of the Adviser himself, a labour officer and a clerical establishment of eight. The total sum voted for the Department for 1942 was \$18,214. The duties of the Industrial Adviser included the collection of labour statistics in accordance with Major Orde Browne's recommendations.

Local Government in Jamaica

On April 29th, Mr. Riley asked whether an adviser had been appointed in connection with the reform of local government in Jamaica and whether the scheme of reform had been elaborated. Mr. H. Macmillan replied that the suggestion of an adviser had been welcomed by the Governor but the Colonial Office had not been able to find a suitable expert whose services were

available. The local deliberations had not yet reached the stage at which proposals for the reform of local government could be submitted to the Legislative Council.

Cold Storage Depots

In a written reply of April 29th to Mr. D. Adams, who had asked whether encouragement was being given to the establishment of cold-storage depots, now urgently required, in approved centres in the West Indies for the preservation of fish, fruits and other foodstuffs. Mr. H. Macmillan stated that his information showed that provision for cold storage existed in all the Colonies, except British Honduras, regarding which he had no recent report.

Constitutions of West Indian Colonies

Mr. H. Macmillan stated on April 22nd, in reply to a question by Mr. Riley, that it had been agreed that the Legislative Councils of British Guiana and Trinidad should be reconstituted as recommended by the Royal Commission. The necessary Order-in-Council had been passed in the case of Trinidad while, as regards British Guiana, steps for the necessary amendment of the Instruments were being taken. In both Colonies the question of the franchise had been referred to a Franchise Commission neither of which had yet reported. In Barbados a Franchise Bill had recently been introduced by the Government containing a certain measure of reform. Details of the Bill were not yet available.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether steps could not be taken at once to give increasing responsible government in most of the West Indian Colonies.

Mr. Macmillan said: "These Colonies have had Constitutions and responsible Government of their own for over 200 years. We do not wish to impose changes upon them if we can get them by agreement."

Quinine Production

Replying to Mr. de Rothschild, on May 13th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that steps were being taken to increase the production of quinine in the Colonies; for technical reasons, these do not at present include development in the West Indies. Mr. de Rothschild then suggested that if the extensive cultivation of Cinchona, which existed in Trinidad for a great many years, could be revived it would be a very useful source of supply.*

Imported Labourers in Trinidad

Mr. D. Adams, on May 13th, asked how many labourers had been recruited by the United States contractors for work in Trinidad; under what conditions they had been brought in, and whether inspectors had been appointed to supervise the conditions of employment. Mr. H. Macmillan said that the only imported labourers of which he had knowledge were 2,000 from Barbados. With regard to the last two parts of the question, inquiries were being made.†

Colonial Research Advisory Committee

Mr. H. Macmillan, in a written reply of April 28th

* Steps to establish a quinine industry in Jamaica were initiated in 1868 at the place, still known as Cinchona, in the Blue Mountains. Owing to the fall in price of the drug the enterprise was abandoned in 1899. Cinchona has never been grown commercially in Trinidad.—ED., W.I.C.C.

† The terms of the contracts were summarized in the May CIRCULAR, p. 69.—ED., W.I.C.C.

to Mr. Creech Jones, stated that the Secretary of State had decided that, in spite of the difficulties arising out of the war, it was now desirable to set up a Colonial Research Advisory Committee. He was happy to be able to say that Lord Hailey had accepted an invitation to act as chairman. It was proposed that, besides advising on the expenditure of £500,000 a year provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Committee should advise upon and co-ordinate the whole range of research in Colonial studies, irrespective of the provenance of funds. The composition of the Committee had not yet been definitely decided. Part of the sum of £200,000 for which provision had been made in the Estimates would be spent on schemes that had already been approved and of which particulars would be given. The remainder of this provision, the amount of which was purely conjectural, would be available for expenditure on any schemes recommended by the Committee. If the amount provided should be insufficient the Secretary of State would not hesitate to invite Parliament to make further provision.

Agricultural Workers for United Kingdom

Replying to Mr. Riley, on April 22nd, Mr. H. Macmillan said that the question of bringing unskilled labour from the West Indies was under consideration. Owing to the wide divergencies between conditions it was doubtful whether the recruitment of West Indians for agricultural work in the United Kingdom would be justified.

On Sir Leonard Lyle asking whether it was not a fact that, owing to the construction of American bases, there was already becoming a shortage of agricultural labourers in many of the West Indian islands and in Trinidad in particular, and that this was even jeopardising the present harvesting of the crops, Mr. Macmillan said that it was of course true that the labour situation was much altered by the building of the bases.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

On May 6th, the directors announced an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less Trinidad and United Kingdom income tax, or 6.72d. per share, in respect of the year ending June 30th, 1942. It is payable on May 29th.

Bovril, Ltd.

Presiding at the recent annual meeting of Bovril, Ltd., Lord Luke said that they were rather proud of the fact that since Bovril was first marketed, over half a century ago, its price had never been raised during a period of war. There was no increase during the 1914-18 war, nor had the price been raised during this war, in spite of the general increase in prices all round. He hoped that they would be able to maintain this record, as he was anxious that they should do so in order to avoid penalising the many thousands of regular consumers of Bovril who relied on it especially during trying times.

Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In their report for 1941, the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £109,118, which, added to the balance brought forward of £82,766, makes a total of £191,884. From this is deducted £24,320 for interim dividend of 3 per cent., less income tax, and £20,000 for taxation reserve, leaving a balance of £147,564. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5½ per cent., less income tax, amounting to £44,587, and the transfer to general reserve of £20,000, leaving £82,977 to be carried forward. The board has transferred £20,000 from investment reserve to general reserve.

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1941

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ENDOWMENT FUND	26,982	12	9	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under	19,674	9	8
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	3,636	13	7	(Market Value at 31/12/41, £22,767)			
SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC.	686	7	1	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost ..	3,636	13	7
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE ..	140			(Market Value at 31/12/41, £3,799)			
EXCESS OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED OVER EXPENDI- TURE IN RESPECT OF SPECIAL FUNDS ..	803	2	6	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation) ..	569	13	4
BANK OVERDRAFT	887	17	9	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost ..	793	19	10
				STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost ..	146	4	2
				SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE	1,774	3	1
				(less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS) ..	111	16	6
				—————	1,662	6	7
				EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF SPECIAL FUNDS (Recoverable)	235	10	10
				SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1942 ..	62	2	6
				CASH IN HAND	7	5	6
				INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT— Balance at 31st December, 1940 ..	6,424	14	3
				Deduct Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ..	96	5	8
				—————	6,328	8	7
				—————	£33,116	14	7
				—————	£33,116	14	7

HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN, }
HORACE C. B. HICKLING, } *Treasurers.*

E. J. KING, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1941, 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.

18th May, 1942.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1941.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
10	SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF				By	SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,			
	ENDOWMENT INSURANCE	5,152	4	11		AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS			
	.. RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES ..	1,475	0	0		(less Commission), sales of THE WEST INDIA			
	.. PRINTING AND STATIONERY	1,484	11	7		COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications			
	.. NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS	30	13	5		and Amounts received from Subscribers to			
	.. LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	371	5	9		the "Circular"	4,257	0	3
	.. BLOCKS	148	1	8		.. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	1,158	0	4
	.. POSTAGES AND CABLES	491	5	11		.. JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribu-			
	.. TELEPHONES	126	11	1		tion from Government of Jamaica) ..	812	10	0
	.. AUDIT FEE	42	0	0		.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN-			
	.. OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	105	4	0		MENTS for Special Purposes	121	0	0
	.. SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES ..	213	13	4		.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS			
	.. DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE	46	3	10		AND OTHERS.—			
	.. INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT	67	17	11		Barbados Publicity Committee	25	0	0
	.. WAR EXPENSES	198	4	10		Barbados Sugar Producers' Association	350	0	0
	.. BALANCE, being Excess of Income over Ex-					British Guiana Sugar Producers' Asso-	698	10	5
	penditure for the year	96	5	8		ciation	75	0	0
						The Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. . . .	140	0	0
						The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory			
						Ltd.	100	0	0
						The Sugar Manufacturers' Association			
						(of Jamaica) Ltd.			
						The Sugar Manufacturers'			
						Association of Trinidad			
						re 1940	£378	12	0
						Less Cr. in 1940 Accounts	£94	13	0
							283	19	0
						re 1941	540	11	0
						Trinidad Oil Companies' London Com-			
						mittee	800	0	0
						West Indian Sea Island Cotton Asso-			
						ciation (Inc.)	25	0	0
							3,038	0	5
						.. SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	662	12	11
							£10,049	3	11

£10,049 3 11

£10,049 3 11

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1941.

	Balance at 31st December, 1940		Expenditure during year	Receipts during year	Balance at 31st December, 1941														
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee													
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
RUM PROPAGANDA	35	18	7	—	—	—	235	10	10										
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	444	14	9	623	2	11	*600	0	0									
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	196	18	8	—	—	—	—	196	18	8								
LIBRARY FUND (Pilgrim Trust)	—	190	18	0	6	6	0	—	—	184	12	0							
	£	35	18	7	832	11	5	5,737	7	2	5,508	6	0	235	10	10	803	2	6

* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1942.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 23rd*

An important feature in the programme of the warships' fortnight to raise money to help provide a warship for Britain was a procession which included a float representing H.M.S. *Antigua*. The parade, which was led by the Union Jack and followed by Britannia, proved so popular that it was repeated by request. American planes dropped pamphlets appealing for funds. The target of £2,000 was exceeded; the greater part from voluntary contributions augmented by the proceeds of entertainments.

The drought has been broken by frequent moderate rains thus relieving anxiety concerning the water supply. The sugar crop is making slow progress owing to the lack of regular labour.

Mr. Harold T. Wilson, editor of the *Antigua Magnet*, has returned to Antigua after his tour of Great Britain as a guest of the British Council. He is publishing, in instalments, his impressions of this experience.

The Weather. In a communication dated April 1st, Miss Goodwin says: "The weather continues hot and dry. Continuous rain would interfere with the reaping of the canes—but we would like some light showers to keep our gardens fresh. Yesterday afternoon the War Services Committee entertained some officers and men of H.M. Forces who were passing through. A football match was arranged, and the teams and visitors served with sandwiches and drinks. The Committee were amply rewarded by the grateful thanks of the men."

BARBADOS

Promising New Seedling Cane. In his monthly agricultural notes, dated March 23rd, Dr. S. J. Saint wrote that the young canes were in excellent condition. The numerous fields of the new seedling, B.37161, were outstanding in appearance. This seedling was giving very high ratoon yields in plots reaped by the Department of Agriculture, and the crop and preliminary reports on its milling behaviour were favourable. These facts augured well for its future usefulness.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 23rd*

The Governor recently called an informal meeting of the Legislative Council to discuss a large number of schemes, including drainage and irrigation, put forward under the Development and Welfare Act. The capital charges for drainage and irrigation would be beyond the means of the Colony which, however, could bear maintenance costs. A direct land tax where possible to cover part of the capital expenditure was suggested. The Governor gave the warning that if the Colony had to bear much of the financial burden of education the cost might be prodigious. In the opinion of responsible persons the undertaking by the Colony of larger schemes is financially impossible.

Control of Imports. The duties of the Commodity Control Board which was recently appointed are:—

1. The control of supplies, including the restriction of imports and the distribution of goods and articles imported into the Colony.
2. The control of maximum prices.
3. The control of bulk purchases on Government account of essential commodities.
4. Any other functions which the Governor may from time to time direct.

Colonial Development Schemes. In a letter of March 26th, received by air mail, our honorary correspondent wrote that the Governor recently informed the Legislative Council that a scheme would be put forward for the expenditure of a grant of \$70,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for a survey of the river systems of the Colony with a view to their development as a means of communication. His Excellency also said he had been informed by Sir Frank Stockdale of the appointment of an expert to examine fisheries in the West Indies, and that there was reason to believe that the Guiana coast might possibly turn out to be the best in the West Indies.

Deputy President for Legislative Council. The Governor announced in the Legislative Council on March 18th that he had received a telegram from the Secretary of State with regard to the reform of the constitution of the Council. The Order in Council would provide for the appointment of a Deputy President of the Council and a Deputy Chairman of Committees in the place of the Governor.

Diamond Cutters. Messrs. Bornstein Bros. have recently established a diamond cutting business. The Governor, who attended the official opening, said that he had visited Kimberley and Amsterdam, and that what he had seen at the local plant was even more than he saw at the two centres mentioned.

To increase Rice Production. On March 18th a message from the Governor was read explaining the necessity for, as early as possible, expanding the production of rice in the Colony, and inviting the Council to approve of an advance of \$400,000 from surplus balances for the purpose. Drainage and irrigation works would be introduced in suitable districts to make additional land available, and mechanical equipment acquired. The projects in view are rather of an engineering than an agricultural character and, in view of this, Hon. F. J. Seaford has been asked to be chairman of a small committee consisting of the Colonial Treasurer, who is chairman of the Rice Marketing Board, and Hon. E. M. Walcott to initiate and take charge of the projected works.

GRENADA

Cocoa Reserve Pool. Every exporter of raw cocoa shall, under a Regulation made by the Governor on February 17th, pay a sum equivalent to the difference between the net proceeds of sale thereof and a fixed price of 5½d. per lb. The money received will be credited by the Treasury to the Cocoa Reserve Pool Account and

shall be expended in accordance with the directions of the Governor in Council, for distribution to cocoa producers *pro rata* to their total production for the crop year October 1st, 1941, to September 30th, 1942. Contracts entered into on or before November 15th, 1941, shall be deemed to be not affected by these Regulations which became effective from November 16th, 1941.

Notice was given on January 24th that until the quantity of cocoa required for the United Kingdom—1,750 tons—had been booked for shipment no cocoa export licence would be issued for other destinations.

Export Duties. On March 13th, the Legislative Council approved an Order making the following export duties effective from that date:—

Nutmegs, 6d. per cwt. plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the net price exceeds 4d.; Mace, 1/- per cwt. plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the net price exceeds 1/4; Cocoa, 6d. per cwt. plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the net price exceeds 5d.

The "net price" is defined as "the price per pound which would have been obtained by the exporter for the sale of a similar quantity of the article delivered free on board ship at the port of St. George."

Labour Advisory Board. This Board has been constituted by the following appointments: The Hon. Attorney General (Chairman), Hon. W. E. Julien, Mr. E. C. Rapiet, Mr. D. Lusan, Mr. C. A. Grant, Mr. L. Brown and the Labour Officer.

JAMAICA

Anglo-American Commission. Mr. Charles W. Taussig, United States co-chairman of the Anglo-American Commission now at work in the West Indies, and Mr. Sidney Caine, of the Colonial Office, at present attached to the Commission, arrived in Jamaica on April 10th with advisers and secretaries.

Miss Monica Nixon, for many years secretary of the Jamaica Automobile Association, has been appointed by the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, to be his Aide-de-Camp in succession to Lieut. Derek Lynch who is joining the Army. Miss Nixon is, we understand, being succeeded as secretary of the Automobile Association by Mrs. Dorothea Edmonds.

ST. LUCIA

Seamen's Club Room. It is proposed to open a club room at the Central Hotel for the use of seamen from merchant vessels calling at Castries. A management committee, of which the Rev. B. Crosby is chairman, appeals for public support to furnish and equip the room and defray maintenance costs. Gifts of cards and games will also be welcomed.

Crown Lands to be Leased. Notice was given in the *Gazette* of January 24th, that Crown Lands would in future be leased and not sold as hitherto. Details of leasehold tenure would be published as soon as available.

ST. VINCENT

Purchase of Seed Cotton. The advances to be paid by the Government Cotton Ginnery on Sea Island seed cotton of the 1941/42 crop, purchased on the co-operative system, have been fixed at 9c. per lb. for white and 1½c. per lb. for stained.

Development and Welfare Grants. Assistance from Imperial funds, made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, has been approved

for the following purposes:—

Stud Centres, to improve the local stock, £3,800. Of this amount £1,300 is for the capital cost of four centres, and £2,500 for maintenance over a period of five years.

Road Improvement, £2,000 for completion of scheme commenced in 1940-41.

Land Valuation, £100, for valuation of an estate with a view to purchase.

Water Supplies, £7,700 for improvements in the Grenadine Islands.

Union Estate, Bequia, a grant of £400 and a loan of £1,200 for purchase.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Food Controller. The Hon. Fred. G. Grant, managing director of T. Geddes Grant, Ltd., has been appointed Food Controller for the Colony. Mr. Grant is charged with the duty of controlling not only imported food supplies but also of the local production of food and its processing, marketing and distribution. He will be responsible for any system of rationing which it may be necessary to introduce.

Civil Defence Commissioner. Another appointment made by the Governor is that of the Hon. Gerald R. Wight as Civil Defence Commissioner, in which capacity he will be entrusted with the development and co-ordination of all civil defence measures.

Air Service to Barbados. The British West Indian Airways service between Trinidad and Barbados, which began with four trips a week, has now been increased to nine round trips, one every day except Sunday, with an extra trip on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Houses for Peasantry. Trinidad's first peasantry housing scheme, described by the *Guardian* as embodying the best in the Colony's Land Settlement project, is nearing completion with the erection of 50 workers' homes on the Brooklyn Settlement at Sangre Grande. Each settler will have a two or three-roomed house and will acquire one-and-a-half acres of land.

Food Crops on Poor Cocoa Lands. A grant of \$10 per acre for the cutting and clearing of land at present in cocoa, but which is unsuitable for that crop, will be made by the Cocoa Board to encourage the planting of food crops as a war emergency measure.

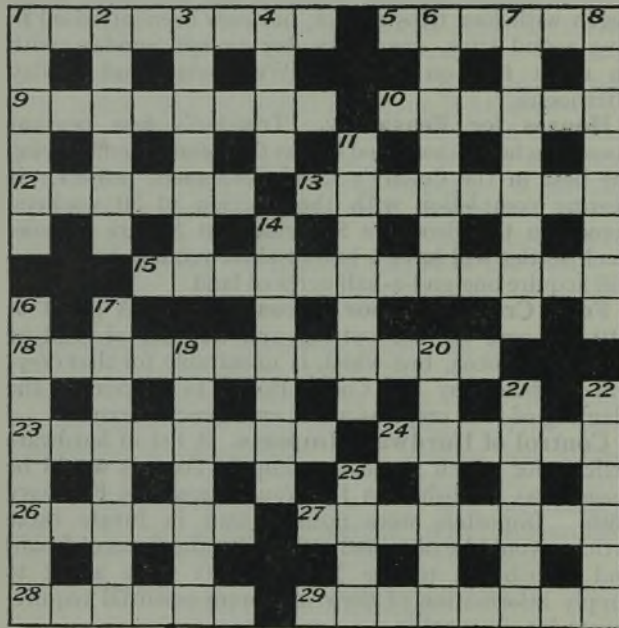
Control of Hardware Imports. A list of hardware articles for which no further import licences would be issued was published in the *Royal Gazette* of February 26th. Importers were notified that in future these articles would be obtained in bulk by the Control Board and distributed to the Trade. They were asked to supply information of their minimum essential requirements for six months.

Minimum Prices for Food Crops. The Food Controller has announced minimum prices at which he guarantees to purchase certain locally grown food crops, offered for sale in good condition at depots to be established at selected railway stations. Arrangements for Tobago, and districts in Trinidad not served by the railway, would be made later.

Farewell to Lady Young. The Executive Committee of the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross said goodbye to Lady Young, who would be leaving the Colony shortly, at a meeting held on March 20th. Mr. Emlyn, the Colony Director, assured her that they would do their best to see that the Red Cross flag which she had so firmly planted in the Colony was kept flying.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Anagram of "main arch" (8)
 - 5 Sweet scented flowering tree (6)
 - 9 The object of a queue is to prevent a this for the bus (8)
 - 10 Brags (6)
 - 12 In the direct line of descent (6)
 - 13 Sometimes set for trespassers (8)
 - 15 Was the church originally the goal of this cross-country race (12)
 - 18 Suitably (12)
 - 23 Kinsman (8)
 - 24 The incendiary bomb is dropped to — buildings (6)
 - 26 Urge (6)
 - 27 Often difficult to 26 across such a person to take action (8)
 - 28 This action might indicate assent or only that he was rather sleepy (6)
- DOWN**
- 29 The teller of the tale (8)
 - 1 One in the air is not a useful defence (6)
 - 2 Notorious (6)
 - 3 Often to be found in the bargain basement (7)
 - 4 Ten this can be maintained (4)
 - 6 In a state of utter confusion (7)
 - 7 Natural vermilion (8)
 - 8 Estimated for taxation (8)
 - 11 Wreath for the victor (7)
 - 14 Blessing of olden days (7)
 - 16 His sting is in his tail (8)
 - 17 Many are disappointed at the race meeting when the favourite is — (8)
 - 19 Give a claim to (7)
 - 20 A useful boat in the harbour (7)
 - 21 Amuse or merely distract (6)
 - 22 Many a war-time letter bears evidence of his work (6)
 - 25 Prima donna (4)



SOLUTION OF THE MAY CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Register; 5, Damson; 9, Tendency; 10, Scoria; 12, Oceans; 13, Vanities; 15, Friend in need; 18, Insurrection; 23, Chandler; 24, Finger; 26, Enable; 27, Semitone; 28, Steeds; 29, Grandees.

Down: 1, Ration; 2, Ginger; 3, Sterner; 4, Etch; 6, Auction; 7, Surmised; 8, Near side; 11, Bandits; 14, Celebes; 16, Pitchers; 17, Escapade; 19, Riddled; 20, Opinion; 21, Ignore; 22, Creels; 25, Peer.

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 Markets

May 26th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
2½	Consols (yield £3 0s. 6d. per cent.)	82½	83 ½	78½	78½
3½	War Loan	104½	105	103½	103½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6	27/6	30/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6	11/3	13/9
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/-	29/-	24/6	25/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	38/-	40/-	40/-	43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	38/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/3	1/9	10½d.	1/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9 x.d.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/6	4/1½	3/-	3/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	44d.	1/-	44d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	41½	44½	42	46
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	1½	2
4	St. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/8	8/6	6/9	7/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leascholds	3½	3 ¾ x.d.	3½	3 ¾
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½	2½	3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/6	8/6	7/9	8/9

PRODUCE

Honey. As reported last month, Ministry of Food is now sole purchaser. Questions of distribution, etc., still under discussion.

Lime Products. Lime Oil. Quotations of Handpressed and distilled are nominal pending decisions on control. **Lime Juice.** Raw is valued at 3/- to 3/3 c.i.f. Concentrated is not quoted pending decisions on import licences.

Orange Oil. There are sellers of Sweet at 35/- c.i.f. No Bitter is on offer.

Pimento. Moderate sales at unchanged price of 155/- c.i.f. U.K., May-June shipment. Small sales on spot around 2/1 per lb., ex store.

Ginger. Ministry of Food still considering questions regarding importation and distribution. Prices not yet fixed.

Nutmegs. West India descriptions continue in good demand; prompt shipment from Grenada quoted at: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f., which is present utmost range of prices upon which Ministry of Food are prepared to consider applications for licences on quota and broken freight allocations.

Mace. Market firm. Business done at 3/9 per lb. for usual quality based on ACE mark on c.i.f. terms May-June shipment. Dark to pale pickings quoted at 2/6 to 3/-, ex wharf, according to quality.

Colonial Appointments

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

Promotions and Transfers

FANNIN, C. G., M.C. (Deputy Director of Surveys, Gold Coast), Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Trinidad.

JOHNS, R. (Agricultural Officer, Fiji), Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands.

MURPHY, W. L. (Officer of Class I., Ceylon), Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

First Appointments

ANDERSON, Miss J. W., Senior Nursing Sister, Trinidad.

LONG, Miss W. M., Lecturer, Government Training College, Trinidad.

PROCTOR, G. D., Senior Inspector of Factories, Trinidad.

It is proposed to establish four distilleries in Australia for the production of power alcohol at a total cost of about £1,500,000. Each distillery will be designed to produce some three million gallons a year.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVII.

JULY 1942

No. 1135.

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July 1942

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Empire Partnership

THE House of Commons debate on the Colonial Estimates, which took place on June 24th, was of more than usual importance. The last debate on this subject was as long ago as June, 1939, and during the three years which have passed the Colonial Empire has sustained cruel, but, as MR. MACMILLAN said he dared aver, not mortal blows. In his speech, a brief summary of which appears elsewhere in this issue, he necessarily dealt with immediate tasks due to war conditions but also indicated a long term policy for future development and welfare. Evidence of the progressive spirit which animates LORD CRANBORNE, the Secretary of State, and himself was his statement that the governing principle of the Colonial Empire must be partnership, and that means must be taken to ensure that the peoples of the Colonies were helped to acquire both qualifications for service and the desire to serve.

Amongst other important matters he developed was that, although some Colonies were poor and some rich, there must be no depressed areas in the Empire. The advancement of social welfare was dependent on economic prosperity, and to secure this meant the promotion of large scale public investment on public needs. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act provided the instrument for long term planning and of preserving continuity of policy.

Caribbean Food Supplies

THE food situation throughout the Caribbean area has been seriously affected by recent events and is authoritatively stated to be more acute than is generally recognized. From the early days of the war active steps were taken in the Colonies to increase local production by means of Grow More Food Campaigns and other methods. These efforts are now being greatly intensified. Large areas of sugar lands, in Barbados as much as 25 per cent. of the arable part of estates, are being compulsorily turned over to food crops. Allotments, house gardens, etc., are being extensively increased and land settlement schemes which were already in hand are being more rapidly developed. In Trinidad the Government is purchasing estates to be acquired on easy terms by peasant settlers and devoted to food production. Some Governments are guaranteeing a market at fixed prices for the foodstuffs produced as the result of these efforts and providing storage for perishable crops.

Climatic and other conditions determine to a great extent the food crops which can be effectively produced in different islands and writing on this question in the CIRCULAR of February 8th, 1940, we suggested that "an interchange of foodstuffs, which one area could produce in abundance and others need, would help to meet not only war demands but also to solve peace-time problems of malnutrition and be of assistance in developing land settlement schemes." The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission at the close of its meetings in Trinidad issued a communique, pointing out the importance of increasing food production through the Caribbean area and of developing inter-island trade. Local production alone will not, however, suffice. There are essential foods which cannot be grown in the West Indies, and must be imported. A plan for ensuring supplies of these during periods of emergency was formulated at an important Conference held in Jamaica during May between members of the Commission, the supply officers and other representatives of the British and American territories in the West Indies, representatives of the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government and technical experts from Washington. As a result the Governments of the British Colonies are taking urgent steps to centralise their purchase of bulk supplies in the United States. Caches of food will be established at convenient places in the West Indies to be distributed when necessary by local shipping. The import licensing system which has long been in operation will remain merely to control the import of innumerable small items of private need. To augment means of inter-colonial transport, notoriously defective, the Governor of Puerto Rico, a member of the Commission, has stated that ferries, which could quickly be built, bridging the water gaps between the islands, would be the answer to the submarine threat to the food-supply of the Caribbean area. Still more recently, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the debate dealt with elsewhere in this issue said: "Every ton of food which can be grown in a Colony saves a ship to bring it. Every ton of food that can be moved from one Colony to a neighbouring Colony saves shipping." It is significant that the Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, recently appointed, is as reported elsewhere in this issue, to investigate the development of inter-island trade and, at least for foodstuffs, the establishment of free trade between the Colonies. The measures now being taken will, we trust, not only safeguard the welfare of the West Indian Colonies during this time of stress but also be the foundation of permanent services during days of peace.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE fall of Tobruk has given a shock to public opinion in England, which is unlike anything that had gone before. Dunkirk was recognized to be partly the consequence of the failure of France, partly the penalty for our long years of unpreparedness. Singapore might be excused on the ground that great risks had to be taken in the Far East in order to make sure of holding essential positions nearer home. But it was universally supposed that the most essential of those positions, the front on which we were building up overwhelming strength, was that which has now collapsed in Libya. *This* disaster, it is generally felt, reveals an element of unsoundness going to the very roots of our system of war; and the consequent demand for reform is many-sided.

* * *

I shall not soon forget the atmosphere of perturbation in the House of Commons when the first account of the surrender was given, and the seemingly endless series of questions that were flung at Mr. Atlee, the Prime Minister being still absent in America. I write before the full-dress debate which is to be held on the subject. It is safe to say, however, that there will be some very plain speaking, probably a demand for a formal inquiry, but a decisive rejection of the vote of no confidence in the Government. The overwhelming mass of opinion retains complete faith in Mr. Churchill's leadership, but looks to see him take drastic action, without consideration of persons or interests, to find and root out the causes of our failures.

* * *

The signature of the treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Russia has been hailed as an epoch-making achievement, perhaps the most distinguished of Mr. Eden's career. To keep the alliance working smoothly is not easy for either side. The two countries have a fundamental difference of political and social outlook, and there are old disagreements of policy, which are well known to diplomatists. Signs have not been wanting that the Nazis will miss no opportunity to exploit these differences, in the hope of driving a wedge between their enemies, if not directly in the conduct of the war, then in the domain of post-war policy. The Treaty has slammed the door upon these sinister hopes. Not only has each ally solemnly pledged itself not to consider making peace without the other, but the alliance will continue for twenty years, armed and ready to suppress any attempt to revive the aggressive systems of Nazism and Fascism or to undermine the settlement of Europe that Great Britain and Soviet Russia, in consultation with one another and the other United Nations, intend to impose.

* * *

War production for the alliance in America is now rising to imposing heights. Its usefulness, however, depends entirely on the ability to transport the weapons to the battle fronts. According to recent American statements, which there is no reason to doubt, the allies are still losing ships faster than they are launched, and the enemy is building submarines faster than they are sunk. This grim but almost unseen battle of the

seas dominates the question of the second front in Europe, and all other aspects of allied strategy.

* * *

Far-reaching social changes were forecast in Mr. R. A. Butler's speech in introducing the Estimates for his department, the Board of Education. The school-leaving age is to be raised, as soon as possible after the war, to fifteen, and perhaps later to sixteen. More important than this is the declaration of principle, that henceforth we must regard all young people up to eighteen as belonging primarily to the educational and only secondarily to the industrial sphere. They must be learners first and earners afterwards; instead of the idea of "continuation" of education in their spare time, we have to think of their employment as occupying what time they can spare from their education.

* * *

Mr. Butler also spoke of the future of the public schools, many of which have been so hard hit by the war that they are contemplating, or have actually undergone, amalgamation. Extremists have long denounced the public schools as homes of an obscurantist class-spirit, and have demanded their suppression or absorption into the State system. Those of us who know what our country has owed to the character of leadership that these schools have bred know also that their freedom from State control is essential to the service they render, and hold that the way of progress is to foster and develop them, at the same time making their training more easily available to boys of any class who have the ability to become leaders of their generation. Mr. Butler is appointing a commission to study and reconcile the conflicting points of view, under the chairmanship of Lord Fleming, who, as a Scot, should be impartial in the controversy over a characteristically English institution.

The Leeward Islands Regiment

The Governor of the Leeward Islands has announced that he has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to raise a whole-time Defence Force, which he proposes should be styled "The Leeward Islands Regiment."

Battalion Headquarters will be established in Antigua and there will be companies stationed in Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat.

Three officers, three permanent staff instructors and one armourer sergeant will be sent out from the United Kingdom, but the rest of the officers and other ranks are to be recruited locally. The first term of service will be for the duration of hostilities and for one year thereafter.

There is no intention to disband the present part-time Local Defence Forces, and the Governor expressed his thanks to all officers and other ranks of the forces for the good work which they have performed, often under the most discouraging conditions. There is, he said, no greater patriot than he who, in peace or war, devotes his spare time, often after a busy day, to training to defend his home and his kith and kin from his country's enemies.

Colonial Affairs in The Commons

Immediate Tasks and Future Aims

THE debate on Colonial Affairs, in the House of Commons on June 24th, was opened by Mr. H. Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He referred to the grievous losses of territories which had recently been sustained, and said that the immediate task of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments themselves was the mobilisation of all the potential resources of the Colonial Empire, both of men and materials, for purposes of war. We had lost 60 per cent. of the tin production of the world, 90 per cent. of the rubber, important sources of sugar, tea, rice, oil seeds and minerals. We were threatened with further interference with sources of supply. Everywhere we must increase, and in addition we had to purchase products we might not need and could not ship, such as Palestine citrus, West African cocoa and West Indian bananas, in order to maintain the good life and prosperity of the local inhabitants.

Immediate Tasks

There were three main ways in which the Colonies could help. The first was by stimulating increased production of, for example, rubber and various minerals. They could make their second main contribution by reducing imports and increasing local food production. To control imports the Government were now formulating a shipping programme for each territory which would mean the bulk purchase on Government account of essential goods in order to ensure that they had the first claim on shipping space. Increased local food production was being proceeded with before the war for two main purposes—the improvement of the dietary and the conservation of the soil by the development of mixed farming. The needs of war had immensely stimulated these efforts. In the West Indies, for example, we were trying to diversify agriculture both on large estates and on small holdings. The third way in which the Colonies could help, was by developing local manufactures and repair work.

Empire Partnership

Turning to the question of future development, Mr. Macmillan said that the governing principle of the Colonial Empire should be that of partnership between the various elements composing it. The future of the Colonial territories lay within the fabric of the Commonwealth. The war had taught us that self-government without security meant nothing. Independence without defence was vain. The future of the world was in larger organisations and not in breaking it up into a large number of small countries. Out of partnership came understanding and friendship. According to different needs and different conditions there would be the greatest divergence of local responsibility, but, however far these might be developed, there were broad Imperial problems which only admitted of corporate resolution.

Mr. Macmillan then cited, as one of these Imperial

problems, the capital development of the Colonies on which their future depended. This, he said, must be thought of as a whole. Before the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act there was too much tendency to think of each Colony as a separate financial unit. But some were poor, others rich. "The estate must be considered as a whole. We want no depressed areas in the Colonial Empire." A start had been made in the West Indies with the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale. This was one of the most fruitful results of Lord Moyne's Commission. Another sort of co-operation in the field of advice and research was being brought about there by our close relations with the United States in the Anglo-American Commission.

Civil Service Reorganisation

What more, Mr. Macmillan asked, could we do at this stage of the war. We could, he said, make changes, or prepare for changes, in the organisation of the Colonial Service with two chief aims. The first should be to seek increasing opportunities for the people of the Colonies to fill posts in their own public services. "The organisation of the Civil Services and, more than that, the whole structure of the educational system in the Colonies must be so devised that the peoples will be able to acquire the qualification for service and the desire to serve." But however much progress there might be in this direction few Colonies had now, or were likely to have for some time, sufficient highly qualified technicians in administration, science, agriculture, mining and so on to supply all their own needs. Our second aim must, therefore, be to have a mobile force of such experts at the command of the Secretary of State to be posted where most needed at any particular time. We had this to some extent now, but poorer Colonies which might need the best men might not be able to pay for their services. Lord Moyne had initiated a plan to take the unification of the Colonial Service, which had been going on since 1930, a step further and the proposals were now being worked out in consultation with the Colonial Governors. Mr. Macmillan hoped that when they came to the House with a request for the necessary financial provision they would be generously met.

Plans for Development

The second thing, Mr. Macmillan said, which they could do was to regard development policy as a coherent whole and not in single compartments. He referred to the advantage the Secretary of State had of advisory committees on a number of technical subjects. The latest addition was the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee. He expressed his indebtedness to the Trades Union Congress for helping him to get Mr. J. Hallsworth and Mr. A. Dalglish, both of whom had considerable knowledge of international labour problems, and to the British Employers' Confederation for finding him Sir John F. Watson and Mr. Cecil W. Murray. The

healthy development of trade unionism on sound lines was one of the most urgent needs of many of the Colonies. During the last few months experienced trade unionists had gone from the United Kingdom as Colonial Labour Officers.

In addition to the technical advisory committees they had Lord Hailey's unique gifts at their service. With the help of eminent scientists he would advise on the organisation of research work over the whole field, and had £500,000 a year to do it with. In addition, Mr. Macmillan said, we must direct research not merely to nutrition, education and so on, but also to practical economic needs. Specialised research would be pursued, and the slogan it would be "the application of scientific research to market needs." That was the best way in which we could help to promote ultimately the increased prosperity of the peoples in the Colonies.

Public Investment on Public Needs

Most important of all, Mr. Macmillan said, we had the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The standard of living and the expenditure on social services in the Colonies would depend on their economic prosperity. At the moment this meant the promotion of long-term capital investment. The problem was too big for private investment alone. We wanted large scale public investment on public needs. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act gave us the instrument for long-term planning. We must prepare our plans and priorities now so that we could, probably competing in a very crowded post-war market for capital development all over the world, be ready to put forward on behalf of all the Colonies our demand for a fair share of reconstruction work. Nor must we neglect among our investments the development of local products, local markets and secondary industries. We had also to work out, in conformity with plans now being discussed in many quarters, how we could fit our commodity control systems with whatever became the world systems after the war. In the West African Products Control Board, made for war, we had, he thought, though not making a statement of policy, an instrument the value of which would not be lost.

Promotions in the Services

Squadron-Leader J. C. M. Gibb, R.A.F., son of the late Mr. J. M. Gibb, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Wing-Commander.

Major Terance Carlyle Irvine, Seaforth Highlanders, of Jamaica, to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant J. F. Leys, Intelligence Corps, of St. Kitts, to Captain.

Flying Officer C. G. S. Rowan Robinson, D.F.C., of Jamaica, to Squadron-Leader.

Pilot Officer E. E. L. Giuseppi, R.A.F.V.R., to Flight-Lieutenant.

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 Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-seventh 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
APPLEWHAITE, A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.O.C.	Private
BAEZA, G. ...	Barbados	The Q.R.R.	Private
BRANCH, C. W. ...	Antigua	O.C.T.U.	Cadet
CHAPMAN, N. J. G. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.	Gunner
DARRELL, O. H. D.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DARRELL, P. C. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	Fly. Officer
DOUGLAS, A. W. ...	St. Vincent	R.C.C.S.	Lce. Corpl.
DOUGLAS, R. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
EUDOXIE, E. J. V.	St. Lucia	R.A.F.	A.C.1
FRASER, R. B. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.C.S.	Lce. Corpl.
HILL, D. C. ...	Br. Guiana	R.M.	Lieutenant
INCE, A. N. C. ...	Bahamas	R.B.R.	2nd Lieut.
KEELING, Miss P. ...	Jamaica	Br. R.C. V.A.D.	Mob. V.A.D.
KUHN, A. P. ...	Bermuda	C.G.G.	Guardsman
MCINTOSH, L. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sq. Leader
MUNN, K. A. ...	Jamaica	C.G.G.	Corporal
NORMAN, W. E. ...	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
OUTERBRIDGE, R. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
PARKER, A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
PHILLIPS, B. ...	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
REGO, B. I. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
REID, Miss N. S. ...	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	L.A.W.
ROBERTS, J. ...	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
RYAN, T. L. C. ...	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
SMITH, J. M. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SPOONER, A., D.F.C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Fl. Lieut.
STEVENS, I. ...	Nevis	R.C.C.S.	Lce. Corp.
TYSON, C. L. ...	St. Kitts	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
WATSON, A. R. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WENT, T. E. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WOOD, T. R. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Plt. Officer

Who's Who in Jamaica

Much study has been and is being expended upon the present and potential products of the West Indies. Intensive research has been made with a view to evolving the best sugar cane and the best banana for commercial purposes and the existing types have been carefully classified and their merits compared and contrasted. The people of a country, however, are its most valuable product and a book which tells us something about them is indeed welcome. Mr. Thoywell-Henry, with the publication of his *Who's Who and Why in Jamaica** has met a real demand. Nothing of this kind has been produced since *Who's Who in Jamaica: 1921-1924*, an excellent standard work which has, however, long been out of date. The new work is comprehensive in scope and treatment and contains numerous photographs. It is undoubtedly a work of reference of great value and Mr. Thoywell-Henry's example deserves to be followed in other West Indian Colonies.

* "Who's Who and Why in Jamaica, containing biographical records of outstanding personalities in the official, professional, intellectual, commercial and political life of Jamaica, 1939-1940." Compiled and published by L. A. Thoywell-Henry. The Gleaner Co., Ltd., Kingston, Jamaica. Price 15s. net.



LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.

[See page 103



MR. ERNEST BEVIN WITH A PARTY OF JAMAICA TECHNICIANS

[See page 114]



A GIFT FROM BARBADOS TO GREENOCK

[See page 111]

Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson

THE Knighthood conferred by the King on Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., chairman of the West India Committee, will rightly be regarded as a timely and well-deserved recognition of many years of valuable work on behalf of the British West Indian Colonies. The office of chairman is no sinecure. It does not begin and end with presiding at meetings of the members, the executive and numerous sub-committees, but involves *inter alia* delicate negotiations with Ministers and Government departments bearing on the safeguarding of the trade and industries of the West Indies and the well-being of their people. Scarcely a day passes on which he is not consulted of necessity by the secretariat on matters of policy. Sir Ivan, as he will become when in the near future he receives the accolade from His Majesty, has shown that he possesses an intimate knowledge of the problems and needs of our West Indian Colonies, including, of course, British Guiana, with which he is closely connected by family business ties—though he does not allow that to warp his judgement when the interests of the islands are concerned. He first visited all of the Colonies in the Caribbean twenty or more years ago and, appreciating the need for better means of communication between them, he formed, with the approval of Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1921, the West Indian Aviation Committee, which he was well qualified to organise, having been in the Air Ministry during the Great War. This was followed by the appointment of the West Indian Air Transport Committee in 1927, with Air-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker as chairman. That committee endorsed several of the recommendations of the unofficial body, and but for Sir Sefton's untimely death in the R 101 disaster in France in 1930, it is more than likely that effect would have been given to them before now. Another subject which Colonel Davson made his own was that of West Indian currency. On many occasions, both on the platform and in the Press, he stressed the desirability of co-ordinating the coinage of the West Indies with money of account, thus securing for those Colonies the "seigniorage" or profit on the sale of silver and of setting up a Board analogous to the West African Currency Board with that end in view. He sat on the West Indian Currency Committee subsequently appointed on the recommendation of the Hon. E. F. L. Wood (now Lord Halifax) in his report on his West Indian tour in 1921-22. That committee outlined a comprehensive plan of action which, though pigeon-holed, may yet prove the basis for a national currency scheme.

Colonel Davson has made a close study of West Indian industries. He was the father of the sugar certificate scheme which has been in successful operation since 1932. In 1929 he stepped in where other eminent authorities had feared to tread and published a statistical table of costs of production of sugar in the British West Indies compared with those prevailing in other parts of the sugar-growing world, showing the value of the fiscal treatment accorded to the several producing countries by their Governments. It was, we recall, reproduced in the Report of the Olivier Commission

in 1930 and by the Indian delegation to the Sugar Conference held in London in 1937.

In 1923 he paid a visit at short notice to Ottawa after Mr. W. S. Fielding, the Finance Minister, had announced that the special dumping duty on refined sugar would be withdrawn when the price of that commodity exceeded a certain figure. On that occasion he succeeded in obtaining an assurance from Mr. Fielding, which was promptly fulfilled, that a concession would be made in favour of West Indian sugar.

Believing that it was the duty of the chairman to acquaint himself with the circumstances affecting the industries in the foreign, as well as the British, West Indian islands, he visited Cuba in 1925 and Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo in 1927, and it should be recorded that in appreciation of his work he was made the guest of the Jamaica Imperial Association for a week in 1936 at the instance of its General Secretary, Mr. Herbert G. de Lisser, C.M.G.

Colonel Davson has been twice co-opted a member of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and he is a director of the West Indies Sugar Company, one of the most progressive groups of producers in Jamaica.

His many activities since the outbreak of this tragic war are too recent to call for mention here—and are they not recorded in the pages of the CIRCULAR? By the honour conferred on Colonel Ivan Davson the West India Committee itself receives further recognition, but *palman qui meruit ille ferat.* A. A.

West Indian Economic Adviser

Dr. Frederick C. Belham, Sir Ernest Cassel Reader in Commerce in the University of London, has been granted leave to accept the post of Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies for a period of from two to three years, or for the duration of the war, whichever is the shorter.

Dr. Belham is to investigate West Indian economic problems, in particular the development of inter-island trade, and the establishment of free trade between the various West Indian Colonies, at least in regard to foodstuffs. He is also to examine marketing and organisation problems and the costs of production in the principal West Indian industries.

In 1938, Dr. Belham was Confidential Adviser to the Turkish Government on cost of living questions, and recently served for a period on the staff of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. He is the author of *Economics*, a popular text book.

Fishery Survey

A free grant of £7,670 has been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a fishery survey of waters surrounding the British West Indian Colonies.

Of this sum £5,000 has been granted to the Government of Barbados for investigational work in the waters of the Eastern group: the remaining £2,670 has been granted to the Government of Jamaica for the survey of the waters surrounding Jamaica and its dependencies.

Dr. H. H. Brown has been appointed as Director of Fishery Investigations.

West India Committee Annual Meeting

The Chairman on Caribbean Problems

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at the Committee's Rooms on May 27th, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, the chairman, presiding, and was well attended.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

I have pleasure in submitting to the members of the West India Committee the annual report of the Executive, and the audited statement of the income and expenditure account and the balance sheet.

The West Indies have entered on a new phase since the period of the last report. The gradually encroaching war, in the words of the Prime Minister, "has drawn in, or is drawing in, the whole American continent." It has embraced the Caribbean, which is now a battle area, infested with enemy submarines, and not for the first time in its history its shipping must look out for enemy interference, while fortified bases are reappearing and taking shape.

The Anglo-United States co-operation has assumed definite form also in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which has a very wide reference with special emphasis on the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters. As a guide to its recommendations in regard to the latter, the Commission has also Article V of the Atlantic Charter, and perhaps Mr. Cordell Hull's recent announcement in favour of "fair trade."

The Commission has already started its important work, and it will be followed with the interest and goodwill of all concerned. But the adaptation of the general to the specific is not always easy, and in this case, apart from welfare and research, there may be economic international problems of considerable complexity and even delicacy. It is with great satisfaction therefore that we see as joint chairman one so well-versed in our own West Indian affairs as Sir Frank Stockdale.

POPULATION

One of the most serious problems so far as the British West Indies are concerned, and one on which I laid stress last year, is the sustaining of the steadily growing West Indian populations. It is important that means should be found to supplement the internal resources of the colonies, and it is essential that the task of maintaining, amongst the increasing populations, even the present economic standard of life in a poorer world should not be underrated.

Increased domestic food production is already being stimulated by the Governments; but, while Governments can point the way, they can do little without the enterprise and industry of the communities themselves.

The prevalence of the short working week should provide scope for great flexibility in the supply of agricultural labour. Its renunciation in the present emergency, for instance, might go far to avert the threat to the agricultural prosperity of Trinidad which tem-

porary labour shortage is imposing on the crops of that colony, with its heavy financial loss and eventual reduction in employment.

And the ravages of the banana leaf disease—that more far-reaching menace to Jamaican prosperity—might be mitigated by greater industry on the part of many of the small proprietors in the work of spraying whenever material is available. Here the Government has done more than point the way, and is providing free equipment.

The development of secondary industries within the West Indies, and for the West Indian market as a whole, calls also for urgent and serious consideration, certainly from the economic but even from the social point of view.

We are all only too well aware of the difficulties, risks, and lack of prospects, which face such enterprises, but resumption of imports in their pre-war flow will be slow, and this may assist them in their early years.

In the foregoing remarks I have referred to economic welfare. In regard to social welfare the outlook is much brighter, and the promises of the Imperial Government and the benefits which may accrue from the joint Commission afford obvious grounds for great confidence.

But although perhaps seemingly backward in helping themselves, West Indians have been wonderful at helping the Mother Country.

From the first came the question so often repeated in letters from the West Indies: "We feel far removed from the war. What can we do to help?" But they have answered their own question.

A continuous flow of volunteers—I wish a better word for them could be found—has come to join the Forces; many others to assist in industry and forestry work.

THE COMMITTEE'S PART

Our Ladies' Committee developed a system able to expand and adapt itself to the needs of the increasing numbers of West Indians with the Forces. Naturally work of this nature necessitates certain paid services. But for that, the work has been done wholly voluntarily, and I must express the gratitude of the Committee to the ladies for their work—whole-time daily, or for most days a week—in the interests of these important services.

That its efforts have been appreciated in the West Indies is evident, not only from the steady flow of letters with expressions—many of them emphatic—of gratitude which are coming from the volunteers themselves, but also from the outcome of the Committee's recent appeal for its War Services Fund which has handsomely exceeded the amount which was asked for to avoid some curtailment in the Committee's war service activities. None of this money will be wasted or spent amiss. The Committee's fear was that lack of funds might deprive it of the ability to carry on

necessary work. It will be fully understood if a further appeal in due course becomes necessary.

I am glad of this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Committee to the Law Land Company for their continued generosity in providing rooms free of cost for the War Services Depot, and for their generally helpful attitude.

At the beginning of the year the West India Committee submitted a strong case to the Imperial Government for the raising of the price of Colonial sugar, since the increased costs of labour and supplies were not covered by the current running agreement. In due course, the Committee were authorized by the Government to announce that the case had been accepted and the price would rise by the full amount asked for.

I am happy to take this opportunity of acknowledging the sympathetic and receptive manner in which the appropriate departments of the Ministry of Food, the Colonial Office, and the Treasury treated our representations; and I should like also to acknowledge the particulars so clearly summarized which were received from the colonies as a basis for the representations which the Committee was in a position to make.

NEW WEST INDIAN ASSOCIATION

In the West Indies themselves, arising out of the Jamaica Sugar Conference of last year, there has come into existence the British West Indies Sugar Association, a federal body which has held a successful inaugural meeting. The Committee welcomes this body with genuine pleasure. There is no doubt that it has a great field of work before it. Those who strive for closer union in the West Indies must also welcome this effort in that direction by those connected with the main agricultural industry.

It is an instance of Federation by Conference, which was the guiding principle of the founder of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce and of the West Indian Conference.

It was then realized that bad communications were the obstacle to co-operation of this kind, and both those bodies limited their ambitions to the holding of meetings once in every three years; but aviation has already remedied this, and it is a mark of the times that two conferences connected with the new Association have been held—one in Jamaica and the other in Trinidad—in less than a year.

The Association's request that the West India Committee should act as its representatives in this country was gladly acceded to.

THE "CIRCULAR"

In the Committee's efforts to give its members an interesting, informative, and up-to-date CIRCULAR, one of its greatest assets has been the services which have been given by a small number of honorary correspondents. The time and trouble which they have given to writing regularly has been greatly appreciated by the Executive and by the members of the Committee resident away from the Colonies.

With a view to reducing the time lag which this news has always taken, arrangements have now been made with Cable and Wireless Limited for several of our honorary correspondents to send their news by telegram, the charges of which will be paid by the Committee, and I hope that it will be possible in due course to extend this arrangement.

The difficulties of producing the CIRCULAR—now for the moment monthly—have been accentuated by increasingly severe restrictions on the supply of paper which we are allowed to use. I have referred before to the difficulty in present circumstances of maintaining the standard of the CIRCULAR, and of the desire of the Executive to improve on this, but, as members will realize, the improvements desired must wait.

This is the more unfortunate since a body like the West India Committee must depend to a large extent on its journal to keep the goodwill of its members.

The Committee sets great store on its individual members, many of whom have supported it for many years. I am sorry to say that the resignations during the past year have been the greatest that the Committee has ever had to sustain. Those at home are well aware of the serious effect which taxation and the cost of living, both steeply rising in the Colonies, must have on individual budgets, and I can only urge that members who may contemplate resignation should do their best to continue their support during these trying times in the knowledge that all the money which the West India Committee receives is expended for the benefit of the West Indies.

THE ACCOUNTS

In regard to the accounts of the Committee, I am afraid that the excess of income over expenditure of £96 5s. 8d. is misleading, since the revenue includes an ex-gratia payment of £283 19s. 0d. (which related to the previous year) which the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad were good enough to make in addition to their original contribution.

It will be seen that the only substantial increase of expenditure is in the item salaries, pension and wages. An increase in these days is inevitable in all concerns, in view of the many calls on man-power, and several of the staff could and have had the opportunity to accept more remunerative positions elsewhere.

In the balance sheet, it will be noticed that the Endowment Fund has been trenched upon in order to reduce the bank overdraft. It is greatly hoped that this may be regarded as only a temporary expedient, and part of the money taken has already been re-invested. But it means that in recent years the West India Committee has been barely able to finance even that portion of the work necessary in the interests of the West Indies which it has undertaken.

The financial position of the Committee is being strengthened by the contributions from the associations, and I cannot too gratefully express to these the value of their assistance, or the encouragement which it gives to the Executive not only to continue but to increase its work on their behalf.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge the constant and valuable assistance which I have received from the two deputy-chairmen, and also from other members of the Executive. The experienced and enthusiastic support of Mr. Gordon Miller has been to me a never-failing asset, while Mr. Freeman undertakes an invaluable service in presiding over the Treasurers' meetings, and himself exercising constant vigilance over the Committee's finance.

The secretariat and staff, which unfortunately we have not been able, during the year, to augment, but which must be augmented as soon as possible, have

worked with their unremitting zeal despite the absence of reasonable holidays, and the strain of war exigencies, and they have continued to deserve well the thanks of the Committee as a whole.

The chairman then moved :—

THAT the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 20th, 1942, the audited Statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1941, and the Balance Sheet be and are hereby adopted.

Deputy Chairman's Speech

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, senior deputy chairman, in seconding the resolution said :—

May I be permitted to supplement and emphasise the chairman's remarks in so far as he has touched upon the work of the Ladies' War Services Committee.

That good work has been done, all are well aware, but how good and how effective is known mainly to those who have taken a deep interest in the organization and its sustained daily efforts.

The Committee's rooms are a hive of industry in receiving and distributing the many gifts of clothing and other comforts received from the West Indies. Continually, a stream of young men invades these premises, and each lad is met with a handshake and the attention these loyal and patriotic boys deserve, who have left their homes in the Caribbean to serve the Motherland in her time of need.

It will be a satisfaction to their parents and relatives that, at the West India Committee Rooms, there is a place of call in the centre of London where a welcome awaits their young folks and a service in their interests which only a direct West Indian connexion can truly give.

All this is an essential part of the West India Committee's activities, and has been rendered possible, on its present scale, by the voluntary help which the Committee has received from a number of ladies who have so nobly supported Lady Davson, day in and day out.

MR. THOMAS GREENWOOD, responding to the chairman's invitation for questions or observations on the report, referred to the work which the Committee had done, and was doing, for commerce and agriculture, and went on to pay a tribute to the recent activities of the Ladies' Committee on the welfare side.

He considered that this work presented a golden opportunity to the Committee to prove to the man in the street in the West Indies, that it was sincerely concerned with him and his welfare. This in turn would lead to his appreciation of the Committee.

MR. H. HAMEL SMITH drew attention to the serious decline in the cocoa industry of Trinidad. The output, which in 1921 amounted to 78,000,000 lb. had fallen to 10,000,000 lb.

After the chairman had replied to the points raised by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hamel Smith, the resolution for the adoption of the report was put and carried unanimously.

MR. GORDON MILLER then proposed the following resolution :—

THAT the members of The West India Committee assembled in annual meeting desire to place on

record their warm appreciation and grateful thanks to Lady Davson, and to those other ladies who have so faithfully and freely contributed their time and their services to the beneficent welfare work on behalf of the British West Indian Colonies.

This was seconded by MR. H. J. J. FREEMAN and carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Ladies' Committee, LADY DAVSON expressed her thanks to the sponsors of the resolution. She wished to thank Mr. Greenwood for the complimentary remarks which he had made about the Ladies' Committee, and especially his suggestions that the work was of more than immediate benefit to the West Indian Colonies. Lady Davson expressed the opinion that the contacts now made with the volunteers (who numbered 1,132), with their parents overseas, with those who were prisoners of war, and with the voluntary organizations in the Colonies, were strengthening the bonds of understanding. She concluded by assuring the meeting, on behalf of the members of the Ladies' Committee, of their appreciation of the resolution and their intention of continuing their services so long as these maintained their usefulness.

THE CHAIRMAN then moved, and MR. W. G. FREEMAN seconded, the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

Be it resolved that the Right Hon. the Lord Olivier of Ramsden, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-appointed Vice-Presidents of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

MR. H. N. G. COBBE moved the following resolution which was seconded by MR. A. L. JUPP and carried unanimously :—

Be it resolved that the following thirteen members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. A. M. Armour, Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, O.B.E., The Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, Major A. A. Nathan.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Jupp and seconded by Mr. Hamel Smith was carried with acclamation.

A leading article based on the chairman's speech appeared in *The Times* of May 30th.

West Indian Sugar Exports, 1942

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1942, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee :—

Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1941, to August 31st, 1942.			
	tons		tons
Barbados	78,000	British Guiana	190,536
Jamaica	143,920	British Honduras	150
Trinidad	102,220		
Leeward Islands	57,000	Total	578,459
Windward Islands	8,633		

An additional 19,200 tons will, it is estimated, be exported from Barbados during the quota year in the form of fancy molasses.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TWO darg fe one bone, two women fe one house,
neber 'gree long.

* * *

THE HON. A. MOODY STUART has been promoted to the rank of captain in the Antigua Defence Force.

* * *

Pilot Officer D. O. MacDougall, of British Guiana, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his work in the bombing of Rostock in April, 1942.

* * *

LIEUT.-GENERAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER has been pleased to become President of the Royal Empire Society in succession to the late Duke of Connaught.

* * *

THE Installation Meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, July 7th, at 4.30 p.m.

* * *

MR. COLIN P. ROSS, of Grenada, who is a L.A.C. in the R.A.F., was among the service men and women who marched past the King and Queen on United Nations Day.

* * *

BRIGADIER T. D. DALY has been appointed Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica and Inspector General of West Indies Local Forces in succession to Brigadier J. D. Latham.

* * *

GENERAL GABRIEL GUEVARA, the Governor of Quintana Roo, Mexico, with his wife and daughter, recently visited British Honduras as the guests of the Governor and Lady Hunter.

* * *

WE regret to learn that no news has been received of the Rt. Rev. F. S. Hollis, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, who was posted "Missing, believed prisoner," on April 18th. He is the brother of Sir Claud Hollis.

* * *

MRS. CHARLOTTE BRUCE HAMBLIN, who died at Addlestone, Surrey, on June 18th, was the widow of Mr. F. H. Hamblin, and daughter of the late Rt. Rev. William Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana, and Primate of the West Indies. She was in her 94th year.

* * *

MR. E. W. EVANS will leave London shortly for the West Indies to collect information on behalf of the B.B.C. Mr. Evans, who is a life member of the West India Committee, will be remembered as Colonial Secretary of British Honduras from 1927 to 1929 and of Bermuda from 1929 to 1932.

* * *

THE appointment of Sir Claud Hollis as representative of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, has been extended by the Secretary of State for the

Colonies for a further period of two years. Sir Claud has held this appointment since June, 1936.

* * *

LADY LIMERICK has been appointed an additional deputy-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation. Departmental services to which Lady Limerick's duties are related comprise the Central Hospital Supply Service, Trained Nurses, Detachment Department, Comforts-Collections and Personnel.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was Mr. J. Cameron Tudor, of Barbados, who was recently elected President of the Oxford Union Society, when he defeated Mr. Derek Mond, son of Lord Melchett, by 92 votes to 62. Mr. Tudor, who was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, is reading Modern Greats at Keble College and is now in his third year.

* * *

ANOTHER visitor was Mr. Arthur Forbes, elder son of the Hon. James Forbes, of Trinidad, who has just graduated at Cambridge. He recently passed his army "medical" and will be joining the R.A.O.C. early next month. Mr. Forbes was married at the beginning of the war and his wife joined the W.A.A.F. a few weeks ago.

* * *

Pilot Officer J. L. Richards, who was married on June 13th at St. Martin le Tours Church, Epsom, to Miss June Richardson, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, of Sion Hill, St. Vincent. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. Edward W. Baynes. Pilot Officer Richards spent some time in England before the war and was the officer in charge of the West Indian Sea Island cotton stand at the Empire Exhibition, Scotland, in 1938.

* * *

MR. R. G. FENNAH, previously seconded from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for citrus pests investigations, will, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be engaged for a further period of three years on entomological investigations in the Windward and Leeward Islands. His work will be mainly concentrated on the control of pests of food crops. Towards the cost of these investigations a free grant of £4,000 has been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

IN his speech at the annual meeting of the West India Committee (reported elsewhere in this issue), the Chairman referred to the West Indian Conference. It is interesting to recall that the Conference was founded in 1926, and that its inaugural meeting was held at the House of Lords on May 13th of that year, when Mr. L. S. Amery opened the proceedings in the presence of 21 delegates, representing the eight West Indian Colonies. It recommended, *inter alia*, the setting-up of a Standing West Indies Conference, which met for the first time in the House of Assembly Room, Barbados, on January 24th, 1929.

The West India Committee

Election of Officers and Candidates

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on June 23rd. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson presided, and the following members were present: Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, deputy chairmen; Sir Alfred Sherlock and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, treasurers; Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. James M. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. E. J. King, secretary; Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary; Mr. H. Paget, secretariat.

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. J. Gordon Miller said that he wished to exercise the privilege, on behalf of the Executive, of offering felicitations to the chairman upon the occasion of the honour conferred upon him by the King.

In congratulating Sir Ivan Davson on a well-earned distinction, they looked upon the honour not only as a recognition of the dignity of the office he held in directing the affairs of that ancient body, but as a tribute also to himself and the devotion and unremitting labour of many years so generously given in the interests of the Caribbean Colonies as a whole.

Mr. Miller then proposed the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation:—

That the Executive of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to express to their chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, their sincere congratulations upon the occasion of the conferment of a knighthood upon him by His Majesty the King, and to place on record their gratification at this public recognition of the valuable and unselfish service which the Chairman has rendered for many years to the British West Indian Colonies and to the West India Committee in its work on their behalf.

Mr. Miller then proposed, and the meeting agreed unanimously, that the cordial congratulations of the Executive be conveyed to Sir Harrison Hughes upon the honour of a baronetcy conferred on him by the King in the Birthday Honours List. It gave them particular pleasure that a colleague on the Executive should be the recipient of such gracious acknowledgment of good work, well done, in the national interest. They would further desire to extend their congratulations to Lady Hughes.

The meeting then 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 Sir Ivan Davson was unanimously re-elected chairman of the West India Committee on the motion of Sir Alfred Sherlock seconded by Mr. Mark Moody Stuart.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman were, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, re-elected deputy chairmen.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling were

re-elected treasurers, on the proposal of the chairman seconded by Mr. J. du Buisson.

The following candidates have recently been admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MESSRS. W. V. DAVIES & Co. (London)	Mr. Charles H. Thorley Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MISS ROSEMARY KELLY (Bahamas)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. H. J. J. Freeman
MR. VICTOR HENRY HARCOURT SAUNDERS (Bahamas)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. MORRIS CARGILL (London)	Mr. Alexander Elder Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
MR. DEANE NARAYNSINGH (London)	Mr. A. E. Miller Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
NEAL & MASSY ENGINEERING Co., LTD. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. A. Walker

Trinidad Copra Products Industry

THE necessity for making full use of all local resources is, reports Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Port-of-Spain, encouraging the production of copra products in the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana.

Small plants, mainly directed to the production of edible oil and some soap, are already in operation in the Windward Islands; Barbados has a factory for the processing of coco-nuts and cotton seed, and there is an up-to-date factory in British Guiana for the manufacture of edible oil, lard compound and margarine.

Trinidad, with its large coco-nut resources is, however, the outstanding Colony in this territory manufacturing copra products. Three factories account for about 75 per cent. of the total production of the Colony. Edible oil, lard, coco-nut oil, margarine, coco-nut meal, butter substitutes and soap are manufactured, although the bulk of the production is in edible oil and lard substitute. The output of these three firms is supplemented by the activity of sixteen small factories, most of them private concerns.

Trinidad's production of copra products has developed to a point where, besides meeting the Colony's own requirements of edible oil and lard compound, a moderate export is possible under normal conditions. The exports of edible oil increased from 73 cwt. in 1936 to 25,512 in 1939; the following year they dropped back to 19,245 cwt. Those of lard substitute were in the same three years 4 cwt., 840 cwt. and 599 cwt. At present exports of these products from Trinidad are being severely rationed to meet domestic requirements.

Amongst those whom we were glad to see at the Annual General Meeting of the West India Committee, a report of which appears elsewhere, were:—

Mr. G. F. Chalmers, Mr. David Andrews, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. W. Hart-Saxby, Mr. Horace King, Mr. George Parrott, Mr. A. F. Skerritt, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. C. H. Thorley, Mr. J. W. Pearl, Mr. Robert W. Smith, Mr. E. C. Stemberge, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Mr. A. Recknell, of E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., Lieut.-Colonel de J. B. Sheringham, of Industrial Publicity Service, Hubbard & Co., Ltd. (representative), Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. H. J. Rondle, of Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd., Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Alexander Elder, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. Bryan E. King, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. H. A. Walker.

The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours, published on June 11th, the official day for the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

BARONET

MR. THOMAS HARRISON HUGHES, lately Director, Liner Division, Ministry of War Transport.

Mr. Harrison Hughes is senior partner in the firm of Thos. and Jas. Harrison, steamship owners, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

K.C.M.G.

MR. JOHN ADAMS HUNTER, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Honduras.

Mr. Hunter entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in Malaya in November, 1914. He became Assistant Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, in 1933, and in 1936 acted as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. He was transferred to Malta as Lieutenant-Governor in 1938.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. OSCAR BEDFORD DALY, M.B.E., Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Bahamas.

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN BUCHANAN DAVSON, O.B.E., Chairman of the West India Committee.

C.M.G.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARD VINEY SMITH, Marketing and Trade Commissioner, Jamaica.

C.B.E.

MR. GILBERT EDWIN BODKIN, Colonial Agricultural Service, Director of Agriculture and Principal, College of Agriculture, Mauritius. Formerly Assistant Director of Science and Agriculture, British Guiana.

MR. J. BERESFORD CLARKE, Contoller (Over-seas Services), British Broadcasting Corporation.

O.B.E.

MR. HABLOT ROBERT EDGAR BROWNE, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

MR. FREDERIC GARDINER ROSE, M.B.E., M.D., Medical Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, British Guiana.

MR. ARTHUR FREDERICK THELWELL, Secretary, Jamaica Agricultural Society.

MISS E. H. THORNTON, Director, Prisoners of War Dept., War Organisation of Red Cross and St. John.

M.B.E.

MR. PHILIP IGNATIUS BLANC, Officer-in-Charge, Bonded Warehouses, Trinidad.

MRS. MARJORIE GILBERT. For social welfare work in Bermuda.

CAPTAIN CLEMENT HOLLAND, Superintendent, Industrial School, Bahamas.

MISS A. J. INNES, head of Over-seas Section, Central Hospital Supply Services, War Organisation of Red Cross and St. John.

MR. JOSPEH JAMES WILLIAM SNEDDON. For social welfare work in Trinidad.

MISS ALICE WALTON, Colonial Nursing Service, Matron, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

I.S.O.

MR. ALLEN BOLTON CAMPBELL, Accountant, British Guiana. MR. GEORGE DAVIS GOODE, Chief Clerk, Department of Science and Agriculture, and personal secretary to the Director of Agriculture, Jamaica.

Jamaica Technicians on Leave

High Tributes to their Work

A REPRESENTATIVE party of the Jamaica technicians who are working in armament factories in the north of England, recently spent a week's well-earned leave in London, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Labour and the League of Coloured Peoples. They were entertained by several societies, and on June 18th were the guests at luncheon of the Over-Seas League.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, who presided, in paying a tribute to the excellent work of the technicians, said that the authorities were calling for still greater quantities of machines and munitions, and the hundreds of skilled men from Jamaica had constituted a reinforcement to our war workers of considerable value. They were doing a fine piece of work for the Empire.

The Chairman then referred to the bomber and other funds raised in the Colony and to the number of volunteers who had joined or were waiting to join the fighting services. In that connexion special mention should be made of the Jamaica Imperial Association, in whose affairs Mr. Herbert de Lisser had taken an active part for so many years, and its sub-committee for recruiting so ably directed by Major A. A. Nathan.

MR. NOEL SABINE, Public Relations Officer, Colonial Office, said there was one thing above all others that he would remember about Jamaica—that when the Empire stood alone against the Axis powers, the Colony started a Bomber Fund, a movement which later spread among our friends all over the world. Their guests, who were ambassadors for Jamaica, were all highly skilled men, and they had left their families to come here to make a solid contribution in this war of machines.

Before the war, there were few opportunities for the ordinary member of the public in this country to meet members of the public in the Colonies. The war with all its personal and national tragedies had at least given more opportunities for contact between people of the different races who made up the British Empire. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of people in this country would form their first impressions of Jamaica on what they saw in these Colony representatives.

Because of lack of contacts in the past certain difficulties had arisen, but a good many of them were being solved. A substantial proportion of the West Indians working on Merseyside were now members of branches of Trade Unions. Some of them were enrolled in unions which only catered for the most highly skilled men who had generally served a long apprenticeship at their trade, but so impressed had the unions been by the skill of their West Indian comrades that some of them held the highest possible positions in their unions.

MR. G. CHRISTIAN, who replied on behalf of the technicians, said that they had all been greatly touched by the kindnesses which had been showered upon them. As a small token of their appreciation they would redouble their efforts to make victory certain.

MR. WINTER, in supporting Mr. Christian, said that he wished to thank the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour for their interest in the welfare of the men from Jamaica and West Africa. They could be relied upon to work their hardest for the Empire and victory.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Lords

Sugar in Restaurants

LORD WOOLTON, replying, on June 3rd, to a question asked by Lord Barnby, said that he did not propose to prohibit the service of sugar with beverages in restaurants at the present time. To do so he would have to deprive canteens of sugar, and he was quite confident that the relatively small saving of shipping space which would be secured would not compensate for the dissatisfaction which would be caused among a wide and representative section of the community.

In the House of Commons

Estates to Increase Food Production—Trinidad

On June 3rd, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, in view of the necessity for increased food production in Trinidad, steps were being taken for development for this purpose of bankrupt and derelict sugar and other estates. Mr. H. Macmillan replied that very active steps were being taken to increase food production, including the compulsory planting of about 3,000 acres of sugar lands, divided between estate and cane farmers' lands, the extensive increase of allotments, house gardens, etc., and the more rapid development of land settlement schemes in hand. All these measures were additional to the food production campaign already in progress.

War Damage Insurance

On June 3rd, Mr. Colegate asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that the absence of any war damage insurance scheme in the West Indies was a matter of great anxiety to owners of commercial property there; and whether steps were being taken to institute a scheme on similar lines to that operating in the United Kingdom. Mr. H. Macmillan replied that he was aware that anxiety existed in certain Colonies with regard to compensation for war damage. The Secretary of State was in consultation on the whole question with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Trinidad Wages on Sugar and Cocoa Estates

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under Colonial Secretary on June 9th, whether any steps were being taken in Trinidad to establish a minimum wage for workers on sugar and cocoa estates in order to relieve the shortage of labour on the estates, due in a large measure to the higher paid work available elsewhere; and, in view of the food shortage in Trinidad, and the world sugar shortage, would he now see that such a minimum wage was established and extended also to any recruited workers from neighbouring islands. Mr. Harold Macmillan replied: No, Sir. To endeavour to improve the supply of labour for the Trinidad estates by fixing a minimum wage at a figure which would attract labour away from urgent defence works in the island was an expedient which could not be contemplated at the present time. Legislation to facilitate immigration, with a view to relieving the shortage of estate labour, had recently been passed. Urgent steps were being taken to increase local food production.

