





THE  
**West India Committee Circular**

**VOL. LVIII**



Nos. 1141 to 1152

JANUARY to DECEMBER, 1943



THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

40, NORFOLK STREET, W.C.2



# The West India Committee Circular



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# THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE. ESTAB. CIRCA A.D. 1750.

Vol. LVIII.

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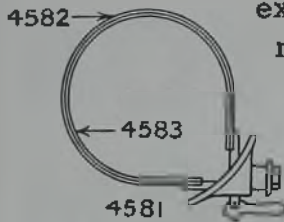
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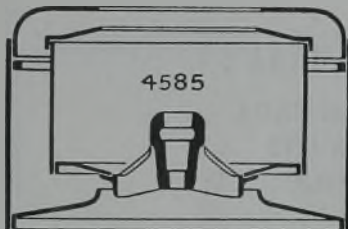


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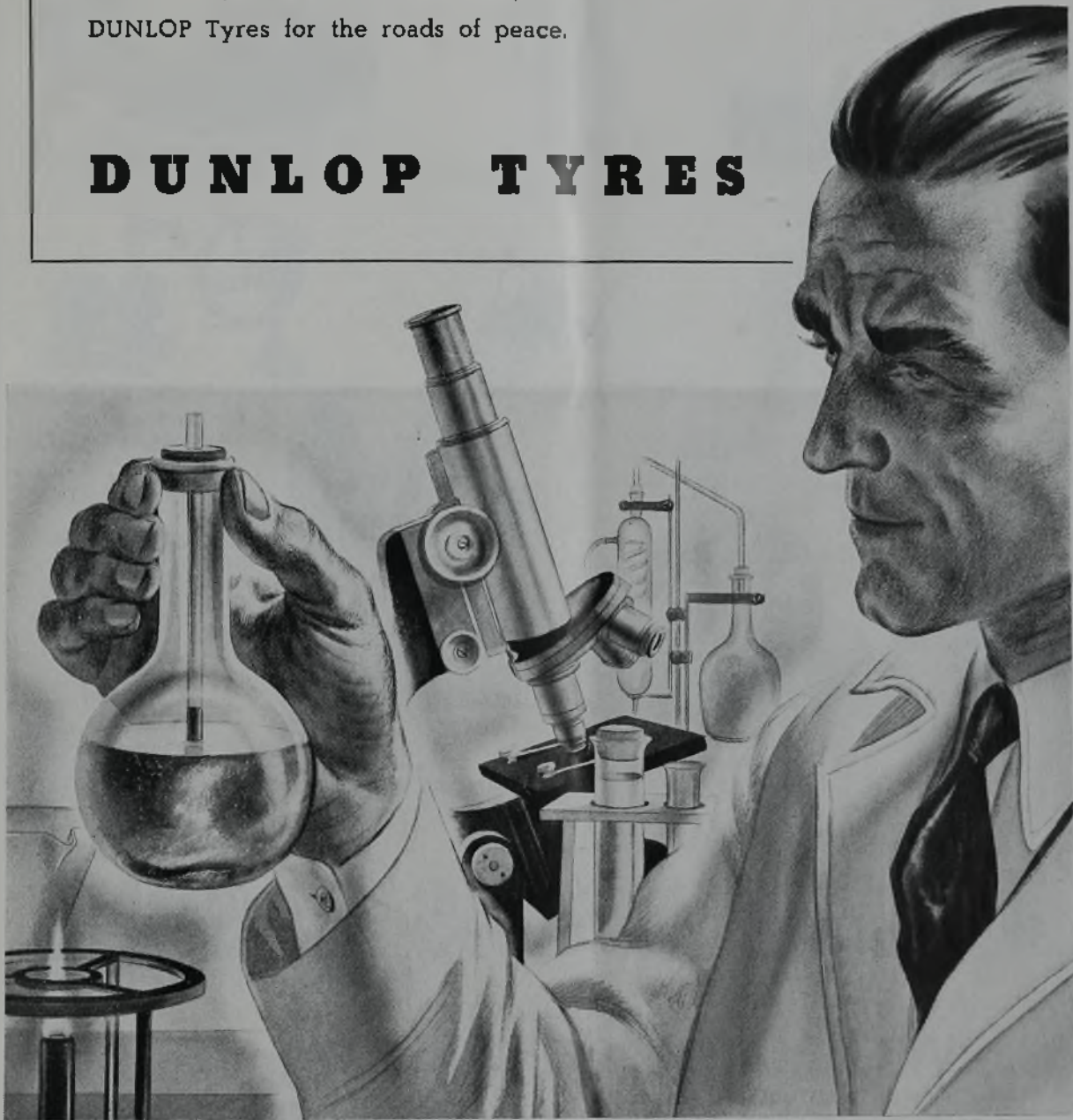
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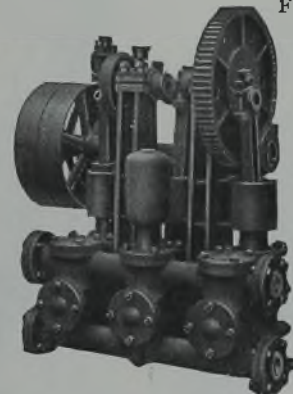


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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII.

JANUARY, 1943

No. 1141.

Telephone:  
TEMPLE BAR 8922

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

January, 1943

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## Price of West Indian Sugar

THE publication of this issue of the CIRCULAR was delayed in order that we might be able to record the results of the discussions on January 6th, between the Director of Sugar in the Ministry of Food and the Executive of the West India Committee. This meeting followed others at which the Committee had emphasized the serious position facing many West Indian sugar producers. Throughout the West Indies the cost of living has steadily risen and in consequence wages have also had to be increased: in Jamaica wages are, in fact, tied by Government regulations to the cost of living. In addition the large quantities of estate supplies which have to be imported have also rapidly increased in cost. In Trinidad the conditions are particularly serious. Labour has been attracted away to the United States defence bases. The output of sugar last season was only 104,377 tons, a drop of 50,000 tons compared with the peak year 1936. Unless conditions improve no more than 90,000 tons can be expected this year. The reduced crops increase the cost of production because the factories are not able to work up to capacity. We may recall that the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, addressing the Agricultural Society last month, said that there was a feeling almost of despair prevailing in the sugar industry but he felt certain that H.M. Government could be relied upon to maintain this industry. With all the money invested in the industry and the energy applied to it, sugar production could not be allowed, he said, to pass into a secondary position in the Colony.

In view of the very full and frank discussion of the difficulties of the situation that had taken place, Sir William Rook submitted an official offer from the Ministry of Food to raise the price of sugar from the West Indian Colonies by 10s. per ton in respect of all sugar becoming due for payment on and after January 1st, 1943. Sir William made it very clear that this increase would apply to all West Indian Colonies but pointed out that the cost of production had become involved with local difficulties and matters of internal policy. It should, therefore, be fully understood that any who were suffering from special disabilities and to whom this increase would be inadequate should have recourse to the Colonial Office.

It is to be taken for granted that representations to the Colonial Office will be made on behalf of those Colonies where the industry is suffering.

## The War Services Fund

Elsewhere in this issue we present the third annual financial statement of the West India Committee's War Services Fund followed by a list of visitors to 40, Norfolk Stret, during the past month. It is interesting to see how the work in connexion with the War Services is growing. A year ago there were 800 names on the records: now there are over 1,400 and the War Services Committee only ask for more and still more whom they can welcome and help materially or with advice. Some of the work for which it is responsible concerns dealing with the Customs, General Post Office, Board of Trade, and other Government Departments, Forces Record Offices, the maintenance of confidential records and operational addresses, postal sorting, "poste restante," and forwarding of mails. Both the voluntary and the paid staff show great keenness and interest and, led by Lady Davson's example, work to the utmost of their capacity.

## Post-War Colonial Development

THE post-war development of the Colonies was, during the last fortnight of the old year, discussed by various persons whose views inevitably demand attention. Lord Hailey, speaking in Toronto on December 18th, advocated the formation of Regional Councils as Colonial Powers should recognize and welcome the right of third persons to take an interest in their Colonial problems.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in London a few days later, instanced the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission as an example of the machinery whereby problems of economic and social development could be explored without interfering with questions of Sovereignty. He was followed by General Smuts who, in an article contributed to the American magazine *Life* and later cabled to the *Daily Mail*, also advocated Regional Councils to include other Powers interested for security or economic reasons, the Mother Countries remaining exclusively responsible for administration.

Finally, Mr. H. A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, in his broadcast extensively reported in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, of January 1st, dealt generally with the necessity of machinery for preventing economic warfare and enhancing economic peace among nations. He also suggested that, as a practical matter, the regional principle would be found of considerable value in international affairs.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE church bells rang out over England on Christmas Day. They were also rung in November, as a celebration of the great victory at El Alamein; otherwise it was the first time we had heard them since they were reserved as an invasion signal after the downfall of France. Their Christmas music was symbolic of the astonishing change of mood that has come over the nation, and in which we face the New Year. No doubt the reaction from the gloom of six months ago has gone too far. Too many people are beginning to talk as if the end were already in sight. They forget that, apart from Gibraltar, the Allies do not yet hold one acre of Europe west of Russia; or that the deadly menace of the U-boats is still very far from being overcome. Nevertheless, if we look back to the beginning of the year, when the sea-power of the United Nations in the Pacific was crippled, when our armies were engaged in their desperate retreat through Malaya, which was to culminate in the loss of Singapore, when the Germans in Russia and Libya were already preparing for the offensives by which they were to win such smashing victories in the summer; and when we contrast our present position, with Japanese naval dominance declining as rapidly as it arose, with the Russians sweeping forward on the Don, and with allied forces steadily tightening the ring round "the fortress of Europe," there is abundant justification for entering 1943 with the highest hopes.

\* \* \*

In politics—not only in Parliament but in the public house—the prevailing optimism shows itself in an increased willingness to take long views, and consider the planning of the post-war world. We have had a series of reports from committees on such subjects as the rebuilding of our towns and the utilization of the land after the war. That which has aroused by far the greatest interest is the report prepared by the great economist, Sir William Beveridge, on social security. It is a long and closely reasoned document, full of detail; but in substance Sir William proposes a vast extension of the system of Government insurance, to cover all classes and provide against all risks—unemployment, disease, old age, and the rest—and he concludes that it should be possible after the war to provide that no misfortune shall depress the wage-earner below the minimum income level of two pounds a week. So Sir William applies to England the clause of the Atlantic Charter that requires the establishment of "freedom from want."

\* \* \*

Thorough examination of this remarkable scheme must await the reassembly of Parliament. At present it has been enthusiastically received on the left-wing, rather more cautiously on the right, where warm approval of the intention is tempered by doubt of our capacity to carry out the proposals. I was fortunate in having a short discussion the other day with one of the foremost authorities in the country on national and international finance. His view was that the Beveridge proposals were perfectly feasible, provided

that we can be sure of industrial peace at home and, much more important, provided the channels of international trade, on which we shall be more than ever dependent, are re-established in Europe. Failing this, we shall not be able to afford it. These conditions are fully recognized in Sir William Beveridge's report; but they have been too readily overlooked by the more sanguine readers.

\* \* \*

Early in the New Year the registration of boys of seventeen years and eight months is to be made, in order that they may join the Forces promptly on reaching their eighteenth birthday. At the same time, a large new call-up of women is in progress. It is a good sign, not a bad. It means that, after our necessarily slow start, we shall have the whole power of the nation in action in time for what is certainly going to be the supreme crisis of the war. Should it be required, of course, there is a further reserve in the yet unmobilized man-power of the United States.

\* \* \*

The death of Admiral Darlan ends a strange and highly controversial situation. The crime by which he died was murder pure and simple, which we could never condone, even had we ten times better reason to distrust the victim. In fact, General Eisenhower assures us that the Admiral, whatever his past record, had loyally carried out every undertaking that he gave during the short period in which he was co-operating with the United Nations. A final verdict on his career may now be left to calmer times. Meanwhile we are fortunate in being able to close divided ranks over Darlan's grave. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the controversy, it was only natural that the Fighting French, men who threw in their lot with us when our fortunes were at their lowest ebb, and have lived in exile ever since, should feel bitter when they saw the first place for France given to the latest recruit from the detested Vichy regime. They have no such feeling against the gallant General Giraud, a patriot who has never compromised. The unity of Fighting France—which includes countless thousands working underground for the cause in their suffering country itself—should be a mighty factor in the campaign of 1943.

### The Pictorial Pages

It is impossible to assess too highly the work of the Royal Navy and of the Merchant Navy. In spite of the dangers on, above and below the sea, ships continue to sail to and fro with considerable regularity—to the great astonishment and annoyance of the enemy.

On the opposite page we reproduce a striking photograph of a convoy approaching a United Kingdom port heavily laden with war supplies—under the watchful eye of a Naval escort vessel.

The second pictorial page illustrates another phase of the work of the Navy, that of submarine destruction. A depth charge made possible this graceful effect—and it accounted for yet another Axis submarine.



# The West India Committee

## Change in Secretaryship

MR. E. J. KING, M.C., who became secretary to the West India Committee on December 1st, 1938, intimated about a year ago that he wished to relinquish his duties for personal reasons.

At the same time he stated that he was ready and willing to continue in office until a suitable successor was found. This he very kindly did until December 31st last when the Executive Committee accepted his resignation with regret and expressed to him their appreciation of the services he had rendered to the West India Committee. Mr. King also received other letters showing that these sentiments were shared by those bodies with whom he had been brought into close collaboration during his term of office.

On January 1st Mr. King took up his new appointment in the Post-War Commodity Policy and Relief Department of the Board of Trade. He carries with him the heartiest good wishes not only of the Executive of the West India Committee, but, we are confident, of his many other friends both at home and overseas.

## The New Secretary

At a recent meeting, the Executive Committee decided unanimously to appoint Major Cecil le Despencer Wynne-Roberts to succeed Mr. King as secretary.

Son of Major R. E. Wynne-Roberts, D.S.O., and grandson of Sir William Verner, of County Armagh, he was born at Rowton Castle, Salop, in 1891, and educated at Oundle School. He served in the Army from 1914 to 1921 and saw active service in France and Belgium from January 1916 until the Armistice. From then until 1921 he was on the General Staff in charge of special duties, which involved liaison between the Allies. On the outbreak of the present war he was appointed to a post under the War Office, and served in France for periods in 1939 and 1940.

In between his two periods of Army Service, Major Wynne-Roberts was concerned mainly with organising and developing markets for British and Colonial manufactures and produce, and this necessitated a long stay on the Continent where he made a close study of labour conditions in the principal European countries. This brought him into close contact with modern methods of advertising and trade propaganda, and with factory organisation and administration, and control of labour. He was the British delegate on the Franco-Belge Commission, 1919-20, and was for a time attached to the Inter-Allied Commission in Paris.

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Election of New Members

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on December 15th, the following seven candidates were elected to membership with effect from January 1st, 1943.

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ALVIN TREVELYAN DUNDAS (Jamaica)	{ Mr. John H. W. Bonitto. Mr. W. A. S. Hardy.
MISS DAPHNE HAWKINS (Barbados)	{ Mr. C. Carrington Smith. Lady Davson, O.B.E.
MR. E. J. KING, M.C. (Country)	{ Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
COMMANDER WILFRID JOHN MILLS, R.D., R.N.R. (Country)	{ Dr. Mabel G. Miller. Mr. Alexander Elder.
MR. PETER RATTRAY (British Guiana)	{ Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. C. Farrar.
MR. M. J. WATT (London)	{ Mr. J. Moir Mackenzie, O.B.E. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. THOMAS EDWIN WENT (Barbados)	{ Mr. G. Huxtable. Mr. J. M. Campbell.

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.

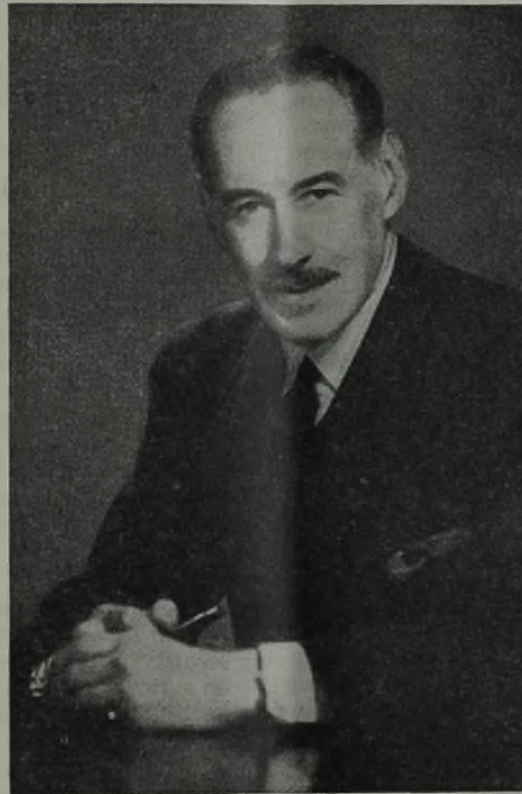
The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 5s. per annum for individuals and £3 3s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 12s. 6d. and in that of firms, £1 11s. 6d. Subscriptions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

## Service Awards

2nd Lieutenant C. R. K. Rowan-Robinson (Jamaica) 2nd Battalion The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders, was awarded the Military Cross, in the field, during the Eighth Army's attack at the beginning of November. The citation states:—"2nd Lieut. Robinson without flinching led his men into a fog of sand caused by bursting shells. Had it not been for his calm fearless lead and able control, it is unlikely the platoon would have held together. After attacking, Robinson himself was wounded while trying to bring back a wounded man from no man's land."

Major Wynne-Roberts is one of the original organisers of the Mechanised Transport Corps, whose work, often performed under most difficult conditions, has been of exceptional value to the war effort. He continues to assist the Corps as a member of its council and as an adviser.

He is keenly interested in aviation and was flying as far back as 1913, later obtaining International Pilot Certificate No. 624. He is a yachting enthusiast and a long-distance swimmer.



Major C. WYNNE-ROBERTS

## The Lords Debate Colonial Policy

### Economic, Social and Political Development

THE debate on Colonial affairs in the House of Commons on November 26th (reported in our last issue) was followed by one in the House of Lords on December 3rd, when the Earl of Listowel asked H.M. Government whether they could make a statement on Colonial Policy in accord with the provisions of the Atlantic Charter. Lord Listowel expressed his intense regret at Viscount Cranborne's departure from the Colonial Office, a sentiment very widely shared, and said that our Colonial administration would inevitably continue to suffer unless there was more continuity and stability in the future than there had been during the last few years.

#### United States Co-operation

Whilst he welcomed the powerful sense of international solidarity plainly evident in recent statements by President Roosevelt and Mr. Wendell Willkie, he thought we were entitled to ask that these pledges would not be forgotten when the war was over. American public opinion in the past had tended to oscillate violently between isolationist and cosmopolitan extremes. Let us all hope that the internationalism of the present outlook had come to stay. "Without constant and continuous co-operation after the war with what will certainly be the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world, we shall be unable to guarantee either lasting security or rapid economic and social progress in these widely separated areas where most of our Colonies lie—in Africa, in the Pacific and in the Caribbean."

Dealing with the question of ultimate self-government for the remaining dependent peoples of the British Commonwealth, Lord Listowel said national independence in time to come, surely did not mean that the non-European world would be broken up into an even greater number of small, self-contained nation States. That was exactly what happened, with fatal consequences, in Europe at the end of the last war. What he believed we wanted to see was the rapid emergence of a free association of independent peoples at every stage of economic and political development, drawn together by common interests and mutual obligations. As an earnest of our intentions Europeans holding administrative and official posts should be gradually replaced by the native inhabitants of the territories in which they served. This would also give colonials the training and practical experience they needed before taking over the management of their own affairs.

#### Economic and Political Development

Viscount Samuel, dealing with economic development, urged that the chief essential change was a greater readiness to provide the Colonies with far more extensive financial resources in the way of capital than had ever before been at their command. He considered, however, that in the long run, the political side was more important than the economic, and indicated methods for promoting local self-government as fast and as generally as conditions allowed. Lord Samuel also urged that Parliament should come into closer relationship with Colonial problems by creating

a standing Joint Select Committee on Colonial affairs, the functions of which he outlined.

Another point raised by Lord Samuel was that, if after the war it was found possible to establish some widely-extended international authority over world affairs in general, he saw no reason why all Colonial administrations, whilst remaining under the same sovereignty as now, should not be required to accept its supervision. There was also the influence of the International Labour Organization. Lord Hailey had recently urged that a Colonial Section of the I.L.O. should be established; possibly that might form part of the international Colonial control.

The debate was replied to by Viscount Cranborne in a speech which he described as his swan song as Colonial Secretary: "indeed it is a song sung after death." In the first part of his speech he gave a very interesting and useful account of British Colonial history and of recent Colonial policy. A striking feature of the British Empire was its great diversity of peoples and conditions which rendered it necessary to establish and operate systems of administration distinguished above all by variety, elasticity and flexibility. One of the main aims of British Colonial policy was to equip Colonial peoples to administer their own affairs. Towards achieving this aim we had made, and were making, considerable progress.

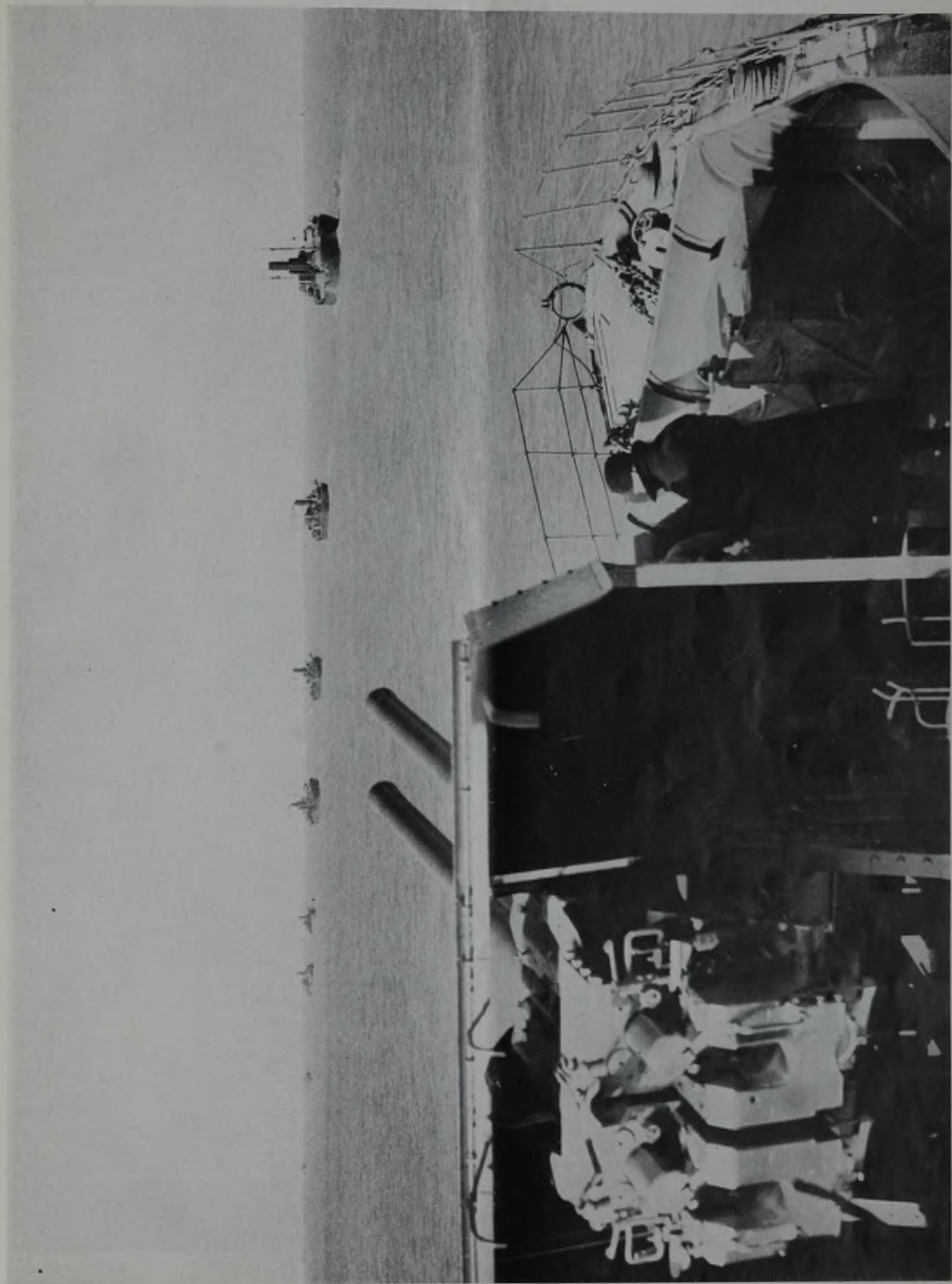
#### Educational Needs

To prepare Colonial peoples for self-government they must be provided with the basis of responsible citizenship, which is education. There was first of all the vast field of mass education, to remedy illiteracy. At the other end of the scale was the need for higher education facilities for the training and equipment of the leaders of Colonial communities. In between was the whole range of secondary and vocational education. In many ways education and health went together. In medicine we also needed mass attack and for that we required a staff of people trained in the Colonies themselves, not merely sent out to them.