Colonial Research Committee

In reply to Mr. C. Jones, on June 10, the Under-Secretary of State said that the members of the Colonial Research Advisory Committee would be as follow:—

Lord Hailey, Chairman.

Sir Edward Appleton, Secretary to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Professor A. V. Hill, Secretary of the Royal Society.

Sir Edward Mallanby, Secretary of the Medical Research Council.

Dr. W. W. C. Topley, Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council.

The war had restricted the amount of major research being carried out; but it would be one of the first tasks of the new Committee to survey the field and to make recommendations for the future.

West Indian Census

The Under-Secretary of State informed Mr. D. Adams, on June 10th, that the officer appointed to take a census in Jamaica should have arrived in the Island and commenced work. The decision to postpone the census right through the Colonial Empire applied to all Colonies, but in the case of Jamaica a special exception had been made because of the census being prepared with a view to alteration in the franchise.

Jamaica: Recruiting Labour for Panama. On June 17th, Mr. H. Macmillan stated, in reply to Mr. Riley, that the recruitment in Jamaica of workers for employment in the Panama Canal zone was carried out in accordance with the International Labour Conventions and was supervised by the Labour Department.

Factory Inspection in Trinidad. Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. Mathers, on June 17th, that the duties of the new Senior Inspector of Factories who was being sent out to Trinidad would entail the continuous inspection and supervision of factory conditions generally.

British Guiana Welfare Schemes. Mr. H. Macmillan, in reply to Mr. Mathers on June 17th, said that he was not aware of dissatisfaction in British Guiana regarding the smallness of the grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Ten schemes had already been approved, involving free grants of £50,843, while it was hoped that another five schemes for free grants amounting to £25,897 would be approved shortly. Other applications were being considered. Under wartime conditions, progress so far might be regarded as satisfactory.

Caroni Swamp in Trinidad. Mr. Creech Jones asked whether consideration was being given to the reclamation of the Caroni swamp in Trinidad, seeing that such a scheme would supplement the water supply of the Colony, provide a large area for rice lands and permit of an extension of Port-of-Spain. In a written reply of June 17th, the Under-Secretary of State said that this project was not under consideration at the present time. Shortage of labour would in any case stand in the way of its execution.

Broadcasts to the West Indies

Mr. B. Bracken, the Minister of Information, informed Dr. Morgan on June 10th, that the B.B.C. wanted to keep on improving all their services, and had appointed a representative to study on the spot the needs of their West Indian audience.

Barbados Gift to Greenock

A MOBILE canteen, the gift of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, was presented to the Civil Defence Forces of Greenock on June 3rd. Provost Lemmon presided over the gathering in the Council Chamber which included members and officials of the Corporation, the Chief Constable and heads of the A.R.P. departments.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy chairman of the West India Committee, made the presentation. He said that to the people of Greenock the name Barbados must be familiar. It was synonymous with sugar which was the basis of the great little island's economy, and also the raw material for the refining industry of Greenock. But not only for sugar was Barbados renowned. It was one of the healthiest places in the Caribbean area, and its glorious sea bathing facilities, once experienced, were never forgotten. Indeed, so ideal was the island as a winter resort, for yachting, fishing, swimming and other sports, that he ventured to prophesy its attractions would draw many visitors from the Home Country after the war, when passenger planes would whisk us over within 24 hours.

Barbados became a Crown Colony by peaceful emigration of English merchants over 300 years ago. Some of the families resident there to-day could claim direct descent from the original colonisers of 1627. It had its own Constitution, which had stood the test of time. The House of Assembly of Barbados was the third oldest Elective Chamber in the British Empire. No more loyal or patriotic people existed within the British Empire, and the devotion to the Throne—of white and coloured alike—had never faltered during all the years. The island had given freely and fully to the Motherland, in men, money and materials, as it did in the last war, and was still regularly sending of its best in furtherance of the fight against Hitlerism, as indeed were all the West Indian Colonies, without exception.

Mr. Miller said he need scarcely remind his audience that formerly the prosperity of Greenock was, more or less, bound up with the prosperity of those Caribbean Colonies. Names of outstanding personalities, in shipping and commerce, came to one's mind in recording the initiative and enterprise of Greenock's citizens of the past, and those of the present who still maintained old contacts and traditions. Despite the evil days which latterly befell the sugar cane plantations, Greenock had always been faithful to "Pure Cane." It was appropriate, therefore, that their ancient town should be selected for the gift from the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, which, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he was handing over that afternoon. The Society had prospered during its existence of more than a century, and its influence extended beyond the confines of the island itself. This gift of the Society was but one of many tokens of generosity to Great Britain in her time of need.

In conclusion Mr. Miller said that as deputy chairman of the West India Committee of London, which, for nearly two centuries, had been serving the interests of the British West Indian Colonies and their peoples, he was privileged to present, formally, on behalf of the

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, the mobile canteen for the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Corporation of Greenock. "May it prove a very present help in time of trouble, and, a comfort still, in the coming days of peace." The Provost expressed the thanks of the Corporation of Greenock to the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society for their valuable gift which afforded great encouragement to them in these days of stress.

Grenada Nutmeg Association

AT a large and representative meeting of the Colony's Nutmeg producers, held in the Executive Council Chamber, St. George's, on March 17th, it was agreed that steps should be taken for the formation of a Nutmeg Co-operative Association. Mr. Cyril Rapier, who presided, said that the prices of nutmegs to-day were very high, as in 1923-24. Since those days prices had, on many occasions, fallen to a very worrying level, and it was to prevent a recurrence of such conditions that they were being asked to agree to the imposition of a cess on all nutmegs and mace exported, to form the nucleus of a co-operative association, or some such body, to control prices.

Mr. W. O'B. Donovan, the Superintendent of Agriculture, who followed, said that a committee of producers had decided that the time was ripe for an organization of nutmeg producers to protect themselves against price fluctuations and those evil conditions which follow disorderly marketing. A resolution, the text of which appears below, was moved by Mr. Norman Gray, seconded by the Hon. T. E. Noble Smith, and carried unanimously after being supported by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer (speaking, as he said, in an unofficial capacity), Mr. F. M. Henry, Sir Joseph de la Mothe, and others.

"Be it resolved that we, the nutmeg producers of Grenada, hereby agree to the imposition of a levy by Government as hereunder stated, to aid in providing the necessary financial requirements for the formation of a Nutmeg Co-operative Association.

<i>Nutmegs.</i>			
When gross sales price is 15-20c. per lb.	...	...	1c.
" " " " exceeds 20c.	...	...	2c.
<i>Mace.</i>			
When gross sales price is 30c. per lb.	...	...	1c.
" " " " 40c.	...	...	2c.
" " " " 50c.	...	...	3c.
" " " " 60c.	...	...	4c.

"And that all moneys so collected should be paid in by Government to an account called Nutmegs and Mace Pool Reserve Account kept by Government, and that Government be asked to introduce legislation somewhat along the lines of Cocoa Reserve Pool Order, S.R. & O., No. 8, of 1942, immediately.

"And we further agree that a Working Committee be formed to formulate legislation for a Nutmeg Co-operative Association to be laid before Government with a view to remedying the disorderly marketing of nutmegs produced in the Colony."

The following Working Committee was appointed:—
Mr. F. M. Henry, Mr. C. Rapier, Mr. N. Gay, Mr. T. E. N. Smith, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. W. O'B. Donovan, Mr. A. Streat, Mr. P. G. Hosten, Mr. J. W. Vincent, Mr. S. H. Smith, and Miss Inez Munro.



—by Illingworth.



"No, Madam, that's one of the new austerity kangaroos . . . no pockets."

Daily Sketch

Daily Mail



"You're taking cover? Well, your heart's in the right place, but that's all."

The Star



—by Illingworth

Daily Mail

SOME RECENT CARTOONS

Reproduced by kind permission



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 24th.*

The sale of flags in aid of the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation Fund on Flag Day, June 9th, realised £82. The fact that the receipts were slightly below the 1941 figure of £88, is considered as being due to the collections made during the recent Warships fortnight.

The harvesting of the cane crop is still progressing extremely slowly. The weather is good.

BARBADOS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 24th.*

Since my last telegram of April 24th, welcome rains have fallen and greatly benefited both the growing sugar cane and the home-grown provisions campaign, imported supplies of the latter being scarce. The fancy molasses industry is faced with a crisis as, owing to greatly delayed shipments, the stocks remaining of this year's output will offset next year's demand. The reaction will be grave, affecting the entire community and greatly increasing unemployment.

Legislation has been recently introduced raising the duties on tobacco, cigarettes, rum and also the rate of income tax. These increases have been made in anticipation of decreased revenue due to adverse conditions.

The New Seedling Cane, B.37161. Dr. S. J. Saint in his monthly notes for March reports that whilst the showery weather of February continued during the first half of the month conditions during the second half were very dry. As a result rotting of cane became very marked, especially in B.2935 and B.726. On the other hand the new Seedling B.37161 (see CIRCULAR for June, p. 96), had kept remarkably sound and actually increased in weight. This characteristic if retained, would, Dr. Saint considered, prove of great value. B.37161 is outstanding in yields as a plant cane, but more so as a ratoon, in all areas.

The Sugar Crop. The third estimate of the crop puts the yield at the equivalent of 109,300 tons of sugar. This, Dr. Saint says, must be regarded as remarkably good, in view of the low rainfall in 1941.

Food Production. Every effort is being made to increase the production of food. An Order was soon to be issued calling for increased planting of food crops and keeping of live stock on both plantations, and small holdings. During the present season plantations had already received notices requiring 25 per cent. of their arable land being planted in such crops. This is an increase of 66 per cent. over last year, and will mean 13,000 arable acres, about five times the pre-war area, on plantations, being devoted to food production.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *June 25th.*

The following conclusions among others were reached by the Local Food Production Committee of the Legislative Council on June 4th. It was recommended that the Government should undertake the liability to buy all foodstuffs produced which cannot find a market,

and at prices fixed when necessary. Also that the Government should meet the sugar producers with the view of coming to arrangements regarding (1) the allocation of sugar lands for the intensive cultivation of ground provisions, peas, beans, etc.; (2) for the increased production of rice; and (3) for growing fodder crops intensively.

Rice Rationed. The amount of rice that may be sold by retailers to any registered customers, is now limited to 14 ounces a week for each member of his household. Retailers have been requested to encourage their registered customers to purchase other items of food to supplement the rice ration, which may be further reduced as supply conditions become more acute. Warning has been given in the official notice that in the event of abuses of this voluntary system of rationing it may be necessary to institute strict rationing by coupon, with periods when no rice may be sold.

DOMINICA

Anti-Yaws Campaign. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a free grant of £25,935 for an Anti-Yaws campaign in the Colony.

JAMAICA

Sugar Industry. An industrial tribunal has been set up by the Governor under the Defence Regulations for the purpose of settling disputes which have arisen between the Bustamante Industrial Trades Unions and the West Indies Sugar Company, Ltd., and between the Bustamante Unions and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd. The tribunal consists of His Honour Mr. C. M. MacGregor, Resident Magistrate for Kingston (chairman); Mr. F. W. Harris, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. R. S. Gamble and Son; and Mr. C. S. Maxwell, Secretary of the Builders and Allied Trades Union. Mr. L. C. Edwards, Minimum Wage Officer, has been appointed secretary.

Cotton. Mr. J. Hutchinson, Cotton Geneticist and expert from the Trinidad Cotton Research Station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, arrived recently in Jamaica on a visit made at the request of Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture, to investigate the possibility of developing the cotton industry in the Island.

The Leaf Spot Control Campaign is being made difficult owing to shortage in Jamaica of such necessary supplies as imported lime for making Bordeaux Mixture and rubber hose.

Food Production. Plans for food production are being put into action in all parts of Jamaica in order to avoid a shortage of essential food. A Rice Growers' Association has recently been formed in the parish of Westmoreland. Rice has, for a long time, been considered as a staple food in Jamaica. Now, with the sources of outside supplies cut off, the Rice Growers' Association is hoping to be able, in the course of time, to supply at least a small proportion of the previous consumption

ST. KITTS

Care of Historic Sites and Records. The report, signed by Mr. G. H. King, chairman of the Historic Sites and Records Committee, bears witness to the valuable work which the Committee continues to perform. It was formed as a private body with the object of putting into order the old historic churchyards of the island. Subsequently the Government gave financial assistance and placed all matters of historic interest in its hands. The restoration of Brimstone Hill is, and will continue to be for some time, the principal care of the Committee. Up to the present about half the guns have been replaced and the walls round the Citadel have received special attention.

ST. LUCIA

Air Service. It has been officially announced that the Imperial Government have made a free grant to the Colony of £7,100 for the construction of an airfield for the operation of an intercolonial air service.

Sugar and Labour. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, said, in his monthly notes for March, that all four sugar factories were at work. Unfortunately labour shortage on two estates, due to the employment offering at the American bases, was seriously hampering operations. The result would probably be a reduction in what otherwise would have been a record crop.

Other Crops. Very hot and dry weather, especially in the coastal areas, was affecting the setting of limes except where irrigated. The export of coco-nuts was still prohibited and most of the crop was being made into copra. Owing to lack of shipping opportunities, no bananas were exported during March.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Presentation to Sir Hubert Young. Shortly before he left the Colony the members of the Legislative Council presented Sir Hubert Young with a silver salver bearing the following inscription: "Presented to His Excellency Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor, on his resignation, as a mark of esteem for his self-sacrificing labours by the members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, March, 1942."

Dr. A. Rankine, the Director of Medical Services, has left the Colony to take up a similar position in Mauritius. Dr. Rankine came to Trinidad, as Deputy Surgeon-General, in 1935, from Palestine, where he was a senior medical officer in the Department of Health. He introduced many reforms in the hospital administration and advocated the hospital rebuilding programme.

Cost of Living. The average percentage cost-of-living index figure at April 1st was 152 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. On January 1st last the figure was 145 compared with 132 and 123 on the same date in 1941 and 1940 respectively.

Sugar Returns. An order has been issued under which sugar manufacturers have to make periodical returns of the quantity of sugar made and disposed of (locally or by exportation), stock in hand, and the quantity lost as a result of fire, rebagging or any other causes.

Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani has been appointed Publicity Officer for Food Control and Civil Defence.

Trinidad's New Governor

Arrival of Sir Bede Clifford

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE SIR BEDE CLIFFORD, who was recently appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in the Colony by air on June 8th, and was welcomed by Captain John Huggins, the Acting Governor, the Executive Council and other officials.

On the following day, a public reception was held in the Council Chamber, at which addresses of welcome were read from the Legislative Council, the Port-of-Spain City Council, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, the Civil Service Association and the Trades Union Council. Those present included the leading British and United States naval and military authorities—the latter headed by Major-General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General, Trinidad Sector, U.S. Caribbean Defence Command—the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, the Bishop of Trinidad, the Mayors of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima, and representatives of various commercial, industrial and other bodies, including the East Indian Advisory Board. The addresses pledged loyalty to the Governor and promised whole-hearted co-operation in the war-effort, especially, and in implementing the policy of collaboration with the United States.

Sir Bede, replying to the addresses, mentioned the contacts he had made at Washington and at Puerto Rico, on behalf of the Colony, on the supply of essentials and the war effort. He touched shortly on some of the many points raised in the addresses including water supply, food production, conscription of labour, and education. Referring to his visit to the State Department at Washington, and his talks with U.S. naval and military authorities on the question of Anglo-American relations, Sir Bede said: "I found on all sides that the views of the President of the United States and of Mr. Churchill, both as formulated in the Atlantic Charter and, particularly, as expressed in Mr. Churchill's 'Mississippi' speech, in the Commons, were cordially supported. I refer to that portion of his speech, which I describe as his 'Mississippi' speech, because it has special reference to our two nations of peoples, as individuals, and, for the need for that personal co-operation and friendship which already exists being still further developed in order that it may continue, as Mr. Churchill said, to flow on like the Mississippi to wider seas and broader lands."

The Pictorial Pages

As recorded on page 109, a party of Jamaica technicians recently paid a visit to London under the auspices of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Labour and the League of Coloured Peoples. In the course of their visit they paid a visit to the Ministry of Labour where they were welcomed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour, with whom they are seen in the upper photograph, opposite page 103. The lower photograph on the same page shows Mr. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, handing over a Mobile Canteen to the Corporation of Greenock on behalf of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society.

Obituary

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following:—

MAJOR G. G. KIRTON

Major George G. Kirton, M.C., whose death was reported recently, was a member of the well-known Trinidad family.

Major Kirton's long record of public service began in St. Kitts, of which he was a most devoted son, but for reasons of health he had to return to this country, and was for some time before the last war with the Manchester Education Committee. In 1914 he enlisted in the ranks of the Manchester Regiment and rose to be a major in the Cheshire Regiment, at one time commanding a battalion in the field and showing distinguished qualities of leadership in action. On reaching the age limit in 1936, Major Kirton retired from the Ministry of Pensions but, owing to the war, his cherished dream of visiting again the islands he so dearly loved was not to find fulfilment.

HON. T. T. SMELLIE

The Hon. Thomas Traill Smellie, O.B.E., who died at Bourda, British Guiana, on May 2nd, at the age of 75, was for many years a leading figure in the commercial and political life of that Colony.

He had been associated with Garnett & Co., Ltd., since 1881, and in 1913 became its managing director, a post from which he retired in 1941, although he remained a director of the firm. For the past seven years he had been chairman of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. Smellie was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1920 and made a Nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1928, but resigned from both these bodies in 1935 owing to ill-health. He was a member of several Government committees and commissions.

The Casualty List

Squadron-Leader Wilfred De Freitas, of British Guiana, we greatly regret to learn, has been killed in action. In our issue of February, we announced that this officer was reported missing.

Pilot Officer Richard Arthur Bryden, R.A.F.V.R., whose death we announce with great regret, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bryden, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Pilot Officer Bryden was buried at Annan, with full military honours, following a service at St. John's Church. A wreath was sent on behalf of his parents, and others by Mr. Keppel Palmer, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, the Officer Commanding and fellow officers of his station, and by the warrant officers and sergeants, and the corporals and airmen.

L.A.C. Louis de Lisser, R.A.F., of Jamaica, we learn with great regret, has been killed in action.

Second-Lieutenant Brunton Johnston, R.A., of Barbados, has, we announce with much regret, died of wounds.

Pilot Officer Ian D. Bourne, R.A.F. of Trinidad, who was recently reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Company Reports & Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

THE directors announced on June 11th an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. (7½d. per share), less income tax at 5s. 5d. in the £, in respect of the year ending September 30th. It is payable on July 23rd to shareholders registered on June 22nd. This interim is at the same rate as a year ago.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

Interim dividends (paid on June 30th to holders registered on June 12th) were declared on June 11th, of 4 per cent. actual on the cumulative preference stock, and 3 per cent. actual on the "A" stock and "B" shares in respect of the year ending September 30th, less income tax at 8s. 3d. in the £.

West Indian Oil Industries, Ltd.

In their report for 1941, the directors state that under the terms of the Copra Products (Control) Ordinance No. 1 of 1932, the sum of \$30,700 was paid to the Government for excise tax on the company's products, and the net sum of \$18,978 was paid for distribution to copra producers. After providing for depreciation, income tax on the increased scale, and transfer to general reserve, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is \$34,997, which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows: dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax on the 80,500 "A" shares, \$8,050; and on the 246,500 "B" shares, \$24,650; leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$2,297.

MR. W. F. WATSON, chairman and managing director, speaking at the annual meeting, held in Trinidad on March 30th, said that there had been a satisfactory increase in the volume of their sales compared with 1940, despite the fact that, at the end of July, it was necessary for the Government to prohibit the exportation of all copra products (except coco-nut meal) on account of the shortage of copra their costs of production, however, continued to rise. Within the past twelve months wages were increased by approximately 25 per cent., and there had been an average increase of 17 per cent. in the cost of materials required for operation which, as a result of the war, were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

One of their principal difficulties was that of securing prompt and adequate recognition from the Government of increases in their production costs by the allowance of corresponding increases in the selling prices of their products, and, although their earnings for 1941 showed an improvement over those for the preceding year by reason of the larger volume of trading, the margin between costs of production and the prices fixed by Government for their products tended to become smaller.

The shortage of copra during the latter half of the year was the cause of considerable anxiety, and, on several occasions, their factory was at a standstill for sometimes weeks on end. For three months during the year, they, at considerable extra cost to themselves, refrained from using coco-nut oil in the manufacture of their soaps.

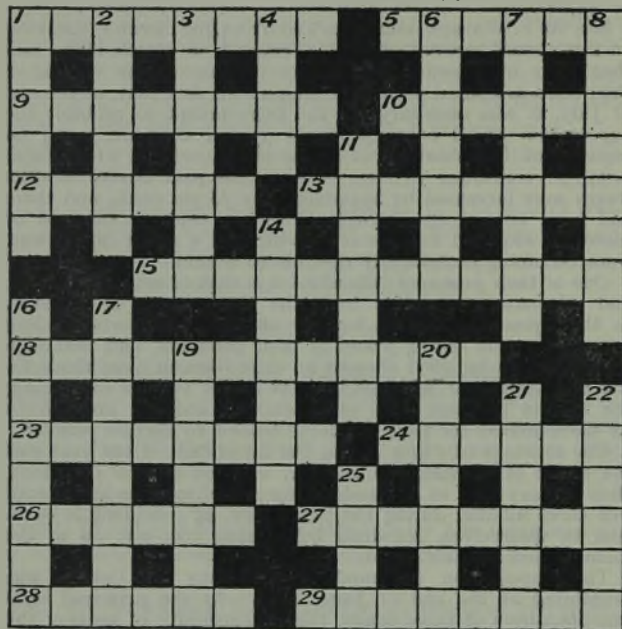
The importation of laundry soaps into the Colony was prohibited at the end of June, 1941. As the principal local manufacturers of those soaps, the responsibility of keeping the local market supplied devolved on them, and they had had to increase the capacity of their soap works considerably.

Since 1933, their soaps had been marketed locally under an agreement with United Exporters, Ltd. After the outbreak of war, it became impossible to carry out the terms of this agreement, and it was consequently terminated at the end of June, 1940. United Exporters had approached them in April, 1941, on the subject of making certain brands of their soaps for them, with a view to the conservation of shipping space.

The board, continued, MR. WATSON, was of the opinion that it would be unethical to take the fullest possible advantage of a situation created by the war to extend their trade to the temporary exclusion of a competitor with whom they had been working in a spirit of friendly co-operation for so many years. Furthermore, it was considered that the much closer co-operation envisaged by the present proposal would be of value to the company in many ways, as United Exporters had expressed their willingness to assist them to the fullest possible extent by giving them the necessary technical advice and the benefit of their wide experience in the trade. A draft agreement, approved by the company's legal adviser, was accordingly under consideration now by United Exporters, and it was probable that it would shortly come into force.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Anagram of "reassume" (8)
 - 5 Infra dig? (6)
 - 9 Usually indicates a change of opinion rather than of attire (8)
 - 10 Threaten (6)
 - 12 Disclose (6)
 - 13 Its middle may be useful if you get one in your finger (8)
 - 15 This causes explosions under the bonnet (two words, 8, 4)
 - 18 A legislative body (three words, 5, 2, 5)
 - 23 Resisted authority (8)
 - 24 Trial (6)
 - 26 Insect (6)
 - 27 Drawn tight (8)
- DOWN**
- 28 A bad experience may leave a man wiser as well as this (6)
 - 29 Anagram of "made neat" (8)
 - 1 Ripen (6)
 - 2 Reach (6)
 - 3 Release (7)
 - 4 A little test (4)
 - 6 The result of sun bathing? (7)
 - 7 Dilation of the heart (8)
 - 8 Part of a ship (8)
 - 11 Fruit (7)
 - 14 Tender (7)
 - 16 Anagram of "snaps her" (8)
 - 17 Counted (8)
 - 19 Tea table delicacies (7)
 - 20 Scorn (7)
 - 21 A seal (6)
 - 22 Least said soonest —(6)
 - 25 Check (4)



SOLUTION OF THE JUNE CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Chairman; 5, Acacia; 9, Scramble; 10, Vaunts; 12, Lineal; 13, Mantraps; 15, Steeplechase; 18, Conveniently; 23, Relation; 24, Ignite; 26, Incite; 27, Listless; 28, Nodded; 29, Narrator.

Down: 1, Castle; 2, Arrant; 3, Remnant; 4, Able; 6, Chaotic; 7, Cinnabar; 8, Assessed; 11, Garland; 14, Benison; 16, Scorpion; 17, Unplaced; 19, Entitle; 20, Lighter; 21, Divert; 22, Censor; 25, Diva.

THE production of sugar in India, direct from cane, was 1,095,400 tons in the season 1940-41. The report of Mr. K. S. Arnold, Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, shows how rapidly the industry has developed since 1931-32, when the production was only 158,581 tons. In that season the number of factories producing sugar direct from cane was 32, it is now 148.

The Markets

June 29th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	Consols (yield £3 Os. 6d. per cent.)	82 ½	80 ½
3½	War Loan	104 ½	103 ½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/6	30/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	38/6	40/6 xd.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/3	43/3 xd.
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 ½	2 ½ xd.
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1 ½	1 ½ xd.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/6	2/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/10 ½	4/4 ½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4 ½ d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	42	45
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
4	St. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	8/3	9/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3 ½	3 ½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3 ½	3 ½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/6	9/6

PRODUCE

Honey. No definite decision yet reached by Ministry of Food regarding prices of Jamaica sorts. Shipments coming forward are being sold on provisional basis of 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., less marine and war risk insurance. Further discussions proceeding between Ministry and Honey Importers and Packers Association.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Prices of both Handpressed and Distilled are nominal pending application of control. *Lime Juice.* Raw is controlled and Concentrated is quite nominal.

Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter are quite nominal pending application of control.

Pimento is quiet and valued 155/- per cwt., c.i.f., U.K. July-August shipment. Small parcels sold spot around 2/2 ex wharf.

Ginger. Position still under consideration of Ministry of Food. Prices not yet fixed.

Nutmegs are unchanged. Last prices for shipment from Grenada were: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.

Mace. The last business reported was at 3/9 per lb. for usnal quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings quoted at 2/6 to 3/-, ex wharf, according to quality.

H.M.S. Trinidad Sunk

The Board of Admiralty announced with regret on June 2nd that the cruiser H.M.S. Trinidad (Captain L. S. Saunders, R.N.) had been sunk. A casualty list, published on June 18th, showed that those missing, presumed killed, included one officer, 49 ratings and 12 marines. One officer was wounded.

The Trinidad was one of the new cruisers of the Fiji class—8,000 tons, armed with 12 6 in. guns—which were under construction at the outbreak of war. She is the second of the class to be lost.

The Trinidad was damaged in the Barents Sea on March 29th and suffered casualties in a clash with German warships and U-boats which attacked a convoy carrying British and American supplies to Russia. The Trinidad, after crippling a large enemy destroyer and setting her on fire, gave chase to two other destroyers, which escaped.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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August 1942

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Supplies of Essential Foods

WHEN dealing with Caribbean food supplies in our last issue we summarized, from the information then available, the action agreed upon at the Jamaica conference. The statement presented to the House of Commons on July 29th by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, received as we go to press, deals comprehensively with the whole question, and gives particulars of the most recent developments.

A schooner pool, to which H.M. Government has promised any necessary financial support, is being organized to distribute supplies from the central depots. The bulk importation of essential foodstuffs has been, or is being, taken over by the Governments. These supplies are being distributed through established trade channels, on lines broadly similar to those in the United Kingdom. The Minister of Food has agreed that, if necessary, local food crops must have preference over sugar. Urgent consideration has been given to increased rice production in British Guiana and Trinidad. In Jamaica the diversion of land and labour from bananas to other crops is to be encouraged and assisted. In all Colonies the Governments have been authorized, where necessary, to sell imported foods at a loss to prevent further increases in cost of living.

The New Cocoa Disease

THE advent of a new and very destructive disease of one of the world's important crop plants is a matter of great concern to the country in which it has made its appearance and to others which it might possibly reach later. In the Gold Coast, as described elsewhere in this issue, severe damage is being done to cocoa, of which that country is the world's largest producer, by the ravages of the disease known by the descriptive name of Swollen-shoot. The recent discovery that it is a virus disease, capable of being transmitted from tree to tree, has necessitated a change of outlook as to control, which had been regarded as a matter of paying attention to environmental conditions, such as soil, shade, etc. Virus diseases of plants are commonly distributed from host to host by various sucking insects termed its vectors or carriers. The vector of Swollen-shoot has not as yet been discovered and all that can be done at present is to destroy infected trees to prevent them from becoming distribution centres of the disease. This necessary action, if it has to be carried out to any large extent, causes deterioration

in the environmental conditions for the remaining trees and makes them prone to other troubles. We trust, therefore, that further research will result in the discovery of the vector and enable this menace to an important industry to be effectively and economically removed. The only alternative might be a lengthy and laborious search for resistant strains of cocoa, followed by the replanting of large areas—a costly measure. Fortunately it is not the practice to distribute cocoa plants from one country to another by means of cuttings, which can also carry such diseases. There is thus little likelihood, as was the case some twenty years ago with mosaic disease of sugar cane, also due to a virus, of Swollen-shoot having been already broadcast throughout the world before the fact that it was a virulent, infectious disease of this nature had been established.

Rum Propaganda

TO keep the merits of Rum prominently before the attention of consumers in the United Kingdom, actual and potential, is the constant task of the Rum Propaganda Committee.

That they have succeeded, in spite of considerable difficulty, due to abnormal conditions, in carrying out their mission efficiently during yet another year, will, we feel sure, be agreed after a perusal of their tenth report, quoted in full elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

The decision to continue advertising Rum to the limit of the available financial resources, in spite of the restricted supplies of the spirit, is a sound one, and there can be little doubt that producers and distributors will in due course reap the benefit of this far-sighted policy. Advertising has a cumulative effect.

Rum, as a warm-weather drink, was quite unknown to the general public here a few years ago, and it will take some years to establish it firmly as a summer beverage. But the spadework has now been done by the Rum Propaganda Committee, and we are informed that they and their travelling representatives are receiving a constant flow of inquiries for leaflets and showcards from wholesale and retail distributors, hotel proprietors and licensed grocers.

It has often been said that the most important part of a letter is usually to be found in the post-script. A footnote to the Report draws attention to the fact that the already high duty on rum has been increased by a further £2 per proof gallon. No one will gainsay the need for this as a war measure—but the future of Rum in days of peace will be endangered unless this heavy impost is reduced.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE question of opening a second front in Europe continues to occupy the minds of a great many more people than those who think that this intricate strategical problem can be profitably discussed by mass meetings in Trafalgar Square. Most of us can detect a number of scraps of evidence, tending to show that the invasion of Europe is imminent—and an equal number to suggest that it is impossible for many months. Let us give the Government credit for cleverly mixing the evidence in order to keep the enemy guessing. The recent recrudescence of comparatively slight German air raids—we have even heard the sirens two or three times lately in London—suggests that he is getting anxious. One object of the raiders is, almost certainly, to keep a look-out for invasion barges on the move. Our new anti-aircraft gun, throwing a shell that bursts high up and drops a cascade of smaller shells like a rocket, has given an unpleasant surprise to some of these visitors.

* * *

Notices at all the railway booking-offices—"Is your journey really necessary"—remind summer holiday-makers that everything must now be subordinated to war freights, and "Holidays at Home" is the official slogan of the moment. It is the easier to obey the admonition since the greater part of the eastern and southern coast is surrounded with barbed-wire entanglements and troops on guard, and most of the beaches are mined. The challenge has been met by many enterprising urban municipalities with energetic measures to organize their towns as temporary holiday resorts for the war-workers of the area. Every available park and open space is turned to account; ponds are fitted up for bathing, paddling, and the sailing of model boats; lawn-tennis and golf tournaments are arranged for the multitudes—though the lack of rubber since Malaya fell puts severe limitations on these; donkeys are borrowed from seaside towns without their usual visitors; hosts of volunteers are enlisted to amuse the children and relieve tired mothers; and military bands play in the evenings. The movement is especially strong in the industrial north, and is outstanding among the unexpected, if minor, successes of the war.

* * *

Americans of both fighting services (they have no separate Air Force) are now pouring into the British Isles. Everybody is anxious to get to know them, for it is felt that on these men it largely depends to establish that closer mutual understanding between the two nations on which we are building such great hopes for the future of the world. At the same time the traditional shyness of the English, which our visitors may so easily mistake for coldness, is an undoubted handicap; and the lack of leisure arising from war work, coupled with the severe restrictions of the rationing system, makes hospitality difficult. All these difficulties must, however, be overcome, and Americans be enabled to see something of the home life of the British people. Many official organizations are doing their best, especially the new departments that exist to stimulate the social side of the Army. In one direction natural affinities are already making easy progress. A few days ago many trainloads of American bluejackets arrived here on

leave from the ports. Crossing St. James's Park in the gloaming last night, I observed abundant evidence that the friendliest international understanding had already been established, at any rate with the younger ladies.

The Field of Colonial Research

LORD CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, outlined the functions of the Colonial Research Committee at its inaugural meeting on June 29th. The first was to give advice on schemes for assistance from the £500,000 provided under the Colonial and Development Act for "research and enquiry." But this was only part of a wider function. What he was sure we needed was a broad survey of the whole range of research in Colonial studies. We needed to know what subjects ought to be studied, what was being done and what could and should be done to fill the gaps. We had quite a long tradition, for instance, of the application of science to agriculture and health in the Colonies although there was room for much more to be done. There were, however, newer sciences whose application to Colonial affairs had not gone very far, which could render work of immediate practical value.

Dealing with the question of what are Colonial studies, Lord Cranborne said that as most of the Colonies were in the tropics, all matters relating to tropical health, tropical agriculture and tropical engineering would come under the purview of the Committee. Again, the Colonies were mostly engaged in primary production, in agriculture rather than in industry. All questions therefore relating to primary production would be of interest. Similarly, as most of the Colonies were maritime they were interested in seaborne trade, and they were, or should be, interested in fisheries.

The Committee would inevitably have contacts with institutions in the United Kingdom, India, the Dominions and in various foreign countries which were working, or would again be, we hoped, in days of peace, on problems of interest to the Colonial Empire. With the United States we had already a long and happy tradition of collaboration in research. Scientific problems did not recognize national boundaries. In the future, as in the past, they would provide a fruitful field of international co-operation.

In conclusion Lord Cranborne said he hoped that the Committee would make it one of its objects to develop research work in the Colonial Empire itself. There had been in the last 20 years or so a rapid development of educational institutions in the Colonies, and it was of great value that research work should be associated with them.

The Pictorial Pages

The Arab Legion—El Jaich El Arabi—was formed after the last war by the Emir Abdulla, with the assistance of Captain Peake, his military adviser. The Legion has since been greatly expanded, and under the leadership of Glubb Pasha is now a most efficient force. A member of the Camel Corps of the Arab Legion, on patrol in Transjordan, is depicted on page facing 120.

The two events depicted on the upper and lower half of the second page of illustrations are the subject of articles on pages 122 and 121 respectively.

The West Indies and the War

ANTIGUA

IT has been arranged with the authorities in Canada and the United States that, in existing circumstances, the Government shall be the sole purchaser and importer of essential supplies, particularly food-stuffs. A Food Purchasing Board, which has been appointed, will place orders for regular supplies and these will be available to all importers in proportion to their imports of such goods in the year 1941.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas War Committee have sent a gift of £250 towards the purchase of a tank.

The Bahamas Red Cross has received a message of thanks from Lord Cranborne for a gift of £200 to the Malta Relief Fund.

BARBADOS

A sum of £250 has been forwarded by the Voluntary War Workers' Association of Barbados to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

GRENADA

The Red Cross Fund has received a further £500 from the Grenada War Purposes Committee.

The Grenada War Purposes Committee, according to a telegram to the Colonial Office, has made the following donations: £2,500 towards the purchase of a second fighter plane; £500 for the British Red Cross Fund; £200 to the King George V. Fund for widows and orphans of men of the Merchant Service; £100 to Mrs. Churchill's Russian Red Cross Fund; and £100 to St. Dunstan's Institute for the War Blind—a total of £3,400.

JAMAICA

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has sent a further £500 to the Red Cross Fund, and £200 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Jamaica Imperial Association:—

"The Jamaica Imperial Association, representing the planters, merchants, and professional men of Jamaica, takes this historic opportunity of paying tribute to the Allied Nations engaged in the prosecution of this War, and desires to re-affirm the unshakable belief of Jamaica in ultimate victory, and to express the delight of those associated with this Association in the solidarity of the Allied Nations and their future co-operation in peace and for the better organisation of the world."

Owing to petrol-rationing, many motorists on long journeys are now sending their cars by rail as far as possible, to complete their journey by road. The Mayor of Kingston has bought a bicycle and now rides each day to his "parlour."

Guava jelly, honey, fruit, biscuits and cigarettes are among the things supplied free at Jamaica to the crews

of merchant ships by the Jamaica Penny-a-Week Fund, an organisation run by women. Magazines, books, cards and games are also collected and sent on board.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The War Comforts Fund has been closed at a total of £520, which sum has been handed over to the local branch of the British Red Cross Society for the purchase of materials for making hospital, Red Cross and other supplies. A message has been received from the Secretary of State, conveying the warmest thanks of Lord Kindersley, President of the National Saving Committee, to residents of St. Kitts for anonymous gifts, amounting to £300, to the nation in connection with Warships Week campaign.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce has increased its monthly donation to the Allied Merchant Navies Club from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The Club was formed in response to an appeal made by Sir Herbert and Lady Young last March. Coblenz House was placed at the disposal of the Club at the nominal rental of \$1 a year by Lady Huggins shortly before her much-regretted death.

The Win the War Association has sent a further £85 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, bringing their contributions to the Fund to £4,184.

The Central Fund of the Win the War Association was increased, during June, by \$5,925, bringing the total received since August, 1940, to \$225,948. Since the inception of the Fund the Association has contributed \$219,853 to some thirty organizations, funds, etc., connected with the war.

Regulations were issued on May 9th for the formation of a Civil Defence Force to consist of such persons who may volunteer and be accepted, and others who may be conscripted.

Any person who had more than 14 days' supply of an article of food, other than for business purposes, was called on to register his stocks on or before May 15th. For subsequently acquiring any article of food, and so bringing his stock above 14 days' supply a person becomes liable to a penalty not exceeding a fine of \$480 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

The Bomber Fund Committee has remitted \$48,000 to complete the purchase of the third bomber given by the Colony. This brings the total remitted for twenty fighters and three bombers to \$768,000.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

When acknowledging the receipt of £50 for the Red Cross and St. John Fund, Lord Huntingfield, Chairman of the Overseas Committee, wrote that the Duke of Gloucester trusted that some way might be found to convey his personal thanks and appreciation to all who had in any way assisted in the collection of this additional and truly generous gift.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-eighth 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
AYRES, Miss E. D.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
BELEBODA, Miss M. I.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BRANCHE, T.	Barbados	R.C.A.	Gunner
CAREY, W. M.	Trinidad	R.E.	Sapper
DUN, D.	St. Vincent	R.A.F.	Sergeant
FORBES, A. G.	Trinidad	R.A.O.C.	Private
FORBES, Mrs. G. E.	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
FRANKSON, B. K.	Jamaica	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
GABBIDON, A. R.	Jamaica	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
GIBSON, LeROY	St. Vincent	R.C.A.	Gunner
GREENAWAY, W. A.	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
HALL, J. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Corporal
HARPER, J. E.	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
JOHNSON, J. H.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
JORDAN, C. W.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
LIGHTBOURN, D. M.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
OTWAY, T. J.	Montserrat	R.E.	Sapper
PERINCHIEF, S. L.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.1
PITTI, C. L.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PITTERSON, F.	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
PRITCHARD, V. J.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
ROMNEY, J. H.	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
RUSSELL, M. E.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
SIMMONDS, W. W.	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Corporal
SWEETING, T. E.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
THOMPSON, R. C.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
TRENCHARD, L. P. J.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
WHITE, I. L.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
YOUNG, H. H.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	O. Telegraphist

W.A.A.F. = Women's Auxiliary Air Force, A.T.S. = Auxiliary Territorial Service, R.C.A. = Royal Canadian Artillery, R.E. = Royal Engineers, R.A.O.C. = Royal Army Ordnance Corps, R.C.A.M.C. = Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, R.C.C.S. = Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, R.C.E. = Royal Canadian Engineers, R.C.A.S.C. = Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer H. Capstick, of Jamaica, to Flight-Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer F. E. Clarke, of Barbados, to Flight-Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer S. P. Edghill, of Barbados, to Flying Officer.

Flight-Lieutenant D. I. Fairbairn, of British Guiana, to Squadron Leader.

Leading Wren Laura Howes, of Montserrat, to 3rd Officer.

Pilot Officer R. C. A. Hunter, of Jamaica, to Flying Officer.

Assistant Section Officer Rosemary Kelly, of the Bahamas, to Section Officer.

Private V. R. Minney, of British Guiana, to Second Lieutenant.

Captain G. M. Paterson, of Grenada, to Major.

Sergeant-Pilot C. L. Smith, of the Bahamas, to Pilot Officer.

Sergeant Hazell Shepherd, of Barbados, to Second Subaltern.

Summary of War Gifts

April 1st to June 30th, 1942

The following summary of monetary gifts from the West Indies and Atlantic Colonies to H.M. Government and War Organisations during the three months ended June 30th, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 10, supplied by the Colonial Office. The gifts during the previous three months were recorded in our May issue.

	£		£
Bahamas	25	British Honduras	100
Barbados	4,350	Jamaica	1,330
Bermuda	1,287	Trinidad and Tobago	8,525
Leeward Islands—		Windward Islands—	
Montserrat	50	Dominica	50
St. Kitts	500	St. Lucia	669
Anguilla	40	St. Vincent	152
British Guiana	5,000		

St. Vincent also sent three casks of aluminium and other scrap metal.

The War Services Fund

A FURTHER eleven contributions, as shown below, have been received by the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, some of which are in response to the Appeal issued in October, 1941.

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.
Captain G. H. Smellie	1	0	0
Bahamas War Committee	25	0	0
Captain E. Moulton Barrett	5	0	0
Bahamas Red Cross Centre	25	0	0
Captain O. H. Keeling	3	3	0
W. Grant, Esq.	1	0	0
The People of St. Lucia	50	0	0
*Mrs. Bromley	2	0	0
Hugh Paget, Esq.	2	2	0
Anonymous	1	1	0
The Hon. Arnold M. Punnett, O.B.E. (St. Vincent)	20	0	0

* Further contribution.

Law Students in War Time

Arrangements have been made by the Council of Legal Education in London for a West Indian student in law to apply for admission to one of the Inns of Court without coming to London. Normally such students would have to attend in Hall at their particular Inn for three years. During the war attendance in Hall is being dispensed with, and West Indian students can be credited with these three years in absence from London.

The Director of the University of Toronto has informed the Governments of the West Indies that, if sufficient West Indian students attend the School of Law in the University, the Attorney-General of England considers it may be possible to arrange a centre in Toronto for Bar Examinations. The Secretary of the School of Law, University of Toronto, Canada, will be pleased to give full information to interested students.



ON PATROL IN TRANSJORDANIA

[See page 118



GIFTS FOR THE JAMAICA BLENHEIM SQUADRON

[See page 122]



AN A.T.S. FROM TRINIDAD AT AN A.A. GUN SITE

[See page 121]

Gifts from the Colonies

As attacks on the United Kingdom have made it imperative to be able to bring those rendered homeless to centres where they will get temporary shelter and comforts. It is none the less essential to equip anti-aircraft sites, often very isolated and lonely, with facilities for rest and recreation for the personnel—men and women—who work under exceptionally difficult and trying conditions. Three of the West Indian Colonies have recently given greatly appreciated help in providing these necessities.

Barbados

Three emergency relief cars, the gift of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, were presented to the town of Southampton on July 4th by Lady Wilson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Collins, daughter of the ex-Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly. The Mayor of Southampton, in welcoming Lady Wilson, mentioned that she was not only the wife of Sir Samuel Wilson, formerly Governor of both Trinidad and Jamaica, but was herself Deputy Chairman of the Ladies Committee of the West India Committee.

Lady Wilson, in the course of her speech, said the vehicles were a contribution to Southampton's war effort, and a tribute to the heroism of her people. Barbados, although only a small island, with a population of some 200,000, had subscribed over £300,000 to the British Government and British charities in addition to gifts in kind. The sacrifices which had made these gifts possible might well be deemed a source of inspiration to many people in the United Kingdom.

The Mayor, returning thanks for the gift, said he could assure the donors that the cars would be a tremendous help in any future emergency. Their primary use would be in connection with the work at Rest Centres, where people made homeless by air raids could find temporary shelter and comfort.

Trinidad and Tobago

Also on July 4th, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, chairman of the West India Committee, presented, on behalf of the Trinidad and Tobago Win-the-War Association, furniture for an Anti-Aircraft site in the neighbourhood of Cardiff. The gift comprised comfortable armchairs, tables and other articles, marked with a "V" for victory sign, which were placed in the rest rooms at the gun and searchlight sites, both of which were visited. It was very appropriate that amongst the A.T.S. personnel present should be Private Ivy Belboda, of Trinidad, who was studying at London University when the war broke out, and is now a radio-location operator. She is shown in conversation with Sir Ivan in the photograph facing p. 119 of this issue. Previous to visiting the A.A. site Sir Ivan Davson, the G.O.C. of the A.A. Division, and other senior officers were received by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and then entertained at lunch by Sir Robert W. Webber, Managing Director of the *Western Mail*. Sir Robert said that this latest gift of Trinidad was a splendid gesture, not only to the Mother Country but to the men and women of the Anti-Aircraft Corps who had done a fine job of work. In his speech at the gun site Sir Ivan briefly

described the natural features and the main industries of Trinidad, and referred to the early anxiety of the inhabitants to take an active part in the war. Many of them had come over to England as volunteers and joined the Services, and now all were fully in owing to the war having extended to the Caribbean area. With regard to gifts of money not only the Government but all classes of the population had subscribed generously for aircraft, tanks, Red Cross work and many other purposes.

The Brigadier expressed to Sir Ivan the thanks of the Division to Trinidad for the gift. He was supported by the Earl of Plymouth, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, chairman of the Glamorgan County Welfare and Comforts Association, who said the gift touched him deeply. It showed that the pulse of the Empire was as true as ever.

British Guiana

On July 7th Mr. J. B. Sidebotham, of the Colonial Office, on behalf of the Civil Servants' Association of British Guiana, presented several sets of furniture for use in rest and recreation rooms on Anti-Aircraft sites in West Wales. The ceremony took place at an A.A. site in Pembrokeshire.

Mr. Sidebotham said that the civil servants of British Guiana who had made the gift were both Whites and West Indians, and it had meant real sacrifice on their part to provide sufficient funds to make such a definite contribution to the Empire's war effort. British Guiana was not a rich Colony, but the people were intensely loyal and had a keen appreciation of those who manned the anti-aircraft defences of the Mother Country.

The furniture was accepted on behalf of the A.A. troops in West Wales by the Brigadier, who expressed his own and his men's thanks to the Civil Servants' Association of British Guiana, and to Mr. Sidebotham for coming so far to make the presentation. The furniture, which was like that presented to Cardiff by Trinidad, was placed in a British Guiana recreation hut.

Arrests in British Honduras

Alleged Spy Ring

Sir John Hunter, Governor of British Honduras, announced on June 25th that 15 persons had been arrested in the Colony on the 22nd of that month. He added that the military authorities had apparently broken up "an organization which has been rendering active assistance to the enemy in the Caribbean Sea."

On July 2nd, Lieut.-General Frank Andrews, Defence Commander of the Caribbean Area, announced that 20 persons, alleged to be members of spy rings which had been fuelling Axis submarines, and disclosing information about United States shipping to the enemy, had been arrested. The round-up, he said, was completed on June 25th, and arrests were made from British Honduras to Panama.

The persons taken into custody included prominent business men, labourers, night club hostesses, shipping employees and Panama Canal Zone workers.

Presentation to Jamaica Squadron

ON June 26th, an interesting ceremony took place in the Members' Room of the West India Committee at 40, Norfolk Street, which signalled the close and friendly association existing between Jamaica and the Jamaica Blenheim Squadron.

On this occasion Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies Committee, presented to officers, representing the Jamaica Squadron, canteens of cutlery for the Sergeants and Airmen's Messes of the Squadron and electric "hot plates," given by the people of Jamaica to the Squadron. Sir Ivan Davson received the guests and read the following message of greeting which had been telegraphed by the Governor of Jamaica:—

"I understand that official presentation by Lady Davson to Jamaica Squadron of canteen of cutlery subscribed by the people of Jamaica through the Women's War Comforts Committee will take place on June 26th. Should be glad if Lady Davson would convey to them the warmest good wishes of the people of Jamaica and an expression of pride and appreciation that Squadron bears their name towards victory."

Lady Davson made a short speech in which she spoke of the gratitude of the Mother Country for all that Jamaica had done and was doing, and of the island's pride in the Squadron. She also recalled the fact that for two centuries ships of the Royal Navy had borne the name of the Colony. She then presented the gifts which were received on behalf of the Squadron by Flight-Lieut. M. Weyman who, in his reply, said how grateful the Squadron was for all Jamaica's gifts and how proud they were to bear her name. A telegram from Mrs. Michael de Cordova, chairman of the Women's War Comforts Committee of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee, was read by Mr. A. Elder, chairman of the Jamaica Standing Committee, who was largely instrumental in making the ceremony possible.

In addition to Flight-Lieut. Weyman, the Jamaica Squadron was represented by Flight-Lieut. W. Pascall, Pilot Officer Napier Pearn and Sergeant Kemp.

Three Jamaicans in the Royal Air Force, Sergeant Air Gunner George Lecesne, Leading Aircraftsman D. T. Thompson and Aircraftsman Dudley E. V. Hayle were at the ceremony. Others present included Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Senior Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. J. H. Emmens, of the Colonial Office, Mr. H. V. Usill, of the Ministry of Information, Mr. M. Crawshaw, of the Overseas League and Mr. Robert Adams.

Two Crown Agents Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on June 26th that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had appointed Mr. J. A. Calder to be Third Crown Agent for the Colonies with effect from August 1st.

Mr. Calder is at present seconded from the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Supply as a Principal Assistant Secretary. He will continue to be so seconded after his appointment as a Crown Agent, and the Secretary of State has therefore appointed Mr. H. F. Downie, an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office, to be Fourth Crown Agent for the Colonies from the same date. Mr. Downie will act as Third Crown Agent during Mr. Calder's absence.

Price of Sugar

THE West India Committee in its representations to the Ministry of Food on behalf of the sugar producing Colonies in the West Indian area, which terminated in H.M. Government granting, early this year, an increase in the price of sugar, had based its arguments in favour of such increase exclusively on extra costs of production already incurred.

When, however, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked in the House of Commons by Mr. D. Adams on March 25th, whether he was aware that the Government paid only £12 12s. 6d. per ton for Jamaica sugar, but were paying £14 6s. 9d. per ton for the 1942 crop from Santo Domingo; and why there was this discrepancy to the disadvantage of Jamaica he replied as follows:—

The price at present being paid by Government for Jamaica sugar is £13 15s. 0d., excluding the benefit accruing to the sugar producers under the special preference certificates which amount to about 10s. 0d. per ton. The price for Colonial sugar since the outbreak of war has been fixed by means of annual contracts concluded between the Ministry of Food and the producers, and not, as in peace, related to a fluctuating world market price. The effect of this has been that until very recently Colonial producers have been receiving a price substantially in excess of that which would have been realised had the peace-time practice been adhered to. As world prices have recently risen above the parity of the present price, the Ministry has voluntarily increased that price by £1 2s. 6d. per ton.

The matter was taken up by the Committee with the Colonial Office and the following reply, dated June 19th, has been received:—

"I am directed by Viscount Cranborne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. S/O/2 of the 15th May concerning the reply given in the House of Commons on the 25th March to a question regarding the price paid for Colonial sugar.

"Lord Cranborne is sorry if this reply may inadvertently have given a somewhat false impression of the facts. The increase in price was, as you point out, made in response to a request from the West India Committee based, as your letter states, on the increased costs to which the industry had become subject since the current contract was concluded.

"It was originally contemplated by both parties that the price of Colonial sugar should be adjusted at yearly intervals, and that any increase in costs during the year should be taken into account when the next contract was concluded. The rise in the price of foreign sugar, to which Mr. David Adams called attention in the question the reply to which you quote, was the principal circumstance which made it possible for the Ministry to agree to a departure from this understanding and to make the increase at an earlier date. That is all that the sentence in the reply to which you have particularly drawn attention was intended to imply.

"Lord Cranborne has no objection to your Committee giving such publicity as they desire to this letter."

(Signed) GERALD CREASY.

War Conditions in Trinidad

Acting Governor's Message to the Legislature

THE Message of H.E. the Acting Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Captain J. Huggins, laid before the Legislative Council on April 24th and since published as *Council Paper* No. 7 of 1942, presents a review of conditions and work accomplished in the Colony during the year 1941. Trade is briefly dealt with. Imports for domestic consumption reached the record figure of \$57,119,081, an increase of more than \$12,000,000 over 1940. Domestic exports (exclusive of petroleum products) were \$11,806,582, compared with \$10,174,989. Notable increases in value occurred under sugar, molasses and rum—a total of \$2,562,122— asphalt (\$320,663) and lime oil (\$148,498) whilst decreases were recorded under copra (\$235,273), grape fruit (\$498,540) and cocoa (\$539,769).

Health, Education and Housing

The Malarial Survey Unit established, in August, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, has made substantial progress. When the survey is completed the Health Department will have the services of officers, now seconded to the Unit, specially trained for anti-malarial work.

Progress in educational work has been maintained. Nine new schools were completed and improvements made in five others. More centres for teaching house-craft to girls and handicraft to boys were established. In accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission, the first step was taken in supplying text-books for the use of school children; \$10,000 was spent on Readers, the most essential requirement.

During the year the Planning and Housing Commission completed the housing schemes at St. James, Morvant and Mon Repos. The Commission has evolved two standard types of cottages. The first type has two bedrooms, living room, covered verandah, kitchen and bathroom. The second has only one bedroom but is otherwise identical. All are wired for electricity and equipped with a water supply and water-borne sewerage. The respective rents are \$6 and \$4 per month, inclusive of rates and taxes. Particulars are given of further housing developments for which provision is made in the Estimates for 1942.

Sugar and Cocoa

The longest section of the Message deals with agriculture. The production of sugar in 1941 was 131,671 tons and the exports 108,313 tons; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 92,256 and 77,313. Cane farmers received \$1,929,083 for 528,516 tons of cane at a basic rate of \$3.65 per ton under the Cane Farming Control Ordinance. Seven of the nine factories made an additional *ex gratia* payment of 8 cents per ton on account of the increased price of molasses. Investigations of the Sugar Agronomist show three varieties, P.R. 803, B. 34104 and B. 3439 as of outstanding promise. P.R. 803 is resistant to froghopper attack, and B. 34104, whilst liable to severe damage

by the pest, recovers quickly. B. 3439 appears more resistant to the same pest than B.H. 10 (12) and promises to replace the standard varieties B.H. 10 (12), Co. 213 and Uba on large areas.

The exports of cocoa fell from 24,858,838 lb., valued at \$2,289,605 in 1940, to 18,787,216 lb., valued at \$1,749,836. Witchbroom continues to take a heavy toll of the crop in Trinidad. Whilst infection is only on a small scale in Tobago, brooms were found in all previously affected areas and one new centre of infection was discovered. It does not appear probable that it will be possible to eradicate this disease from Tobago. Considerable progress has been made with the erection of a large propagating station for the production of rooted cuttings of high-yielding strains to be distributed, under the Cocoa Subsidy Scheme, to estates where the incidence of Witchbroom is not high. The varieties introduced from South America have made good progress and show promise of having among them trees which are highly resistant, if not immune, to the disease.

Other Crops and Live-stock

The necessity is indicated for greatly increased local production of food in 1942. Last year a further 1,600 acres of rice lands were made available for that crop, and the output of rice rose by almost 25 per cent. With other crops there was a decrease in the area planted and the cultivations did not always receive the attention they needed, due to diversion of labour and the use of appreciable areas of cultivated lands for defence purposes. This was greatly offset by development of home gardens but, on the whole, production was estimated to be somewhat less and prices were higher.

The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association had an anxious season owing to the closing of its main outlet, the English fresh fruit market. The canning plant, never intended to take the major part of the crop, was worked to capacity and over 160,000 crates of fruit were processed and sold. As a result the returns to growers, although considerably below those of 1940, were better than at one time seemed possible.

The Tobago Lime Growers' Association had a most successful season until November, when the factory and stocks of distilled oil were completely destroyed by fire. The Port-of-Spain Exhibition, organized by the Agricultural Society, resulted in \$3,000 being set aside towards a permanent Exhibition ground, a suitable site for which is being sought. It is noteworthy that the Scarborough Exhibition, also successful, was organized for the first time by the Agricultural Society of Tobago and the Juvenile Farm Club.

To improve the live-stock, particularly of small-holders, breeding units were stationed by the Government Farm at various centres. Also, to increase the breeding stock of the Colony, arrangements were made to import an average of 35 heifers and heifer calves monthly from Cuba throughout the year. These

animals were chiefly Zebu foundation with top-crosses of Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesian.

There was an unprecedented demand for local forest produce owing to war conditions, but shortage of labour and of transport facilities created considerable difficulties. The Forest Department contributed to the success of the Agricultural Exhibition by erecting, at low cost, buildings made of teak poles and palm thatch.

The Crown Lands, Public Works and Railway Departments were all heavily occupied with tasks arising from the establishment of the United States bases, particulars of which are given.

Labour Supply

The Message concludes with a review of industrial relations. There were no serious trade disputes nor stoppages of work during the year, which in view of the paramount importance of the war effort is attributed to the good sense of employers and employed, and their respective organizations. In all industries and trades employment has been brisk and wages and working conditions have steadily improved. The cost of living has increased but the prices of essential commodities have been kept within reasonable proportions.

The Government's most difficult problem has been labour supply, created and intensified by temporary, but abnormal, demand. There is an urgent need for all labour to increase its effort by working each employment day of the week and that bad time-keeping and absenteeism should be completely avoided. With reference to the controversy over labour supply, the Message states: "Organized labour has declared that the supply is adequate. The agriculturists have held that a definite shortage exists, but general opinion, based on experience and fact, is that a considerable amount of work is not being performed and that it has become necessary to supplement the present supply of labour by workers from the neighbouring Colonies."

"The Government's policy on this question is to permit a limited number of immigrants to enter the Colony for work in our industries, provided these workers are assured wages and working conditions not less favourable than those commonly recognised in the industries in which they are to work, that healthy living accommodation is available, and that provision is made for repatriation as soon as their services are no longer required.

"So far full advantage has not been taken of immigration facilities, but those workers who have arrived from neighbouring Colonies have, with a few exceptions, given useful and regular service."

Colonial Appointments

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

PEGGS, A. D., Headmaster, Government High School, Bahamas.

SPARROW, C.C.H.B., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

DOYLE, B.A. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Magistrate, Uganda.

*DE BOISSIERE, G. A. V. (Senior Superintendent of Police), Superintendent of Police, Nigeria.

*INCE, A. V. D. (Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police), Superintendent of Police, Nigeria.

* Formerly of the Trinidad and Tobago Constabulary.

The Imperial College

THE Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, in their annual report for 1941, express regret at the loss, through death, of their colleagues Sir Arthur Hill and Dr. J. R. Dickson, and also of Mr. E. R. Darnley who had retired. Sir Arthur Dawe had been nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to succeed Sir John Schuckburgh, on his retirement from the Colonial Service. Sir John had been co-opted as a Governor, as also Mr. W. Nowell, formerly Assistant Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, and more recently Director of the Amani Research Station.

The future participation of the College in West Indian agricultural research has received close consideration and a considerable expansion of its activities in this respect is now contemplated as foreshadowed in the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission.

The Governing Body attach much importance to the meetings of the sugar technologists held in November. These formed, they report, a fitting prelude to those of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

The opinion is expressed that the work of the new Association will prove of great benefit to the Empire sugar industry generally. It is noteworthy that no less than thirteen firms connected with the West Indian sugar industry contributed to the College funds during the year.

The Principal, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, deals at length in his report on the change in the Associateship course which was initiated in 1940. Previously a student could spend the first half of his two years either at the post graduate School of Agriculture, Cambridge, or in Trinidad. Now all the Colonial agricultural scholars take the full course at the College.

Mr. Faulkner sums up his opinion of the alteration thus: "It may therefore reasonably be hoped that when they [the Colonial agricultural scholars] leave us they will be sufficiently well equipped and trained to be able eventually to make good any deficiency in their training. At all events we believe that they will have a better chance of doing so after 21 months with us than they would have had after one Academic Year's study of English agriculture and one of tropical agriculture, making a total of some 16 or 17 months' broken training."

Mr. Faulkner describes the meeting at the College of the British West Indian Sugar Technologists as perhaps the most notable event of the year. Technologists and engineers were asked to contribute papers, the managing directors of the larger Trinidad sugar companies and interested persons from other Colonies, were invited and, as the meeting was the first of its kind, he requested Captain F. W. Watson, President of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, to open it. The response to all these invitations was, Mr. Faulkner says, most pleasing. Thirty Trinidad men attended, exclusive of College staff and students; there were nine visitors from other Colonies—Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and St. Kitts. Interesting and important papers were contributed followed by very profitable and instructive discussions.

Rum in the United Kingdom

Tenth Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its tenth report, covering the year ended March 31st last.

There was no change during the year in the membership of the Committee which comprised 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 (Lemon Hart & Son 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).

The expenses incurred by the Committee for the Press and other advertising and for administration were provided for the most part, as heretofore, by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and producers in British Guiana. As in previous years they received financial support from producers in Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, and a number of distributor firms in the home trade.

There was no change during the year in the duty on rum entering the United Kingdom which remained at the high level imposed by the Budget of April, 1940, of £5 0s. 4d. per proof gallon for foreign, and £4 17s. 10d. for Empire descriptions.*

The Committee regrets that once again it is unable to present any statistics regarding the importation, stocks and consumption of rum. It may be stated, however that no rum for general consumption was imported into the United Kingdom during the year under review, and that there was a large and constant demand from all parts of the country. In these circumstances it is not surprising that deliveries had to be severely rationed and that a number of complaints were received by the Committee from stores, hotels and public-houses regarding the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining a reasonable supply.

Reference was made in the last report to the meeting, attended by representatives of various branches of the industry, held in February, 1941, at the West India Committee Rooms, to consider the advisability of making representations to His Majesty's Government for a reduction in the maturity age of rum from three to two years. As then stated, it was decided that in the best interests of the industry as a whole, the time was inopportune for taking action on the lines proposed.

In consequence of the many further complaints received by the Committee regarding the shortage of supplies, to which reference is made above, and to the general outlook, a second meeting was held at the West India Committee Rooms, in July, to give further consideration to the proposal. After a full discussion, the meeting which was representative of the various branches of the industry, reaffirmed the decision of the first meeting to take no action in the matter. Several

representatives expressed the opinion that the stocks of two-year-old rum, if released, would not have more than a temporary influence on the supply problem.

A suggestion was made that in view of the supply situation the advertising programme should be curtailed. The Committee, however, after considering all the factors involved, decided unanimously that it would be injudicious to cease or reduce its work begun ten years ago, and that rum, even though not always readily obtainable, should be kept constantly before the public attention. It was thought advisable, however, to devote a proportion of the Press announcements to purely "goodwill" advertising, and to suspend the use of railway posters and road signs, using the monies thus saved for Press publicity.

As in recent years, the advertising during the summer months was devoted to "Rum Fizz," which, in spite of war-time conditions, is establishing itself as a popular warm-weather drink. The advertisements during the winter period followed the lines of those used in past years. The media used throughout the year included the Trade journals, the London National newspapers, the London and Provincial evening press and popular magazines.

The Committee received a larger demand than ever before for sales aids, but owing to the restrictions in the supply and use of paper the requests could not be met in full and the amount of material dispatched was much smaller than in the preceding year. The following table shows the type and number of sales aids distributed during the year:—

<i>Leaflets</i>				
Rum Fizz	...	...	...	54,588
The Sunshine Spirit	...	...	...	4,869
Medical World	...	...	...	6,726
Another Rum Winter	...	...	...	14,324
<i>Streamers</i>				
Keep Fit	...	...	...	401
<i>Showcards</i>				
Rum Fizz	...	...	...	4,187
If you're Feeling Glum	...	...	...	2,176
Keep Fit	...	...	...	1,519
Warm up the Party	...	...	...	801
Keeps Troops Warm	...	...	...	771
Sailors Know	...	...	...	22
Pocket Calendars...	...	...	...	15,000
Adhesive label with slogan	...	...	...	100
Counter Cash Mats (Rubber)	...	...	...	291
Menu Cards	...	...	...	5,500
Total	...	...	...	111,275

The outdoor representatives of the Committee continued to visit hotels, public-houses, off-licences and licensed grocers, and they made, in the aggregate, a total of 4,900 calls. Mr. C. P. Rees, who is responsible for

the London and Home Counties areas, in a report on his work, and on that of the other representatives writes:—

"As pointed out in the routine reports, nearly every distributor called upon would gladly have taken double the quantity of rum that he was able to obtain.

"In Lancashire and Yorkshire, the demand appears to have been even stronger than in London and the Home Counties—but both in the north and the south a large number of "new" consumers were obtained, the bulk of whom are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and war supplies. The reports from all quarters regarding the consumption of "Rum Fizz" are distinctly encouraging.

"Good use was made of the various sales aids, and the pocket calendars were especially popular. The new leaflet (Try these Rum Recipes) containing, as suggested last year, a map showing the rum-producing Colonies in the West Indian area, caused considerable interest."

In a general review of the campaign the Committee's advertising agents, Industrial Publicity Service, write as follows:—

"The season May, 1941, to March, 1942, has been a period of increasing difficulty in so far as the obtaining of space in the National Daily Press and the London Evening Press is concerned; but it is a matter of satisfaction that in spite of the heavy competition for the existing space, the Rum advertisements have been inserted, and it is a matter of general agreement that thanks to their design and the use of bold lettering for the word "Rum" or "Rum Fizz" the visibility has been good throughout.

"During the summer of 1941 space was taken in the six National Daily Papers, supported by *Picture Post*, *Punch*, *News Review*, *Illustrated London News* and *The Tatler*. A supporting series of three advertisements were inserted in the principal Trade Press, which resulted in a good response in the form of application for show cards and leaflets.

"During the months of June to August the advertising concentrated on Rum Fizz, and it is satisfactory to hear from one or two independent quarters that a demand for Rum Fizz has definitely been created. One public-house of importance reports that Rum Fizz is extremely popular with the Canadian Forces, and that at all events during the period of summer advertising of Rum Fizz it was constantly asked for by the general public. As was to be expected the demand for Rum Fizz fell off during the winter months when there was no press advertising to support it. In a retail wine and spirit merchant's window this month (June) it was gratifying to see that the Rum Fizz show cards have already made their re-appearance, which suggests that the merchant had supplies of Rum to offer, knew that there was a demand for Rum Fizz, and thought well enough of the show cards supplied to exhibit them.

"The series of six advertisements which were used in the Daily Press in support of Rum Fizz illustrated the three Fighting Services, the Home Guard, the Air Raid Warden and the Fire Service ordering a Rum Fizz at the bar.

"With regard to the winter period from October to March, the four big circulation National Morning Papers and the three London Evening Papers were used,

supported by forty-one leading Provincial Evening Papers covering the North of England to a greater extent than the South, but in general circulating in busy industrial centres. There can be no doubt of the widespread effect of the newspaper advertising in these war days, reaching as it does troops of many nationalities and of many parts of the Empire, all posted in different parts of the country at the present time. A series of three announcements appeared in the Trade Press, and a warning note was sounded on the question of limitation of supplies.

"Space was again taken in the publication *Medical World* to emphasize the importance of Rum as a restorative for use by Civil Defence Forces.

"From a report received it would appear that the supplies of Rum available to the public compare favourably with those of other spirits."

A. P. SHERLOCK,
Chairman.

E. J. KING,
Secretary.

June, 1942.

* Since the close of the year, the duty on both Empire and Foreign rum has been increased by £2 per proof gallon.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on July 23rd, the following five candidates were elected to membership:

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MESSRS. F. A. WELTI & SON (London)	{ Mr. W. A. Gouda { Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. CHARLES LESLIE PITT (Barbados)	{ G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd. { Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes
MR. W. N. HUMPHREY (Trinidad)	{ Mr. Charles H. Thorley { Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
DR. MABEL G. MILLER (Country)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder { Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
REV. RAYMOND HAROLD HATCH (Country)	{ Her Grace the Countess of { Mrs. Bromley [Stamford

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

Distribution of Cocoa

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food was asked in the Commons by Sir H. Williams whether he would reconsider the decision to eliminate from cocoa distribution those experts whose activities had built up the important import and export trade in this commodity, and whose activities would be essential at the close of hostilities. In a written reply of June 24th, Mr. Mabane stated that the Minister of Food's decision to simplify the arrangements for dealing with cocoa arrivals, in order to expedite the discharge of ships and the clearance of quays, had been made only after careful consideration of all the circumstances. He had eliminated certain processes which were unnecessarily using manpower and effort and delaying the dispatch of raw materials to the centres of manufacture. The decision had been made solely with a view to the national interests in time of war.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"LILLY axe can cut down big tree."

* * *

AN Air Mail Letter posted in Jamaica on Monday, July 6th, 1942, at 1 p.m., was opened in the City of London at 11 a.m. on Saturday, July 11th.

* * *

SIR EDWARD STUBBS and Colonel C. E. Ponsonby have been re-elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

* * *

LIEUT. P. M. G. RUSSELL, R.A.M.C., who was married on July 20th, at St. Chads Church, Leeds, to Miss Stephanie Morris, is the son of the late Judge and Mrs. Russell, of Trinidad.

* * *

REPLYING to a question in the Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food said that the only imported material used in making beer was sugar, of which about 70,000 tons was annually allocated to the brewing industry.

* * *

THE July issue of the Red Cross and St. John Organisation's *Summary of Work* mentions that excellent consignments came from the West Indies during the fortnight ending July 11th. They included gifts from St. Vincent, Montserrat, Aruba, Bahamas and St. Kitts.

* * *

To enable Mr. A. S. Gray to visit British Guiana, Antigua, St. Lucia and Dominica to report upon and prepare plans for hospital construction, a grant of £4,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

* * *

LADY GERAHTY, who, we regret to learn, died at Port-of-Spain on July 15th, was the wife of Sir Charles Gerahty, Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal. Lady Gerahty, who was married in 1915, was a daughter of the late Dr. J. Murray.

* * *

"TO-DAY I had an audience with the Patriarch of the Coptic Church in Egypt. He says that he prays daily for the victory of the English, who during 60 years administration in Egypt have done no evil. A wonderful tribute I thought."—*Extract from a letter received recently by the West India Committee.*

* * *

The *West Indies Year Book*, the 1941-42 edition of which was published recently, now contains some 500 pages of valuable facts and figures. In many cases the usual information has been supplemented, and specially compiled export sections have been added. The work is published by Thomas Skinner & Co., Ltd., 330, Gresham House, London, E.C.2, at 15s. net.

LIEUTENANT NIGEL THOMAS, The Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), who was married on June 5th at Glenfarg Church, Glenfarg, Perthshire, to Miss Winifred Adamson, is the son of Major and Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of Bridgetown, Barbados. His wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Adamson, of Kinross. Mr. Thomas's sister, Miss M. L. Thomas, is serving in the A.T.S.

* * *

PROPOSALS for the extension of the existing air service provided by British West Indian Airways between Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago to include Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and St. Kitts are receiving the consideration of the Governments concerned. The scheme is in accordance with a recommendation of the West India Royal Commission.

* * *

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, President of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, recently expressed his delight at learning that the Red Cross Penny-a-Week Fund now has more than ten million regular contributors. In a message to Lord Southwood, the chairman of the fund, he said it was a remarkable achievement in organisation to be collecting in factories, etc., and by the house to house method approximately £50,000 a week or more than £2,500,000 a year.

* * *

MR. P. E. WHITING, managing director of the Belize Estate & Produce Co., Ltd., accompanied by Mrs. Whiting, left England recently for British Honduras. As already reported in the CIRCULAR, practically the whole of the share capital of the company has been acquired by the Gliksten Property & Investment Trust, Ltd., whose immediate aim is the furthering of the Colony's war effort. It is in this connexion that Mr. Whiting is visiting the Colony to investigate possibilities on the spot.

* * *

FLIGHT-SERGEANT EDWARD BERTRAM POWELL, who was married, on July 11th, at St. Paul's, Hammer-smith, W., to Miss Jacqueline Priestley, a L.A.C.W. in the W.A.A.F., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Powell. His eldest brother, Group Captain J. A. Powell, who was awarded the D.S.O. in February, 1941, for bombing an oil refinery at Porto Marghera, Italy, acted as best man, and Miss Betty Welsh, of Trinidad, an A.C.W. in the W.A.A.F., was bridesmaid. Among those present at the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. Priestley (late of Melbourne, Australia), Mrs. H. G. Powell, Mrs. J. A. Powell, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. G. T. Wynne Powell, Captain J. Ewen (Jamaica), 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. C. Rowan Robinson, Miss M. Lamb, Mrs. J. E. B. Whitmore (Jamaica), Miss P. Dral (S. Africa) and Mr. W. Reichfeldt.

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.

Post-War Reconstruction

THE Report of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on Post-War Industrial Reconstruction, to which reference is also made elsewhere in this issue, is almost entirely devoted to immediate post-war problems. At the same time the Association welcomes the Atlantic Charter as providing a basis for a long-term economic policy. After expressing the opinion that private enterprise will better secure progress and prosperity in industry and commerce, the suggestion is made that each industry should be responsible for planning its own policy, and that a Council of Industry, consisting of representatives of industry, commerce and labour, should be formed to ensure co-operation between the Government and private enterprise for the benefit of the community as a whole. Steps would have to be taken to avoid the undue influence of organised bodies, to enquire into existing monopolies and to prevent the growth of monopolies in the future.

Whilst recognising that the continuance of certain controls and restrictions is inevitable for sometime after the war, the Association suggests that any retained control should be operated on sound business lines approved by the Council of Industry. The preservation of smaller businesses, disposal of stocks, factories, etc., and the strengthening of trade associations, are briefly dealt with; also the elimination of illegitimate speculation. It is recommended that dealings in foodstuffs and raw materials should be restricted to individuals and firms directly concerned in the production, manufacture or distribution of those products and that international agreement should be sought to prevent illegitimate speculation in wheat, cotton, rubber and metals.

Fair Price for Agricultural Producers

A more detailed survey of agriculture concludes with these words: "The Association believes most strongly that the basis of general prosperity will depend on agriculture, both at home and abroad, receiving a fair price for its products. In view of the increased industrialisation of the world a thriving agriculture is essential if the potential industrial output is to be fully absorbed. In post-war conditions the Association looks to a largely increased effective demand for food in this country, rather than restriction of supplies, to absorb both home produced and imported supplies."

In the section on the export trade, it is pointed out that, after the war, Great Britain will not occupy her former creditor position. In addition she will have to face the competition of expanded, or newly created, industries in the Dominions, India and elsewhere, in countries hitherto mainly agricultural and/or producers of raw materials. The goal to be aimed at must be the raising of the standard of life of the people of all nations. The Association suggests that early steps be taken to secure the closest collaboration between the British Empire, the United States, Russia and all our other allies in a world conception of economic collaboration to provide a more equitable distribution of the food and raw materials provided by nature and a more orderly control of the world movement of manufactured goods. "The Association is in no doubt of the immensity of this task."

Improvement of Standard of Living

The Association recommends reduction in tariffs as far as practicable but recognises that they, or other measures designed to afford an orderly dispersal of goods, cannot be dispensed with entirely so long as the problem of the low cost-of-living nations remains. It suggests as a contributory factor the education of such nations in the improvement of the living standard of their peoples so that they would be able to absorb a larger amount of their own production, and in course of time be able to increase their purchases of manufactured goods from the rest of the world. It also recommends that the production and marketing agreements affecting various primary products, which were in existence before the war, should be continued. The extension of this policy to cover manufactured goods, might, it is suggested, prove to be the solution to the problem of controlled ebb and flow of world trade.

Exports and Exchange

With reference to the important question of exchange, the Association considers that after the war the rate between the United States and the United Kingdom should be stabilised by mutual agreement and that the Dominions and Colonies, and other nations should be invited to co-operate in exchanging goods and services on a basis of mutually-agreed stabilised rates of exchange. To make this really effective it is regarded as essential to provide measures to keep constant the cost of living in the participating countries. Unless and until Foreign Exchange rates are stabilised, it is recommended that dealings in foreign exchange should only be permitted for legitimate trade purposes through a central bank, and private dealings for gain should be prohibited.

Co-ordination of Policy

To ensure the flow of trade in the immediate post-war period through channels to provide maximum employment, Government direction is considered inevitable. Certain imports may be more desirable, or necessary, than others; certain markets may require special stimulation. To provide the Government with power to influence the direction of both import and export trade, the Association considers that the Export Council should be expanded into an Import and Export Council, formed on a similar basis to the Council of Industry referred to above. Further, that to secure complete co-ordination of all aspects of the industrial policy of the nation, a joint committee should be formed comprising representatives of these two Councils and of agricultural interests.

Colonial Development

In the concluding sections of its report the Association submits that the maintenance in full employment of the people of the United Kingdom must be a dominating factor in world recovery. To this end the Government should take immediate steps for the preparation of widespread schemes of colonial development and an extension of facilities for migration from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire. Also, to ensure a better standard of life in every part of the world, it recommends that alongside the schemes of colonial development there should be made a survey of home requirements of a capital nature in order to have available a reservoir of public works for the absorption of unemployment, should the necessity arise.

Obituary

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the following: -

SIR ARTHUR AGAR

Sir Arthur Kirwan Agar, who died recently at Springfield, Dominica, was Chief Justice of British Honduras from 1936 to 1940.

Sir Arthur was born in 1877, and in the nineties was one of the new settlers attracted to Dominica. He left the island in 1915 to join the R.A.S.C. and later became a staff captain at the War Office. He was called to the Bar by Grays Inn in 1915 and in the following year was made "Pooh Bah" in Montserrat, filling at the same time every legal appointment in the island.

From November, 1923 to April, 1925, he was District Commissioner of Belize, British Honduras, and for the next ten years was a resident magistrate in Jamaica. He was knighted in 1939.

THE REV. H. H. COLE

The Rev. Herbert H. Cole, who died in St. Vincent on May 13th, was for 43 years a minister of the Methodist Church. He had served in Trinidad, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and British Guiana and retired from active work only a year ago.

Mr. Cole always took a keen interest in social and educational affairs, and a few months ago was made chairman of a committee appointed to consider the question of improving the economic, social and cultural position of the middle classes in St. Vincent.

By his death the West India Committee has lost another valued member.

MR. F. C. F. GILCHRIST

Mr. Frank Charles Fisher Gilchrist, who died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on June 4th, was the manager of Pln. Providence.

Mr. Gilchrist was born in Georgetown 51 years ago, and on leaving school entered the service of the Demerara Co. as a junior overseer on Pln. Diamond. He served on several other of the company's estates before being appointed Manager of Providence.

Mr. Gilchrist recently spent nine months in Barbados recovering from an illness and returned to British Guiana only two months ago.

MR. ROBERT S. REID

Mr. Robert Smith Reid, who died in Tobago, on June 29th, at the age of 80, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee, and had been a Life Member since 1925.

Mr. Reid was a well-known cocoa and coco-nut planter, and for many years owned King's Bay and Hermitage plantations in Tobago. Owing to ill-health, his interests have been managed for some time by his elder son, Mr. Kenneth Reid, an honorary correspondent of the West Indian Committee in that island.

Mr. Reid will be greatly missed in Tobago and also in Trinidad where he had a wide circle of friends.

MR. E. J. WORTLEY

Mr. Edward Jocelyn Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., who

resigned his appointment as Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, last January, owing to ill-health, died in Barbados on April 27th. Mr. Wortley was born in 1884 and educated in Jamaica. He entered the Colonial Agricultural Service in 1902 as an Assistant Chemist in the Jamaica Department of Agriculture. After holding other posts in that Department he was appointed Director of Agriculture, Bermuda, in 1913. From there he went as Director of Agriculture to Nyasaland in 1920, and ten years later he returned to the West Indies as Director in Trinidad, in which capacity and as a Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, he did much to promote the interests of the Colony and of the West Indies as a whole.

Swollen-shoot Disease of Cocoa

Great harm has been done to cocoa in the Gold Coast during the last few years by the spread of what is known as Swollen-shoot disease, owing to the presence of swellings on the chupons (suckers), roots and twigs. The affected trees also develop symptoms of die-back very similar to those known in other countries. As reported in the CIRCULAR of February 10th, 1938, diagnosis of the cause of the trouble, and, consequently, advice as to treatment proved difficult. On the assumption that it was a new infectious disease, confined to comparatively small areas, affected trees were at first destroyed. A special investigation, however, resulted in the conclusion that the extensive losses were mainly, if not entirely, caused by drought die-back, the result of adverse conditions, and that the swollen shoot was a secondary affection of minor, if indeed of any, significance. Measures were then recommended to improve the environment.

Subsequent research by Mr. A. F. Posnette, Botanist in the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture, has established that Swollen-shoot is a virus disease. An interesting review by him of the work accomplished by various investigators will be found in *Tropical Agriculture* XVIII, 1941, pp. 87-90. In the issue for May of this year of the same journal, Mr. O. J. Voelcker and Mr. J. West, Botanists of the Nigeria Department of Agriculture, who have recently again visited the Gold Coast, state that the results of Posnette's work make it quite clear that, quite apart from the annual die-back caused by Capsid bugs, drought or unsuitable soil, an entirely new and most destructive disease of cocoa has become established in the Gold Coast. Already the main area of infection approaches 250 square miles, and the continuous nature of the cocoa belt affords ideal conditions for the spread which is now taking place. In the heart of this area probably two-thirds of the cocoa has, they say, been destroyed and in some villages stacks of the trunks of cocoa trees are to be seen on sale as firewood. A disturbing feature of the spread of the disease is the large number of isolated outbreaks appearing in healthy cocoa bordering on the main area of infection. The spread of the disease seems to be quite independent of the age or the condition of the trees, the presence of overhead shade or the type of soil.

Two Diocesan Centenaries

On St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24th, the Dioceses of Antigua and British Guiana reach their Centenaries, the first Bishops of both having been consecrated on that day in the year 1842.

Antigua

In a letter received from the Right Rev. George S. Hands, the present Bishop of Antigua, he writes, the Diocese of Antigua will be entering on its Centenary year on August 24th, on which date in 1842 the first Bishop, Daniel G. Davis, was consecrated in Westminster Abbey. On May 12th, 1843, he was enthroned in his Cathedral of St. John. Whilst the 100th celebration of his consecration will be observed throughout the Diocese with special services, the Centenary will be marked with greater dignity on the 100th anniversary of his enthronement in May next year, because August is in the hurricane season, and as the Diocese includes eleven islands, it is not advisable to bring all the clergy together during that period.

The Bishop says that he had hoped to raise a Diocesan Building Endowment Fund of £10,000 but owing to conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom with bombed cathedrals, churches and homes, he recognizes this will be a difficult task. However, they will do their best among themselves and their friends in England and elsewhere. "In a Diocese, which has no endowments—ministering to a people who, while they value their church and make many sacrifices for its support, are not blessed for the most part with much of this world's goods, indeed have often barely enough to keep body and soul together—it is not the least of the Bishop's responsibilities to keep the church buildings in anything like decent repair, having in mind the ravages caused by climatic and other conditions.

"However we are proud to be taking our share in the hardships and privations being experienced by fellow members of our Empire. Your cares are our cares—and ours are yours."

British Guiana

The Right Rev. Alan J. Knight, the present Bishop, writes in the May issue of *El Dorado*, that in 1842 the older Diocese of Barbados was divided, and with the consecration of William P. Austin on St. Bartholomew's Day, the Diocese of Guiana came into being. Although war conditions necessarily restrict the scope of what can be done, they are all determined to do their best to commemorate the occasion worthily. The several parishes are arranging their own Centenary celebrations at various times throughout this year, but the big Georgetown programme will be concentrated in the days between August 21st and 31st. As a thank-offering for one hundred years of diocesan life, they have set themselves, the Bishop says, to raise \$50,000 as capital for endowment. "We shall only do this by a real effort of self-sacrifice."

The same issue of *El Dorado* contains a letter written in March by the then Archbishop of Canterbury in which he says: "I congratulate the Diocese of British Guiana on having reached its Centenary year. I rejoice to know of the progress both spiritually and financially

which it has made in recent years under the eager and able guidance of its Bishop. I trust that in spite of all difficulties the proposed Centenary Fund may be the foundation on which a full endowment of the See may be built up."

The Bishop of Chichester, chairman of the Guiana Association, also contributes a Centenary message in which he says that the record of the Diocese during these hundred years is one of courage, determination and power to overcome all difficulties and obstacles. He trusts that the second century may be marked by a similar spirit and that the work of the pioneers may bear abundant fruit.

The Caribbean Lodge

There was a large gathering at the installation meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., on July 7th.

Bro. George J. Dent was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year by W. Bro. Victor Lee, and the following officers were invested: W. Bro. Victor Lee, I.P.M.; Bro. E. Palmer, S.W.; Bro. A. M. Armour, J.W.; W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, treasurer; W. Bro. J. Lagden, secretary; W. Bro. H. S. Bell, D.C.; Bro. Cecil W. Murray, S.D.; Bro. J. Norman Rose, J.D.; W. Bro. J. C. Lamb, A.D.C.; W. Bro. E. P. Simmons, almoner; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, organist; Bro. T. A. Gall, I.G.; Bros. H. L. Q. Henriques, D. I. Scard, W. E. Gough and Neil S. Murray, stewards; and Bro. F. G. Warren, Tyler.

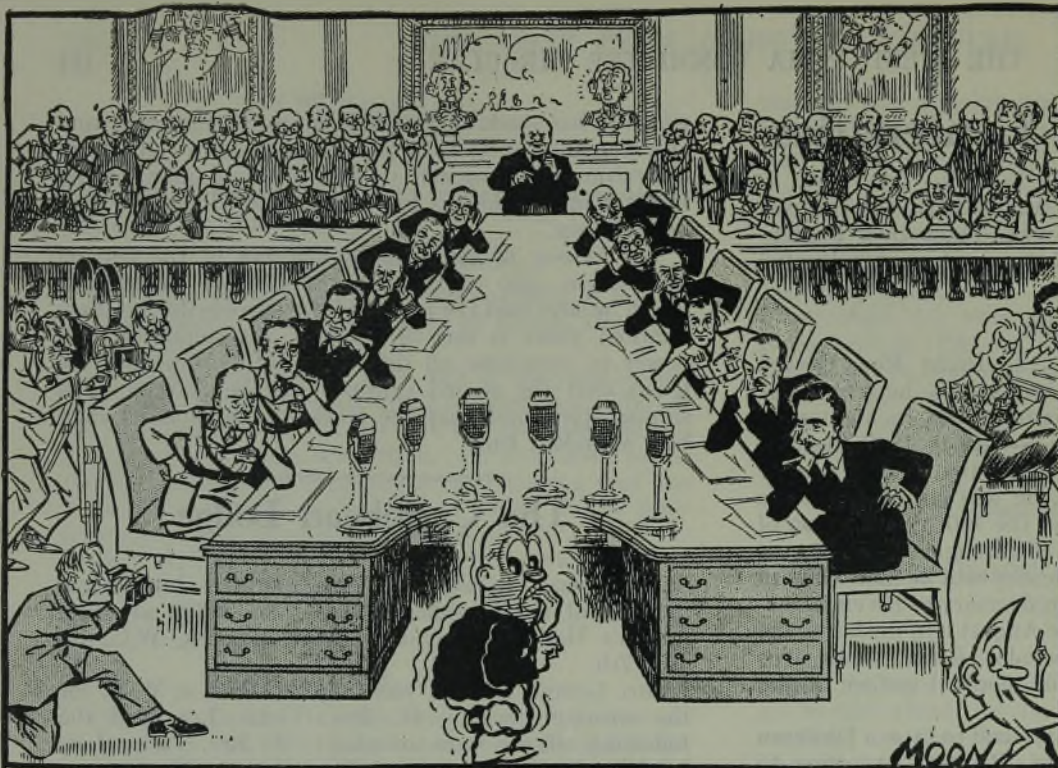
Messages of congratulations and greetings were read from the Rt. Wor. Bro. F. A. Mackey, D.G.M., of British Guiana, W. Bro. Frank E. Lyons of Friendly Lodge (No. 239), Jamaica, and W. Bro. F. D. Rowstone. Among the visitors present were: W. Bro. Captain A. H. Barnes, Master of Lodge Malaya (No. 5213); W. Bro. A. Bateman, Master of the Baltic Lodge (No. 3006); W. Bro. H. Reed, Master of the Sir Walter Raleigh Lodge (No. 2432); Bro. Brigadier R. S. Park, New Zealand Lodge (No. 5175); and Bro. E. J. King, Grecia Lodge (No. 1105), Cairo.

The Committee's Library

Among the gifts received recently by the Library of the West India Committee is the *Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les Deux Indes*. The work is in seven volumes—all in first-class condition—and bears the date Paris, M. DCC. LXXXVIII. The gift was most welcome as until now only a translation of the work has been available to users of the Library.

The donor is Mr. Herbert Ferguson, a member of the Committee, and a former Colonial Secretary of Grenada, to whom the Executive Committee have expressed their grateful thanks.

THE duties under the Jamaica Tonnage Tax Law, 1942, on articles imported into the island were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 20th.



"... and now, this gentleman is going to tell us how to beat Rommel, save Australia, open a second front in Europe, send all our supplies to Russia, wipe out Berlin, strengthen the Army, Navy and Air Force, increase production, double pensions, reduce taxation, avoid inflation, get more coal, settle the India problem, cut out queues, beat U-boats, reorganise railways, stop Nazi bombers, stop profiteering, and have good weather."

Sunday Dispatch



We are keeping him as a nucleus of a new committee to determine whether goldfish come under the heading of food or specie.—By Gittins.

Evening News



"The charge for food is only 5s., sir. The cover charge of 7s. 6d. is for dancing."

Daily Sketch



Translated into Japanese it means
"Welcome to India, Japs."

—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

- Antigua.** Cpl. L. E. Goro.
- Bahamas.** A.C.2 E. A. Isaacs, A.C.1 B. L. I. Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, P/O W. M. Lightborn, Sgt. J. Maillis, A.C.1 K. W. Malone, P/O J. Maura, Marine C. M. McKinney, L.A.C. R. G. Pagett, A.C. V. H. Saunders, L.A.C. P. D. Stratton, Sgt. Fane Solomon. **New arrivals.** Hubert Johnson, David Lightbourn, Vincent Pritchard, Allen Russell, Mertland Russell, William Saunders, Thomas Sweeting, R. Chester Thompson, Lawrence Trenchard, William Thompson, Herbert Young.
- Barbados.** A.C.1 E. W. Barrow, Sgt. G. A. Barrow, Gnr. H. Bourne, Gnr. T. Branche, Pte. H. Burke, Pte. B. E. Burgess, Sgt. J. Byer, Sgmn. V. H. H. Cadogan, L.A.C. G. W. Carter, P/Lt. F. E. Clarke, L.A.C. G. D. Cumberbatch, P/O S. P. Edghill, L/Cpl. A. A. Fenty, Cpl. D. K. Foster, Lieut. J. A. W. Gill, R.N.V.R., Pte. L. M. Gooding, A.C.1 C. Martin-Haynes, 2nd Lieut. A. N. C. Ince, P/O C. D. Ince, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, Sgmn. E. Jackman, L.A.C. W. M. Knowles, Pte. R. L. Knight, Spr. J. Mahon, Cpl. R. S. Proverbs, L/Cpl. H. Simmons-Anderson, Gnr. F. Skeete, Lt. N. Thomas, A.C.1 A. A. Walrond, Spr. D. N. Watts, Sgt. A. O. Weekes, Gnr. W. A. B. Wells, A.C.2 T. E. Went, L.A.C. L. A. Williams, Sgmn. W. W. Worrell, A.C.1 H. G. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.** A.C.2 E. D. Ede, A.C.1 H. Evans, P/O F. Gosling, Gdsmn. A. P. Kuhn, P/O G. A. Osborn, P/O J. C. Pitt, A.C.1 C. L. Vallis, L.A.C. J. C. Warnick, P/O J. H. Watlington.
- British Guiana.** Spr. A. Applewhaite, Cpl. K. B. Bender, A.C.2 R. P. Camacho, L.A.C. B. A. Collens, Pte. C. G. Craig, L.A.C. A. V. De Freitas, L.A.C. L. A. De Freitas, A.C. R. Gomes, Pte. E. L. Gray, A.C.2 G. R. Greathead, L.A.C. R. F. Hall, Pte. H. Harnanden, Sgmn. A. L. Jackson, A.C.2 A. K. Legge, Gnr. D. A. Lewis, Pte. W. A. Lincoln, Sgmn. J. B. Lorimer, 2nd Lt. V. R. Minney, L.A.C. F. L. Osborne, Pte. S. P. Poulis, A.C.2 J. Milne-Smith, A.C.1 A. R. Watson, Gnr. D. A. Westmaas, L.A.C. F. Weston, L.A.C. L. Willems.
- Dominica.** L.A.C. V. E. G. Dalrymple, A.C.2 A. J. S. Shillingford.
- Grenada.** A.C.2 J. D. Arthur, L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar, Gnr. K. L. Mancini, Sgt. J. A. Marryshow, L.A.C. C. P. Ross.
- Jamaica.** Spr. F. Adolphus, L.A.C. A. C. Aiken, Spr. J. E. Anderson, A.C.W. E. D. Ayres, Sgt. C. W. Banks, Spr. O. M. Barrett, Spr. C. A. Baugh, Spr. S. Beecher, A.C.1 D. R. Bodden, A.C.2 J. H. D. Bonitto, L.A.C. J. E. Burke, P/O H. Capstick, A.C.2 T. Causewell, L.A.C. D. E. Chance, Spr. F. Chatman, Lt. W. R. Coke-Kerr, L.A.C. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, P/Sgt. Huntley Da Costa, Lt. E. W. Dodd, A.C.2 J. H. D. Ebanks, P/Sgt. C. M. Edwards, L.A.C. R. Evans, Spr. J. Farquharson, A.C.2 L. G. Forbes, L.A.C. R. Fox, Sgmn. A. R. Gabbidon, Spr. A. E. Grant, Spr. R. A. Gray, L.A.C. M. A. Guilfoyle, Spr. H. Hamilton, A.C.1 J. L. Hamilton, Spr. J. E. Harper, A.C.2 D. E. Hayle, Spr. L. Heath, L.A.C. A. G. Henriquez, Tpr. E. Homball, A.C.1 Ivan C. Hendricks, L.A.C. H. J. Hirst, A.C.2 J. O. Hudson, Spr. L. S. Hudson, Spr. S. Jarrett, Spr. C. Johnson, L.A.C. D. W. H. Jordan, Spr. J. Kennedy, Spr. C. C. Kennedy, Spr. D. M. Jamey, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, Spr. A. Linton, L.A.C. Lyons, Pte. B. Martin, P/O R. B. Martin, Spr. K. McFarlane, Spr. T. D. McGann, L.A.C. F. M. C. McGregor, A.C.1 D. M. McKenzie, Lt. C. A. M. Moody, Spr. Z. Moore, A.C.2 R. G. Moss, Sgt. F. Murray, Spr. Adrian Neysmith, A.C.2 J. W. A. Oliphant, A.C. M. G. O'Toole, Pte. A. J. Parker, L.A.C. Pascoe, Gnr. A. H. Patterson, A.C. A. O. Pearson, A.C.2 Dennis Pearson, Pte. B. E. Phillips, A.C.2 C. H. Phillips, Pte. F. Pitterson, L.A.C. A. G. Reid, Spr. S. G. Richards, A.C.2 W. S. Richardson, Sqd/Ldr. C. G. S. Rowan-Robinson, D.F.C., Lt. C. Rowan-Robinson, Gnr. J. C. Russell, Spr. A. B. Salmon, Spr. D. P. Sanson, Cpl. W. W. Simmons, Spr. H. Sinclair, L.A.C. F. D. Smith, A.C.2 H. Vernon, Spr. H. Valverde, A.C.2 A. G. Vines, Spr. L. Virgo, Pte. L. C. Walford, Spr. C. D. Williams, Spr. D. Williams, Spr. I. L. White, Spr. J. E. White.
- Montserrat.** Spr. J. K. Greenaway, Spr. J. E. Harper, Sgt. J. K. Howes, Gnr. D. P. Maloney, L/Sgt. M. A. Otway, Sgmn. 7. H. Romney, Sgmn. A. E. Taylor, Pte. A. E. Wade.
- St. Lucia.** L.A.C. H. Etienne, A.C.1 E. Eudoxie.
- St. Kitts.** L.A.C. R. C. Lambert, L.A.C. T. L. O. Ryan, A.C. J. C. Skerritt, Cpl. J. Stevens, Sgmn. C. R. Tyson.

St. Vincent. Gnr. F. M. Banfield, Spr. C. Collymore, Sgt. Donald Dun, A.C.2 Douglas Grant, A.C.2 H. W. Grant, Sgmn. E. C. Hopley, L.A.C. N. Lawrence, Nurse Doris Moller, P/O J. L. H. Richards.

Trinidad. L.A.C. C. R. Achow, Sub-Lt. (A) J. P. Alcazar, Sgt. W. E. Alcazar, A.C.2 B. Anderson, L.A.C. E. R. Carrington, L.A.C. M. Cipriani, L.A.C. P. L. U. Cross, Sgt. Guy de Meillac, L.A.C. D. Verteuil, L/Cpl. I. de Verteuil, L.A.C. L. de Verteuil, Gunner J. Farah, L.A.C. E. Farfan, Sgt. A. Graham, L.A.C. A. Hamel-Smith, L.A.C. G. C. Hubah, Sgt. J. J. Hyde, L.A.C. E. W. Jardine, A.C.2 L. Jones, Spr. F. S. Knaggs, L.A.C. K. Kernahan, A.C.1 P. Lambert, Pte. Vic. Lambert, P/O J. D. Lenagan, Tpr. P. C. Leotaud, Pte. D. Aileen Liddelow, Sgmn. A. McIntosh, L.A.C. C. D. Merry, P/O C. M. Pereira, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, L.A.C. R. G. Phillips, L.A.C. K. W. Rawlins, Sgt. E. J. Rother, A.C.2 L. Rother, A.C.2 L. A. Rother, L/Cpl. M. Scott, L.A.C. H. V. Stinson, L.A.C. R. M. C. Swan, L.A.C. C. P. Urich.

British Honduras Technicians

As a further development in the scheme concerted between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour, twenty men from British Honduras arrived at a Scottish port at the end of June accompanied by Mr. Ivor G. Cummings of the Colonial Office. On reaching Manchester they were welcomed by Mr. Arnold Watson, head of the Welfare Section of the Ministry of Labour, North-Western Region. The following day they were taken round the town, making purchases, seeing the sights, and adding to their stock of clothing. They were introduced to the manager of the Cheetham Hill Government Training Centre, and had lunch.

This is the first contingent of 200 trainees who are coming from the British West Indies to work in various war factories in the North-West. Unlike the men from Jamaica, who came last year under the same scheme, these men are not recruited as skilled technicians, but it is hoped that after their stay here they will all have skilled trades in their fingers. Before the men go to the employer they are to be given a period of training at the Government Training Centres of the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry is anxious that they should become members of their respective trade unions, and learn something of Trade Union history and practice. Arrangements have already been made for this party to be taken to the District Office of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union to hear a lecture by a Union official. These twenty men made, we learn, an excellent impression on all who saw them; they are of good physique, and include three brothers who were policemen in Belize. They showed every anxiety to get without delay on to the work they had come over to do.

The Casualty List

We regret to learn that the following have been reported missing:—

Sergeant-Observer W. E. Alcazar (Trinidad); Squadron-Leader Roy B. Harris (Jamaica); Sergeant-Gunner L. Melhado (Jamaica); Sergeant-Pilot V. E. Tucker (Jamaica); Pilot Officer T. R. Wood (British Guiana).

West Indies at Westminster

Jamaica Civil Defence

Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. David Adams on June 30th, that certain Civil Defence measures had been instituted in Jamaica and the Secretary of State was in touch with the Governor with a view to making good any deficiencies as rapidly as possible.

Development and Welfare Schemes

Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. Riley on June 10 that 80 schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had been made, involving assistance amounting to a total of £947,179 to the West Indian Colonies. A schedule of all the schemes which are in operation under the Act would be included in a report which the Secretary of State hoped to issue shortly.

Report on Development and Welfare

In a written reply, of June 10th, to Mr. Creech Jones, the Under-Secretary of State said it was proposed that the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies should present his report later in the year. This report would cover a period of nearly two years and had been delayed in order to enable the Comptroller to present a more complete and concrete pictures of his investigations, proposals and recommendations.

Rice Production in British Guiana

Mr. H. Macmillan, in reply to Mr. D. Adams on June 24th, said that the measures taken to increase the production of rice in British Guiana included the fixing of remunerative prices to growers, the growing of rice on sugar estate lands and the commencement of further large irrigation works. The committees entrusted with the task of encouraging food production had recently been reorganized on a regional basis, and the question of further cultivation of rice and other foodstuffs on sugar lands had been discussed with the sugar interests both in the United Kingdom and in British Guiana. The smallness of the crop in 1941 was due primarily to drought, and it was expected that production henceforth would be on an adequate scale, having regard to the importance of growing also increased quantities of other foodstuffs and fodder crops.

Colonial Defence Personnel

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State whether it would be arranged that in the formation of Home Guard, Civil Defence and other local units in the Colonial Empire, as far as practicable the natural leadership of the Colonial peoples would be respected and all superior ranks be opened to men of capacity and leadership, without regard to colour.

Mr. H. Macmillan replied that there was no bar on grounds of race or colour to membership of the Home Guard and Civil Defence units in the Colonies. The Secretary of State was confident that selections for the more responsible posts in those organisations were based solely on merit and capacity for leadership. He assured Mr. Jones that he would give serious attention to the development of Home Guard organisations under the natural leadership of the Colonial people involved.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies informed Mr. D. Adams, on July 15th, that the College was not reserved for white students only.

SIR LEONARD LYLE: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that, when I last visited Trinidad in 1938, there were at the Imperial College, of which I am a governor, Chinese, Malaysians, Burmese, and very many coloured students?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "A very high proportion of students are non-Europeans."

SIR PATRICK HANNON: "With regard to this admirable institution, do not the latest reports show that it has been admirably administered all the time?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "Yes, Sir."

Work of the British Council

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to Mr. D. Adams, on June 3rd, said that the extension of the activities of the British Council to the West Indies was part of a plan approved by the Government for the expansion of the Council's work in the Colonial Empire. The nature and extent of the work in the West Indies would be determined in relation to local needs after consultation with the Governments, the Comptroller of Welfare and Development and local associations. The work would include collaboration with local cultural organisations with a view to the dissemination of information regarding British thought and ways of life including the drama, the fine arts and music, and the establishment of cultural centres where they did not already exist. Amongst other activities would be the provision of scholarships to Great Britain, the organisation of libraries and the supply of British books, periodicals and press material; the distribution of "British news" and documentary films illustrative of life in Britain and of British culture. The duties of Mr. F. D. Gray, as the representative of the Council, would be primarily administrative. It was intended to associate with him a Cultural Adviser.

Anglo-American Commission

Replying to questions put by Mr. C. Jones and Mr. Riley, on June 3rd, Mr. H. Macmillan said that the appointment of a West Indian to serve on the Commission had already been considered. It would not be possible, however, to make a single appointment to represent all the Colonies concerned, and to have unofficial representatives of each Colony would make the Commission unwieldy. They would, of course, appreciate that the Commission was purely advisory and that its recommendations would be subject to consideration by the legislatures of the Colonies concerned.

Mr. Creech Jones said he appreciated the practical difficulties, but asked whether it was not about time that when social and economic development was involved the people who were vitally concerned with the recommendations should at least have the opportunity of sharing in their making. Mr. Macmillan agreed, but said that the Secretary of State recognised the importance of keeping the Commission small.

Mr. Riley then asked whether the Minister was aware of the strong feeling in the West Indies that at least one representative West Indian should be nominated for the British section of the Commission.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

By CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *July 24th.*

Antigua completed the final instalment of the Spitfire collection before the second anniversary of the opening of the fund. The contributions received during Warships' Fortnight are to be spent on a gun for the Navy. The Girls High School annual sports and prize-giving, which should have taken place to-day, have been postponed owing to the death of the Hon. Joseph E. James, the former Federal Inspector of schools.

Miss Helen Goodwin wrote, during June, that continual cane fires and the extreme slowness of reaping the crop made the sugar planter's life an anxious one.

A "Grow more Food" campaign was being pressed with vigour. In addition to planting vegetable crops, householders are encouraged to keep poultry and rabbits. Dr. L. R. Hutson had recently broadcast a helpful talk on "the keeping of rabbits," good breeds of which had been imported and were being distributed.

BRITISH GUIANA

By CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 24th.*

At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the local government, the Hon. F. J. Seaford, a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, is proceeding shortly to Washington to make representations on behalf of British Guiana regarding supplies of fuel oils required for essential services and industries, and of machinery for the rice industry. Mr. Seaford, who is consulting engineer for Booker's sugar estates, holds very many offices, as chairman or member, of Government established and other institutions, boards, societies, social clubs, etc.

The Governor, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, returned on July 1st from a visit to Boavista in the State of Amazonas, Brazil, where he met the Federal Governor of the State, Dr. Alvaro Maia.

DOMINICA

Limes Export Levy. By Order No. 18 of 1942, which came into operation on May 7th, a levy at the following rates has been imposed on limes and lime products exported from the Colony: Fresh limes (per 160 lb.) 6d.; pickled limes (per 40 gal. cask) 6d.; distilled oil (per lb.) 3d.; ecuelled oil (per lb.) 6d.; top pulp juice (per gal.) ½d.; clear and other juices, free of oil (per gal.) ¼d.; concentrated juice (per pipe) 2s. 6d.; citrate of lime (per pipe) 2s. 6d.

JAMAICA

The Citizen's Emergency Council, which was formed recently, includes in its membership many of the most influential men in the religious, political and commercial life of the island. Its first public meeting was held at Mandeville on June 12th. The Council has been formed for the purpose "of assisting in the leadership of the country so that the efforts required of us in the present emergency may be brought forth and the needs of the people may be cared for; and finally, that the hardships that may come upon us may be endured in a spirit of confidence thus contribut-

ing best to the national well-being in time of War."

Rural Workers and Unemployment. In a recent speech, Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor, made it clear that men who were being discharged on completion of the American Base were expected to return to their homes in the country to work on the land—and not drift to the towns. A few days later, the Labour Officer, in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Gleaner*, stated: "There will be no work provided through the Labour Department for the man or woman who comes to Kingston from the rural areas. That has been and will continue to be our policy. Steps are being contemplated to do as much as possible to relieve the unemployment in each area. Relief work or other such work which may be started in the city will be for bona fide residents of the city, who will be asked to prove their residential qualification when applying for work."

Training of Public Health Personnel. Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, and the Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, Director of Medical Services, returned to the island recently after a visit to Havana. They had discussions with Dr. P. J. Crawford, Director for the Caribbean Region of the Rockefeller Foundation, regarding a scheme for a training centre in Jamaica for public health personnel.

ST. LUCIA

Weather and Crops. Our honorary correspondent wrote, in his notes for April, that unseasonable weather had been experienced. Dry conditions continued during the first half of the month, but later a period of calm and very sultry weather culminated in heavy rains throughout the Colony.

All four sugar factories were working, but labour shortage was still hampering operations in two areas. Elsewhere crop prospects were good but might be affected by the rains. The change of weather would undoubtedly improve the prospects for limes. Shipping facilities were, however, strictly limited. No export of bananas had been possible, but many cultivations were being maintained in view of opportunities for local sale.

Cotton ginning had been completed, the season's crop being 11,361 lb. of lint. Supplies of local foodstuffs, though limited, remained adequate.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

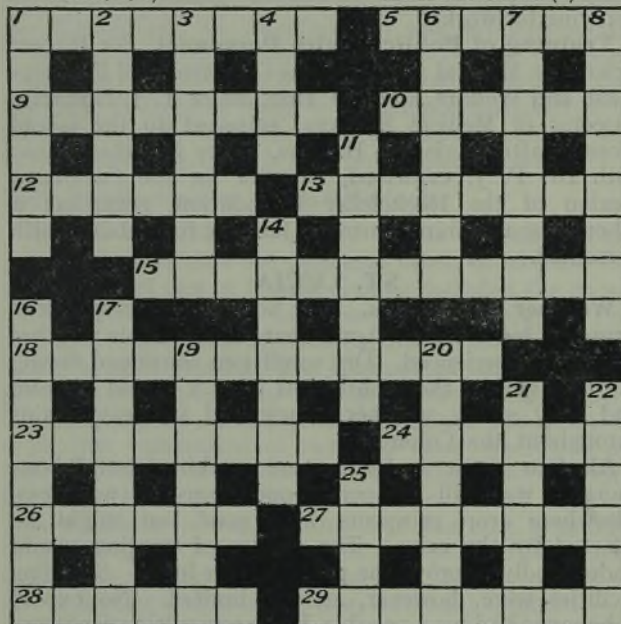
Limes Export Levy. An Ordinance, No. 5 of 1942, has been passed to provide for the imposition of a levy on limes and lime products exported from the Colony. From the proceeds of the levy such sums as the Governor in Council may direct will be paid towards the expenses of the West Indian Limes Association (Inc.).

Cost of Living. At May 1st the cost of living index figure had risen to 154, an increase of 9 points since January 1st of this year.

The Drought. We were glad to learn, in a letter from Mr. T. I. Potter, dated May 14th, that he was recovering from his recent indisposition. He said that Trinidad had had an extremely dry "dry season" and that water was still very scarce in Port-of-Spain.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 It in a vegetable brings swiftness (8)</p> <p>5 A northern sea (6)</p> <p>9 Surgeon? (8)</p> <p>10 American tiger (6)</p> <p>12 Decorated (6)</p> <p>13 Indeed (8)</p> <p>15 Done in the field or from a studio (12)</p> <p>18 Joviality (12)</p> <p>23 Judge (8)</p> <p>24 A fabled means of transport (6)</p> <p>26 Unimportant but may be sweet (6)</p> <p>27 Houses the guide of the navigator (8)</p> <p>28 Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred —
And slits the thin-spun life—(Milton) (6)</p> <p>29 Quite uncalled for counsel to an intrepid person (two words, 4, 4)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 One of famous twins (6)</p> <p>2 "The — herd winds slowly o'er the lea" (Gray) (6)</p> <p>3 Denizen of the poultry yard (7)</p> <p>4 Row (4)</p> <p>6 Accumulates (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of "nice tout" (8)</p> <p>8 Rival of ancient Rome (8)</p> <p>11 Such a bid is known to the Bridge player (7)</p> <p>14 Fully developed (7)</p> <p>16 Long academic service may earn this distinction (8)</p> <p>17 Proverbially results in perfection (8)</p> <p>19 A competitor at many sports meetings (7)</p> <p>20 Essential in the tool box (7)</p> <p>21 Coin (6)</p> <p>22 Cattle (6)</p> <p>25 Was suggested for use by the Home Guard (4)</p> |
|--|---|



SOLUTION OF THE JULY CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Measures; 5, Spades; 9, Turncoat; 10, Menaces; 12, Reveal; 13, Splinter; 15, Sparking Plug; 18, House of Lords; 23, Rebelled; 24, Assize; 26, Earwig; 27, Strained; 28, Sadism; 29, Emanated.

Down: 1, Mature; 2, Arrive; 3, Unclasp; 4, Exam.; 6, Peeling; 7, Diastole; 8, Steerage; 11, Apricot; 14, Proffer; 16, Sharpens; 17, Numbered; 19, Eclairs; 20, Disdain; 21, Signet; 22, Mended; 25, Stem.

The compiler regrets that he changed 28 across from "sadder" to "sadism" and, by an oversight, omitted to alter clues which were thus rendered incorrect and misleading.

Pan-American Airways services have been greatly expanded during recent months. Linking Cuba and Jamaica three additional schedules are operated from Miami to Barranquilla. Further east the Clippers fly five weekly schedules through the West Indies to Trinidad, whence four continue down to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Along the north coast of South America there is a daily service between Trinidad and the Panama Canal zone.

The Markets

July 29th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	Consols (yield £3 0s. 6d. per cent.)	82 ½	81 ½
3½	War Loan	105 ½	105 ½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	39/-	41/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 ½	2 ½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1 ½	1 ½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/6	2/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/10 ½	4/4 ½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d.	6d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	36	41
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/8	13/9
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	8/-	9/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3d.	1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3 ¾	3 ¾
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3 ¾	3 ¾
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3	9/3

PRODUCE

Honey is under Government control.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Handpressed is nominally quoted at 65/- per lb. Arrivals of Distilled are now being allocated under the direction of the Ministry of Food. *Lime Juice.* Concentrated is subject to import license and difficult to sell. Raw is under the control of the Ministry of Food.

Orange Oil. No Bitter is offering; arrivals of Sweet are being allocated under the direction of the Ministry of Food.

Pimento is quiet and lower on the month. Sellers ask 150/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K., for August-September shipment. The spot price is 2/1½d. per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger is under Government control.

Nutmegs. The last prices for shipment from Grenada were: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.

Mace. The last business reported was at 3/9 per lb. for usual quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings quoted at 2/6 to 3/-, ex wharf, according to quality.

Turks and Caicos Salt Industry

The report of the Salt Industry Board for 1940-41, recently received, recalls that all efforts having proved unsuccessful in uniting, voluntarily, the salt producers with the object of securing the orderly marketing of their products, the Board was established by Ordinance in 1940 to be the sole exporter of salt. A free grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided for the appointment of Mr. J. L. Gayner as Manager of the Salt Industry. The most urgent problem is stated to be the need for rapid improvement in the quality of salt. Regulations have been made, but whilst several energetic producers willingly co-operate by taking proper care, there are many who do not. It is suggested that it may be necessary to have a system of grading by analysis, with a scale of corresponding premiums, and the acceptance by the Board of only specified grades.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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September 1942

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H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

THE news of the death, on active service, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent came as a profound shock. In the West Indies which he visited in 1931 and 1935, his loss will be grievously felt. In the latter year he and the Duchess of Kent spent their honeymoon in the British West Indies and they both, in consequence, occupy a special place in the hearts of the peoples of those Colonies. When His Royal Highness graciously honoured the Committee with his company at dinner on July 20th, 1937, he spoke of the very happy time which he had spent in the West Indies, and said that he looked forward to the day when he would be able to visit them again. It is a great grief to the peoples of the West Indian Colonies that this can now never be. Their sorrow is, however, transcended by pride in the knowledge that the Royal Family is sharing with courage and self-sacrifice in all the perils of war in which so many of their own sons and daughters are engaged. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has died at his post, and his death will be an inspiration to all those other subjects of His Majesty the King who are engaged in the struggle for freedom and a righteous peace.

The Fourth Year

IN September we enter upon the fourth year of the war. The British Empire and the Allies face it with a feeling of grim confidence. Disasters have come upon the allied cause, but they have been surmounted and overcome. Other dangers threaten and titanic struggles are in progress, but the determination to conquer the powers of evil and tyranny has not wavered and will not be relaxed.

Not only the United States but other American nations are now aligned with Great Britain in the conflict in which, during many long and dark days, she stood alone. The British West Indian Colonies, at one time remote from the theatres of war, have never, from the beginning of hostilities, ceased to give all the aid in man-power, materials and money which it was in their power to give to the Mother Country. Now the Caribbean itself has become a scene of enemy activity. The Allies have not, however, been unprepared for this development. The area has been enormously strengthened as a result of the arrangements for the creation of new defence bases which were made by the British and United States Governments. As a

result, aided by Brazil's welcomed entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, the strategic and economic life-line through the Panama Canal is now far more effectively protected.

During the last few months it has become necessary, due to the shipping situation, to make fundamental changes in the economic sphere. The immediately urgent problem is to safeguard essential food supplies. As many food-stuffs have to be imported the whole trade organisation has had to be converted from the pre-war price economy to a war-plan economy. Mr. Macmillan stated in the House of Commons on August 4th, that there is now complete control whereby the exact quantities and freights will be carried that are agreed upon between the Colonial liaison body at Washington and the American authorities. In addition, the efforts to increase local production have been intensified. Mr. Macmillan foreshadowed some arrangement whereby the assistance granted by H.M. Government to the Jamaica banana industry can be made available for food production and relief works. In Barbados large areas of estate lands have been turned over from sugar to food crops. As mentioned on page 140 of this issue, all sugar estates and cane-farmers' lands in Trinidad will contribute substantially to food production. To a similar end arrangements are under consideration in British Guiana for a large increase of rice for export. These examples will serve to indicate some of the tasks which the war has now imposed on the British West Indies. We know that, by the whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned and a spirit of give and take, any problems, arising with reference to imports or local production, will be satisfactorily solved.

The Pictorial Pages

The harvest this year in Great Britain is nearly everywhere exceptionally good. The scene appearing on the second page of the illustrations in this issue is a familiar one, but one none the less, which has an unchanging attraction. There is, however, one unfamiliar aspect of this Essex harvest scene: care is being taken to disperse the stacks in order to minimise the danger of observation by the enemy and their destruction by incendiary bombs. The harvest means food for the nation and food is one of the munitions of war.

The two cartoons in lighter vein emphasize the desirability of holidays at home.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE meeting of Mr. Churchill and Premier Stalin has rallied public confidence at a dark and dangerous crisis of the war. There had of late been real danger that the lack of close contact between Great Britain and Russia would allow both public opinion and strategic plans in the two countries to get at loggerheads. The elements of mistrust, which were beginning to show themselves, were effectively obliterated at the Moscow conference. It was no empty exchange of diplomatic courtesies, but a hard-headed council of war. The differences of opinion were examined, I understand, with a good deal of very blunt speaking on both sides; at the end of which the two chiefs reached a firm personal understanding, so that the final day's discussion was exceedingly cordial. Each party received and approved of a frank explanation of the other's military intentions, and henceforth messages passing between Stalin and Mr. Churchill will convey a vastly fuller meaning than has been possible in the past.

* * *

The consequence that has been most noticeable here has been an immediate slackening in the popular agitation for a "second front." Now that it is clear that, if the opening of this enterprise has to be delayed longer than was expected, the Russian high command is fully aware of the reasons and accepts their validity, it is no longer possible to argue that we are culpably "letting Russia down." All but the most virulent extremists are therefore now content to leave the decision of the time and place, where it properly belongs, to the supreme authorities of the United Nations, who alone have the knowledge on which to found so grave a judgment. We know that the invasion of Europe will be undertaken; we know also that the Soviet, for whose relief it is so urgent, will be a party to the decision when the time is ripe. More than that we cannot expect to be told.

* * *

There is much discussion of whether the Dieppe raid, concerning which the exact information published has been perhaps unnecessarily sparse, was a success or a failure. The answer is simple, provided it is clearly understood what was the object of the operation. It was not an attempt, either to invade, or, primarily, to inflict major damage on the enemy. It was strictly a reconnaissance in force, and as such it succeeded. It has conclusively proved that we can land in France, even at one of the strongest points of the German defences, and that the landing force can take with it even such heavy equipment as tanks. It has also shown that such an operation cannot be carried through without very heavy casualties; and the acquisition of that painful, but necessary, knowledge, is also a part of the success. The tragically heavy price is paid mainly by Canada, whose troops, after their long enforced idleness, have won glory comparable with that of their fathers at Vimy, at a heavy cost in lives.

* * *

The major part taken by the Canadians at Dieppe is

already being used by the enemy to support the old slander that Great Britain is fighting this war entirely with American production and Dominion blood. It is worth repeating, therefore, that the war-production per head of the population here is still considerably higher than that of the United States, and that of all the casualties yet suffered by the Empire, 70 per cent. belong to the United Kingdom.

* * *

The unforeseen part of the Dieppe raid was the great air battle that developed. This was a triumph. The R.A.F. not only destroyed at least a third of the enemy's fighter strength in Western Europe, and so perhaps compelled the withdrawal of fighters from the eastern front; it showed that it could achieve superiority in the daylight air over hostile territory. This was precisely what the Luftwaffe failed disastrously to achieve in 1940, and its failure prevented the invasion of Great Britain. The conclusion is obvious, and well worth the very considerable air losses we suffered.

* * *

Something unique in English legal history was done when Parliament transferred from our own civil courts to American courts martial the jurisdiction over all cases where an American soldier in England is charged with an offence. The motive has been misunderstood here, and the misunderstanding has had unfortunate repercussions in the United States. It is not true that the Americans mistrust British justice—on the contrary, they have an almost embarrassing respect for it. What they really desire is that, if an American soldier transgresses the English law, they may have power to punish him, should the case demand, not only for the act in itself, but also for the offence against hospitality that it involves. The latter an English court could not do. Only American officers can guard the honour of the American Army; and their desire to do so is highly creditable and proceeds from a high sense of duty to their allies.

* * *

One of the unexpected consequences of the war has been the development of farm life in the very heart of London. Just off Oxford Street the other day I came across a fire service unit who have devoted themselves during the lull in air raids to improving the national food supply. On the cleared side where a big office building had been destroyed, they were not only growing vegetables and keeping hens, but had reared no fewer than twenty-four portly pigs, entirely on the scraps contributed by neighbouring shops and houses. I believe there are quite a number of such agricultural ventures in the ruins, but few can be on such a scale as this.

The suggestion that cassava could be developed into "our most useful weapon in breaking the German blockade in this part of the world," was made by Mr. A. Pickles, of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, in a paper on Cassava Growing in the Amazon valley, recently read before the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago.

The West Indies and the War

West Indian Roll of Honour

Second List.*

The following members of His Majesty's Forces, from or intimately connected with the British West Indian Colonies or Bermuda, have given their lives on Active Service:—

- BIDDLE, J. G., British Honduras.
2nd Lieutenant Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.
- BODDEN, R. R., Jamaica.
L.A.C., Royal Air Force.
- BRYDEN, R. A., Trinidad.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- CARMAN, N., Jamaica.
2nd Lieutenant, North Staffs. Regiment.
- CASSON, K. A. H., St. Vincent.
Captain, Punjab Regiment.
- CUKE, M. R., Barbados.
Sergeant-Pilot, Royal Air Force.
- DE FREITAS, W., British Guiana.
Squadron-Leader, Royal Air Force.
- DE LISSER, L. S., Jamaica.
Sergeant-Observer, Royal Air Force.
- EDE, H. F. G., D.F.C., Bermuda.
Flying-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- GRANT, K. G., Trinidad.
2nd Lieutenant, Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.
- GREATHEAD, R. J., British Guiana.
A.C.2., Royal Air Force.
- INNISS, G. H. F., Barbados.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- JOHNSTON, B., Barbados.
2nd Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.
- KENNY, H. R., Jamaica.
A.C.2., Royal Air Force.
- MCDONALD, A. F., Trinidad.
Sub. Lieutenant, Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.
- MACKIE, A. E., Jamaica.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- NEWBURY, H., Trinidad.
Sergeant, Royal Air Force.
- PSAILA, D., British Guiana.
A.C., Royal Canadian Air Force.
- SAWYER, J., Bahamas.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.
- WADE, A. E., Montserrat.
Private, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.
- WESTMAAS, D. I., British Guiana.
Corporal, Malaya Signal Corps.
- WOOLER, H. B., Jamaica.
Pilot-Officer, Royal Air Force.

* The first list appeared in the CIRCULAR of May 15th, 1941.

ANTIGUA

NO news has yet been heard, wrote Miss Helen Goodwin, on June 28th, of any of the Antiguan in Malaya, and it is believed that Mr. Henry Heath, police officer, is a prisoner of war in Hong Kong.

Mr. Heath is a son of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Heath, of Worthing, formerly of Antigua.

The sum of £600 received for scrap metal collected in Antigua and sold in Canada, has been handed to the Spitfire Fund by the Scrap Iron Committee. This contribution will nearly complete the amount necessary for the purchase of Antigua's Spitfire.

BAHAMAS

A further sum of £300 has been given by a local committee in the Bahamas to King George's Fund for Sailors.

BERMUDA

The Red Cross Flag Day, held in the Colony recently, realised £8,312. Of this sum, £1,000 will be allotted for local Red Cross needs connected with merchant seamen.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mrs. H. G. Seaford has succeeded Mrs. G. H. Smellie as hon. secretary of the British Guiana Red Cross Appeal.

In order to avoid increases in the wholesale and retail prices of flour the Government decided to subsidize importations with effect from June 12th. The amount of the subsidy is the excess of the actual duty paid cost over \$3.75 for "extra" and \$4.20 for "super," per half bag of 98 lb.

JAMAICA

Local Forces. By proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette of July 2nd, the Governor has issued orders under the Local Forces Law, disbanding the Jamaica Engineer Corps and the Jamaica Corps of Signals, with effect from July 1st, 1942.

Volunteer Training Corps. The final parade of the Kingston Division prior to the merging of the Jamaica Volunteer Training Corps into the Home Guard, took place on June 29th. The Hon. Sir Noel Livingston took the salute and thanked the officers and men for the keenness with which they had pursued their training during the past two years. A message from the Island Commandant, Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, was read by Major Howie.

According to a Press telegram received in London on August 17th, a £250,000 Victory Loan, opened in Jamaica a fortnight earlier, had been oversubscribed. The proceeds are to be loaned free of interest to the British Government for war purposes.

ST. LUCIA

A successful Rum Punch Party, held at the residence of the Hon. and Mrs. Harold Devaux on May 25th, realized £58 for the Red Cross Fund.

ST. VINCENT

The Red Cross Fund has received a further £225 from the People of St. Vincent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Great progress has been made in developing the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence. A Trinidad correspondent writes in the August issue of *The Bulletin* of the W.V.S.: "We have now got over

2,000 enrolments and the movement is island-wide." An interesting summary is given of the many ways in which the organization is rendering immediate help and making preparations to be of assistance in emergencies.

Applicants for Priority Ratings have been officially notified that the fullest possible detail must be given why the importation of new or of replacement material and articles is regarded as essential.

The Governor has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of the Industrial Adviser, to consider and make recommendations regarding the registration of persons liable to be called up under the Compulsory Training and Service Ordinance.

Regulations were issued on May 23rd that one short-term food crop (sweet potatoes, peas, beans, etc.) shall be taken off alternate banks over an area of not less than 40 per cent. on each sugar estate or cane-farmer's land planted with sugar cane during the year 1942. Offences against the Regulations render an estate owner or manager liable to a fine of \$2,400 and a cane farmer to one of \$480.

The Win-the-War Association has remitted to London £500 for the dependants of the men who lost their lives with H.M.S. *Trinidad*. The Committee of the Association hopes to send a total of at least £1,000 for this purpose.

About 5,000 to 6,000 persons, 20 to 25 per cent. of the population of Tobago, have emigrated to Trinidad and are employed on the U.S. bases. In making this statement on June 24th, the Hon. G. de Nobriga said that as a consequence the island faced a perilous food situation, and that action should be taken quickly to maintain Tobago's agricultural pursuits.

A Home Guard, open to all males between the ages of 18 and 55 who offer to serve without pay, is being raised by voluntary enlistment.

The Trinidad Bomber Fund Committee received the following telegram from the Prime Minister: "I congratulate you on raising sufficient funds to purchase Trinidad's third bomber. Your magnificent effort and sentiments expressed in your message give me great comfort and encouragement."

West Indians on Service

The following list of persons connected with the West Indies who are serving with the Forces—the twenty-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
GORHAM, R. M.	Bermuda	R.A.	2nd Lieut.
GREGG, M. F.	Bermuda	R.A.	2nd Lieut.
HOPLEY, E. C.	St. Vincent	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
HUDSON, H. N. G.	Grenada	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
JOHNSON, T. R.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
KENNEDY, J. L.	Jamaica	R.E.	Lance-Corpl.
MCINTOSH, A.	Trinidad	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
RITCH, W. E. B.	Jamaica	Royal Navy	Ord. Mechanic
RUSSELL, A. C.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
SAUNDERS, W. J.	Bahamas	Royal Navy	Ord. Seaman
SIMSON, Miss Fiona	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
WALTERS, J. E.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
WILLIAMS, Miss Adina	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private

R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service, R.A.=Royal Artillery, R.E.=Royal Engineers, R.A.S.C.=Royal Army Service Corps.

Colonial Seamen in London

Mr. Macmillan Opens Hostel

A HOSTEL and club for Colonial merchant seamen in London—the first of its kind in the capital—was opened on July 31st by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Known as Colonial House, it occupies the whole of 17, Leman Street, E.1, and is within a minute's walk of Aldgate East Station. It has sleeping accommodation for 20 seamen, a restaurant and games room.

The ceremony was attended by West Indian and West African seamen, by Colonial members of the forces, officials of the Colonial Office, and by representatives of the Press, the League of Coloured Peoples, the West India Committee and other organizations. The proceedings were broadcast to the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Macmillan said that it was his great privilege, on behalf of the Secretary of State, from whom he brought a special message of goodwill, to perform the ceremony of opening the hostel, and a pleasure to feel that they had at last obtained a headquarters which, he hoped, would be a source of pleasure and happiness.

The hostel, he continued, was run and financed from the Colonial Office Welfare Vote—a pompous way of saying that the money was found by the good old English tax-payer. A generous donor, who wished to remain anonymous, had contributed £100 towards the equipment; such gifts were most acceptable and they could not have too many of them. They had very fine facilities at the hostel. But more than that they had the determination of everyone engaged in the enterprise to make it a success. Without this determination, no scheme could succeed. They must have a reasonable amount of grousing at Mr. A. K. Lewis, the warden, and not an unreasonable amount; they must have co-operation and support, and they must have enthusiasm. If there was anything they in the Colonial Office could do, they would do it. Colonials had a very good friend in Mr. Keith, the Welfare Officer, and if they had any needs they should go to him for help.

Mr. Macmillan revealed that in addition to the existing hostels at North Shields and Newcastle, it was hoped to provide similar centres at Cardiff and Liverpool.

Speeches were made by Mr. Moses Cole and Mr. William McBoge, two West African seamen, and by Mr. Lewis, the resident warden, who after thanking the Colonial Office for their assistance, expressed the hope that Colonial House would have the support of the West Indian and West African Colonies.

The Casualty List

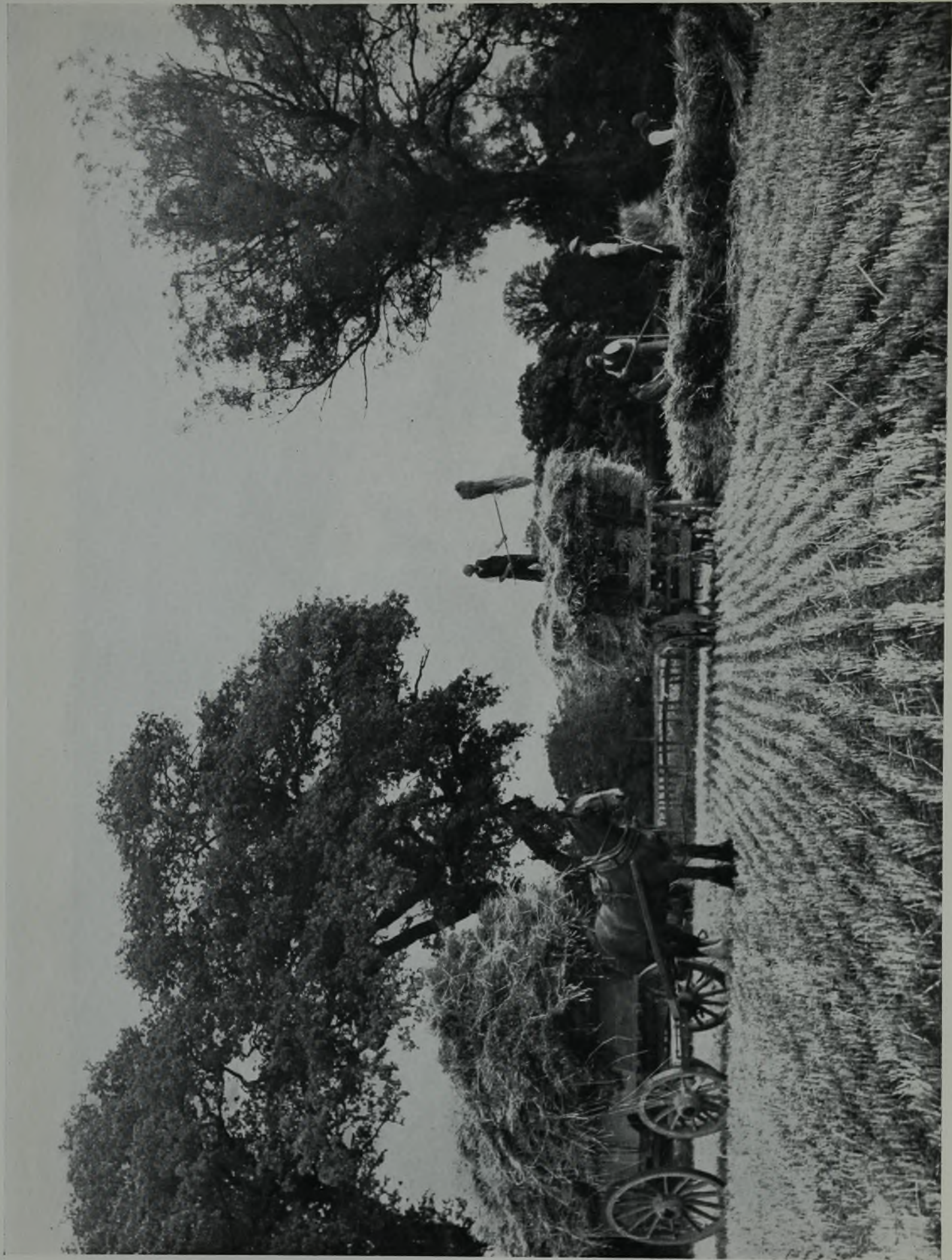
L/sergeant Manley de Roux, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, of Jamaica, has been missing since the fall of Singapore.

Flying Officer H. G. Bancroft, of Barbados, is a prisoner of war in Italy.

Sergeant C. L. de Freitas, R.A.F., of British Guiana, is a prisoner of war in Germany.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT



HARVEST TIME IN ESSEX. A FINE YIELD OF WHEAT

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

Telegrams from the West Indies

IN addition to the first telegram quoted below, the following have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governors and peoples of the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda:—

THE GOVERNOR OF BAHAMAS TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

"The people of Bahamas desire to express their deepest sympathy in the great loss which you and the Empire have sustained by the tragic death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who on both his visits to the Colony won the affection and esteem of its people."

THE GOVERNOR OF BARBADOS.

"The news of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has been received here with profound regret, and ask that an expression of my deep sympathy and that of the people of Barbados may be laid before His Majesty the King."

THE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.

"Grateful if you will convey to H.M. the King, on behalf of the people of Bermuda and myself, our respectful sympathy on the occasion of the death of his brother H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, also to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent our heartfelt sympathies in her bereavement."

THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA.

"Grateful if you will convey to His Majesty the King and the Royal Family the very deep sympathy of the people of British Guiana in their bereavement by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent."

THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

"This Colony joins the Empire in the deepest sympathy with the Royal Family, particularly Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Queen Mother and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in the loss they have suffered by the death on active service of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent."

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

"The tragic news of the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent has been received with universal sorrow in Jamaica. On behalf of the Government and people, I submit to His Majesty the King an expression of deepest sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal Family."

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

"Dependency of Turks and Caicos Islands has asked me to submit deep sympathy of the people of the Dependency with H.M. the King, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and the Royal Family on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent."

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LEeward ISLANDS.

"On behalf of the King's loyal subjects in the ancient Colony of the Leeward Islands, I beg leave to submit our humble duty to His Majesty and our heartfelt sympathy on the melancholy occasion of the tragic and untimely death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who was widely known and so much beloved in these British West Indian Islands."

"The devotion of the King's subjects here to His Majesty's person is so deeply rooted, that any such bereavement in the Royal Family is regarded by them as a personal loss."

THE GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

"On behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago, I send Your Majesty profoundest sympathy in your tragic bereavement."

"Loyal subjects in this Colony are sharing Your Majesty's deep sorrow."

THE GOVERNOR OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

"The inhabitants of the Colonies of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia and Dominica, comprising the Windward Islands, and myself, have learnt with deep regret the news of the death on active service of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who honoured these islands by a personal visit to Saint Lucia not many years ago."

"With my humble duty to the King, I respectfully ask Your Lordship to lay before His Majesty an expression of the profound sorrow felt by the people of the Windward Islands and myself on the great loss sustained by His Majesty."

"I further respectfully ask that you will convey to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen Mother, and other members of the Royal Family, the grief shared by the Windward Islands in their sorrow."

Telegram from The West India Committee

The following telegram was sent by the West India Committee:—

The Executive and Members of the West India Committee wish to submit with their humble duty to His Majesty the King an expression of their deepest sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal Family on the death on active service of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. His death will cause profound sorrow throughout the British West Indian Colonies, where his visits had given him a permanent place in the memory and affections of the people.

IVAN DAVSON,

Chairman.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer H. G. Bancroft, of Barbados, to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer V. E. Camacho, of British Guiana, to Flying Officer.

2nd Lieutenant John W. Freeman, Pioneer Corps, to Lieutenant.

Sergeant L. J. Keating, R.A.F., of Trinidad, to Pilot Officer.

A.C.W.1 Violet Milliner, W.A.A.F., of Jamaica, to Assistant Section Officer.

Pilot Officer G. A. Osborn, of Bermuda, to Flight-Lieutenant.

Lieutenant R. J. Rerrie, Inns of Court Regt., of Jamaica, to Captain.

Sergeant-Pilot W. Strachan, of Jamaica, to Pilot Officer.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. D. Thompson, Inns of Court Regt., of Jamaica, to Lieutenant.

Lieutenant G. S. Waite, R.A.M.C., of Barbados, to Captain.

Lieutenant R. G. Westwood, 2nd London Div. Signals, of Trinidad, to Captain.

British Honduras

The Governor Reviews Conditions

SIR JOHN HUNTER, Governor of British Honduras, in his address at the opening of the new Legislative Council on June 19th, said he would endeavour to give members a picture, as he saw it, of the actual circumstances in which they met as the result of the events of the last half-year, the extreme gravity of which he need not emphasize. Not many months ago the Colony had apparently turned a very difficult corner. In spite of many adverse conditions a fair measure of prosperity had replaced the financial stringency, unemployment and depressed conditions of trade which had given him so much concern in the first eighteen months of his governorship. In 1940 the financial assistance given by H.M. Government to the Colony had reached \$854,000. For 1941 the figure had dropped to \$225,000, of which only \$100,000 represented a grant in aid of administration. Moreover, a deficit of \$42,000 at the end of 1939 had been turned, by the end of 1941, into a surplus of \$156,000. The Colony's trade had increased during 1941, the value of the exports, \$3,360,000, actually exceeding that of 1938. When the Estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1942 were prepared, there seemed every reason to anticipate a further improvement.

Factors beyond their control

Unfortunately, Sir John said, events had completely changed the prospect. They had to face the fact that war-time restrictions and controls which the United States was compelled to impose might very seriously affect the economy of the Colony. As an example he said that the United States might only permit the importation of such mahogany as was suitable for military and naval use. The enforcement of this decision would leave something like 75 per cent. of their output without a market. Again there was the possibility that the Wrigley Company might turn over its plant to the manufacture of plastics. He trusted that the rumours were untrue, but it was no use shutting their eyes to the fact that their national income now depended entirely on factors beyond their power to control or ability to assess. They had at the same time lost, to some degree, control of their expenditure. Very large increases in the Estimates for 1942 would be necessary under the heads of Defence, Security and Supplies.

Essential Supplies and Cost of Living

Dealing with the question of essential supplies, Sir John said that the immediate position of the Colony was fortunately fairly secure, thanks chiefly to the establishment last year of the Import Control Department. Although many leading members of the business community had serious doubts of the wisdom of such an innovation, he was sure that none of them now questioned the value of the Department or the necessity for its institution. As evidence of its good work, he need only mention that at the recent Anglo-American Conference in Jamaica, it was revealed that British Honduras, in the matter of essential supplies, was better off than any other British or American territory in the Caribbean area. Sir John said that it was his

desire that the system of bulk purchase by the Government should be introduced for any particular commodity only when it was clear that commercial purchase must inevitably break down.

Another matter, closely connected with supply, was the cost of living. The price control system, introduced at the beginning of the war, had served to limit profits. In recent months events in the United States, entirely outside their control, had rapidly increased prices of various commodities. The Government had therefore decided, as a choice of evils, to subsidise essential commodities, their cost above a certain level becoming a charge on public revenues. The amount of the subsidy would inevitably fall on the already over-burdened tax-payer in the United Kingdom. For that reason, said Sir John, he felt it was but right and proper that the prices should be so fixed as to entail for the local consumer some part of the sacrifice that has long been the lot of his brother in the United Kingdom. "If we must add to his burden, let us at least first ensure that we are carrying as much as possible of our own."

Sir Cosmo Parkinson's Tour

The Colonial Office announced on August 5th that Sir Cosmo Parkinson would visit, as the personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and the Windward Islands. Accompanied by Mr. P. Rogers, of the Colonial Office, he would probably leave this country at the beginning of September, and it was expected that his tour would occupy about four months.