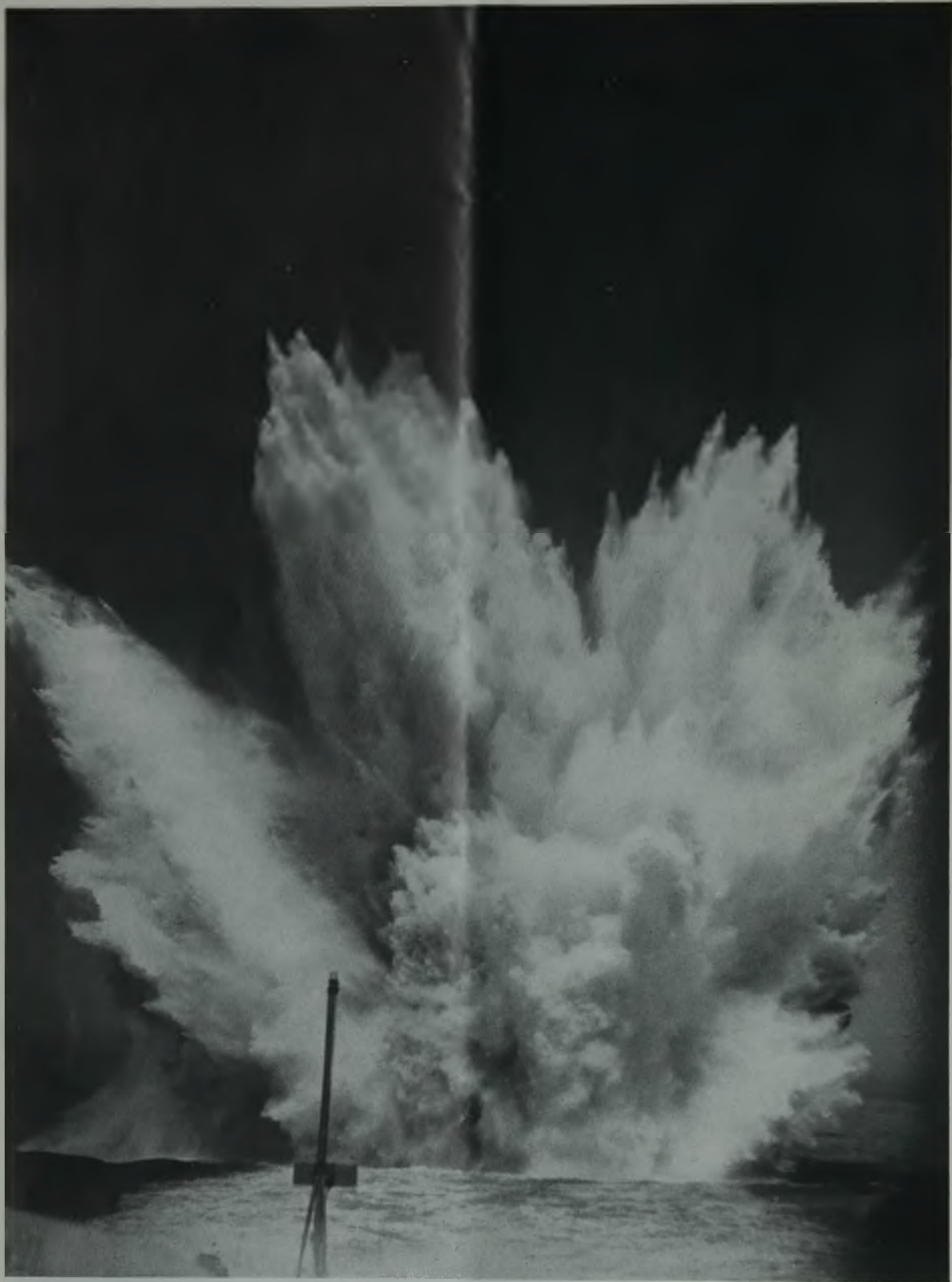
#### Agriculture, Basis of Social Security

The third great need was social and economic security. As far as the Colonial Empire was concerned, social security rested on economic security and this, in turn, on agriculture. As a former Secretary of State had said, health, education and agriculture were really only three aspects of the same problem—the provision of a better and fuller life. Another vital aspect of social security was the labour question. Lord Cranborne said that the Government attached the greatest importance to the institution of satisfactory labour standards and labour machinery on a modern basis in the Colonies. He was glad that his tenure of office had seen the appointment of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee containing eminent persons qualified to advise both from the employers' point of view and from that of the trade unions. He would also echo what had been said as to the important part which the International Labour Organization had to play. Although he did not regard the assistance provided under the Colonial Development Welfare Act as enough, a good start had been made. The principle had been accepted that the United Kingdom recognized a responsibility for the social and





ASCIPTER CONVOY ARRIVES CARRYING IN BRITAIN



DESTRUCTION OF AN AXIS SUBMARINE

[See page 2



economic welfare of the Colonies. "We shall not shirk that responsibility."

### The Road to Self-Government

Lord Cranborne said he would have liked to say something about the future of the Colonies. Any detailed exposition was, however, a matter for his successor. As he had previously said the British Empire was not static but dynamic. We had seen old Colonies grow into great self-governing nations on an absolute equality with Great Britain and responsible for their own affairs but linked to her by the enduring bond of loyalty to the Crown. Like Lord Samuel "I see the territories of the Colonial Empire moving along the same road, not perhaps in their present isolation but more closely associated in wider groups, playing an ever-growing part in the British Commonwealth of free nations. That is a noble conception which will, I hope and believe, in the fulness of time be realized. . . . We, the citizens of the British Empire, whatever our race, religion or colour, have a mission to perform, and it is a mission that is essential to the welfare of the world. It is to ensure the survival of the way of life for which the United Nations are fighting, a way of life based on freedom, tolerance, justice, and mutual understanding, in harmony with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. In that great mission we must not, and we shall not, fail."

## The Governor of Jamaica

### Further Visit to London

The Colonial Office announced on December 24th, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Arthur Richards, to make a short visit to London to consider with him the many financial and economic problems of the Colony, in which correspondence cannot adequately take the place of personal discussion.

The opportunity will also be taken to discuss the constitutional position, with special reference to Lord Moyne's dispatches, and to views recently submitted by the Elected Members and members of other groups. It is expected that discussions will be concluded in time to enable the Governor to open the annual Budget session early in March.

A few days later it was announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had selected Mr. L. C. Hill, general secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers, to advise the Government of Jamaica on the re-organization of local administration. He is expected to leave this country early in January.

It will be recalled that Sir Arthur came to London in February last for discussions with the Secretary of State, and that he paid a visit to the West India Committee rooms.

**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 Post-War Reorganisation

### Discussed by Britain and the United States

*The London "Sunday Times" of January 3rd contained the following article by its "Diplomatic Correspondent."*

Preliminary discussions are taking place on Colonial policy between the British and American Governments, and a considerable measure of agreement has already been achieved. These discussions do not affect the sovereignty and administrative control of Colonies; and the bi-lateral conversations that have taken place are only the first stages in discussions that will extend to the United Nations generally.

It is understood that Col. Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary, is working on a statement of British Policy.

The more important objects in view are those of security and defence, the distribution of raw materials, and a balanced development of economic resources. Some points on which there is a good deal of agreement are these:—

- (a) That British Colonies be grouped into large units for better administration; and
- (b) That Regional Colonial Councils be formed. These would be responsible for defence and would advise on economic development and administration.

On defence, the lease of the West Indian bases to the United States supplies a precedent for the bringing of Colonial bases into any system of security devised at the peace conference.

Economic development would follow lines agreed among the United Nations. Fair distribution of raw materials, a balanced economy in each Colony, and the control of war materials would be assured. All this would be embodied in the peace settlement.

Whitehall would continue to be ultimately responsible for the administration of all British Colonies. A good deal of authority would, however, be transferred to the Regional Councils. The Colonial Office, thus freed of much detail, could deal more fully with matters of policy.

### International Councils

Interested countries would be represented on the Regional Councils. For instance, on the Caribbean Regional Council there would be representatives of Britain, the colonial territories themselves, the U.S.A., the Netherlands and France.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission forms a basis for a Caribbean Council after the war. The Commission has been dealing with food supplies, imported goods from Canada and the U.S.A., shipping and fishing. New health measures are being considered.

Other Regional Councils might be set up in the Far East and Africa.

The Far Eastern Council would include representatives of Great Britain, the Netherlands, the territories themselves, Australia, New Zealand, China, India, and possibly the U.S.A.

The African Council would be composed on the same principle.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ABRAHAMS, R. V.	Jamaica	C.G.G.	Guardsman
BIGGS, R. S.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
BELL, M. C.	Bermuda	W.A.A.S.C.	Lieutenant
BOYCE, H. C.	Barbados	R.A.	Private
BRASSINGTON, P. W.	Jamaica	R.N.	Seaman
BROOKS, E. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
*BUCHANAN, H. A. D.	Jamaica	G.G.	Captain
BURROWS, R. II.	Bermuda	R.N.	Paymaster Lieutenant
CONYERS, W. T.	Bermuda	R.C.N.V.R.	Lieutenant
DALY, Miss Margery	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	Sergeant
DARRELL, H. C.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ordinary Seaman
DAVIS, S. A. H.	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
DAVSON, G. E.	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
DOE, K. N.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
EARLE, C. P.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
EVELYN, G. J.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ordinary Telegraphist
FARQUHARSON, D. G. J.	Jamaica	C.A.D.	Major
*FLOWER, A. E.	Jamaica		Corporal
GARRY, J. W.	Jamaica	R.N.	Wireless Telegraphist
HARRIS, M. R.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ordinary Seaman
HAY, A. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HOWES, Miss Florence E. B.	Montserrat	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
JACOBS, R. V.	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
KERR, L. L.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
McKINSTRY, N. A.	Antigua	R.N., F.A.A.	N.A.11
MERRICK, W. F.	Bermuda	R.A.	Gunner
PATTERSON, J. R.	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	Private
PICKERING, R. E. A.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ordinary Telegraphist
ROBERTS, Miss ROSEMARY	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
SAMAD, M. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	Private
THOMPSON, M. R.	Jamaica	R.A.M.C.	Lieutenant
THOMSON, B. H.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
THORNHILL, T.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
VERLEY, E. W. G.	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
WOOLER, L. U.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ordinary Telegraphist
*YOUNGMAN, R. D.	Jamaica	D.R.	Private

\*Prisoner of War.

C.G.G.—Canadian Grenadier Guards, R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force, W.A.A.S.C.—West African Army Service Corps, R.A.—Royal Artillery, R.N.—Royal Navy, R.E.M.E.—Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, G.G.—Grenadier Guards, R.C.N.V.R.—Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.A.S.C.—Royal Army Service Corps, C.A.D.—Canadian Armoured Division, R.A.F.—Royal Air Force, R.C.S.—Royal Corps of Signals, R.N., F.A.A.—Royal Navy, Fleet Air Arm, R.A.M.C.—Royal Army Medical Corps, R.C.A.S.C.—Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, N.A.—Naval Airman.

## The Casualty List

Driver John B. Anderson, of British Guiana, we greatly regret to learn, has died of wounds received in action in November last.

### Reported Missing

Pilot Officer Walter Hewson Perinchief, Bermuda, Flying Officer E. D. Vanier, Montserrat.

## Land Forces in the West Indies

IT has been officially announced in the West Indies that the War Office had represented that the arrangement under which British Land Forces, including some Local Forces, serving in the Colonies were under War Office control, while the remaining Local Forces were under the control of the Colonial Office, was unsatisfactory in present circumstances.

It has therefore been decided that the control of all Local Forces shall be transferred as soon as possible to the War Office, who will thereupon assume responsibility for defence of the Colonies. The single control will, it is stated, facilitate arrangements in individual Colonies for defence of the Caribbean area as a whole, which is a responsibility of the United States.

As from the date of transfer the whole cost of Local Forces is to be borne by His Majesty's Government, the Colonial Governments making defence contributions within their means with minimum equivalent to 25 per cent. of the pre-war cost of Local Defence Forces.

## Promotions in the Services

2nd Lieutenant B. H. Alcazar, Royal Indian Army Service Corps (Trinidad), to Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer D. Lester Brown (Bahamas), to Flying Officer.

Private T. A. P. H. Bryson, Gordon Highlanders (Antigua), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Lieutenant D. P. L. DaCosta, Leicester Regiment (Barbados), to Captain.

2nd Lieutenant P. C. DaCosta, Irish Guards (Barbados), to Lieutenant.

2nd Lieutenant Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., Welsh Guards, to Lieutenant.

Lieutenant T. R. Gideon, Durham Light Infantry (Jamaica), to Captain.

Leading Aircraftman C. G. Hubah (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer Warren Lightbourn (Bahamas), to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer R. C. Mais (Jamaica), to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer C. V. Pereira (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Leading Aircraftman K. W. Rawlins (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer J. L. H. Richards (Trinidad and St. Vincent), to Flying Officer.

Captain A. C. Seward, Royal Army Service Corps (Jamaica), to Major.

Gunner R. Seward, Royal Artillery (Jamaica), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Warrant Officer H. F. Watlington, D.F.M. (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer J. H. Watlington (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.

Leading Aircraftman F. C. Yearwood (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

Leading Aircraftman C. H. G. Yearwood (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

2nd Lieutenant T. G. Yearwood, Royal Artillery (Barbados), to Lieutenant.

Owing to an error in the records, Leading Aircraftman J. Mc K. Alfred (Trinidad) appeared in last issue as Pilot Officer.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

A financial statement, published in October, shows that at August 31st, the end of the third year of the war, the total receipts of the Antigua War Fund had amounted to £10,186. The principal items in the long list of disbursements are £5,000 for the purchase of an Antigua aeroplane; £2,266, collected during Warships Fortnight, for a 4.7-in. gun; and £703 to the Lord Mayor of London's appeal for distressed citizens.

As a gift from the people of Antigua to the Spitfire fund, £611, the proceeds of the sale in the U.S.A. of scrap material collected locally, have been forwarded to the Minister of Aircraft Production.

### BAHAMAS

The Bahamas Red Cross have given £40 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John (Empire Flag-Day) Fund; £30 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund; £20 to the Malta Relief Fund and £25 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid-to-Russia" Fund.

### BARBADOS

The Barbados "Win-the-War" Fund has given a further £1,000, to be placed unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

### BERMUDA

The People of Bermuda have made a gift of £2,588 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid-to-Russia" Fund. An offering of £68 from the churches in the Colony has also been sent to the Fund.

### BRITISH HONDURAS

The Colony has sent £270 as its contribution for 1942 to Earl Haig's Poppy Day Fund.

### DOMINICA

In October the Colony forwarded £50 to each of the following funds:—Merchant Navy Comforts, American Red Cross, Red Cross and St. John, Royal Air Force Comforts and the West India Committee War Services; also £25 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

### JAMAICA

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has sent £200 to the United Aid to China Fund and £300 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid-to-Russia" Fund.

A gift of £616 has been sent to General Chiang Kai Shek to be used in aid of overseas refugees and the Chinese Red Cross. £600 of this sum was collected by the Chinese community of Jamaica on China's 31st Independence Day, and the balance by Hanason's Sports Club.

### ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The sum of £1,464 was realised from the sale in the United States during 1942 of scrap metal collected in

St. Kitts and Nevis, the previous year. The Minister of Aircraft Production has been requested to devote it towards the purchase of a Spitfire.

### ST. VINCENT

The people of the Colony have sent, as a further contribution to the purchase of a Spitfire, £300 collected by Mrs. W. Hadley.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A cocktail dance, organized by the Waafs and held at the Tucuche Country Club on September 20th, realized \$1,500 for King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Government of the Colony has made an additional interest-free loan to His Majesty's Government for war purposes of \$1,500,000.



Miss Adina Williams, of the A.T.S., receives congratulations on her first stripe; she comes from British Guiana

### Further Party of Trainees Arrive

Twenty more West Indian trainees have arrived safely in this country. Twelve have come from Antigua, seven from St. Kitts Nevis, and one from British Guiana—a delayed arrival from a previous party. They are here under the scheme arranged jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the Colonial Office and after being trained at the Government Training Centre, Aintree, will proceed to an aircraft factory.

The party arrived at a northern port and then proceeded to Liverpool where they were met by Welfare Officers of the Ministry of Labour. They were accommodated at the Colonial Office Hostel, Colwell House, and were introduced to the 20 men of an earlier contingent from British Guiana.

A correspondent writes: "These 'old hands' were anxious to show them the ropes and give them useful tips on the commencement of a new life in Liverpool. The British Guiana men were eagerly anticipating their transfer from the G.T.C. to the floor of the aircraft factory which was due on the following day."

LADY BEETON who, we regret to state, died at High Lands, Walton-on-Thames on November 28th after a long illness, was the wife of Sir Mayson Beeton, who will be gratefully remembered in the West Indies as the secretary of the Anti-Bounty League which, in co-operation with the West India Committee, secured the abolition of the foreign sugar bounties in 1902. Lady Beeton is survived by Sir Mayson and three daughters, Mrs. L. G. Killby, whose husband is secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation; Mrs. Levick, wife of Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levick, R.N., who accompanied Captain Scott on his Antarctic Expedition in 1910-13; and Mrs. G. S. Farebrother. Much sympathy will be felt for Sir Mayson and his family in their sad loss.

## West India Association of Glasgow

### Sir N. Lamont on a Changing West Indies

SIR NORMAN LAMONT, the chairman, in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Association on December 11th, said that last February they all learned with surprise and regret that Lord Moyné had ceased to be Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was with consternation that they received the news in November that his successor, Lord Cranborne, had already been superseded. In the three and a half years since the war began no less than five Secretaries of State had appeared upon the scene in rapid succession. Such rapid changes were deeply to be regretted, particularly now when the delicate relationship between the Mother-country and the Colonies was undergoing profound alteration, and it was essential that the Colonies should have complete confidence in the continuity of a well-considered policy. It was much to be hoped that Mr. Oliver Stanley would be allowed to remain long enough in office to lay the foundations of a long-term policy, and at least to begin to carry it out.

History might, Sir Norman thought, perhaps record that the most important event in the West Indian year had been the creation of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. This was a novel and most interesting experiment in international co-operation, fraught with great possibilities for the future.

After paying a tribute to the part the West Indies are playing in the war by sending over men for the Forces, technicians and foresters, and making large monetary contributions, Sir Norman reviewed economic developments of the past year. An important event was the Inaugural Meeting, last March, of the West Indies Sugar Association. The periodic gatherings of this body should be of great and lasting advantage to the oldest West Indian industry. Its formation, like that of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, suggested that the obstacles to Federation were no longer so insurmountable as used to be imagined. Other useful steps towards united action would be currency revision, and the adoption of a uniform, or at least a much more closely co-ordinated, customs tariff. Amongst other matters dealt with were the great and growing problem of soil erosion which, he was glad to say, was receiving attention. The reclamation of the Caroni Swamp in Trinidad and the comprehensive review by the Inspector-General of Agriculture of the condition, difficulties and potentialities of British Guiana.

Dealing with labour questions, Sir Norman expressed the hope that the completion of the American bases would release many agricultural workers to return to their former employment. Some would have become thoroughly industrialised, and for those work might have to be found in secondary industries, already in operation, or suitable for extension or for introduction. Moreover, live-stock raising, dairying and poultry keeping were essential to a well balanced agriculture and to the well being of every community. If these three, and other minor industries were developed, there should be little room for genuine unemployment.

In the concluding portion of his speech, Sir Norman made a concise and interesting survey of the position

as affected by the war of the important banana, cocoa and coco-nut industries. He also dwelt in some detail on the measures taken to increase local food production. With reference to the latter, the impetus given to market gardening by the war may hereafter prove to be of permanent advantage, for there could be no doubt that in the future there would be a great reduction in the area of crops grown for export by paid labour on estates, and a corresponding increase in subsistence crops grown by peasant labour on their own lands.

## Forestry in Trinidad

MR. R. I. BROOKS, the Conservator of Forests, in his *Annual Report* for 1941, says that the general position regarding forest reservation is eminently satisfactory. Forest Reserves occupy 22 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. The silvicultural programme provides for an average regeneration of about 550 acres per annum and the total area of completed regeneration now amounts to 3,958 acres. As the utilisation of local lumber has not reached the maximum production possible, the Colony is still dependent on large supplies of imported soft woods for its normal requirements apart from the special demand created by war conditions. The bulk of these imports is used for building and other purposes which demand high grade, properly seasoned lumber cut to a variety of standard dimensions.

No supplies of this type of local lumber are available partly because of the high cost of exploitation of the natural mixed forests and partly because of the lack of any adequately financed lumber organization capable of producing, seasoning and carrying stocks of the required article. Pending the time when the regenerated forests commence to yield regular supplies of timber at a high rate of volume per acre, the situation could be improved, says the Conservator, by the exploitation of the Mora forests. So far, however, this has failed to materialise, mainly owing to an accumulation of difficulties caused by war conditions. Thus, he mentions, delay in obtaining the necessary priority certificate for the purchase of equipment in the United States prevented the anticipated establishment of a privately owned sawmill in the Mora forests during the year. There was, however, a further increase in the number of small sawmills of which there are now twenty-four which deal entirely, and five partially, with local lumber. Mr. Brooks draws attention to the fact that the utilisation of both local and imported lumber is extremely wasteful, avoidable losses by fungus and termite attack being on a very high scale owing to lack of adequate precautionary measures.

## Jamaica's Census

The Jamaica census was started at the beginning of January and will take about a fortnight to complete. It will provide a basis for dealing with the Colony's social and economic problems, including unemployment and slum clearance.





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# The Caribbean Commission

## Co-chairmen Address London Press Conference

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, British co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and MR. CHARLES TAUSSIG, American co-chairman, attended a Press conference held at the Ministry of Information, London, on December 18th.

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, acted as chairman, and in introducing the speakers to the conference, he pointed out that the Commission was concerned in an advisory capacity with the social and economic development of the West Indies.

Sir Frank then addressed the conference and after referring briefly to the principal export crops of the West Indies, dealt with the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission. He then turned to his appointment, in September, 1940, as Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies with a staff of Advisers. He and they had visited practically every island in the West Indian sphere, and had had 116 schemes approved, involving an expenditure of £1,764,768. Other schemes involving an expenditure of more than double that figure had been prepared and were under consideration.

Sir Frank then dealt with the leasing of defence bases to the United States and to the establishment, in March last, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. He continued: "This Commission has had meetings in the West Indies and in Washington, and was responsible for holding the Supply Conference in Jamaica in the middle of the year. I will only deal briefly with some of the questions to which it has already given attention.

"You will note that these, mainly, are not long-term questions because the conditions as we saw them when we started our conjoint work were that there were short-term problems that had to be tackled immediately if the existing situation was to be secured and if we were to be enabled to build up later on a long-term policy for the betterment of conditions in the West Indies.