It will be recalled that in the May issue of the CIRCULAR we reported that Sir Cosmo had been seconded for special duty on behalf of the Colonial Office and that he would visit the Colonies from time to time as the personal representative of the Secretary of State to discuss local problems with the Governors. We then intimated that the West Indies would possibly be among the first Colonies to be visited.

Jamaica Sugar Notes

Mr. D. J. Verity wrote from Kingston on July 23rd: "The sugar crop is nearly over, and by the time this reaches you all the factories, except Sevens and Serge Island, will have ceased operations. These two expect to finish about the end of August, the long campaign having been initially caused by larger cane crops than usual, and then prolonged by delays caused by heavy rains in June.

"The total crop will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 156,000 tons, against preliminary estimates of 168,000 tons. Low sucrose in canes, owing to rains during the grinding season, is responsible in great measure for the reduction.

"Transport difficulties, due to petrol rationing, also played their part, and a good deal of stale cane was ground to help the cane farmers that in normal times would doubtless have been rejected."

The West India Committee

Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee to June, 1942

The third Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) covering the year ended June 30th, 1942, is published below. It provides a detailed supplement to the summary of the War Service activities of the West India Committee contained in the Annual Report of the Executive published in the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR for June, 1942. It is the intention of the West India Committee in future years to publish the Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee at the same time as the audited account of its War Services Fund.

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, 1941. Owing to the need for strict economy in paper, a much abridged form has been adopted. Detailed schedules of consignments received from each Colony and the organizations to which they have been distributed must unfortunately be omitted; it will, perhaps, suffice to say that both the volume and the high standard of these consignments have been fully maintained and increased, the distribution has been made on the same lines as in the preceding year, and that the warmest gratitude has been expressed by all the co-operating organizations in this country for such handsome contributions.

Royal Visits to War Services Depot

The West India Committee was again honoured by the visit to its Rooms of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal, Patron of the Ladies' Committee, on February 12th, 1942. She not only inspected the War Services Depot but shook hands with 50 Service West Indians who were presented to her. A full report of the Royal visit was published in the CIRCULAR of March, 1942. In addition an unofficial visit to the Depot was also paid in December by Her Highness, Princess Marie Louise. This token of her continued interest in West Indian matters was much appreciated.

General Review

A display of the surgical and hospital supplies, clothing for children and those homeless through enemy action, held on October 9th, 1941, was the occasion for an interesting reunion of representatives of all the organizations through which they are distributed (reported in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR dated October 16th, 1941).

From the notable increase in the number of letters and parcels redirected it will be seen that mail facilities and duty free privileges are appreciated and made full use of by all those serving as are also the introductions given to the British Broadcasting Corporation to assist them in taking part in its Message Programmes.

It may be of interest to record that whereas formerly the knitted comforts received from the untiring Working Parties in the Colonies were sufficient to allow of large contributions being made to general Supply Depots for the Services, this output is now almost wholly

absorbed owing to the increased need of those from the West Indies and the Atlantic Colonies serving in His Majesty's Forces who derive great satisfaction from the knowledge that such gifts come from Colonies in their own areas. The scope and variety of these comforts are especially welcome owing to the many parts of the world to which units may be posted. Christmas parcels containing appropriate selections of them and including books, chocolate and cigarettes were despatched to the 854 names which then figured in the West India Committee's records. Letters of thanks include many from remote parts of Africa and the Middle East.

A friendly welcome and the opportunity of meeting their friends make the West India Committee Rooms a real centre for these young men of which they take happy advantage.

Work in connection with Prisoners of War has also increased. Satisfactory personal relations have been established with the majority of these, and it is a pleasure to transmit copies of letters received from them to the Colonies for the interest of their relatives. Their quarterly next-of-kin parcels are regularly despatched and many of them are made up from welcome contributions of serviceable clothing received from the Overseas Organizations. Arrangements have now been made for a regular supply of cigarettes to be sent through the kind co-operation of the British American Tobacco Company, which has undertaken to adopt a generous proportion of those without relatives.

The Ladies' Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the wholehearted assistance received from the members of the Secretariat and of the Staff of the West India Committee, and its gratitude for the loyal and constant services of the following ladies who continue to give their voluntary work to the Depot: Mrs. Arbuthnot, Lady Camacho, Mrs. Cater, Miss Cardale, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Deterding, Mrs. Elder, Lady Evans, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Morais, Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Townsend.

Thanks are also due to the Law Land Company for their generosity in continuing to make available without rental the necessary rooms within the building. Without this valuable co-operation it would be difficult to handle the increasing work.

Happy and cordial relations have been maintained throughout the year with all the Voluntary Organizations in the Colonies, and the Ladies' Committee would wish to pay a warm tribute not only to their splendid work but to their constant support. This has been

especially exemplified in the generous response to the West India Committee's War Services Appeal, and the provision of these funds has greatly eased the problems

entailed in carrying on the work which we all have so much at heart.
MARGOT DAVSON,
Chairman Ladies' Committee.
 July, 1942.

Progress of the work of the Ladies' Committee

	1940. Half-year to June 30th.	1941. Year to June 30th.	1942. Year to June 30th.	GRAND TOTAL.
Cases or parcels received—				
(a) Surgical and hospital supplies, comforts, clothing, honey and preserves	227	1,320	1,484	3,031
(b) Citrus, coffee, and molasses ...	6,762*	—	—	6,762
Cases or parcels lost by enemy action	—	12	42	54
Volunteers registered	60	498	669	1,227
Women serving with the Forces and Nursing Services ...	—	14	25	39
Volunteers' letters re-directed (based on weekly average)	130	3,224	17,316	20,670
Signatures of those who call at the West India Committee rooms when on leave	68	199	1,396	1,595
Volunteers' Personal parcels re-directed ...	—	757	2,889	3,646
British Broadcasting Corporation Introductions given ...	—	—	492	492
Prisoners of War	—	11	73	84

* Regulations did not permit consignments of this nature.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Bahamas. Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, O/Sea. J. H. Johnson, L/Cpl. B. C. T. Kelly, S/O R. Kelly, P/O W. M. Lightbourn, Mue. C. M. McKinney, O/Sea. M. E. Russell, O/Sea. J. Saunders, Sgt. F. Solomon, L.A.C. P. D. Straton, Cpl. H. Thompson, O/Sea. W. M. Thompson.

Barbados. Pte. E. Alleyne, Gnr. A. H. Bishop, Pte. F. Boyce, Pte. B. E. Burgess, Sgmn. V. H. H. Cadogan, Lieut. G. N. C. Campbell, Pte. R. A. Chandler, Pte. H. L. Cobham, Sgt. N. Connell, Gnr. H. Evelyn, Cpl. D. K. Foster, Gnr. W. I. Goddard, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, Sgt. L. Hassell, P/O C. D. Ince, Pte. C. W. Jordan, Gnr. C. C. King, Sgt. Ob. C. P. King, Gnr. J. A. Kirton, Pte. R. L. Knight, L.A.C. T. O'Ryan, Pte. K. Patrickson, Pte. C. A. B. Pierre, Pte. G. Pitcher, Cpl. R. S. Proverbs, Lieut. H. Lisle Smith, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, Gnr. N. E. Taylor, Gnr. K. Warner, Sgt. A. O. Weekes, A.C.2 T. E. Went, A.C.1 H. G. Yearwood.

Bermuda. I.A.C. E. D. Ede, 2nd Lieut. R. M. Gorham, 2nd Lieut. R. F. Gregg, A.C.2. L. Mayor, P/O E. G. Nicholl, A.C.2 J. A. Pitt, Sgt. Pilot A. J. Thomas, L.A.C. M. Wainwright.

British Guiana. Sgt. J. Blank, A.C.1 F. P. Camacho, Pte. C. G. Craig, L.A.C. A. de Freitas, Pte. C. C. Ford, Pte. E. L. Gray, Sgmn. A. L. Jackson, L.A.C. A. A. Learmond, Sgmn. D. A. Lewis, Pte. A. Lumelino, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Sgt. H. F. Nascimento, Pte. J. E. Phillips, A.C.2 N. Rego, Pte. C. Stuart, Sgmn. P. Wilson.

British Honduras. A.C.1 L. H. Young.

Dominica. L.A.C. V. E. Dalrymple, L.A.C. A. J. Shillingford,

Grenada. Sgt. J. A. Matryshow.

Jamaica. A.C.2 T. P. Abrahams, L.A.C. F. Baylis, L.A.C. J. H. D. Bonitto, L.A.C. J. E. Burke, Gnr. J. Brandon, Cpl. A. P. Brown, A.C.2 D. D. Casserly, Pte. C. V. Clarke, A.C.1 J. W. Clarke, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, L.A.C. J. H. Ebanks, L.A.C. R. F. Evans, L.A.C. J. M. Farquharson, Pte. R. Fenton, A.C.2 J. L. Fox, L.A.C. R. St. J. Fox, Gnr. B. K. Frankson, L/Cpl. G. Gooden, A.C.1 A. L. Johnson, A.C.1 R. A. Lawrence, Pte. E. E. Lynch, L.A.C. F. M. C. MacGregor, W.O.P. R. A. Maxwell, A.C.2 V. H. Mendez, Pte. H. L. Menzies, Pte. T. Mitchell, Pte. I. Morrison, Sgt. R. G. Moss, L.A.C. S. J. Pascoe, L.A.C. A. O. Pearson, L.A.C. J. H. Phillips, L.A.C. W. A. Reid, Cpl. F. Restall, Pte. E. Ricketts, O/M W. E. Ritch, A.C.1 R. J. Samuda, Lieut. J. H. D. Thompson, L.A.C. A. Todd, Sub-Lieut. O. Turvill, A.C.1 H. Vernon, Sgt. D. A. Walker.

Montserrat. Sgmn. T. R. Johnson.

St. Kitts. L.A.C. R. A. Lambert, Capt. J. F. Leys.

St. Vincent. Gnr. L. Gonsalves, Gnr. L. Gibson.

Trinidad. Sub-Lieut.(A) J. Alcazar, A.C.2 B. Anderson, L.A.C. E. R. Carrington, L.A.C. E. de Verteuil, L.A.C. N. de Verteuil, A.C.2 P. V. Gomez, L.A.C. A. Hamel-Smith, A.C.2 J. Horsham, A.C.2 E. Johnson, Sgt. C. Joseph, P/O L. T. Keating, L.A.C. K. Kernahan, Spr. F. S. Knaggs, Pte. A. K. Mooncie, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, L.A.C. J. W. Pitts, Capt. R. G. Westwood.

West Indian Rubber for U.S.A.

THE State Department of the U.S.A. announced from Washington, on August 13th, that rubber agreements had been signed with Trinidad and British Guiana providing for the sale to the United States of all rubber produced in those countries not required for essential needs. The agreements run until December 31st, 1946. A few days later the State Department announced that a similar agreement had been signed with British Honduras.

The desirability of promoting and expediting the production of rubber in the Western Hemisphere was recognized by the Pan American Union in the early days of the war. As reported in the CIRCULAR of September 19th, 1940, the Governing Body of the Union approved, on January 15th of that year, the appointment of a Commission, one of whose functions would be to act as an Inter-American Rubber Committee.

Recent events in the Far East have made it not merely desirable but vital that every effort should be made to utilise to the fullest extent the still available rubber sources of the world. The *Trinidad Guardian* called attention to the present position on January 21st, and pointed out that this would probably lead to the extension of rubber cultivation in Trinidad, which already produced rubber on a small scale, the exports in 1940 being 219,100 lb.

In a letter to the *Guardian* of the following day, Mr. H. Fabey stated that in addition to the plantations which were being worked, there were fields never tapped for years which could be brought into production, besides "thousands of small clumps and individual trees on estates all over Trinidad and Tobago.

ACCORDING to a press telegram, twelve persons were killed on August 23rd, when a Dutch K.L.M. air liner, bound for Surinam from Curacao, crashed in Trinidad during a thunderstorm and caught fire.

MRS. STUBBS, who died at Oxford on August 19th, at the age of 103, was the mother of Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor of Jamaica from 1926 to 1932, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. She was married in 1859 to Dr. William Stubbs, who was Bishop of Oxford from 1888 until his death in 1901.

Empire Cotton Growing

New Central Research Station

A MEETING of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held in Manchester on June 2nd. In the absence of Lord Derby, who was unfortunately indisposed, the chair was taken by Sir Richard Jackson. The annual report of the Council and the accounts for the past year were adopted for submission to the annual general meeting, which followed the council meeting.

During the past year the Scientific Advisory Committee has made careful examination of the work that is being done by the present Experiment Stations, including both those staffed by the Corporation and those of the local Governments. This has confirmed the view previously expressed that much valuable information would be obtained if a Cotton Research Station for the Empire were established in East Africa, at which fundamental scientific investigations could be carried out arising from practical problems that confront cotton-growing in those Dominions and Colonies in which the crop is cultivated on a commercial scale.

The functions of such a station should include the carrying out of research on problems of cotton-growing especially on those which are of common interest to several territories. The work must consistently be directed and carried out so that it conforms with the Corporation's declared policy, namely, that it should have a practical bearing on cotton production. In this work cotton should be treated as an element in peasant agriculture, the inclusion of which must be compatible with food production, the prevention of erosion, and the maintenance of soil fertility.

The Executive Committee has adopted the advice of the Scientific Committee that the Corporation should, after the war, establish a Central Cotton Research Station in Uganda, and at the same time close the Corporation's present stations in South Africa and Trinidad.

Supplementing the information given in the annual report, the Chairman said that the cotton crop of the Colonial Empire in 1940-41 showed a marked advance on that of the preceding season, owing mainly to increases in both Uganda and the Sudan.

With reference to the Corporation's Experiment Station in St. Vincent, the report states that the work of the station has two objectives: firstly, to maintain at the highest level of purity a supply of seed of Superfine Sea Island large enough for the whole of the island's acreage; and, secondly, to explore all possibilities of breeding improved varieties for the several West Indian Islands. The first objective has been secured and, for many years now, no seed has been released which is more than three generations from self-fertilised rows. Good progress has also been made towards the second objective, but in view of the importance of maintaining the existing type at the present time none of the improved strains will be tried on a commercial scale without previous consultation with the Colonial Office and the consumers.

A proposal is under discussion between the Inspector-General of Agriculture and the authorities in St. Vincent for the establishment of an experiment station for the

study of problems of soil erosion. If this scheme goes through, the Cotton Experiment Station will probably also be moved to an adjacent site.

Since 1930 the Corporation have allowed the head of the Genetics Department of their Research Station in Trinidad to act as Cotton Adviser to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. The Acting Commissioner of Agriculture has now been seconded as a member of the staff of the Inspector-General of Agriculture. In consequence, the Corporation, at the request of the Colonial Office, have agreed that Mr. Hutchinson, the present head of the Genetics Department of the Research Station, should act as Cotton Adviser to the Inspector-General.

A Colonial Building Programme

THE Building Industries National Council recently expressed in its journal* the hope that the appointment of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission would facilitate an immediate programme of public works as the pre-requisite of social and economic progress in that area. The basis of economic development in general, and building activity in particular, is regarded as lying in the provision of such public services as transport facilities, water and power supply, land drainage and irrigation for agriculture.

The acceptance of this principle would perhaps limit the range of building materials required at first, but afford a direct stimulus to the subsequent demand for a very wide variety of materials. The suggestion is put forward that the Commission might consider the possibility of obtaining the necessary cement-making machinery, saw-milling equipment and fire clay for brick and pottery production from the U.S.A., on a Lease-Lend basis. The production within the territory of certain building materials industries would encourage the export from such countries as Great Britain of higher grade supplies. "Thus not only would the establishment in the West Indies at the present time of the plant suggested help forward the development of these territories, but it would also facilitate the reconstruction of international trade after the war."

Colonial Comforts Fund

An Appeal by Lord Trenchard

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard broadcast an appeal, on August 16th, in the B.B.C. "The Week's Good Cause" series, for contributions for the Colonial Comforts Fund.

We owed, said Lord Trenchard, a debt of gratitude to the peoples of Africa and the West Indies who were fighting for freedom in many parts of the world, manning our ships in all the seven seas, and fighting, training and working in different parts of the Empire.

Various official and voluntary bodies had long since recognised the urgent need for special help for them in their new and strange surroundings. The Fund existed to supplement these efforts and to help in special cases. Lord Trenchard asked for donations to be sent to him at The Colonial Comforts Fund, 20, Holborn, E.C.1.

* *The Building Industries Survey*, Vol. VII, No. 3

Trinidad's Economic Problems

Chamber of Commerce Report

THE Annual Report for 1941 of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce contains a summary of the varied activities of the Chamber during an eventful year. Particular attention had to be devoted to the cocoa industry. Early in the year a special committee presented a useful report on the Government's proposals, set forth in *Council Paper*, No. 61 of 1940, for improving and assisting the industry and encouraging other crops on land planted in, but unsuitable for, cocoa. Later when the Ministry of Food proposed to buy the entire 1941-42 crop of plantation cocoa, "representations were made through the local Government and the West India Committee resulting in the Ministry agreeing to take only as much Trinidad cocoa as was definitely required by the United Kingdom, leaving the remainder to be marketed through the usual channels. The price of the portion of the crop to be purchased by the British Government was fixed at 60/- per fanega (110 lb.), which was lower than the price ruling in the United States."

War conditions created many difficulties, some shared with other countries, others local, to all of which the Chamber devoted careful attention, the outcome of which is reported. In July consideration was given to the shortage of agricultural labour due to the urgent demands for work on the American bases. It was emphasized that, whilst it was appreciated that this work was necessary and had to be rushed, the fact remained that agriculture was facing the most serious crisis in its history. The difficulties attending the immigration of labour, owing to the temporary nature of the work on the bases and to the housing problem, were stressed. It was reported that delegates from the Chamber, the Agricultural Society and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association had been appointed by the Government to serve on a Joint Committee to consider the situation. In December the members of the Chamber were informed that the position had generally deteriorated and that the West India Committee had been approached to co-operate in arriving at a solution. It was stated that the results of the importation of agricultural labourers under contract by individual employers had been very unsatisfactory.

Reference is made to the Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. J. A. Mackinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, which visited Trinidad and attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce. At this meeting a memorandum dealing with trade and agriculture was presented by the Chamber, with attached memoranda from the Petroleum Association and the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

Thanks are expressed in the report to the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana for great help received, and to the West India Committee, which "rendered valuable services throughout the year working in close collaboration with the Chamber in regard to the many problems affecting the trade and agriculture of the Colony."

Sugar-cane Froghopper Pest

Recommendations for Control

THE sugar-cane froghopper (*Tomaspsis saccharina*) has been a serious pest in Trinidad for a little over half a century. After many years, during which attacks were of limited severity and distribution, there were extremely serious outbreaks of the pest in three successive years, 1939 to 1941. Although the greater part of the sugar-growing area in the island was free from infestation, 12,000 acres of estate canes were severely damaged in 1939, 10,000 in 1940 and 6,000 in 1941. In the last year, although the area affected was less, the damage was particularly intense. These figures do not include cane farmers' land for which no data are available.

The June issue of *Tropical Agriculture* contains a discussion by Mr. A. Pickles, Entomologist of the Colony's Department of Agriculture, of researches on the pest. In addition to a historical summary he gives a very useful résumé of the researches which have been conducted under "cultivation and manuring," "insecticidal methods," "biological control" and "varietal resistance." The general results and recommendations for dealing with the pest are thus summarised by Mr. Pickles:—

"Measures of improved cultivation and manuring probably have reduced the severity of the effects of relatively mild froghopper outbreaks and may do so to an increasing extent as information is accumulated, but severe outbreaks, which occur several times in each decade, continue to take as heavy a toll as at any time previously unless direct control measures are also employed. Attempts to establish biological control of the pest have met with no success and their resumption is not recommended unless definite evidence is forthcoming of the existence of promising parasites.

"Insecticidal control provides the best means at present of controlling froghopper outbreaks and the use of 'Cyanogas,' followed by pyrethrum, is advocated for this purpose.

"Continued investigation of resistant varieties and of insecticidal dusts is recommended, the former to aid in the breeding programme of the Central Cane Breeding Station and the latter to improve the methods available at present.

"Should the recent series of froghopper outbreaks continue, it is recommended that every effort be made to control the infestations by destruction of nymphs with 'Cyanogas' dust followed by the use of pyrethrum for the destruction of adult insects."

Vocational Education in Jamaica

Training in agriculture and craftsmanship continues to be expanded and developed in Jamaica as a phase of post-primary education. In his annual report for 1940-41, Mr. B. H. Easter, Director of Education, says that the chief new undertakings of the year were the opening of a third Practical Training Centre and the establishment of two Land Settlement Schemes for youths trained in the two earlier centres.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TEN suits at the tailor betta dan one suit in law."

* * *

THE EARL OF AIRLIE has joined the board of Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

* * *

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Dr. P. L. Giuseppi, of Felixstowe, in the loss which he has sustained in the death of his wife, Mrs. Andree Marie Elizabeth Giuseppi. This sad event occurred at Parkgate, Cheshire, on August 23rd.

* * *

MISS ANNE FELICIA VERITY, whose engagement to Mr. Graeme McIlwraith Little was announced recently, is the elder daughter of Mr. Justice Verity, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and Mrs. Verity. Her fiancé is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Little, of Broughty Ferry, Scotland.

* * *

REFERENCE was made in our June issue to a Bill which had passed both Houses of Parliament, ceding the island of Patos to Venezuela. The Treaty was ratified by Venezuela on August 4th, and the island will be formerly handed over after ratification of the Treaty in London.

* * *

SIR HAROLD SCOTT retired on August 31st from the post, which he has held since 1935, of director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. Charles Wilcocks, assistant director of the Bureau, to be acting director as from September 1st.

* * *

The *Daily Chronicle*, of British Guiana, is to be congratulated on its latest publication *Letters from Guiana*, a reprint of the well-known work by Dr. George Pinkard, first published in London in 1806. The reprint is obtainable from The Daily Chronicle Ltd., Georgetown, at \$2.16 net.

* * *

A BRANCH of the League of Coloured Peoples has been formed in Liverpool, with Dr. H. K. Banda, of Nyasaland, as president. Mr. G. Forbes Christian, of Jamaica, is the vice-president, and five of the other seven members of the committee, Mr. V. Pringle, Mr. L. Davies, Mr. K. Chevannes, Mr. J. S. Rose, and Mr. A. B. Whittingham are also of Jamaica.

* * *

THE Rev. Spence Burton, Assistant Bishop of Haiti, was recently elected Bishop of Nassau by the Diocesan Synod, and this action was confirmed on July 31st by the Council of West Indian Bishops. It is believed that this is the first time that an American Bishop has been asked to take charge of a diocese founded by the Church of England.

* * *

THE engagement was recently announced of Captain William Gordon, Gordon of Lude, The Scottish Horse, attached R.A.F., son of the late Mr. W. Gordon Gordon, and of Mrs. Gordon, Knowsley, Trinidad, and Miss Helen

McCorquodale, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel N. D. McCorquodale, M.C., The Scottish Horse, and Mrs. McCorquodale, of Winslow, Bucks.

* * *

THE Postmaster-General announced on August 6th that certain letters and printed papers sent by surface mail from the United Kingdom to Bermuda had been lost by enemy action. The posting dates were as follows: letters, London area, February 28th—March 8th, elsewhere March 2nd—8th; printed papers, London area, March 6th—8th, elsewhere, March 2nd—8th.

* * *

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Frank Alleyne Stockdale, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, elder son of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale, and Miss Frances Jean Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, elder daughter of Sir FitzRoy and Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, of Elvetham Hall, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

* * *

THE many friends in the West Indies and in this country of Mr. J. D. Race, formerly secretary of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), will be happy to learn that he has made a good recovery from an operation which he underwent recently. The operation was performed by Mr. Rodney Maingot, who is still remembered in Trinidad, where he was born and lived for some years.

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, September 29th, at 4.30 p.m. The members of the lodge extend a hearty invitation to Freemasons from Bermuda and the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces, who are asked to communicate with the Secretary, W. Bro. J. Lagden, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

* * *

PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT HAROLD CECIL FREEMAN, R.N.V.R., who was married on August 14th, at St. Michael's Church, Highgate, to Miss Jacqueline Mary Shorthouse, is the elder son of Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman, a deputy-chairman of the West India Committee. Miss Shorthouse is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Shorthouse, of Broadlands Road, Highgate. Paymaster Lieutenant Freeman has many friends in Grenada and Trinidad which he visited with his father some years ago.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was Mr. H. Donald Goff, a member of the British Honduras Forestry Unit, who was spending a week's leave in London. While being shown round the War Services Depot, he had the pleasure of meeting an old friend and fellow Honduranian, Mr. Lester Young, a wireless operator in the R.A.F. Mr. Goff is no stranger to London, having spent a month here in 1937 as a member of the British Honduras Church Lads' Brigade during the Coronation celebrations.

Safeguards for Traders

Action by London Chamber of Commerce

THE need for safeguarding the existence of traders whose activities have been eliminated or greatly curtailed by recent measures of Government control has aroused serious concern in both the United Kingdom and the West Indies. The West India Committee, which has been in communication with the London Chamber of Commerce on this question, has received a copy of a letter addressed by the Chamber to the Ministers of Supply and Food and the President of the Board of Trade.

In this letter, dated August 7th, the Chamber states that the affected merchants, brokers, dealers, etc., have hitherto accepted the very great hardships which have come upon them in the belief that the measures taken by the Government have been dictated solely by the exigencies of war, and that their businesses would be restored to them when hostilities cease. That confidence has, however, been shaken by recent events, and representations made to the Chamber both by individual members and by Associations, show that apprehension as to the future of intermediaries is growing. The Chamber accordingly appointed an *ad hoc* Committee which has now reported to the Council.

The Chamber states that it is satisfied that the intermediaries, by reason of their experience and knowledge, have rendered an essential service to the community in the financing, grading, storage and distribution of the various commodities handled by them. It recognises that in war-time it may be necessary to dispense with many of the services rendered by these traders, but says there can be no doubt that they are essential in peace-time and will be required after the war.

The Chamber points out that in the West African cocoa trade the recent decision to dispense with grading and to treat and distribute cocoa arrivals irrespective of mark or weight of individual bags is stated by the Government to have been made owing to the necessity for saving time in discharging ships and in the removal of goods from the quays. This has resulted in the services of the trade, hitherto utilised by the Ministry of Food, being rendered redundant and all remuneration has ceased. It is evident, however, that after the war grading and distribution of cocoa will once more be necessary, but meanwhile, those who have hitherto performed this function will be forced out of existence.

In a large number of trades, on the other hand, the future position is to some degree safeguarded, since arrangements have been made with the Ministry concerned to utilise the intermediary's services. The Chamber expresses regret that it has not been found possible to adopt this system throughout, and so find employment for the great wealth of expert knowledge and experience which exists not only in the cocoa trade, but in others similarly concerned. It appears to the Chamber to be inequitable that the same type of trader should be reasonably employed and remunerated by the State in relation to one commodity and threatened with virtual extinction when trading in another.

The apparent absence of any settled policy by the Government as to the future of these trades, as indicated by the inconsistency in preserving some and eliminating others, the growing number of those which are being suppressed and the growth in the Colonies and elsewhere of Monopoly and State Trading, have all tended to create an atmosphere of uncertainty as to the prospects of intermediaries after the war.

It may be that as a condition of any scheme for safeguarding the existence of traders whose livelihood is threatened, some form of licensing for the future may be regarded as essential, in which event the Chamber feels that the Trade Associations concerned would readily respond to any proposals which Government is prepared to make.

The Chamber, therefore, asks that the questions of principle affecting the future trade of the United Kingdom which are involved in these representations may receive urgent attention by the Government.

West African Produce Control

The West African Cocoa Control Board has been reconstituted as the West African Products Control Board. When Mr. H. Macmillan announced, in the Commons, this decision of the Secretary of State, he said that the object of the change was to provide for the orderly purchase and handling of West African produce, and for the regulation of the trade in those commodities in the best interests alike of the African producer and the allied war effort.

The members of the Board are:—

- Mr. H. Macmillan (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chairman).
- Mr. O. G. R. Williams (Colonial Office, Vice-Chairman).
- Mr. G. H. Creasy (Colonial Office).
- Mr. J. Cadbury (Cocoa Controller, Ministry of Food).
- Mr. A. J. Findlay (formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nigeria).
- Mr. G. H. Findlay (lately Resident Commissioner, Nigeria).
- Captain C. C. Lilley (lately District Commissioner, Gold Coast).
- Mr. G. B. Spry (Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company).
- Mr. H. B. Balmforth (Co-operative Wholesale Society).
- Mr. E. C. Tansley (Marketing Director).

Representatives of the Free French Colonial Commissariat will attend meetings of the Board as observers in the interests of the Free French West African Colonies.

It will be remembered that in the recent debate on Colonial affairs, Mr. Macmillan said (see page 102 of our July issue), that we had to consider how we could fit our commodity control systems into whatever became the world systems after the war. In the West African Products Board, made for war, we had, he thought, though not making a statement of policy, an instrument the value of which would not be lost.

WE thank Mr. W. F. Buchanan, a director of the *South African Sugar Journal*, for a copy of *Liberias*, a magazine produced for the South African troops and for general reading. The articles, accompanied by exceptionally good photographs, on the achievements of the South African troops in North Africa, are of particular interest.

West Indian Prisoners of War

Their Gratitude for Parcels

THE West India Committee act where so desired as next-of-kin in Great Britain for Prisoners of War of West Indian origin. There are now a considerable number of these, both Service, Merchant Navy and civilian internees, and it is thought that some details of the work involved may prove of interest to readers of the CIRCULAR.

Satisfactory personal relations have been established with the majority of these prisoners, and letters and acknowledgments of the receipt of parcels arrive fairly regularly. Many requests are received for articles varying from aspirin to musical instruments, and every effort is made to fulfil these when permitted. Cigarettes are despatched monthly to each man, and great care is taken in choosing the most appropriate articles for the time of year when each quarterly "next-of-kin" parcel may be expected to arrive. The weight restrictions are so narrow that this involves most anxious balancing of the claims of the different items.

Close contact is maintained with the British Red Cross Prisoner of War Department, which keeps the Committee constantly advised of new names, changes of addresses and numbers, of the perpetual fluctuations in the German and Italian regulations about parcels and letters, and their permitted contents. Any deviation from these may be an obstacle to the safe arrival of the parcel so that they need to be constantly studied.

Some of the following extracts from letters received show interesting details of the prisoners' requests. It gives great pleasure to the Committee to forward copies of all letters to the Central Organization in each Colony where they are sent on to the relatives.

"Having just recently received a letter from my mother in Jamaica, in which she states that I should write to you for anything I may specially require, I hope I am not taking a liberty in asking for a parcel of cigarettes. I consider that I am more in need of these luxuries than clothing, having received such a parcel from the Signals' Association, London, previously, and no cigarettes parcels since my capture."

"I have received a couple of clothing parcels from you safely. Please would you try to get in touch with my C.O. and see what you can do for my mother. Any allotment would do, from 10s. a week up to £2."

"I am now at my permanent camp, which is quite reasonable. Lots of games and stuff. I am getting Irvin's to send you my Caterpillar,* would you please get it sent to my people. The food here is quite good, thanks to the British Red Cross. I have met a lot of blokes I knew, so life is not too bad. Please give my regards to all Trinidad friends."

"I have received your letter. How very pleased I was to hear from you again. I am quite well and enjoying the Spring, which is very beautiful here, and do hope that you are enjoying the same. I am always thinking of you and hope that you are not having too bad a time to get things for us. I have received one of the quarterly parcels, which were very nice, and everything suited quite well—only the coat is missing. I am so glad that you can keep in touch with the West Indies and can write to my family. Would like, if possible, that I may have some sewing material, stockings and walking shoes; these are the things that are most needed. Hope to hear from you soon again, and God bless you all."

* Caterpillar is the badge of the club whose members have baled out safely.

"I beg to inform you that I am a musician and in need of a Spanish guitar. I would be very glad to have one sent me as I like to keep in practice."

"I have great pleasure in writing to you thanking you for the personal parcel, which I have received, and was very glad to have it. It came in right at the nick of time, and I must say thanks again for your kind generosity."

"I am writing to inform you of my transfer to this camp from St. Denis, when my wife and I had the great joy to meet again after seventeen months apart. Got here in time—my health was going at St. Denis. My wife greatly weakened by internment and by serious illnesses. We thank God for saving and reuniting us. We meet daily. Spring is on and we shall become fitter. We send our love to sisters, brothers and all dear ones. I mentioned our needs in clothing. We have not yet received the parcels so kindly sent. My wife asks me to thank you for her for your kind letter, and I express hereby my gratitude for your good attention to us both and for your Committee's efforts to relieve distress of West Indian prisoners."

"As my relatives are all in Barbados, I would be very much obliged if the Committee would send me a parcel of clothing, chiefly woollen socks, vests and pants, a sweater, Balaclava helmet and woollen gloves. Also a tobacco parcel of a pipe and two pounds of tobacco."

"Thank you for your kind letter, which I appreciate so much; it is extremely good of the West India Committee to contribute towards my Red Cross parcels. Please convey my deep-felt thanks; you have no idea what those parcels mean to us. I am sorry I have not written before, but I have not had a post card to spare; now we have had our allowance raised from four to eight we feel rich. I am in a room measuring 10ft. by 18ft., with an Australian, a New Zealander and my small daughter Susan. The only place we have is under the bed, so you can imagine, although we need things we have just the bare necessities, and those I have, thanks to my family and kind friends in the States. It is so kind of you to offer all the same. I often think of the happy days I spent at the Red Cross centre in Nassau—my husband knitted 1,010 socks on a sock machine while we were there. We have a nice little school here and Susan's making progress, especially in French. Last evening the mothers gave the teachers a hook supper. We each had to represent a book. There were thirty-one of us and the party was such a success. I have had letters from the Bahamas telling me of a hurricane, but little damage was done. I am glad to say."

"I am sure my husband would like me to convey his thanks for the same kindness you have extended to him. He is not allowed to write except to relations. The second transport of Americans has left; we hope it will be our turn next."

Cricket—New York Style

The Daily Express, in its issue of August 17th, contains an account, cabled by its New York correspondent, C. V. R. Thompson, of a cricket match, held in that city, between two West Indian teams.

The crowd, more familiar with baseball, were obviously not impressed until one of the organisers secured a microphone and "gave to the slow stately game all that throbbing drama American sports commentators are able to get into their radio reports."

Mr. Thompson continues: "The interest immediately increased a hundredfold. So did mine because the announcer, although he had the best intentions, had only a passing acquaintance with cricket."

"Here he comes now," said a panting voice as the fast bowler prepared to bowl. "Watch him closely now, will he or won't he bowl the maiden? Will the men at bat gain an unenviable (sic) century or not? He bowls a—watch it, he's got him for a well-known ducko, and now he bowls again, oh boy, he's done it. He's bowled a maiden wicket."

The End of the Slave Trade

New Work by Miss Mackenzie-Grieve

MISS MACKENZIE-GRIEVE has added a volume of considerable interest to the innumerable books which have been devoted to the slave trade and slavery, and one wishes she had seized the opportunity of reminding her readers that England was the pioneer in abolishing the trade (1807) and liberating the slaves (1834).*

After the collapse of the South Sea bubble, Bristol wrested the slave trade from the ruined London merchants who had enjoyed a monopoly of it since the reign of Charles II. Her merchants did not, however, enjoy the cream of it for long. Extravagant and unbusinesslike, they were unable to compete with the Liverpool merchants who in 1750 promoted and secured the passage of a Bill for the extension and improvement of their trade to Africa. For their enterprise, which would to-day be regarded as immoral, they were rewarded by great wealth. They built fine houses and imposing public buildings. Larger and swifter ships sailed from the Mersey to the Guinea Coast carrying gifts for the slave dealers which were exchanged for Negroes, for whom there was a ready market in the West Indies, to return laden with sugar and rum.

The trade was too good to last and in less than a quarter of a century the merchants must have seen the writing on the wall when, on June 22nd, 1772, Lord Mansfield pronounced his memorable judgment in the case of Somersett (a Negro) versus Knowles, which determined that Negro slaves coming to England became free. This must have caused a flutter in the dove-cotes of "Society" for it was the custom of "ladies and gentlemen of fashion" to keep Negro slaves. "The ladies preferred small, plump-faced boys whom they dressed exotically and treated as pets." The gentlemen clad theirs in more sober livery and were inclined to give them such classic names as Nero, Pluto, Socrates and Plato while the Earl of Suffolk and Brandon called his slave Scipio Africanus. The author tells us that according to *The Gentleman's Magazine* there were approximately twenty thousand Negroes in London. *Credite posteri.*

A chapter is devoted to John Newton, one of the most remarkable slave captains who "preserved, restored and pardoned," as his epitaph in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth records, became a preacher of the Gospel who welcomed death at the age of 83 with the words: "I am packed, and sealed and waiting for the post." Others concern mutinies, privateers and pirates, mission slaves—the S.P.G. not only inherited but also purchased slaves—and the American War of Independence, to mention a few only.

The author gives us graphic accounts of the horrors of the Middle Passage derived from evidence heard before the Parliamentary Committees of 1789 and 1790 and other contemporary sources—some surely biased. She deals impartially, however, with the case of the abolitionists on the one hand, prominent among them

being young Granville Sharp, the Rathbones, Clarkson and greatest of all Wilberforce, and on the other hand the arguments of the merchants and planters which received powerful support from the Duke of Clarence—afterwards King William IV—besides Rodney, Barrington and other admirals, who regarded the crews of slavers as fair prey for the press-gangs.

Miss Mackenzie-Grieve has drawn on contemporary records and letters, many of them hitherto unpublished, and only on her imagination when describing the costumes of the day and the actions of their wearers—as when, for example, she says (p. 4): "Bristol was beaten. They [the Liverpool merchants], slapped their knees and their laughter haloed them with wig-powder."

By describing conditions prevailing in Europe and America at this period she relieves her pages from the drabness which usually characterises books dealing with such a well-worn topic as slavery, but she might have recalled that gibbets and gallows were freely used in England where people were hanged for stealing and children forced to work in the mines. "The Last Years" is illustrated by prints of famous ships, portraits of captains and public men and picturesque views of Liverpool which help to convey the atmosphere of the life of the town in the eighteenth century.

A.A.

South Africa's Sugar Industry

The *South African Sugar Year Book, 1941-42*,* well maintains, in its twelfth year, its position as the authoritative reference book and guide to the sugar industry of the Dominion. A valuable feature of the publication is that it contains not only the essential statistical data regarding the industry—crops, factory results, etc.—but also very comprehensive reports of the activities of the growers' associations, experiment stations, sugar technologists, industrial companies and other bodies whose co-operation has resulted in a high degree of efficiency. Much of the information so well summarised and presented will be of interest to cane growers throughout the world, as also the special contributions by Mr. O. H. Lamborn, on Sugar and the World War, and by Mr. G. C. Stevenson, on the Sugar Cane Variety Position in Mauritius, in which Colony he is the official sugar geneticist.

Thirty years ago a cow of the Ayrshire breed was exported to Australia from Scotland. She had a calf named "Victoria," and this animal has just died at the age of twenty-nine years, the greatest age ever recorded for a milking cow. At eighteen years of age she produced 15,595 lb. of milk and 473 lb. fat. Two years later she was champion at the Sydney Royal Show, and even at the age of twenty-four, when she won second prize, she gave 13,313 lb. of milk and 542 lb. fat. (*Indian Farming, May, 1942*).

*The Last Years of the English Slave Trade, Liverpool, 1750-1807. By Averil Mackenzie-Grieve. London: Putnam & Co., Ltd., 1941, 15/- net, or from the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, 15/6, post free.

*The South African Sugar Year Book, 1941-42. Compiled and edited by the Editor, *South African Sugar Journal*, Durban, price 5s. 0d., post free.

West Indies at Westminster

Declarations of Colonial Policy

On July 1st Mr. H. Macmillan stated, in reply to Mr. Creech Jones, that he would consider the suggestion of publishing a comprehensive set of declarations on Colonial Policy.

Food Subsidies

Replying to Mr. Sorensen, on June 24th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that subsidization of important foodstuffs and other essential commodities, e.g. cotton piece goods and fuel, had been approved and were either in force, or were to be put into force very shortly, in Jamaica, British Guiana and Barbados. The attention of all West Indian Governors had been drawn to the possibilities of this method of meeting the rise in the cost of living. Mr. Sorensen asked whether he was likely to take any action regarding other Colonial Governments, so as to keep an eye on the situation and speed up any necessary developments, Mr. Macmillan said, "Yes, Sir; I am much obliged to my hon. Friend for putting this question. It is a matter on which we feel very strongly."

Postal Censorship in Jamaica

The Under-Secretary of State, replying to Mr. D. Adams on June 16th, said that the Governor had reported that it was not correct to say that dislocation to business or damage to personal relationships had been caused by the Postal Censorship Order, and that the delay to letters posted without the name and address of the sender was within a month reduced to about one per cent. and had since practically disappeared.

West Indies Conference

Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that at the recent Caribbean Conference, held in Jamaica, to discuss the supply of essential foodstuffs and other commodities to the British West Indies and other territories in the Caribbean, together with problems of shipping, the Government omitted to appoint a single local agriculturist, business man or professional man; and whether he would remedy similar discriminations in future. Mr. Macmillan replied, on June 25th, that the Conference was one of Government supply officers representing the various Colonies concerned and no question of discrimination as suggested therefore arose.

Increased Production of Rice

Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. Riley on July 1st that the most active steps were being taken to extend the cultivation of rice in the British Colonies in America. Schemes requiring financial assistance would certainly be carefully considered with a view to the grant of assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the Comptroller in the West Indies was in the closest contact with all the schemes under consideration.

Paper-making Machinery in Jamaica

Mr. D. Adams asked on July 1st whether the refusals to permit the importation of second-hand paper-making machinery from the United Kingdom into Jamaica, when conditions permit, for the purpose of establishing paper-making would be withdrawn.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that if Mr. Adams could give him particulars of any specific schemes, he would examine them.

Trinidad: Public Meetings and Trade Unions

Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that the trades union movement in Trinidad was being hampered by the ordinance that any ten persons holding a meeting without Government permit, which was frequently refused, were subject to prosecution, fines and/or imprisonment; and whether he had considered the desirability of recommending the Governor to withdraw this regulation.

Mr. H. Macmillan said that the Defence Regulation provided that, with certain exceptions, the prior written permission of the Commissioner of Police must be obtained for all processions or meetings of twenty or more persons in a public space. It did not apply to meetings held in private. The Secretary of State was in communication with the Governor regarding this question.

Detention of Mr. Domingo

Replying to Mr. Riley, on June 3rd, Mr. H. Macmillan said that Mr. Domingo was still detained in Jamaica. The Governor had been asked to re-examine the case and to refer it to the Advisory Committee for review, should circumstances justify such a course.

Manufacture of Chocolate and Sweets

On June 4th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State whether, as there were abundant supplies of cocoa beans, sugar, etc., in certain West Indian islands, encouragement was being given to the manufacture of chocolate and sweets which were at present imported. Mr. H. Macmillan replied that West Indian Governments were long ago urged to take all possible steps to reduce the dependence of the West Indies on imported foodstuffs of all kinds; and this would include the stimulating of local production of confectionary in so far as facilities existed or could be created for this purpose.

British Honduras: Cayo Road Grant

Mr. H. Macmillan, on June 9th, in reply to Mr. C. Jones, said that a scheme had been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the building of a road from Belize to Cayo in the interior, and a free grant of up to £187,500, to be spent over a period of seven years, had been approved for this purpose. This road would not only be a considerable source of employment, but would serve to open up a district which had agricultural possibilities.

Mr. Hugh Paget

Mr. Hugh Paget, who was appointed a member of the Secretariat of the West India Committee in August, 1939, has resigned in order to take up an appointment with the British Council in the West Indies, and is leaving for Jamaica, which will be his headquarters, to assume his new duties about the beginning of October. Mr. Paget was educated in Jamaica and Bermuda and at Oxford University of which he is an Honours graduate. He will carry with him the good wishes of the West India Committee, and of West Indians serving in His Majesty's Forces with whom his work has brought him into close contact and to whose welfare he has devoted much of his time and energy.



-by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



"Are we on the right line to Torquay?"

Daily Sketch



"Yes, we had a lovely time at Westhoe-on-Sea. Swimming every day..."

Evening News



"GOEBELS INVITES - UND I GET DER VISITORS!" (Copyright in All Countries.)

Evening Standard

Some recent cartoons

Reproduced by kind permission



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *August 22nd*
ON Monday, August 24th, we celebrate the centenary of the Diocese of Antigua. On this day in 1842, the first Bishop of Antigua, Daniel Gateward Davis, was consecrated in Westminster Abbey. He was enthroned in Antigua on May 12th, 1843. Therefore the Parish Church of St. John's became a cathedral and the town of St. John's became the City of St. John's. At the special thanksgiving service the preacher will be Canon Swinson, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. St. Thomas, formerly included in the Diocese of Antigua, was the birthplace of Edward Hutson, late beloved Archbishop of the West Indies. At the formal service on Sunday, His Excellency the Governor will unveil an illuminated roll of the seven Bishops of the Diocese. Good rains have been falling.

Marriages. — Our honorary correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, wrote on June 28th that the news had been received of the marriage "near London" of Mr. Douglas Macandrew to Miss Mary Frances Curll Shepherd, on June 25th. The new Mrs. Macandrew is the granddaughter of the Very Rev. H. Y. Shepherd, Dean Emeritus of Antigua, and the late Mrs. Shepherd, and is an Assistant Sectional Officer in the W.A.A.F. Mr. Macandrew gave up his work at the Antigua Sugar Factory to go to England and enlist in H.M. Forces.

In British Columbia, on May 10th, Miss Barbara Anne Margaret Breton was married to Dr. John R. Jackson at All Saints' Church, Vernon, B.C. Miss Breton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Breton, manager of the Antigua Beach Hotel, and her husband hopes to join the R.C.A.F.

Mr. L. J. Henzell, formerly manager of the Antigua Sugar Factory, is on a visit to Antigua from Jamaica, where he is acting for his son Max, in order to enable him to serve his country actively.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 24th.*

At the invitation of the Governor, Dr. Alvara Maia, Federal Governor of the State of Amazonas, as repre-

sentative of the President of Brazil, paid a short goodwill visit to the Colony on August 10th. He was accompanied by Colonel Toole Abbott, of the U.S. Cavalry. When proposing a toast, at a dinner in his honour at Government House, Dr. Maia said he was deeply impressed by the cordial relations existing between the two countries, of which the recent visit of Sir Gordon Lethem to Brazil and this return visit was a token.* An agreement was made on August 10th between British Guiana and the Rubber Reserve Company of the United States by which the company was granted sole right to export rubber and products for

assistance of the war effort. There are thousands of trees on sugar estates ready for tapping which were abandoned years ago owing to the competition of Far East cheap labour.

JAMAICA

The Hon. A. M. Pawsey was sworn in by the Governor as Custos Rotulorum for the Parish of Clarendon, at the Court House, May Pen, on June 6th.

An Amateur Art Exhibition opened at the Jamaica Institute on June 10th.

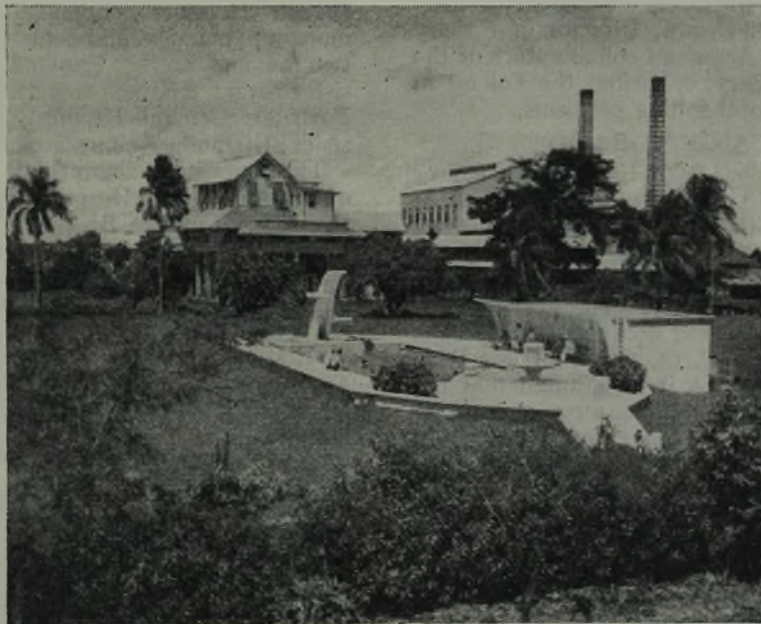
Sugar Workers were informed, on July 2nd, of a penny increase in their war bonus.

Staggered Business Hours. The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on July 3rd, decided upon a new system of staggering the hours of opening and closing business establishments which they hope will be adopted by the business community and the general public. It is designed to obviate, as far as possible, the difficulties arising from the dislocation of transport facilities resulting from the new Petrol Regulations.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Development and Welfare Grants.—Particulars have been published of the free grants recently approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the purposes to which they will be applied. For public health St. Kitts receives £16,457 and Nevis £10,095, each to be spread over three years, and Anguilla £1,974. Appointments are to be made in the sanitary and nursing services, and health centres and

* We regret that owing to a slip, for which our correspondent was not responsible, Sir Wilfrid Jackson was referred to as the Governor of the Colony in our August issue.—(Ed., W.I.C.C.).



A view of Blairmont Estate, British Guiana

outpost dispensaries are to be established. The grant of £21,556 to the Nevis Agricultural Scheme will provide for the establishment of investigational, demonstration and stud centres, sugar agronomy and soil analysis, clarified butter centres, water storage tanks and additional staff.

ST. LUCIA

Sugar.—Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote on June 18th that reaping of the sugar crop continued but was being considerably hindered by the shortage of labour. Yields generally had been good, but delayed harvesting and early rains had materially affected the quality of the juice, and some estates had decided it was not worth while cutting the spring-planted cane.

Other Crops. It was uncertain when shipping facilities would be available again for the export of bananas. The breadfruit crop was approaching maturity and local supplies of foodstuffs were adequate.

Fisheries. Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fishery Investigations, with two American collaborators of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, visited the Colony in May and enquired into local fishing problems.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Dr. Mary Gianetti, who is part-time Health Officer of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has been appointed a member of the Central Board of Health. She is the wife of Mr. G. G. Gianetti, the Dean of the College and editor of *Tropical Agriculture*.

Planning Agricultural Policy. The first meeting of the newly formed Agricultural Policy Committee was opened on June 29th by H.E. the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, who said that he took it for granted that the committee would prepare both long-term and short-term agricultural schemes for the Colony. Sir Bede then indicated questions which he considered of special importance, saying that his survey was only that of an administrator "who knows very little about many things and endeavours to spread that knowledge over the maximum of subjects." He was followed by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture, the chairman of the committee, who concluded his interesting review with the statement that their main first objective was the true welfare of all the people in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Civil Aviation. Group Captain G. W. Murlis Green, D.S.O., M.C., who has had war experience with the R.A.F. in India and East Africa, has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation.

THE factors affecting the longevity of cotton-seed are dealt with by Mr. D. M. Simpson, United States Department of Agriculture, in a paper published in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*, April, 1942. His investigations show that lots of upland and Sea-island cotton-seed sealed in glass jars and containing 11 per cent. moisture were worthless for planting purposes after two years storage, but that other lots, especially of the Sea-island seed, containing 6 and 8 per cent. moisture, had a high percentage of viable seeds after seven and a half years' storage. Thus, cotton-seed containing less than 8 per cent. moisture apparently does not require aeration and can be kept viable for many years in airtight containers even at fairly high temperatures.

Overseas Nursing Association

THE Executive Committee of the Overseas Nursing Association, in their forty-sixth annual report, stress that, amidst the war clamour, the health services of the peoples of the Colonial Empire have to be maintained. Urgently as nurses are required for civilian and war needs at home there can no longer be a distinction between home and Colonial needs. The war is now world-wide, and though it is trusted that O.N.A. nurses in other Colonies may not have to meet the terrors of Hong Kong and Malaya, no place is now immune.

During the twelve months to May last, 113 nurses have been appointed on the recommendation of the Association, 97 to Government and 16 to non-Government posts. In the West Indies the Government appointments were: Barbados, matron, Mental Hospital; British Honduras, nursing sister; Grenada, nurse matron; Jamaica, assistant matron; Leeward Islands, two nursing sisters; Trinidad, three nursing sisters and sister tutor. The non-Government appointments were: Barbados General Hospital, theatre sister and night sister; Bermuda Welfare Society, four district nurses.

The committee congratulate Miss A. Walton, Matron of Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica, on being awarded the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours. Amongst the fourteen matrons and sisters who having retired after many years good and faithful service have been placed on the Roll of Merit of the Overseas Nursing Association are: E. A. Frewin, 21 years in Trinidad and Uganda; V. I. Dargan, 19 years in British Guiana, Zanzibar and Tanganyika; D. Robinson, 17 years in Bermuda and Hong Kong; and A. McNeill, 15 years in Bermuda and Malaya.

Centenary of Rothamsted Station

This year the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, Herts., the premier agricultural research station in the Empire, celebrates its centenary. In a broadcast talk, Sir John Russell, the Director, mentioned that the ninety-ninth successive wheat crop on the famous Broadbalk field was shortly to be harvested. The average yield on the area which had received no manure of any kind since 1839 was about 12 bushels per acre. Other areas have continuously received either farmyard manure or artificials. With farmyard manure the average yield was about 33 bushels, and with artificials it has varied according to treatment from 20 to 35 bushels.

The many West Indian friends of Mr. A. Vernon Speight will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely in England from British Guiana.

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.

Company Reports & Meetings

The Demerara Mutual

THE directors of the Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., in their report for the year 1941—the 50th to be published by the Society—state that 718 policies were issued for \$897,675 with an annual premium income of \$50,428. At the end of the year 5,275 policies were in force, and the total assurances amounted to \$7,546,498.

Through death, 47 policies were written off during the year and 83 endowments became payable. The claims paid by the Society since its inception in 1891 total \$5,292,139. The yield on the assurance fund was 5.09 per cent. During the year the general reserve account was credited with the net profit of \$1,792, realised from the sale of properties on hand, and now stands at \$118,000.

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for 1941 the directors state that operations at Guapo and Wilson areas continued throughout the year. The company has, in accordance with the policy approved by the members last year, continued to lend part of its funds to the Government without interest.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity of disposing of further surplus materials at satisfactory prices resulting in a capital profit of some £4,866, which together with £314 derived from the sale of investments, is shown separately in the profit and loss account. After providing for London expenses and writing off depreciation, there remains a net profit carried to the balance sheet of £45,603. The directors recommend that an amount of £15,000 be transferred to reserve account, that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less tax at 10/-, be paid for the year, and that the balance of £28,398 be carried forward.

Mr. Alexander Duckham, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says:—

"In my remarks last year I reminded you of the fact that the company's properties are wasting assets. It is therefore essential to increase the company's reserves. Whilst it is true that the company have certain reserve areas which have not been exploited, no one can predict their potential value until they have been tested. In view of the high cost of materials which is likely to persist even when hostilities cease, and to the difficulty of obtaining such material, it is more than likely that we shall have to defer any hope of carrying out testing operations for some years. And when such work can be undertaken we shall require ample resources to extend our operations. I feel sure that the stockholders will approve the policy of the board in adding to our reserves. The special concession under Section 13 of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, with respect to businesses concerned in the getting of oil from wells, which are of a wasting nature, is receiving the attention of the oil companies with whom we are joining in an application to the Board of Referees for an increase in the statutory percentage for the purpose of Excess Profits Tax. This matter is still under consideration."

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th last, state that the crop for the year amounted to 10,835 tons, compared with 8,412 tons during the preceding year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 101,747, compared with 74,589. Estate canes showed an increase of 13,400 and farmers 13,700 tons.

A labour shortage was experienced in Trinidad during the year under review, and this, together with very dry weather during the crop period caused considerable difficulties in the maintenance of the cultivations and reaping of the crop, 5,000 tons of canes having to be left uncut. The whole of the crop available for export was sold to the Ministry of Food on the basis of 11/7½d. per cwt. f.o.b. for refining sugars, and the usual difference in price for Yellow Crystallised.

The net profit for the year, after providing for all charges, depreciation and taxation, amounted to £20,501. After placing £3,000 to general reserve and adding the balance brought forward from last year of £4,440, there is a total of £21,941. Out of this there was paid in August, 1941, 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 (same as for 1939-40), which will absorb £9,750, leaving £7,316 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 realised for their sugar during the year was £14 16s. 0d., compared with £14 16s. 3d. in 1940. The cost of production on the other hand fell slightly from £11 3s. 4d. to £10 5s. 6d. This was partly due to the larger production, and also to the fact that it was not possible to undertake all the necessary expenditure on cultivation. The result was that their profit in Trinidad showed an increase of £17,000, but against that an additional £14,500 was required for taxation.

"The financial position of the company continues to be very sound," continued Sir Edward, "and the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities, including the Trinidad Government Loan, as at September 30th, 1941, was £116,008, compared with £107,866 last year.

"We commenced crop at the beginning of February this year under conditions of extreme difficulty, the labour position having deteriorated further since last year. Discussions are taking place with the Government in Trinidad, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to increase the present labour force.

"In addition, the cultivations are suffering from the neglect which was caused through labour shortage during 1941, and I regret that the crop for 1942 will be much less than last year, even if we are able to reap all the canes available. As we are finding it impossible to maintain our planting programme there must be a still further reduction in future years until the labour position is remedied."

In a circular letter to shareholders, dated August 21st, the directors state that they much regret that owing to extreme labour difficulties in Trinidad the tonnage of sugar for the season was only 6,660 tons against 10,835 tons last year. They will therefore be unable to pay an interim dividend which is usually paid at this time of the year. They also wish to point out that besides the large reduction in crop, costs for labour and stores have also increased.

Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.

Total revenues in 1941, state the directors, amounted to \$1,224,083, exceeding the preceding year by \$127,252, or 11.6 per cent. Operation and maintenance expenses during 1941 totalled \$633,348 and were \$57,390, or 10 per cent., more than in 1940. The principal factors causing this increase were higher payroll charges and fuel costs.

Taxes of \$171,603 for the year were equivalent to fourteen cents of every dollar of operating revenues. The increase over 1940 of \$59,011, or 52.4 per cent., state the directors, primarily resulted from the enactment of the Jamaica Excess Profits Tax Law in July, 1941, retroactive to January 1st, 1940.

The balance available for dividends on the common shares was \$155,618. Earnings per common share were \$1.15 against adjusted earnings of \$1.08 in the prior year. Dividends of \$0.68 per share were declared in both years.

Net construction expenditures during 1941 were \$403,427, with approximately two-thirds of that amount being required for the installation of the new 3,500 kilowatt turbine generator unit at the Gold Street Steam Station. Completion of this project, originally scheduled in time for the December peak loads, has been delayed several months by the difficulty of obtaining shipment of several important parts. Utility Plant, after retirements, showed a net increase for the year of \$349,725.

Sales were made in Jamaica during 1941 of an additional 56,430 preference shares "D" of Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., aggregating \$274,626 par value. This brought the total outstanding preference shares "D" to 90,000, leaving 34,110 shares of this class authorized but unissued.

[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.]

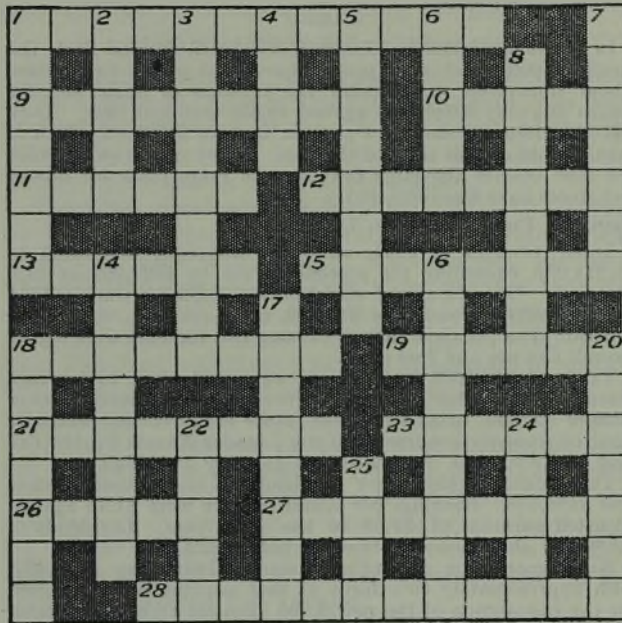
Death of the Ven. W. L. Kissack

The Venerable Wilfrid Langton Kissack, O.B.E., who, we regret to learn, died at Georgetown on August 24th, was Archdeacon of Demerara. By a tragic coincidence, his death occurred during the celebrations of the centenary of the diocese of Guiana.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 A source of communistic pepper? (two words, 6, 6)
 - 9 Dark Horse? (9)
 - 10 Told by the curfew in poetry (5)
 - 11 Paid attention to (6)
 - 12 Up or down hill (8)
 - 13 Uniformly bad tempered (6)
 - 15 Suitable name for a Cavalryman (8)
 - 18 It will be unfortunate if you solve this (two words, 4, 4)
 - 19 Although in Europe part is in South America (6)
 - 21 There's faith when there's fifty-one in the district (8)
 - 23 Napoleon was the unwilling guest of this Saint (6)
 - 26 Lightweight (5)
 - 27 Of course (9)

- DOWN**
- 28 Excess (12)
 - 1 Hun calf (anag.) (7)
 - 2 Get the American bird (5)
 - 3 The cat he has the fat back in a great church (9)
 - 4 She is nanny (4)
 - 5 Cold sweetmeat (8)
 - 6 Uncovered (5)
 - 7 White child in a loose overcoat (7)
 - 8 Usually described by Mr. Punch as "belated" (8)
 - 14 Malignant (8)
 - 16 He be Hebe (9)
 - 17 Acquire in a soldierly way (8)
 - 18 Accord (7)
 - 20 Say Lena (anag.) (7)
 - 22 Raw colour (5)
 - 24 Christian name of famous actress (5)
 - 25 Leave off (4)



SOLUTION OF THE AUGUST CROSSWORD

Across: 1, Celerity; 5, Baltic; 9, Sawbones; 10, Jaguar; 12, Ornate; 13, Forsooth; 15, Broadcasting; 18, Mirthfulness; 23, Recorder; 24, Carpet; 26, Trifle; 27, Binnacle; 28, Shears; 29, Fear less.

Down: 1, Castor; 2, Lowing; 3, Rooster; 4, Tier; 6, Amasses; 7, Teutonic; 8, Carthage; 11, Forcing; 14, Matured; 16, Emeritus; 17, Practice; 19, Hurdler; 20, Spanner; 21, Specie; 22, Steers; 25, Pike.

The Red Cross and St. John War Organisation are now caring for 93,000 prisoners of war, including 6,000 civilians. At the present time 175,000 parcels a week are being packed in the United Kingdom and Canada for servicing the camps and for reserve stocks. This means a weekly expenditure of £87,500, or £4½ millions a year on parcels for prisoners of war alone to be met from the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Markets

August 29th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
2½	Consols (yield £3 0s. 6d. per cent.)	83	83½	81½ 81½
3½	War Loan	108½	106½	105½ 105½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6	25/-	22/6 25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6	27/6 32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/6	28/6	26/3 27/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	40/-	42/-	42/- 45/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	42/6	37/6 40/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/6	2/-	6d. 9d.
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-	2/- 3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/10½	4/4½	3/6 4/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d.	6d.	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	34	39	42/- 46/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6	34/6 35/6
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	11/10½	13/1½	14/6 16/3
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	8/3	9/3	7/- 8/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	9d.	1/3	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½	3½	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	3½	3½	2½ 3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	9/-	10/-	7/6 8/6

PRODUCE

Honey continues under Government control.

Lime Products. *Lime Oil.* Free supplies of Handpressed and Distilled are very small and fresh imports are only possible under licence at prices to be agreed. *Lime Juice.* There is no demand at present for Concentrated and Raw is under control.

Orange Oil. Fresh imports are only possible under licence at prices to be agreed.

Pimento. The spot price is 2/3 per lb. ex Wharf. Sellers ask 150/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K., for August-September shipment.

Ginger continues under Government control.

Nutmegs. Prices for shipment from Grenada are unchanged at: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.

Mace is unchanged, with the last business reported at 3/9 per lb. for the usual quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 3/- ex wharf, according to quality.

Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association

The Report, for the year 1941, of the Jamaica Imperial Association recounts the success achieved in establishing a cane farmers' association. The desirability of forming such an organisation was brought to the notice of the Imperial Association in 1940. A committee, with Sir Charles Harrison as chairman, appointed in June, 1940, to deal with the proposal, continued its activities until March, 1941, when a meeting was called of the island's cane farmers at which it was decided that such an association should be formed. The constitution and rules of the proposed association were drawn up and approved by a Steering Committee of which the Hon. Maurice H. Serge was the chairman and Sir Noel Livingston the legal adviser.

The proposals of the Steering Committee having received the Governor's approval, a meeting, attended by cane farmers from all districts, was held on September 18th under the auspices of the Jamaica Imperial Association, at which the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association was formally constituted. Subsequently legislation was enacted imposing a small cess on cane farmers' canes for the maintenance of the Association.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Planning Jamaica's Development

THE Despatch of SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, the first instalment of which is dealt with elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR, is a document of the first importance. It deals with Jamaica and illustrates the much fuller assistance which can now be given to the Colonies than was previously possible through the former Colonial Development Fund. As the Committee which had been responsible over a period of twelve years for the administration of that Fund stated in their final report in 1941, they had in general been limited to assisting schemes which were of a capital nature and were related to a policy of industrial development, and had often been precluded from giving consideration to other projects for which there was a pressing need. When the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which made provision for an annual expenditure up to £5,000,000 instead of £1,000,000, was before the House of Commons in 1940 the then Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the money could be expended on almost anything in connexion with physical, mental and moral development of Colonial people.

In conformity with this statement the Comptroller is able to make proposals to cover a vastly wider range and also, where necessary, to include provision for maintenance costs and not for merely capital expenditure. Full particulars of his proposals for Jamaica are not yet available, but in the Despatch he includes a great diversity of matters including the improvement of agricultural research, housing, both rural and urban, water supplies, credit facilities, public health and education. The Despatch will be studied with great interest by all the other British West Indian Colonies and not least that section in which the Comptroller refers to the development of secondary industries from local raw materials and envisages co-operative action between the various units in the Caribbean area to avoid overlapping and competition. When SIR FRANK STOCKDALE was entertained by the West Indian Club prior to taking up his appointment, he said he regarded the work entrusted to him in the West Indies as the blazing of a new trail in Colonial history. In his proposals for Jamaica he has made a definite advance along the trail and doubtless soon we shall be able to record much further progress.

Colonials in the United Kingdom

THE Committee which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently appointed to advise on questions concerning the welfare of Colonial people in the United Kingdom has an important task to discharge. As will be appreciated by reference to page 166 of this issue, the Committee has been carefully chosen. The Chairman is the EARL OF LISTOWEL, a member of the L.C.C., and the other members, both official and unofficial, have wide knowledge and practical experience of the problems with which they will have to deal. The secretary is MR. J. MAHONEY, a West African barrister on the staff of the Colonial Office. Provision for the welfare of Colonials in the United Kingdom, who before the war were mainly students, seamen and permanent residents, is not a new departure. War conditions have, however, added large numbers of service men from many parts of the Empire, technicians and foresters from the West Indies, all with their special requirements. Voluntary organizations are doing extremely valuable work, limited only by their resources. The Colonial Office itself finances and runs five special clubs and hostels, supports five others financially, whilst two are run on its behalf by the Y.M.C.A. There are also two to which Colonial Governments contribute. For full success it is, however, essential to secure that existing social and educational facilities are at the disposal of Colonials and are adapted to their particular needs. For this the interest and help of various organizations, official and non-official, is absolutely necessary. The new Committee will doubtless be able to render great assistance in attaining these objects and devising means of co-operation with the Colonial people themselves in a spirit of comradeship and service so as to secure for them the best possible conditions of living whilst they are in the United Kingdom.

MEMBERS are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 5s. per annum for individuals and £3 3s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 12s. 6d. and in that of firms, £1 11s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE month of October opens on a note of interrogation. At the beginning of the German summer offensive against Russia, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Minister of Production, made a public pronouncement with considerable emphasis, to the effect that the ensuing eighty days might see the fate of the world decided for ages to come. It might have been thought that he only intended to drive home with dramatic effect the crucial significance of the Russian campaign, had it not been that, three-quarters of the way through the eighty days, Mr. Lyttelton again went out of his way to repeat his prophecy, and remind his hearers that there were still twenty days to go. Mr. Lyttelton is a member of the War Cabinet, one of the eight men in England who alone have full knowledge of Allied intentions. He must have known that his words would be universally taken as a prophecy of some outstanding action, to be taken, not by the Russians, but by ourselves. Such action need by no means necessarily take the form of opening what is called "a second front." But, if it is indeed in our power to strike some really heavy blow at the Axis, at this moment when German plans have been thrown out of gear by the magnificent defence of Stalingrad, it could not be better timed. Mr. Lyttelton's eighty days expire with the first week of October.

* * *

Parliament reassembled after the autumn recess on September 8th, and heard a lucid but uncontroversial report on the war situation from the Prime Minister. What struck me as the most significant sentence in the speech was Mr. Churchill's insistence once more that "we must regard the struggle at sea as the foundation of all the efforts of the United Nations." It cannot be too often repeated that the one front on which we could lose the war is in the Atlantic. On the keeping open of the life line to the New World depends directly our ability to maintain the bombing attacks on Germany, which have been this year our most immediate contribution to the allied cause. On the naval forces and merchant shipping we can spare from the Atlantic depends our ability to send munitions to Russia. We have just celebrated a great exploit in the running of the Arctic gauntlet by another large convoy; but it required no fewer than seventy-five warships to see it through. The strain upon sea power represented by our operations in the Mediterranean and the Far East is obvious to all.

* * *

In these circumstances great weight attaches to every tittle of information that is allowed to be published about the progress of the war against the U-boats. Mr. Churchill divulged three important facts. First, we are now sinking German submarines in greater numbers than ever before. Secondly, that with the powerful aid of America allied ships are at last being built faster than they are sunk. But, thirdly, the planned output of U-boats is also much higher than the rate of their destruction.

* * *

Not all these hostile building plans need come to fruition, now that the R.A.F. is paying so much attention

to the German shipbuilding-yards. Meanwhile the losses of allied merchant shipping, though reduced, are still "very heavy."

* * *

We are now in the presence of a serious crisis, which has been foreseen for many months, owing to the failure of the fuel supply to meet the demands of war. In spite of all efforts by the trade union leaders and others, the output of the mines has flagged. The forces and war industries (which pay much better wages than mining) have drained the younger men from the collieries; the elder miners cannot work at the highest pressure, and grow no younger as the war progresses. In addition, there is far too much absenteeism, not so much among the coal-face workers, as among the boys on whom they depend for underground haulage and the like. 35,000 miners have been brought back from industry—a source from which there is little more to be expected. It may next be necessary—in spite of strong War Office opposition—to tap the Army. For, on the testimony of the new Minister of Fuel, Major Gwilym Lloyd George—the gap is still such that we could just meet it if we could manage entirely without railways in the coming year.