"The following is a fair sample of some of the items to which we gave great thought and in which we have, indeed, made some progress:—

- (1) The essential food supply for the area involved—not only regulation of imports but also the increase of local productions.
- (2) The organisation of supplies of imported goods from Canada and the United States and of the shipping in connection with these imports.
- (3) The development in the area of a schooner pool, in order that the best use should be made of all local vessels in the area for inter-island trade and for the distribution of essentials from one point to another.
- (4) A fishing survey has been organised, and as an extension of that, a further semi-commercial survey of promising fishing grounds between Trinidad and the Windward Islands is shortly to be started.
- (5 and 6) An examination has been made of the sugar

position: and at present we have under consideration and almost ready for launching a co-operative scheme for tackling the venereal problem, which as in this country under the stress of war, is becoming more and more serious.

"Mr. Taussig knows the West Indies well; he has visited them on many occasions and I would like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to his energy and vision, and also to the assistance which he has given me. He has, indeed, a sincere interest in the West Indies, and I am satisfied that we together can do much to assist in tackling those problems, which are different, but which nevertheless must be tackled with energy and without delay if we are to secure, as we desire, a better standard of life and a better mode of living for the people of the West Indies."

Mr. Taussig then addressed the conference, and at the outset of his speech said that it had been a great privilege to work with Sir Frank on interesting but intricate problems. They had devoted their attention primarily to the urgent problems which had arisen from the submarine menace in the Caribbean, and the shortage of supplies, and we thought they had, with a reasonable degree of success, organised a supply system there that would keep the islands self-contained under almost any conceivable set of circumstances. That did not mean that they would not, and were not, suffering many privations.

Explaining his presence in London, Mr. Taussig said: "A few weeks ago we were fortunate in having Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—who is sitting here with us this afternoon—visit the United States to help us solve some of the very pressing and current questions that had arisen in regard to the immediate situation. I might say that I don't believe that even Sir George is aware of the very fine results that came from his trip to Washington. The emphasis was always on action and we got a great deal of action. As a result of Sir George's visit the Government of the United Kingdom was kind enough to ask me to visit London.

"I have been here for a little over a week and I cannot speak too highly of the co-operation and the courtesy and the cordiality with which I have been treated. King George was gracious enough to receive me; the Prime Minister gave up a considerable amount of time to discuss some of our mutual problems; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, has presided at nearly all of our conferences; and I have had the privilege of meeting members of the War Cabinet and members of other Ministries and discussing these problems; and I have had the great privilege of meeting members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords. As I look back at the short time I have been here it seems impossible that I could have talked at length with so many people.

"There has been the friendliest and frankest exchange of view points. I am glad to say that any differences of

opinion that we might have had on some details have for the most part been already resolved."

The chairman then announced that both speakers were prepared to answer questions, and no fewer than twenty questions were put by members of the Press. In reply to a questioner who asked if rationing was not the best safeguard against rising prices, Mr. Taussig said:—

"Not in that area. You will have to bear in mind that you start normally with an extremely low standard of living with normally curtailed purchasing power. There isn't the same likelihood of hoarding down there as there is in wealthier areas. Rationing and control of the imports is absolutely essential and that is all now in every area completely under Government control. For the British and American islands, there are only two buyers, both located in Washington, and they work together. No private importing or exporting is being done in that area, but with the problem of consumer rationing—if you can visualise the conditions of purchasing habits of the consumer—and the lack of transport facilities, you will see that no programme such as we have in the United States and the United Kingdom could possibly work there."

Asked what steps were being taken to encourage Trade Unionism in the West Indies, Sir Frank said:—

"All the Colonies have legislation, and in all of them there are a number of Trade Unions. There are a few exceptions—the very small islands—where Trade Unionism has not yet taken hold and where, perhaps, there is little scope for its development. . . . What we are engaged on at the present time is helping them and educating them in the utilisation of the machinery that has been set up. Trade Unionism is, at the present time in the West Indies, a delicate plant. It is a new growth and it requires assistance in order to make for itself the position which Trade Unionism has made in this country and which it is our intention it should make in the set-up of the life and of the Government in the West Indies. We have had progress—we have had many disappointments—but at the same time, it is steadily but surely making progress. The main problem is to educate the masses who form the members of the Trade Unions as to what those Unions stand for, effectively do for them, and more than that, their obligations to the Union."

#### C.B.E.

MR. HAROLD VINCENT ALEXANDER. For public services in Jamaica.

#### O.B.E.

MR. HAROLD EGBERT ALLAN. For public services in Jamaica.

MR. CHARLES PERCIVAL BETHELL, I.S.O., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Bahamas.

BREVET MAJOR (local Lieutenant-Colonel) HUGH WILKIN, M.B.E., M.C., The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Officer Commanding Barbados Volunteer Force.

MR. ARTHUR NORMAN WOLFFSOHN, Colonial Survey Service, Director of Surveys, British Honduras.

#### M.B.E.

MR. HENRY EDWARD DEAN, Treasurer, St. Lucia.  
MR. PIERRE ANGE ROSTANT, M.B., Ch.B., Colonial Medical Service, Medical Officer (Surgeon), Trinidad.

## 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 WILFRID EDWARD FRANCIS JACKSON, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Wilfrid entered the Colonial Service in 1906 as Personal Secretary to the Governor of Trinidad. He was appointed to the Uganda Service in 1907 and served there until 1916, when he became Colonial Secretary of Bermuda. He was appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados in 1921, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad in 1926, and Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast in 1929. In 1930 he was appointed Governor of Mauritius and in 1937 Governor of British Guiana.

#### K.C.M.G.

MR. CHARLES JOSEPH JEFFRIES, C.M.G., O.B.E., an Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Mr. Jeffries has been Hon. Secretary of the Corona Club since 1921. He is the author of "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service."

MR. CHARLES CAMPBELL WOOLLEY, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus.

Mr. Woolley was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1935 to 1938.

#### K.B.E.

MR. ALLAN WOLSEY CARDINALL, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

Mr. Cardinal served in the Gold Coast from 1914 to 1932, and from 1934 to 1939 was Commissioner of the Cayman Islands. While on leave in England in 1936, Mr. Cardinal broadcast a talk on the Caymans which was reproduced in the CIRCULAR of August 13th of that year.

#### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. ERNEST ALLAN COLLYMORE, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Barbados.

Mr. Collymore was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and Merton College, Oxford. He served in the East Lancashire Regiment throughout the last war, and was called to the Bar in 1920. After serving as a magistrate in Barbados and later in the Bahamas, he returned, in 1928, to Barbados as Attorney-General, and in 1936 was appointed Chief Justice.

MR. JUSTIN LOUIS DEVAUX, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Judge, Mauritius.

Mr. Devaux revised the laws of St. Lucia in 1916, and in the following year became a magistrate in that Colony. He later served in the Seychelles and in Jamaica, and in 1931 became Solicitor-General of Trinidad, and in 1935 Attorney-General. Five years later Mr. Devaux was appointed to his present office.

MR. JOHN VERITY, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, British Guiana.

Mr. Verity entered the Colonial Service in 1908 in the Treasury and Customs Department, British Honduras. He was called to the Bar in 1918, and in that year went out to Jamaica where he remained until 1936, when he was appointed second puisne judge, British Guiana. He became Chief Justice of Zanzibar in 1940, and Chief Justice of British Guiana in 1941.

#### C.M.G.

MR. GERALD HALLEN CREASY, O.B.E., an Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

MR. STANLEY ALFRED HAMMOND, Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

MR. JOHN WALKER MACGILLIVRAY, O.B.E., Colonial Survey Service, lately Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendent of Crown Lands, Trinidad.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"MANY cooks mek bad soup."

\* \* \*

SIR BEDE CLIFFORD, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, recently paid a visit to Venezuela.

\* \* \*

THE possibility of employing women in the Colonial Agricultural Service is under consideration by the Colonial Office.

\* \* \*

SIR COSMO PARKINSON, who is visiting the West Indies as the personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in British Guiana on December 8th.

\* \* \*

UNDER the heading of The War Services Fund, in last issue, the contribution of £2 2s. 0d. towards the cost of Christmas parcels was from Mr. M. D. Harrel, and not from Mrs. Harrel as inadvertently stated.

\* \* \*

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Duke of Atholl, Mr. J. Gordon Miller has been elected to the board of directors of the West India Association of Glasgow. A report of the speech of the chairman at the recent annual meeting of the Association appears elsewhere in this issue.

\* \* \*

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Sir Leonard Lyle in the loss which he has suffered by the death of his wife. This sad event occurred at Newbury, on December 22nd. Sir Leonard is president of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and is Member of Parliament for Bournemouth.

\* \* \*

THE COURT CIRCULAR, dated Buckingham Palace, December 16th, announced that Mr. Charles Taussig (Representative of the State Department of the United States of America) had the honour of being received by The King. [Mr. Taussig is co-chairman, with Sir Frank Stockdale, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission].

\* \* \*

AFTER nursing the sick and wounded in London for nearly two years before, during and after the Battle of Britain, Lady Burdon, widow of Sir John Burdon, Governor of British Honduras from 1925 to 1931, is at present living with her sister, Mrs. Haines, in Victoria, British Columbia. She is hoping to return to England before long.

\* \* \*

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL announced on December 11th that surface mails (letters and printed papers) for British Guiana, posted in London between July 29th and August 2nd and in other districts between July 29th—31st, had been lost by enemy action. Parcels for that Colony, posted (all districts) between July 18th—

August 1st had also been lost.

\* \* \*

MR. HAROLD LOWTHER CAREY who, we greatly regret to learn, died on November 12th, in his 76th year, retired from the City at the end of 1940 after over 50 years in Mincing Lane, where he was a popular figure. He was for many years a partner in Carey & Browne, and when that firm amalgamated with C. M. & C. Woodhouse in 1926, became a partner in the new concern of Woodhouse, Carey & Browne. Some years ago he paid a visit to the West Indies where he had, as in London, a wide circle of friends.

\* \* \*

THE normal steadiness of the barometer in the West Indies, compared with its frequent great fluctuations in the United Kingdom, is indicated by the following paragraph taken from the official notice on hurricane warnings in the Leeward Islands. "Householders should watch their instruments carefully and observe readings at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. and at night time previous to retiring to bed. Any change lower than the usual decimal one of 0.1 inch should be regarded with some suspicion and more frequent observations made."

\* \* \*

THE outstanding sugar cane in British Guiana is now P.O.J. 2878. Professor J. S. Dash, the Director of Agriculture, in a foreword to *Sugar Bulletin*, No. 11, says that this variety occupies nearly 70 per cent. of the total cane acreage. Diamond 10 is rapidly receding, while D. 625 and "mixed" plantings have practically disappeared: In addition to the usual records of experimental work, the bulletin contains a review of the variety and fertilizer position in its commercial aspects, and an article on the new "Cameron-Williams" system for cane cultivation which is gaining favour on many estates in the Colony.

## New Grand Master of Freemasonry

The Earl of Harewood was unanimously elected Grand Master of English Freemasonry, in succession to the late Duke of Kent, at a largely attended meeting of Grand Lodge held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on December 3rd. This is the first time for a number of years that the office has not been filled by a member of the Royal House.

The Earl of Harewood is a member of the West India Committee; his father, the late Earl, was president of the Committee from 1915 to 1929.

It will be recalled that the late Major the Hon. Edward Lascelles, brother of the present Earl, was a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee from 1934 until his untimely death in 1935, and a founder of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826). He was the owner of the Belle and Mount Estate in Barbados.





SPECIAL PURPOSES FUNDS.

	Balance at 30th September, 1941		Receipts during year	Payments during year	Balance at 30th September, 1942	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Prisoners of War :—						
Jamaica ...	—	5 0 0	154 8 7	64 8 9	—	94 19 10
Trinidad ...	—	—	9 2	17 12 0	17 2 10	—
Bermuda ...	—	—	—	4 15 1	4 15 1	—
Individual...	—	—	80 2 1	38 18 11	6 7 9	47 10 11
Funds in Trust	—	6 0 0	221 19 6	204 4 1	—	23 15 5
Donations Special Funds ...	—	107 0 0	254 6 10	361 6 10	—	—
Customs and Excise Duty	—	1 2	15 19 3	16 0 5	—	—
Amounts Awaiting Allocation	11 9 9	—	407 16 9	349 12 3	16 0 9	62 15 6
	£	11 9 9	1,135 2 2	1,056 18 4	44 6 5	229 1 8

FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIES.

Barbadian Special Fund ...	—	339 15 0	450 0 0	326 0 0	—	463 15 0
Barbadian Services Personnel	—	51 11 0	19 0 0	61 8 4	—	9 2 8
Bahamian Services Personnel	—	—	148 0 0	134 2 2	—	13 17 10
	£	—	391 6 0	617 0 0	521 10 6	486 15 6

FUNDS FOR PURCHASES OF COMFORTS, WOOL, ETC.

British Guiana Red Cross ...	—	157 15 7	—	182 1 1	24 5 6	—
Bahamas Red Cross	—	74 6 8	1,001 11 0	1,009 7 4	—	66 10 4
Trinidad Red Cross...	—	39 11 4	—	14 7 5	—	25 3 11
Montserrat Red Cross	—	—	5 15 10	5 15 10	—	—
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee	—	33 11 11	439 11 9	448 4 5	—	24 19 3
Voluntary War Workers Assoc., Barbados	158 16 9	—	250 14 2	183 9 11	91 12 6	—
St. Kitts War Relief	2 2 0	—	2 2 0	5 19 6	5 19 6	—
St. Vincent War Service ...	—	—	8 10 9	15 14 1	7 3 4	—
Purchases for Prisoners of War ...	—	—	40 13 4	47 10 2	6 16 10	—
Purchases of Wool (Stock)...	43 12 11	—	17 3 11	—	26 9 0	—
Sundries	16 10	2 4 2	16 10	6 9	—	1 17 5
	£	205 8 6	307 9 8	1,766 19 7	1,912 16 6	162 6 8

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.
- Bahamas.** Sgt. W. St. J. Brown, S/O Rosemary Kelly, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, A.C. B. L. Johnson, O/Sea. David Lightbourne, A.C.1 K. W. Malone, A.C.1 V. H. H. Saunders, Sgt./Nav. P. D. Straton, O/Sea. Thomas E. Sweeting, O/Sea. R. Chester Thompson, N.A.II. L. P. J. Trenchard, O/Tel. Herbert Young.
- Barbados.** Cpl. E. Alleyne, Sq. Ldr. P. L. Archer, Gnr. T. Branche, L/Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Pte. H. Burke, Dvr. R. A. Chandler, Dvr. H. L. Cobham, Sgt. G. D. Cumberbatch, Dvr. D. A. Fenty, Nurs. Sister G. E. Greaves, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, F/O C. D. Ince, A.C.2 N. Inniss, Sgmn. G. Jackman, Pte. R. Johnson, Pte. C. R. King, Sgt. C. P. King, A.B. Percy King, R.N., Sgt. L. Mapp, Gnr. F. Skeete, L/Cpl. L. H. Seale, Lt. Nigel Thomas, Pte. Theophilus Thornhill, Gnr. F. B. Wells, Sgt. L. A. Williams, P/O H. G. Yearwood, P/O F. C. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.** A/Lt. O. H. Darrell, Sgt. K. N. Doe, A.C. H. Evans, Lt. R. M. Gorham, Pte. F. J. Mullins, Pte. L. A. Osborn, Dvr. W. R. Perinchief, A.C. S. L. Perinchief, A.C. C. L. Vallis.
- British Guiana.** A.C.1 F. P. Camacho, A.C.2 O. S. Craig, Cfm. G. G. Craig, Cadet J. H. Davies, Gnr. Cyril Gomes, Sgt./Pilot E. F. H. Haly, Pte. H. Harnandan, L.A.C. A. K. Legge, A.C.2 W. R. Luck, A.C.2 O. G. T. Mullins, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, Pte. V. R. Patterson, Pte. M. A. Samad.
- British Honduras.** Cfm. II. W. Anderson, P/O G. Fairweather, Cpl. G. Grey Wilson.

- Dominica.** A.C.1 H. C. Bryant.
- Grenada.** Gnr. L. V. de Gale, L/Cpl. O. W. Knight, P/O C. P. Ross.
- Jamaica.** Gdsman. R. W. Abrahams, Gnr. E. A. Brooks, L.A.C. J. W. Clarke, Pte. C. P. Earle, L.A.C. J. H. Ebanks, L.A.C. L. G. Forbes, Pte. B. K. Frankson, Sgmn. A. R. Gabbidon, Mr. P. R. Harvey, L.A.C. D. Hayle, L.A.C. J. C. Hendricks, N.A.II. A. C. Hirst, L.A.C. S. O. H. Hudson, A.C.1 A. L. Johnson, Sub. Lt. N. K. Junior, Cadet J. L. Kennedy, O/S W. Lannaman, A.C.1 R. A. Lawrence, N.A.II. D. Lynch, P.O. R. B. Martin, Cftsman. D. L. Miller, Pte. W. D. Moragh, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, L.A.C. W. A. Oliphant, Gnr. K. Patrickson, A.C.1 B. E. Potopsingh, Sq. Ldr. G. T. Wynne-Powell, Cadet W. A. C. Reid, Cpl. F. Restall, Wing. Cdr. C. G. S. Robinson, L.A.C. Romero Roy, Pte. B. Thomson, Lieut. O. R. Turvill, L.A.C. Hector Vernon, Craftsman L. C. Walford, F.O. R. U. Williams, Craftsman Cleveland Williams, O/Tel. L. U. Wooler, A.C.2 J. C. R. Woolway.
- Montserrat.** Gnr. D. P. Maloney, Sgt. O. R. Kelsick, Sgmn. J. H. Romney.
- St. Kitts.** Sgt. J. E. Alves, Sgt. J. H. Farara.
- St. Lucia.** P/O H. T. Etienne.
- St. Vincent.** Sgmn. A. W. Douglas, Gnr. L. Gonsalves, A.C. Douglas Grant, P/O W. D. H. Lawrence, F/O J. L. Richards.
- Trinidad.** A.C.1 R. A. Agostini, L.A.C. K. Alfred, L.A.C. E. R. Carrington, L.A.C. A. D. Charles, Sgt. Mervyn Cipriani, P/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C. V. P. Gomez, Sgt./Pilot A. Graham, P/O C. G. Hubah, A.C. E. Johnson, F/O P. Kelshall, L.A.C. G. Lau, Tpr. L. Lyon, Cfsmn. W. Maynard, Sgt. G. de Meillac, F/O D. P. Paton, F/O C. V. Pereira, Cpl. W. R. Peterkin, P/O . Rawlins, P/O G. D. Ulrich.



# The Don Bend



Daily Sketch



—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



"Mrs. Jenkins! I told you distinctly I only wanted four engines on that machine."

Daily Sketch

## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



"They tried our Willie in the Tank Corps, but they couldn't shut the lid on him."

Daily Sketch



—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



## West Indians on Service

UP to September 30th last, over twelve hundred volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda had registered their names with the West India Committee; since that date the number has been increased by several hundreds.

The following table, compiled up to September, shows the Services in which these men and women had enlisted, those taken prisoner, invalided, or killed or

died on active service.

It will be observed that the table includes only those volunteers who have joined the fighting forces, or, in the case of women, the auxiliary services. It should be remembered, however, that some hundreds of West Indians have arrived in the United Kingdom to assist the war effort as foresters, technicians in munition factories, or to work in Civil Defence or the nursing services. And special mention should be made of the many seamen serving with the Merchant Navy, over 30 of whom are prisoners of war.

COLONY	ON ACTIVE SERVICE						PRISONERS OF WAR			INVALIDED			KILLED OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE			TOTAL
	R.N.		Army		R.A.F.		R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women										
BAHAMAS ...	14	—	5	1	21	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	46
BARBADOS ...	8	2	102	4	54	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	178
JAMAICA ...	24	2	254	3	166	3	1	5	2	—	13*	7	2	1	13	496
LEEWARD ISLANDS																
Antigua ...	2	—	10	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Montserrat ...	1	—	17	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	1	—	9	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
WINDWARD ISLANDS																
Grenada ...	1	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
St. Lucia ...	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
St. Vincent ...	—	—	9	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16
Dominica ...	2	—	2	1	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	12	—	35	1	91	2	—	4	2	—	2	—	2	3	2	156
BRITISH GUIANA ...	7	—	62	2	50	5	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	138
BRITISH HONDURAS	1	—	14	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	33
BERMUDA ...	6	3	28	—	45	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	87
TOTAL	79	7	556	18	492	17	3	15	8	—	17	9	6	7	27	1,261

\* 1 A.T.S.

## British Honduras Hurricane

We are indebted to our honorary correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, for further particulars of the hurricane of November 8th, which have reached us by air mail.

Early that Sunday morning the barometer began to fall in Corozal and rains and squalls started about 3 a.m. During the day, as the barometer continued to fall, the fury of the storm grew, reaching its intensity between 9 p.m. and midnight, and continuing to rage until three o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. H. N. Anderson, who had then just returned from the stricken areas, contributed an account of the scene to the *Daily Clarion* of November 11th. He describes the great damage done on the sea front at Corozal, where the pier and very many of the houses and other buildings were completely destroyed. The street running along the front was almost impassable, being strewn with loose rocks.

The loss of life was, fortunately, very small. There was, however, great and urgent need of food and clothing to be followed by financial aid to enable the poor to have roofs over their heads again. The Govern-

ment immediately rushed out food and medical supplies. Arrangements were made by which the Holy Redeemer Scouts would call at the houses of those who could make gifts of clothing, including boots and shoes. The manager of the Royal Bank of Canada opened a Hurricane Relief Fund and Lady Hunter, the wife of the Governor, broadcast an appeal for the sufferers.

## Trial of Paper Bags for Sugar

In Cuba, as elsewhere in the Caribbean area, the shortage of sugar bags is causing great anxiety. Our contemporary, *Sugar*, records in November, that an experiment in the use of heavy paper bags was being closely watched by mill owners and operators. A test shipment had been made of 50 tons of raw sugar from Central Toledo. Many members of the sugar industry witnessed the filling, closing and handling of the bags which are of multiple-wall construction and were made by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation. They were sewn on special machines made by the Union Special Machine Corporation.

## West Indies at Westminster

### The Development and Welfare Report

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on November 25th, when he would be able to present to Parliament the detailed report on the various schemes of welfare and development initiated by the Stockdale Commission in the West Indies.

Colonel Stanley in reply said that as the hon. Member for Linlithgow (Mr. Mathers) was informed, on October 22nd, a report on progress under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would shortly be laid on the Table of the House. He would endeavour to expedite the report.

Mr. Riley: "Will the right hon. and gallant Gentleman bear in mind, in taking up his new duties, that this Commission was appointed nearly two years ago and that the report was promised several months ago?"

Colonel Stanley: "I will make the report available as soon as possible."

### Jamaica Railway Employees' Union

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any further action had been taken to restore the legality of the Jamaica Railway Employees' Union; what action had been taken against those members of the union alleged to have engaged in subversive activity; and what was the precise nature of their offence.

Colonel Stanley in reply said that the Authorised Associations' Regulations were cancelled by the Governor of Jamaica on November 19th and Trade Unions were now free to resume their former status with the assurance of the Jamaica Government's recognition, and sympathy with their legitimate activities. The members of the Jamaica Railway Employees' Union referred to were detained in the public interest under Regulation 18 (1) of the Jamaica Defence Regulations, 1940, which corresponded to Regulation 18b of the United Kingdom Defence Regulations. With regard to the last part of the question, he was awaiting a further despatch from the Governor about the reasons which led to the detention of these persons.

In a supplementary question Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that his reply would give great satisfaction both here and in Jamaica, by reason of the fact that the Railway Employees' Union was now legal and could he say when the report concerning the alleged subversive activities would be available to the House.

Colonel Stanley said that he could not say when he would receive it.

### Jamaica. Prices of Imports and Exports

Mr. Adams, on December 16th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the public protests of Jamaican producers at the low prices paid by overseas agencies for their exportable products whilst imported goods were at greatly enhanced prices; and whether he would examine the causes of low prices for exported produce in view of higher world prices and the complaints of importer salesmen that they were not fully consulted by the Food Controller, who was the sole importer and exporter for the island.

Colonel Stanley said that he was aware of the problems presented by the rise in cost of Jamaica's essential

imports and this consideration was taken fully into account in negotiating the prices at which Jamaica's exports should be bought. The prices now paid for Jamaica's exports represented on the whole considerable advances over pre-war prices, and in addition producers had in respect of many of them complete security in regard to purchase. The banana industry was supported, in the total absence of export markets, by a purchase scheme financed by H.M. Government. The prices paid for bananas under this scheme were determined in consultation with the Government of Jamaica. In addition, steps had been taken, by subsidisation of essential imports, to offset the effect of their increased cost, and the cost of this subsidisation would be met as required by further financial assistance by H.M. Government. In present circumstances, resort must necessarily be had in certain cases to bulk purchases of imported requirements on Government account, and while it was appreciated that such a course must necessarily be unwelcome to the private importers, he had no reason to believe that all possible steps were not being taken to protect their legitimate interests.

## Members of H.M. Forces Entertained

The West Indian Club held a reception on December 22nd for members of His Majesty's Forces from the West Indies and Bermuda.

The following accepted invitations to be present:—

BAHAMAS.—Sergeant Peter Straton, Ord.-Seaman H. H. Young.

BARBADOS.—Sergeant G. D. Cumberbatch, L.A.C. C. Martin Haynes, L.A.C. T. E. Went, Sergeant L. A. Williams.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Corporal K. B. Bender, A.C.2 F. P. Camacho, Ord.-Seaman G. Y. L'Home, Craftsman A. R. Mooncie.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Pilot Officer G. W. Fairweather.

DOMINICA.—Pilot Officer L. A. McCoy.

GRENADA.—Pilot Officer C. P. Ross.

MONTserrat.—Gunner D. P. Maloney.

JAMAICA.—Guardsman R. V. Abrahams, L.A.C. J. H. Bonitto, L.A.C. A. T. Dundas, Wing-Commander J. C. M. Gibbs, Lieut. R. G. Sturdy, R.N., Sapper H. G. Valverde.

ST. LUCIA.—Pilot Officer H. T. Etienne, Corporal K. A. La Corbiniere.

TRINIDAD.—L.A.C. J. M. Alfred, A.C.1 R. A. Agostini, Sergeant M. E. Cipriani, Sergeant Guy de Meillac, Sergeant Yves de Meillac, L.A.C. E. de Verteuil, Pilot Officer C. G. Hubah, L.A.C. H. A. A. Gobin, L.A.C. Pat Lambert, L.A.C. G. S. Lau, Trooper L. G. Lyon, Pilot K. Rawlins, Flying Officer D. G. Rochford.

ST. KITTS.—Captain J. F. Leys.

BERMUDA.—A.C.1 H. E. Evans, Pilot Officer J. H. Watington.

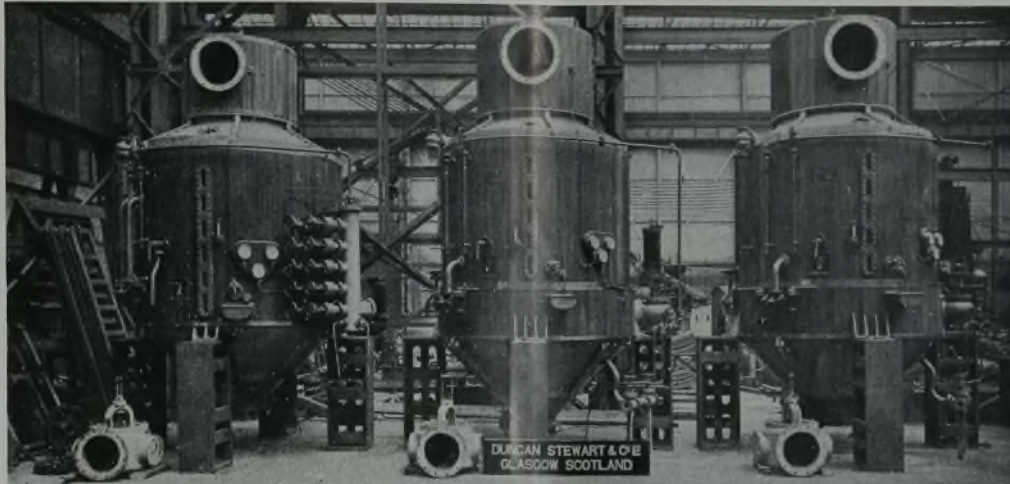
The following members of the club and guests were also present:—

Sir Alfred Sherlock (chairman of the Club), Sir Frank Stockdale, Sir Ivan Davson (chairman, West India Committee), Mr. H. Beckett (West Indian Department, Colonial Office), Mr. C. J. Jeffries (Colonial Office), Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman (deputy-chairmen, West India Committee), Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques (hon. treasurers of the Club), Mr. R. K. Ablack, Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. E. W. A. Campbell, Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, Mr. A. Clifton, Mr. W. B. Coverdale, Sergeant Anselm de Freitas, Mr. B. D. Edmonds, Mr. F. J. Fontannaz, Mr. Fontannaz, Jr., Mr. John Franklin, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. T. A. Gall, Mr. H. R. Guy, Mr. F. B. Hart, Mr. G. Huxtable, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. J. M. Lee, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. M. S. Murphy, Mr. C. F. Pringle, Mr. N. J. Sabine, Mr. D. I. Scard, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. Robert W. Smith, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. C. H. Thorley, Major C. Wynne Roberts, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff and Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary of the club.



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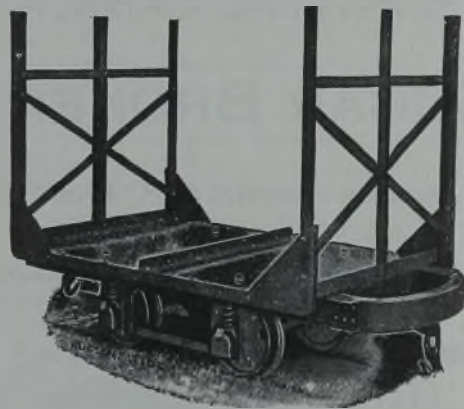
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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 22nd.*

**T**HE total rainfall measured at the Botanical Station to date for 1942 is 62 inches 18 points. The annual church bazaar which was held for only half-day this year, to exclude the sale of lunches, was surprisingly successful, clearing £249. Last year's total was £255. The private party organised by two blind ladies, Mrs. Skinner and Miss Auchlinleck, in aid of St. Dunstan's, doubled the total realized at a similar party last year. Evidently war difficulties increase Antigua's liberality.

The first British West Indies Airways plane landed at the new airfield bringing passengers for a Christmas stay. The Antigua Beach Hotel is filled for the season.

Season's greetings.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 24th.*

The Legislative Council on December 18th approved the extensive drainage and irrigation scheme for the west coast of Demerara. The estimated cost, \$460,000, is to be made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and regarded in the first instance as a loan to the Colony, free of interest. Such portion of the capital cost as may eventually prove recoverable will be repaid by the proceeds of a tax on the increase in land values attributable to the scheme. The maintenance costs are to be borne by the proprietors of land in the area.

## ST. KITTS-NEVIS

**Training of Nurses.** Applications have been invited from residents in St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla for appointment as Nurses-in-training in accordance with Public Health Services Schemes approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Selected candidates will be appointed to the Cunningham Hospital for six months training, on probation, during which period they will receive £2 10s. 0d. a month with uniforms, rations, and quarters if available.

**Food on Cotton Lands.** Under an Order restricted to Nevis, all cotton growers must cultivate approved vegetables on at least 20 per cent. of the area of land intended to be used for the production of cotton.

**Infant Welfare Clinics.** It was officially announced in September that it was proposed to start immediately Infant Welfare Clinics in Basseterre. Mothers will be able to bring infants for medical examination and advice on feeding and care. At first only infants under one year of age will be admitted but it is hoped to extend the service to all children up to the age of entering school. The clinics will be conducted by the Health Department with doctors and nurses in attendance. All services will be given free. The interest and support of the general public is invited as the assistance of some volunteer workers will be needed.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Rubber Production.** All owners of rubber planta-

tions have been required to make a return showing the number and approximate ages of Hevea and Castilloa trees which are (a) being tapped; and (b) not being tapped. Information has also to be given of the steps being taken to bring the trees not being tapped into production.

**Cost of Living.** At September 1st last the Cost of Living Index Figure had risen to 165 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100; an increase of 20 points since January 1st, 1942. The figures on September 1st, 1939, 1940 and 1941 were 109, 131 and 143 respectively.

At September 1st, 1942, the average increase in the retail prices of food over the level of 1935 was 70 per cent. This figure is the weighted percentage increases on all the following items which were as follows, compared with 1935; beef 101, fish 146, flour 50, rice 66, sugar 45, butter 22 and lard 44.

**Population Over the Half Million.** The population of the Colony in 1931, when the last Census was taken, was 412,783. Since then estimates have been published annually based on the records of births and deaths and migration statistics. The recent registration of man power in the Colony, which has to some measure taken the place of a census, and reveals that the population is now over half a million, the number of persons who had registered by the end of September being 502,401. The *Trinidad Guardian* states that the figure does not include members of H.M. Forces or of those of the United States, or American citizens working on the defence projects.

**Trinidad's Sugar Crop** was petering out, said Captain W. F. Watson in an interview with a representative of the *Guardian*. This year's output was 104,377 tons compared with 154,569 tons in 1936, the peak year. Labour shortage was the cause of the decrease and unless the situation improved he did not expect crops of more than 90,000 tons this year and 60,000 tons in 1944.

**Death of Mr. J. A. de Suze.** The death, on October 31st, was announced of Mr. J. A. de Suze, former headmaster of the St. Thomas R.C. School. Mr. de Suze, who was 96 years of age, was the author of the widely used school text book, *Little Folks Trinidad*.

**Jubilee of the "Trinidad Guardian."** On September 2nd last year the *Trinidad Guardian* reached its twenty-fifth birthday. Its avowed purpose when the first number was published was "to do whatever seemed best for the Colony as a whole." In its Silver Jubilee issue the editor writes: "If we have some slight record of meritorious achievement, we propose to use it as an incentive to further striving; where we have fallen short we shall not spend time in regrets but in building better than we can."

## JAMAICA

**The Hon. P. Martin Cooper**, Director of Public Works, and Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Imports, Exports and Prices Competent Authority, returned to the island at the end of October after a visit to the United States on

Government business.

The Nuttal Memorial Hospital, of which the Lord Bishop of Jamaica is chairman, is to be enlarged. An entirely new block will be built for the Maternity Department, and it is hoped, states the *Daily Gleaner*, to build a small Chapel, donations for which may be sent to the Lord Bishop.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, of the Colonial Office, was very busily occupied during his recent visit to the Colony. He received a number of deputations, including one from the Jamaica Imperial Association, and another from the Chamber of Commerce, and visited many hospitals and welfare centres. Sir Cosmo was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Philip Rogers.

Dr. Rolla B. Hill, of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived in the Colony at the beginning of October for a stay of an indefinite period. He will collaborate with the Medical Department.

The Immune Banana. The *Daily Gleaner* of October 8th, reproduces a photograph of two bunches of bananas of the variety SA1, said to be immune to Panama Disease. They weigh 68lb. and 65lb. respectively and have fingers 9 inches long.

### Colonial Appointments

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

#### Promotions and Transfers

BLANC, P. L., M.B.E. (Principal Officer in Customs and Excise Department, Trinidad), Surveyor, Customs Department, Trinidad.

CHEVERTON, R. L. (Senior Medical Officer, British Honduras), Director of Medical Services, Cyprus.

CLARKE, W. C. (Senior Agricultural Assistant, Tanganyika Territory), Agricultural Officer, Montserrat, Leeward Islands.

CURRY, J. R. (Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory), Director of Agriculture, Bahamas.

HETHERINGTON, H. B., O.B.E. (Senior Medical Officer, British Solomon Islands Protectorate), Director of Medical Services, British Guiana.

WEBB, G. W. H. (Senior Assistant Livestock Officer, Tanganyika Territory), Livestock Officer, British Guiana.

#### First Appointments

FARMER, W. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barbados.  
PARR, G., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.

### 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 February number:—

- Bank of Nova Scotia.
- Bovril Ltd.
- Convoy Ltd.
- George Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
- D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd.
- Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.
- James Nourse, Ltd.
- Pott, Cassels & Williamson.
- Petterson, Ltd.
- Royal Bank of Canada, The.
- Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.
- John Underwood & Son, Ltd.

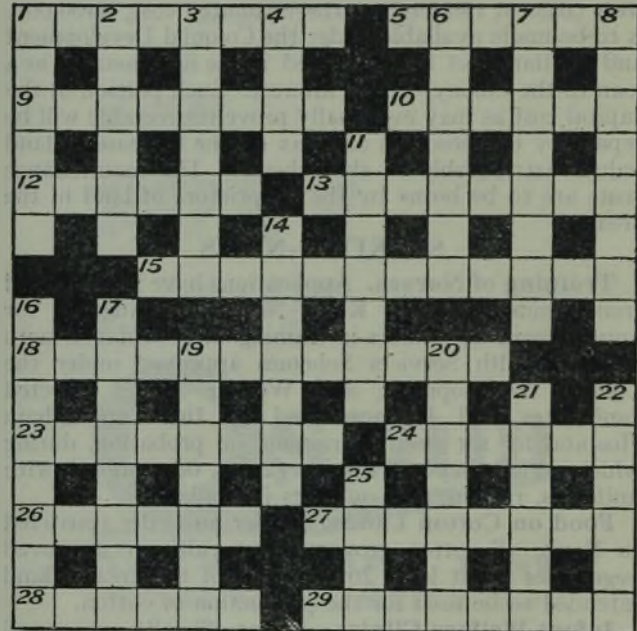
## Crossword Puzzle No. 16

#### ACROSS

- 1 Sprinkling with flour perhaps (8)
- 5 Ups and downs (6)
- 9 Trust (8)
- 10 Tell (6)
- 12 Deadly (6)
- 13 Coin recalling the days of the buccaneers (8)
- 15 Seasonal greeting to you (3 words, 5, 3, 4)
- 18 Wages often vary with this (3 words, 4, 2, 6)
- 23 Anagram of "dear pins" (8)
- 24 Maintain (6)
- 26 Decorated (6)
- 27 Manchester and Trinidad each have one (8)
- 28 Constant (6)
- 29 The Jewish of Feast of these celebrates the New Year (8)

#### DOWN

- 1 Ready to learn (6)
- 2 Bad — may peep out of the tail of good purposes (*Ben Jonson*) (6)
- 3 A West Indian island (7)
- 4 Pleasant place on the Riviera (4)
- 6 We distrust those known to be skilful in drawing this ancient weapon (7)
- 7 Anagram of pert mood (8)
- 8 An educational establishment (8)
- 11 To overlook (7)
- 14 Trade name for zinc (7)
- 16 Found in every ladies' work basket (8)
- 17 Alienate (8)
- 19 Not really so because it is here (7)
- 20 Now usually a quack medicine (7)
- 21 Give judgment (6)
- 22 Gives grudgingly (6)
- 25 Expressive of contentment (4)



#### SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD No. 15

Across: 1, Calamity; 5, Accent; 9, Alarming; 10, Sneeze; 12, Colours; 13, Pleasant; 15, Commentators; 18, Civil Defence; 23, Annotate; 24, Scythe; 26, Buffer; 27, Trinidad; 28, Enlist; 29, Montrose.

Down: 1, Chancy; 2, Liable; 3, Memento; 4, Tank; 6, Cantata; 7, Elevator; 8, Treatise; 11, Plunger; 14, Amnesty; 16, Scramble; 17, Eventful; 19, Letters; 20, Coconut; 27, Studio; 22, Needle; 25, Ergo.

We have adopted, at any rate experimentally, a suggestion received that the solution of a Crossword Puzzle should not be delayed for a month. Accordingly the solution of No. 16 appears elsewhere in this issue.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

THE annual report covering the period December 12th, 1941, to November 27th, 1942, shows that the revenue amounted to £25,380 and the expenses to £1,025, leaving a profit of £24,355. This sum added to £45,786 brought forward makes a total of £70,141, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 17½ per cent., less income tax, which will absorb £16,767 and leave £53,374 to be carried forward.

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The preliminary accounts show that the oil profits for the year ended September 30th, 1942, amounted to £676,746. After deducting £242,084 for amortisation of wells, and £15,534 for head office expenditure there is a net profit of £419,128 to which is added the balance brought forward of £132,290, making a total of £551,418.

Against this sum is chargeable £72,188 for interim dividend of 12½ per cent. and directors' additional remuneration thereon, £205,000 reserve for taxation and £30,000 for transfer to general reserve, leaving a balance of £244,230.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent. actual (10½d. per share), less British Income Tax at 5s. 5d. in the £, making a total dividend of 30 per cent. for the year. The balance carried forward is £143,168.

## Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

After payment of all charges and after making provision for taxation and for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, the net profit for the year ended September 30th, 1942, amounted to £419,611, which added to £196,470, brought forward, makes a total of £616,081.

The following appropriations have been made: Reserve fund, £200,000; provision for deferred repairs to premises, £50,000; interim dividends paid June 30th, 1942, of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference stock, and of 3 per cent. (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares, less income tax, £83,597. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference stock, less income tax, £35,860; a final dividend of 3½ per cent. (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares of £5 each, £1 paid, less income tax, £55,694; leaving a balance to be carried forward of £190,930. The reserve fund has been further increased by the transfer of £300,000 from contingency account.

## 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 33,061 tons. The quality of the cane was again poor, being affected by adverse weather conditions. The quantity and distribution of rainfall were not sufficiently favourable to produce a large crop.

The price of sugar was £13 2s. 9d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes under the contract terms is 15s. 9.71424d. per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus is 3s. 10.0245d. making a total price of 19s. 7.73874d. per ton of cane. Contractors have been paid 16s. 6d. on account, i.e., 8,28576d. in excess of the first payment due to them. After deducting this amount from their share of the surplus the amount due to them is 3s. 1.73874d. per ton of cane.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £105,000 to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders £48,375, staff bonus £4,125, "B" shareholders £162, contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 3s. 10.0245d. per ton of cane, making a total price of 19s. 7.73874d. per ton of cane £52,338.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders, after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £32,375, and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders, less income tax £8,367, or £24,008.

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the acting chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, states that the chairman of the company, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, is in the West Indies and recently paid a visit to St. Kitts. Weather conditions again played a prominent part in reducing the sugar crop. Heavy rains during the last three months of crop seriously affected the quality of the cane. Another point which again had an adverse influence was the fact that over 60 per cent. of the cane delivered was B2935.

"Apart from a week's shut-down at the beginning of May,

owing to heavy rain," continues Mr. du Buisson, "the factory was out-of-cane for 334 hours, just twice as long as last year. This was not the fault of the factory or the railway. In spite of the late finish of crop, some 500 tons cane were left either uncut or uncarted owing to a lack of effort on the part of some estates—in fact, had it not been for the very considerable help afforded by the Railway Department, both in man-power and organization, during the last days of crop, a far larger tonnage would have been left in the fields.

"We have not been so fortunate this year in disposing of our molasses with a consequent reduction in the first payment for cane—the loss of revenue from this source accounting for the first payment being too high. With regard to expenditure, the rise in cost is due chiefly to the increase in wages and material. The present accounts include a portion only of the year's increase in wages, so that this item will show a further increase in the coming year. As for the 1943 crop, indications from the island seem to point to the tonnage of cane being about the same as last year. I cannot, however, give any indication at present of the price for sugar as no price has yet been fixed with the Government."

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

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canes ... tons	202,995	269,527	260,881	294,568	276,938
Sugar ... "	27,935	37,336	30,892	37,187	33,061
Sucrose in Cane %	14.59	14.81	12.74	13.63	12.87
Fibre in Cane %	13.94	13.91	13.82	13.50	13.49
Sucrose in					
Megass ... %	2.33	2.47	2.05	2.26	2.30
Purity of Juice %	85.68	85.01	83.44	84.53	84.71
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose ... %	95.88	95.62	95.88	95.85	95.42
Boiling House					
Recovery ... %	94.46	93.88	93.05	92.74	93.33
Total Recovery of					
Sucrose ... %	90.57	89.76	89.21	88.89	89.06
Yield of Sugar,					
96 deg. ... %	13.76	13.85	11.84	12.62	11.94
Tons of Cane per					
ton Sugar,					
96 deg. ... "	7.27	7.22	8.44	7.92	8.38
Sale Price of Sugar					
per ton ... "	£9.0.8	£10.2.7	£10.18.8	£12.0.4	£13.2.9

## British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that since the close of the year the Waddington Dredge has moved into the Middle Mahdia and the accounts cover the last full year of dredging operations on the Lower Mahdia River. The profit and loss account shows a profit before making provision for depreciation, amortisation and taxation of £47,534, an increase of £9,410 over the preceding year.

The total volume dredged during the year was 1,025,200 cubic yards, producing 10,782 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to 5.04 grains or 20.47 pence per cubic yard, the average net price realized per fine ounce being 162/2.5 after charging British Guiana Government duties and cost of freight, etc., equivalent to 10/2 per fine ounce. The total costs in the Colony amounted to 8.53 pence per cubic yard dredged. The amount written off in respect of depreciation of plant and equipment and development amortisation is £13,231, and it has been necessary to appropriate £26,300 as a provision for taxation.

The board recommends the payment of a maiden dividend of 5 per cent. less income tax. The balance carried forward after dividend appropriation is £1,329.

The capital reconstruction scheme as outlined in the circular to members dated February 13th, 1942, was carried through by the end of April, with a result that the authorized capital of the company is now £499,999 10s. divided into 2,666,664 shares of 3s. 9d. each, of which 1,642,968 shares were issued and fully paid at July 31st, 1942. To even up the number of issued shares for purposes of the scheme, the board allotted 6 shares of 5s. each at par for cash.

The manager in British Guiana, Mr. George S. Harriss, states that the results for the year and for 1940-41 were as follows:—



	1941-42	1940-41
Cubic yards treated	1,025,200	1,021,050
Hours operated	7,018	7,062
Acres dredged	35.73	33.67
Average depth dredged in feet...	17.8	18.8
Estimated bore value in grains of bullion	4.50	3.87
Dredge recovery in grains of bullion	5.36	4.48
Bullion ounces recovered	11,454.53	9,519.75
Fine ounces recovered	10,782	8,952
Field cost per cubic yard in pence	8.53	7.06

The upper section of the Lower Mahdia area contains fine rich sands, states Mr. Harriss, and in anticipation of the treatment of these sands a monitor was installed on the dredge and has proved effective in preventing a reduction of the efficiency of treatment. The gold values recovered during the year were higher than estimated, and it was found possible to dredge 191,000 cubic yards of payable ground additional to the reserves computation of last year.

#### Ste Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the production of sugar was very disappointing, the crop amounting to only 38,443 tons against 45,293 tons in 1941. All farmers' canes were reaped, but the company had to leave 1,780 acres unreaped, equivalent to about 3,500 tons of sugar.

All raw sugar for export was sold to the Government at £13 15s. 0d. per ton, c.i.f.

The expenditure during the year charged to provision for additions and renewals to plant and machinery amounted to £10,256, leaving a balance of £7,387. The board has allocated a further sum of £10,000 out of the surplus shown in the accounts.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £29,451, which added to £37,922 brought forward makes a total of £67,373. After transferring £18,000 for Reserve for Taxation, and £10,000 for provision for Additions and Renewals to Plant and Machinery, there is a balance of £39,373, which the directors recommend should be carried forward.

Mr. J. M. du BOISSON, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says that the past crop had been a disappointing one not only to their company, but to other Trinidad producers.

He continues: "We did not expect to gain anything from the increased price for our sugar, for we knew, before it was granted, that the increased cost of wages and supplies would be 25/- per ton more than the previous year. The actual increase of 22/6 per ton on export sugar did not, therefore, cover our extra cost. Our yield of cane did not come up to expectations and was some 14 per cent. below the estimate. All farmers' canes were reaped but the tonnage was some 12 per cent. short of estimate. These shortages were due to a combination of weather and labour difficulties. As a result of the dry season starting two months earlier than usual the canes ripened faster than we were able to reap them and many thousands of tons dried out, and were practically useless for grinding purposes. This also had an adverse effect on the sucrose content for the crop, which was definitely poor.