* * *

A proposed rationing scheme for domestic fuel was so drastic that parliamentary opposition caused it to be withdrawn. Now a final effort is being made to obtain the required economies by voluntary effort in the coming winter. We are urged never to have more than five inches of water in our baths—and the King has set an example by causing all the baths in Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle to be painted with a line at that level. Central heating in blocks of flats and other buildings is forbidden before November 1st, and householders are asked not to light their fires till then. A table has been published by which each household has laid down for it a "fuel target" for the year, worked out in tons of coal and units of gas, electricity, and oil according to the number of rooms and of inhabitants. If we can all keep voluntarily within it, it is hoped that compulsion may be staved off.

* * *

Meanwhile ice-cream manufacture closed down on September 30th for the duration of the war.

* * *

Air Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, the commander who won the Battle of Britain and has now retired, told an amusing story at a recent dinner in his honour. It illustrates the interaction of two excellent pieces of official advice, which are very familiar to us all. The first is to abandon our traditional reserve in order to make Americans feel at home; the second to refrain from alluding to military secrets in public places. Sir Hugh, travelling in mufti, found himself sharing a railway carriage with a young American air officer. Thinking it his duty to show a friendly interest, he opened a conversation with "Have you been long over here?" With icy caution the American replied, "I haven't the slightest idea."

MR. B. H. EASTER, Director of Education, Jamaica, was among last month's visitors to the West India Committee Rooms.

Jamaica's Development and Welfare

Sir Frank Stockdale's Proposals

A Despatch from Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, to the Governor of Jamaica, was laid before the Legislative Council on July 7th. It contains his proposals in connexion with the development and welfare of the Colony and his recommendations as to the financing of the various projects. A summary of the Despatch appears below.

THERE is no doubt, states Sir Frank, that the Colony requires considerable expenditure during the next few years, if its economic resources are to be developed to a greater extent and if adequate provision is to be made for the improvement of its social welfare services. He considers it important that anything that can be done to safeguard the banana industry should be undertaken and that further research work should be provided for it. The sugar industry, he continues, also requires the early establishment of organized field research and investigation, and proposals for a sugar research scheme have been elaborated by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association in consultation with agricultural authorities. It has his support.

The establishment of the milk condensery he regards as an important step forward in the development of the agriculture of the Colony, as there is no doubt, he states, that Jamaica is well suited to the further development of its live stock industry, both for the production of good quality beef and for the production of dairy products. The stimulus which has been given to the dairy industry should lead, it is hoped, to the development of mixed farming, particularly on small holdings. An agriculture based on mixed farming is essential to the Colony if the already depleted fertility of much of its lands is to be regained and a greater interest aroused in the control of soil erosion. The output of citrus could be more than doubled if markets could be found for the fruit.

Land Settlement

Land settlement, states Sir Frank, is making progress, but the real need at present in connexion with it seems to be consolidation of the work started during the past three years and the development of the housing of the settlers on their holdings. Further small extensions may from time to time be necessary and, if the local funds available are inadequate, assistance might be sought from Imperial funds to the extent of £20,000 per annum over the next ten years. The real immediate need is, however, for housing on those settlements which have been established. It is not true land settlement if the holders are living considerable distances from their holdings. Concluding this part of his Despatch, Sir Frank says: "My Agricultural Adviser will be submitting a memorandum dealing with agricultural problems, but this will not be completed for some time yet, and I am not at present in a position to indicate the order of the additional expenditure which will be recommended."

The Marketing Department

After stating that he has been favourably impressed with the work of the Government Marketing Department, he says that Jamaica has made greater progress

in the organization of agricultural marketing than any other Colony. In due course he will ask the Department to receive Marketing Officers from other West Indian Colonies for study and training. Trinidad is already arranging to send its Officer to study the progress so far made in Jamaica.

In a brief reference to the development of secondary industries in which local raw materials are used, Sir Frank says: "I do not propose to review the position here, as I shall be suggesting to the Secretary of State that a conference of representatives from the several West Indian Colonies should meet in Jamaica in the autumn of next year to consider inter-colonial trade and the development of secondary industries. Co-operative action between the several units in the Caribbean area seems to be desirable if overlapping and competition after the war is to be avoided. I need not enlarge here upon the considerations which have to be taken into account. It seems to me that they can best be dealt with in conference."

Water Supplies

From observations which he had made during his visits to country districts, he considers that further extension of the water supplies should be undertaken as soon as possible, particularly in the drier districts. Additional water supplies are required for domestic purposes, for stock and for irrigation.

"I have been informed by the Director of Public Works," adds Sir Frank, "that it should be possible to proceed with a planned campaign of boring for water, and that he could usefully expend a sum of about £12,000 per annum for ten years in connexion with such a scheme if supplies can be obtained.

"He also informs me that a further sum of £3,000 would be required for surveys during the next two years in connexion with proposed developments of water supplies in addition to the £500 per annum for five years which has been applied for the gauging of streams in the wetter districts, and to which I have already intimated that I would give support. Applications submitted on the lines indicated above would be commended to the Secretary of State, but it must be recognized that the further development of piped domestic supplies will have to stand over until after the war. I would be prepared, however, to support applications for financial assistance for the further development of water supplies to the extent of £50,000 per annum for the next ten years. A brief memorandum by my Medical Adviser on water supplies will be submitted in due course."

Housing Improvements

Second to the improvements of water supplies he personally places housing. Both he and his Medical

Adviser have been impressed with the practical manner in which housing problems have been tackled in the Colony. Jamaica, says Sir Frank, has come nearer to the evolution of types of houses within the realm of practical finance than any other West Indian Colony. He regards assistance for the erection of houses on the land settlements as urgent. Rural housing also requires early attention.

The Despatch continues: "It seems clear to me, however, that it would be quite impossible to provide for the housing needs of the masses in Jamaica, unless private finance can be encouraged to play an important part in the schemes evolved. Financial assistance from Government sources can only touch the fringe of the problem and I have, therefore, intimated to the Central Housing Authority and to the Treasurer that I would be prepared to support applications for financial grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to the extent of £100,000 per annum for five years, if arrangements could be made for this sum to form the basic capital for a revolving fund for a Housing Trust, which could then attract as required fixed period debenture investments from the public. A scheme of this character is, in my view, worthy of consideration, but I have not, in the time which has been available to me during my present visit to Jamaica, been able to go into details. . . . Local materials should be used as far as possible in any building programme in Jamaica."

If a grant of £500,000 is sought from Imperial funds towards housing improvements in Jamaica during the next ten years, Sir Frank suggests that £125,000 be earmarked for use in connexion with houses on land settlements, £250,000 for use in connexion with rural housing, and £125,000 for use in respect of slum clearance and urban housing. Housing for low-paid urban workers may need to be subsidized, and he proposes that any subsidies which may be found to be necessary in connexion with rehousing should be a charge upon the Colony's resources, as also should the administration, architectural and inspecting services of the Central Housing Authority.

The Forestry Position

If extensive housing schemes based largely upon local materials are undertaken it is very necessary, he says, that thought should be given to the forestry position. Much of the wooded land in the Colony is in private ownership and it is being depleted of its best timber. This process of depletion would be rapidly increased if any large rehousing scheme were undertaken. The rate at which wooded areas are being skinned of timber is alarming if consideration is given to the future. This tendency should be checked, and if a rehousing scheme is undertaken it is essential that the forestry section of the Department of Agriculture should be extended, and work of afforestation undertaken. It will also be necessary to encourage private owners of land to plant and tend timber supplies. Sir Frank states that he has discussed these issues with the Conservator of Forests, who has drawn up a tentative scheme for consideration. This scheme, adds Sir Frank, will require some modification if it is to make the best use of the total of £200,000 which he has suggested should be earmarked for forestry development in the Colony during the next ten years.

Credit Facilities

Dealing with rural credit, Sir Frank says that he is not in favour of a State Agricultural Bank. Proximity between borrower and lender is lost in a State Loan Bank, and agricultural credit for rural smallholders can best be provided through co-operative organizations. He suggests that the policy to be worked to gradually should be the establishment of a Central Co-operative Loan Bank, in which Government funds might be placed to form the nucleus on which outside money could be secured as an investment. Agricultural loan societies should be members of such a Central Co-operative Bank. If and when such a Bank is formed, he would be prepared to recommend small annual grants towards its capital from Imperial funds if it is established that by so doing a sound system of rural credit was likely to be built up to cover a wider section of the rural smallholders than it does at present.

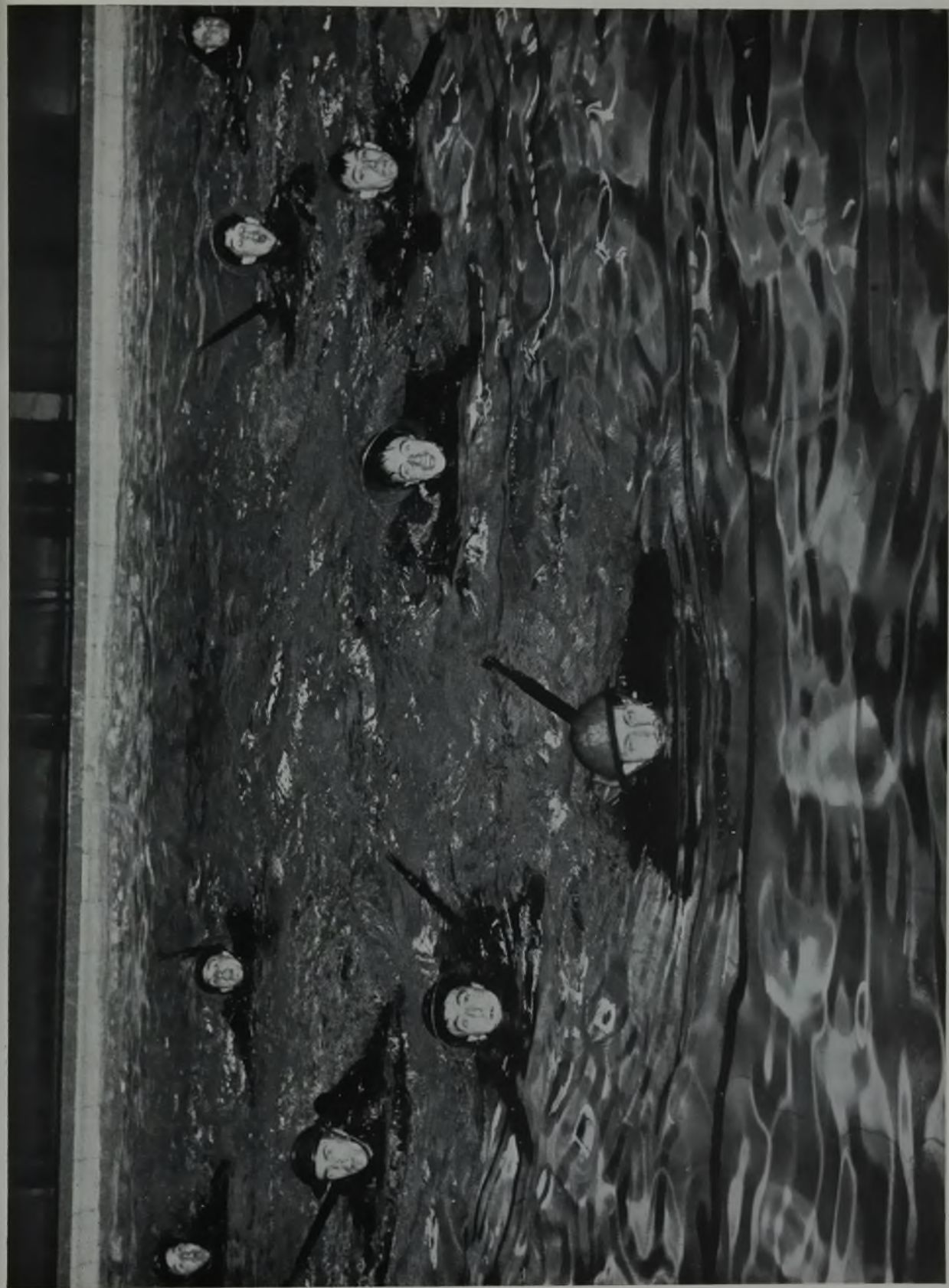
Public Health and Education

Continuing, Sir Frank says: "In regard to Public Health, a separate despatch forwarding a memorandum from my Medical Adviser, Sir Rupert Briercliffe, with annexures, is being submitted. The proposals envisage a capital expenditure of £27,835 and a sum of £162,034 being made available over the period of the next five years for the development of public health services. It is also recorded that a sum of at least £500,000, half from Imperial funds and the other half from the resources of the Government of Jamaica, will be required for meeting the minimum building improvements and extensions necessary for hospitals, lunatic asylum, etc. It is unlikely that building could begin before the end of the war, but plans might be prepared without delay as opportunity offers.

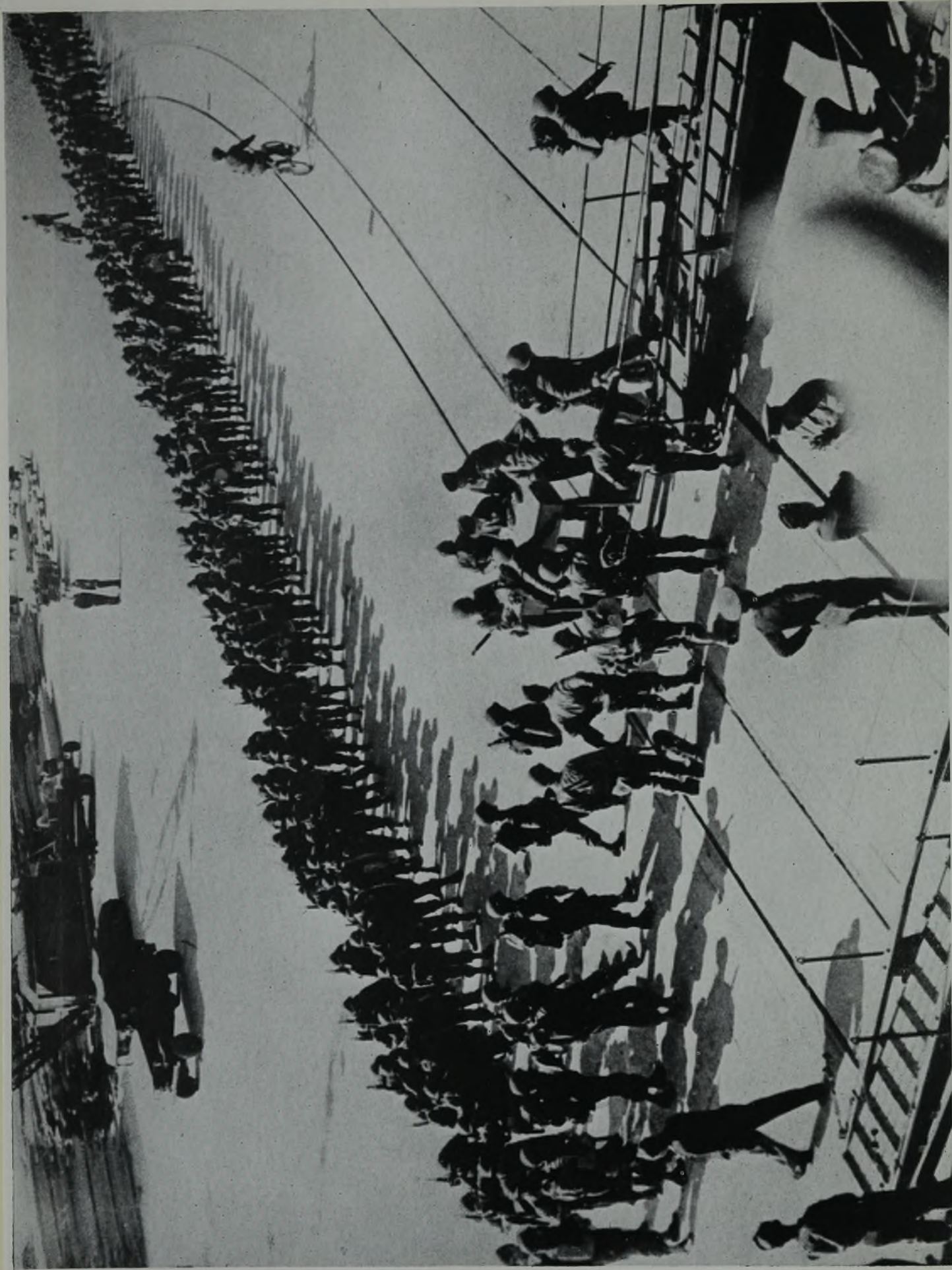
"It is clear that there is also much leeway which has to be made up in regard to education requirements. A memorandum by my Education Adviser, Mr. S. A. Hammond, is being forwarded under separate despatch. In these recommendations, Mr. Hammond stresses the urgent need for early provision being made for an improvement and extension of school buildings, teachers' houses, and an extension of the Technical School and the Institute of Jamaica. He also refers to broadcasting, in respect of which you have already agreed that technical advice from over-seas should be sought. The suggested extensions for the Institute of Jamaica have also been the subject of a separate communication. The financial implications of the recommendations made in regard to education are as follows: Capital, general, £13,410; Technical School, £45,485; total, £58,895. Capital (recurrent for five years), general, £75,892; Technical School, £2,500; total, £78,392. General (recurrent annually for a further period of five years), £1,250."

(To be continued)

PILOT OFFICER C. D. INCE, who recently broadcast, in the Home Service programme of the B.B.C., a description of a night raid on Hamburg, was a member of the staff of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) until the beginning of the war, when he came to England to join the R.A.F. He is now the captain of a Stirling bomber and has many operational flights to his credit.



COMMANDO TRAINING FOR MEN OF THE ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS



UNITED STATES TROOPS EMBARKING FOR SERVICE ABROAD

West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

Opening a new session of the Legislature on September 2nd, the Governor, the Duke of Windsor, said that seasoned Canadian troops were now stationed in the Bahamas. In paying a tribute to the Americans responsible for the construction of the Defence Base, he said that the most cordial relations existed between Americans and the inhabitants. The Bahamas had contributed £87,770 to the war, and the Red Cross had shipped nearly 174,000 articles to England.

He warned the people that as a result of the loss of tourist business the imposition of income tax, which the Colony had always rejected, might be necessary. He forecast rationing and "ceiling" prices as a war measure.

The Bahamas Red Cross has sent a gift of £413 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Empire Flag-Day Fund.

BARBADOS

The "Win-the-War" Fund has placed £700 unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

BRITISH GUIANA

The people of the Colony have sent £1,674 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

The sum of £3,454, the proceeds of a flag-day collection organised by the local Red Cross committee, has been sent to the Red Cross Fund.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Colony has raised £1,500 for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Empire Flag-Day Fund.

The Churches of British Honduras recently collected £50 for King George's Fund for Sailors.

The men from the Colony who are working as a Forestry Unit in Scotland were happy to receive, on September 10th, the National Day of British Honduras, a telegram of greetings and good wishes from Sir Alan Burns, their former Governor, now Governor of the Gold Coast. The Day was celebrated by a dance in the camp. On the preceding Sunday, the Foresters held a thanksgiving service in their village church. One of the men gave a talk on the history of the Colony, another sang as a solo, Sons of Honduras, while a third acted as organist. The people of the village supplied the men with sandwiches and cakes, and provided a tea in the mess hall.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The Administrator of the Presidency has sent £150 to the West India Committee, of which £145 is for the purchase of ammunition for the St. Kitts-Nevis Spitfires, and £5 to provide comforts and cigarettes for their crews.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Up to the middle of August the Bomber (formerly Fighter) Fund Committee had remitted to London \$772,000 for the purchase of twenty Fighters and three Bombers. At the same date the Win-the-War Association had contributed \$38,000 to the British Red Cross Society.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirtieth 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
ABBOT, E. C. ...	Bermuda	R.A.	Sergeant
ADDERLEY, H. L. ...	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Corporal
ARNOLD, Mrs. Alice G.	Bermuda	W.R.N.S.	3rd Officer
ARNOLD, R. A. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Lieut. (A.)
BALL, B. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.S.C.	Driver
BALL, Miss Eileen P.	Bermuda	W.R.N.S.	3rd Officer
BROWN, W. St. John	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
CATO, R. M. ...	St. Vincent	R.C.O.C.	Lce. Corporal
CUTTERIDGE, R. O. ...	Barbados	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieut.
DAVIES, D. S. B. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DUNCAN, A. U. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
FLEMING, W. E. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
GIDEON, D. S. ...	Jamaica	R.A.M.C.	Lieutenant
GILBERT, G. C. A. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Captain
GOSLING, M. L. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	A.C.2
GRANT, A. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.P.C.	Lieutenant
HALY, E. F. H. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
HARRIS, E. F. ...	Bermuda	R.E.	Lce. Corporal
HARVEY, A. J. ...	Bermuda	R.M.	Major
HUTCHINSON, I. W. ...	Grenada	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
INCE, Miss Wendy ...	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2.
MCDONALD, A. F. ...	Trinidad	R.N.	Sub-Lt. (A.)
MACANDREW, A. D. ...	Antigua	R.E.	Sapper
MACANDREW, Mrs. M.F.	Antigua	W.A.A.F.	Secl'n Officer
MAYNARD, W. ...	Trinidad	R.A.O.C.	Private
OUTERBRIDGE, J. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
PASCHAL, S. ...	Bermuda	R.A.	Lieutenant
PERMUY, J. ...	Trinidad	R.T.R.	Captain
REES, C. L. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PITT, Miss Dorothy S.	Bermuda	W.R.N.S.	Wren
SMITH, A. F. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Major
SMITH, P. J. C. ...	Bermuda	R.A.	Cadet
SORZANO, R. M. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sgt. Observer
THOMPSON, W.M., Junr.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
† TRAFFORD, E. J. T.	Trinidad	R.E.	2nd Lieut.
TUCKER, H. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
WAITE, G. S. ...	Barbados	R.A.M.C.	Captain
WEATHERILL, J. A. M.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Sergeant
* WEIR, D. ...	Trinidad	A. & S.H.	Lieutenant
WHITE, F. G. H. ...	Bermuda	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieut.
WILLIAMS, H. D. ...	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
WILLIAMS, L. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Asst. Baker
WILLIAMS, O. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Asst. Baker

R.A.=Royal Artillery, R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery, R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force, R.N.=Royal Navy, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service, R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, R.N.V.R.=Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, R.A.M.C.=Royal Army Medical Corps, L.R.=Lincolnshire Regiment, R.A.P.C.=Royal Army Pay Corps, R.E.=Royal Engineers, R.M.=Royal Marines, W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.A.O.C.=Royal Army Ordnance Corps, R.T.R.=Royal Tank Regiment, A. & S.H.=Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

† Reported missing; believed killed. * Wounded; now prisoner of war.

The War Services Fund

A FURTHER four contributions, as shown below, have been received by the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, some of which are in response to the Appeal issued in October, 1941.

	£	s.	d.
Bermuda Services Overseas Association ...	100	0	0
S. S. de Freitas, Esq. ...	1	1	0
D. Wainwright, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Messrs. Garnett & Co., Ltd. ...	10	0	0

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

The following telegram from Wing-Commander James Gibb was received by the West India Committee on August 27th and at once transmitted to the Private Secretary to The King at Buckingham Palace:—

"As senior British West Indian serving in Royal Air Force request you pass to His Majesty The King on behalf of myself and all West Indians serving in the Royal Air Force our deepest sympathy in the death of H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, and our renewed loyalty to the Crown."

The following reply was received:

"Thank you for your letter of August 27th. Would you be good enough to thank Wing Commander James Gibb for his kind message of sympathy, sent on behalf of West Indians serving in the Royal Air Force, and also for the loyal sentiments to which he gives expression."

The Jamaica Squadron

There will be much satisfaction in Jamaica when it is learned that one of her sons is serving with the Jamaica Squadron. He is Leading Aircraftsman Douglas Roberts and his posting was announced recently. Another West Indian, A.C.2 Frederick P. Camacho, of British Guiana, has also joined the squadron.

It will be recalled that in November last we reported that the West India Committee had suggested to the Air Ministry that British West Indians should be posted to the Jamaica and Trinidad Squadrons, and that it had been informed that the suggestion had been accepted in principle.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer A. J. Carrington, of Trinidad, to Flying Officer.

Ordinary Seaman Owen Darrell, R.N.V.R., of Bermuda, to Sub-Lieutenant.

Flying Officer S. P. Edghill, of Barbados, to Flight-Lieutenant (Acting).

L.A.C. H. T. Etienne, of St. Lucia, to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer P. E. Farrington, of Bahamas, to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer I. S. Galbraith, of Jamaica, to Flying Officer.

Flight-Lieutenant E. Giuseppi, of Trinidad, to Acting Squadron Leader.

Captain D. B. Harrel, 3/7 Rajput Regt., of Jamaica, to Major.

Pilot Officer E. S. Kennedy, of Jamaica, to Flying Officer.

Lance-Corporal G. G. Milne-Marshall, North Staffordshire Regt., of Barbados, to 2nd Lieutenant, 8th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

Cadet Muriel Otway, A.T.S., of Montserrat, to 2nd Subaltern.

Pilot Officer D. P. Paton, of Trinidad, to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer J. L. Ramson, of Jamaica, to Flying Officer.

L.A.C. A. J. Wingood, of Bermuda, to Pilot Officer.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Antigua. O.S., R.N., J. Burrowes, Sapper A. D. Macandrew, S/O Mary C. Macandrew.

Bahamas. Cpl. H. L. Adderley, A.C.W.2 Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, P/O John Maura, Mue. C. M. McKinney, A.C.1 V. H. Saunders, Sgt. F. Solomon.

Barbados. Sgt. G. A. Barrow, A.C.1 Colin Bowen, Dvr. R. A. Chandler, L/Bdr. E. E. Clarke, A.C.2 D. S. B. Davies, Dvr. A. Fenty, Gnr. L. T. Fitzpatrick, Pte. L. M. Gooding, 2nd Lt. H. N. C. Ince, Gnr. L. E. Mapp, Cpl. R. S. Proverbs, L/Cpl. L. A. Seale, L/Cpl. H. K. Simmons-Anderson, Gnr. F. Skeete, Gnr. N. E. Taylor, Sgt. A. A. Walrond, Sgt. H. O. Weekes, Sgmn. L. D. Wiltshire, Sgmn. W. A. Worrell, A.C.1 H. G. Yearwood.

Bermuda. Lt. (A) R. H. Arnold, G. B. Clarke, Sub-Lt. O. N. Darrell, L.A.C. E. D. Ede, A.C.1 H. Evans, Capt. G. C. A. Gilbert, E. Gladding, P/O Francis Gosling, L.A.C. L. E. Mayor, A.C.2 T. O. Moore, P/O E. G. Nicholl, A.C.2 Kenneth J. Nolan, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, P/O H. Watlington, Sgt. J. Whitecross, Ellen L. Whitney, Lucy E. Whitney.

British Guiana. A.C.1 F. P. Camacho, L.A.C. A. V. De Freitas, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, A.C.2 R. Gomes, Pte. A. Lumelino, L.A.C. L. Willems, Sgmn. P. A. Wilson.

British Honduras. Pte. H. W. Anderson, Sgt./Ob. G. W. Fairweather, Sgt. M. M. Hallwright.

Dominica. Pte. M. Ivy Belhoda, L.A.C. B. T. Cookman.

Grenada. Gnr. K. L. Mancini.

Montserrat. Sgmn. W. E. Norman.

St. Lucia. P/O H. T. Etienne, A.C.1 E. J. V. Eudoxie.

St. Vincent. L/Cpl. R. Hilton Cato, Sgmn. A. W. Douglas, L/Cpl. E. C. Hopley.

Jamaica. L.A.C. A. K. Aiken, L.A.C.W. Eileen Ayers, Dvr. Brian Ball, L.A.C. J. H. D. Bonitto, Cpl. L. G. Brown, A.C. D. Casserly, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, L.A.C. A. T. Dundas, Sgt. A. U. Duncan, L.A.C. R. St. J. Fox, F/O I. Galbraith, L.A.C. J. O. H. Hudson, A.C.2 Dalton Johnston, F/O E. S. Kennedy, Pte. B. Linton, Pte. B. Martin, Pte. D. Miller, Sgt. R. G. Moss, L.A.C. M. G. O'Toole, L.A.C. A. O. Pearson, A.C.2 D. Pearson, F/O J. L. Ramson, L.A.C. W. A. Reid, L/Cpl. F. Restall, L.A.C. W. S. Richardson, A.C. M. L. G. Sharp, L.A.C. F. D. Smith, Sgt. N. B. Smythe, Sgt. H. Steel, Spr. H. C. Valverde, L.A.C. Hector Vernon, L.A.C. A. G. Vines, Pte. C. Williams.

Trinidad. A.C.1 R. Agostini, Lt.-Com. R.N. C. S. Bushe, A.C.2 M. Cipriani, L.A.C. P. L. U. Cross, A.C.1 E. J. de Verteuil, L.A.C. N. de Verteuil, Sgt. A. A. Graham, Sgt.-Pilot C. A. Joseph, Trpr. L. G. Lyon, Pte. W. Maynard, P/O D. Rochford, A.C.2 L. Rother, Cadet M. Scott, L.A.C. C. H. Sullivan.

Broadcast on West Indian Education

Many of our readers in the West Indies and on this side must have heard the discussion on Education in the West Indies broadcast by the B.B.C. in the North American Transmission on August 7th and in the Home Service programme on September 4th.

Those who took part in the discussion were: Dr. Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia), Mr. Fernando Henriques (Jamaica), Mr. Indar Singh (Trinidad) and Mr. J. Cameron Tudor (Barbados). Although the debate lacked unanimity, it will, we feel sure, have stimulated considerable discussion in West Indian educational circles. It will also have interested greatly those in the United Kingdom who are anxious to learn more about the Colonies and their problems. There can be no question of the great value of such debates.

Principles of Post-War Economy

Views of London Chamber of Commerce

THE Council of the London Chamber of Commerce appointed, early this year, a Special Committee to consider and report on post-war reconstruction. That Committee regarded it as essential, in the first place, to ascertain the view of the Council upon the framework within which the future economic system should be built, and submitted a preliminary report, which was adopted by the Council on May 12th. The Committee has been asked to make a further report on the assumption that the detailed problems of industry and commerce which will face the nation after the war will call for solution on the lines envisaged in the preliminary report which are indicated below.

The Chamber submits that constantly raised tariffs, the imposition of quotas and prohibitions, and other signs of growing economic belligerency between nations, were not the result of stupidity nor ill will, but were imposed for most compelling reasons. They represented attempts by nations to defend themselves against very real and pressing dangers. It is merely necessary, the Report states, to consider what would have happened had all the nations removed these barriers and accepted universal free trade.

"Japan, for example, up to the outbreak of the present war, had only equipped a few of her industries for mass production, but in those instances she was able to undersell all the other nations by very large margins. Her labour was docile, sufficiently intelligent to work increasingly foolproof modern machinery and prepared to accept very low real wages. It is clear, therefore, that Japan would have had little difficulty in obtaining from other nations the capital rapidly to equip her other industries for mass production. It would then have been necessary, under a free trade regime, to persuade the workers in all the advanced countries to accept a rice standard of living if they wished to compete with the Japanese for cheapness in their domestic markets or abroad. If they had refused, their industries would have collapsed, and they would have been unemployed. If they had agreed—which is unthinkable—the effective demand from the masses in the advanced countries would have been reduced to that of Eastern factory-hands, and all the industries necessary to supply their present standard would have had to close down: the workers previously employed in those industries would not even have got their rice standard wages."

Whilst nations have protected themselves to some extent from these extreme consequences of international competition for cheapness, the stresses and strains are still present. The Chamber submits that it is essential, to avoid greater disasters, so to change the system as to ensure that international trade shall tend to raise the standard of living of the backward nations to that of the advanced nations.

The Report describes how in the past payment for the vast bulk of international trade (visible and invisible) has been made by contra-account, some countries having "favourable" and others, necessarily, "unfavourable" balances. The struggle for a "favourable"

balance has largely obscured the real purpose of international trade. "When, however, it is remembered that even wealthy nations have a large percentage of their population under-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed, it is clear that these would be the best recipients of this alleged surplus wealth. What is necessary is to improve the technique for the internal provision of money so as to convert this Human Demand into Effective Demand. . . . After the last war there was more skilled labour in the world, more capital equipment, and more developed sources of raw materials than at the beginning. The world was therefore potentially richer. Instead, however, of equating Effective Demand with Supply—even using it to stimulate supply—capital equipment was scrapped, the output of raw material limited or destroyed, and millions of men were prevented from producing; in some cases they were paid not to produce."

"Instead of trying to equate Supply with Effective Demand, the Chamber advocates that, in future, Effective Demand should be equated with Supply. There can be no such thing as general over-production, of which complaint was made after the last war, although of course there can be over-production of a particular commodity in relation to others. The real trouble is under-consumption.

"The fundamental problems then, which a satisfactory system must be designed to solve are:—

- (1) The elimination of the fear and hostility resulting from the struggle of all nations to obtain an 'active favourable balance of payments,' the penalty of the vanquished being economic servitude to the victor. This struggle has resulted in attempts by all the nations to restrict imports by barriers to trade, and to increase exports by subsidies and other artificial means, and by the use of political and economic pressure.
- (2) The distribution internally of the purchasing power necessary to enable the nations to consume the whole of their own production: if this were done they could equally consume the goods of other nations which they might exchange for their own production. This problem is closely connected with (1) because an excess of exports over imports furnishes an excuse for increasing Effective Demand within a country (through the distribution of wages) without increasing the number of goods awaiting consumption in the domestic market.
- (3) The unwillingness, consequent upon their industrialisation of primary producing countries to receive, after the war, imports of certain manufactured goods which previously they had imported freely.
- (4) Nations with different internal economic systems must be enabled to live in the same world without those differences constituting a threat to the continued existence of one another's internal systems.
- (5) The movement of people from over-populated to under-populated countries. The objection of the latter to receive immigrants is due to the unemployment of their own people, and will disappear when that problem is solved, assuming, of course, that the would-be immigrants are of the right type.

"The Chamber, having considered whether there is any system which would achieve, wholly or partially,

the solution of all the above problems, generally accepts the principles laid down in *A Twentieth Century Economic System*, especially in respect of blocked credits for the payment of international obligations."

* * *

The memorandum mentioned above can be obtained from the Economic Reform Club, 32, Queen's Avenue, London, N.10, price 6d., plus postage 1½d. In it an attempt is made to ascertain the factors which are potent to-day in determining national economic policies, and to suggest the modifications in the economic system, both in its national and international aspects, which are immediately necessary to enable constructive forces to be released and disruptive factors to be eliminated.

Space will not permit attempting to deal now with this interesting document in any detail. With reference to the suggested new system of international trade it states that the way to it has been shown by the United States in the Lease-Lend Act, in which the principle is accepted that nations can only pay for goods and services with goods and services, a conventional rate of exchange between the pound and the dollar being fixed by agreement.

The Pictorial Pages

In the last war, the men of the Royal Army Pay Corps were not often called upon to undertake military training of a strenuous nature. Now, in addition to their clerical duties, they have to undergo battle training designed to toughen them up to Commando standard.

Some idea of the nature of this training may be gathered from the illustration facing page 160, which shows men of the Corps swimming in full kit. The photograph was taken at a swimming bath in the London area.

The second of the illustrations shows a long line of United States troops embarking at an American port for service "somewhere abroad." These men have since arrived safely at their destination.

The cartoon which we publish on page 170 (top right of page) illustrates in a forcible manner the complete disintegration of justice in Germany. By a special decree issued in Berlin on August 24th, Hitler appointed Thierack to be Minister of Justice with power to set aside all existing laws.

Venezuela 30 per cent. Surtax

The *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21st announced that H.M. Representative at Caracas had reported that the Venezuelan Government had issued a Decree enabling goods exported from the United Kingdom to all Venezuelan ports to be transhipped at Curaçao without incurring the 30 per cent. West Indies surtax. Hitherto this was only possible on through Bill of Lading: it will now be possible in cases of goods shipped on Bill of Lading to Curaçao with a view to transhipment. Certain formalities will have to be observed before the Venezuelan Consul at Curaçao.

British Colonies Supply Mission

Mr. J. Huggins Appointed Head

Lord CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. Huggins, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, to be an additional permanent British Representative on the Anglo-United States Caribbean Commission. Previously the only permanent British representative on the Commission was the British Co-Chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Mr. Huggins has also been appointed head of the organization in Washington which deals with supplies from North America to the Colonial Empire. The Secretary of State has decided that this organization—known formerly as the Colonial Supply Liaison—will, in view of its increasingly important work, be called in future the British Colonies Supply Mission. It was thought desirable, owing to the present importance of supply questions in the Caribbean area, to combine Mr. Huggins' appointment as head of the British Colonies Supply Mission with that of additional permanent British Representative on the Anglo-United States Caribbean Commission.

Mr. Huggins, who will rank with an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, entered the Colonial Service in Malaya in 1930 and has been Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, since 1938. He will take up his new duties very shortly.

The Barbados Publicity Committee

THE Barbados Publicity Committee in their report for the year ended March 31st last, state that, as anticipated, there had been a decrease in the number of ships which had visited the island. There had, however, been a large increase in air travel, and 358 aircraft had arrived in the Colony compared with 131 in the preceding year. Visitors who stayed at a hotel or guest house numbered 1,080 against 994 in the year to March 31st, 1941.

During the latter part of 1941, state the Committee, 50,000 booklets descriptive of Barbados had been printed and had been widely distributed by its representatives in London (the West India Committee), in Montreal (Mr. H. C. Collier, secretary of the Canadian-West Indian League), and in New York (Mr. C. E. Green).

In making an appeal to their regular annual subscribers for continued financial support, the Committee state: "While it is true that travel for pleasure has practically come to a standstill, it must be remembered that, when normal times return, there will certainly be a great travel movement. It is therefore essential to keep our island and its attractions before the public, so that we may benefit to the full extent from this future business."

The report is signed by Mrs. J. Niblock, chairman, and Miss L. Joan Inniss, secretary.

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the death, in Trinidad, on September 30th, of Mr. E. H. Canning.

Control of Banana Diseases

Results of Overhead Irrigation

PROFESSOR C. W. WARDLAW's paper on "Banana Research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad," read before the Royal Society of Arts on February 24th, has been published in the *Journal* of the Society dated September 4th. A summary of some of the chief points in this valuable paper appeared in the March issue of the CIRCULAR. The full account now available contains in addition some matters of special importance which were brought out in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper.

With reference to the breeding for disease resistance, which formed the main subject of Professor Wardlaw's paper, Mr. W. Nowell asked whether any parallel work had been undertaken by the United Fruit Company. He would like to know, he said, whether the Company considered that this work was entirely superfluous and useless or whether it approved it and had conducted similar researches on its own account.

Professor Wardlaw replied that the United Fruit Company had been responsible for making very considerable collections of banana varieties from the Far East and breeding experiments on a large scale had been carried out in Panama and in Honduras. He did not think it had been successful in producing anything which would serve as a substitute for the Gros Michel. The Company had been exceedingly interested in everything they had done in Trinidad and had co-operated by supplying any needed materials from its collection.

Professor Wardlaw also gave the following account of another agricultural development on the part of the United Fruit Company. The great alluvial areas in Central America suffered in some instances from flooding, once or twice a year, and very valuable properties had in the past been flattened out time and again. The Company was doing something in that connection which was quite novel and might prove most important. The low areas and the various sinuous bends of the rivers as they make their way over the alluvial flats had been surveyed, and systems of dykes, or walls, and canals had been instituted whereby the flood water could be directed into certain low areas as desired. In the course of a few years hundreds of acres of land had been built up by sediment and were now actually bearing very promising banana plants.

With regard to work on the fungal side, the United Fruit Company had played a leading part in the control of *Cercospora* leaf disease. Having installed an amazing pipeline spray system, the Company had shown that the disease could be controlled and that this could be done within the economic limits of the industry. It was one of the major achievements in plant pathology to-day. In Central America just now some most interesting new developments in tropical agriculture were being undertaken, such as the use of overhead irrigation systems. Instead of the land being flooded, thus causing a certain amount of erosion, and packing of heavier soils, the water required was supplied in what was tantamount to a natural tropical shower. It might, he said, be thought that this could not be done within any kind of economic limit, but actually it had been

worked out so that it was not much more costly than surface irrigation; and the results had been remarkable. The most outstanding result was that, by the use of overhead irrigation, heavy clay soils, which could not have been included in a planting programme before, could now be utilised for banana cultivation and were producing remarkable crops of fruit. Having regard to the conditions in Central America, this development was a very important one.

Mr. W. G. Freeman asked Professor Wardlaw whether he thought that in Jamaica, or anywhere else in the West Indies, it would be possible to apply the two developments to which he had just referred and about which he wrote in *Nature* of last year, namely, overhead irrigation and flood-fallowing, because he understood they helped to control both Panama disease and *Cercospora*. He would like to know whether Professor Wardlaw considered there was any chance of work on those lines being developed in the West Indies.

Professor Wardlaw replied that these developments, of course, required capitalisation on an enormous scale, and the difficulty of achieving what they would have liked to do in the West Indies had been that of capital outlay. It was very difficult to conceive of the West Indian islands they had in mind undertaking the outlay required to put down a pipeline spray system for a 700-acre plantation or to start irrigating 6,000 acres of land by the overhead system. He thought it was the courageous chance that had been taken that made those new achievements in Central America so remarkable. They were certainly the most interesting things he had seen in all his tropical experience. He did not believe that the large fruit companies were merely spending money to show off; rather he believed there was an economic background to which they referred their activities.

Mr. W. G. Freeman: "It is a question of colonial development and welfare, I take it?"

Professor Wardlaw: "Yes."

Development of Barbados Fisheries

Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fisheries Investigations on the staff of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, stated, in an interview with a representative of the *Barbados Advocate*, that certain statistics were necessary before one could begin to plan for the development of fisheries in Barbados. His first suggestion was that simple figures might be collected at the Bridgetown fish markets so as to have available a more complete knowledge of the quantity of fish which was landed from month to month, in relation to the effort, human as well as material, which was put into its capture.

Then there was the question of storage, on which development would very largely depend. At present fishermen had to get back as soon as possible with their catch in order to be in time for a good market. If they were able to land their fish at any time of the day with immediate storage and the prospect of a fair price, they could stay out longer and devote more hours to fishing. The result would be a bigger supply of fish to the island as a whole and the distribution of heavy landings would be spread over a longer period.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on September 17th, the following eleven candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
LEWIS, TILBURY & Co., LTD. (London)	{ Mr. H. J. J. Freeman Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.
MESSRS. FITZPATRICK, GRAHAM & Co. (London)	{ Sir Alfred Sherlock Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. DONALD PEACOCK (London)	{ Mr. E. W. A. Campbell Mr. George Duncan
MR. JOHN HERBERT DOUGLAS BONITTO (Jamaica)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
CAPT. RONALD DOUGLASS MUNRO (London)	{ Sir Alfred Sherlock Mr. Alexander Elder
MISS MARY CALDER (London)	{ The Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. Mr. Alexander Elder
MR. CHARLES VINCENT SINDEN (Country)	{ Mr. G. Huxtable Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN EDGHILL (Country)	{ Mrs. Fannie A. Edghill Mr. F. A. Greenaway
P/O. WILLIAM A. W. SIRACHAN R.A.F. (Jamaica)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
LIUET. WILFRID HUGH NORTON WHEELER (Br. Guiana)	{ Sir Alfred Sherlock Mr. J. M. Campbell
MISS WENDY INCE (Bahamas)	{ Mr. Victor H. Saunders Section Officer Rosemary Kelly (W.A.A.F.)

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.

Colonial Peoples Welfare Committee

In the United Kingdom

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed an Advisory Committee to deal with all questions referred to it concerning the welfare of Colonial people in the United Kingdom.

The Chairman is Lord Listowel and the non-official members are:—

Lady Davson, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, West India Committee (War Services).

Dr. Mary Blacklock, expert on tropical medicine and on the welfare of women and children in the Colonial Empire. She was a member of the West India Royal Commission.

Dr. Harold Moody, Founder and President of the League of Coloured Peoples.

Mr. R. Sorensen, M.P.

Dr. R. B. Wellesley Cole, an African doctor living in Newcastle.

Sir George Tomlinson, a former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Mr. F. A. Mathias, Hon. Treasurer and one of the founders of the Colonial Comforts Fund.

The official members are:—

Sir Bernard Reilly, Middle East Department, Colonial Office, and a former Governor of Aden.

Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Colonial Office.

Mr. J. L. Keith, Welfare Officer, Colonial Office.

Mr. J. Mahoney (Secretary), an African from the Gambia, is a barrister-at-law.

The Colonies and the Schools

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of Head Mistresses, it was decided to forward the following resolution to the Colonial Office:—

That this Committee, convinced of the importance of a better understanding of the Colonies and their problems, offers its co-operation, and requests the assistance of the Colonial Office by the supply to schools of literature written by persons with first-hand knowledge of Colonial life and problems and the formation of a panel of lecturers similarly qualified who will visit and address school audiences.

For some years, schools in this country have been paying greater attention to the study of the Colonial Empire and its problems, and it is gratifying to learn of this further step to make known the Colonies to the younger generation.

In this connexion, mention should be made of the excellent work already performed by the Imperial Institute. For some years, special lectures on the Empire were given in the Cinema of the Institute, but on the outbreak of war they had to be discontinued owing to the evacuation of school children from London. Some months later, the Institute organised, in co-operation with the Ministry of Information and the Board of Education, an experimental scheme of free lectures on Empire subjects to be given at primary and secondary schools. These lectures proved very successful, and during the experimental period of nine months, 397 lectures were given to audiences aggregating some 60,000 persons.

After a short break the lectures were continued, the Leverhulme Trustees making a grant for the cost of the work. During the period September, 1941, to July, 1942, 740 lectures were given and the aggregate audiences totalled 120,000. It is confidently anticipated that these figures will be greatly increased now that many schools regard the Imperial Institute lectures as an integral part of the study of the British Empire.

The Sugar Agreement

The International Sugar Council issued the following communique on September 8th:—

The International Sugar Agreement, signed in London on May 6th, 1937, was to remain in force for a period of five years, ending August 31st, 1942.

A Protocol continuing the Agreement in force for two years, from August 31st, 1942, has been signed by representatives of the following Governments:—

SOUTH AFRICA.	PERU.
AUSTRALIA.	PORTUGAL.
BELGIUM.	UNITED KINGDOM.
BRAZIL.	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
CUBA.	REPUBLICS.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (AND
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIP-
HAITI.	PINES).
NETHERLANDS.	

Notes of West Indian Interest

"SAVE money and money save you."

* * *
THE clock was put back an hour in Barbados at 6 a.m. (G.M.T.) on August 31st, when daylight saving time ended.

* * *
Mr. RAWDON SMITH, of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has been acting as Director of Public Relations in the Dominions Office, has been appointed Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information.

* * *
LORD ELTISLEY, who, we regret to learn, died at Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, on September 2nd, was a director of Caroni Ltd. He was an authority on agriculture, and as Sir Douglas Newton, was M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge from 1922 to 1934.

* * *
SIR ROY WILSON who, we regret to learn, died on August 27th, was chairman of the Parliamentary Commission which visited British Guiana in 1926. He was Member of Parliament for the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire from 1924 to 1929.

* * *
SIR COSMO PARKINSON, who was recently seconded for special duty on behalf of the Colonial Office, arrived in British Honduras by air on September 17th. Sir Cosmo is making a tour of the West Indies, accompanied by Mr. P. Rogers, of the Colonial Office.

* * *
CAPTAIN FREDERICK GEORGE KAHL, of the Royal Fusiliers and VI Commando, whose death we announce with great regret, was the only son of Mr. Frederick Kahl, and of the late Mrs. Kahl, and a nephew of Sir Frederick and Lady Clarke, of Blythswood, Barbados. Captain Kahl leaves a widow, who before her marriage was Miss Esmé Cobbett.

* * *
AN Axis submarine entered Carlisle Bay, Barbados, on September 11th, and fired five torpedoes at vessels in the harbour. The attack, which lasted 25 minutes, took place in the afternoon, and was watched by thousands of people lining the waterfront. Shore batteries quickly found the range and gave the enemy a hot reception.

* * *
THE thanks of the Executive of the West India Committee have been expressed to Sir Algernon Aspinall for the gift to the Library of a book entitled *About Barbados*; and to Mr. H. G. N. Cobbe for the gift of two pen-etchings of the Minnehaha Mountains and district in British Guiana and a photograph of the Mahdia Gold Dredge.

* * *
IT is with great regret that we have to announce the death in Kingston, Jamaica, on September 26th, following an operation, of Mr. S. H. Pook, M.I.E.E., consulting engineer to the Telephone & General Trust, Ltd. Mr. Pook was popular with the directors, executive

and staff of the Trust, and they will miss his wise counsel and friendly co-operation.

* * *
THE REV. H. MASSIAH, Vicar of Farnsfield, Notts, son of the late Dr. Clarence Henry and Mrs. Massiah, of British Guiana, was married on August 26th to Miss Miriam Massiah, daughter of the late Mr. Forster Clarke and Mrs. Massiah, also of British Guiana. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity, Fareham, Hants, and was conducted by the Right Rev. A. L. Kitching.

* * *
LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY JOHN GURNEY, Coldstream Guards, who was married on September 2nd at Stanwix Church, Carlisle, to Miss Bridget de Bathe, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney and of Mrs. Gurney, of Hatfield Hyde, Hertfordshire. His wife is the only daughter of the late Captain Patrick Wynne de Bathe and of Mrs. de Bathe, of Cambridge House, Baldock, Hertfordshire. Lieutenant Gurney's father, it will be recalled, was a treasurer of the West India Committee from 1930 to 1939, while his grandfather, Mr. Cyril Gurney, was a treasurer from 1898 to 1919, and deputy-chairman from 1920 to 1925.

* * *
THE British West Indies Sugar Association, which is represented in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee, has been elected a corporate member of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. The Executive of the West India Committee having been requested to appoint a member to represent the Association on the Council of the B.E.P.O., unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. J. Gordon Miller to serve in that capacity.

* * *
His many friends in Trinidad, where he was born, and lived for many years, will be happy to learn that Captain J. E. G. Permuy, Royal Tank Regiment, is making a good recovery from the several wounds which he received in action some months ago. He paid a welcome visit recently to the West India Committee Rooms. Captain Permuy's father, Mr. M. G. Permuy, is head of the cocoa department of C. Czarnikow, Ltd., and his uncle, Mr. L. G. Permuy, is on the staff of the *Trinidad Guardian*.

* * *
LIEUTENANT T. G. YEARWOOD, Royal Artillery, who was married on September 8th, at the Royal Artillery Chapel, Woolwich, to Miss Sheila Marion Johns, is a son of the late Mr. H. Graham Yearwood and of Mrs. Yearwood, of Barbados. His brother, Mr. H. G. Yearwood, who is serving in the R.A.F., acted as best man, and among those present at the ceremony were Captain and Mrs. R. M. Partridge, of Reigate. Miss Johns is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Johns, of Macloud Road, Woolwich.

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.

Agriculture in St. Lucia

Difficulties due to War Conditions

THE Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1941 reveals the profound effects caused by war conditions on the economic life of the Colony. In his opening paragraph, Mr. E. T. Ward, the Agricultural Superintendent, says: "Peasant agriculture has suffered from considerable neglect following the commencement of the two United States Air Bases in the Colony, early in the year. Direct and indirect employment associated with the development of these Bases, as well as the revival of the ship-coaling trade, has resulted in a period of prosperity unparalleled in the Colony's history, especially for the working-class people. Many estates have been unable to obtain sufficient labour to carry on their work."

A record sugar crop was however obtained, in spite of the severe damage caused to cane areas by the floods of August, 1940. From an acreage, 9 per cent. more than in 1940, 91,182 tons of cane yielded 10,125 tons of sugar. The corresponding figures for 1940 were 71,585 tons of cane and 8,026 tons of sugar.

The limes industry made a welcome recovery. Aided by favourable weather, relative freedom from citrus weevil and wither-tip disease, and very satisfactory prices, the crop (green limes, juice and oil) estimated in barrels of limes, was 25,251 valued at £17,609 compared with 15,895 barrels, valued at £7,603, in 1940.

The markets for coco-nuts and copra improved as the year advanced and prices showed a steady increase. Part of the copra was shipped to the Barbados Co-operative Cotton Factory for processing into edible oil. A contract was signed whereby copra would be sent to the Trinidad Coco-nut Growers' Association from January 1st, 1942, to be made into edible oil for local consumption. Owing to the necessary large increase in copra manufacture, more attention will have to be given to the artificial drying of copra.

The exports of cocoa were reduced from 6,008 cwt. in 1940 to 3,889 cwt. Part of the decrease is attributed to increasing local consumption, mainly in the form of stick chocolate.

The banana industry encountered serious difficulties—irregular shipping facilities, shortage of trucks which found more remunerative work at the Bases and increased labour costs. The exports exceeded expectations but the outlook was very uncertain. The lack of regular shipping facilities also restricted the export trade in other fresh fruits with Bermuda, but, by schooner traffic, alternative markets, particularly with Barbados, were maintained and developed.

Although strenuous efforts were made to increase local food production, the result was below that of 1940, due to the greater attractions of work on the Bases. Supplies of locally caught fish were reduced for the same reason. A rapid increase in meat consumption coincided with the commencement of work on the United States Bases and the greater spending power of the working classes. The recently established trade in live-stock with Trinidad had to be stopped and later the export of any animals was prohibited. Local stocks were quite inadequate to meet the demand and it

became obvious that the slaughter of all female cattle suitable for breeding would have to cease. Abundant scope for raising live-stock for the local market appears likely to continue for several years. It was particularly unfortunate that at this period an epidemic of Swine Fever should, for the first time, sweep through the Colony. Efforts to check it failed, owing to the uncontrolled system of pig keeping, lack of staff and difficulty of easy and quick access to the areas concerned. It was estimated that the mortality amounted to 90 per cent. of the pig population.

Mr. R. G. Fennah, Citrus Pest Entomologist, contributes a summary of his work during the year. He records, among other matters of interest, that the heavy incidence of scale insects on budded limes has been correlated with a partial incompatibility between a scion of West Indian lime and a sour orange stock. Accordingly the use of sour orange stock has been condemned and the wild grapefruit suggested as the most promising, under Windward Islands conditions, of several alternatives.

Jamaica's Banana Industry

Government Guarantee to be Reduced

THE following statement was made in the Legislative Council of Jamaica, on July 7th, by Major W. H. Flinn, Colonial Secretary of that Colony:—

"As a result of the changed conditions in regard to shipping facilities and the probability of exports of bananas having to be reduced to vanishing point in a short time, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has advised that a change in the nature of the guarantee to the banana industry will now have to be made.

"The present price will be continued until the end of October, 1942, on the understanding that a very high standard of selection will be maintained. Thereafter, for a period of six months, the price will be reduced to 3s., less 3d. for leaf spot control, or a net price of 2s. 9d. a count bunch, on similar conditions in regard to a very high standard of selection. At the expiration of that six months' period—i.e. at the end of April, 1943—the situation will be again reviewed.

"It is desired by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that, as far as possible, banana growers should enter the food production campaign, and, in order to assist, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated that funds will be available for subsidising the purchase of food crops at fair prices to the grower and without any quantitative limitation of production for the next season."

Replying to Mr. D. Adams, in the House of Commons, on September 30th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that a considerable number of Jamaican labourers had been recruited for work on the reconstruction of the Panama Canal. The Secretary of State had not received any complaints about bad food, housing and ill-treatment, mentioned by Mr. D. Adams. Inquiry had, however, been made of the Governor of Jamaica on the point and also regarding the appointment of a liaison officer for duty in the Panama Canal zone.

West Indies at Westminster

In the House of Lords

Jamaica and Interned German Jews

On September 10th Lord Wedgwood initiated a debate in order to call attention to the attitude still shown towards Jewish refugees from Nazi oppression in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia and the Colonies. In the course of his speech he cited the case of 34 Jews who had been interned in Jamaica. Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that these persons were interned because they were German Jews. "If they had been English Jews, Scottish Jews, Irish Jews or Australian Jews they would not have been interned. It was not a case of Anti-Semitism. With this war on, they, as German nationals, were in the ordinary course interned." Then, as Lord Wedgwood had mentioned, had been released. "The reason why the remainder had not been released was that the security officials in Jamaica reported against releasing these particular people."

In the House of Commons

Rubber in British Guiana.

On September 8th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that British Guiana in recent years possessed many acres of plantation rubber, the development of which was neglected when the industry ceased; and whether he would now encourage the same and utilise the several varieties of rubber-bearing trees which abounded in the forests. Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that the question of tapping all the available resources of rubber in British Guiana, as in other West Indian territories, was already in hand. Under the arrangements made by the Combined Raw Materials Board, raw rubber from these areas would be exported exclusively to the United States.

Rice Production

In reply to Mr. Riley, on September 9th, Mr. Macmillan said that to meet the shortage of 30,000 tons of rice, formerly imported into the West Indies from Burma, the local Governments had taken energetic measures to increase the local production of rice and of other foodstuffs. To provide for the balance of their essential requirements of rice, the whole of the exportable surplus of 25,000 tons from British Guiana was being allocated to the West Indian Colonies, and further supplies would be made available from other neighbouring countries.

When asked by Mr. Riley whether he was aware that there had recently been riots, both in Jamaica and in the Bahamas, because of the shortage of rice and other foodstuffs, and whether he had any schemes in contemplation for meeting the difficulty, Mr. Macmillan said that the schemes were described in his reply, but, there were two problems involved: first the increase of production in the different islands, and secondly, shipping the goods from one island to another. He also stated that steps had been taken to co-ordinate arrangements for the production and distribution of rice among all the Colonies.

The Casualty List

Sub-Lieut. (A) Michael Hankey, R.N.V.R., who, we greatly regret to learn, was killed during the recent Malta convoy action, went out to Jamaica in 1938, and was for two years attached to the staff of Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co., in Kingston. He returned to England in 1940 and joined the Fleet Air Arm. His captain writes: "He was in a very fine fighter squadron, with a high reputation in the Fleet Air Arm, and Michael had a high reputation in that squadron. He had done well in the previous convoy action, and he was doing well in the recent action when he was lost." A striking tribute to his memory was published in *The Times* of September 9th.

Second-Lieutenant E. J. T. (John) Trafford, Royal Engineers, we much regret to learn, is reported missing, believed killed. He is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. le M. Trafford, of Trinidad.

Lieutenant J. H. D. Thompson, Inns of Court Regiment, has died on active service, we regret to learn. His home was at Good Hope, Falmouth, Jamaica.

Sergeant G. K. Powell, R.A.F., of Half Way Tree, Jamaica, who was reported missing some months ago, is now known, we learn with regret, to have been killed on active service. He was buried at Terschelling, Holland.

Reported Missing

Sergeant Air-Gunner C. W. Bourke, R.A.F. (Jamaica); Private T. J. Card, Essex Scottish (Bermuda); Sergeant D. B. Hassell, Royal Regiment of Canada (Barbados); Private A. M. Hassell, Royal Regiment of Canada (Barbados).

Prisoners of War

Sergeant J. K. Howes, R.C.A.F. (Montserrat); Pilot Officer B. Pilgrim, R.C.A.F. (Antigua); L.A.C. E. D. Ross, R.A.F. (Antigua); Lieutenant Douglas Weir, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Trinidad); Lieutenant J. D. G. Young, R.A. (Jamaica)

Colonial Appointments

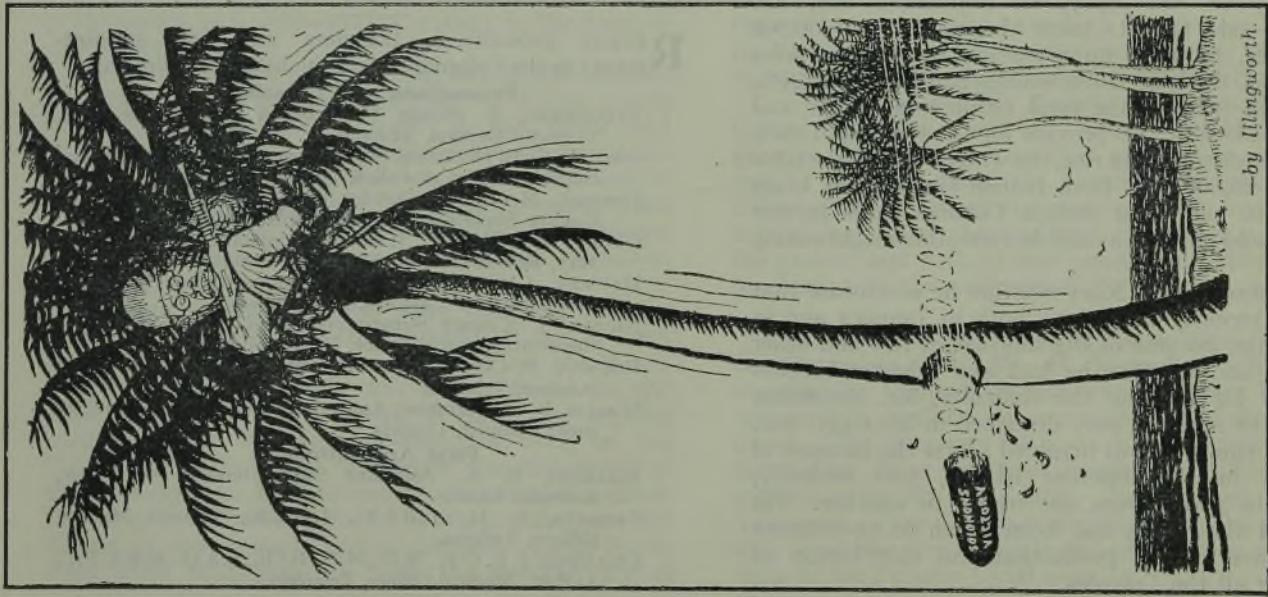
RECENT promotions, transfers and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:

Promotions and Transfers

BLOOMBERG, S. (Senior Collector of Customs, Kenya), Collector-General, Jamaica.
 GALL, F. G. B. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 GORDON, M. I. N. (District Superintendent of Police), County Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 GREEN, G. C., M.B.E., (Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Guiana), Colonial Secretary, Grenada.
 HAWKES, Captain M. H. (Collector-General, Jamaica), Comptroller of Customs, N. Rhodesia.
 NICOLE, J. (County Superintendent of Police), Detective Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 RODWAY, R. (Assistant Auditor, British Guiana), Assistant Auditor, Trinidad.
 WALLIS, K. (Government Analyst, British Guiana), Government Chemist, Uganda.

First Appointments

FIELDING, F. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.
 GEORGES, R. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., District Medical Officer, Antigua.
 GILLESPIE, J. E. O'N., M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.R.C.P.I., D.P.M., Medical Officer, Trinidad.



—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail

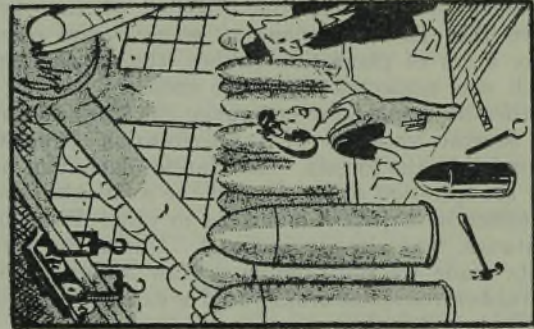
Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission

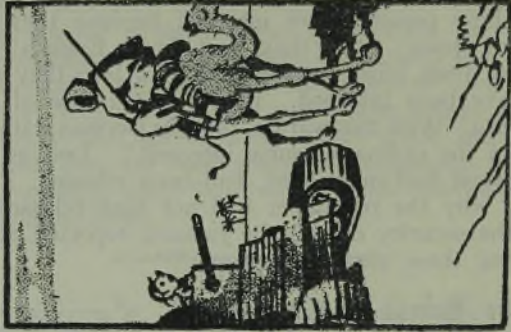


'ORDER' IN COURT —By Clive Upton

Daily Sketch



"I made that one with a little material I had over."



"What is the rule out here... does one keep to the right or left of the desert?"



"I don't know who she is... he calls her his next-of-kin."

LYNN IN THE DAILY SKETCH

A Biologist in Inagua

WHEN Gilbert Klingel, an amateur biologist, was engaged in research in the "strange little Republic of Haiti" for the American Museum of Natural History, he became interested in a problem which made it desirable to visit a number of West Indian islands and particularly some of the uninhabited and less frequented ones. He found life in the tropics very pleasant and the spell of the islands so irresistible that he set his heart on visiting them at his leisure and in his own ship. A dream became a reality. After months of waiting and planning he sailed with a single shipmate, his life-long friend, in the 38ft. yacht *Basilisk*, a replica of the famous *Spray*, in which Captain Slocum circum-navigated the world in the 'nineties. After a false start, due to fog followed by a gale which necessitated a stay at Hampton, Va., for repairs, the good companions made sail for the Caribbean. Having fought their way through storms which lasted for a week and a half, they had to depend on dead reckoning, their chronometer having given out. Then, to make a long story short, their voyage ended abruptly on a coral reef off the coast of an island which turned out to be Inagua, the most northerly of the Bahamas. After salvaging what they could from the wreck they made their way to Matthewtown, the only settlement on the island, which was in a deplorable state. "The place was a ruin! Vacant and broken windows stared at us from tumbled and deserted houses. Roofs careened at crazy angles. . . . The streets reeked with an air of desolation and economic poverty." What an indictment of successive Colonial Governments! They can have done little or nothing for the unfortunate inhabitants after the failure of the salt industry on which Inagua formerly depended for its prosperity! The author met many queer people and, having builded himself a hut, revelled in what proved to be a naturalist's paradise. There came an opportunity of returning to America, but though his companion availed himself of it, he preferred to remain and ride his hobby. He discovered *inter alia* a new lizard and the nesting place of the pink flamingoes, "one of the world's truly grand and inexpressibly lovely spectacles," the "waning remnants of a once considerable group." He believes that if the great flock could be reached without having to endure sun and thirst and the sting of salty water, it would be a mecca for hundreds of thousands. But that will never be, for when civilization comes the flamingoes depart for ever. All the same, the Government of the Bahamas would do well to preserve these rare and beautiful birds whose nests are periodically pillaged by the Inaguans for their eggs. Mr. Klingel writes in a style reminiscent of that of Sir Arthur Shipley in his delightful *Minor horrors of the War*. One does not need to be a naturalist to enjoy his descriptions of the fauna of his paradise. Let me give two examples. Of bats he has a high opinion. The bat, which to the Chinese is a symbol of happiness, possesses, it appears, an "opposable" thumb, which it uses as a grasping claw; the third, fourth and fifth digits are longer than the remainder of the arm and, says Klingel, "if an average man's fingers were produced in proportion they would reach from his shoulders to the ground and

would be about the thickness of a lead-pencil tapering to the thickness of a knitting needle at the ends." What an awful thought! And here is an example of his humour. When diving with a glass helmet of his own invention on his head he was just making himself comfortable on the coral rock when a piece of the bottom detached itself and swam away. "I felt," he says, "much as you would if a portion of your dining-room floor would suddenly wake up and amble off into the kitchen." The rock was a great flounder! Again, when under the sea at night he switched on his torch he was startled to see a row of seven pairs of gleaming teeth floating in mid-air with no evidence of bodies. "They suggested," he writes, "nothing quite so much as the nightmare of an inebriated dentist on the verge of delirium tremens." They were the protruding teeth of parrot-fish.

Some years after his first visit, Klingel returned to Inagua, having read a sensational report in a "tabloid" newspaper of a revolution on the island. It was largely boloney. On arriving at Matthewtown he was astonished to be rocketed to earth on the top of a cliff by a crane in a fierce blaze of electric light to the music of whirring machinery. The brothers Erickson, a trio of New Englanders, needing salt in their chemical industry, had reopened the salt-ponds and, having overcome the accumulated poisons of years of monotonous insularity, —a cause of the "revolt"—were transforming Matthewtown from a place of creeping desolation to a pleasant, peaceful tropical village. *Inagua* is not only entertaining but also instructive.* It contains some admirable illustrations, reproduced from photographs taken by the author, and the writer has no hesitation in commending it to readers of the CIRCULAR.

A. A.

Islands Preferred

"NAPOLEON, who was born on unimportant Corsica, and died squirming on minute St. Helena, was continent-crazy." Glanville Smith, author of a new West Indian travel-book, in which this passage occurs, prefers islands, and in quest of his Utopia he toured the Caribbean a few years ago.† He now tells us of his adventures and chats pleasantly and with disarming frankness about the people he met there and the things he saw. A peripatetic tombstone-maker, as he tells us he is, the author might have been tempted to dilate on the examples of his professional forbears' craftsmanship which abound in the cathedrals and churches in the islands and the quaint epitaphs on ancient tombs and monuments; but he was not out for a busman's holiday. He seems to have had a really fine time mixing with the people and sharing their amusements. He preferred to go ashore with the steerage passengers and deckers rather than down the first-class gangway. His landfall was Grenada and as his schooner passed Gouyave he was so enchanted by the pretty picture the little town made that he

* *Inagua*. By Gilbert Klingel. London: Robert Hale, Ltd. 1942. 18s. net, or 18s. 6d. post free, from the West India Committee.

† *Many a Green Isle*. By Glanville Smith. London: John Lane, the Bodley Head. 1942. 15s. net.

"broke into applause." There he met Mrs. Niblick, owner of a small nutmeg plantation, and his adventures began. In Trinidad he sat at the feet of the late Mr. P. Lechmere Guppy, ichthyologist like his father whose name is perpetuated in the "guppies" of our aquariums—"those little fish that transparently reveal the process of child-bearing." Nothing upset Mr. Guppy, "a gentleman and a scholar," except the cook's habit of packing herself off "to her own hot hovel in I don't know what back street" directly after dinner though her room in Chancellor House was private, cool and "away from the smells and noises of the city." The author very properly does not agree with those who say that "people who live in the slums don't want to live otherwise," and arrives at the conclusion that what the cook needed was company and talk of "babies and salvation." Apropos of slums, it is surprising to learn from the tombstone man that in San Juan, Puerto Rico, whose sanitation has so often been held up as an example for the British West Indies to follow, he came across "teeming shanties built in the tidal swamps, where children grow up playing on rickety plank runways," while "yesterday's offal drifts back and forth beneath them mingled with to-day's;" and that the beach at Arecibo is "not only a playground but a mile-long latrine"—sights which brought "the vat of indignation to seething point." The author's powers of observation are well developed. This he attributes to having practised the art of leaning out of the window in New York where his tenement friends were very expert at it. He has certainly taken full advantage of his fenestral training. A. A.

Sugar Industry in India

Government Control Instituted

THE Review of the sugar industry of India for the year 1939-40 (November to October), by Mr. R. C. Srivastava, Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, has been issued as a supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, May 7th, 1942. It is, like its predecessors, a voluminous report containing very full information concerning all aspects of the sugar industry of India with, in addition, a general review of the world sugar situation and, in more detail, of the sugar trade of Java and Cuba.