"With labour in all departments so scarce right through crop, we did not finish till the end of June, whereas with the factory fully employed we should have finished at the beginning of May. As the crop progressed the position deteriorated, little effort at co-operation being shown by labour.

"Our advance purchase of tractors and ploughs last year, in anticipation of a shortage of such equipment due to the increasing concentration on war production, has enabled us to make good progress with the preparation of the acreage for replanting this year. With regard to the factory we were not able to carry out our full programme of work, owing to the non-arrival of certain material. We hope, however, to make a little further progress before next crop. So far I can say that our factory staff has met and overcome all difficulties and there has been no loss of efficiency.

"One of our chief worries has been in connection with the water supply. As a result of the past three years being considerably drier than usual we have had to start crop with less water each year, and in May this year we would have had to stop grinding altogether if the rains had not come. Although

(Continued in next column)

## The Markets

December 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	
	(yield £3 ls. 0d. per cent.)	82	83	82	83
2½	Consols ... ..	104½	105½	104½	105½
3½	War Loan ... ..				
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/- ... ..	33/6	34/6	28/-	29/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	44/-	46/-	43/-	46/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ... ..	40/6	42/6	38/-	41/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	55/-	60/-	2½	2½
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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	4/3	5/3
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. ... ..	46/3	48/9	42/6	41/6
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8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	37½	41½	38	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	10/6	12/6	13/9	15/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	10/-	11/-	7/9	8/9
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15	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	73/9	76/3	3½	3½
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7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	3/9	4/6	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	8/9	9/9	8/3	9/3

Honey continues under Government control with the price unchanged.

**Lime Oil and Orange Oil.** The Ministry of Food scheme for the control of these oils has not yet been announced and it would be misleading to quote prices.

**Lime Juice.** The small quantity of Concentrated required for the whole of 1943 has been secured and as far as can be seen no further business is possible. It is understood that no import licences will be granted for 1943.

**Pimento.** Business has been done at 130/- c.i.f. U.K. port for December shipment from Jamaica. On the spot is quiet at about 2/5 per lb. ex store.

**Ginger** continues unchanged and under Government control.

**Nutmegs.** The 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.** The market continues quiet but firm. The last business reported was done 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.

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Down: 1, Docile; 2, Events; 3, Grenada; 4, Nice; 6, Long-bow; 7, Promoted; 8, Seminary; 11, Connive; 14, Spelter; 16, Scissors; 17, Estrange; 19, Omitted; 20, Nostrum; 21, Decide; 22, Stints; 25, Purr.

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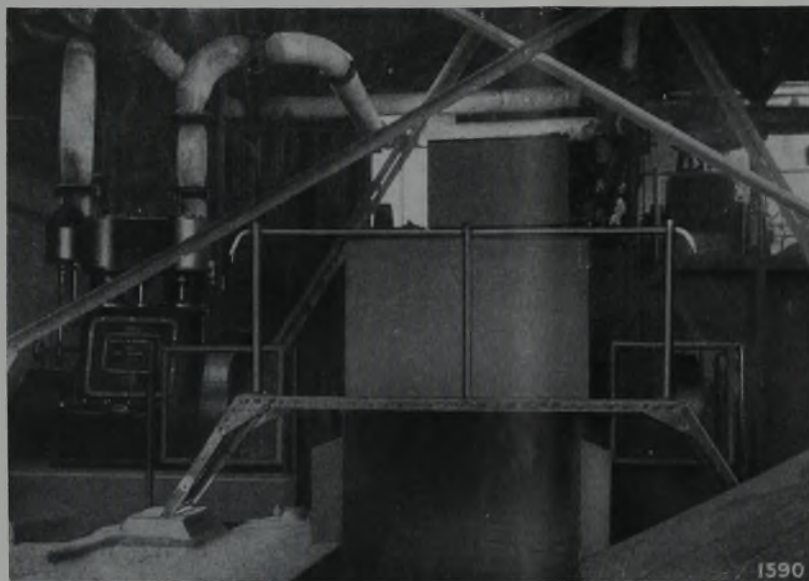
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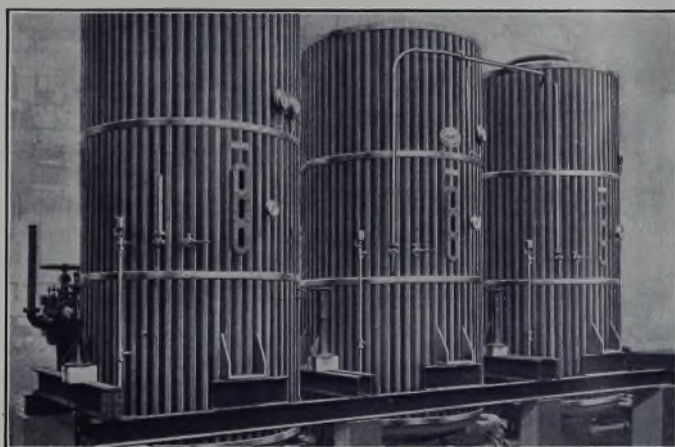
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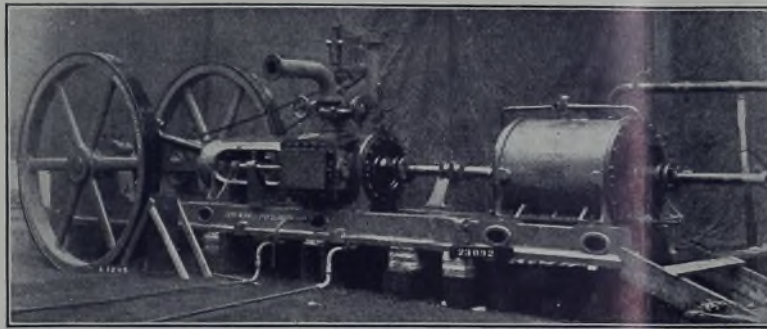
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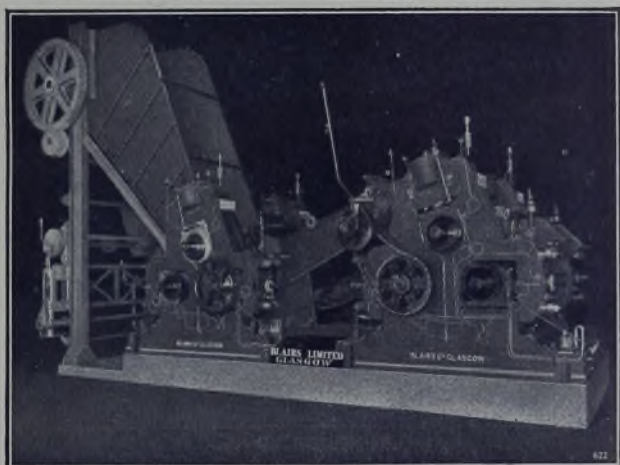
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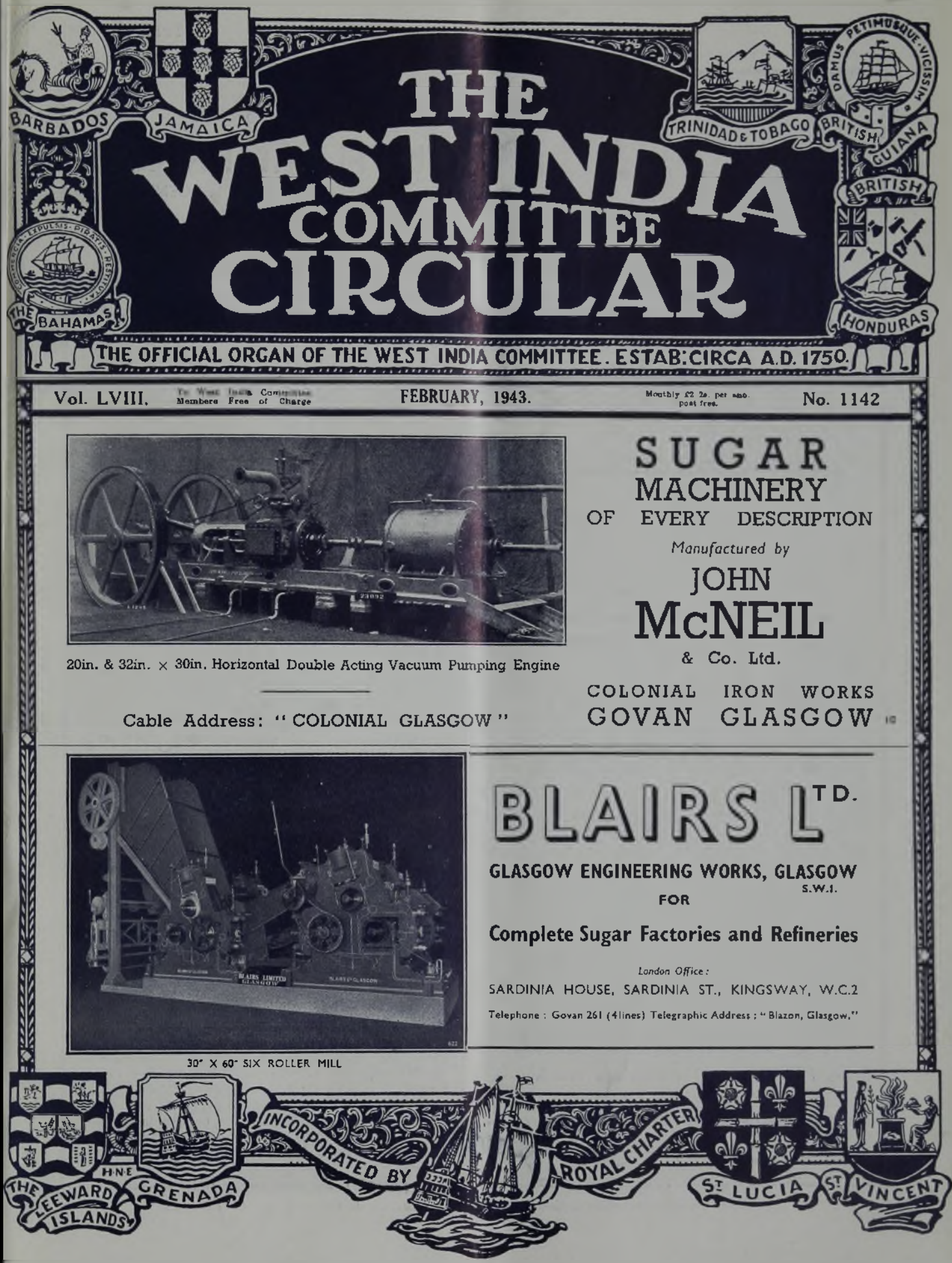
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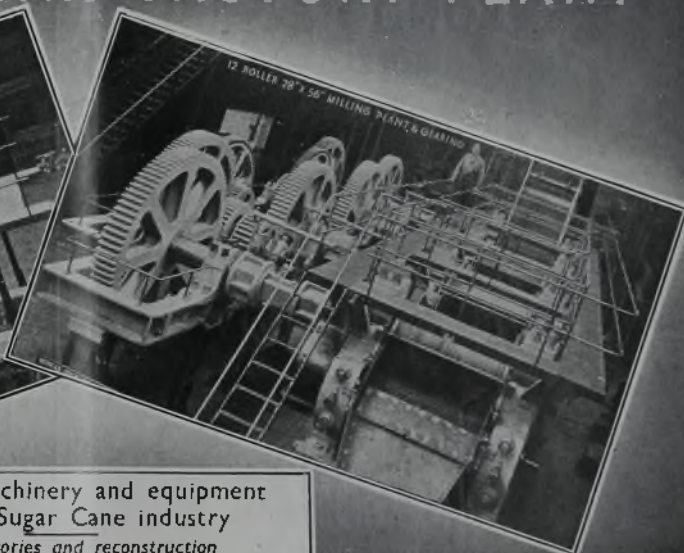
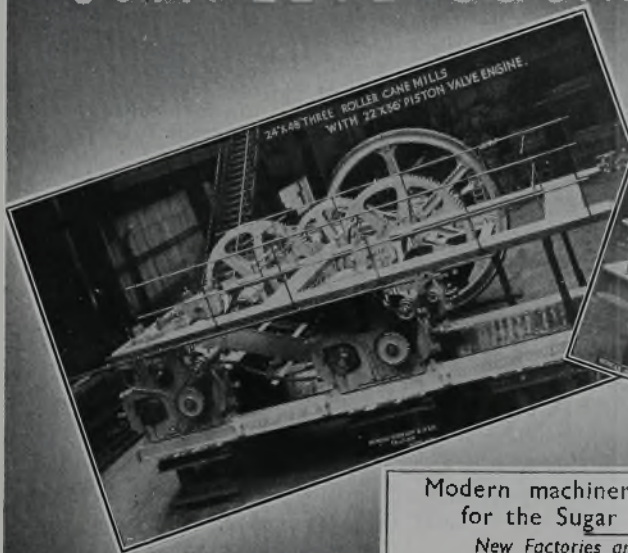
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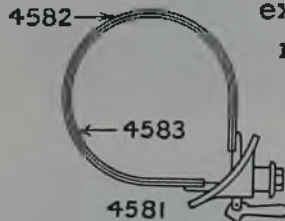
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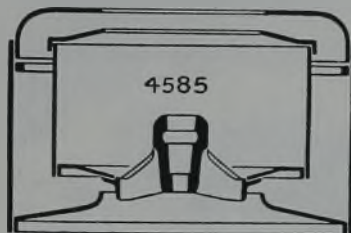


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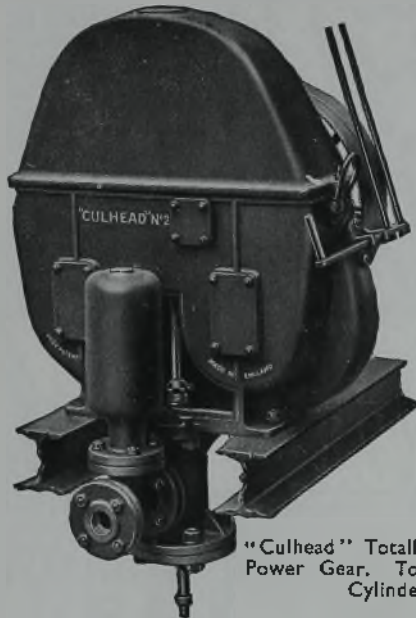
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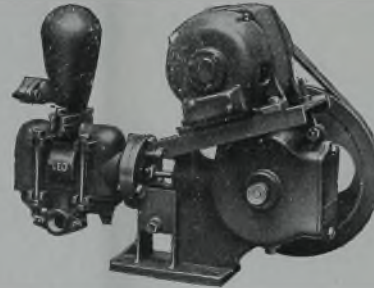
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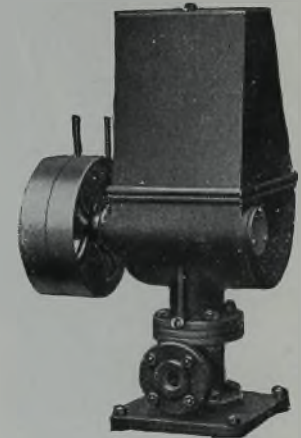
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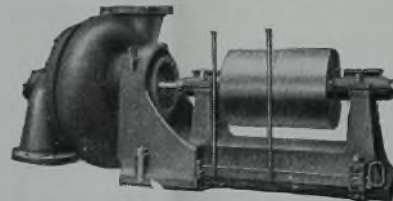
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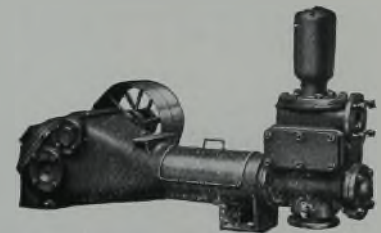
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*February, 1943*

## West Indies Sugar Association

**A** YEAR has passed since the British West Indies Sugar Association was incorporated and registered in Trinidad, thus carrying into effect the decision taken at the important Sugar Conference held in Jamaica the previous year. The report of the Second Annual General Meeting dealt with elsewhere in this issue, shows that the Association is steadfastly striving to benefit the industry which is of such vital importance to the Caribbean Colonies. During the past year a great deal of attention has inevitably had to be given to the immediately urgent problems which have arisen due to war conditions. Despite the time and energy which have had to be devoted to these the Association has been able to take, at any rate, the initial steps for bringing to fruition some of the important projects in its carefully considered programme of work. The keynote of the meeting was co-operation, not only amongst the constituent members of the Association but with the Comptroller of Development and Welfare and his staff, and the West India Committee which is the representative of the Association in the United Kingdom.

## Peace in Industry and Trade

**T**HE report of Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, the Industrial Adviser, on labour conditions in Trinidad and Tobago during 1941, of which a summary appears elsewhere in this issue, contains much that is encouraging. It shows that distinct progress has been made in promoting peace in industry and trade. The policy of the Department, which was established in March, 1938, has been to secure this by encouraging the organization of workers in responsible Trade Unions, the establishment of good and human relations in industry, and the regulation of wages and working conditions by joint negotiation wherever possible. Reliance has been placed on close and sympathetic contact with all concerned and promoting mutual understanding and a spirit of compromise.

Reliance on this policy appears merited by results. Not only were disputes greatly reduced in number but in most cases agreement was reached by joint discussion. Mr. Lindon pays tribute to the general good sense of employers and employees and their respective associations and Trade Unions, and also expresses appreciation of the employment policy of the U.S. Authorities and their sympathetic attitude which enabled great operations, which might have caused industrial dislocation and unrest, being carried through

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without serious hindrance by organized labour. Whilst, as already mentioned, encouraging progress has been made, Mr. Lindon points out that the general and positive response by workers to trade union organizations was discouraging during 1941, and gives sound advice of what is needed if Trade Unions are to develop healthily and on a substantial and responsible basis.

## Thanks to Workers in the Colonies

**W**E publish on another page extracts from letters received expressing thanks for the Christmas parcels sent out by the West India Committee. These form a representative sample taken at random from the files, and it is felt that their genuine appreciation, the variety of services represented, and the wide geographical distribution may all prove of interest to the many workers in the Colonies whose gifts have formed part of these welcome parcels.

In addition those who have devoted their energies to the making of surgical supplies may be interested to learn that recent information from the Red Cross authorities suggests that their regular contributions are one of the principal and most valued present sources of supply.

## The Pictorial Pages

The official statement issued after the conference at Casablanca between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill has made it clear to the world that for the United Nations, 1943 is to be a year of attack.

The Army, or rather Armies, which are still in the United Kingdom are being trained to a high state of efficiency, and are more than anxious to come to grips with the common enemy. The spectacular photograph reproduced on the first of the illustration pages shows a Canadian tank unit somewhere in the South of England negotiating a minefield and other obstacles. During these manoeuvres the tanks are provided with an aerial escort of Mustang Fighters.

The second illustration has been reproduced from a photograph taken on January 6th by Mr. Stanley Toogood—in Nassau and not Hollywood as might at first be supposed! The young ladies shown have now left the Bahamas for this country to join one of the Services, and we gather that they have a marked preference for the W.A.A.F. Whether this is influenced by military or sartorial considerations we are not yet aware.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

**D**URING January, we have all, perhaps, felt ourselves reduced almost to spectators of events, so completely have the astonishing Russian victories dominated the war news. There has been a revival, with a curious difference, of the frame of mind that produced the "second front" agitation of last year. Then, the popular anxiety was lest the Russians should be overborne before British strength could be brought to the rescue. The onward sweep of the Red Army has seemed, at this distance, so irresistible as to be easy; but in fact Russian resources are being severely strained to keep up the pace, and it would be quite unfair to expect Russia to maintain such a stupendous effort through the summer unless the western allies can draw off a substantial part of the enemy's power. We have, in fact, a year of very grim fighting ahead.

\* \* \*

It is because the way has to be prepared for British and American intervention in Europe that our own theatre of war in Africa is of such vital importance. The overthrow of the entire Italian Empire in Africa crowns General Alexander's campaign with a glory that is reflected back on all who have fought, often under heavy disadvantages, to make it possible, under his predecessor, General Auchinleck, and back to General Wavell's brilliant exploits in the winter of 1940. But already we must be looking beyond the conquest of Libya. The advance of the Eighth Army from Egypt has been swifter than anyone could have foreseen; but that of the Anglo-American forces in Tunisia has been disappointingly held up. Very much now depends on how quickly the two armies together can complete their task of destroying the last Axis bridgehead in Africa; for only then will the enemy in Europe be compelled to face every way and so stretch his diminished forces to an extent that may precipitate his downfall. If Tunis and Bizerta are captured by the middle of March, all should be well; if their fall is delayed much longer, the best campaigning season of the year in Europe may be missed.

\* \* \*

There is a third front in the war against Germany, which is certainly not less critical than Russia or Africa. The Canadian Vice-Admiral Nellis has just warned us that, allowing for all our sinkings, the net increase of the enemy's fleet of U-boats is about ten a month. A tremendous campaign in the Atlantic is expected in the spring. It is Hitler's last chance of winning the war; but a real chance.

\* \* \*

The peril to traffic at sea, and the probable needs of one or more new fronts in the coming months, compel the further drastic curtailment of civilian supplies in 1943. Meat, we are now told, may almost disappear from our tables, and we have to learn to make vegetables the staple food of our diet. Bread, long since rationed in Germany, will become scarcer here; we must either be prepared to see it rationed, or voluntarily reduce our consumption. An intense official propaganda has

been launched to encourage people to eat potatoes, of which last year's crop was exceptionally plentiful, as a substitute for bread. The mixture of potato flour with wheat is also at least contemplated. No one who realizes the cost in seamen's lives of bringing corn to England will complain of any restriction that may be required of us.

\* \* \*

The sound of the London sirens on the night of January 17th seemed at first like an echo from a half-forgotten past. But the raid, when it came, was but a shadow of the great onslaughts of 1940 and 1941. Sporadic bombs hit many parts of the outskirts, but no hostile machine penetrated to central London, and the casualties were light and the German losses heavy. Obviously the raid had been made necessary, for reasons of prestige, as a reprisal for the much more damaging British attack on Berlin; but it served only to illustrate the great decline in the relative strength of the Luftwaffe. Three days later half a dozen German machines, flying very low, managed to penetrate in daylight to the docks. They destroyed a council school, with tragically heavy casualties among the children. But, in view of the large hostile force that was turned away by our fighters, and the severe losses it suffered, the British command was highly satisfied with the military results of the day's air fighting, which is thought to compare favourably with that of any day in the Battle of Britain.

\* \* \*

A hot controversy has sprung up on the subject of Sunday performances in theatres. At present statutes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries forbid public performances, but play-producing societies may give shows, provided all tickets are sold in advance, and only to members. A body called the Lord's Day Observance Society lies constantly in wait to pounce on the least infringement of this condition, and enforce the letter of the somewhat antiquated law. The activities of these pious but well-meaning people, always an irritant to actors and playgoers who do not understand why that which is permissible in cinemas, concert halls and publichouses is sinful in the theatre, have become an exasperation now that there is so great a demand for entertainment by members of the services, and workers of long hours in the war factories, who have no free time except on Sundays. There is a movement of revolt against the laws that give the Society its power, and a debate in Parliament is impending. The theatrical profession is acutely divided; its representative bodies favour Sunday opening, but a strong minority fear the imposition of a seven-day week. The probable compromise is some temporary relaxation of the law to allow the Sunday entertainment at least of the forces, and subject to the condition that the actors give their services and the proceeds go to charity.

Gault Macgowan, who was for some time editor of *The Trinidad Guardian*, is at present *The Star's* war correspondent in Tunisia.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

THE Antigua War Services Committee have sent £24 to the West India Committee for transmission to the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund. It is for the purchase of emergency kit.

### BARBADOS

The Voluntary War Workers' Association has sent a further £1,800 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### BERMUDA

An interest-free loan for Great Britain of £600,000 was opened on January 18th and oversubscribed on the first day of issue.

### BRITISH GUIANA

A further £1,000 has been received by the Red Cross and St. John Fund from the People of British Guiana.

A Ford utility van, which will be used to deliver medical supplies in Broseley, Shropshire, was formally handed over to St. John Ambulance Brigade at their London headquarters, on January 21st, by Lady Denham.

The van was the gift of an anonymous donor in British Guiana and was in memory of Sir Edward Denham, Governor of that Colony from 1930 to 1935. It was accepted on behalf of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by the Sub-Prior, Major-General the Earl of Scarbrough.

Those present at the ceremony included Major-General Sir Percival Wilkinson and Brigadier-General the Earl of Shaftesbury, secretary-general and almoner respectively of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Major-General Sir John Duncan; Lady Louis Mountbatten; Viscount Bledisloe; Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley; Mr. J. B. Sidebotham and Mr. Keating of the Colonial Office; and Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary of the West Indian Committee.

### DOMINICA

The Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed his great appreciation of a gift of £300 from the Win the War Fund, to be expended as he thought best. The money had, he said, been allocated to the Women's Voluntary Service to provide a suitably inscribed delivery van.

### ST. LUCIA

A Halloween Dance was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Bristol on October 31st. An enjoyable evening resulted in the sum of £59 4s. 7d. being credited to the St. Lucia War Charities Fund.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Red Cross and St. John Fund has received a further £2,000 from the Trinidad and Tobago Central Council Branch of the B.R.C.S.

During the period August, 1940, to November, 1942, the Central Fund of the Colony's Win-the-War Association has contributed \$250,102 to some 45 organizations and funds for purposes connected with the war. The total receipts were \$264,758, leaving a balance in hand of \$14,656. Expenses are defrayed from a separate fund, the contributions to which were \$4,650 and the payments, for postage, stationery and printing equipment, \$2,776.

The Portuguese Club presented, in December, \$3,015 to the Win-the-War Association to be divided between British and American War Funds.

Owing to the acute transport problem many Civil Servants will have to travel on horseback instead of by motor car.

An appeal has been issued for funds to found and maintain an Allied Seamen's canteen at San Fernando. Mr. A. B. de Lima is the chairman and Mr. E. V. Abrahams the secretary-treasurer of the committee making the appeal.

In the CIRCULAR of December last acknowledgment was made of the receipt of £445 11s. 8d. from the Win-the-War Association of Trinidad and Tobago for the West India Committee's War Services Fund. The money was transmitted by cable and information has since been received from the Association that this generous and deeply appreciated contribution was from the Trinidad Turf Club. A year previously the Win-the-War Association of the Colony forwarded £200 to the Committee's Fund.

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The collections for the Poppy Day Earl Haig Fund amounted to £14 16s. 6d.



Group Captain A. G. Malan, the R.A.F.'s greatest fighter pilot, talking to Flight-Sergeant Vincent Bunting, of Jamaica, at a Fighter Command Station

## Summary of War Gifts

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 December 31st, 1942, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 12, supplied by the Colonial Office.

	£
Bahamas ... ..	472
Barbados ... ..	2,500
Bermuda ... ..	2,915
British Guiana ... ..	500
British Honduras ... ..	646
Jamaica ... ..	6,118
Leeward Islands—	
Anguilla ... ..	55
Antigua ... ..	2,361
Montserrat ... ..	20
St. Kitts ... ..	370
Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	53
Windward Islands ... ..	275

## West Indians in the Forces

### Appreciation of Christmas Parcels

ALTHOUGH, owing to travel restrictions, leave was not general during the Christmas period, for men and women in the Forces, quite a number of West Indians were in London. The West India Committee Members' Room was made gay with Christmas decorations; some games and jigsaw puzzles supplemented the ever-welcome files of West Indian newspapers, and the ladies of the War Services Committee acted as hostesses each day at tea-time during the Christmas fortnight.

In connexion with the Christmas season, requests were received from several of the Colonies for arrangements to be made for the dispatch of special gifts, both in money and in kind, to their own men, and it was a pleasure to comply with these suggestions, although the many restrictions on food supplies limited gifts in most cases to cigarettes.

In addition, individual parcels were prepared by the ladies for all those men and women serving in H.M. Forces whose names are on the West India Committee register.

These parcels, which numbered over 1,300, contained woollen comforts, cigarettes, a book and a Christmas card. The thanks of the Committee are due to all those who helped in their preparation, to the splendid knitters in the Colonies, to the Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund for the free gift of half the cigarettes, to the British American Tobacco Company for their assistance and generous concessions in the purchase of the remainder, to Messrs. Allen Lane for releasing so large a number of Penguin books, and to Messrs. L. Rose for so kindly providing the packing materials and the services of their expert packers.

Already a great number of letters of acknowledgement and thanks have been received, both from those serving in this country and even from those serving Overseas. A few extracts from these appear below:—

*From a Gunner in a convalescent hospital*

I really don't quite know how to thank you for the grand Christmas gift you sent me from my relations and friends in the British West Indies, and I do appreciate most sincerely what you are doing for us boys in the Forces.

*From an Aircraftman stationed in England*

I am very grateful to you for the Christmas package which you have sent me. You will probably never imagine how happy it has made me to receive your package at this time, as I have only received two from my parents since I have been in England; others were sent but must have been lost at sea.

May I take this opportunity to thank you and the ladies of the West India Committee for your kindness to me in the past, and to wish you all a very happy Christmas. My address has again been changed . . .

*From a Sapper in the Canadian Forces in England*

This is to inform you that I have received your Christmas gift. I have appreciated it very much. I give you great thanks for it. I also thank you for the compliment to me. I trust that I will spend a lovely Xmas.

*From a newly enrolled W.A.A.F.*

Your Christmas gift made me very happy, especially I think because it arrived on Christmas Day, when I was feeling pretty "browned off" with a rotten sort of vaccination arm. It is hard to put into words just how much those parcels mean to us, but I think you understand, as I do now, so I will say quite simply, thank you, thank you very much. . . .

Everyone is so kind. I have made delightful friends from

among an intriguing variety of every possible type of girl, and have met some truly grand women. And somehow all this seems to make the rest worth while. Besides, when the war is over, perhaps even scrubbing floors won't seem horrible any more! Oh, I will be a true W.A.A.F. yet.

I am so glad there is a West India Committee, it makes one feel there is a tiny piece of home right in the heart of England in a way, you know. And that is a nice warm sort of feeling. Thanking you once again. I must close with all good wishes for 1943.

*From an Airman, stationed in the South of England*

Thank you so much for the very kind Christmas parcel which I received from you yesterday. I should like to take this opportunity for expressing my thanks and appreciation to you and all those at the West India Committee who have done so much for me in the past year.

I wish you all a very happy Christmas and I trust that the New Year will be a victorious one.

*From a Private in the Canadian Forces*

. . . I want to thank you and all members of the West India Committee in London for the splendid parcel which I received about two weeks ago. Words somehow fall so far short of my appreciation for the lovely sweater, socks, cigarettes and reading material, but I do want you to know how much I appreciate your gifts and particularly the thought which prompted them.

*From a Naval Rating*

Please convey to Lady Davson and Committee my sincere thanks for Christmas parcel received this week. This gift is certainly appreciated and contents will be extremely useful in the winter months to come.

*From a Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines*

This is to thank you very much for the lovely Christmas parcels which you and the Bermuda Services Over-Seas Association have sent me. It was so kind of you, and I am indeed grateful.

*From a Sergeant in an Armoured Division*

Very many thanks for the parcel of woollens, books and cigs., all of which were very welcome. Also a big thank you for the gift of money from the "People of Barbados."

*From a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.*

I wish to thank you ever so much for the Christmas package sent me by your War Services Committee. At this time of the year one misses one's home more than at any other, and your gift and card of good wishes is most cheering.

The aim of your Committee is, I think, to smooth out the little troubles that we boys find on this side of the Atlantic. During the past year I have learnt to lean on your help, and it is a great comfort to know that you are always there and willing.

I take this opportunity to wish you and all your kind helpers a happy Christmas and even happier 1943.

*From a Major, Royal Artillery*

Many thanks for your parcel containing woollens, a book and cigarettes, which are much appreciated. Would you please convey my grateful thanks to all those who have put in so much work and care in making the woollens and despatching the parcel.

*From a 2nd Subaltern, A.T.S.*

Thank you very much for your card and lovely Christmas gift on behalf of your Committee. I spent a very quiet but enjoyable Christmas, and certainly the news gives me hopes that I shall soon be spending a Christmas at home.

*From a Craftsman in the R.E.M.E. Overseas*

Words fail me to express the happiness I got at receiving the lovely parcel you sent me. I was very surprised at the pair of pyjamas that were enclosed. I have started the book. The pullover I will soon use as it's getting colder.

Christmas is only a few days away, and we are expecting to have a good time. I do hope you had a cheerful Christmas and will look forward to a better New Year. Kindly express my sincere thanks to all at the Committee and many thanks to you.

*From a Sapper with the Middle East Forces*

It is with pleasure I received your parcel yesterday and was very glad to have same. Please remember me to the ladies and members of the staff. We are keeping fit out here in the lovely sunshine. I guess you have read of the good news over here and hope the war will soon be over. I close by saying thanks for parcel and hoping to be back soon. Cheerio and keep smiling.

(Continued on next page)





INTO BATTLE. CANADIAN TANKS TRAIN FOR THE OFFENSIVE





BAHAMAS RECRUITS FOR THE SERVICES



*From a Leading Aircraftman training in Canada.*

I would be very grateful if you would convey my sincerest appreciation to the members of the Ladies Committee for the Christmas parcel just received. The woollen pullover and socks, which I have already put into service, will no doubt be very useful in helping to keep out the intensely cold winds we're now experiencing.

*From a L.A.C. serving in Ceylon.*

Many thanks for the parcel of cigarettes which were forwarded by the Proprietors of State Express and Ardath Cigarettes on your behalf.

The parcel arrived in excellent condition, and I would like to express my appreciation for the gift and your kind thoughts. We spent a rather quiet Christmas and I was a bit unfortunate by being on duty Christmas morning and night, but on the whole it was quite merry, and I guess I could have been in many worse places.

## Promotions in the Services

Flight Lieutenant Philip L. Archer (Barbados), to Squadron Leader.

L.A.C. E. R. Carrington (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. James M. Farquharson (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. A. D. Fraser (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Major A. J. Harvey, Royal Marines (Bermuda), to Lieutenant-Colonel.

2nd Lieutenant A. N. C. Ince, Royal Berkshire Regiment (Bahamas and Barbados), to Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer C. D. Ince, D.F.C. (Barbados), to Flying Officer.

L.A.C. G. S. Jones (British Guiana), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. A. S. Kelshall (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer P. W. M. Kelshall (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer J. M. McBride (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

L.A.C. David Merry (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Lieutenant C. A. M. Moody, Royal Artillery (Jamaica), to Captain.

Pilot Officer E. G. Nicholl (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.

Lieutenant G. E. Payne, Royal Artillery (Jamaica), to Captain.

L.A.C. John W. S. Skinner (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

Lieutenant Robin Stuart, Royal Artillery (Jamaica), to Captain.

Sergeant W. A. W. Strachan (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

Midshipman R. B. Tucker (Royal Navy), to Sub-Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer A. J. Wingood (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee rooms was Mr. Samson U. Morris, of Grenada, who before coming to England to join the Forces was head teacher of St. David's Anglican School in that Colony. Mr. Morris was posted to the Pioneer Corps and was later promoted to Corporal, but after serving for two years was discharged owing to ill-health. He is now engaged as an engineer on war work and much of his spare time is devoted to giving talks regarding the West Indies on behalf of the Ministry of Information.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ALLEN, C. R.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
ALLEYNE, A. St. A.	Barbados	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
ANDERSON, C. H.	British Honduras	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
ANDREWS, E. N....	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
BARTON, C. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Lance Corporal
*BREWER, J. E. D.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Sqdn./Leader
BRAGG, Beryl M.	Barbados	W.R.N.S.	Wren
BROWN, L. A. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.	L./Bombardier
BRUTUS, J. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
CHAVES, S.	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
†CLAVIER, F.	Br. Guiana		Lieutenant
CLARKE, W. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
CRAIG, G. McL. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
CRAIG, J. H. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
DALEY, R. R. ...	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
DAVID, H. C. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
DAVIS, L. F. ...	Bermuda	R.B.R.	Cadet
EADIE, A. H. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Sapper
EAVES, W. C. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
†FITCHETT, J. W....	Jamaica	S.F.	Private
FONSECA, D. E. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
FRASER, H. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
GIBBONS, M. A. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	A.C.
GREAVES, Georgina	Barbados	R.N.	Nursing Sister
GRIFFITH, C. W....	Barbados	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
GUNRAJ, J. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HARRIES, T. M. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
†HAZELDINE, H. ...	Jamaica		Corporal
HINDS, S. R. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HUCKERBY, MURIEL	Grenada	W.A.A.F.	ACW/1
IRONSIDE, W. H.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
JARDINE, D. K. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Acting Pilot Officer
JOHNSON, R. W. H.	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Private
KENNY, G. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
KISSOON, R. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
LEES, G. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
L'HOMME, G. Y....	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
LEWIS, E. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MAIS, BARBARA N.	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
MANNING, C. J. C.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MORGAN, J. E. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
MORRIS, W. D. H.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
MUTHVIREN, J. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
NEDD, E. L. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
O'BRIEN, T. T. ...	Trinidad	R.N.	Stoker II
OTWAY, W. H. ...	St. Vincent	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
PARKS, PAMELA B.	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Driver I.C.
PARRIS, S. ...	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Driver
POLLARD, O. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
REECE, F. B. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
RICHARDS, Z. A....	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
SUGRIM, —	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
TUCKER, R. B. ...	Barbados	R.N.	Sub. Lieutenant
†TUCKER, W. E. ...	Bermuda		Major
†VANIER, E. D. ...	Montserrat	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
WATT, P. G. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
YEARWOOD, Mrs. S.	Barbados	W.R.N.S.	Third Officer

\*Killed. †Prisoner of War. ‡Reported Missing.  
 R.C.C.S.—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force, R.E.M.E.—Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers, R.A.F.—Royal Air Force, W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service, R.C.A.—Royal Canadian Artillery, R.E.—Royal Engineers, R.C.S.—Royal Corps of Signals, R.C.A.S.C.—Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, R.B.R.—Royal Berkshire Regiment, S.F.—Sherwood Foresters, R.N.—Royal Navy, W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.C.A.M.C.—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service.

## Agriculture in British Guiana, 1941

### Experiment Station for Savannah Cattle

IN his *Annual Report* for 1941, Professor J. S. Dash, Director of Agriculture, says that, taken as a whole, the year was one of the best the Colony has experienced. Crop conditions showed a marked improvement over the previous two years and the Grow More Food campaign also began to yield results. Whilst sugar had not fully recovered from the adverse weather conditions of 1940, the output nevertheless reached the satisfactory total of 188,000 tons. The rice spring crop was above the average and the autumn crop was also good. The total production, from the two crops, was approximately 50,000 tons of milled rice. Ground provision farmers and fruit growers also experienced a good year. On the other hand coco-nut cultivations did not fully recover from the drought and imports of edible oil could not be avoided. The coffee crop was also not back to normal.

Livestock production, while showing some improvement in quality, had hardly had time to recover from the effects of a food shortage during 1939 and 1940. Unfortunately a suspected outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the interior, adjoining the Brazilian frontier, tended to restrict the supply of cattle for slaughter.

The report contains a summary of the principal recommendations regarding agricultural development made by Sir Frank Stockdale and Mr. A. J. Wakefield.

[These were published in full in *Legislative Council Paper*, No. 7/1941 and dealt with in the CIRCULAR of November 27th, 1941]. The Department of Agriculture has since drawn up detailed estimates for financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to carry the chief recommendations into effect, and applications have gone forward for a livestock officer, marketing officer, livestock farm extension, soiling unit demonstrations, marketing depots in rural areas and improvements at the central rice station.

Among other matters of interest recorded is the fact that the Live-Stock Experimental Station on the Berbice River, Savannahs, has been almost fully stocked and the various buildings practically completed. The object is to study the problems of the mineral deficient grazing lands, comprising about 2,000 square miles which form the intermediate savannahs, with a view to their improvement and economic stocking. The work carried out at the Station is expected to have a bearing on similar problems in the Rupununi District. During the year the Department also took over the Rupununi cattle trail and a Cattle Trail Warden was appointed. The length of the trail from Takama on the Berbice River to Annai at the entrance to the Rupununi savannah is 184 miles and thence through the savannah to Dadanawa in the southern section for 150 miles. Substantial improvements were made to paddocks, bridges and sheds, and other maintenance work was done.

As we go to press we learn with great regret that Dr. Frederic Gardiner Rose, O.B.E., the well-known leprologist, has died at Georgetown, British Guiana.

## Colonial Research Council

### Investigation of Raw Materials

THE Colonial Office announced, on January 19th, the appointment of a Colonial Products Research Council under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey.

It will be recalled that one of the functions of the Colonial Research Committee, which was set up last year under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey, was to review the whole field of research as it affects the Colonial Empire and to make recommendations for filling gaps in the existing organisation for conducting such research. The new Council fills one such gap.

Unlike the Colonial Research Committee, the Council will be an executive body. It will consider what Colonial raw materials may be made of value for the manufacture of intermediate and other products required by industry and it will initiate and supervise researches, both pure and applied, on such products and generally consider how by the application of research greater use can be made of them.

In framing their programme, the Council will have as their principal objective, the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Colonial peoples, and will endeavour also to increase the Colonial contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire and of the world.

In carrying out their programme, the Council will co-operate with existing institutes, such as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council, to the greatest possible extent, and will "farm out" work to these and other bodies by arrangement; it will set up facilities of its own only for work which cannot be done by other means.

The Council is composed as follows: Mr. Eric Barnard (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Mr. G. L. M. Clauson (Colonial Office), Mr. Aneurin Davies, Dr. J. J. Fox (Government Chemist), Professor W. N. Haworth, Sir Harry Lindsay (Director of the Imperial Institute), Sir Edward Mellanby (Medical Research Council), Professor Sir Robert Robinson, Mr. G. W. Thomson, Dr. W. W. C. Topley (Agricultural Research Council).

Professor J. L. Simonsen, lately of the University College of North Wales, has been appointed Director of Research. The Council will be financed out of the provision for research in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

### Colonial Appointments

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

GORDON, K. L. (Crown Attorney, Dominica), Magistrate, Trinidad and Tobago.

GROVES, G. R. (Horticulturist, Bermuda), Curator of Botanical Gardens, British Guiana.

MACDONALD, P. D. (Administrative Officer, Western Pacific), Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

MOSS, A. E. (Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture, Gold Coast), Marketing Officer, British Guiana.

POTTER, R. C. G. (Assistant Master, Teachers Training Centre, British Guiana), 2nd Inspector of Schools, British Guiana.



# British West Indies Sugar Association

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) was held in Trinidad on November 23rd to the 25th.

The members present were:—

\*Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.), Mr. J. C. McMichael.  
Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.), Mr. G. D. L. Pile, Dr. S. J. Saint, Mr. R. Bruce Skeete.

British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, Mr. F. J. Seaford, Mr. G. M. Eccles.

Sugar Manufacturers Association (of Jamaica), Ltd., Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Mr. D. J. Verity.

St. Kitts Sugar Association, Ltd., Mr. B. B. Davis.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.), Captain W. F. Watson, Mr. G. B. Westwood and Mr. H. E. Robinson.

Mr. R. Gavin the secretary and Mr. L. H. Palmer were in attendance and Captain W. F. Watson, chairman of the Association, presided.

At the opening session the chairman reviewed the work of the Association since the First Ordinary General Meeting in March, 1942. He recalled that the West India Committee had consented to act as the representative of the Association in the United Kingdom. The Association had also been elected a member of the British Empire Producers' Organisation and Mr. J. Gordon Miller had been nominated by the West India Committee as representative of the Association on the Council of the Organisation.

Captain Watson welcomed the representatives of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association which body had been elected to membership in September last. He was also pleased to report that Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture, had joined the Association as an Honorary Member. The Chairman then dealt with co-ordination of research and the utilisation of surplus molasses. As these questions were discussed in a later session it will be convenient to deal with his statement and the discussion together.

## Co-ordination of Research

The chairman said that at the First Ordinary General Meeting it was decided to concentrate on the establishment of a sound system of co-ordinated short term research—a long term research organisation being impracticable during the war. It was also agreed that the Comptroller of Development and Welfare should be asked to appoint an Agronomist on the staff of the Inspector General of Agriculture to co-ordinate local investigational work. Captain Watson said they were glad to know that the Comptroller had commended the proposal for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad had submitted a scheme to the local government to reorganise the work of the Sugar Cane Investigation Committee and include a service for cane farmers. In Jamaica a comprehensive scheme of investigational work had been put into effect. The West Indies Sugar

Company had put their Soil Laboratory at Vere, at the disposal of the local Research Committee and the work there had been co-ordinated with that of the Travelling Research Officer.

In the discussion which followed it was generally agreed that co-ordination of research was one of the most important objectives of the Association, and that it should take an active part as soon as circumstances permitted. It was left to each member to send to the secretary his views on the scope and organisation of research through the Association for further discussion with the Comptroller and his staff.

## Contract Price of Export Sugar, 1943.

In his survey Captain Watson said that, as arranged at the previous Annual General Meeting, steps had been taken to co-ordinate the views of members in regard to the extra cost per ton of sugar occasioned by the increase in cost of operating since the outbreak of war and as to the adequacy of the Ministry of Food's present contract price to meet the increased costs.

At the Final Session, two days later, the Association considered and approved a draft letter to be sent to the West India Committee. The meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the West India Committee should be given full discretion in regard to time and method of approach to the Ministry of Food on the subject of an increase in the contract price for export sugar and also as to the expediency of raising all the points in the letter, which the meeting had just agreed to send, furnishing the Committee with all the relevant facts to enable them to act in the best interests of the British West Indies sugar industry.

## Utilisation of Surplus Molasses

Captain Watson said that the Association had made inquiry to ascertain the position of its members regarding storage for the 1942 crop, for which it was improbable that shipping would be available, and also in connexion with the 1943 crop, on the assumption that His Majesty's Government did not contract to purchase surplus molasses in that year.

The results of the inquiry were as follows: British Guiana faced the serious possibility of having to ditch part of the 1942 crop and all the 1943 crop, less what could be used for rum production which might itself be curtailed to the quantity necessary to meet local demands. Antigua, St. Kitts and Trinidad have insufficient storage space to hold all the 1943 crop. In Trinidad the position would be relieved by the expected further drop in sugar production in 1943 and arrangements for greater use of molasses locally.

Captain Watson said it was ascertained that the West India Committee was fully informed as to the situation and was in touch with the Molasses and Industrial Control Board, and that it did not appear that further representations by the Association would be of assistance.

Subsequently, at the Second Session, Captain Watson referred to the circular letter issued by the Secretary reporting a talk with Sir F. Stockdale on the possibilities

\*With the exception of Antigua and St. Kitts the Representative of each constituent Association, whose name is given first, was accompanied by one or two Advisers.

of making power alcohol, potash, yeast, stock feed and road surfacing material.

In the discussion which followed Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Jamaica, said the Imperial Government had asked that a sugar factory in Jamaica might be nominated to receive and operate an experimental plant for the production of yeast from molasses and that the S.M.A. had nominated the West Indies Sugar Co. for the purpose. The general conclusion reached by the meeting however, was that only in the making of power alcohol was there any prospect at present of using any large quantity of surplus molasses in a manner both useful and economic. It was finally agreed that members should send the Secretary full statements on all aspects of the matter and details of the success or otherwise of any experiments for transmission to the Comptroller.

#### **Housing Conditions, Medical and Social Services**

In his speech Captain Watson said that the Secretary had prepared a comprehensive memorandum bringing together the suggestions of various commentators and concluding with a request for further information. This would serve as a basis for the study of housing conditions, medical and social services in the industry and for a decision by the Association as to the policy to be adopted. After discussion at the Second Session it was agreed that a statement of the available details in each Colony should be circulated for approval and eventual transmission to England and to the Comptroller. Also that the Association was opposed to the sugar industry being saddled with any legal responsibility for housing workers or providing them with medical services whilst recognizing the practical difficulties respecting housing in certain Colonies and the impossibility of any immediate large scale alteration of the situation.