The year 1939-40 was an eventful one in India, particularly in the United Provinces and Bihar, which together contribute over 80 per cent. of India's sugar output. In these provinces there was a record output of nearly 1,000,000 tons of sugar, as a result of an excellent crop and the high prices paid by the factories for cane. Demand for sugar, on the other hand, was very poor, particularly early in the season. This was due to the high prices for sugar, coupled with the expectation in the markets that, with factories holding abnormally heavy stocks, prices would ultimately come down. Buyers kept off the markets and invisible stocks with retailers were allowed to sink to very low levels. Meanwhile the factories kept piling up stocks but could not lower their prices, in tune with market conditions, since minimum prices were fixed by the Indian Sugar Syndicate.

The Governments of the two Provinces put an end to the stalemate by, first, withdrawing recognition from the Syndicate and, after negotiations, re-recognising it subject to certain conditions. These were, mainly, that the Syndicate should convert itself into a purely marketing organisation for the purpose of regulating the sales of sugar by factories in the United Provinces and Bihar within limits of prices and selling quotas fixed by the Governments. The appointment of an Advisory Sugar Commission, together with the announcement of the intention of the Governments to restrict production of sugar in 1940-41 by means of quotas, had a healthy effect on the market and led to an improvement in demand.

Mr. Srivastava points out that the sugar industry is under some form of close control, by Government or other central authority, in almost all important sugar-producing countries. The industry in the United Provinces and Bihar is, he states, being controlled on established lines that have been tried with success elsewhere.

Colonial Labour Questions

In the House of Commons, on September 30th, Mr. David Adams asked whether it was intended to set up a separate labour department at the Colonial Office, in view of the wide extent and urgency of many problems affecting Colonial labour.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the Social Services Department was established in 1938 to deal with social questions affecting the Colonies generally. Labour questions of this nature, including the work of the Colonial Labour Departments, trade union and trade disputes legislation, minimum wage legislation, and the application of International Labour Conventions affecting conditions of employment are dealt with by that Department in consultation with the Labour Adviser and other Departments of the Colonial Office. The recently appointed Colonial Labour Advisory Committee was also able to give valuable advice on such questions.

West African Cocoa Control

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question asked in the House of Commons on September 30th, by Mr. Sorensen, said that the West African Cocoa Control Scheme would be continued during the coming season. The Control Board would be responsible for the purchase of cocoa from the French Cameroons as well as from Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The financial results of the 1941-42 season were not yet available. Circumstances had prevented the sale of a large proportion of last season's crops and the profits made during 1940-41 had been more than absorbed by the unsold purchases made this season. If the results of the Board's operations over the whole period for which it may function show a profit, it is the intention of the Government to seek Parliamentary approval for an equivalent grant to be made in some form or other for the benefit of the producer in West Africa.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *September 24th.*

ANTIGUA Sugar Factory, which finished crop on September 17th, made 21,979 tons of sugar from 191,393 tons of cane ground. It was the longest crop since 1927, when the factory possessed only small mills, and made a similar quantity of sugar. The collection on the opening day of the Diocesan Centenary celebration received by the Bishop at the Cathedral gate amounted to £215. Steady and regular rains.

BARBADOS

Food Production. As reported in our July issue, all plantations had been notified that 25 per cent. of their arable land must be planted in food crops. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, reports that during May the order for the compulsory growing of ground provisions was extended to include at least one quarter of the arable acreage of plantations and small holdings of two to ten acres. Plantations have also been instructed to keep certain kinds and numbers of live stock.

The Stock Feeding Problem presented, he said, great difficulties, due to severe drought, lack of imported concentrates and a temporary increase in the live stock population as the result of restrictions on slaughtering. The Department of Agriculture was conducting experiments with a view to preserving green fodder by ensilage. Other lines of work are investigations as to the use of yeasts in the preparation of animal feeding stuffs, and whether some of the indigestible constituents of megass can be rendered digestible by chemical treatment.

JAMAICA

The Transport (Defence) Board has asked owners to make a return of the draught animals and waggons in their possession. It is hoped, states the *Daily Gleaner*, that actual requisitioning will not be necessary, but the Board has power to requisition for the purpose of maintaining vital services and the distribution of food.

Basic Petrol Ration Abolished. Jamaica has followed the example of the United Kingdom in abolishing the basic petrol ration for private motor cars. As from July 7th, petrol has been available only "for the performance of services essential to the life of the community."

The Food Situation. Major W. H. Flinn, Colonial Secretary, speaking in the Legislative Council on July 7th, said that it had been decided to restrict the release of rice to approximately half the normal quantity. On that basis, the supplies in the island would last until the end of November. Imports of flour had been increased in order to make good the deficiency in rice supplies. With increased supplies of flour and improved production of local foodstuffs, the elimination of rice, he said, should not cause any serious inconvenience. The importation of all luxury or semi-luxury foodstuffs had been stopped.

Kerosene Oil and Matches. There was a very serious shortage of kerosene oil, continued Major Flinn,

and only about one-fourth of the normal quantity would be available to the public. There had been a temporary shortage of matches, but supplies were again being released to the wholesale trade in moderate quantities. Moderate supplies only would be available for the time being.

Surprise Black-out. The sirens sounded in Kingston and St. Andrew at 8.30 p.m. on July 24th—without warning—and lights throughout the area were dimmed or extinguished. The A.R.P. Wardens, who now also act as special constables, were on duty during the black-out, which lasted 90 minutes, and an aeroplane flew over the corporate area.

Price Pegging Operations have been started by the Government, states the *Gleaner*, in order to prevent a further rise in the cost of living. A Price Stabilization Committee, to work in an advisory capacity with the Food Controller, comprises Mr. H. J. Evennett, Hon. Douglas Judah and Mr. D. A. Doran, with Mr. Allan Morais, of the Labour Department, as secretary.

Unemployment Loan. In the Legislative Council, on July 9th, the Hon. E. E. A. Campbell proposed that the Government of Jamaica should raise a loan of £1,000,000 to deal with the unemployment situation, and that a committee should be appointed to advise Government in carrying out a programme of work.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Progress of the W.V.S. The Hon. Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor, stated in a recent broadcast that, since the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence was established in Trinidad last May, it had made great progress under the inspired and energetic leadership of Mrs. John Huggins. Already nearly 3,000 workers had been enrolled and their numbers were steadily increasing. Lady Clifford gave an interesting account of the very varied and important activities of the Association of which she is the President.

Grapefruit and Oranges. During 1941 the Citrus Growers' Association handled approximately 197,000 field cases of grapefruit and 7,000 of oranges. Owing to the closing of the English market it was only possible to export 32,000 cases as fresh fruit. The Association converted the remainder of the crop into canned juice of which 145,000 cases were exported out of a total production of 159,000.

Baden-Powell Memorial Fund. It is reported that in addition to other subscriptions the majority of Scouts are contributing one cent per week and Scouters one shilling per week to this fund.

Training Colleges. Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor of the Colony, speaking at St. Mary's College prize distribution, said that it was proposed to establish in the Colony very shortly an Agricultural Training College and a Teachers' Training College. They were two very important institutions because the object was to ensure that what was learnt in school could be applied in after life.

Witchbroom Resistant Cocoa. Dr. F. J. Pound, Cocoa Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture,

has left the Colony on his third expedition to the Amazon in quest of a type of cocoa resistant to witch-broom disease. The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that after spending a month in Colombia, advising the Government in certain phases of cocoa research, he will travel to Peru where, at Iquitos, on the Amazon, he has already large cocoa stocks growing, and that he hopes to return to Trinidad with budded plants immune or resistant to the disease.

Compulsory Registration. Regulations have been issued making registration compulsory for every man, woman and child living in Trinidad. Certain United States nationals, members of the armed forces and in-transit visitors are exempted. The Regulations follow closely the provisions of the National Registration Act, 1939, of the United Kingdom.

Agriculture in Barbados

Sugar Cane, Cotton, Arrowroot

MR. S. J. SAINT, the Director of Science and Agriculture, points out in his *Annual Report* for 1940-41 that whilst weather conditions during the year were detrimental to sugar cane and ground provisions, they were favourable to cotton. The severity of the dry season, January to June, was somewhat alleviated by a good March rainfall, but during the rainy season, July to December, the rains were not sufficient to sustain optimum growth, and any hopes of making even an average crop were dispelled by an unusually severe drought which lasted from December, 1940, throughout the crop period of 1941. This drought caused a forced ripening of the canes, and as a result juice purities and consequently factory recoveries were below average. The 1940 sugar crop amounted to the equivalent of 97,224 tons of sugar; vacuum pan factories 67,136, muscovado factories 3,068 and fancy molasses (equated at the rate of 330 wine gallons to a ton of sugar) 27,020 tons.

In the select seedling and maturity trials of plant canes the new seedling B. 37,161 was easily superior, both in cane tonnage and yield of sugar per acre, to every other variety tested. The ratooning of this seedling is being carefully watched. B. 37,161, a hard rind variety of vigorous growth, is, however, reported as being the variety most severely attacked by moth-borer, from the egg laying and dead heart stage to the time of reaping.

The acreage in cotton increased from 120 in 1940 to 453, of which 105 were plantation and 348 peasant cotton. An average yield of approximately 400 of seed cotton per acre was obtained. The fact that for the second year in succession no pink ball worm was found leads to the hope that this pest is being effectively controlled by the measures adopted.

Improved results were obtained in the attempt to encourage arrowroot cultivation. In 1937 an Arrowroot Growers Association was formed to which the Government made a loan for the erection of a factory. During 1938, 1939 and 1940, due to inadequate supervision by

Continued at foot of next column.

Trinidad and Venezuela

Patos Formally Handed Over

REFERENCE has already been made in the CIRCULAR* to the Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty (Island of Patos) Bill, passed by the House of Lords on May 12th last and by the Commons on May 14th, which, *inter alia*, provides for the ceding of Patos to Venezuela.

The island was formally handed over on September 29th by Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad, to Dr. C. Parraperez, Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the ceremony took place at Patos itself.

In the course of his speech, Sir Bede said: "Here to-day Your Excellency, I offer you a welcome to British soil. On this same spot, in a few moments, you will be able to welcome us to Venezuela. In such unique circumstances it is our joint privilege to solemnise a precedent which will guide and influence all our future negotiations and inspire our peoples and their Governments with a desire to promote friendship and commerce between our neighbouring countries. . . ."

"On behalf of His Majesty the King, I hand this island over to Your Excellency as the representative of the President of Venezuela. I ask that you will convey to the ruler of your great country, greetings and felicitations on this occasion. I know he will share our conviction that the Venezuelan and British Flags will continue to fly happily and for ever on either side of this narrow strait."

In his reply, Dr. Parraperez said: "This event is doubly satisfactory to Venezuela, because it is not only the consummation of an idea bequeathed by her ancestors, but also because it is the full realisation of an agreement with a nation to which we are closely bound by traditional ties. That Anglo-Venezuelan friendship to which Your Excellency makes welcome reference is witnessed to by the neighbouring island of Trinidad on whose shores more than one hero has found shelter while seeking the means to continue the struggle for our independence. . . ."

"Your Excellency, we take over the island of Patos on behalf of Venezuela as representatives of the President of the Republic and we welcome you to Venezuelan territory. In the name of the First Magistrate, we send through you our greetings and our respectful congratulations to His Majesty King George the Sixth and salute, in all respect, the glorious flag which will always be a symbol for men who honour and love liberty and which used to fly on this spot; and we replace it by the Tricolour which flew side by side with it on the battlefield of Carobobo."

members of the Association, the yield and quality of the starch became progressively poorer. It was decided to give more assistance to the Association in 1941, with the result that a record crop of over ten tons of very good quality starch was made. Dr. Saint says that this experiment in co-operative peasant production indicates that support and encouragement by officers of the Department of Agriculture over a period of years is essential for success.

* Issue of June, 1942, page 90.

Company Reports & Meetings

Caroni, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit, after providing £25,000 for depreciation, amounted to £7,748, which, added to £15,634 brought forward, makes a total of £23,382. The dividend on the 580,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, paid on December 1st, 1941, and June 1st, 1942, absorbed £21,750, leaving a balance of £1,632 which it is proposed to carry forward. The amount of credit of the taxation account, state the directors, is sufficient to cover the company's estimated outstanding liability in respect of the profits to June 30th, 1942. The 1942 crop amounted to 29,404 tons, against 37,319 tons in 1941.

The report is accompanied by a statement by the chairman, Mr. J. GORDON MILLER, in the course of which he says:

"Disappointment at the result of the year's operations is the more acute in that the original estimate of estates' and farmers' canes promised the equivalent of 50,000 tons sugar.

"There was anxiety, a year ago, lest the harvest be placed in jeopardy. The fear was well founded, owing to the rapid recruitment of labour for war work. Relaxation of immigration restrictions proved of little relief, and too late. War necessities, of course, are of the first consideration. One must accept, inevitably, the fortunes of war; but, after three consecutive years of bad harvests, it is disheartening to all concerned that a bumper crop should have to be sacrificed through lack of earlier arrangements and organised help.

"Even allowing for the hazards of weather and pests, the final outturn of only 29,404 tons of sugar is a striking revelation of the damage and loss to the industry which can ensue as the result of inadequate labour supply for cultivation and reaping.

"Unable to harvest all the canes, it was decided to close down Waterloo factory, and concentrate production at Caroni and Brechin Castle. Even so, deliveries of cane continued erratic, and full daily outputs could not be maintained. Production costs rose materially. . . . Some field workers are now finding their way back to their usual occupations, but agriculture, particularly in the Northern and Central parts of the island, has suffered a setback such as will involve, in the case of sugar cultivation, at least two years' unremitting efforts to recover the ground lost.

"Whole-hearted co-operation and a voluntary minimum week will do much to hasten recovery, and likewise further raise the labourers' own standard of living. No less urgent is the need for expansion of the area planted with ground provisions if progress towards self-sufficiency in valuable food supply is to be achieved. War demands it, and proper nutrition necessitates.

"At the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Food agreed to raise the price of sugar by 1s. 1½d. per cwt., to meet increase in wages and in prices of essential supplies. Since then, a further rise in costs has been established, quite apart from the abnormal losses sustained by Trinidad planters through inability to complete this year's harvest.

"Preliminary estimates do not envisage a greater output than 35,000 tons sugar as possible for 1943, and that only provided adequate labour supply is made available.

"In the face of the prevailing circumstances, the task of local management has been trying in the extreme, and, with reduction of permanent staff through voluntary enlistment in H.M. Forces, a heavier burden is placed upon those who remain. It will be your wish that there should be conveyed to all a message of thanks and appreciation of their devoted services to the company's interests in Trinidad."

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

The report for the year 1941 shows that the profit, after providing £290,486 for depreciation, amounted to £109,486 which, added to £24,266 brought forward from 1940, makes a total of £133,752. After deducting £21,087 for the dividend (less income tax) on the 8 per cent. preference shares, there remains a balance of £112,665. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax at 6/6.93d. in the £ on the ordinary shares, which will absorb £75,502, leaving a balance of £37,163 to be carried forward.

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says that the profit for the year

of £109,000 is £20,000 greater than in 1940. He continues:—

"The so-called profit standard for this company is, as I explained last year, a very low one as the years on which it was based were years of development and re-organization, so that the actual profits made in those years are no measure of the proper return on the capital invested or of the profits which shareholders would now be entitled to expect if we were not at war. Certain concessions were made by legislation in 1940 which may give us some relief in Excess Profits Tax in respect of the wasting nature of our assets. Claims are being prepared jointly with other Trinidad companies but no allowance has been made for this in the present accounts as its extent cannot yet be estimated.

"The balance sheet shows substantial additions to field and refinery assets as well as on developments. Including additions to material stocks, the total new investment under these headings during 1941 amounted to £532,000. In comparison the amount set aside for depreciation on our normal basis was £290,000, the balance of £242,000 having had to be met by drawing on the company's capital resources.

"Thus capital expenditure, coupled with 100 per cent. Excess Profits Tax, accounts for a deterioration of some £230,000 in our liquid position. It may well be asked why we have to embark on such relatively heavy capital expenditure, but the answer lies in the nature of our business and the important part it is playing to-day in the war effort.

"As I have already stated, this company is in the unfortunate position of having a low pre-war standard for Excess Profits Tax. In a large measure the profits it is now making are profits which it was entitled to expect in normal trading and, but for incidence of 100 per cent. Excess Profits Tax, it would normally have to put part of these profits back into the business for the provision of necessary so-called capital facilities. Under to-day's conditions, however, if we continue, as continue we must, to conduct our business in the best interests of the national effort and continue to pay our modest dividends, it is inevitable that the day must come when we must raise further capital.

"The results of our endeavours must, to a large extent, be applied in the prosecution of the war effort, but nevertheless, the fact must be faced that the present policy of taxation is forcing this company, as doubtless many others, into a precarious position. We are asked to do all we can to secure continuity of supplies of our products, but at the same time the means of continued operation are denied to us through a system of taxation which makes it impossible for us to plough back into the business even sufficient of our profits to provide the finance necessary to maintain our productive capacity.

"This unsatisfactory state of affairs is by no means wholly attributable to the 100 per cent. Excess Profits Tax. A factor which contributes largely is the difference between the figure of profits on which we are taxed and our true profits. In our type of business there is much expenditure on facilities which, under the Income Tax laws, cannot be allowed as a charge against profits either as and when incurred or over the life of the asset. In other words, the State withdraws in the form of taxation profits which, in actual fact, are not profits at all but represent monies which should be retained in the business for the purpose of its continuous and efficient operation. The time must surely come when it will be realised that the National interest urgently demands some amendment of the law in this respect."

At the Half-yearly Meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples, held on September 24th, Mr. J. Carter, the Secretary, said that his work among the coloured people in England had been directed mainly to Liverpool, and the technicians there and also to coloured British Troops "somewhere in England." These visits had met with very favourable results. He spoke of the founding of the Liverpool Branch of the League and expressed the hope that similar branches would be formed in Cardiff, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol and other centres in which coloured people could be found.

DEATH

DE LA MOTHE. On August 27th, 1942, suddenly, at Balthazar, Grenada, British West Indies, John S. de la Mothe.

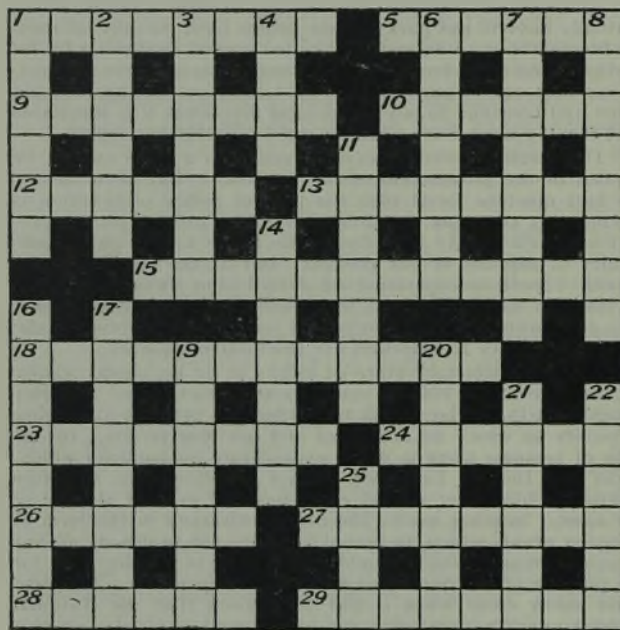
Our Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Carlyle wrote: "Nature alone is antique, and the oldest art a..." (8)
5. Obliquely (6)
- 9 Descriptive in former days of the genial and care-free person (8)
- 10 To plaster with rouge (6)
- 12 Flowering plant of the hedgerow and garden (6)
- 13 Render aid or service (8)
- 15 Our breath of life depends on these (12)
- 18 A widespread cause of ill-health (12)
- 23 Anagram of "tail duet" (8)
- 24 Figure (6)
- 26 Oak bark is an important source of this (6)
- 27 A person might the first part because he was the whole (8)
- 28 Hatred (6)
- 29 Drinking-bout (8)

DOWN

- 1 Formal address to a French lady (6)
- 2 Now the serpent was more --- than any beast (6)
- 3 We may be this as the result of 18 across (two words, 3, 4)
- 4 Leave it out is correct (4)
- 6 Often a cause of bad visibility near the coast (two words, 3, 4)
- 7 By this means you ascertain the total (8)
- 8 He can expound the principles of a subject (8)
- 11 Anagram of "tear tin" (7)
- 14 You will rise if you continue on the this (2 words, 2, 5)
- 16 This cannot be made without breaking eggs (8)
- 17 A very valuable metal (8)
- 19 Straighten out (7)
- 20 Canadian Province (7)
- 21 Ecclesiastical vestments (6)
- 22 Mediaeval European land holding system (6)
- 25 A volcano (4)



SOLUTION OF THE SEPTEMBER CROSSWORD

The compiler of this crossword was Mr. J. M. Campbell.
 Across: 1, French Guiana; 9, Nightmare; 10, Knell; 11, Heeded; 12, Gradient; 13, Livery; 15, Lancelot; 18, Hard luck; 19, Sparta; 21, Religion; 23, Helena; 26, Ounce; 27, Naturally; 28, Intemperance.
 Down: 1, Funchal; 2, Eagle; 3, Cathedral; 4, Goat; 5, Icecream; 6, Naked; 7, Paletot; 8, Reveller; 14, Virulent; 16, Cupbearer; 17, Scrounge; 18, Harmony; 20, Analyse; 22, Green; 24, Ellen; 25, Stop.

MISS PRUNELLA HOLLIS, whose engagement to Captain E. Anthony Tremlett, Royal Artillery, was announced recently, is the younger daughter of Sir Claud Hollis, and of the late Lady Hollis. Captain Tremlett is the only child of Captain and Mrs. E. E. Tremlett, of Sheffield Lodge, Sheffield Park, Sussex.

The Markets

September 29th, 1942.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	Consols (yield £3 0s. 6d. per cent.)	82½	82½
3½	War Loan ...	106½	106½
10	Angostura Bitters ...	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/9	29/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	43/-	45/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/6	2/-
4	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/-	22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
7	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4½	4/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	3d.	6d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	32	37
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	11/6	12/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	9/3	10/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	9d.	1/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	71/3	73/9
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	63/9	66/3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/3	4/3
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/9	9/9

PRODUCE.

Honey continues under Government control.
Lime Products.—*Lime Oil.* The import licensing programme for 1943 is now under review. In the meantime, arrivals may only be disposed of under Ministry of Food instructions. *Lime Juice.* Only limited quantities of Concentrated are needed and imports are subject to a licence. Raw is under control.
Orange Oil. Both Sweet and Bitter are to come under control.
Pimento. The spot price is unchanged at 2/3 per lb. ex wharf. Sellers continue to ask 150/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K., for August-September shipment.
Ginger continues under Government control.
Nutmegs are quiet but firm, with the prices for shipment from Grenada unchanged at: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.
Mace is also quiet but firm with the last business reported at 3/9 per lb. for the usual quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 3/- ex wharf, according to quality.

Development and Welfare Report

Replying to Mr. Riley, on September 9th, in the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary of State said that it was proposed to issue a report on the schemes being inaugurated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and that he hoped it would be ready in the near future.

We learn, with great regret, that news has been received at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, that Mr. Albert H. Clough is missing, believed drowned, owing to U-boat attack on the ship in which he was travelling to Africa. It is understood that Mr. O. S. Colbey, another graduate of the College, who was a passenger on the same ship, has been landed at a Brazilian port.

MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE, secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, contributes a most instructive article on the economic and agricultural problems of British Honduras in the August issue of the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Greenidge was Chief Justice of that Colony from 1932 to 1936.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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November 1942

The War and the Empire

ON another page we summarize a number of the chief points in the speech delivered on October 29th by MR. HERBERT MORRISON, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, giving a timely reminder of the great part played so far by the United Kingdom and the Empire in the war, while paying a just tribute to the Russian contribution to the cause of the United Nations. The speech makes inspiring reading and its close study can be confidently recommended. It should effectively counter the demoralizing effect of those whom LORD CROFT, on the previous day, described as "critics who have as yet wielded only their pens and tongues in opposition to our mortal enemies."

These speeches have not come before they were needed because, to the well-known British characteristic of under-statement, understandable to us but much regretted by our friends abroad and taken advantage of by others, may be added an unjustifiable tendency to accept criticism at its face value, to give the critics credit for an inspired point of view to which we ourselves have no access, and to contemplate adjusting our standards despite our own judgment. It is to this attitude of resignation, unfair to our critics as well as to ourselves, that the Home Secretary's speech will be an opportune rebuke—if indeed the unfortunate "open letter" which appeared recently in the American press and to which MR. MORRISON'S speech may include a deliberate corrective, has not already provided the rebuke.

That open letter, presuming to dictate to this country an Empire policy and inferring that the disruption of the Empire was almost a condition of United States support in the war against Germany, can only complicate the efforts of the many joint Anglo-United States Committees, amongst which stands the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, to solve the delicate problems between the two nations.

As PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT said in his talk a few days ago with Sir George Gater (see page 186), he hoped that all the Caribbean islands could be brought into an economic and social team which would be a benefit to us all. The success of this task calls for vision, impartially exercised, without which a feeling of resentment on one side or the other would be inevitable. It may not be unfair to suggest that the major responsibility lies with the American representatives in view of the complete pre-occupation of Great Britain and the Empire, now in the fourth year of their all-absorbing ordeal.

This will apply with particular force to trade matters,

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since, with all the financial sacrifices which this country has made in the earlier stages of the war, the remaining trade available to her will be vital if she is to have any post-war future. The trade and industry of the Empire is vital to the maintenance of its standard of life. Yet, to quote LORD BENNETT when recently addressing a London audience: "In the midst of our struggle we could not blind our eyes to the fact that the tendency to provide for future trade was very great amongst the countries of the world."

Happily the open letter and the suggestion that the British Empire should be dismembered have been well answered in their own country where they have been contrasted with the proper punctiliousness with which the United Nations promise the return of every dependency of the French Empire which, like Syria, Madagascar and the French West Indies, have been temporarily taken under their control. The restoration of the integrity of the Dutch Colonial Empire is, furthermore, one of the definite war aims of the United Nations.

Almost simultaneously, an American Professor, PAUL KNAPLUND, in *The British Empire, 1815-1939*, just published in England, says of the progress of the British Empire that though it has been uneven, nevertheless, viewed in historical perspective, it has been remarkable, particularly for its advancement of democratic ideals. It is with this background that the ministerial utterances referred to above are infused.

The Pictorial Pages

There can be few readers of the CIRCULAR who did not hear the B.B.C. broadcast of the speech made by Field-Marshal Smuts to the members of both Houses of Parliament on October 21st. The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, it will be recalled, paid a stirring tribute to the "unbending, unbreakable spirit" of the people of Britain. An impression of the ceremony appears in "From a Londoner's Notebook" in this issue. The illustration which appears facing page 180 shows the Field-Marshal addressing the assembly. On his left are Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Lord Simon, and on his right, Captain E. A. FitzRoy, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The second of the pictorial pages shows two views of a full-scale model of the "Santa Maria," built at Carraca for the Chicago Exhibition of 1893. When she was sailed across the Atlantic on the same course as that taken by Columbus, her crew reported that she pitched horribly. For the photographs of the "Santa Maria," the CIRCULAR is indebted to *The Illustrated London News*.

From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. LYTTTELTON'S eighty days have now elapsed. What is to be said of the now famous prophecy? It is true that the period he named did not include the spectacular British invasion of Europe to which some thought he alluded. But Mr. Lyttelton gave no promise of a so-called "second front." And in my opinion we are now entitled to say that the eighty days saw the defeat of the grand strategy of the Axis for 1942.

* * *

The enemy's hopes for the year were blatantly proclaimed by a Japanese Admiral in an Italian newspaper last January. Briefly, the Germans and Italians were to break through to the Caspian and Suez, cutting off Russia from her allies, and eventually appearing on the western shore of the Indian Ocean. The Japanese, having conquered Burma, would throw strong naval forces into the Indian Ocean from the east. Meanwhile an intensive submarine campaign in the Atlantic would hold off American support and keep the British Navy too heavily engaged to interfere elsewhere. Thus allied sea-power would be undermined, and Great Britain, Russia, America, India, China and Australia isolated from one another.

* * *

This grandiose plan, in spite of great successes and conquests, has broken down as a whole. Russia is unconquered, and, even if Stalingrad were to fall before winter, cannot be cut off this year. Rommel has been halted at the gates of Egypt. The U-boat attack, after having inflicted very severe losses during the summer, is being brought under control. The American successes at Midway and Coral Island have compelled the Japanese to withdraw their heavy forces from the Indian Ocean to protect their own communications. The chain of sea-power holds firm round the globe. And now, by common consent, the days of Axis superiority in material and strategic initiative are over. On the highest level of strategy the United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive. It has been stated in so many words by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt; it has been acknowledged by Hitler and Goering.

* * *

One of the weightiest declarations of this fundamental change in the aspect of the war was made by General Smuts. His address to eight or nine hundred members of the Lords and Commons, though curiously informal in its attendant circumstances, was delivered in the atmosphere of a great occasion and a turning-point of history. I had last seen General Smuts when I met him in Oxford in 1929; but as he strode up the narrow gangway that the crowd in the great hall opened up for him, it seemed to me that, though his beard was whiter, his step was as springy and his eyes as twinkling as ever. He stopped just in front of me to give a warm greeting to Lord Cecil, an old friend and colleague at the Congress of Versailles. Then he took his place on the platform to be introduced by his former chief, Mr. Lloyd George—who spoke, in his eightieth year, very slowly but stood up as straight as a ramrod and conveyed to all a sense

of power in reserve such as held the leadership of the nation a quarter of a century ago.

* * *

In General Smuts's deeply-thought-out and stirring speech three main points impressed themselves on my memory. The first was his magnificent vindication of the central part played by Great Britain in saving the world from a disaster that might have destroyed civilization for a thousand years. I have never heard such a profound exposition of the significance in history of the Battle of Britain, the endurance of the civil population through the air-raids, and the tenacity that stood alone against the Nazis until the United Nations had time to rally. The second point was the noble declaration of loyalty to the Empire, "this great human experiment in political organization, this proudest political structure of time, this precedent and anticipation of what one hopes may be in store for human society in years to come." Coming from a great leader who fought against the Empire forty years ago, these words may well be read and pondered by those publicists in the United States who—still no doubt conceiving of the Empire in terms of George III—have lately seemed to demand the termination of British "imperialism" as the price of American alliance. The third point was the very striking suggestion that in the conception of the United Nations we have something of permanent value, which may be developed into the permanent foundation of world peace—corresponding to the League of Nations after the last war, but with a better hope of success, because more limited in aim and more firmly grounded in practical reality.

* * *

Great as is the indignation at the latest German brutality, the chaining of British prisoners on a trumped-up pretext, it goes against the grain of England to take reprisals on innocent and helpless men. There is already evidence that this outrage is part of a deliberate plot to embitter still further the feeling between the British and German peoples. One reason suggested is that the Nazi leaders, already compelled to contemplate the probability of defeat, are afraid that their dupes may eventually turn upon them, in the hope of gaining lenient treatment by the Allies by sacrificing Hitler and his subordinate gangsters. It is therefore to Hitler's interest to convince the Germans that their conduct incurred such pitiless hate that they have no hope of mercy, and can only go forward to the end.

* * *

A most interesting exhibition has been opened by the Royal Academy of plans and drawings for the rebuilding of London after the war. They have been prepared under the direction of a great architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, and a great engineer, Sir Charles Bressey, and they show a city of broad straight avenues and stately buildings, with St. Paul's dome, cleared of the mean accretions of centuries, riding majestically over all. If the plans are followed, the catastrophe of the blitz will have been turned to an opportunity for noble achievement. Yet, for all this ordered magnificence, I suspect that some of us will heave a perversely nostalgic sigh as we recall for grandchildren the haphazard London of the past.

Agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago

A Review of Developments in 1941

THE *Annual Report* of the Acting Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. O. Williams, shows that, in 1941, the total value of agricultural exports (\$10,297,431) was again higher than in the preceding year. This was principally due to increased output of sugar of which 131,671 tons were manufactured. War conditions caused a total or partial suspension of the exports of some important products. The shipments of grapefruit and oranges to the United Kingdom had to be abandoned, exports of coco-nuts and coco-nut products were prohibited in the latter part of the year and those of bananas also ceased, the contract with the Canadian Banana Company being temporarily suspended.

The Sugar Industry

There were widespread attacks of the Sugar-cane Froghopper pest. It is interesting to note that on one estate, control measures of high-power dusting with pyrethrum proved effective. Mr. A. Pickles, the Entomologist of the Department, who co-operated in this work, states that experiments showed that varying proportions of insects, stupefied by field applications of pyrethrum dust, can recover some hours later but that, when the technique of application is good, the mortality is satisfactory.

Amongst the new varieties introduced from the British West Indies Sugar-Cane Breeding Station, three, P.R. 803, B. 34,104 and B. 3,439 are stated to be showing great promise and to be replacing the standard varieties, B.H. 10 (12), Uba and Co. 213.

Mr. Williams reports that shortage of labour was responsible for a reduction in the area replanted in cane and for a lowering of the standard of cultivation.

Cocoa and Citrus

The cocoa industry continued to be affected by adverse conditions. There was a further decline in production due to low yields, abandonment of cocoa areas and migration of labour from cocoa estates. Witch-broom disease again took a heavy toll of the crop in Trinidad. Whilst the infection in Tobago is only on a small scale, brooms were found in all previously affected areas and one new centre of infection was discovered.

The Citrus Growers' Association handled 197,134 field crates of grapefruit and 6,684 of oranges. Unfortunately, for the reason already mentioned, it was only possible to export 31,653 cases as fresh fruit. The remainder of the crop was converted into canned juice, of which 145,153 cases were exported out of a total production of 159,057.

Food Production

With reference to food production, to which special attention was devoted, Mr. Williams records a substantial increase of rice, the crop being estimated at nearly 8,000 tons, or 25 per cent. above normal. This was partly the result of favourable weather and partly of increased planting, an area of 900 acres having become available due to drainage and irrigation work carried

out in 1940. There was an appreciable reduction in supplies of foodstuffs from Tobago which was accounted for by the diversion of labour to Trinidad for work on the U.S. bases. For the same reason there was some reduction in production in Trinidad. These effects were, however, to a large extent, offset by other factors. Thus the Oil Companies have established large gardens and a new type of capitalized and efficient gardener has appeared. As part of the generous assistance received by the Department, special mention is made of the canning and kindred demonstrations by Mrs. S. Liddel and Mrs. R. O. Williams, a series of 21 radio talks by Mr. R. O. Williams, Junr., and of the services rendered by Dr. E. Phillis, by permission of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Interesting information is given by Dr. F. J. Pound, the Cocoa Agronomist, on the use of Adlay flour, obtained from a variety of Job's Tears, introduced recently as a possible food plant. Loaves containing 20 to 30 per cent. of Adlay flour, mixed with ordinary wheat flour, resemble those made from wholemeal and are a very good substitute if eaten within two days. Owing to the lack of gluten, however, they dry out rather quickly. On the other hand, "soda biscuits" made by a local firm using 50 per cent. Adlay and 50 per cent. wheat flour baked well, had an excellent flavour and better keeping qualities.

Livestock and Milk Supply

In order to increase the breeding stock, 360 heifers were imported from Cuba. They are chiefly Zebu foundation with topcrosses of Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesian, and are a very suitable type for breeding to the pure-bred Friesians already in the Colony.

The continued work of the Department in improving livestock by supplying bulls from the Government Farm, of which Captain H. V. M. Metivier, the Senior Veterinary Officer, is the Officer-in-Charge, throughout the Colony has had a good effect in both Trinidad and Tobago. There have been marked increases in both the production and consumption of milk. The establishment of milk bars has made this important article of food more easily available. The greater demand is attributed not only to increase of population but also to better wages, enabling more people to purchase milk the value of which is now generally recognized. The dairy goat, British, Alpine and Nubian, has become popular as the "poor man's cow" and in a great measure provides for the family needs. Efforts are being made to improve goat mutton and with this object pure-bred bucks of the Jumhari breed, a dual-purpose type originally imported from India, have been bred and distributed in the Colony.

In Tobago the Juvenile Farm Club continued to do excellent work and the children take a very keen interest in livestock generally. The membership of the Club had reached 1,206 from 37 schools. Arrangements have been made to extend the movement to Trinidad.

Pan-American Economics

Immediate and Post-War Safeguards

THE Pan-American Union, the international organization created 52 years ago to promote peace, commerce and friendship between the twenty-one Republics of the American continent, has been able to render great service since the outbreak of war. As reported in the CIRCULAR of August 8th, 1940, the Pan-American Conference held at Havana in that year reached agreement on two urgent matters of vital importance. One was that the American Republics should defend and, if necessary, temporarily administer any European territories in the Western Hemisphere threatened by events of the war. The second was that the surplus exports of the Pan-American countries should be jointly marketed with the financial assistance of the United States.

Since then all the American Republics have become more directly concerned in the world conflict. At a meeting of their Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in January at Rio de Janeiro recommendations of a general character for the establishment of defence bases were approved. It was also agreed that an inter-American conference should be held to determine necessary systems of economic and financial control. Delegates of all the twenty-one republics were in session at Washington between June 30th and July 10th last. Eight important recommendations, which were unanimously approved by the Conference, have been published in full in the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* for September. The purpose underlying them is thus summarized in an introductory article by Mr. Manuel C. Gallagher, the Peruvian delegate at the Conference: "To prevent the nations and real and juridical persons threatening the security of the Western Hemisphere from carrying on any operations in the lands of America by exercising effective control over commercial and financial transactions, prohibiting such transactions entirely when necessary." He also suggests that this collaboration, due to the World War, should serve as an example for post-war relations. Western Hemisphere industry should not seek elsewhere raw materials that are produced in the American continent, merely to secure lower prices. "An economic adjustment should be made to produce a necessary and perpetual interchange that would bind the economic systems of the American Republics with indestructible ties. The ideal pursued by those nations should in future be accompanied by a general interest of economy character, joining them more closely." Mr. Gallagher points out that America must not be isolated from the world but she should procure the greatest possible interchange among her own countries, so as not to order from foreign parts what the fruitful soil of America is in a position to supply. There will, he says, always remain a wide field for commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, but if America knows how to make use of her riches, she will be in a better condition than she is to-day to cope with new troubles if war should come again. She is not mistress of the future nor can she dictate the course to be followed by all countries and all races."

Britain's War Effort

Mr. H. Morrison and the Critics

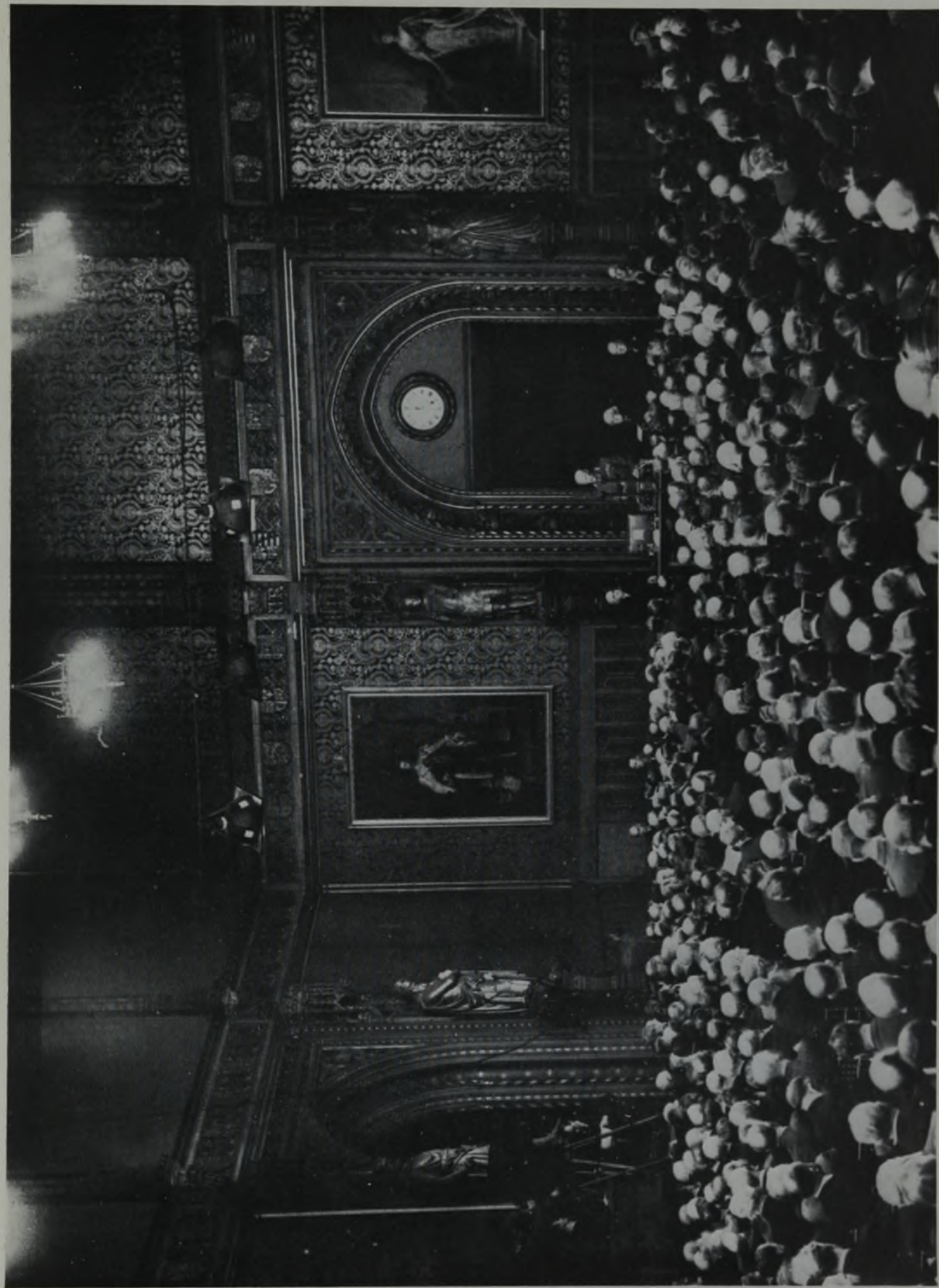
MR. HERBERT MORRISON, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, answered criticisms of Britain's part in the war when he addressed a public meeting in London on October 29th. He recalled how two years ago we stood alone, the only barrier between Hitler and a quick and easy conquest of by far the greater part of the globe. The Battle of Britain had been fought and won and a large proportion of the world was generous with its applause. To-day critical shafts were being directed at us from various places. There were no doubt, Mr. Morrison said, countries which could fairly claim the right to urge Great Britain on. There were certainly some whose right to do so, should they wish to exercise it, we should never question. They, however, were the very ones who never dreamt of such a thing but stood steadfastly by our side in loyal and uncomplaining patience. He meant, he said, the spokesmen of the subjugated countries of Europe, who have to wait and watch their fellow countrymen tortured on the rack of Nazi tyranny. They did not complain because they dwelt amongst us and could see the effort we were making. They also looked back to that twelve months when we stood their only comrade in arms, the only friend who offered them not merely friendship but a strong right arm bent up to strike in their cause.

Referring to Abyssinia Mr. Morrison said that, having driven Mussolini out, we made all possible haste to restore the country to its own people and rightful rulers. We gave them help with money, arms and advisers to re-establish themselves. "So far this piece of 'imperialism,' this 'outrageous example of British greed for territory' and lust for 'colonial domination,' stands alone in the story of the United Nations. But Abyssinia is only the first act of restoration. The turn of the other conquered and enslaved peoples will come—and so will the turn of our allies to carry on the good work with us."

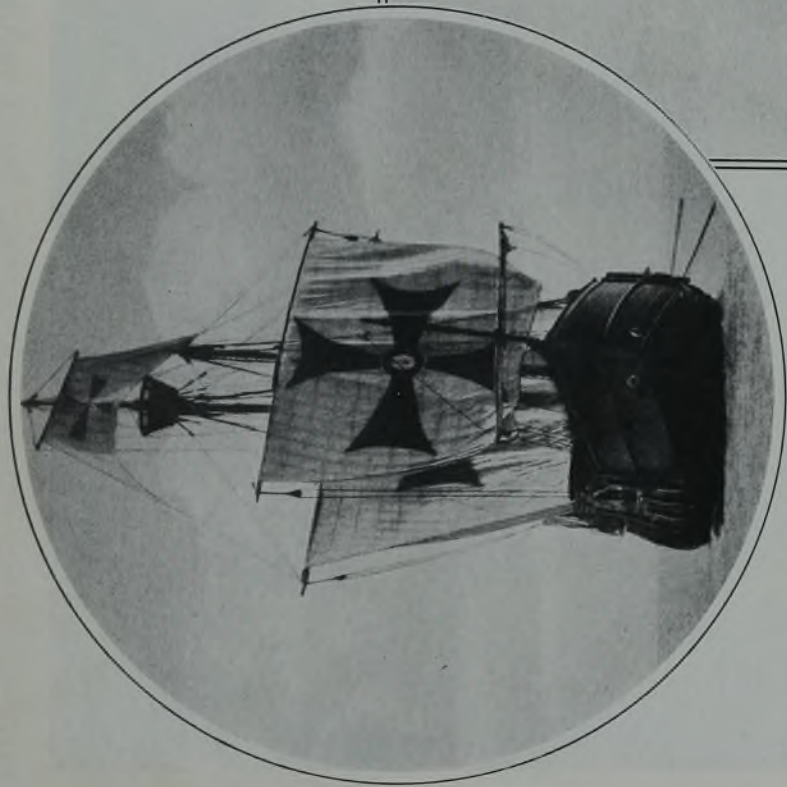
In dealing with the Home Front Mr. Morrison said we had flung our man-power into the scale to the limit and were scouring the last corners for what little remained. We were turning out war goods at a greater rate in proportion to our population than any country in the world, bar none. Our people, amid many discomforts, were carrying on serenely with no more than the minimum human amount of grouching and grumbling.

We were worrying about the future—worrying just as much as our friends and critics in any part of the world. "Our people have set a high standard, both in the manner of their entry upon this war and their behaviour during its course. We do not mean to let one another down when it comes to the making of the new world at home and abroad."

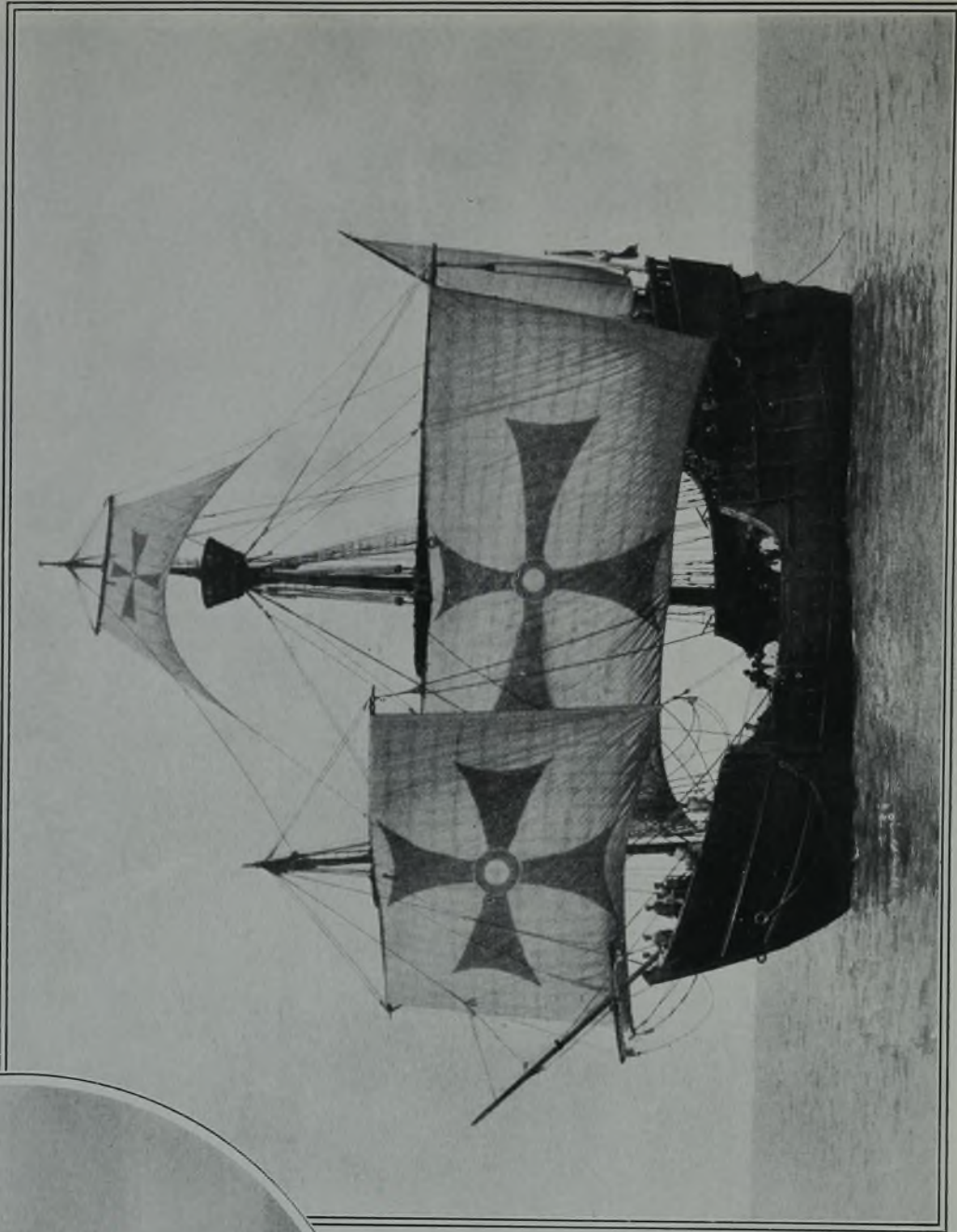
In conclusion Mr. Morrison said: "Whatever glories future months and years may hold in store for the page of Britain's history, the tale of three years' war thus far inscribed upon it reveals a people united in the love of their native land and not afraid to dare the full, overwhelming might of tyranny, and to-day standing unconquerable in the strength of their honest and constructive purpose."



FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS ADDRESSING BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



Two views of a full-scale
model of the "Santa Maria"



A reproduction of the caravel
in which Columbus sailed

[See page 177

West Indies and the War

BARBADOS

The Voluntary War Workers' Association has sent a further £1,000 to the Red Cross Fund.

BERMUDA

The Bermuda War Fund has sent a gift of £1,000 for the endowment of a "Bermuda bed" in the Empire Memorial Ward of the Maltese Hospital.

A gift of £500 has been received from the Coloured Political Association of Bermuda to purchase an ambulance for use in England.

BRITISH GUIANA

The people of the Colony have sent a further £500 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Mr. O. L. Bancroft, Attorney-General of the Colony, has made a gift of \$436 to the British Red Cross Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Mr. L. H. Pearce, of Belize, has sent \$100 to Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

DOMINICA

A delivery-van, the gift of the "Win-the-War" Fund, was one of four vehicles handed over recently by Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, of the Colonial Office, to the Women's Voluntary Services. Lady Iris Capell, vice-chairman of the W.V.S., in accepting the delivery-van, said that no vehicle was more useful in their work; it could be turned in a moment from passenger carrying to the transport of goods. They were most grateful to Dominica for this welcome gift.

JAMAICA

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has given £100 towards the expenses of war-time nurseries in the United Kingdom.

Americans in the Caribbean

Present conditions in Bermuda, Antigua, St. Lucia and Trinidad are excellently portrayed in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. 81, No. 6. Mr. Louis Marden contributes an article, Americans in the Caribbean, accompanied by 16 illustrations from photographs by the author. In addition there are 24 natural colour photographs under the title War Echoes in the West Indies. Amongst indications of the war are views of transports, aerodromes and of living quarters at a base where houses, brought there in sections, have been very rapidly erected. There are also scenes of sugar and cocoa estates, pay day, markets and of such natural history subjects as fish and hunting vampire bats.

Technicians from the Bahamas

A further party of 17 men arrived in England on October 2nd to join the scheme arranged between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The men were greeted on arrival by Mr. Arnold Watson of the Ministry, who read a telegraphic message of welcome from Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies. These men, who are from the Bahamas, are being accommodated in Manchester House, which is a hostel run for the Colonial Office by the Y.M.C.A.

When volunteers were called for in Nassau, two to three hundred applications were received but only 20 men were chosen and three of these at the last moment were unable to sail. The party was seen off by the Duke of Windsor and the men brought a photograph of themselves with the Duke sitting in their midst.

For a time these men will live in the same building as the men from British Honduras and we understand that these "old-timers" fraternized very warmly with the new-comers and helped them in every way. They spent the first day or two in visiting the Government Training Centre, in seeing something of Manchester, in visiting the Town Hall for various registrations, in purchasing clothing, and in writing home to tell of their safe arrival. All these men are under the care of Miss Green, the Warden, who we learn is doing excellent work at this hostel.

After their period of training it is expected that they will move to Colonial House, Bolton, which is not far away from the aircraft factory where they will work. In the meantime, Colonial House, Bolton, is being prepared for their reception and a West Indian, Mr. Adolph Thompson, B.A., has been appointed Warden and is already at his post.



Sergeant Bruce Miller, of Barbados, returning from a flight

Honduras Foresters in Scotland

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on timber clearances in Scotland, the Government spokesman, the Duke of Devonshire, spoke of the help being given by the foresters from British Honduras. He said that British Honduras, like other parts of the Colonial Empire, was desirous of making a contribution to the war effort. It was thought that one of the best forms in which the Colony could help was by sending over skilled forestry workers, and the Government were deeply appreciative of what they had done.

The Duke added that although the men had felt the cold they were showing signs of becoming acclimatized and special provisions were being made for their clothing and medical care and welfare.

Service Awards and Decorations

Among the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

D.S.O.—Lieut. D. B. Harrel [now Major], 7th Rajput Regiment, Indian Army.

M.C.—Captain J. A. L. Peebles, Dorset Regiment.

D.F.C.—Wing Commander W. A. A. de Freitas, R.A.F. (deceased), 70 Squadron, awarded with effect from December 19th, 1941;

Flight-Lieutenant P. L. Archer, R.A.F.

Squadron-Leader Harold Lester Lindo, R.C.A.F.

D.F.M.—Flight-Sergeant H. F. Watlington, R.C.A.F., 39 Squadron.

Major Harrel is a son of Mr. M. D. Harrel, and was born in Jamaica; Captain Peebles is a son of Major H. H. Peebles, of Barbados; Wing Commander de Freitas, whose death we announced with deep regret in the CIRCULAR for July, came from British Guiana; Flight-Lieutenant Archer is from Barbados; Squadron-Leader Lindo is a son of Mr. Harold Lindo, of Bog Walk, Jamaica; and F/Sgt. Watlington is a Bermudian.

The West India Committee is compiling a list of awards and decorations won by West Indians during the present war, and any help which our readers can give in this connexion will be greatly appreciated. The information should be sent to the Secretary, at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, and, if possible, correspondents should state the nature of the award or decoration and the rank of the recipient.

Summary of War Gifts

The following summary of monetary gifts from the West Indies and Atlantic Colonies to H.M. Government and War Organizations during the three months ended September 30th, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 11 supplied by the Colonial Office.

	£		£
Bahamas	1,230	British Honduras	1,550
Barbados	100	Jamaica	742
Bermuda	7,394	Trinidad and Tobago	14,005
Leeward Islands		Windward Islands—	
Antigua	611	Dominica	85
Montserrat	20	Grenada	3,400
St. Kitts Nevis	1,614	St. Lucia	200
British Guiana	5,128	St. Vincent	525

Central America Aids Red Cross

The Red Cross and St. John War Organisation acknowledges great help from British residents in the Central American Republics. From Panama nearly £8,000, as well as gifts of comforts, powdered milk and coffee, have come from the British Aid Committee, the British Relief Fund in Cristobal and the Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee—a body of West Indians residing in the Republic. The Guild of British and Pro-Allied women in Costa Rica have sent many gifts in kind, and through the British Committee in Salvador some £3,000 has been received. The British War Charities Fund in Guatemala City has contributed £2,500, also comforts, honey and chocolate. From Mexico, the British Community War Charities Committee has sent £24,000, which includes donations of Mexican and American sympathisers and hospital supplies.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-first 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
ALFRED, J. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ALLEN, B. G.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
BAIN, M. D.	Grenada	R.C.T.R.	Trooper
BURSLEM, F. G.	Trinidad	R.E.	Lieutenant
*CARD, T. J.	Bermuda	C.E.S.R.	Private
CHARLES, H. D.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, A. C.	St. Lucia	R.S.R.	Major
†DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, W. E. C.	St. Lucia	B.M.M.	Lieut-Colonel
FIFE, T.	Bermuda	R.C.N.R.	Lt.-Com. (E.)
DESHONG, F.	St. Lucia	R.A.S.C.	Lce. Corporal
DICKINSON, H. J. L.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
FRANCE, L. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
GILKES, L. F.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GOBIN, H. A. A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GRAY, G. H.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Flight-Lieut.
HAND, J. P.	Bermuda	S.L.I.	Lce. Corporal
†HANKEY, M.	Jamaica	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lt. (A)
†HOMBERSLEY, W. St. George	Trinidad	R.E.	Captain
INNIS, C. C.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
JOHNSON, R.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
JONES, L. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
*JUPP, P. A.		R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
KING, C. R.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
LAHOURI, F.	Trinidad	R.A.P.C.	Corporal
LANCASHIRE, A. R.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Naval Airman
LAU, G. S.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
METIVIER, H. N.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MUNN, E. F.	Jamaica	C.G.G.	Guardsmen
PEEBLES, J. A. L.	Barbados	D.R.	Captain
PEREIRA, K.	Antigua	R.C.C.S.	Sergeant
*PILGRIM, B.	Antigua	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
PLEASANTS, W. A.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
RAPIER, D. E. W.	Grenada	R.C.C.S.	Lce. Corporal
RODRIGUEZ, R. J.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SMITH, A. M.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
THORNE, S. O. K.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
WALLBRIDGE, H. S. C.	Br. Guiana	R.A.C.	Sergeant

R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, R.C.T.R.=Royal Canadian Tank Regiment, R.E.=Royal Engineers, C.E.S.R.=Canadian Essex Scottish Regiment, R.S.R.=Royal Sussex Regiment, B.M.M.=British Military Mission, R.C.N.R.=Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, R.A.S.C.=Royal Army Service Corps, S.L.I.=Somerset Light Infantry, R.N.V.R.=Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, R.A.P.C.=Royal Army Pay Corps, R.N.=Royal Navy, C.A.R.=Canadian Armoured Regiment, D.R.=Dorset Regiment, R.A.C.=Royal Armoured Corps, C.G.G.=Canadian Grenadier Guards.
* Reported missing. † Prisoner of war. ‡ Killed.

Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer P. L. Archer (Barbados), to Flight-Lieutenant.

Leading Aircraftman F. J. Gosling (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.

Lance-Bombardier A. M. Hall, R.A. (Jamaica), to 2nd Lieutenant.

*Lieutenant D. B. Harrel, 3rd/7th Rajput Rgt. (Jamaica), to Major.

Sergeant L. A. McCoy, R.A.F. (Dominica), to Pilot Officer.

* Promoted on the field in Egypt, and awarded the D.S.O.

Jamaica's Development and Welfare

Sir Frank Stockdale's Proposals

(Continued from page 160 and concluded.)

DEALING with Jamaica's social welfare services, Sir Frank Stockdale says their development forms the subject of a series of memoranda which have been prepared by his Social Welfare Adviser, Mr. T. S. Simey. At the present time, says Sir Frank, there is a very live interest in social welfare work in Jamaica and Mr. Simey in his recommendations suggests that consideration should be given to the following:—

A general scheme for social welfare organization and a special scheme for Kingston; improvements to existing children's homes and the establishment of a residential farm school; grants to the Boy Scouts' Association; improvements to prisons and the appointment of a probation officer; and headquarters for social welfare organizations. The financial assistance which Mr. Simey has recommended under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is as follows: *Capital*—General welfare scheme, £7,892; Kingston welfare scheme, £200; children's home (1) existing, £7,500; (2) farm home, £36,600; prisons, £200; social welfare organization, headquarters, £3,000. *Recurrent* (over five years)—General welfare scheme, £48,110; Kingston welfare scheme, £10,000; children's homes (1) existing, £5,000; (2) farm homes, £7,500 (£1,450 in first year, rising to £1,550 in fifth).

"I would be prepared to consider applications for assistance on the lines suggested," continues Sir Frank, "if his recommendations are supported in the Colony. He has certainly covered a wide field in his investigations and I have no doubt that the memoranda which he has prepared will be of value to the Government of Jamaica. In addition proposals have been submitted for the reorganization of Poor Relief. If these are accepted by the Secretary of State, further expenditure of £500 per annum for five years will be involved."

The requirements of the two Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands have been considered by Sir Frank and his Advisers in consultation with the Commissioners. Recommendations in connexion with the Dependencies, he says, have been submitted in separate Despatches.

The Livestock Industry

A very considerable stimulus, states Sir Frank, has been given to dairying by the establishment of the milk condensary. Much further development is possible and the production of increased supplies of good quality beef is also practicable. In the course of time Jamaica should, he says, be in a position to supply not only its own requirements of animal products but also to make considerable contributions to the requirements of other British West Indian Colonies. A greater intensification of production will, however, be necessary and, Sir Frank says, the comments of Mr. Wakefield on pasture improvement, water supplies and livestock matters generally deserve most careful consideration. Further development of the livestock industry should lead to

the development of mixed farming, particularly on small holdings, and the importance which should be attached under Jamaica conditions to a mixed husbandry is set out in some detail. If Jamaica's soils are to be improved the development of mixed farming is essential. Its importance cannot be overstressed if a better agriculture is to be established.

Irrigation and Agricultural Education

In a reference to the irrigation of crops and the provision of agricultural education, Sir Frank states: "Application for financial assistance for the development of small irrigation schemes designed to establish smallholders on irrigated holdings similar to, or an extension of, the experimental scheme started at Twickenham Park would receive my support, but, as I stated in my despatch of October 23rd last, I am not inclined to favour, at this stage, large-scale irrigation projects for the production of commodities dependent upon export markets.

"A brief review is also given of the efforts which have been made in Jamaica to provide agricultural education. The extension work and activities of the Jamaica Agricultural Society are referred to at some length. This Society has earned for itself a definite place amongst the agriculturists in Jamaica which it is designed to serve and has recently been incorporated by law. Close collaboration between the Department of Agriculture and the Society has been established in the past few years and I am in agreement with the recommendation made by Mr. Wakefield in respect of the Society's activities and the extension of its work."

School of Agriculture and 4-H Clubs

The Jamaica School of Agriculture, which received special mention in the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, is well run, states Sir Frank, under conditions which are far from ideal. Its location at Hope is unsatisfactory and a proposal has been made that it should be moved to Grove Place. The proposal, endorsed by Mr. Wakefield, has Sir Frank's support, and he would be prepared to recommend financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for its transfer, as soon as circumstances permit. A well equipped School of Agriculture, he adds, should be capable in due course, of receiving students from other West Indian Colonies and assist in the encouragement throughout the Caribbean area of the very necessary development of mixed farming.

"The 4-H Club movement in Jamaica," he continues, "is most promising. It deserves further encouragement and development. Those who have been responsible for its establishment indeed deserve special commendation for the good work which they have done. The work of the 4-H Clubs touches upon every aspect of home life as well as agriculture, but care requires to be taken to ensure that the movement does not outrun the supervision which can be provided and the training of club leaders receives careful attention. Applications

for financial assistance for the provision of supervision for the movement and for the training of leaders would be sympathetically considered and proposals to this end have been sent to you [the Governor of Jamaica] in memoranda prepared by my Agricultural, Educational and Social Welfare Advisers under cover of my despatch No. 2 of March 5th.

"The Practical Training Centres which have been established by the Department of Education for boys also deserve encouragement, and—as indicated in paragraph 22 of my despatch No. 20 of October 23rd, 1941, dealing with education—I would be prepared to support applications for financial assistance for capital development. The objectives of these centres, however, require, in my opinion, to be much more closely defined, and I am in agreement with Mr. Wakefield when he suggests that students, after their training periods at the centres should not be placed immediately upon freehold smallholdings which they can only be incapable of working unaided."

Jamaica Institute ; Cottage Industries

Applications for financial assistance towards the Literary Section of the Jamaica Institute are already under consideration, states Sir Frank, and he is also in favour of the development of the Economic Museum on the lines referred to by Mr. Wakefield in his memorandum. He continues: "Another important section of Mr. Wakefield's memorandum is that which deals with Producers' Associations and Statutory Crop Boards. This section I recommend to your careful consideration, as also the section dealing with marketing, in which it is stated that the ideal arrangements may well be for the present Marketing Department to develop by gradual stages into a Jamaica Producers' Co-operative Limited."

Dealing with the need for the development of cottage industries in Jamaica, Sir Frank states: "The prospects are encouraging and I am more convinced than ever that much can be done under energetic informed direction and supervision as the result of a visit since I left Jamaica to the Co-operative which operates in St. Thomas in the American Virgin Islands. This Co-operative, which deals under skilled commercial direction in articles which are the products of organised or closely supervised cottage industries had, until recently, a turnover of approximately £50,000 per annum. What has been accomplished in St. Thomas could equally be achieved in Jamaica, and the time to make a beginning is now. An officer attached to the Marketing Department specially for the development of cottage industries and for finding markets for the products made, is essential to success. It is equally of importance that the standard of quality of the products should be high and that uniformity in the products made be insisted upon. Success or failure depends upon the quality of the articles made and upon reliability and continuity in respect of the standards set.

"I am not prepared to support the proposal for the appointment of an industrial officer until an All-West Indian Conference has been held to consider secondary industries in the West Indian Colonies as a whole and to recommend the lines on which development should be fostered and encouraged in the several units. I am

giving consideration to the desirability of having such a conference at an early date."

Land Settlements

"In regard to land settlements, the real immediate and urgent need," continues Sir Frank, "is for assistance towards the provision of housing and the testing of forms of tenure alternative to freehold. The development of mixed farming and provision for the supply of stock to selected settlers are also very necessary, and I would be prepared to consider sympathetically applications for funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for those objectives. I have been impressed by the useful work which has been done by the Bureau of the Housing Industry. This work should certainly be continued, but it should be linked with the Central Housing Authority, and if this is done I would be prepared to support an application for financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the continued development of the work of this Bureau.

"It is obvious from the memorandum submitted that the revitalisation and expansion of agricultural undertakings will not be possible without considerably increasing expenditure or trained staff. It will require an effort, if it is to meet the requirements of the situation, backed by the power of the administration and supported by a strong public opinion. There is no time to be lost if the unemployment position is to be eased and a better standard of life secured for the people of the Colony. Stagnation or delay in giving effect to the proposals submitted inevitably result in difficulties which may be costly to meet and conducive to upheavals in the body politic. It seems to be better to attempt to meet the difficulties which are thought to be ahead—even though the expenditure may be considerable—rather than await their becoming acute and then having to adopt stern measures or palliatives of doubtful economic value."

A Secretary for Agriculture

To secure public support for the agricultural programme, to ensure the dovetailing of the various efforts by the different departments and to utilize and guide the voluntary efforts of the agriculturists themselves will require, in Sir Frank's view, the whole-time services of a senior or experienced Government officer responsible for orderly development and efficient operation. The Standing Committee which was appointed in 1939 cannot perform this function, he states, because it has no executive head who can devote his whole time to the agricultural problems. These issues are vital to the economic life of the Colony and in consequence to its whole welfare. He continues:—

"What is required, in my considered view, is a Secretary for Agriculture in the Secretariat with a status equivalent to that of the Financial Secretary. Without such a key appointment in a country of the size and importance of Jamaica, which depends for its whole being on agriculture, the only result must be a lack of inter-departmental co-operation and lack of really effective effort. This does not imply any criticism of the sound work which is being done by the Departments at the present time in their respective spheres. The heads of those Departments would be the first to admit that the work of their respective departments is

performed largely in water-tight compartments. The need for a co-ordinating executive officer is suggested by Mr. Wakefield, and I would submit that anyone who has given thought to the question can reach no other conclusion than that the creation of a post of Secretary for Agriculture is essential to progress.

"I do not propose to refer in any detail to the estimates of expenditure submitted with the memorandum. They are stated by Mr. Wakefield to be tentative and much more work will have to be done locally in connexion with them before they can be examined critically. The various schemes, it is presumed, will be submitted individually for consideration. Some have already been submitted. I need only add here that sympathetic consideration will be given to applications for the development of the agricultural services in Jamaica as soon as a co-ordinated policy has been formulated and accepted. The outline of such a policy is presented in Mr. Wakefield's memorandum and I commend it seriously to your consideration and the consideration of your Advisers in the Colony."

Sea Island Cotton

The following statement, prepared in October, of the latest available statistics relating to the production of Sea Island cotton, has been supplied by the President of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. In a preliminary forecast for the 1941-42 season, published in our May issue, the total area was estimated as 22,260 acres, and production of lint as 3,221,800 lb. :-

Latest Available Statistics, October, 1942

Island	Season of 1941-42			Season of 1942-43	
	Acreeage planted	Production of Clean	Production of lint Stained (lb.)	Total	Estimated acreeage planted or to be planted
Anguilla ...	225	29,357	1,200	30,557	200
Antigua ...	4,197	416,274	8,864	425,138	2,500
Barbados ...	1,142	106,584	446	107,030	825
Montserrat ...	4,467	450,000*	100,000*	550,000*	4,500
Nevis ...	4,500	579,148	31,677	610,825	4,000
St. Lucia ...	38	11,361	460	11,821	45
St. Kitts ...	1,530	135,000*	45,000*	180,000*	1,000
St. Vincent ...	4,827	547,283	39,956	587,239	4,000
British Virgin Islands	83	4,495	174	4,669	60
TOTAL	21,009	2,279,502	227,777	2,507,279	17,130

* Final estimate.

A Banana in England

We are indebted to Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques for the following note, dated London, October 12th :-

I recently attended a subscription dance given by "B" Division, Metropolitan Special Constabulary, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Red Cross. During the evening an Auction was held and amongst the lots was "The Banana" which had been flown from, I believe, Gibraltar or Malta. Bidding for this rare fruit started at 2s. 6d. and was eventually knocked down at 50s. equivalent to about £300 for a commercial bunch.

Who would have thought that the banana would ever be a greater luxury in England than a peach?

West Indian Club

Lt-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson Entertained

SIR IVAN DAVSON, chairman of the West India Committee, was entertained at luncheon by the West Indian Club, on October 7th, to mark the occasion of the honour of Knighthood conferred on him recently. Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman of the Club, presided.

Expressions of regret for their inability to attend included messages from Sir Algernon Aspinall, president of the Club, and Mr. Allan Messer, who wrote that it was more than fifty years since he first met Sir Ivan's father, the late Sir Henry Davson, for whose sterling character he had the highest respect—a feeling which was, if possible, increased by the late Sir Edward Davson, and was now extended to Sir Ivan.