#### **Other Activities and Conclusion**

Many other subjects which had engaged the attention of the Association during the year were dealt with by Captain Watson in his survey. They included the lag payment scheme, wage rates and labour agreements, war risk insurance and systems of payment for farmers' and peasants' canes, workmen's compensation, the application of Jamaica for additional preference certificates and post-war problems. Consideration of some of these subjects was carried a stage forward during the business sessions. At the first of these the St. Lucia Sugar Association, Ltd., was unanimously elected to membership.

In concluding his survey Captain Watson thanked the members for the way in which they had responded to the frequent calls for information, all of which must have added greatly to the work of their own Associations. Now that the British West Indies Sugar Association was getting fully into its stride they must, he said, envisage even more demands on their time and patience to enable the programme of work being carried through successfully. His "last word" was one of thanks to the West India Committee for their liaison services on behalf of the Association. "We look forward to their representation of the Association's interests in London with their customary enthusiasm and skill."

The meeting terminated with the re-election of Captain Watson as Chairman, and an expression of the members' gratitude and thanks to him for all his hard work during the first year of the Association's activities and for his efficiency as Chairman.

## **Education in the West Indies**

### **Fifteen Points from Grenada**

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bishop of the Windward Islands, the CIRCULAR has received a copy of a document headed "Fifteen Points," which has been produced and assented to by the heads of all denominations in Grenada. It deals with Colonial Education, and the document, states the Bishop in a covering letter, "appears to me to be not without its importance as a contribution to the subject as it affects most West Indian islands."

In this document, which we are unable to reproduce in full owing to pressure on our space, the signatories state that by the natural and divine law it is the right and duty of parents to secure and watch over the education of their children, because children belong not to the State but to their parents. (In natural origin and fundamental rights, the family comes before the State; it does not exist for the benefit of the State, but, on the contrary, the State exists for the benefit of the family.)

No plea on behalf of educational uniformity and no decision by any majority of votes can alter or abrogate this fundamental and natural law, which the legislature of the Colony [Grenada] is equally bound to respect and observe.

It is no part of the normal function of the Government to teach, they state. The Government is entitled to see that citizens receive due education sufficient to enable them to discharge the duties of citizenship in its various degrees. The Government ought, therefore, to encourage every form of sound educational endeavour, and may take means to safeguard the efficiency of education.

In the case of parents whose economic means are insufficient to pay for the education of their children, it is the duty of the Government to furnish the necessary means, providing them from the common funds arising out of the taxation of the whole community. But in so doing the Government must not interfere with parental responsibility, nor hamper the reasonable liberty of parents in their choice of a school for their children. Above all, where the people are not all of one creed, there must be no differentiation on the ground of religion.

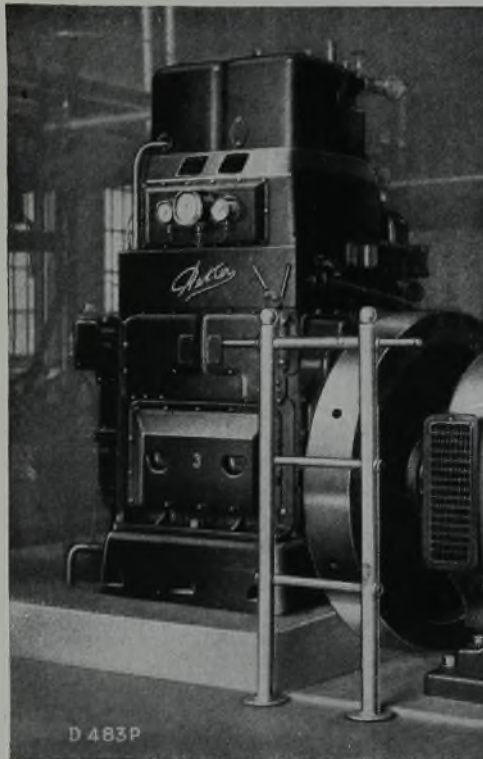
Where there is need of greater school accommodation the Government may, in default of other agencies, intervene to supply it; but it may do so only "in default of, and in substitution for, and to the extent of, the responsibility of the parents" of the children who need this accommodation. The teacher is always acting *in loco parentis*, never *in loco civitatis*, though the Government to safeguard citizenship may take reasonable care to see that teachers are efficient.

Thus a teacher never is and never can be a civil servant, and should never regard himself or allow himself to be so regarded.

Since political power and the responsibility of self government are more and more devolving upon the masses of the people, it is to the Colony's highest advantage that religious principles of life and conduct should be deepened and strengthened in the souls of all during the period of elementary education.



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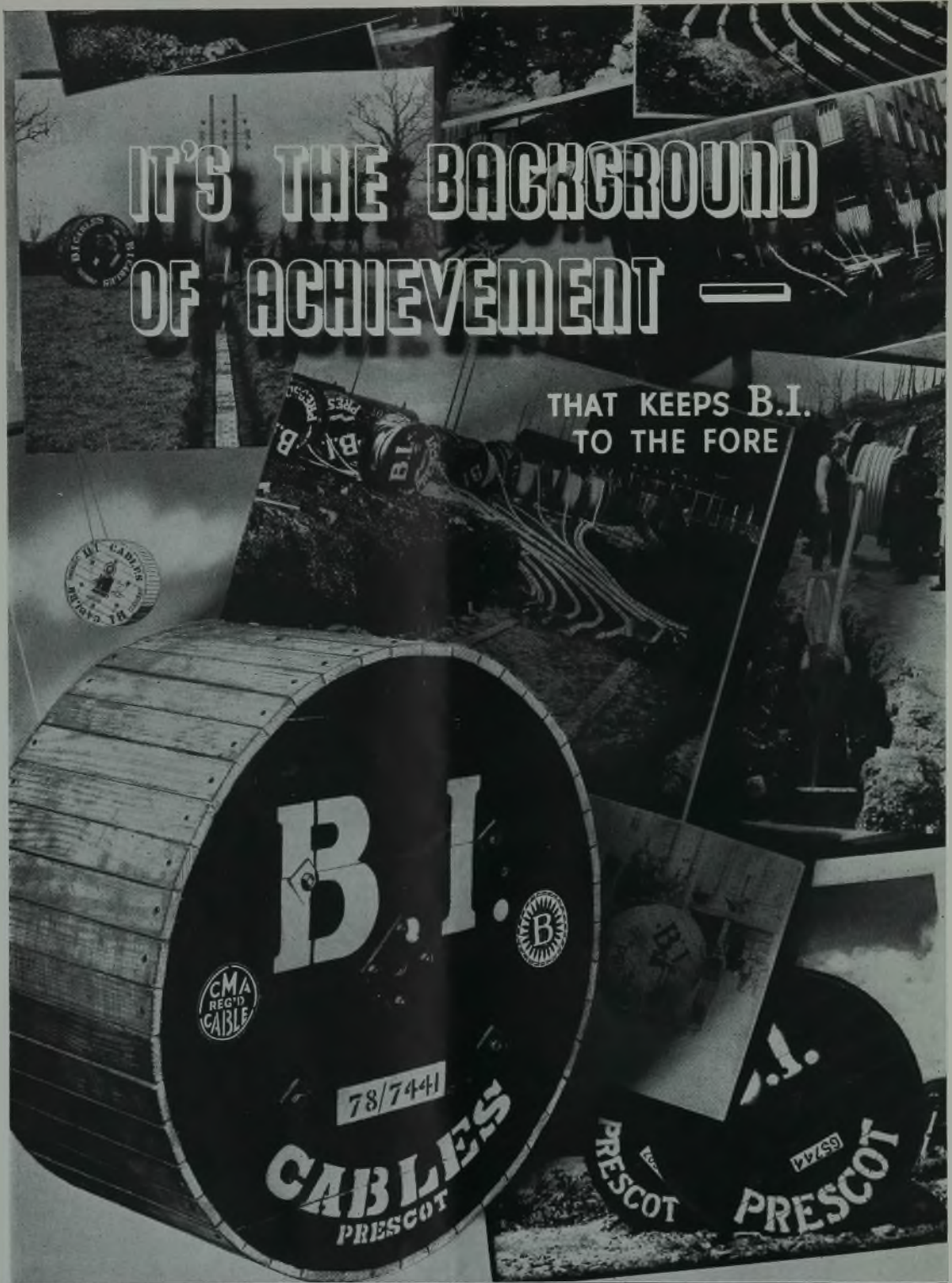


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## Labour Conditions in Trinidad

### Report of the Industrial Adviser

IN his Administration Report for 1941, Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, the Industrial Adviser, states that during the year there was considerable expansion in industrial activities. The development of war work, the construction of the Defence Bases by the United States Government, and the expansion of various trades and services to meet the needs of additional British and American over-seas personnel, counteracted any adverse effects on commerce and industry which the war might otherwise have created. In fact, Mr. Lindon says, the opening of 1941 saw the first indications of a temporary trade boom, the tempo of which had increased considerably by the close of the year. The oil and asphalt industries maintained their relative importance in the Colony's economy, but the position of the agricultural industries was less favourable.

#### Demand for Labour exceeds Supply

At the end of 1941, the estimated population of the Colony was 506,316. The cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar provided daily employment on estates for some 17,500 workers in the wet season and 27,300 during crop. Mr. Lindon says that a considerably larger number could have secured employment each day on all estates had they offered themselves for work. The average daily employment in the oil industry is given as 14,890 and in the asphalt industry 466. By June, save in remote rural districts, the demand for labour had become greater than the supply. Towards the end of the year approximately 20,000 manual workers were employed on the Defence Bases alone.

#### Immigration Policy not Successful

Some important industries became very apprehensive about the labour supply even for the immediate future and made representations to the Government. The representatives of labour also invited the Government's attention to the question, but from an entirely opposite point of view. They claimed the existence of unemployment and under-employment in most industries, especially agriculture. The position was considered by a representative committee under the chairmanship of the Governor, but agreement proved impracticable. "The result was that the Government decided that, although the supply of labour would, in all probability, have been sufficient to meet the demands of agriculture if the absenteeism of labourers especially those engaged in the sugar industry had been reduced to a minimum, the output of available labour was not sufficient to meet increasing demands or sufficient even to fill the gap in cultivation caused by the movement of surplus labour to the U.S. Defence Bases. In such circumstances, the Government considered that man-power available in other B.W.I. Colonies should be utilised, subject of course to the necessary safeguards in regard to housing and the protection of the level of wages and working conditions in local industry."

Mr. Lindon describes the measures taken to administer the immigration regulations more freely, and concludes: "Some employers of labour, as an experiment, recruited workers from neighbouring Colonies, but although a proportion of the immigrants gave satisfaction, many

succumbed to the lure of the U.S. bases and absconded. Others were unable to adapt themselves to their new environment and requested almost immediate repatriation. In the main the experience of employers, especially those in agriculture, was not encouraging and full advantage was not taken of the immigration facilities provided."

Dealing with matters of health, Mr. Lindon refers to the valuable voluntary service which the Child Welfare League has continued to give, and mentions the Branch of the League opened at Caroni in 1940, for which Caroni, Ltd., undertook sole responsibility, and the new Health Clinic established at the expense of Trinidad Leaseholders Ltd. in one of their large oil-fields.

#### Tribute to Employers and Employed

One of the principal duties of the Industrial Adviser and his staff is to intervene in industrial disputes. During 1941 there were 23 stoppages of work, particulars of which are given, compared with 59 in the previous year. Mr. Lindon says that in comparison with the Colony's volume of employment and production the number of man days lost through the stoppages were unimportant, which is a compliment to the general good sense of employers and employed and to the employers' associations and the trade unions in their respective spheres.

The Department dealt with nine trade disputes during the year. Joint agreements were negotiated in respect of three at conferences presided over by the Industrial Adviser, and settlements were reached in four others. One of the remaining two disputes was not pursued and the other fizzled out. Mr. Lindon deals at length with the dispute in the oil industry over the interpretation of that part of the Baillie Arbitration Award of 1939, which relates to the payment for work on Sundays.

Details of rates of wages for the various industries are given. Mr. Lindon records that there were no marked increases in actual wage rates during 1941, but the process of up-grading was freely adopted in a number of industries, in the general engineering trades and by the United States authorities. As there was also increased regular employment earnings were higher in comparison with previous years.

#### Advice to Trade Unions

Mr. Lindon gives a descriptive list of the twenty trade unions registered in the Colony. There were no additions during the year whilst four, included in the list, have practically ceased to function. With a few exceptions the remaining trade unions have, he says, maintained fair progress. He describes some discouraging features and points out that "if trade unions in Trinidad are to develop healthily and on a substantial and responsible basis, it will be necessary for the leaders to inspire workers with the gospel of brotherhood, the benefits of unity of purpose, and the advantage of a disciplinary approach to their industrial future. At the same time the trade unions should concentrate upon general questions of policy and principle instead of dissipating much of their time and energy on individual complaints."

#### Co-operation of United States Authorities

In concluding his report, Mr. Lindon again pays tribute to the good sense of employers and employed and their

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Anglo-American Understanding

### Lord Trenchard, President of Association

WHEN Mr. Winston Churchill addressed the United States Congress on December 26th, 1941, he avowed his "hope and faith, sure and inviolate" that in the days to come the British and American peoples would, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together "in majesty, in justice and in peace." Shortly before the above occasion the American and British Commonwealth Association had been formed with a view to giving immediate expression to the purpose indicated by Mr. Churchill so far as this could be done by private citizens. The primary object of the Association is to promote by all the means in its power the closest possible collaboration in every sphere, political, economic and social, between the peoples of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth.

On December 11th, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Trenchard, President of the Association, spoke at a reception to representatives of the British and Empire Press. He described how, during his recent tour of the Middle East and West Africa, he had been impressed by all he had seen at the many American aerodromes and maintenance depots at which he had landed. He had also met again, both abroad and in the United Kingdom, some of those great soldiers and airmen whom he met in France in the last war.

The pity of it was, he continued, that it took a war to bring them over in large numbers. He hoped, when the struggle was won now that air had brought us within a few hours of each other, that there would be a continual stream both ways which would bring about a feeling of understanding, especially between the younger generation of both nations. It was to foster and promote this understanding that the Association was formed just over a year ago.

\* \* \*

Full particulars of the Association are obtainable from the Secretary, 18, South Street, Park Lane, London, W.1. The Association has published, price 3d. each, the first three of a series of popular pamphlets, viz.:—*Introducing America* and *Introducing Greater Britain*, both by Major W. E. Simnett, and *America's Aims*, extracts from recent speeches by American statesmen.

The Association proposes shortly to take a practical step to counter the widespread misconception in America of British alleged "Imperialism," and in due course, amongst other activities, to publish a journal of Anglo-American affairs.

*Continued from preceding page.*

respective organizations which enabled 1941, when the war effort was of paramount importance, to pass without any serious trade dispute or stoppage of work. He also commends the enlightened employment policy of the U.S. Authorities and their sympathetic attitude towards the local trade union officials which enabled the large-scale operations on the Defence Bases, etc., which might have been the harbingers of considerable industrial dislocation and unrest, to proceed without any serious hindrance by organised labour.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on January 19th, the following seven candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. SYDNEY GEORGE PREECE (Trinidad)	Mr. Roy Wilson
MR. JAMES VICTOR ARMSTRONG (Country)	Mr. Robert H. Johnstone
MR. DANIEL H. JACKSON (Jamaica)	Mr. Laurence D. Bennett
MR. RONALD JOSEPH PATRICK (Trinidad)	Mr. George de Nobriga
MAINGOT	Mr. H. A. Walker
MR. EDWIN EMILE BARCANT (Trinidad)	Mr. A. M. Armour
MR. JOHN FREDERICK (London)	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.
SEVFRIED	Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
THE REV. S. G. BLAIKIE (Country)	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.
	Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
	Mr. W. W. Arnott
	Sir Alfred Sherlock
	Mr. W. W. Arnott
	Sir Alfred Sherlock

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.

## Development and Welfare Grants

Approval by the Secretary of State of the following grants from Development and Welfare Funds was recorded in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of October 22nd:—

Fishery survey of waters surrounding the Eastern Group of the West Indian Colonies, £5,000.

Visit to the West Indies of expert for tuberculosis survey, £1,000.

Educational development in Windward and Leeward Islands, £19,000.

For Antigua: Medical and health services, £10,510; Landing ground at Villa Estate, £5,640; Radio receiving sets in villages, £200; Science and General reference libraries for State-aided secondary schools, £200.

New jetty for Barbuda, £200.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death, on active service, of the following:—

**Sergt.-Pilot Raymond Britto** (Trinidad).

**Pilot-Officer A. Peter C. Dunlop** (Barbados).

**Flying Officer I. S. Galbraith** (Jamaica).

**Marine Colin McKinney** (Bahamas).

### Reported Missing

Sub-Lieutenant (A) John Colin Manning, R.N.V.R. (Barbados), presumed killed; Pilot Officer Patrick Nanton (Antigua).

### Prisoner of War

Pilot Officer James Lang (Bermuda).



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"LUB me lub me darg."

\* \* \*  
MR. D. L. B. WICKHAM, Inspector of Labour, British Guiana, has been appointed Federal Labour Officer, Leeward Islands.

\* \* \*  
THE HON. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, resident agent of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., arrived back in Jamaica at the end of November after his visit to London.

\* \* \*  
SERGEANT J. A. LESCESNE, R.A.F., who was married at Tottenham, London, N., on December 28th, to Miss Margaret Albury, is the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. G. I. Lescesne, of Annotto Bay, Jamaica.

\* \* \*  
MR. CHARLES RAYMOND BUSHE, son of the late Mr. William F. Bushe, M.C., and grandson of the late Mr. Gordon Gordon, and of Mrs. Gordon, of Lude, Blair Atholl, has been selected for a Naval Cadetship and is shortly joining H.M.S. *Britannia*.

To help in the grow more food campaign which is being pressed forward throughout the Colonial Empire, Colonial Governments have been supplied with a memorandum, prepared by the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, giving expert advice on the production of seeds of temperate vegetables and on conditions of seed storage in tropical climates.

\* \* \*  
MR. CALVIN S. LAMBERT, of Trinidad, has completed his medical studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and has qualified L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Reference has already been made in the CIRCULAR to Mr. Lambert's gift for poetry, and his *Selected Poems of a West Indian* continues to enjoy a wide circulation. He has broadcast several of his poems in the B.B.C.'s West Indian Service.

\* \* \*  
To mark the occasion of the silver jubilee of the episcopate of the Most Rev. E. A. Dunn, Archbishop of the West Indies, the diocese of British Honduras, in which the whole of his episcopate has been passed, has set itself to raise \$10,000 to be presented to the Archbishop for use in the diocese. It is announced by the Honduras Church Association that over £300 has already been raised or promised in England.

\* \* \*  
SIR BRYCE CHUDLEIGH BURT, who, we regret to learn, died at Colwyn Bay on January 2nd, was Assistant Government Chemist and Lecturer in Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad from 1904 to 1908. After holding several important Government posts in India, including that of secretary to the Indian Central Cotton Committee he was vice-chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research until he retired. Born in 1881 he was knighted in 1936.

\* \* \*  
It was recalled by *The Times* on December 22nd last that in consequence of the robberies committed by gangs of well-armed plunderers with the connivance of

revenue officers on the Thames, the West India Merchants, who with the Planters formed what is now the West India Committee, established a marine police force in 1796 under the direction of Mr. P. Colquhoun, one of their members. A further reminder of the old days has been the discovery of the foundation stone of the West India Docks which also owe their origin to the West India Committee. It was laid by Mr. George Hibbert.

\* \* \*  
At a party recently to some American Flying Fortress crews by *Picture Post*, proceedings, to quote our contemporary, started off with a lot of wrong impressions. "The boys . . . came screwed up to endure an unbelievably rigid evening. . . . They sat down gingerly on the edges of the chairs. They all said politely they never smoked, they couldn't dance, and they didn't eat except when strictly necessary." But one round of hot rum punch soon settled all that. Five minutes from the start the party went. "Quickest way to warm up a party is a round of rum punch," concludes the editor in the underline to a cut showing *Picture Post's* Garnham dispensing that cheering beverage.

\* \* \*  
THE many friends of Mr. Horace H. King, a director of Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd., will be interested to learn that he has just completed his 60th year with that firm. He entered its service in 1883 at the age of 14 years, was admitted as a partner in 1918, and later was appointed a director when the firm became a limited company. He has made two trips to the West Indies—on the first of which he was accompanied by Mrs. King—and during his second tour he visited no less than ten Colonies. In 1932 he went to China to investigate some financial matters in which his company was then interested. Mr. King was for many years a director of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., and was chairman during the year 1933.

\* \* \*  
THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a recommendation of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health that its functions should be extended to include forestry. The Council will accordingly in future be known as the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry. Additional members will be appointed to the Council to advise on Forestry matters, and a Forestry Committee will shortly be set up, parallel to the existing Committees of the Council which deal with Agriculture and Animal Health. The Duke of Devonshire, as successor to Mr. Harold Macmillan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has assumed chairmanship of this Council, and the vice-chairman is Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

**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.**

## Obituary

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

### DR. E. A. PARRY

By the lamented death of the Most Rev. Edward Archibald Parry at Port-of-Spain on New Year's day, the West Indies lose a staunch and greatly beloved friend who never relaxed his efforts to promote the welfare of the people of those Colonies and British Guiana. Dr. Parry, who was the eldest son of Bishop Edward Parry and grandson of Admiral Sir W. E. Parry, the Arctic navigator, was educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1883 and consecrated Bishop of Guiana in 1900. He became Archbishop of the West Indies in 1917 and retired in 1921. In Guiana Dr. Parry reorganized the constitution of the Church and created an administrative system which worked with great smoothness. After his retirement he resided in Port-of-Spain near Holy Trinity Cathedral where he was a familiar figure. Dr. Parry was venerated by the Indians and greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends.

A Correspondent writes: The news of the death of Dr. Parry will have been received with the deepest regret in British Guiana where, as Bishop, he resided for twenty-one years. His appointment to the diocese of Guiana proved to be exceptionally happy. Unfailing cordiality marked the relationship between the Bishop and his people.

Dr. Parry's memory was one reason of his success. He could recall not only the faces, but the circumstances, of his people, and was thus able to give immediate expression to his warm interest in their well-being. That interest never waned during his retirement. On his visits to London he was occupied largely in visiting people who were, or had been, connected with British Guiana to whom he was ever ready to show a gracious hospitality.

He preached at one of the annual West Indies services formerly held at the Church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, London—services instituted by the former Rector of that Church, the Rev. J. R. Sankey.

Dr. Parry was in London at the time of the death of Sir Edward Davson in 1937 and officiated at Sir Edward's funeral, and at the memorial service held in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bishop belonged to a family, several members of which attained distinction. His father was Suffragan Bishop of Dover, of whom a magnificent memorial was placed in Canterbury Cathedral. His grandfather was Admiral Sir William Parry, the Arctic explorer. His great-grandfather was Dr. C. H. Parry, the leading physician in Bath when that city was probably the most important social centre in England outside London.

A nephew of Dr. Parry was Captain W. E. Parry, Commander of the *Achilles* which took part in the brilliantly successful encounter with the *Graf Spee* off Monte Video early in the present war.

### MR. W. N. SANDS

Mr. W. N. Sands, F.L.S., who died on January 17th, was one of the first members on the staff of the Imperial

Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. The Department was formed in December, 1898, and in the following year Sands was appointed Curator of the Botanic Station in Antigua. Five years later he was transferred to St. Vincent as Agricultural Superintendent. In this capacity he played a very important part in organising the Sea Island cotton industry and was in charge of the Central Cotton Ginnery. A very full account of the progress this industry has made in the West Indies was contributed by him to the CIRCULAR of 1937.

In 1920 he went to Malaya as Assistant Economic Botanist and after reaching the normal retiring age in 1930 he accepted the offer of the post of Principal Agricultural Officer in the State of Kedah, which he held until he finally retired and returned to England in 1935.