The chairman referred to their pleasure at seeing at that gathering Sir Harrison Hughes whom they also congratulated upon the honour which he had recently received. Proposing the health of their guest, Sir Alfred said that during the time that Sir Ivan Davson had been chairman of the West India Committee he had shown conspicuous ability, tact and courtesy. They admired him also because he was such a hard worker, and because of his patience.

"There is one other thing that I should like to say about Sir Ivan. Some people suggest that he is shy. I have never known him shy when putting forward his own views or stating a case for the West Indies." He (the chairman) did not know what the West Indies would do without the West India Committee.

The Davson family had served the West Indies and the Empire faithfully and well. Sir Henry Davson was a former chairman of the West India Committee. Everyone knew of the work done by Sir Edward Davson for the Empire. Sir Ivan was doing his best—a very good best. Sir Ivan's sister-in-law, Lady Davson, was doing excellent work as chairman of the Ladies' War Services Committee in connexion with the West India Committee. That was a record to be proud of.

Sir Ivan Davson, responding to the toast, said that he found it difficult to make a speech in response to the embarrassing remarks of the chairman. He went on to describe some of the effects of the war on the West Indian Colonies and concluded by expressing his very deep and sincere appreciation to the chairman and to those who had attended the gathering and who had interrupted their day in order to do so; and also to the Committee of the West Indian Club who had arranged it.

The health of the chairman was honoured on the proposition of Sir William Goode.

Among those present were :-

Mr. G. R. Allen, Mr. A. M. Armour, Sir William Battershill, Mr. H. Beckett, Mr. F. M. Bond, Mr. H. R. Bradfield, Mr. F. S. Clayton, Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. John Franklin, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir William Goode, Mr. Gorvin, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. H. R. Houlding, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Mr. A. L. Jupp, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. F. Kroyer-Keilberg, Mr. J. Lagden, Captain J. F. L. Lamport, Mr. G. E. Lewis, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. G. Parrott, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. E. C. Stenbridge, Mr. C. H. Thorley, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Mr. C. E. Woodhouse, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff and Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on October 20th, the following five candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF AIRLIE, G.C.V.O., M.C. (Country)	Mr. Harold de Pass Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. SILVESTRE SIMON DE FREITAS (British Guiana)	Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
MR. ALLAN URIAH DUNCAN (Jamaica)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MISS PEARL DE LA MOTHE (London)	Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G. Mr. F. A. Greenaway
MR. HADDON FERGUSON SHAND (Montserrat)	The Hon. H. R. Howes, O.B.E. Mr. C. Llewellyn Wall

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 5s. per annum for individuals and £3 3s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 12s. 6d. and in that of firms, £1 11s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

The Caribbean Islands

The Hopes of President Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in response to questions at his Press conference on October 27th, said, reported the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, that he had discussed with Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office, questions concerning a number of the Caribbean Islands.

The President explained that he started these discussions a year ago. The small islands of the Caribbean were owned by different nations, and he had felt for years that something should be done for their social and economic future. Many of them had been a liability to the nations to whose sovereignty they belonged. The President said he was interested in an extension of the franchise for them, in compulsory education, and in an attempt to make the islands self-sustaining. That would mean a considerable investment, but it would be a good investment in the long run.

He hoped for a new economic social system which would be a big improvement on present conditions, and would help the whole picture of world economy. He hoped that all the islands there could be brought into an economic and social team which would be a benefit to all of us. Asked if it would require some form of political unity, the President replied, "Certainly not," but it would require more self-government.

A FULL-PAGE picture of "Cane arriving at the Mill, Caroni, Trinidad," from a Fred La Tour photograph, forms the frontispiece of the September issue of our contemporary, *Sugar*.

Bahamas Spice Industry

FOR many years now the prosperity of the Bahamas has been mainly dependent on the tourist trade, the value of which has declined owing to war-time conditions. In addition, the sponge industry, which formerly provided the principal item of the export trade, has suffered during recent years from the prevalence of disease. Some success has been achieved in developing other export industries, amongst which the more important are tomatoes, canned cray fish and lumber. A further step has now been taken, of which an account is given by Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of September 5th.

Plans have been completed to develop an export trade in various spices and herbs which have long been grown in the Bahamas for domestic use but for which there was no market abroad in competition with large and old-established industries in the East Indies which had the advantage of a cheap and plentiful labour supply. Shipments from that area are now cut off and the proximity of the Bahamas to the Southern United States places the Colony in a favourable position to supply some of the needs of the large American market.

Mr. Fraser says that the products which it is proposed to export include chili-peppers, dill, fennel, ginger, paprika, pimentos, sage, sesamum (gingelly or benne), thyme and turmeric. An American association of spice dealers will buy these products, as grown in the Bahamas, over a period of ten years at the prices quoted at the time of purchase in the United States spice market, where they will be sold.

A Bahamian company will handle the business on the spot and guarantees for the fulfilment of the association's purchasing agreement will be provided. The produce will be grown by local farmers and processed and packed in the Colony, the company providing the processing plant and employing local labour and clerical staff as far as possible.

It is of interest to note that in May last the Bahamas Government passed a law, to be operative for ten years, levying an export tax on the products mentioned above. It also provided that the Governor in Council may grant, to one person only at the same time and subject to certain conditions, exemption from the provisions of the Act. Mr. Fraser says that the evident purpose of this provision is to give the company buying and shipping the spices a tariff preference in return for their guarantee to do so for ten years.

In conclusion, Mr. Fraser states that the project has been endorsed by the Economic Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, and by Bahamian public opinion. "The prospect of the establishment of a cash crop of spices and herbs is especially appreciated at the present time. Local farmers will benefit, and it is hoped that unemployment will be eased."

SIR COSMO PARKINSON, of the Colonial Office, who is making a tour of the West Indian Colonies, left Jamaica for Trinidad at the end of October.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"**B**ETTA fe sure dan sorry."

* * *

PRINCE BERNHARD of the Netherlands arrived recently in Curacao. He will also pay a visit to Dutch Guiana.

* * *

MRS. TATIANA CARDEW, who gave birth to a daughter at Port-of-Spain, on October 13th, is the elder daughter of Sir Henry Wood, the conductor. Her husband is Lieutenant G. J. Cardew, R.N.

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PILOT OFFICER PHILIP ANTHONY JUPP, who we regret to learn is missing from a flight in October, is the youngest son of Mr. A. L. Jupp, senior partner of Hy. Langridge & Co., and a Life Member of the West India Committee.

* * *

MRS. JOYCE HOMBERSLEY, to whom a son was born at Quetta, India, on September 4th, is the widow of Captain W. St. G. Hombersley, whose death at Quetta, on August 5th, we report with regret, in the Casualty List in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

* * *

DR. SPENCE BURTON will be enthroned as Bishop of Nassau, in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nassau, Bahamas, on November 2nd. His election by the Council of West Indian Bishops was announced in the September issue of the CIRCULAR.

* * *

MRS. BERYL HART, who, we greatly regret to learn, died in Canada, on October 6th, was the wife of Mr. H. H. Hart, formerly manager of the San Fernando, Trinidad, branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. She was the sister of Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, Chief Justice of British Honduras from 1932 to 1936.

* * *

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT T. W. EVANS, R.A.F.V.R., who was recently awarded the D.F.C., is a member of the staff of Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd., West India merchants. Flight-Lieutenant Evans entered the firm in 1928 and has served for many years in its shipping department.

* * *

LANCE-CORPORAL FRANK ALBERT REID, Commandos, who was married at St. Thomas Parish Church, Exeter, on October 10th, to Miss Clarice May Goodman, is the third son of Mr. Dennis S. Reid, of Kingston, Jamaica, and of the late Mrs. Reid. Miss Goodman is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goodman, of St. Thomas, Exeter.

* * *

A FEW weeks previously, the fifth son of Mr. Dennis Reid, Corporal Ernest Errington Reid, also a Commando, was married, the ceremony taking place at the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Kingswear, Devonshire. His bride, Miss Iris Ashton, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ashton, of Kingswear. The honeymoon was spent in Scotland.

* * *

MR. F. L. MELVILL, general manager in Trinidad for

the past four years of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., has relinquished that appointment in order to devote his whole time to important research work on behalf of the company. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. J. Ruthven-Murray, who for the past thirteen years has been general manager in Trinidad of Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

* * *

THE National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers is to give £1,000 for the establishment of a National Memorial Fund in memory of the late Mr. John Jagger, M.P., a former president of the Union. It is to be administered by the General Council of the T.U.C. to develop trade unionism in the Colonies "by providing travelling bursaries and for other facilities for trade union representatives from the Colonies, with particular reference to the West Indies."

* * *

THE Postmaster-General announced on October 16th that letters, printed papers and parcels posted in Jamaica between June 19th-22nd, for the United Kingdom, have been lost by enemy action. On October 24th it was announced that the following surface mails (posting dates in parentheses) for the United Kingdom had been lost: Letters and printed papers from Grenada (June 20th-July 2nd); Trinidad (July 1st-7th). Parcels from Grenada (May 30th-June 23rd); St. Vincent (May 11th-30th and June 2nd-27th); Trinidad (May 20th-July 7th).

* * *

Captain J. O. Cutteridge, who retired from the post of Director of Education, Trinidad and Tobago, on September 15th, is now living in Barbados where he intends to remain until the end of the war. When he went on leave prior to retirement deep appreciation was publicly paid to him for the great services he had rendered to education in the Colony during the 21½ years he had laboured there. He also received a presentation from the Trinidad Amateur Football Association, of which he had been president for the last eight years.

* * *

ON October 24th Mr. W. G. Freeman addressed the Bromley, Kent, Branch of the Never Again Association on the British West Indies. The chairman of the meeting was Miss Peggy Cox. After a general description of the Colonies Mr. Freeman dwelt in some detail on the great contributions their peoples are making to the war effort, and of the work of our Ladies Committee. We have pleasure in mentioning that almost immediately after the meeting the Bromley Branch of the Never Again Association forwarded a contribution to the West India Committee War Services Fund.

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.

Colonial Civil Service Officers

Club Room opened in London

A CLUB-ROOM for members of the Colonial Civil Service on leave in London was opened at 8, Park Street, Mayfair, on October 16th, by Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The club-room will be administered by the Corona Club, and will be available to any members of that club as well as to all serving officers of the Colonial Service. Situated next door to the Personnel Division of the Colonial Office, the club-room will be open during ordinary business hours. Officers using the room will be able to see the current periodicals dealing with Colonial matters.

Lord Cranborne said he was very glad to have had the opportunity of coming to the opening ceremony. He thought the club-room was to some extent a symbolic innovation. In the past some of their more malicious critics had been apt to say that there had been too deep a gulf between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service. He did not agree with that but it was true to say that unless there was the closest possible co-operation between the two branches of the Service, the Empire could not be run smoothly.

That was what was in the mind of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when he founded the Corona Club. He felt it was absolutely imperative that present and past members of the Colonial Service and of the Colonial Office should know each other. That was why the Corona Club had been such a success. Membership was now upwards of 3,000 and the annual dinners had nearly always been attended by between 300—400 members. He hoped they would be revived after the war. He felt it was very important that there should be some close connexion between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service and that there should be a club-room on Colonial Office territory to which officers of the Service who were on leave could come.

These officers sometimes felt very diffident about coming to the Colonial Office; they felt they might only be wasting the time of very busy officials. Such visits were, however, most useful, and Lord Cranborne said that some permanent form of liaison was desirable. He was glad to be able to announce that Sir Thomas Southorn, a former Governor of the Gambia, had very kindly offered to act as guide, philosopher, friend and liaison officer in connexion with this club-room. He would very soon be installed there and would be ready to give advice on any problems—official or personal—to members of the Colonial Service. He would also put them in touch with the appropriate officials of the Department with whom they wish to consult. He understood that Lady Southorn would act in a similar capacity for women officers on leave.

It has been found necessary to set up a system of shipping priorities for the transport of supplies from Canada to the British West Indies. The Canadian *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, of September 5th, states that these priority ratings have been laid down by the Colonial Governments concerned. Since inauguration of the control there has been very little cargo space for anything but essential foodstuffs.

Food and Employment in Jamaica

Governor's Report on the Situation

IN the House of Commons, on September 30th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had a statement to make as to the food and employment situation in Jamaica, and whether he was satisfied that all remedial steps were being taken and that adequate police provision had been made to prevent a recurrence of rioting and other lawless activities in the island. Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that the Secretary of State had received the following report from the Governor on these subjects:—

The food situation in Jamaica is well in hand. Local production has been largely increased and the increase is still proceeding. Results are being achieved by unlimited guarantees by the Government Marketing Department of purchase at fixed minimum prices and by steady propaganda and instruction. For large landowners (i.e. over 100 acres) percentage of planting of unused land in food crops is compulsory. The Jamaica Government aims at considerable substitution of local products for imported food and at building up a reserve against destruction to crops which a hurricane must cause. This takes time, and if the Government plans are fully successful and no hurricane is experienced next year, an excess of certain local products must result. Cultivators, however, will be guarded by Government Marketing Department guarantee to buy at fixed remunerative minimum to any amount offered. The food habits of the people cannot be changed overnight, and therefore in the present shipping circumstances occasional shortage of perishable imports such as flour must be faced. Up to date such shortage has been sufficiently made up by local production such as breadfruit which have been in plentiful supply.

The Governor is satisfied that all possible steps are being taken to ease the unemployment situation in Jamaica. Side by side with the institution of agricultural centres all over the island and the practical encouragement being given to the peasants to occupy and to stay on the land, engineering schemes of permanent value, and selected for the high percentage of labour involved, are being initiated. Financial support given to the banana and citrus industries also assists to maintain employment therein. At this time of the year a certain amount of seasonal unemployment has for a long time prevailed, and the inevitable war restrictions on trade, drastic reduction of oil supplies and shipping difficulties have aggravated it. Organized distribution of cheap and free bananas, despite difficulties of transport due to shortage of fuel oil for trucks and coal for the railway, has now virtually eliminated waste, and all possible remedial measures are being taken. Adequate police provision has been made for the maintenance of law and order.

MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE, M.P., has, at the invitation of the Colonial Secretary, become a member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom. The appointment of this Committee formed the subject of a leading article in our last issue.

The Casualty List

Sergeant L. S. Melhado, R.A.F., who was reported missing, is now, we regret to learn, reported killed in action. He came to England from Jamaica some 18 months ago, to join the R.A.F., and later became a sergeant air-gunner.

Captain W. St. G. Hombersley, R.E., who we regret to announce died at Quetta, India, on August 5th, was the only son of the late Venerable Arthur Hombersley, of Port-of-Spain.

Pilot Officer T. R. Wood, R.A.F., who in the *Circular* of August was reported missing, is now known, we regret to learn, to have been killed in action. He was the son of the Hon. B. R. Wood, Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

Reported Missing

Sergeant D. A. Melville, R.A.F. (Jamaica)—believed killed.

Prisoners of War

Sergeant G. A. Barrow, R.A.F.V.R. (Barbados); W.S./Lieut. H. A. D. Buchanan (Jamaica); Sergeant T. J. Card, Essex Scottish Regiment (Bermuda); Major A. C. Davidson-Houston, Royal Sussex Regiment (St. Lucia); Corporal A. E. Flower (Jamaica); Lance-Corporal A. M. Hassell, Royal Regiment of Canada (Barbados)—previously reported missing; Pilot Officer B. Pilgrim, R.C.A.F. (Antigua).

Obituary

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

MR. E. H. CANNING

Mr. Ernest Hugh Canning, who died at Port-of-Spain on September 30th, was born in England and went out to Trinidad about the year 1911. He became a leading figure in the social and commercial life of the Colony and his integrity, vision and energy made him popular with all classes of the community. He founded, and was chairman of, the well-known firm of Canning & Co., Ltd.; was a director of the Queens Park Hotel, in the management of which he took a great interest; and it was largely due to his energy and foresight that the Country Club was formed.

His death will cause a gap in commercial and social circles that will be hard to fill. Mr. Canning leaves a widow, two daughters, and a host of friends to mourn his passing.

BRIGADIER R. HOWLETT

Brigadier Reginald Howlett, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., late The Royal Fusiliers, who died at Horseleas, Bradfield, on October 20th, at the age of 60, was Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica from 1936 to 1939, when he retired. He served in the South African War, gaining the Queen's Medal with five clasps and in the 1914-18 war, when his services were mentioned in dispatches and he was awarded the D.S.O. and the M.C.

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Antigua. A.C. H. Bell, Sgt. J. Rowan Henry, Spr. A. D. Macandrew, Sgmn. N. F. Mendes, Sgt. K. W. A. Pereira.

Bahamas. Sgt. W. St. J. Brown, O/Sea. W. E. Fleming, O/Sea. H. Johnson, A.C. A. G. G. Johnson, S/O R. Kelly, P/O W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. M. E. Russell, A.C. V. Saunders, O/Sea. W. J. Saunders, Sgt. Fane. Solomon, L.A.C. P. D. Stratton, O/Sea. T. E. Sweeting, O/Sea. R. C. Thompson, O/Sea. W. M. Thompson.

Barbados. Ft./Lt. P. L. Archer, L.A.C. E. W. Barrow, Gnr. H. E. W. Bourne, Gnr. T. Branche, Pte. H. Burke, Lieut. G. N. Campbell, L.A.C. G. W. Carter, L.A.C. R. A. Cummings, P/O S. Edghill, Gnr. H. Evelyn, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, L.A.C. R. Gabriel, Gnr. N. T. Goddard, L.A.C. C. Martin Haynes, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, Pte. R. Johnson, Pte. C. W. Jordan, Pte. C. R. King, O/Sea. P. E. King, Gnr. R. L. Knight, Pte. W. A. Pleasants, L/Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, Tpr. E. Sarjeant, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, Gnr. N. E. Taylor, Pte. L. O. K. Thorne, Spr. D. N. Watts, Sgt. A. O. Weekes, Gnr. W. A. R. Wells.

Bermuda. O/Sea. H. C. Darrell, Gdsmn. A. P. Kuhn, Ft./Lt. G. A. Osborn, L.A.C. P. Perinchief, Dvr. W. R. Perinchief, L/Cpl. F. C. Mansbridge, L.A.C. A. M. Smith, A.C. C. L. Vallis, P/O J. H. Watlington, L.A.C. E. Whitecross, Ellen and Lucy Whitney.

British Guiana. L.A.C. B. A. Collens, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, N/A. A. R. Lancashire, Sgmn. C. N. G. Moffett, L.A.C.W. Nancy Reid, Gnr. D. R. Westmaas.

Dominica. P/O Lacombe A. McCoy.

Grenada. Spr. M. D. Bain, Sgt. W. Greaves, L/Cpl. D. E. W. Rapier.

Jamaica. L/Cpl. G. E. Bullock, L.A.C. T. Causewell, A.C. J. Wesley Clarke, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, 2nd Lieut. E. H. Dodd, C.F.M. R. Fenton, Lieut. D. S. Gideon, 2nd Lieut. A. M. Hall, C.F.M. H. Hamilton, A.C.2 W. K. Heaphy, A.C.1 F. C. Hendricks, C.F.M. K. Howell, L.A.C. J. O. H. Hudson, A.C.2 L. M. Jones, L/Cpl. J. Kennedy, Cadet W. Lannaman, Sgt. C. A. Lecsnc, L.A.C. P. D. Lopez, L/Cpl. E. A. Lowe, P/O R. B. Martin, C.F.M. J. A. McKay, L.A.C. D. McKenzie, A.C.2 V. Mendez, Sgt. R. Moore, Pte. W. D. Moragh, A.C.1 C. O. Munn, Cpl. K. A. Munn, L.A.C. J. W. A. Oliphant, Pte. F. Pitterson, Wing Commander C. G. S. Rowan-Robinson, Sgt. N. B. Smythe, Lieut. R. G. Sturdy, Pte. D. S. D. Taylor, L.A.C. L. Taylor, L.A.C. H. Vernon, Pte. L. C. Walford.

Montserrat. Sgmn. B. G. Allen, Sgmn. J. E. Burke, Spr. W. A. Greenaway, Sgmn. J. H. Romney, Pte. R. Shand, Sgmn. A. McP. Taylor.

St. Vincent. Gnr. F. M. Banfield, Sgmn. A. McIntosh, P/O J. L. Richards.

Trinidad. A.C.2 J. McKenzie Alfred, A.C. R. Bahadoorsingh, A.C.2 H. D. Charles, C.F.M. C. B. Coward, Gnr. J. Farah, A.C.2 L. F. Gilkes, A.C.2 P. V. Gomez, Spr. F. S. Knaggs, A.C. P. Lambert, A.C.2 G. Lau, A.C.2 H. H. Metivier, Spr. W. D. Moreton, Sgt. G. A. Nunez, Capt. J. E. G. Permuy, P/O C. V. Pereira, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, L.A.C. K. W. Rawlins, A.C.2 R. Rodriguez, L.A.C. G. D. Urich.

The engagement was announced recently of Mr. Dick Hare Dean, who is serving in the Royal Army Dental Corps, and Miss Beryl Knight, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. A. Knight, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester. Mr. Dean is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. H. Dean, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

As we go to press we learn with great regret that Mr. Horace Stansbury died at Belize, British Honduras, on October 27th. He was managing director of James Brodie & Co., Ltd., general merchants.

West Indies at Westminster

Food Rationing

The Under Secretary of State, replying to Mr. Mathers on October 14th, said that, in Barbados, the consumption of rice and edible oil was subject to restriction, and an individual rice rationing scheme was being prepared. The organization had been set up to enable more comprehensive rationing to be introduced if necessary. A comprehensive rationing scheme had been drawn up in Trinidad, and he expected shortly to receive further information from the other Colonies.

Banana and Sugar Research

On October 14th, Mr. D. Adams asked whether, in the West Indies, research was proceeding towards the preserving of the banana industry and also in connexion with the producing of sugar; and the respective sums allocated thereto.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that considerable research was being and had been carried on in connexion with the banana and sugar industries in the West Indies, and substantial sums had been expended on it both from public and private funds. The work was carried on in so many territories and with the co-operation of so many different agencies that considerable labour would be required to ascertain precisely what sums were devoted to these purposes. These matters were regarded as of the first importance here and in the West Indies, and there was no danger that the work would be stunted through lack of funds.

Unemployed Relief in Jamaica

In reply to Mr. D. Adams, on October 14th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that far-reaching plans were in hand for the relief of unemployed in Jamaica by various development schemes. These would partly be financed by the £1,000,000 loan but he could not at this stage give details of the schemes or the numbers likely to be employed on them.

Trade Union Activities in Jamaica

Mr. H. Macmillan informed Mr. D. Adams on October 21st that he had not received any information regarding complaints by trade union leaders in Jamaica that their lawful activities were being interfered with, and their members intimidated, by the police authorities, to the detriment of trade unionism in the island. He would, however, ask the Governor for a report.

Fuel Situation in Jamaica

On October 20th, Mr. Sorensen enquired whether in view of the fuel crisis in Jamaica, steps were being taken to establish a fuel, light and power board to equalize distribution and control prices; and whether electricity prices would be fixed at a reasonably low level.

Mr. H. Macmillan replied that the Secretary of State was aware that there was a serious shortage of kerosene oil in Jamaica and that the Governor was being asked for a full report on the measures which had been or would be taken.

Wages in Jamaica Sugar Industry

On October 21st, Mr. D. Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, as certain adult workers in Jamaica sugar factories were in receipt of wages of 10s. 6d. per week, the general wage being

15s. to 18s. per week for a 12-hour day, all of which wages were too low for reasonable maintenance, he would recommend the adoption forthwith of a minimum wage ordinance for this industry.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that wages of sugar workers in Jamaica were paid in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Bustamante Industrial Union and the Jamaica Sugar Manufacturers' Association on March 19th, 1941, whereby wages were linked to the cost-of-living index. Mr. Adams then asked whether he was aware that complaints were made very generally in the island that these wages were too low to afford reasonable subsistence. Mr. Macmillan said that he preferred to leave these matters of wages to be settled by negotiation between the trade unions and employers' associations.

Unemployment

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State, on October 7th, the present approximate amount of unemployment in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Honduras and British Guiana, respectively; and what steps were being taken to meet the prospect of considerable unemployment consequent on the completion of the construction of the American naval bases.

Mr. Harold Macmillan said that he was unable to give the precise numbers of unemployed persons particularly since so much was of an intermittent nature. The Secretary of State had been in continual touch with the Governors and many measures had already been taken, or were in preparation, to deal with this problem. He was now asking for an up-to-date and comprehensive review, which he hoped shortly would be available.

Food Supplies in the West Indies

Replying to Mr. Riley on October 7th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that since the end of July the food situation had materially eased and immediate needs were being satisfactorily met. In addition, considerable advances were being made in the local production of foodstuffs, including the cultivation of maize and various millets including notably guinea corn, and also pulses and beans of many kinds.

Grants for Development and Welfare

Mr. H. Macmillan stated on October 7th, in reply to Mr. Riley, that the amount allocated to schemes in the West Indies under the Development and Welfare Act was, up to date, £1,207,241; the issues made under these schemes amounted to £173,753.

Trinidad Trade Disputes Bill

In reply to Dr. Morgan on October 8th, Mr. H. Macmillan said that a revised draft Bill for the Trade Disputes and Protection of Property Ordinance, 1942, had been prepared as the result of comments on the original Bill made by the employers' and workers' organizations. The revised Bill was based upon provisions in United Kingdom legislation at present in operation. In these circumstances the Secretary of State considered it unnecessary to refer the Bill to the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee and informed the Acting Governor of the Colony that he approved its introduction.

Factory Legislation in Trinidad

Mr. H. Macmillan, replying to Dr. Morgan on

October 8th, said that steps were being taken to replace the existing factory legislation by fresh legislation on the lines recommended by the local committee which enquired into factory and workshop control.

Conditions in British Guiana

On October 7th, Mr. Sorensen asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware of the hardship and unemployment in British Guiana; whether adequate foodstuffs and medical supplies were now available; and what action had been taken to absorb the unemployed and to meet distress in the Colony.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that, so far as his information went, supplies of foodstuffs and medical stores were in general available, except that, recently, there had been a shortage of flour.

Mr. Sorensen then asked whether he was aware that there had been signs of disturbance in the Colony and whether he would make inquiries to see how far it was strained. Mr. Macmillan said: "Yes. We are in touch with the situation, but the movement of foodstuffs and supplies needs constant attention and is increasingly difficult. There has been this temporary shortage, which I am glad to say has been relieved." He also informed Dr. Morgan that there was a good supply of quinine.

Columbus

ON October 12th, 1492, Columbus first sighted the New World from the deck of his flagship, the *Santa Maria*, after a voyage during which the hazards of the unknown had pressed heavily on the minds of his storm-racked and weary crew and had almost led to his being compelled to abandon the enterprise.

The small island upon which he and his men gazed that night was called Guanahani by the original inhabitants—the Lucayans—and renamed San Salvador by Columbus. It is now identified as Watling's Island in the Bahamas. The 450th anniversary of this land-fall was celebrated in London at a gathering arranged jointly by the British Council, the Bahamas Development Board and the West India Committee in recognition of an event with which few others in history can compare in significance. As Mr. Philip Guedalla pointed out in his speech on that occasion, it was fortunate for the future of civilization that Columbus who had set out to find Japan had, instead, discovered the New World.

During the 450 years which followed, desire for adventure or gain attracted many to the Western hemisphere, but still more took the route, which Columbus had pioneered, in a search for the liberty and peace which they could not find in the Old World. Now the wheel of history is turning to complete the full circle—the New World is sending its men by the scores of thousands to help in the preservation of a civilization threatened by the forces of evil. A point which Mr. Guedalla stressed is that King George VI, as King of Canada and of the British West Indian and Atlantic Colonies, is among the great potentates of the New World. This fact is sometimes forgotten, even by ourselves.

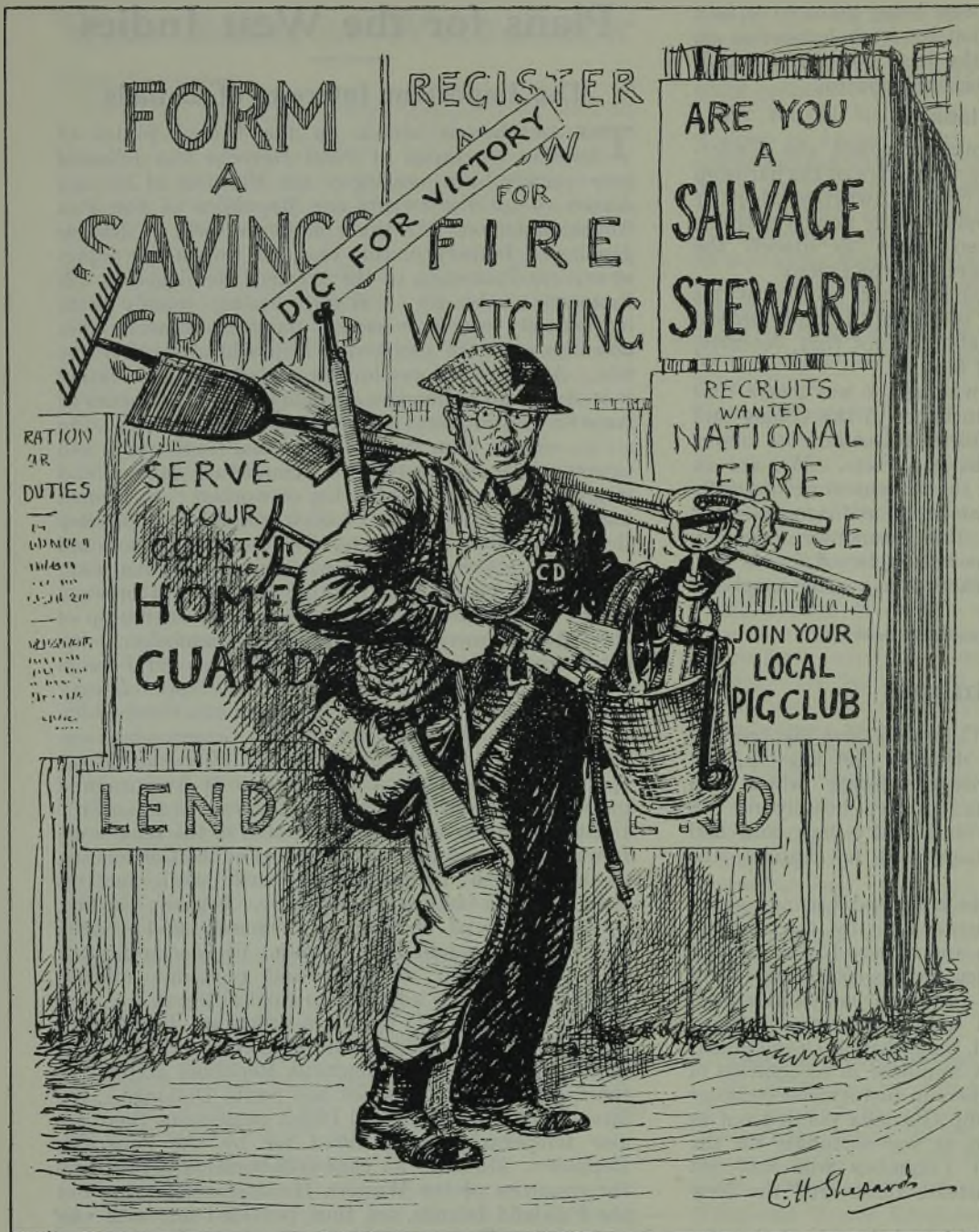
Plans for the West Indies

The Important Interests of Canada

THE treacherous attack on the United States of America by Japan at Pearl Harbour was followed very quickly by a meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all the twenty-one Republics of the Pan American Union. At this conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in January of this year, the two major topics were: (1) Protection of the Western Hemisphere; (2) Economic Solidarity. Whilst dealing mainly with immediately urgent economic questions consideration was also given to problems which will arise after the war. Amongst the resolutions passed was one stating that it was an imperative necessity for the countries of America to increase their productive capacity; to secure returns from their international trade which will permit them adequately to remunerate labour and improve the standard of living of workers; to protect and preserve the health of their peoples and develop their civilization and culture. The study of present and post-war economic problems was continued in August.

In March of this year, during the interval between these two Pan-American Conferences, the setting up of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was announced. The full statement issued by our Foreign Office will be found in the CIRCULAR for April. It may be recalled that the purpose for which this Commission had been jointly created by the two Governments was to encourage and strengthen social and economic co-operation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean area, and the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the same area. It was also stated that the members of the Commission would concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labour, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare and finance and related subjects, and would bear in mind the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean.

The decisions of the Pan-American Conferences envisage similar co-operation in social and economic matters with the three American Republics actually in the Caribbean—Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo. The interests of the French and Dutch possessions there are also temporarily being cared for by the American Republics. Measures for close collaboration between all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, leaving out the Falkland Islands, are thus provided for, with one exception. That exception is the great Dominion of Canada which is not represented on the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Canada and the British West Indies have very important mutual interests and *The Canada West Indies Magazine* for August states editorially that "it is too early yet to speculate on the remedies that may be prescribed by the Anglo-American Commission or as how the joint responsibility of the two nations will be exercised. It is not too early, however, to suggest that the Dominion of Canada, close to the West Indies geographically and in bonds of Empire and trade relationship, should be granted a large sphere of influence in any projected economic reconstruction of these Colonies."



SOLDIER AND CITIZEN TOO

"If there's anything else you want me to do after working hours just let me know."

Reproduced by permission of the Proprietors of PUNCH

Some recent cartoons



"That chap from Covent Garden's been a real help with the harvest."

Daily Sketch



"Keep straight on, Hawkey. Dive bombing or no dive bombing, I must have my constitutional."

Daily Sketch



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 24th.*

A VERY successful fete has been held by the War Services Committee on behalf of the Antigua War Fund. The proceeds, which amounted to £270, were £95 in advance of those from a similar fete held last year. The official ceremony at the United States Army Base to celebrate the first anniversary of the American troops in the island, was attended by H.E. The Governor and Lady Jardine.

The weather has been very oppressive in spite of intermittent rains.

BARBADOS

Fancy Molasses Situation.

Our honorary correspondent, the Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, wrote on August 5th: "Owing to the lack of transport, it is unlikely that more than 55,000 puncheons of fancy molasses will be shipped out of approximately 65,000 puncheons made. This molasses has been sold to Canada and the United States of America but, from information available, there appears to be little prospect of shipping being provided for it before the end of this year. This situation will cause serious repercussions in many directions, as it is unlikely any fancy molasses will be required to be manufactured in 1943. There are 52 small steam factories and windmills producing fancy molasses in Barbados. The number of workers employed in these plants is approximately 2,000. It can be safely assumed that each worker is supporting at least four dependents, which means that the lives of 10,000 persons will be affected if no fancy molasses is produced, and in addition to this must be added the large number of men employed in the manufacture of puncheons and in the handling and shipping of the molasses.

Rationing. The Hon. D. G. Leacock has been appointed to be Commissioner for Rationing and Conservation of Supplies.

Food Crops may Replace Sugar. Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director of Agriculture, reports that during June a warning was issued to owners of plantations and small holdings that, should the imported food situation deteriorate, they would be called upon to eradicate some of their canes and replace them by food crops.

It was suggested that the food crops to be planted should be those high in vegetable protein. This warning, in many cases, had, he said, resulted in owners delaying the application of sulphate of ammonia in order to await a final decision on this matter.

Voluntary Inspection of Plantations. To assist the Government, 35 plantation owners or managers were voluntarily inspecting groups of plantations other than their own in order to see that the requirements regarding vegetable growing and livestock keeping were being complied with. Dr. Saint said that it was gratifying to record that the civic sense which had

prompted this very efficient co-operation with the Government by the planting community was worthy of the traditions associated with Barbados.

Yeast for Animal Food. Experiments are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture with a view to utilizing quantities of yeast now run to waste at distilleries for animal foods. Visits have been paid to refineries, samples collected, and analyses of certain products made.

Income Tax. The revised rates of income tax, as amended by the recent Act, are as follows:—

On every pound of taxable income.

		£		s. d.	
Up to	100	—	—	—	6
From	101 to 200	—	—	1	0
"	201 " 400	—	—	2	0
"	401 " 600	—	—	3	0
"	601 " 800	—	—	4	0
"	801 " 1,000	—	—	5	0
"	1,001 " 2,000	—	—	6	6
"	2,001 " 3,000	—	—	8	0
"	3,001 " 5,000	—	—	10	0
Over	5,000	—	—	12	6

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *October 22nd.*

In connexion with the Grow-more-Food Campaign, the Governor and party recently visited the West Coast of Demerara including Plantation Uitvlugt cum Annexis. They inspected 125 acres of sugar lands now being put by the estate under ground provisions and varieties of beans and peas. They also saw 248 acres which had been given to the estate workers for growing provisions, and over 550 acres of rice lands planted by the workers for the autumn crop. In addition they



A military parade at Kingston, Jamaica. A company of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders pass the saluting base

inspected the estate factory where sheet rubber is prepared.

The sudden death, in his office on October 13th, of the Honourable Frank Alexander Mackey, is universally deplored. The deceased who was a member of the Legislative Council, Managing Director for many years of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., and a member of the Council of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, was one of the most popular and respected members of the community. His funeral was very largely attended.

Social Welfare Committee. The Governor has appointed an Advisory Social Welfare Committee, under the chairmanship of His Honour J. Verity, to prepare a programme of development for the social services in the Colony and to co-ordinate the activities of various Public Departments and voluntary organizations in carrying out the programme.

Youth Clubs. Through the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Unity Society of Georgetown, a number of interesting films on the working of Youth Clubs have been exhibited. In one film boys and girls were seen cultivating gardens, raising chickens, calves, rabbits and so on. Professor J. S. Dash, Director of Agriculture, spoke on the value of such clubs if developed along lines suited to particular local needs.

JAMAICA

Lieut.-General F. M. Andrews, Officer in Command of the United States Defence Forces in the Caribbean, paid a visit to the Colony recently and inspected the defences. Work on the bases had been well done, said General Andrews, and the co-operation of the workers in Jamaica had been greatly appreciated.

The Jamaica Constabulary, states the *Gleaner*, is to be strengthened by the addition of 200 men to the Force. The cost of this enlargement, estimated at £23,000, is to be borne by the Imperial Government.

The Railway service has been further reduced owing to the shortage of coal. Since the end of August only one passenger train each week has left Kingston for Montego Bay. Some other parts of the island are now served by only one or two trains each week. The public have been asked to travel only when their journey is absolutely essential.

Government Purchase Estates. Two properties, Nutfield in St. Mary, of about 1,500 acres, and Kendal-Oberlin-Hyde in St. Catherine, of 600 acres, have been acquired by the Government. Nutfield will be used as an agricultural training centre for the unemployed, while Kendal has been acquired for land settlement.

The Citizens' Emergency Council recently set up three sub-committees. They are to study labour and unemployment in the Colony, the shortage of fuel, and prices in the dry goods trade.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Abbot, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., who died at Woodleigh, Mandeville, on August 17th, was born in 1862 and educated at Wellington College. He had practised as a civil engineer in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society held its half-yearly meeting on July 23rd, when the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood was elected a member of the Board of Management. There were over 30 candidates for the seat and of the 168 votes polled, Mr. Kirkwood received

91. The Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Mr. Rudolph Burke and the Rev. W. J. Thompson were re-elected first, second and third vice-presidents respectively.

ST. LUCIA

Compulsory Food Production. Under an Order, gazetted on August 1st, all owners of land are required to plant specified areas in "vegetables," which are defined as sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes, corn, cassava, peas, beans and all plants producing crops which provide foodstuffs fit for human consumption. The areas to be so planted range from not less than one acre on lands of from two to five acres, to not less than five acres on lands of 500 acres and over. On holdings of less than two acres the area to be planted is "such portion as is available for cultivation and is cultivatable."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Cost of Living. During the present year the average percentage cost of living index figure has continued to rise. On August 1st it was 164, compared with the datum year 1935, taken as 100. The corresponding figures on August 1st, 1941 and 1940 were 143 and 130 respectively.

Rubber Production. The terms of the Agreement made between the Government of the Colony and the Rubber Reserve Company of America—an agency of the Government of the United States—for the purchase of all rubber produced in Trinidad and Tobago, were published in the *Gazette* of August 22nd. The Reserve will pay 48 cents per lb., f.o.b., for Hevea ribbed smoked sheet of first quality, and appropriate differentials for other types and grades. A bonus of 5 cents per lb. will be paid for every pound over 100 tons, and an additional 5 cents for every pound over 150 tons in any period of one year, the first period commencing on August 5th, the date of the Agreement.

Friendly Societies and Social Welfare. The Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, attended the eighth annual conference of the Trinidad and Tobago Union of Friendly Societies, of which Mr. N. E. Ramcharan is the President. In an address of welcome it was stated that there were 265 registered Friendly Societies in the Colony with a total membership of 298,257 and aggregate assets valued at \$392,583 in the Government Savings Bank, etc. Sir Bede, in his speech, after referring to the useful work done by the societies in regard to insurance and the cultivation of brotherly help, said he had been discussing with Professor Simey the part the societies might take in promoting social welfare. Every village should have its own Social Welfare Movement or Centre, and Sir Bede said that he believed the Friendly Societies would provide the nucleus for such welfare work.

DR. HAROLD MOODY in a recent memorandum expresses pleasure at the increasing recognition of the work of the League of Coloured Peoples of which he is the founder and president. In addition to his appointment on the Government Advisory Committee for the Welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom he has been selected to be Chairman, for 1942-43, of the London Missionary Society. The Conference of British Missionary Societies also recently consulted the League about the future of the West Indies.

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 £398,430 which, added to £75,500 brought forward, makes a total of £473,930. After deducting £12,000 for the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares and £50,000 for the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinaries and transferring £240,000 to taxation and contingencies reserve there remains a balance of £171,930. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. (making 15 per cent. for the year), which will absorb £100,000, and leave £71,930 to be carried forward.

It is still not possible, state the directors, to estimate with accuracy the company's liability for Excess Profits Tax and other taxation. The taxation and contingencies reserve account, with the £240,000 transferred out of the year's profits, now amounts to £568,364 after deducting payments on account. The company's auditors are of opinion that this figure is adequate for taxation and that it should leave a margin for contingencies.

Mr. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, the chairman, speaking at the annual meeting held in London on October 28th, said that in present circumstances their first and paramount duty as producers of oil was to satisfy to the limit of their ability the production requirements indicated to them by the competent authority. They must discharge that duty whether or not it conflicted with the commercial considerations which would influence their policy in normal times.

"When we can once again make public our production figures," continued Mr. Moore, "you will find that the company's war-time record is one of which you may justly be proud. It is the fashion nowadays in certain quarters to talk of private enterprise as if it were almost indecent and anti-social. The fact is overlooked that it is largely thanks to those individuals who have been willing in years gone by to save and to invest their savings in commercial ventures of one kind and another that in time of war no less than in times of peace the community has the advantage of the industries thus built up. While this is true of the whole field of essential industry, including transport, we may, in our small way, derive satisfaction from the knowledge that the enterprise undertaken with the capital subscribed by our shareholders some years ago with the motive of commercial profit is rendering great service to the war effort by its ability to produce vitally necessary supplies of oil.

"Having, I hope, made it quite clear that our policy is and must be to put the national interest before our domestic interests, I feel able, without risk of misunderstanding, to give some indication of the incidence of war-time conditions and taxation on our domestic interests.

"In the first place, of course, increased production accelerates the depletion of irreplaceable reserves of oil, and so long as taxation remains at the present level there is a point beyond which no financial reward accrues to the company, but, on the contrary, its future is prejudiced. In our case, as you are aware, the company's undertaking was in the development stage in the standard years for purposes of E.P.T., and we therefore suffer from the misfortune of a pre-war standard of profits which does not represent a fair margin of profit on present-day production. . . .

TAXATION PROBLEMS

"There is, however, one aspect of our taxation problem which seems to deserve attention at the hands of Parliament, arising from the fact that the company's oilfields are situated in Trinidad. On this account we have to pay first of all Trinidad income tax, which was at the rate of 5s. in the £ up to December 31st, 1941, from which date it was raised to 7s. 6d. in the £. Secondly, we pay U.K. Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent. on the remaining profits so far as they exceed our standard profits. Thirdly, we pay U.K. Income Tax at 10s. in the £ on our trading profits before deducting Trinidad income tax but after deducting U.K. Excess Profits Tax. Fourthly, we are entitled to Dominion income-tax relief at half the standard rate of U.K. Income Tax, *i.e.* at 5s. in the £ on the amount of our U.K. Income Tax assessment.

"With U.K. Income Tax at 10s., U.K. Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent., and Trinidad Income Tax at 5s., the effect of

the present law is that on any profits we earn beyond the point at which we incur liability to U.K. Excess Profits Tax, the aggregate taxation payable is at the rate of 106.25 per cent. (This percentage is somewhat increased now that Trinidad Income Tax has been raised to 7s. 6d. in the £.) The result is that the more profits we earn the less is left for distribution to the shareholders by way of dividend. In fact it is possible to demonstrate that under the present law, if our profits rose to a spectacular level, there would be nothing for the shareholders, as our accounts would show a net loss after provision for taxation."

After dealing with the accounts and the dividend policy of the board, the Chairman said: "A matter from which you may derive some comfort is that the company's production experience has continued to be entirely satisfactory and no doubt exists as to its ability to continue to produce large quantities of oil during the lifetime of its fields and to earn very substantial trading profits."

Turks and Caicos Salt

His Honour E. P. Arrowsmith, the Commissioner, in an address to the Legislative Board, said that he was glad to be able to report that the year 1941 had been an unusually prosperous one for the Dependency. The figures which he gave showed that some success had been achieved in balancing revenue and expenditure. There were, however, the Commissioner said, no grounds for believing that this problem had been finally solved. The increased income was due to the good sales and high price of salt. The greater demand for salt was directly due to the war and the disappearance of European competition in the salt markets on their side of the world.

Owing, however, to the spread of the war and the heavier demand on shipping, there was likely to be available less tonnage for lifting salt. Less income was thus to be expected this year for both the Government and the salt producers. In order to relieve the situation which was likely to develop, the Commissioner said that efforts were being made to secure a share of the refined salt business in the West Indies. The salt could be carried by small vessels and it was hoped that a price could be obtained considerably above that of fishery and coarse salt.

Our Advertising Pages

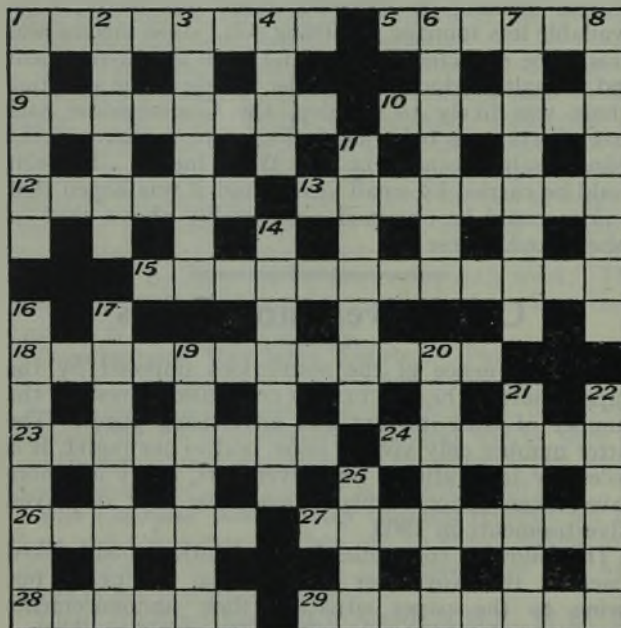
In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Paper Control, the CIRCULAR is compelled to restrict the number of both its text and advertising pages. The latter number only xiv per issue, and to our regret, it is necessary to "ration" our advertisers, many of whom have taken space regularly since we first displayed advertisements in 1903.

The following companies and institutions had booked space in the November issue of the CIRCULAR, but owing to the paper situation, their announcements have had to be held over until the December number:—

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).
British Insulated Cables, Ltd.
General Electric Co., Ltd.
Thos. & Jas. Harrison.
Robt. Hudson, Ltd.
Ovaltine.
Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.
Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd.
W. H. Smith & Son.
Watson Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Our Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS.**
- 1 He found a new world (8)
 - 5 To this a person need not necessitate an amputation (6)
 - 9 Wild horses or may be aeroplanes (8)
 - 10 A fruit enjoyed when over-ripe (6)
 - 12 Laugh to scorn (6)
 - 13 Anagram of "harp lens" (8)
 - 15 Good for children and invalids (three words—5, 3, 4)
 - 18 They are much more than spectators during a blitz (two words—4, 8)
 - 23 Anagram of "gales die" (8)
 - 24 Lazy (6)
 - 26 In days of peace it may come again between the fish and the joint (6)
 - 27 A fabulous monster of Crete (8)
 - 28 Important person in the tea trade (6)
 - 29 Handy places for revolvers (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Life is a — to him who thinks, And a tragedy to him who feels (H. Walpole) (6)
 - 2 Brilliance (6)
 - 3 Streams or even people may do this (7)
 - 4 Impel (4)
 - 6 One would not expect refrigerators to be in great demand in this country (7)
 - 7 Hope for the better future of the world is contained in this charter (8)
 - 8 Well known as the end of a famous boat race (8)
 - 11 "He hates" will give it (7)
 - 14 A mental image (7)
 - 16 War taxation has reduced the number of such people (8)
 - 17 Cruisers have taken their place in the Navy (8)
 - 19 "Yea well" will help you to recognize this optical defect (two words—4, 3)
 - 20 We all draw these now (7)
 - 21 The — of the Russians has remained unbroken under the severest trials (6)
 - 22 We use this to get rid of various insect pests (6)
 - 25 Used for preserving fodder (4)



SOLUTION OF THE OCTOBER CROSSWORD.

Across: 1, Mushroom; 5, Aslant; 9, Debonair; 10, Raddle; 12, Mallow; 13, Minister; 15, Inspirations; 18, Malnutrition; 23, Latitude; 24, Statue; 26, Tannin; 27, Startled; 28, Enmity; 29, Carousal.

Down: 1, Madame; 2, Subtle; 3, Run down; 4, Omit; 6, Sea mist; 7, Addition; 8, Theorist; 11, Nitrate; 14, Up grade; 16, Omelette; 17, Platinum; 19, Untwist; 20, Ontario; 21, Stoles; 22, Feudal; 25, Etna.

The Markets

October 30th, 1942

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
		82½	82½
2½ Consols (yield £3 0s. 6d. per cent.)	82½	82½	104½
3½ War Loan ...	104½	104½	105xd.
10 Angostura Bitters ...	22/6	25/-	22/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	27/6	32/6	27/6
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	10/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	30/6	31/6	26/6
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	44/6	46/-	45/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	43/-	38/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	55/-	60/-	2½
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3	28/9	1½
— British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/6	2/-	9d.
4 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-	1/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ...	20/-	22/6	21/3
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-	2/-
4 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/-	4/6	4/6
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d.	6d.	4½d.
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$100	35½	40½	38
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6	34/6
4 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/-	13/-	14/6
7 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	10/6	11/6	7/6
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	9d.	1/3	3d.
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	72/6	75/-	3½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	68/3	68/9	2½
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/6	4/3	5/-
— United British Oilfields 6/8	10/-	11/-	7/3

PRODUCE

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

Lime Products and Orange Oil. The Ministry of Food is now considering the whole question of imports for 1943. In the meantime, no licences, it is understood, are being granted for import this year and it would be misleading to quote prices.

Pimento is nominally unchanged. No business is reported for shipment. Some small parcels are selling on the spot at 2/3 to 2/5 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger continues under Government control.

Nutmegs remain quiet but firm, with the prices for shipment from Grenada unchanged at: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.

Mace is also quiet but firm with the last business reported at 3/9 per lb. for the usual quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 3/- ex wharf, according to quality.

West Indian Imports

The following information respecting the principal foodstuffs imported in 1938 by the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana is taken from the Canadian *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of September 19th:—

	Value.	Per cent.	Main Countries of Origin.
Flour ...	\$3,848,285	20.5	Canada, U.K., Australia.
Rice ...	1,673,173	8.9	India, British Guiana.
Preserved meats ...	1,179,367	6.2	Argentina, Brazil, U.S., Canada, U.K.
Preserved fish (other than canned) ...	1,153,991	6.1	Canada, Newfoundland, U.K.
Butter and substitutes ...	1,033,906	5.5	U.K., Eire, France, Australia, New Zealand.
Alcoholic beverages	1,035,148	5.5	U.K., France, Canada.
Canned milk ...	1,019,224	5.4	Holland, U.K., Denmark
Tobacco ...	788,465	4.2	U.S., U.K.
Animal feeds ...	723,736	3.8	Canada, U.S., Argentina, U.K.
Fresh vegetables ...	665,293	3.5	Canada, W. Indies, Holland, Madeira, Argentina
Beans, peas, etc. (dried) ...	378,956	2.0	U.K., Holland, India, U.S., Canada.
Canned fish ...	260,534	1.4	Canada, U.S.
Cheese ...	229,854	1.2	Canada, New Zealand, Holland.
Confectionery ...	226,137	1.2	U.K., Canada.
Cornmeal ...	215,868	1.1	U.S., Canada, Argentina.
Canned meats ...	185,709	0.93	Argentina.
Salt... ..	106,625	0.56	U.K., W. Indies.

*Percentage of value of total food imports.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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December 1942

The CIRCULAR sends warmest New Year greetings for 1943 to its readers overseas and at home—especially to the volunteers from the British West Indian Colonies, in whatever sphere they may be serving.

A Message from

H.R.H. The Princess Royal

The following letter, written from Harewood House, Leeds, on October 24th, 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 your letter, and for enclosing a copy of the latest report of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee.

Her Royal Highness is so glad to see that the work has been increased during the year, and to hear how much it is appreciated.

I am to ask you to convey the Princess's congratulations on the good work done, to all the members of the Committee—and to send them her best wishes for the new year which is now entered.

Continuity of Colonial Policy

THE House of Commons debate on Colonial Policy, some aspects of which are dealt with elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR, lost much of its reality owing to the fact that it immediately followed a change in the Colonial Secretaryship. Whilst a hearty welcome was given to Colonel Oliver Stanley on his return to the Treasury Bench equally sincere regrets were expressed that what had promised to be a very fruitful partnership between Lord Cranborne and Mr. Hugh Macmillan had been broken up at a critical time. Mr. Macmillan, who referred to "these transient figures, these dim phantoms which flit across the Colonial stage" said he hoped Colonel Stanley's tenure of the post would be a long one because there was a widespread feeling both at Home and in the Colonies that continuity of office and policy were greatly to be desired. We are glad to find that the new Secretary of State, who, having been appointed only two days previously, took no part in the Debate, has

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since endorsed this view. Addressing a public meeting at Preston he said he asked nothing better than first he should deserve to stay and secondly that he should be allowed to stay to see the job through.

We are confident that all will agree on the importance of Colonial Secretaries holding office long enough to get to know their subject and be able to decide on a definite policy and put it into effect.

The Pictorial Pages

For the illustrations reproduced on page facing 201 we are indebted to Pictorial Press who asked for permission—which was readily granted—to take a series of photographs of the West India Committee Rooms, showing the various services rendered to the men and women volunteers from the West Indian Colonies. That reproduced at the top left of the page shows Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, in conversation with L.A.C. Errol Barrow, R.A.F.V.R., and on his left, Corporal Nancy Reid, W.A.A.F. and Wing-Commander C. G. Rowan Robinson, D.F.C. The picture at top right shows Sergeant W. G. Greaves, A.C.2 D. C. McKenzie, L.A.C. Errol Barrow and L.A.C. R. A. Cummings, finding their way to 40, Norfolk Street with the aid of an A.A. sign erected in the Strand immediately opposite the main entrance to Australia House. The lower picture on the same page shows a typical scene in the Members Room, which, with its files of West Indian newspapers, has been placed at the disposal of West Indian volunteers. Those shown in the photograph are:—Mrs. Reid, L.A.C. J. W. A. Oliphant, O/Sea. W. E. Fleming, Mr. G. J. Dent, O/Sea. M. Russell, Sgt./Pilot G. A. Lescesne, Wing-Commander C. G. S. Rowan Robinson, D.F.C., L.A.C. R. A. Cummings, Sgt. W. G. J. Greaves, O/Sea. W. J. Saunders, L.A.C. Errol Barrow, L.A.C. D. d'A. Casserley, Cpl. Nancy Reid, O/Sea. R. C. Thompson, O/Sea. W. M. Thompson, A.C.2 D. C. McKenzie.

The Home Guard in little more than two years has become a well-armed first-class fighting unit. It forms an integral part of the Army and its orders in brief are "Keep Watch" and "Stand and Fight."

Members of the Home Guard must have, among other things, a thorough knowledge of the art of camouflage—knowledge that will be invaluable should they ever be called upon to resist an invader. The first of our illustrations shows a sniper, ready for action. The photograph was taken in London recently during a national camouflage demonstration given by the 25th (London) Battalion of the Home Guard.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE month of November, 1942, takes rank with June, 1940, as a supreme turning-point of the war, and goes far to reverse the effect of the earlier disasters. Its beginning saw Rommel's army in head-long flight from the frontier of Egypt; it proceeded with the massive movement of the United Nations into French North Africa, the greatest feat in the transportation of armies that the history of war can show; and at the end the heroic, much-enduring Russians are sweeping to victory after victory over the invaders of their country. We are much more than half-way to recovering the command of the Mediterranean, and the enemy is now almost confessedly "playing for a draw." Such a magnificent series of successes, all evidently timed far in advance to enhance the effect of one another, proves that the Allied grand strategy has been superbly directed, and in retrospect makes the complaints of the "second-fronters," the "prodders," and the other malcontents seem petty indeed.

* * *

The immediate Anglo-American objective is to complete the clearance of North Africa and the Mediterranean. When that is done two things will be accomplished. The passage to the east will be shortened by many thousand miles, and our shipping not only economized but protected from much of its exposure to the U-boat attack, which is now Hitler's main hope of staving off defeat. Secondly, we shall be threatening from the south the whole of what Mr. Churchill has called "the soft under-belly" of Europe. But we cannot expect an easy conquest of the remainder of North Africa. The enemy is hastily preparing for the defence of Europe on the south (hence his march into Vichy France), and will pay almost any price to gain time to complete his preparations. So he will fight desperately to delay the fall of his remaining strongholds in North Africa, especially Bizerta and Tunis, which are the keys, first to the communications through the Mediterranean and secondly to the crossing into Europe.

* * *

He has considerable resources for the defence of Bizerta. First, he is able to fly fighters across from Sicily whereas ours have to be brought from a much more distant base. He has made a formidable concentration of the Luftwaffe and may at present have local air superiority. Secondly, he has had three weeks of long dark nights to ferry troops across by air, and has certainly made good use of his time. The fall of Bizerta is inevitable, but is unlikely to be quick.

* * *

It is possible that a quick and daring attack on Bizerta at the outset might have carried the position before it could be reinforced. General Eisenhower preferred to try for a peaceful surrender, and hence became involved with Admiral Darlan. The question of the exact status of this officer is at present a major topic of discussion wherever two or three people gather together in London. Mr. Eden, in the House of Commons, has clearly stated the British official position; Mr. Roosevelt, on his side of the Atlantic, has affirmed his

confidence in General Eisenhower. As we write we do not know the whole story, and it would be impertinent were we to advance any opinion. All that is necessary is to observe that the operations in North Africa are going well, and that the Allied strategy, as regards Admiral Darlan and everyone else concerned, will be visible to all when the official history of the affair appears in due course.

* * *

The Fighting French, who stood with us in the bad days and stand with us yet in the better times, perhaps have a right to express strong and decided views on the Admiral, but they are maintaining a statesmanlike silence pending developments. Moreover, it is reasonable to believe that those friends in France who are waiting for The Day will also reserve judgment until events still further unfold themselves.

* * *

A friendly, but none the less profound, controversy has been developing across the Atlantic over the future of colonial policy. Mr. Wilkie has objected to fighting for the restoration of British "imperialism"; Mr. Churchill has roundly declared that he did "not become Prime Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." There is no general agreement in the United States on the question of the future of the British Empire, for the simple reason that in the United States, the strong but tenuous bonds uniting the imperial lands with the Mother Country are not understood. Possibly, we ourselves do not understand them, but we know, and recognize with pride, that they exist.

* * *

To many people in Great Britain, the reality of the Empire has first become apparent through the war; they will not again permit that sight to be blurred in the background. The ultimate goal for every British colony is, of course, self government. But we are profoundly convinced that internationalism must stop short of diluting in any way the single and direct responsibility of each suzerain power for the welfare and progress of the colonies with which history has connected it.

* * *

The transfer of Sir Stafford Cripps to a non-Cabinet office came as a surprise. As Minister of Aircraft Production he will, for the first time, have the experience of controlling a great department; and his reactions to the test may determine his political future. Mr. Morrison, who comes into the War Cabinet in his place, has secured promotion, but is too heavily burdened with departmental work at the Home Office and Ministry of Home Security to contribute much to the general direction of the war.

SIR BEDE CLIFFORD, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, recently paid a brief visit to Washington.

MRS. SPOONER, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, received many congratulations on November 1st, when she celebrated her hundredth birthday. Mrs. Spooner is the widow of the late Mr. John Spooner, and daughter of the late Sir John Sealy, sometime Attorney-General of Barbados.

Commons Debate Colonial Affairs

Work Accomplished and Plans for the Future

THE important debate on Colonial Development which took place in the Commons on November 26th, was opened by Sir Edward Grigg, a former Governor of Kenya. He proposed that to the Address to be presented to the King, thanking him for his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, should be added: "Welcome in particular the declaration in the Gracious Speech that His Majesty's Government desire to do their utmost to raise the standards and improve the conditions of the peoples in the Colonies, but humbly regret that no mention is made of specific measures, including the establishment of a Colonial Development Board, to give practical effect to this declaration without delay."

The object of the amendment was, Sir Edward explained, to get a statement of the detailed intentions of the Government in dealing with the Colonial problem at the present moment—a problem which was not only of great importance to us and to the Colonial peoples concerned, but also in the international field at the present time. It is impossible to attempt to summarise here even the main points in the interesting speeches of Sir Edward Grigg and those who followed him. Suffice it to say that the amendment was seconded by Squadron-Leader Macdonald, and that the other private members who contributed to the debate were: Mr. Riley, Mr. de Rothschild, Lieut.-Colonel Rayner, Mr. David Grenfell, Sir Malcolm Robertson and Mr. Sorensen. The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Harold Macmillan, said that Colonel Oliver Stanley, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, had asked him to wind up the debate on his behalf. He knew the House would recognize that, however rapid a worker Colonel Stanley might be, he could hardly be expected to cover the important questions raised in this amendment between kissing hands on Tuesday and to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Macmillan said that Colonial Development, the main subject of the Debate, was not controversial. There were, of course, questions of private enterprise and Government enterprise and how far both should be used. He thought most would agree that a combination would be necessary. The machinery must be effective for the immediate purpose, and it must be conducive to what he conceived to be the ultimate purpose—that is, as well as the material improvement, to increase the association of the Colonial people with and their concern in the management of their own affairs.

There were always, he said, two tendencies, one aiming at greater centralization and the other at devolution. The extreme of the first was to centralize everything in London. It might take the form of a Board such as was described in the amendment. He recalled what was exactly meant by this new Development Board; that had been indicated very fully in the Debate in the House on June 24th last, and expressed doubt whether there would not be a duplication of effort all through between the Colonial Office and the functions of the Board.

The next plan was to have a Parliamentary Committee,

with which Mr. Macmillan considered the same difficulty seemed to arise, although perhaps not in so acute a form. If the Committee were executive it took away the constitutional powers and duties of the Colonial Secretary. If its functions were advisory, he still thought we could do better with the specialized Advisory Committees, such as those on education, labour, medical questions and agriculture, which were an important part of the Colonial Office machinery and on which many Members of Parliament were willing to serve and give help.

The third method was one of more centralization in the Colonial Office itself, strengthened in every possible way to perform its task and in particular by the two committees contemplated at the time of passing the Colonial Welfare and Development Act. The first of these, to control the allocation of money for research, had been appointed with Lord Hailey as Chairman. It was assisted by a committee, under Lord Hankey's chairmanship, to deal with applied research. It had not been thought advisable up to the present to appoint a committee as originally contemplated to co-ordinate and approve schemes under the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, because the scope of such schemes was necessarily limited by war conditions.

In extreme contrast to these centralizing methods was the proposal that all schemes should be worked out by the local governments and that all responsibility should rest on them. It was true that the Colonial Governments were to a great extent controlled by Europeans but the Colonial peoples were becoming more and more associated with them, either directly or indirectly and therefore there was, to his mind, a great advantage in associating local knowledge and local opinion with economic planning, welfare and development. The disadvantage of its being done entirely locally was that there might not be sufficient drive, knowledge and enthusiasm.

Mr. Macmillan next dealt with the suggestion of Sir Edward Grigg that use should be made of the principle of regional grouping which combined, or attempted to combine, the advantages of decentralization and devolution. He considered that regional grouping had a great future. Both in Africa and in the West Indies the solution of many very delicate problems would be involved, but in the field of welfare and economic development regionalism could be applied without the fear of those pitfalls and they aimed at and favoured its extension. "It is really the principle which has been developed in the West Indies."

Mr. Macmillan then described the functions of Sir Frank Stockdale and his staff in the West Indies. The needs of the various territories were reviewed and he was able to communicate directly with the Governors in the area with regard to matters of general administration and the schemes that might be promoted under the Development and Welfare Act. Sir Frank was also in direct communication with the Secretary of State, and

the schemes put forward from the various Colonies were submitted on his authority and in consultation with him. In other words, said Mr. Macmillan, "this machinery is a kind of projection of the Colonial Office into the region or area. Like many other developments in our history, it has been experimental, but I am convinced that upon these lines lies an idea which is capable of considerable extension and of great value."

Dealing with the various immediate war problems with which the Colonial Office had been confronted, Mr. Macmillan reviewed what had been accomplished in solving the most difficult one of all from the point of view of maintaining the economic life, employment and health of the people—the problem of the West Indies. The spring and summer had been very difficult but, for his part, he felt that our worst anxieties were over. With regard to employment and food the situation had necessarily been bad because of the violent disturbance of the normal economic life of the Colonies, but steps had been taken to deal with it on a wide basis.

Mr. Macmillan turned to planning for the future. The machinery best adapted for the purpose was, he considered, organization of the Colonial Office, expert opinion, regional devolution and bringing in the local interests and enthusiasts. But there were a great many difficult problems, and it was not so easy in the Colonial Empire to lay down hard and fast plans, because there were so many unknown factors, several of which he indicated.

In conclusion he said: "There will be divergent views about the exact machinery to be employed. There can be no difference of view about the things to be done and the broad methods to be used. Those are twofold: The steady and continuous association of Colonial peoples with their own welfare and development and a powerful and sustained effort by all concerned, from the highest to the humblest of officials at home and on the spot, in unremitting and enthusiastic co-operation in this high endeavour. The spur, the drive, the energy, the sense of urgency, the spirit of romance, the glamour of this great adventure—they can only be set by the Colonial Secretary himself. I am persuaded that my right honourable Friend has the quality and determination to give this lead and I say, let us wish him 'God speed' in his task."

After Mr. Macmillan had replied, Sir Edward Grigg requested, and was granted, leave to withdraw the amendment.

not within the scope of Development and Welfare grants, which it might be appropriate for the Council to undertake.

In concluding his paper Sir Angus said that relationships between Great Britain and the Colonies were now entering on the phase of partnership as recently propounded by Lord Hailey, the chairman of the meeting. He thought Lord Hailey would agree that a strictly business partnership was not enough. With the Colonies we want something warmer and more vital. We want in fact the human friendship "which can only be born of mutual understanding and of an intimate insight into each other's way of life; the friendship which does not gloss over faults but esteems its value as something greater than they can mar; the friendship which, knowing all, pardons all."

Aims of the British Council

Mutual Understanding and Friendship

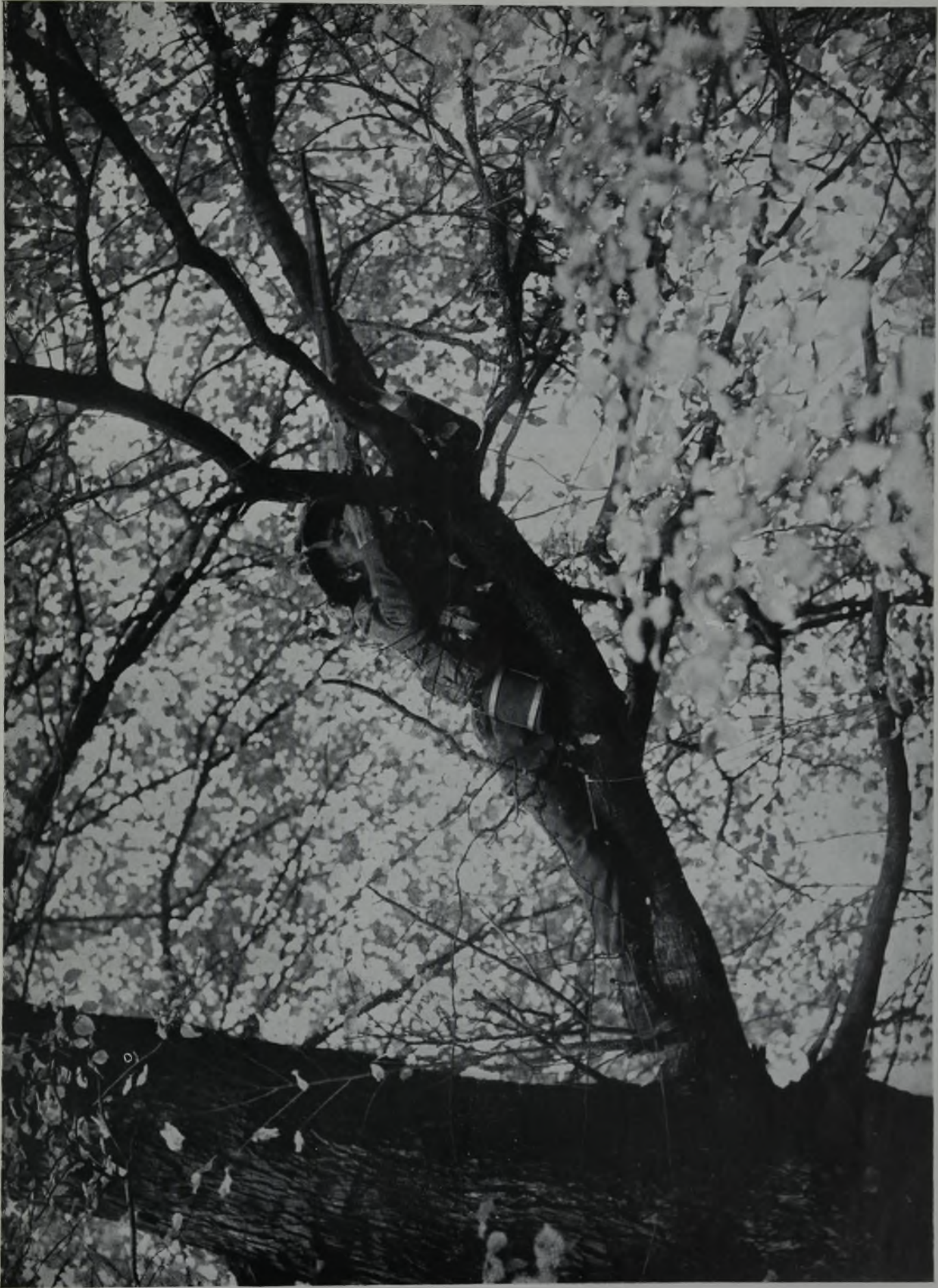
SIR ANGUS GILLAN, Director of the Empire Division of the British Council, read a paper before the Royal Society of Arts, on November 17th, on "The Projection of Great Britain on the Colonial Empire." The meeting was presided over by Lord Hailey. The full text of this interesting paper, together with the discussion which followed, will be published later in *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*.

Sir Angus said that the projection of Great Britain on the Colonial Empire inevitably accompanied the Imperial connexion. Until very recent years this projection was largely unconscious and non-deliberate, certainly unplanned. The individual settler or official might feel it incumbent on him as a British emissary not only to act in a manner creditable to his country, but to explain the why and the wherefore of his country's mission. But the majority, not unnaturally, thought mostly in terms of the interests of themselves, or of the country of their sojourn or adoption, rather than of the projection through themselves of British aims and ideals. The need for a more deliberate and planned interpretation abroad—whether in foreign countries or within the Empire—of what we believed Britain stood for, was a comparatively recent realization.

The aims of the British Council, with which Sir Angus dealt at length, might, he said, be simply expressed. They were to project or interpret abroad British life and thought, the history and traditions of Britain and its modern progress and achievements; political institutions and social services, our arts, our sciences, our industries and even our sports—in short the British way of life. But a one-way traffic was not enough. When we say to other countries: "This is how we live and how we think and what we do. We hope it will interest you." We also say: "Will you not now tell us more of your way of life, of your ideals and aspirations? We can learn lessons from them, and we shall do what we can to help you to make them known among our people."

Dealing with activities in the Colonies Sir Angus said that, in spite of staff difficulties, the Council had extended their field to the West Indies and hoped soon to send staffs to West Africa and Mauritius. It was a cardinal axiom of British policy that it is our duty to develop the Colonies on lines leading to eventual self-government. It was to this end that the British Council might be able to do some of its most useful work in promoting an appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of the British connexion, and a mutual understanding based on these. The Colonies had their own local Governments, and they should also have their own cultural societies or institutes—"not a British Institute but a Lagos Institute or a Trinidad Institute." The aim of the Council should be, wherever possible, to assist an existing institute, cultural society or library. With reference to more definitely educational services he said there were many, desirable in themselves but beyond the purses of Colonial Governments, and perhaps

Continued at foot of previous column.



A HOME GUARD SNIPER READY FOR ACTION



West Indian volunteers at their
London rendezvous

[See page 197



West Indies and the War

BAHAMAS

A further gift of £256 to King George's Fund for Sailors has been made by a local committee in the Colony.

BARBADOS

The directors of the Barbados Fire Insurance Co. have made a gift of £500 to the people of Malta.

BERMUDA

During a recent fortnight, 63 tons of scrap metal was collected by school children to help the war effort.

Bermuda Cathedral was made available on November 26th for a special Thanksgiving Service for Americans in the Colony.

Mr. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of Defence, stated recently that a contingent of Canadian troops had arrived in Bermuda to form part of the garrison for that base.

JAMAICA

A further £5,100 has been received by the Red Cross Fund from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee.

ST. LUCIA

The Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Organization has received a gift of £200 from the people of the Colony. The money will be used to furnish eight huts at isolated sites. Each hut will bear the name "St. Lucia" and will have a suitably inscribed plaque.

A successful horse-race meeting, organized by Mr. Maurice Swabey, in aid of the Red Cross Funds, was held at Vide Bouteille, Castries, on August 3rd, and realized £86 7s. 10½d.

At a dance held on July 4th at the Castries R.C. Boys' School Room, £45 was realized for the Merchant Seamen's Club and the West India Committee Comforts Fund.

The plaque presented by the Ministry of Aircraft Production in recognition of the subscription of £5,000 made by the people of St. Lucia towards the purchase of aircraft has arrived in the Colony. It bears the following inscription:—

"In the hour of peril people of St. Lucia earned the gratitude of the British Nations sustaining the valour of the Royal Air Force and fortifying the cause of freedom by the gift of war planes.

"They shall mount up with wings as eagles.

"Issued by the Ministry of Aircraft Production, 1941."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Among recent gifts to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund are £84 from the Win the War Association (making £4,316), and £52 from the Senior Staff War Fund of the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

The Red Cross workers in Tobago, besides their usual activities, writes Mr. Kenneth Reid, are taking Mrs. Churchill's advice and doing the jobs which are before them. One sub-committee run a very successful stall in the Robinson Crusoe Hotel, where locally made articles of wood, etc., are sold for Red Cross funds. There is also a weekly market where vegetables, fruit and other products are sold and the profits are partly devoted to keeping open a rest room and committee

room for members of the Red Cross Society and for Merchant Seamen.

This latter activity has been extended. The Directors of the Bishop's High School, Tobago, have lent one of their buildings and the Government have donated £300, so that it be converted to a Club for Merchant Seamen. Voluntary workers of the Red Cross Society have given a lot of their time and energy to making things as comfortable as possible for these men.

The Win the War Association acknowledges \$2,382 from the senior and junior staffs of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and associated companies to be divided as usual between the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and King George's Fund for Sailors. The staffs of these companies have contributed no less than \$19,090 to these funds. They have also contributed \$30,285 to the Fighter Fund and \$26,611 to the Bomber Fund.

Promotions in the Services

Leading Aircraftsman J. McK. Alfred (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Leading Aircraftsman G. W. Carter (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

Leading Aircraftsman P. L. U. Cross (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Lance Corporal R. B. Fraser, Royal Corps of Signals (British Guiana), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. W. Freeman, Pioneer Corps (Trinidad), to Captain.

Naval Airman A. R. Lancashire, Fleet Air Arm (British Guiana), to 2nd Lieut. Royal Corps of Signals.

Private Dorothy A. Liddelow, A.T.S. (Trinidad), to 2nd Subaltern.

Pilot Officer D. G. Rochford (Trinidad), to Flying-Officer.

Sergeant C. P. Ross (Grenada), to Pilot Officer.

Lance Corporal Malcolm Scott, Royal Scots Fusiliers (Trinidad), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Flight Sergeant H. F. Watlington, D.F.M. (Bermuda), to Warrant Officer.

International Labour Conventions

His Majesty's Government have announced* that they propose to ratify two draft conventions and two recommendations concerning indigenous labour which were adopted at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1939. The first convention and its accompanying regulation deal with written contracts of employment. It is intended to apply these to all the British Colonies in the West Indian area excepting the Bahamas, Barbados and Bermuda, in respect of which decision is reserved.

The second convention concerns penal sanctions for breaches of contract and the associated recommendation is that labour inspection services should be established. As the policy advocated has been encouraged in the Colonial Empire for some time, the provisions will apply to almost all the above Colonies, decision being reserved respecting only the Bahamas and Bermuda.

* *International Labour Conference*. Proposed action. Cmd 6407, 1942, H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1d.

Training Contingents

Arrivals from Barbados and Jamaica

A part of 65 trainees, 49 from Jamaica and 16 from Barbados, has arrived in the United Kingdom after an uncomfortable journey. The ship bringing the Barbados men was torpedoed, and some of the survivors were adrift for three nights and two days before they were picked up and brought to Hamilton Harbour, Bermuda. These survivors were met at the dock by the Governor and Lady Knollys, and everything possible was done for their comfort. The whole party was received in Manchester by Mr. Arnold R. Watson, of the Ministry of Labour. Under the care of Mr. Bedford, Local Welfare Officer, they were transported to the Government Training Centre, where they were met by Mr. A. L. Bannister, the manager. After a hot meal Mr. Watson read the following telegram from Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Please convey to Jamaican and Barbadian contingents of trainees my warm welcome and appreciation of their desire to take part in war effort. I send them best wishes for a happy stay in United Kingdom."

A wide range of occupations is represented in this large party, some of the men following more than one. For example there are men who are both blacksmith and clerk, accountant and welder; there are also journalists, carpenters, a grocer and a policeman. There are now, all told, 102 men at the Manchester Government Training Centre, 43 of them living in Bolton and 59 in Manchester.

The War Services Fund

SINCE the publication 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.
Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago ...	445	11	8
Grenada War Purposes Committee ...	50	0	0
Dominica Red Cross ...	50	0	0
Miss Helen McGrath ...	2	0	0
"Never Again Association," Bromley, Kent ...	1	1	0
C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd. ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Berkeley ...	5	0	
Kenneth Reid, Esq. ...	1	5	0

In addition to the above, the West India Committee has received £3 from Mrs. Bryson and £2 2s. 0d. from Mrs. Harrel towards the cost of Christmas parcels for West Indians in the Forces.

Service Awards and Decorations

Among the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

D.F.C.—Flight-Lieutenant D. B. Barnard; Pilot Officer C. D. Ince.

D.F.M.—Sergeant W. K. Hynam.

Flight-Lieutenant Barnard, who, we regret to learn, is reported missing, is a son of the Hon. George Barnard, of St. Lucia. Both Pilot Officer Ince and Sergeant Hynam come from St. Michael's, Barbados.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-second 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
BARNELL, Mrs. E. E.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
CRANE, V. E.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
EVANS, P. J.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
FARLEY, V. A.	Antigua	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
*FITCHETT, J. W.	Jamaica	S.F.	Private
FIZUT-KARIM	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GUMBS, K. E.	St. Kitts	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
HAWKINS, Miss D.	Barbados	W.A.A.F.	L.A.C.W.
HIRST, A. C.	Jamaica	R.N. (F.A.A.)	N.A.11
HUGHES, C.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
INNIS, R. N.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
KNIGHT, O. W.	Grenada	R.C.C.S.	Lance Corporal
LEIGH, L. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
LIVERPOOL, J. A.	St. Vincent	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
LUCK, W. R.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LYNCH, D. S. H.	Jamaica	R.N. (F.A.A.)	N.A.11
MARKS, O. G. T.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MILLER, C. H. E.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PURCELL, P. L.	Bermuda	R.A.	Captain
RUDD, Mrs. M. C.	Grenada	A.T.S.	Lance Corporal
SALMON, F. N.	Jamaica	G.L.	Captain
†LAWRENCE, A. H.	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
*MORRISON, W. J.	Jamaica	R.E.	2nd Lieutenant
SCHOLEFIELD, R. S.	Jamaica	R.N. (F.A.A.)	N.A.11
SKEETE, R. I.	Barbados	R.C.O.C.	Private
SULLIVAN, M.	Jamaica	R.A.	Gunner
TAYLOR, R. D.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
TRANQUADA, G. J.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
VEIRA, B. V.	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
WARDEN, W.	Jamaica	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
WEATHERHEAD, A. H. B.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
WHITNEY, Miss ELLEN L.	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
WHITNEY, Miss LUCY E.	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
WILLOUGHBY, P. M.	Jamaica	F.A.A.	N.A.11
WILSON, W. T.	Bermuda	R.C.A.	Captain
WOOLWAY, J. C. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

* Prisoner of War. † Missing.
A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service, R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, S.F.=Sherwood Foresters, W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force, F.A.A.=Fleet Air Arm, R.A.=Royal Artillery, G.L.=General List, R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force, R.E.=Royal Engineers, R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery, R.N. (F.A.A.)=Royal Navy (Fleet Air Arm), N.A.=Naval Airman.

The Casualty List

Squadron-Leader J. E. D. Brewer, of Bermuda, who was recently reported missing, is now, we regret to learn, reported killed in action.

Pilot Officer R. C. Lynch, whose death, we regret to learn, was reported recently, came from Barbados. He was killed in action in September.

Reported Missing

Flight-Lieut. D. Barnard, D.F.C. (St. Lucia); Flight-Sergt. A. H. Lawrence (Jamaica), but presumed killed in action; Flying Officer E. D. Vanier (Montserrat).

Prisoners of War

Lieut. Forbes Clavier (British Guiana); Pte. J. W. Fitchett, Sherwood Foresters (Jamaica), Cpl. H. Hazeldine (Jamaica), Major W. E. Tucker, (Bermuda).

The West Indies and the R.A.F.

A Broadcast by Sir Sholto Douglas

A STIRRING tribute to the magnificent way in which the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda have helped the Royal Air Force with men, money and materials, during the present struggle, was paid by Air-Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief, Fighter Command, in a recent B.B.C. broadcast in the North American transmission.*

Many of our readers in the West Indies will have heard the broadcast, but for the benefit of those who were unable to listen, and also for that of our many readers at home, we reproduce, almost in full, the remarks of Sir Sholto. After referring briefly to the period when we stood alone as the custodians of freedom, and pointing out that Britain and the United Nations were now turning from the defensive to the offensive, he continued:—

"You in the sunny West Indies, who live among kindlier seas, may sometimes feel remote from the immediate threats of a lustful and savage dictatorship. But if Hitler could encompass the destruction of these islands, the Nazi bondage would reach out everywhere, even as far as your own shores. This threat you recognised from the start. You rallied promptly to our side, and the cause for which we stood, determined with us to defeat those powers which would destroy civilisation and plunge the world into barbarism for a thousand years. How well you did that, we of the R.A.F. know.

"You sent us money, materials, machines. But you sent us also men and women to fight and give their lives side by side with their British comrades for a common ideal vital to the lives of us all. For, without freedom, life itself is empty and futile, whether in these northern islands, or in your own sun-bathed landscapes in the Caribbean. Freedom is common to all men, but the Nazis. To defend freedom, pilots, air crews, ground staffs and W.A.A.F.s have flocked to the R.A.F. from the West Indies, as from all parts of the British Commonwealth.

"In my own Fighter Command, many fine pilots from your islands have already taken their toll of the enemy. Pilots of my command have destroyed over five thousand enemy aircraft. The wreckage of those destroyed has littered the English country-side, or left nothing but an oil patch on the sea. Men from your shores have shared in the glory of these victories.

"Some West Indians, too, have fallen prisoner in the hands of the enemy, while others have lost their lives. Sergeant Victor Tucker, the first West Indian fighter pilot, was reported missing from an offensive operation over enemy-occupied territory last May. He was an outstanding fighter pilot, who had taken part in many large-scale offensive sweeps against the enemy. He had

destroyed at least three German aircraft. Sergeant Tucker was a 27-years-old Jamaican barrister, who came to London before the war to study at the Bar. He practised in Jamaica, but the fall of France made him put away the lawyer's gown, and sail across the U-boat haunted seas to Britain. Here he joined the R.A.F. and played a leading part in one of my squadrons, which, like many others under my command, was a truly international air force. It contained pilots from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia and other parts of the Empire, flying with their English comrades. Sergeant Tucker was extremely popular with them all.

"The people of Trinidad have always had a personal interest in my Command, for it was with money subscribed by them that one of our leading Spitfire squadrons was equipped. This squadron distinguished itself in the Battle of Britain, helping to inflict the first major defeat on Germany. After the defensive phase had passed, the Trinidad squadron went on to attack the Luftwaffe over its own territory, in Occupied France, and now they shoot the enemy out of the skies in other sectors of this global war.

"This squadron, named by the R.A.F. the "Trinidad Squadron," was led for several months on offensive operations by Wing-Commander A. C. Malan, the Command's leading fighter pilot, whose accredited number of enemy aircraft destroyed totalled 32. Flight-Lieutenant J. C. Mungo-Park and Pilot Officer H. M. Stephen, who is now a Squadron Leader with the D.S.O., D.F.C., and two Bars, shot down their Sector's six-hundredth enemy aircraft while flying with the Trinidad fighter squadron. This combat was, indeed, the climax to a year of intensive action for pilots of the squadron. They had already fought the Luftwaffe over the beaches of Dunkirk; helped to throw back the invading bombers in August and September, 1940; and then played a leading part in combating the German raids of the late autumn, when bomb-carrying Messerschmitt fighters were the enemy's chief weapon.

"The Trinidad Squadron had their greatest fight on November 14th, 1940, when, with another Spitfire Squadron, they routed a formation of more than forty Junkers 87's which flew in to dive-bomb Dover harbour. The Junkers were escorted by scores of Messerschmitt fighters. The Trinidad Squadron pounced on them, and handled them so roughly that when they turned and fled, the wreckage of 14 Junkers was strewn over the water.

"A list of the names of people and places in the West Indies from which subscriptions have come for aircraft of all Commands of the R.A.F. is indeed impressive. The Trinidad Squadron in my Command was subscribed for by the "Gifts from the People" Fund, which has also bought three of our heaviest bombers. A fighter fund from the little island of Aruba has provided a Spitfire, while the Bahamas have already a formidable list of Hurricanes to their credit. Readers

* It was announced on November 28th that Sir Sholto Douglas had been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief R.A.F., Middle East.

of the "Jamaica Gleaner" have now passed the individual aircraft mark, and have given their name to the Jamaica Squadron of bombers, while the Leeward Islands have shown their preference for Spitfires. The Windward Isles have chosen Hurricanes, the Lebanese Syrians of Dominica, Spitfires. The R.A.F., too, owes a debt to Sir Harry and Lady Oakes who, from Nassau, have sent sufficient money to buy two Spitfires.

"Without such help from staunch-hearted free peoples all over the world, the struggle against Axis aggression would be longer and more costly.

"You have not been content with giving. You have also organized yourselves for an active part in the United Nations Air War. In Bermuda you established a Flying School, so that the men you sent should not be wholly untrained when they reached this country. Already more than thirty men from the school are serving with all Commands of the R.A.F. This school was started by an American resident in Bermuda, and the generous enthusiasm it evoked resulted in rapid recruitment.

"One of my former West Indian pilots, Pilot Officer Porinchief, who went through this school, has told us of its high standards of training and efficiency, while of the high quality of its personnel, the R.A.F. can bear witness. The Bermuda Flying School gave free training for ten weeks to those who wished to join the R.A.F., and you will be glad to know that this training resulted in every candidate who was accepted, gaining his Wings with the R.A.F. Another example of the ingenuity and perseverance of the organizers of the Bermuda Flying School is shown in their treatment of men from the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps. As there was no guarantee that the R.A.F. would accept these men after they came to England, they were kept on the strength of their units until they were accepted. If, for any reason, they failed to get into the R.A.F., the men could join the Lincolnshire Regiment in this country, with which the Bermuda Rifles has been affiliated for many years.

"Your women are no less eager to serve in the just cause of the United Nations than your men, and, like those of our own islands, they have shared the hardships and dangers that total war brings without discrimination to both sexes and all ages. Two sisters, now training to be nursing orderlies, travelled at their own expense from the Bermudas to Britain to join the W.A.A.F. Among the first recruits to serve with this now mighty women's branch of the R.A.F., were two sisters from the West Indies, who reached England in September, 1939.

"Britain and the West Indies fight together to resist evil. When evil is vanquished, they must work together to promote good. It may be that the one will be as difficult to achieve as the other. But it is not impossible to our island peoples; it is not impossible that the men who destroy the enemy in the skies to-day will rebuild the world of to-morrow. For I believe that the young pilots of this war are more alive to world problems, more conscious of the cause and effect of individual and national actions, more sensitive to their responsibilities in creating a better world, than we young pilots of the last war were. And in this great scheme of a world shaped nearer to the needs of men, the West Indies will play its part."

West Indian Service Visitors

THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book:—

Antigua. Sister E. J. Macandrew, Sister M. V. Macandrew, Signalman C. K. S. Vieira.

Bahamas. O/Sea. W. E. Fleming, A.C.W.2 Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, A.C.1 B. Johnson, L/Cpl. B. C. Kelly, S/O Rosemary Kelly, O/Sea. D. Lightbourne, P/O W. Lightbourne, O/Sea. A. C. Russell, A.C.1 Victor Saunders, O/Sea. R. C. Thompson, O/Sea. W. M. Thompson.

Barbados. Gunner A. Bishop, Driver F. W. Boyce, Gunner H. C. Boyce, Signalman V. H. Cadogan, P/O G. Carter, Pte. H. Cobham, A.C. D. S. B. Davies, Gnr. H. Evelyn, Tpr. C. A. Greaves, Pte. R. Johnson, Pte. C. M. Jordan, Pte. C. King, Sgmn. C. Kirton, Pte. R. Lambert, Gnr. N. K. Mahon, Cpl. C. L. Pitt, Sgt. R. Proverbs, L.A.C. T. Ryan, Sgt. A. A. Walrond, Gnr. K. Warner, Spr. D. N. Watts, Pte. A. Weatherhead, Sgt. A. O. Weekes, A.C.2 T. Went.

Bermuda. A.C. H. Evans, P/O P. Evans, 2nd/Lt. O. H. Darrell, Gdsmn. A. P. Kuhn, P/O E. Nicholl, Plt./Lt. G. A. Osborn, L.A.C. J. Pitt, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, P/O J. Watlington, Capt. W. T. Wilson, L.A.C. E. H. Whitecross.

British Guiana. Gnr. E. Allie, J.A.C. R. S. Amory, A.C.2 V. Crane, A.C.1 F. D'Agrella, L.A.C. Arlindo de Freitas, A.C.2 Fizul-Karim, Cfn. C. C. Ford, Pte. H. Harnandan, L/Cpl. L. Kirton, 2nd/Lt. A. R. Lancashire, Sgmn. J. B. Lorimer, A.C.2 W. Luck, A.C.2 O. Marks, A.C.2 C. Miller, Cfn. S. P. Moore, L.A.C. F. L. Osborn, Pte. C. Stuart, A.C.2 R. D. Taylor, A.C.2 G. Tranquada, L.A.C. L. Willems.

Grenada. Sgt. W. Greaves, L/Cpl. O. Knight, Sgt. J. A. Marryshow, Sgt. C. Ross.

Jamaica. L.A.C. F. Baylis, Gnr. J. Brandon, L.A.C. A. J. Chastanet, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, Sgt./Pilot I. de Souza, Sgt. R. H. Dickson, L.A.C. A. T. Dundas, F/O I. Galbraith, L.A.C. D. Hayle, L.A.C. J. Hudson, L.A.C. C. D. Johnston, Sqdn./Ldr. H. Lester Lindo, D.F.C., W/OP (D.F.) R. Maxwell, A.C. V. Mendez, Cfn. H. Menzies, Cfn. I. Morrison, Sgt. R. G. Moss, L.A.C. J. Oliphant, L.A.C. C. H. Phillips, L.A.C. A. G. Reid, L.A.C. D. Roberts, L.A.C. R. Samuda, Capt. A. Seward and Mrs. Seward, L/Cpl. F. Simson, Sgt. N. Smythe, Cfn. L. Walford, Pte. W. Warden, A.C.2 J. Woolway.

Montserrat. Spr. J. E. Harper, Sgt. S. Howes, A.C.W. F. Howes, 3rd Off. L. T. Howes.

St. Kitts, Nevis. Sgt. W. L. Farara, Sgmn. K. Gumbs, Sgt. A. Reid, P/O B. Veira, A.C.1 A. Wattleby.

St. Lucia. A.C.1 E. Eudoxie.

St. Vincent. Gnr. V. Corea, Gnr. LeRoy Gibson, Sgmn. J. Liverpool, L/Cpl. L. Moller.

Trinidad. P/O K. Alfred, A.C. R. Bahadoorsingh, Sgt./Pilot R. Britto, Pte. T. A. Burge, L.A.C. H. D. Charles, P/O P. L. U. Cross, Sgt. H. A. de Freitas, Sgt. G. de Meillac, A.C.2 H. Gobin, Sgt. G. Graham, Cadet F. S. Knaggs, A.C. P. Lambert, Pte. V. Lambert, L.A.C. G. S. Lau, 2nd. Sub. D. A. Liddelow, Sgt. Pilot A. W. Martin, Cfn. A. Moonie, 2/Lt. M. Scott, Sgt. S. Sorzano, P/O S. D. Ulrich.

Trinidad Gifts to War Services Fund

The Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago recently forwarded a second gift of £445 11s. 8d. for the West India Committee War Services Fund; £200 was contributed a year ago. The Committee has expressed to the Association its deep appreciation of these generous gifts in support of the work which 'it and its Ladies Committee are doing in Britain on behalf of Trinidad and the West Indian Colonies in general.

MR. RUDOLPH DUNBAR, of British Guiana, conducted the London Symphony Orchestra, at a concert given at the Albert Hall on November 28th, in aid of the Colonial Comforts Fund. The programme included the Afro-American Symphony by William Grant Still.

British Guiana Rice Industry

Measures to Increase Production

THE Report of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board for the six months, October 1st, 1941, to March 31st, 1942, was published in *The Official Gazette*, of August 22nd. The quantity of rice delivered to the Board during this period was 258,433 bags, of 180 lb. gross weight. The quantity sold was 186,622 bags, of which 79,607 were for local consumption. 107,015 bags were exported to the following destinations: Trinidad 68,400, Barbados 8,331, Windward Islands 13,303, Leeward Islands 13,923, other British possessions 3,058.

Policy to Meet War Conditions

The outbreak of war in the Pacific and Japan's subsequent threat to Burma, caused the Secretary of State for the Colonies to urge that everything possible should be done to increase rice production in British Guiana in order to replace supplies which were likely to be cut off. The extent by which production could be expanded would, it was evident, be largely governed by the price offered to producers, and the area available for cultivation. As it was the policy of the Government that local selling prices should not be raised any increase in purchase prices would have to be recovered from exports. It was also the policy of the Government that the Board should not take advantage of the position to demand exorbitant prices from neighbouring Colonies. In February the Board decided that purchase prices of rice should generally be increased by 70 cents per bag, making, with the 20 cents added in October, 1941, a total increase of 90 cents per bag, and that the minimum price of padi should be raised from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bag of 143 lb. gross. With the concurrence of the Commodity Committee and the approval of the Governor, the prices of rice sold by the Board to retailers were raised, but no corresponding increases were made in local retail prices.

Negotiations with Trinidad

In October, 1941, negotiations were opened with the Government of Trinidad to supply that Colony's entire requirements. There were then no indications that rice from Burma would not continue to be available. Trinidad did not accept the Board's price quotation, and put forward certain conditions of sale, which were unacceptable to the Board. After reference by Trinidad to the Secretary of State it was decided that Trinidad's requirements should, as far as possible, be obtained from British Guiana, and provisional prices were agreed upon subject to arbitration by the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. These prices were based on the premise that the retail prices in Trinidad should be 1 c. per lb. higher than in British Guiana. Then Burma definitely ceased to be a source of supply and the Board, with the approval of the Governor and the Secretary of State, increased the prices referred to above by the equivalent of 1 c. per lb., subject to the condition that additional freight and war risks insurance should be borne by Trinidad. The new prices were made applicable to deliveries after the first 96,000 bags. At the date of the report, June 30th, Sir F. Stockdale had not completed his arbitration on the price question.

Difficulties to be Overcome

In response to the urgent need to increase rice production the Legislative Council, in March last, voted \$400,000 for irrigation and drainage works. Good progress has been made, despite some labour troubles, but no appreciable effect on this year's crop can be expected. Orders for agricultural machinery were placed through the Colonial Supply Liaison, New York. There was some doubt however when the report was written, whether the equipment would be obtained. Other difficulties were also encountered. The drying floors of most mills are not large enough to permit the fullest use of the hulling machinery. Storage accommodation, transport facilities, the supply of bags and of gas oil all created serious problems. Another matter which is perplexing the Board is how any further increase in purchase prices can be made without raising the local selling price. It is pointed out that a situation might develop which would enable local purchasers to buy rice at prices below those at which they could resell to the Board.

The Government Changes

Colonel Stanley becomes Colonial Secretary

AMONG the Government changes announced on November 23rd, was that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, where Lord Cranborne is succeeded by Colonel Oliver Stanley. Lord Cranborne, who has been at the Colonial Office since February last, becomes Lord Privy Seal, and continues to be Leader of the House of Lords.

Colonel Oliver Frederick George Stanley, P.C., is a son of the Earl of Derby. He served throughout the last war and won the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre and was mentioned in despatches. He was called to the Bar in 1919 and since 1924 has represented Westmorland in the House of Commons.

Colonel Stanley was Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office from 1931 to 1933, and then successively Minister of Transport, President of the Board of Education, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State for War. Since May, 1940, when Mr. Churchill formed his Government, Colonel Stanley has been serving in the Army.

REPLYING, in the House of Commons, on November 19th, to Dr. Morgan, who had asked whether any attempt had been made to secure uniformity of trade union legislation in the West Indies, with a view to later consolidation on federal lines, Mr. Harold Macmillan said that the legislation enacted in the West Indian Colonies was based upon the early United Kingdom legislation, with additions according to the stage of development reached by the trade union movement in the Colony concerned. In some of the smaller dependencies no trade unions had as yet been formed, or they were only beginning to be formed. In order to assist the Governments of territories where the movement was beginning to develop, a model ordinance was prepared in the Colonial Office last year, a copy of which he was placing in the Library of the House. In view of the varying stages of development referred to above, a rigid uniformity was not desired.

British Honduras Hurricane

A HURRICANE which struck British Honduras on November 8th caused considerable damage, particularly in the northern part of the Colony.

In a telegram to the Colonial Office, the Governor, Sir John Adams Hunter, states that the death roll is not likely to exceed 25, and that personal injuries were "miraculously light." There were no casualties among Europeans, or among people likely to have relatives living in the United Kingdom.

The hurricane was of many hours duration and caused damage as far south as Stann Creek. Its full force, however, fell upon the northern part of the Colony from a line about 20 miles north of Belize, the capital. Floods followed the hurricane, and many roads became impassable. It is estimated that in this area about 6,000 people are dependent upon relief.

Islets lying off the northern part of the Colony were particularly affected: 90 per cent. of the houses were destroyed and over 80 per cent. of the coco-nut palms are down and the remainder damaged. The majority of the fishing boats in this area were lost or seriously damaged. Destruction of buildings was great in Corozal, but less severe in Orange Walk.

Emergency relief measures in which the Defence Force took a prominent part were soon in operation, and clothing, food and water were distributed. The Public Works Department helped to provide temporary shelter for the homeless.

The West India Committee received very shortly after the occurrence a cable from Captain M. S. Metzgen, its honorary correspondent at Belize, in which he gave the facts as then known and promised further details by air mail.

Immediately on receipt of the news the following cable was sent to the Governor:—

"Members of the West India Committee in this country were deeply grieved to learn of the disaster which befell your Colony and would be grateful if their sympathy could be expressed to the relatives of those who were killed and to all those who have suffered personal injury or material loss."

* * *

This hurricane is the fourth from which British Honduras has suffered during the last 56 years. After one, described as of moderate intensity, in August, 1886, the Colony remained exempt until September 10th, 1931, when a very violent hurricane, accompanied by a tidal wave, devastated Belize, but did very little damage in the country districts. Very shortly after the news had been received, the West India Committee wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, then Mr. J. H. Thomas, that the extent of the calamity would appear to justify an invitation being addressed to the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House Fund. The response was immediate and the appeal of the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Phené Neal, was published in the Press on September 19th. As the late Sir John Burdon, the then Governor of the Colony, said in a subsequent lecture in London (see CIRCULAR of December 24th, 1931, p. 513), the sight in Belize at dawn on the day after the hurricane was appalling. The known death roll of the town was about 1,000 but

so many families had been wiped out, leaving none to register the dead, that the actual number must, he said, have been far higher and would never be known.

Ten years later the Colony was visited, on September 28th, 1941, by another moderate hurricane. Whilst Belize was badly shaken and inundated, the hardest-hit portion of the Colony was around the Stann Creek District in the south, where considerable damage was done to property.

Jamaica Sugar Notes

Mr. D. J. Verity wrote from Kingston on October 28th: "Since my last notes of over three months ago (see September CIRCULAR, p. 142), the sugar crop of 1941-42 has been completed with a total of 155,262 tons. The present estimate of the coming crop is 163,440 tons, and the transport of the canes, sugar and rum will present unusual difficulties. Unlike some other Colonies where all or most of the factories are on the railway line, comparatively few of ours are, and we have been dependent on motor-transport to a great extent. The organization of adequate transport to meet existing conditions is a problem now engaging our attention.

"Sir Cosmo Parkinson is at present with us, and has been hard at work receiving delegations. His secretary, Mr. Rogers, is no stranger here, having been private secretary to Sir Arthur Richards at one time.

"The second Ordinary General Meeting of British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) is to be held at Port-of-Spain on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of November. It is expected that the Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Mr. J. B. Cuthill and myself will be going."

A Tobago Welcome

A lifeboat carrying 38 survivors from a torpedoed British ship ran ashore recently at Tobago. The boat was in charge of Captain D. A. Reid who, according to a press communique, said:—

"As we approached the shores of Tobago, about ten surf-boats put out from Charlotteville to meet us. The crews carried presents of rum, coffee and sandwiches, and they insisted on trying to tow us in triumphal procession for the last stage of our trip.

"They were not used to towing boats and the finish found us towing them.

"Charlotteville is a very small village, but every local organization turned out to greet us, including even the fire brigade. The thirty West Indian nurses were very disappointed to find that none of us had broken legs or other ailments for attention. We were stiff and skinned from sitting in one position in the crowded boat, so as a consolation we allowed the nurses to give us massage.

"We were given just as much food as we could eat, and eventually we were taken on board an armed yacht of the Royal Navy."

MISS DORIS NICHOLL, whose engagement to Lieutenant E. J. Varley was announced recently, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nicholl, of Hamilton, Bermuda.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"CAP no fit you, you no tek i' up."

* * *

GENERAL CARPENTER, head of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Carpenter, left Jamaica recently for Trinidad.

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MR. W. R. S. LADELL, who, we regret to learn, died in Jamaica, on November 6th, was agronomist to the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

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SIR COSMO PARKINSON, of the Colonial Office, who is making a tour of the West Indian Colonies, arrived in Barbados recently. He has already visited Jamaica and Trinidad.

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MR. JOHN P. A. L. GIUSEPPI, who, we regret to learn, died on November 10th, at Colindale Hospital, Hendon, at the early age of 19, was the elder son of Dr. P. Eugène Giuseppi, formerly Government Medical Officer, Trinidad.

* * *

MISS FLORENCE SHARP, of Trout Hall, Jamaica, is to be married on December 18th to Captain J. D. Sale, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The ceremony will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, W.

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THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Food, appointed Dr. W. McCullum Clyde, Deputy Divisional Food Officer, Eastern (Dundee) Division, to be Adviser on War Time Food Supply for the Colonies.

* * *

MR. H. G. MANN, who has joined the board of American Export Air Lines (Traffic) Ltd., is well known in the West Indies, having been associated for many years with the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. Mr. Mann, in addition to being a shipowner, is interested in aviation, and has followed closely the developments of recent years.

* * *

THE REV. EDWIN E. GILES, lately Rector of Heydon and Vicar of Guestwick, Norwich, who has retired owing to ill-health, still has many friends in the West Indies where he resided from 1902 to 1926. The islands in which he worked included Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat (where he was a J.P.), Barbados, St. Vincent (as Canon of St. George's Cathedral) and Grenada.

* * *

MR. ROLAND V. VERNON, who, we regret to learn, died at Hampstead Square, London, N.W., on November 4th, served in various capacities at the Colonial Office from 1900 to 1937. He was secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into the riot which occurred in Port-of-Spain in 1903, and financial adviser

to the Government of Iraq from 1925 to 1928. In 1924 he was made C.B.

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MR. A. J. MASCALL, a leading figure in the insurance world, has retired from the post of general manager of the Standard Life Assurance Co. His service with the company covered 52 years, and from 1910 to 1919 he was in charge of its West Indian interests with headquarters in Barbados. The many friends of Mr. Mascall, an old member of the West India Committee, will wish him many years in which to enjoy his retirement.

* * *

MISS SHEILA MAY GRANT HOHENKERK, W.A.A.F., who was married on October 24th at Acton Hill Methodist Church, Acton, to Mr. Stanley Walter Felgate, is the only daughter of Mr. N. G. Hohenkerk. Although Miss Hohenkerk has lived in England since 1927, she was born at Corentyne, British Guiana, and her matron of honour was Mrs. Geoffrey Lewis, a friend from childhood days, who was also born in that Colony.

* * *

MR. HOHENKERK has a wide circle of friends in British Guiana, where he served for many years with the British Guiana Bank, and afterwards with the Royal Bank of Canada, as manager of its Corentyne branch. He was for a time hon. secretary of the Corentyne Race Club, and previously had helped to resuscitate the Ituni Rowing Club. His son, Mr. Norman Hohenkerk, is chief engineer of Plantation Enmore, Demerara. Mr. N. G. Hohenkerk retires on the 10th of this month after nearly 40 years banking service.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON GORDON, The Scottish Horse, and Miss Helen McCorquodale, whose engagement was announced in the September issue of the CIRCULAR, were married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on November 12th, the ceremony being performed by Canon J. S. Gibbs, uncle of the bride. Captain Gordon is the son of the late Mr. W. Gordon Gordon and of Mrs. Gordon, of Knowsley, Trinidad. The reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

* * *

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of Leach's Argentine Estates, Ltd., held in London on November 23rd, the chairman said that all the sugar producing regions in Argentina had been severely hit by the earliest and most intense frosts experienced since 1918 and the production of the country had only reached some 362,601 tons against 405,601 tons last year and 540,000 tons in 1940. In view of the country's depleted stocks, the Argentine Government had, for the time being, prohibited the exportation of sugar.

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.

Agriculture in Dominica

Past Results and Plans for Future

MR. H. B. PIDDUCK, the Acting Agricultural Superintendent, in the *Annual Report* on his department, is in the fortunate position of being able to record favourable results for the year 1941. For the first time for some years exports, almost entirely of agricultural origin, exceeded imports in value, the respective totals being £156,496 and £124,000. The factors chiefly responsible for this result were greatly improved crops and markets, the coming into bearing of young cultivations, and more favourable weather conditions.

Limes, Bananas and Cocoa

The exports of limes and lime products amounted to the equivalent of 95,000 barrels of fruit, compared with 51,000 barrels in 1940. On some estates crops were nearly doubled because of unusually favourable weather in relation to Wither-tip disease. Local prices for ripe limes, per barrel, rose from 8s. 9d. to 14s., whilst quality fruit attained the new record of 20s. at the close of the year.

Further progress was made in the banana industry, the sales, under contract with the Canadian Banana Company, being 63,894 bunches or about 25 per cent. more than in 1940. Another 6,000 bunches were utilized in inter-island trade. As the result of improvements effected in production and handling the Dominica Banana Association was able twice to advance local prices. The average monthly incidence of Panama Disease was 1.34 per cent. in 12,843 stools inspected. Cercospora Leaf Spot occurs in many parts of the island but, perhaps due to sheltered conditions, is not yet serious. The chief considerations which prevent a rapid expansion of the industry are the high prices for other products, difficulties of transport from remote forest gardens and irregular shipping facilities. These, Mr. Pidduck says, far outweigh the disease factor.

The exports of cocoa, 407,441 lb., were nearly 50 per cent. above 1940. Despite restricted shipments to the United Kingdom the demands of Canada and other West Indian islands could not be met. Many cultivations still suffer from prolonged neglect, but the increase in price from 2d. to 5½d. per lb. is encouraging better attention and some replanting. Cocoa is well suited to many areas in Dominica, not too exposed to hurricanes, and some extension is anticipated.

Bay Oil, Vanilla and Fruit

Bay oil was in great demand, and local prices also advanced from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. Most of the distillation is done by the peasants, the leaves being collected largely from wild and semi-wild trees. As the outcome of intense activity the exports were almost double those of 1940, amounting to 50,870 lb., valued at £8,051.

Vanilla, which is also mainly a peasant crop, had another boom year. In 1941 the price paid for green vanillas was from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. It has since risen to 7s. per lb. The exports of cured vanilla increased 20 per cent. in quantity to 12,000 lb., valued at £18,667. Mr. Pidduck says that owing to the effects of a long dry season the output was not as large as what was

expected, and can be looked for in future. Considerable planting of vanilla continues, but unnecessary disappointment to many growers is caused by faulty cultural methods, careless manipulation and over-fecundation. Mr. Pidduck also reports progress in the fresh fruit trade. The quantity of fruit packed for export at the Government Marketing Depot was nearly double that of the previous year. Altogether nearly 40,000 packages were handled, the most important fruits being oranges, grapefruit, limes, avocados and mangoes. The trade with Bermuda expanded, and demand from Canada could not always be met even when ships called regularly. The extension of present facilities, including cold storage space, has been approved by the Secretary of State.

Aid for Future Development

The Department has continued its efforts to promote agricultural development. Special consideration has been given to the needs of the peasantry, including work on soil erosion and food production. It may soon be able to do more than has been possible in the past as Mr. Pidduck reports that the Secretary of State has approved a comprehensive scheme, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, for extending the work of the Department. A total additional expenditure of nearly £25,000, to be spread over five years in the first instance, will allow of provision for investigation, demonstration and live-stock centres in country districts. The scheme will be inaugurated as soon as the necessary staff can be obtained.

Autumn Leaves

In all your hectic beauty doomed to die,
Fair in your fragile wistfulness
Sadness o'erspreads the heart and dims the eye,
As helpless, frail, you fall in your distress.

Thickly you lie upon your mother's lap,
The errant breezes softly sound your knell
But think not power vanished with your sap
Or that your work was ended when you fell!

When next Spring's beauty shows on plant and tree,
When flowers bloom and perfume scents the air!
It will be due to Nature's alchemy,
Using the sad, dead leaves to help create the Fair.

By Mr. E. C. Jackman, formerly a Judge in Barbados.

THE CIRCULAR wishes to add its congratulations to the many which have been sent to Mr. and Mrs. John Aikman, of St. Augustine, Trinidad, on the occasion of the celebration of their diamond wedding. As will be seen from an announcement on another page, their marriage took place at St. George's Church, Kingston, Jamaica, on November 21st, 1882.

MISS ARIEL CHORLTON, who was married on November 14th to Captain A. H. Williams, R.A.S.C., is the youngest daughter of Mr. A. E. L. Chorlton, Member of Parliament for Bury, and a director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and of the late Mrs. Chorlton.

Farming Progress in Bermuda

Despite Drought and Labour Shortage

IN the *Report* for 1941 on the Bermuda Department of Agriculture, Mr. T. A. Russell, the director, describes the extraordinarily difficult conditions which beset the Colony. The spring crops were very poor owing to storm damage. The summer crops were almost non-existent due to a six months drought which, for length and intensity, was without precedent in the experience of most residents. Favourable weather during the remaining three months of the year resulted in production of certain vegetables far above the needs of the local markets and enforced export, so far as shipping facilities permitted.

Labour from the Azores

Extreme shortage of farm-help was another serious difficulty. Employment on the U.S. Bases drew away many men, and also caused a significant increase in wages. Arrangements were made through the Board of Immigration for about 100 Portuguese from the Azores to come under contract for three years. The arrival of most of them during the summer brought some relief to the farmers. While bad weather and lack of labour hampered production, there was a larger market for produce in Bermuda due to the great war-time increase in the population, and high prices prevailed.

Vegetables and Easter Lilies

As Mr. Russell points out, it is illogical that for most of the year the supply of vegetables should have been inadequate, and then for a short period a surplus had to be exported. This was due to the lack of adequate facilities for storing perishable vegetables produced during the peak season. For many years the plans of the Department for the construction of a cold-storage plant at the docks, to pre-cool vegetables for export and to store produce for the local markets, had been blocked in various ways. During 1941, however, material progress had been made, and it was hoped that the plant would be in running order early in 1942. The cold-storage depot should be of immediate value when, owing to war conditions, the arrival of ships is erratic and cannot in some cases be announced beforehand.

The war has benefited the Easter Lily trade. The demand, both in the United States and Canada, was keen, and satisfactory prices were obtained. With the stoppage of all supplies from Japan the prospects seem excellent for some time to come. There were fears that much of the crop would be lost, as about half the lilies were growing in the area leased to the U.S. for Defence Bases. However, all the stock was reaped, and Mr. Russell says it is a pleasure to record how considerate the U.S. Base authorities were in ensuring that the crop suffered as little as possible. On the strength of the good prospects for coming years, the growers were encouraged to remove their bulbs to other areas, and no serious decline in lily cultivation has resulted.

Milk Pasteurization

Dairying, which is a most important branch of farming in Bermuda, passed through a very trying year. Owing to the high incidence of brucellosis or Bang's disease amongst cattle, and the occurrence of a few cases of

undulant fever amongst humans, the compulsory pasteurization of all milk, except from a few approved dairies, was ordered. Dairymen have to produce the milk and supply it in bulk to the few pasteurizers who retail it. From the point of view of sanitation the results are good. There is, however, one very real objection. The processing is stated to raise the cost of milk by twopence or threepence a bottle, thus tending to make milk a luxury product out of reach of the people who need it most.

Marketing and Canning Developments

An improvement in the previous, rather haphazard, system of shipping produce to the other West Indian Colonies was initiated during the year. With the approval of the shippers one firm was appointed in each of the larger islands and British Guiana to act as representative and sole distributor. This firm was kept informed of the quantity and price of produce available, and in return cabled orders for each sailing. The marketing officer allotted the orders equitably amongst the shippers, and saw that the required quantities went forward.

The Government canning plant made a promising start in its second season, but the drought first reduced and later stopped the supply of vegetables. The plant had been improved with the result, for example, that 2,020 cans of beet were packed in a normal working day. The total output was 2,233 cases, mostly carrots and beets with small quantities of white turnips and string beans.

An interesting experiment was the shipping to Canada of a small quantity of carrots treated with Brytene Wax Emulsion 333 B-O. Comments were favourable. Compared with the unwaxed controls they looked better, and showed no signs of fungal decay. The waxed carrots, however, dry very slowly in the humid atmosphere of Bermuda, and it is considered that if the process is to be used commercially a special drying machine will be necessary.

Jamaica's Constitution

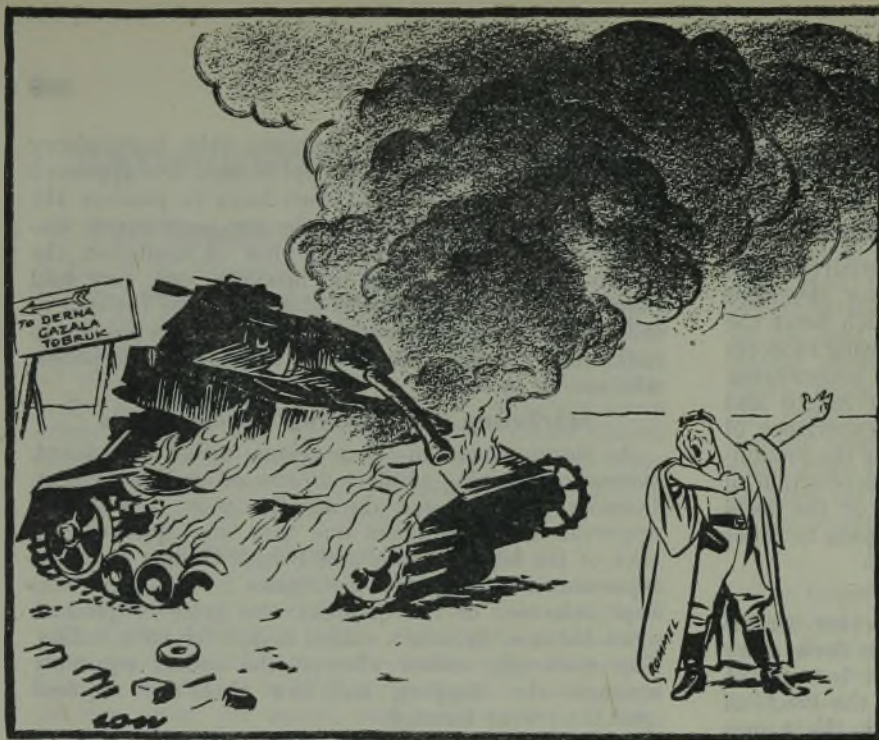
EARLY last month, a memorandum, prepared by representatives of the Association of Elected Members, the People's National Party and the Federation of Citizens Association, was forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The memorandum, according to Press telegrams received in London, deals with the constitution of Jamaica, and contains the following proposals:—

A two-Chamber Government, with an Executive Committee of 10 members, seven elected and three officials.

This body to be responsible for the institution of all laws, financial and otherwise.

Elected members of the Executive Committee to be Ministers in charge of Departments.

The Civil Service to be appointed and controlled by the Civil Service Association until such time as a West Indian Civil Service can be established.



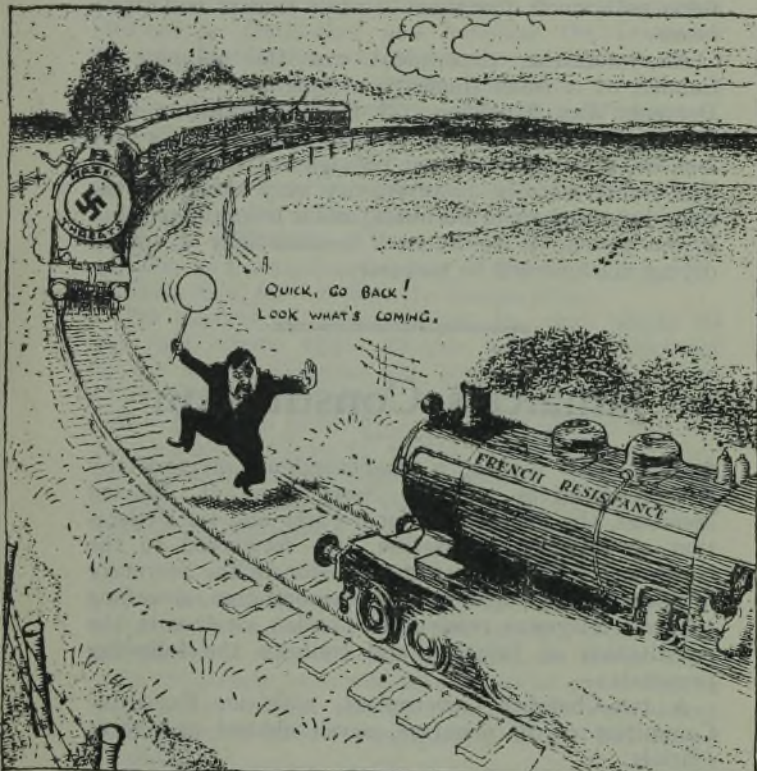
THE ARAB'S FAREWELL TO HIS STEED (Copyright in All Countries.)

Evening Standard



"The trouble with you, Miss Jenkins, is that you're too soft-hearted!"

Daily Sketch



SOMEONE IS GOING TO GET HURT —by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



SECOND THOUGHTS

—by Illingworth
Daily Mail

Some recent cartoons

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The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 24th.*

The collections on Remembrance Day exceeded those of past years and amounted to over £70. The Barbuda collection has not yet been received. The officers for the proposed Leeward Island Regiment have arrived and enlistments have been accepted. Antigua is very appreciative of the good war news which was enthusiastically received and is keenly followed. There have been very good regular rains.

BARBADOS

Development and Welfare Committee. The Governor has appointed an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. D. G. Leacock to consider and recommend to the Government schemes in respect of which assistance might be sought under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and which are capable of being put into operation at the present time. The Committee will work in full collaboration and consultation with the Staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

Food Production. In the notes on the work of the Department of Agriculture during July, Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, the Acting Director, says that large acreages of yams, sweet potatoes, and corn, planted mainly under Defence Control Orders, are well established.

During the month a further order was issued to owners of all plantations that, over and above the 25 per cent. already called for [see October CIRCULAR, p. 173], 10 per cent. of the arable acreage be planted in food crops, 7 per cent. at least of which must be on thrown-out land. The crops to be grown under this new order are corn, cassava, peas and beans, guinea corn, tomatoes and onions (including eschalots and chives). Unfortunately, Dr. McIntosh says, this necessitates plantations sacrificing growing cane, but in view of the seriousness of the imported food situation, the step is regarded as imperative. Owners of less than two acres of arable land have also been ordered to put a minimum of one-quarter of this land in food crops.

The Hon. J. Wilkinson wrote on October 30th, that the Government had made arrangements to erect a factory for the purpose of making cassava flour, and that it was hoped by this means to provide a substitute for a portion of the flour that was now imported from Canada.

Some nice showers during the last week had been most beneficial for the growing crops.

Dry Conditions for Sugar. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, said in his monthly notes that, after an excellent July rainfall, August had been very disappointing, the rainfall in half the parishes being well below the average. Growth of the canes was checked owing to the dry conditions aggravated by many days of strong sunshine and drying winds. Elsewhere the August rainfall, although not high, had been sufficient to supplement the soil moisture reserve carried over from July, and the cane crop had continued to grow and was in excellent condition.

Smaller Area in Cotton. The distribution of seed for planting the 1942-43 crop began on August 25th. Up to the end of the month, application to plant only 372 acres had been made, and it was certain that the total acreage would be less than that of last year. This was disappointing in view of the fact that cotton was urgently required by the Imperial Government for war purposes and cotton seed locally for cattle food and edible oil. The smaller acreage might be considered accounted for by the dry weather prevailing at seed distribution time, the fact that some growers were unaware that cotton would count as part of the requirements under the Local Food Production (Defence) Control Orders, and the severe caterpillar defoliation of last season.

Food Crops. As a result of instructions given under the Local Food Production (Defence) Control Orders, it was estimated that the following acreages would be planted in food crops on plantations this year:— yams, 4,600; sweet potatoes, 5,850; eddoes, 500; corn, 3,300; cassava, 1,760; peas and beans, 1,210; tomatoes, 200. This represented 35 per cent. of the arable land as compared with 5 per cent. before the war.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 25th.*

The Governor, in an extempore address at the opening of the Annual Session of the Legislative Council on November 18th, laid special emphasis on the inherent and fundamental difficulties which handicapped the Colony, and urged the people to face the situation with open eyes rather than to indulge in wishful thinking. Sir Gordon referred to the absence in many quarters of co-operative self-help, and pointed out that self-sufficiency was the long-view policy. He said that the sugar industry upon which the Colony depends so greatly was maintaining without assistance the Colony's assets in the land which it holds. Even so, well financed, with high standards, efficient production and capably managed it, in turn, was dependent on prices obtained through preferential tariffs. If the sugar industry failed the principal sufferers will be the land and the people of British Guiana.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Economic Conditions and Health. The demand for hospital accommodation in Belize was more acute than ever, especially during the latter part of the year, writes Dr. R. L. Cheverton, Senior Medical Officer, in his *Annual Report* for 1941. The economic state of the Colony, due to a long drought, plagues of locusts and a hurricane, in addition to the deleterious effects of the war, lowered the state of health of the people.

JAMAICA

Bauxite Discovered. According to a Press telegram received in London, bauxite has been discovered 50 miles from Kingston. The Jamaica Government has issued a Defence regulation which provides that all minerals worked on the island shall become the property

of the King and dealt with in such a way as the Governor may direct.

General Carpenter, head of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Carpenter, recently paid a brief visit to the Colony. On arrival they went to Government House and lunched with Sir Arthur and Lady Richards. The General addressed a packed meeting at the Ward Theatre, broadcast a message to the Colony and reviewed a parade of Salvation Army forces.

Mr. J. W. N. Hudson, who died at Sav-la-mar, on September 21st, represented Westmoreland in the Legislative Council from 1930 to 1938. He was greatly interested in the political and economic welfare of Westmoreland, and was for many years a member of the Parochial Board and chairman for three terms.

Flood Damage. According to the *Daily Gleaner*, the damage done to roads in the recent floods in the parish of St. Thomas will cost £70,000 to repair. Nearly every road in St. Thomas was blocked by landslides and several bridges were damaged.

Citrus Exports. The following announcement was made by the Governor on September 23rd:—

"For reasons connected with shipping and other considerations, the Ministry of Food has been unable to arrange, during the coming season, for the importation of such large quantities of citrus products as were imported into the United Kingdom last season. This decision would have resulted in a large section of the citrus growers, especially those in districts where transport is now difficult, being unable to dispose of their crops.

"The distress which this would have caused has been represented to the Secretary of State by this Government, and I have received a very quick response to those representations which will permit of much larger quantities of citrus products being purchased although facilities will not be available for export of all these products. High prices cannot be expected, of course, under such circumstances, but steps are being taken to ensure that all growers will be able to participate as equitably as possible in the supply of fruit or products. A detailed announcement will be made by the Food Controller in the next few days."

ST. LUCIA

Sugar Crop. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. T. Ward, wrote on August 15th, that the sugar crop was completed. A fairly large area of spring cane had been left uncut owing to the shortage of labour. Production for the 1941-42 crop was 8,721 tons of sugar.

Limes. A good crop was expected in most cases, but as there was no chance of shipping any green limes, oil and filtered juice were being made from the ripe fruit.

Other Crops. The export of coco-nuts was still prohibited, and copra, for which there was a firm market at £18 13s. 4d. per ton f.o.b., was being made on as large a scale as possible. Ripe bananas were finding a ready sale locally; ground provisions were available in fairly adequate quantities, and the supplies of fresh vegetables were being well maintained despite unfavourable weather.

The Crops and Labour. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. T. Ward, writes that during August there were fairly regular rains in most districts and the young canes made satisfactory growth, although

shortage of labour continued to hamper cultivation operations.

The labour shortage, combined with the lack of drying space, was seriously restricting the manufacture of copra for which there was a large market.

Preparations for planting the 1942-43 cotton crop were almost completed, but again, owing to lack of labour, the acreage would probably be even smaller than last year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Tobago Labour Shortage. Our honorary correspondent, Mr. Kenneth Reid, writes that he had been interested to read in the CIRCULAR (July number) Mr. Creech Jones's question in the Commons about their labour. "A competition between cocoa estates and Walsh-Driscoll in wages to attract labour is a truly brilliant idea." They were suffering acutely from labour shortage, but no doubt things would be easier as work on the bases neared completion. Some labourers had returned from Trinidad, and nearly all gave the impression of being undernourished. Quite a lot was being done in food production, but it appeared that not only production of local foods was needed but instruction in how to prepare them for the table.

Rubber in Tobago. The shortage of rubber has made it desirable to brush out abandoned Castilloa trees and start tapping. The small area of Hevea in the island—about 2½ acres—is also being brought into production.

Tobago Cocoa Crop would be late and nothing was known yet about the selling price. The figure suggested was, Mr. Reid considered, reasonable, in view of increased labour and other costs and reduced yields. An additional burden on Tobago producers was the War Risk Insurance by the coastal steamers, which is 15 per cent. "Compare this with risks and premiums on ocean voyages."

Renting Cocoa Estates for Food Crops. In Trinidad many cocoa estates have been taken over by the Agricultural Bank because the owners were not able to pay interest on their mortgages, owing to the depressed conditions of the industry. As a part of the Grow More Food Campaign, land on all estates under the control of the Bank is, the *Guardian* reports, available for gardening purposes at a rental of \$1 per acre.

Death of Mr. R. Cambridge. The death, on October 6th, of Mr. Ralph Cambridge, former Principal of Queen's Road College, has been announced in Trinidad with great regret. Mr. Cambridge, who was born at Aldermaston, Berkshire, in 1878, and educated at Bath Grammar School and Hertford College, Oxford, came to the college as Assistant Master in 1901 and was appointed Principal in 1927. He retired in 1938.

Swamp Reclamation in Trinidad.—A good start has been made with the reclamation and filling in of the Laventille and Caroni Swamps near Port-of-Spain. The total area involved is over 19,000 acres and the work is to be done in stages of 50 acres. One result will be the provision of more housing accommodation. With respect to this Mr. Grenfell, chairman of the Town Planning Commission, informed the *Guardian* recently that the basic idea was to move the slum dwellers of the City into clean, decent surroundings. The site for the first 150-room hostel had been prepared, and piles for the foundations were being driven.

Company Reports & Meetings

The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th last, the directors state that the profit, after providing for directors' fees, transferring £50,000 to taxation account and writing off £36,000 for depreciation, amounted to £40,800. After adding the balance brought forward from 1941 (being £10,897, less the sum of £2,916 which has been placed to the credit of the fund for Redemption of the 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares), there is a balance of £48,781. A transfer has been made to general reserve of £12,500, and the dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each, paid on September 30th, 1941, and March 31st, 1942, less income tax, absorbed £9,000, and out of the balance of £27,281 the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. per share, less income tax, on the 700,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, which will absorb £17,500, leaving £9,781 to be carried forward.

The 1942 crop amounted to 55,377 tons sugar, compared with 51,268 tons in 1941. The directors record the resignation from the board of Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who has taken up the position of resident agent in Jamaica.

The report is accompanied by a statement by the chairman, Sir Leonard Lyle, in the course of which he says: "Our sugar output at 55,377 tons was the Company's highest production and represents a satisfactory contribution of Empire sugar to the Mother Country's requirements.

"Arrangements between the Ministry of Food (Sugar Division) and the company continue to work well and I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the Ministry's work, a tribute which, I am sure, is endorsed by all Colonial sugar producers. At the same time, I am confident that H.M. Government will never forget the Colonies' abiding loyalty to the Mother Country and the full co-operation which has been afforded by them in every way. I especially welcome the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister, speaking at the Guildhall, when he declared that there could be no question, whilst he was in office, of any liquidation of the British Empire. On our side, we welcome the opportunity to discharge those responsibilities which are rightly ours.

"Costs of production continue to rise and preliminary estimates indicate that, for the 1943 crop, costs will be around 30s. per ton higher than for the crop under review."

British Overseas Stores Ltd.

After payment of interest amounting to £7,413 on the income debenture stock, the profit for the year amounted to £36,838, which added to £46,483 brought forward, makes a total of £83,321. The directors have set aside £60,000 for taxation, and recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. less income tax, which will absorb £10,192 and leave £13,129 to be carried forward.

In a reference to the Jamaica subsidiary businesses the directors state: The turnover and profit of these businesses show a substantial increase. Full provision for taxation, including local Excess Profits Tax which has been raised from 33½ per cent. to 50 per cent., has been made, and dividends at the same rate as last year absorbing £24,499 have been distributed. The stocks carried forward to the new year are satisfactory in quantity and value, but the future is very uncertain and we have to face the effect of reduced activity in Jamaica during the current financial year."

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 £3,081 brought forward) is £10,925. 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 £2,925 be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £8,652, consisting chiefly of the cost of extensions of mains and services.

The growth of the company's service during the past five years is shown by the following figures of units sold: 1938, 3,083,833; 1939, 3,259,188; 1940, 3,491,601; 1941, 3,743,107; 1942, 3,943,511.

The provision of additional generating plant has again become urgent and the matter is receiving the consideration of the board.

MR. W. ANTHONY BROWN, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says: "It is satisfactory to be able to report an increase of roughly 5½ per cent. in the number of units generated and sold. The chief effect of the war upon our business seems to be reflected in the reduction in the number of new consumers connected during the year from 134 to 30. Compulsory restrictions regarding supply have been receiving the consideration of the Government of Barbados, and several applications have consequently been in abeyance for some time.

"The maximum load during the year was 1,305 K.W. compared with 1,245 K.W. in the previous year. It is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the demands on the system and to ensure essential periodic overhauls of plant. These conditions have been recognised by the Barbados Government, who have agreed to sanction the import of further generating plant and accessories, and to support our application for the necessary sanctions in this country. Enquiries are now being made with a view to obtaining quotations.

"There is nothing of special importance to record as regards receipts, but the total expenses showed a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year. Due in part to the increase in the volume of our sales and in part to the advance purchases of materials to which I referred last year, the increase in the cost per unit was less than we had anticipated. The full effect of the general rise in costs has, therefore, been postponed for longer than we expected, but this advantage cannot continue, and there will be substantial increases in the current year. I would also like to emphasise that, in common with most undertakings, the revenue account does not reflect the true position inasmuch as it has been impossible to carry out many repairs and renewals known to be necessary. We have made a provision of £1,500 towards the estimated cost of such deferred repairs, but it is impracticable to determine these costs accurately as many of the required materials are not obtainable, and all quotations are merely provisional."

West Indians in Training

Mr. Cecil Murray, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, recently visited the West Indians at the Government Training Centre, Manchester. He writes that he saw some of the recently arrived men at work on a variety of machines, and that they all appeared keenly interested in what they were doing. The men are comfortably quartered in houses which have been converted into hostels, and great interest is taken in their welfare by the officials of both the Ministry of Labour and of the Colonial Office. The whole complex problem of fitting them into British industrial and social life is being tackled in a very satisfactory manner.

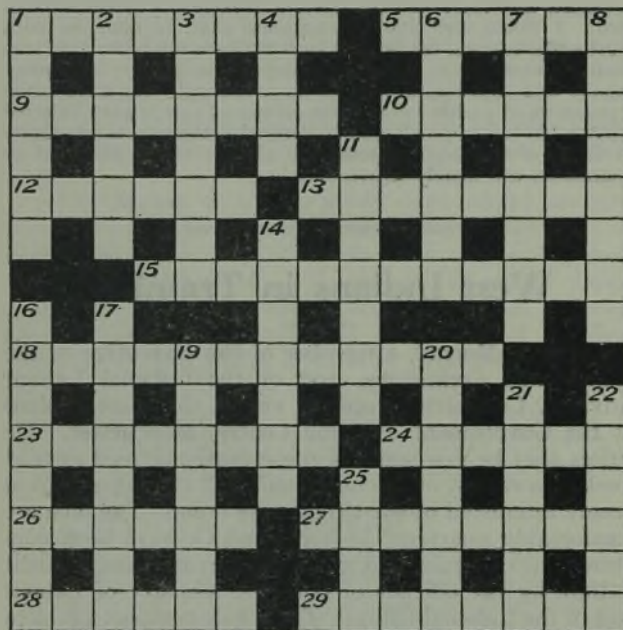
All are being put through a regular course of training. Several batches have already been allocated to factories in surrounding districts and excellent reports have been received of their work, some having already been promoted to the positions of charge hands and under foremen. Mr. Murray says he spoke to many and found them all keen on their work, and anxious to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity afforded them. Mr. Murray feels sure that the large majority will turn out well and that the scheme will go a considerable way to helping to supply the demand for skilled operatives in industry in the British West Indies, a demand which is bound to increase. In the meantime they will be playing a useful part in the war effort by helping production in the United Kingdom.

Crossword Puzzle No. 15

The Markets

November 30th, 1942.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Solving this will result in disaster (8)</p> <p>5 Emphasize (6)</p> <p>9 Frightening (8)</p> <p>10 May be an indication of a cold (6)</p> <p>12 Punctuation marks (6)</p> <p>13 Agreeable (8)</p> <p>15 They may explain or criticize (12)</p> <p>18 The Cinderella of the Services (two words, 5, 7)</p> <p>23 Anagram of "no tea tan" (8)</p> <p>24 Agricultural implement (6)</p> <p>26 Usually incompetent when old (6)</p> <p>27 A land of the humming bird (8)</p> <p>28 An anagram of "is lent" (6)</p> <p>29 A town in Scotland (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Its risky (6)</p> <p>2 Legally bound (6)</p> <p>3 Serves as a reminder (7)</p> <p>4 Wars have given a new meaning to this word (4)</p> <p>6 Choral composition (7)</p> <p>7 A means of ascent (8)</p> <p>8 Contains definite information on a subject (8)</p> <p>11 A gambler (7)</p> <p>14 General pardon (7)</p> <p>16 Difficult to get the eggs to this now (8)</p> <p>17 May be used to describe an important day or occasion (8)</p> <p>19 Symbols of sounds (7)</p> <p>20 A very useful tropical plant (7)</p> <p>21 The lighting is important in this room (6)</p> <p>22 There is a very ancient one on the Thames Embankment (6)</p> <p>25 Therefore (4)</p> |
|---|--|



SOLUTION OF THE NOVEMBER CROSSWORD.

Across: 1, Columbus; 5, Disarm; 9, Mustangs; 10, Medlar; 12, Deride; 13, Shrapnel; 15, Bread and milk; 18, Fire watchers; 23, Legalise; 24, Otiose; 26, Entree; 27, Minotaur; 28, Taster; 29, Hoisters.

Down: 1, Comedy; 2, Lustre; 3, Meander; 4, Urge; 6, Iceland; 7, Atlantic; 8, Mortlake; 11, Sheathe; 14, Fantasy; 16, Affluent; 17, Frigates; 19, Wall eye; 20, Rations; 21, Morale; 22, Derris; 25, Silo.

ADMIRAL FURSTNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Netherlands Navy and the Minister of Naval Affairs, paid a brief visit to Jamaica at the end of September. He was accompanied by Captain Gade, of the United States Navy, and Lieut.-Commander A. Kroese.

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. Od. per cent.)	81½ 82½	81½ 81½
3½	War Loan	104½ 104½	104½ 104½
10	Angostura Bitters	22/6 25/-	22/6 25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	27/6 32/6	27/6 32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/- 19/6	10/6 11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	33/- 34/-	27/9 28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	43/6 45/6	44/- 47/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6 43/6	38/6 41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	55/- 60/-	2½ 2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3 28/9	1½ 1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/3 2/9	1/- 1/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/- 2/-	1/3 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/- 22/6	21/3 23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/- 3/-	2/- 3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/3 4/9	4/6 5/6
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/- 47/6	42/6 47/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d. 6d.	4½d. 1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	37½ 41½	40 44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar... ..	34/6 35/6	34/6 35/6
4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/9 13/9	15/6 16/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	10/3 11/3	7/9 8/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6 2/-	3d. 1/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	73/9 76/3	3½ 3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	63/9 66/3	3½ 3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/6 4/6	5/- 6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	10/- 11/-	8/3 9/3

PRODUCE

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

Lime Products and Orange Oil. The position is unchanged. The Ministry of Food is considering the whole question of imports for 1943. In the meantime, no licences, it is understood, are being granted for import this year.

Pimento is nominally unchanged. No business is reported for shipment. The last reported sales on the spot were at 2/3 to 2/5 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger continues under Government control. **Nutmegs** remain quiet but firm, with the prices for shipment from Grenada unchanged at: defectives 1/5, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/8, sound 65's 1/9, c.i.f.

Mace continues quiet but firm with the last business reported at 3/9 per lb. for the usual quality based on ACE mark, c.i.f. terms. Dark to pale pickings are quoted at 2/6 to 3/- ex wharf, according to quality.

DEATH

GIUSEPPI.—On November 10th, 1942, in London, John P. A. L. Giuseppi, beloved elder son of Dr. and Mrs. P. Eugene Giuseppi, and brother of Yvonne and Edward, in his 19th year.

DIAMOND WEDDING

MARRIED. On Tuesday, November 21st, 1882, at St. George's Church, Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. Canon Kilburn, John Horace Aikman, son of the late Alex. Wells Aikman, Crown solicitor, and Mrs. Aikman, to Caroline Emily, daughter of the late Charles Lascelles, of Armtully, St. Thomas, Jamaica, and Mrs. Lascelles.

PRESENT ADDRESS. St. Augustine, Trinidad.
KIND REMEMBRANCES to all friends in the West Indies, Canada, United States and United Kingdom.

Our Advertising Pages

Owing to the restriction in the use of paper, announcements by the following companies and institutions, which were due to appear in the current issue, have had to be held over until the January number:—

- Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd.
- Fawcett Preston & Co., Ltd.
- A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.
- Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd.
- Ridley College.
- A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd.
- Tecalemit Ltd.