Whilst in Antigua and later in Malaya Mr. Sands worked in close association with Dr. H. A. Tempany, late Director of Agriculture, Malaya, and now Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Tempany, writing as a friend and former colleague, says Sands was a thoroughly competent botanist and plant breeder and an excellent administrator. He possessed the gift of being able to get on well with all with whom he was brought into contact. Always sympathetic and tactful he had withal a keen sense of humour, qualities which enabled him to get the best out of his staff, while his wide knowledge and ability invariably commanded respect. He will be remembered as a loyal officer and a faithful friend.

Mr. Sands leaves a widow, a son and a daughter to whom we tend our deep sympathy in their loss. His son, Mr. H. N. Sands, also a member of the Colonial Agricultural Service, is believed to be a prisoner in Japanese hands in Malaya. His daughter is in the A.T.S. in England.

## 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. Nugent.  
**Bahamas.** Cpl. H. Adderly, Sgt. W. G. Brown, Lieut. N. Ince, A.C.W.2 Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, O/Sea. J. H. Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, A/C. L. J. Knowles, P/O J. Maura, A/CIV. Saunders, Sgt. P. D. Straton.  
**Barbados.** Sgmn. A. Alleyne, Gnr. T. Branche, Pte. B. E. Burgess, Lieut. G. N. Campbell, F/Lt. S. P. Edghill, Gnr. W. T. Godard, Sgmn. C. Griffith, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, Gnr. J. A. Kirton, Gnr. R. L. Knight, Gnr. J. Mahon, P/O C. J. C. Manning, Gnr. L. Mapp, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Dvr. S. Parris, L/Cpl. L. H. Seale, F/O J. Skinner, Sgmn. L. D. Wiltshire, L/Cpl. W. W. Worrell.  
**Bermuda.** P/O P. J. Evans, Sgt. J. Exell, L.A.C.W. Barbara Gordon, Gdsn. A. P. Kuhn, L.A.C. R. H. Myers, P/O G. A. Osborn, O/Cadet R. A. Taylor, Sgt. A. J. Thomas, L.A.C. E. Whitecross, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross, F/O A. J. Wingood.  
**British Guiana.** C. A. Barton, Cfn. J. Brutus, F/O V. E. Camacho, Cfn. S. Chaves, Spr. A. H. Eadie, O/Tcl. J. Evelyn, A.C.2 Fizul-Karim, Cfn. J. A. Gunray, Cfn. S. Hinds, Cfn. R. Kisson, O/Sea G. Y. I. 'Homme, Gnr. E. C. A. Lees, L.A.C. A. K. Legge, Cfn. E. A. Lewis, Cfn. J. Muthuviren, Sgt. H. F. Nascimento, Cfn. E. L. Nedd, Cfn. F. B. Reece, Cfn. Sugrim.  
**British Honduras.** F/Sgt. C. H. Anderson.  
**Dominica.** L.A.C. O. Alleyne, L.A.C. V. E. Dalrymple, L.A.C. C. O. Perryman.

(Concluded on next page)



## Twenty Years of Cricket

AFTER the first West Indies' cricket tour, captained by his brother Aucher, Pelham Warner ("Plum" to his friends and to the world of cricket) wrote an appreciation of the visitors for a pamphlet edited by the secretary of the West India Committee. One afternoon, when the Acting Committee, as the Executive was then called, was sitting, "Plum" burst in and, fixing the editor with a menacing eye, exclaimed: "I say, Aspin, your printer is a — fool!" to the astonishment of the gentlemen "in meeting that day assembled," whom he had failed to observe. Someone—it was not the printer—had been guilty of making a mess of one of his well-turned phrases! It is not surprising that "Plum" was annoyed, for he is an author and a journalist of experience. He has written on cricket *In Many Climes* and *Across the Seas*, and *How We Recovered the Ashes*; he was, moreover, for some years cricketing correspondent of *The Morning Post*.

In his latest book, Pelham Warner retells the story of cricket between what he calls the First and Second German Wars—though General Smuts regards them as one and the same.\* With "Dick" Palairet he was joint manager of Jardine's team which won four of the five Test Matches in Australia in 1932-3, but left the Commonwealth unhonoured but not unsung owing to the "body line" bowling controversy which became so acute that our relations with Australia appeared at one time to be in danger of severance. He reminds us that "body line" is absolutely and entirely different from "leg theory" and, a fact not at first generally recognised in England, "nor is it still in some quarters." Constantine and Martindale let loose a "body line" attack in the West Indies' Test Match at Old Trafford in 1923, but it met with little or no commendation. Said *Wisden*, "We can at any rate be thankful to the West Indies for showing us what an objectionable form of attack this kind of bowling can be." In 1933, the M.C.C. resolved: That any form of bowling which is obviously a direct attack by the bowlers upon the batsman would be an offence against the spirit of the game"; but it was not until 1935 that they gave body line its quietus by a "gentleman's agreement" and a series of instructions to umpires and others concerned.

A Barbadian sentenced in Trinidad by a judge also born in "Little England" is said to have retorted, "Dat's de wust of yo' Ba'jans; when yo' get raised to de throne yo' forget yo' countrymen!" Such a dictum could never be applied to Sir Pelham Warner who, though he was born in the West Indies—at The Hall in Port-of-Spain (where he played his first game of cricket) to be exact—certainly does not forget his countrymen. During the period between the two Wars four teams from the West Indies visited England and he has much to say about their prowess. Of the 1923 team he writes: "The West Indies enjoyed immense popularity, for they played the game in a delightfully happy and enthusiastic manner, and it was obvious that cricket was in their blood." George

Challenor batted superbly. As *Wisden* says: "He had everything—style, hitting power and strength of defence." The 1928 team was less successful. Its strength lay in the bowling of Constantine, Griffith and Francis, but they were not supported in the field. Sutcliffe declared that he had never played finer fast bowling, but as Tom Emmott would have put it: "There was an epidemic which was evidently not catching."

The 1933 team, captained by G. C. Grant, included G. Headley, "whose reputation as the Bradman of the Caribbean had preceded him." That brilliant batsman, who scored 2,320 runs with an average of 66.28, "must," says the author, "be reckoned among the world's greatest batsmen." E. A. Martindale, who took 103 wickets at a cost of 20.98 runs apiece, was also a magnificent fieldsman at backward point and short leg. "The team left behind them a fine impression of keenness, combined with modesty and unflinching good temper." The fourth team also had its stalwarts, including Headley again, Constantine, Rolfe, Grant (brother of G. C. and captain) and Stollmeyer.

The index contains upwards of 1,000 names. Those included above by no means exhaust the West Indies' cricketers receiving "honourable mention."

Among nine exciting half-tone illustrations is a portrait of Sir Pelham Warner himself, and in this connexion he tells a story of how when seated in the stalls at the Casino de Paris, he heard the word "chauve" bandied about, and knew just enough French to realise that they were looking for the baldest man in the theatre. A spotlight hovered over the stalls and finally came to rest on his head, making him feel exactly as the company in a destroyer must when caught by the searchlight of an enemy warship. Then a young lady descended from the stage and presented him with a box containing a lady's make-up. "For God's sake keep your hat on," said his companion, G. O. Allen, as they left amid murmurs of "le pauvre chauve."

"Plum's" latest is an attractive and interesting book which will surely find a place on every cricketer's book-shelf.

A. A.

(Concluded from preceding page)

**Jamaica.** L.A.C. T. Abrahams, Cfn. E. N. Andrews, Lieut. H. K. Aitken, Cpl. E. Ayers, A.C. D. D. Casserly, Spr. W. A. Clarke, Lieut. E. Dodd, R.A.S.C. C. Earle, Gnr. W. C. Eaves, Cpl. R. F. Evans, P/O James Farquharson, Sgt. D. E. Fonseca, L.A.C. R. Fox, Sgt. J. L. Hamilton, O/Sea M. R. Harris, L.A.C. I. Kerr-Jarrett, Lieut. P. F. Kerr-Jarrett, O/Cadet W. Lannaman, Sgt. G. A. Leceue, P/O R. B. Martin, A.C. R. A. Maxwell, Capt. C. A. M. Moody, L.A.C. R. A. Moody, Cpl. K. A. Munn, Cfn. A. J. Parker, O/Sea R. Pickering, L.A.C. C. H. Phillips, Cfn. F. Pitterson, L.A.C. A. G. Reid, Cfn. A. G. Richards, L/Cpl. Fiona Simson, Capt. R. Stuart, L.A.C. L. Taylor, Pte. B. H. Thomson, L.A.C. H. Vernon, L/Sgt. D. A. Walker, Spr. R. G. Watt, Sgt. S. Whittaker.

**Montserrat.** Spt. W. A. Greenaway, 3rd/O L. J. Howes, Sgt. O. R. Kelsick, Sgmn. W. E. Norman.

**St. Kitts.** Sgt. S. A. Davis.

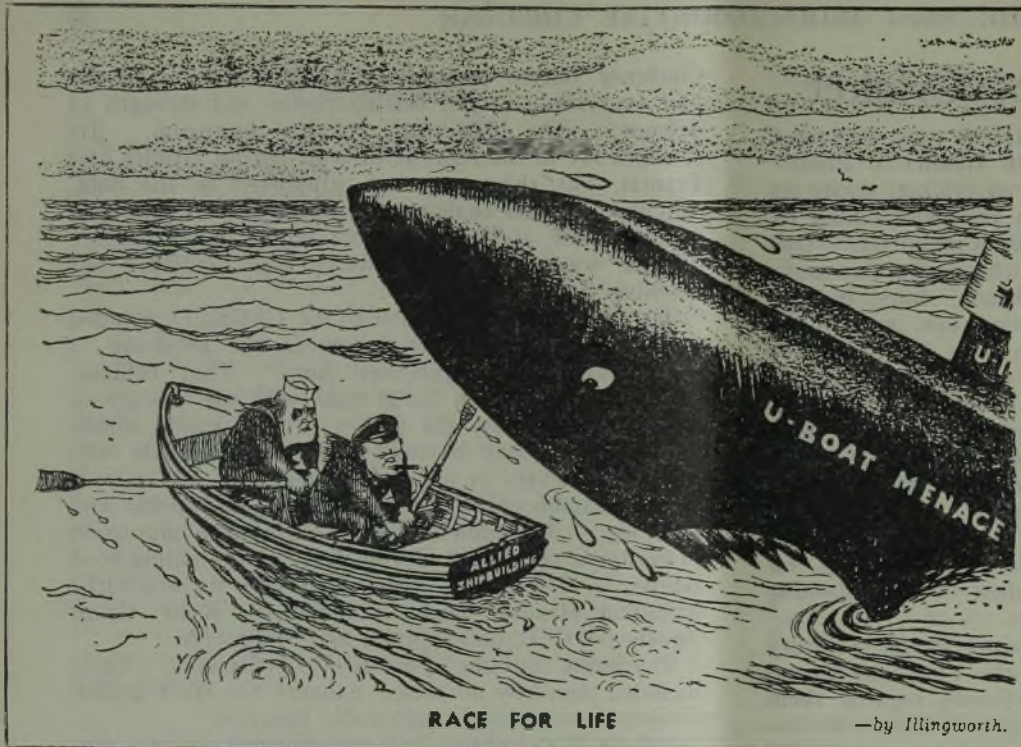
**St. Lucia.** P/O H. T. Etienne.

**St. Vincent.** Cpl. R. M. Cato, Sgmn. A. W. Douglas, Sgt. D. Dun, O/Sea W. H. Otway.

**Trinidad.** L.A.C. K. Alfred, P/O E. R. Carrington, L.A.C. H. D. Charles, L.A.C. H. D. Clarke, P/O P. L. U. Cross, Sgt. C. Eckel, Cadet J. Farah, Sgt. E. Farfan, P/O A. D. Fraser, L.A.C. A. Hamel-Smith, P/O T. M. Harries, Sgt. W. H. Ironside, Acting P/O D. K. Jardine, A.C. L. B. Jones, Sgt. L. L. Ken, A.C.2 P. Lambert, Pte. V. Lambert, L.A.C. G. Lau, Spr. W. Moreton, Stoker II. T. O'Brien, Sgt. O. Pollard, P/O K. W. Rawlins, Sgt. E. Taylor.

\* *Cricket Between Two Wars.* By Sir Pelham Warner, London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d. net, or 10s. 10d. post free from the West India Committee.





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Daily Mail

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KREMLIN GREMLIN

Daily Sketch



# Housing in the Leeward Islands

## Sir Frank Stockdale's Review and Proposals

A LETTER from Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare, to Sir Douglas Jardine, Governor of the Leeward Islands, on Housing in the Colony, was published as a supplement to the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of September 3rd, 1942. This action has been taken at the Comptroller's suggestion, who expressed the hope that the proposals would receive the serious consideration of the Government and that, if the Governor thought it desirable to issue the despatch, then public debate and comment would be possible. A covering memorandum by the Federal Secretary states that "in directing publication His Excellency desires to make it plain that he does not necessarily associate himself with the premises postulated in the letter or with the conclusions reached thereon."

The letter is a long document, running to 27 foolscap pages, and so it is only possible to endeavour to give here an outline of its contents. It opens with a brief recapitulation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. These were (1) that powers should be taken where they do not already exist to control the siting of new houses, and (2) to condemn and clear bad slums. The Commission further urged that care should be taken to maintain a balance between rural and urban housing, and recommended that where housing was undertaken by estates, schemes approved by the Government should be financed by loans made available at low rates of interest. A survey of estate and peasant housing was suggested, and it was recommended that a town planning expert should be attached to the Comptroller's staff. Sir Frank states that steps have been taken to obtain such an expert, and meanwhile it would be unwise to embark upon any extensive urban reconstruction or slum replacement. Fortunately, in the Leeward Islands housing congestion, as distinct from overcrowding of houses, is not serious except in the town of Basseterre.

### Main Questions for Attention

Particulars are then given of the total population in each of the six Presidencies of the Colony, and its distribution, urban and otherwise. The general condition of the housing is indicated and followed by a summary of the position as regards congestion and overcrowding, sanitation, etc. The conclusion reached is that "it therefore appears that the main questions to which attention should be given are:—

- (a) How can existing houses be put into a reasonable state of repair?
- (b) How can additional accommodation be provided so as to relieve overcrowding?
- (c) How can sanitary conveniences be improved?

After discussing the problems involved, including costs, provision of building materials, and a strengthening of the local health services, Sir Frank concludes:—"In general, I am of the opinion that it is necessary to attack this problem of housing on the broadest possible basis in order to obtain the assistance and collaboration

from the greatest possible number of the population, rather than to concentrate solely upon the perfection of schemes operated solely with Government machinery and Government finance. The people must be educated away from the idea that there is a supreme entity known as the Government and that against this entity complaints must invariably be laid. They must be encouraged in efforts, however amateurish, to help themselves and to obtain assistance and guidance from publicly remunerated staffs. The people prefer to own their houses, however humble, rather than to occupy rented houses as tenants. This is particularly the case in the country districts, but exceptions occur in the urban areas, especially amongst those who have regular employment upon which they can rely. Some estate proprietors in St. Kitts have expressed their desire to co-operate in the provision of satisfactory housing for labour regularly employed by them and the suppliers of housing materials in all Presidencies have equally expressed to me their willingness to collaborate with the Administration in any subsidized housing schemes which may be evolved. It is most desirable that this measure of goodwill be used by the Administration and housing proposals be so devised that all may feel that they can take a part in it and the more fortunately placed render financial assistance. The provision of satisfactory houses for the labouring classes in the Leeward Islands can only be looked upon as a welfare service, and the goodwill and co-operation of all in housing improvement is necessary if improved health and increased efficiency are to be secured. Subsidies for the repair of houses will be necessary. Subsidies for increased accommodation to overcome overcrowding in existing houses will be required and subsidy payments will be necessary under a new construction programme financed from public funds. Prizes should also be made available for improvement of design, for the local production of building materials such as bricks and tiles and for the best houses in stone, stone in lime and terras mortar, tapia, Spanish walling, lath and plaster on hardwood frames, wattle and daub, etc. An endeavour should be made to stimulate a wide interest and to reward ingenuity and inventiveness. Publicity and praise should also be given to individual enterprise in the improvement of houses and premises, in the press, the schools, the churches and by the exhibition of photographs on public notice boards.

### Stimulate Individual Effort

In the past, there has been too much reliance on the sole efforts of that entity known as the Government and too little assistance to or encouragement of individual effort. The communities are poor in terms of cash, but the position to-day, in spite of increased prices for imported articles, is not as bad as it has been in some years as the Imperial Government has stabilised the price of sugar and cotton, wages have increased and there has been greatly increased employment and earning

power in connection with the work of construction on the United States bases in Antigua and St. Thomas. The banks are aware of the increased money in circulation and of the increased amounts which are in the possession of the people. Suitably devised subsidy schemes for housing improvement therefore may stimulate the profitable employment of these funds and widen the basis of the efforts more than has been possible in the past." Estates in St. Kitts and landowners in Montserrat have undoubtedly made profits during the war period and some of these profits could be utilised to assist in providing better housing for the less privileged workers.

#### Contributions by Sugar and Cotton Industries

Sir Frank says that some estates may be expected to undertake from their own resources the erection of houses for their regular employees. Such a policy has been adopted by the sugar factories in both St. Kitts and Antigua but more can be done. He would like to see the sugar industries of those two islands agree to a general scheme involving a special levy, say, 1s. 0d. per ton, as a contribution to the very urgently needed provision of better housing and the Montserrat cotton industry to accept the principle of a similar levy, at say,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., on cotton exports. The Antigua sugar industry has, he points out, just had a bad year, and the above suggestion may not appeal at the moment, but beginnings could be made in St. Kitts, where several estate proprietors have expressed to him their desire to set aside, out of their profits, contributions to housing improvements. The position of housing in St. Kitts is, he says, very bad, and contributions from estate owners can, he feels, be expected. He also anticipates that assistance given to labourers for house repairs by some estates in Montserrat will be continued, and even augmented, now that returns from cotton are greater.

#### Encourage Thrift by Householders

One other point of general interest should be mentioned. The payment of deposits by householders is suggested before grants or credits are approved. Thus for assistance for repairs to a house it is proposed that a payment of £2 will secure, to recommended applicants, a grant in materials of £2 and a credit of £4 repayable in two years. Sir Frank says he anticipates that by a system whereby stamps are bought and used on Housing Improvement cards the people will be enabled to exercise thrift in order to accumulate, by saving, the money for the payment of the required deposits. He suggests that such cards could be stamped at post offices, the offices of Friendly Societies and of Trade Unions. Estates might also, he says, assist their workers in making regular small savings towards their housing repairs and improvements and might even encourage them by offering prizes, or bonus payments, for those with the best record in the endeavour to promote thrift for this specific purpose. Friendly Societies have made progress in the West Indies generally, and the adoption of some of their provisions to the accumulation of funds for housing improvements might, he says, have in the long run a far reaching effect, both socially and materially and lead to the better maintenance of housing.

(To be concluded)

## West Indies at Westminster

#### Plight of Trinidad Agriculturists

On December 17th, Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the serious plight of agriculturists in Trinidad; and whether it was part of the policy of H.M. Government to accept loans from an island which should be subsidising its own primary producers as was done in the United Kingdom. Colonel Stanley replied that in general it was the policy of the Government that local needs in the Colonies should be met before loans of surplus funds were accepted from them. He would be grateful if Sir Leonard would give him particulars of the serious plight of agriculturists in Trinidad to which he referred and of the primary producers who should, in his opinion, be subsidised.

#### Subversive Propaganda in Jamaica

The Secretary of State informed Mr. Riley on December 9th, that seven members of the People's National Party in Jamaica had been prohibited from engaging in political propaganda in the island. There was no ban upon the party but only on individual members for acts which they had committed.

#### Jamaica Cement

Colonel Stanley stated on December 9th that the establishment of a cement factory in Jamaica, whatever its importance as a peace-time project, was impracticable in time of war since the necessary machinery could not be made available.

## St. Vincent Cotton Seed Oil

Cotton seed oil, a by-product of the Sea Island cotton industry, is one of the most important vegetable oils in the West Indies. A paper giving the results of experiments carried out in St. Vincent during the 1938-40 crop seasons to determine the effect of manuring on oil formation and the rate of development of oil in the V.135 and M.S.I varieties of Sea Island cotton appeared in *Tropical Agriculture*, November, 1942. The author is Mr. C. S. Seale, formerly Assistant Agricultural Superintendent in the Colony. Mr. Seale records that a good edible grade oil, produced by the St. Vincent Government Cotton Ginnery, is used locally for cooking purposes. A low-grade of soap is also made from the refinery residues.

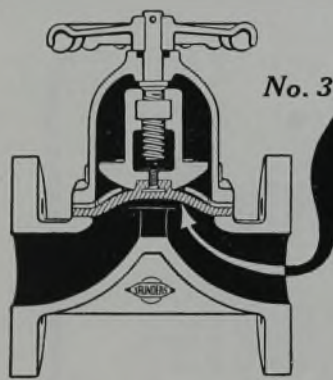
Statistics for the period 1931-40 show that the local production of refined cotton seed oil has increased greatly in recent years, while the imports of this and other types of edible oils and fats have declined. The general trend has been accentuated by wartime conditions, but St. Vincent oil accounted for about half, by value, of the Colony's annual consumption of edible oils and fats in 1937 and 1938. The production of cotton seed oil is evidently therefore of very great importance to St. Vincent.



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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 23rd.*

**SIR COSMO PARKINSON**, the personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has visited Antigua and interviewed certain members of the public.

The sugar cane crop is due to start early in February. The Fun Fair in aid of war charities, held during Christmas week, realized £35.

**The Christmas Season.** Miss Helen Goodwin wrote on December 29th: Christmas this year passed quietly. A welcome shipment of rice, cornmeal and flour added considerably to the contentment of all classes. Masqueraders thumped their drums in the streets as usual, but the honours went to the carol singers; in particular to Miss Essie Bell and her troupe, and Mrs. Ronald Grant and the children she has trained. The latter made a collection in aid of St. Dunstan's. Both these parties did much to foster the Christmas spirit and their singing gave real pleasure not only to the populace in general but to the inmates of the Hospital, Prison, etc.

It had, however, been a sad Christmas for many. The parents of Pilot Officer P. B. Nanton and Flying Officer E. D. Vanier (reported missing over the Bucbuc area) had heard nothing since the original telegrams conveying the information.

**Marriage.** The little khaki coloured chapel, hardly recognizable as such in its dress of camouflage, presented, wrote Miss Goodwin, a striking background to the festive scene there on October 28th, when Annie Edith Joan, only daughter of the late T. D. and Mrs. Foote, of Antigua, was married to Lieutenant R. L. Bliss, of the U.S. Air Corps. The simple ceremony was conducted by the U.S. Army Chaplain.

## BARBADOS

**Drought Reducing Sugar Crop.** Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his monthly notes for September and October (which arrived together), said that 1942 will apparently prove to be the fourth successive dry year. Up to the end of October the rainfall at most places was less than the corresponding total for the dry year 1941. Unless good rains occur during November and December, the sugar crop, the acreage in canes being appreciably smaller, will be well below the average.

**Foodcrops.** In general the yams, which undoubtedly benefited from the good July rains, were in excellent condition and a bumper crop was expected. The harvesting of the exceptionally large sweet potato spring crop commenced towards the end of September. Yields were very good. Recipes have been issued designed to avoid monotony to human consumers. In addition their use as a cheap livestock food has been advocated. On account of the large acreage of corn grown under the Local Food Production (Defence) Control Order, this cereal has been plentiful. A con-

siderable amount has been ground locally and has found its way into many households. The grain has also been used for feeding to livestock and poultry and so helped to conserve the supplies of imported materials. When the Government Factory is completed Dr. Saint says it will be possible to put into practice the results of investigations made by the Department and to manufacture flour from surplus sweet potatoes.

## JAMAICA

**Bauxite Discovery.** Reference was made in the December issue of the CIRCULAR to the discovery of bauxite in the Colony. According to the *Daily Gleaner*, of December 4th, the deposits have been found on a property known as Lydford, in St. Ann, which belongs to the Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa. The quantity and quality of the deposit is being investigated.

**A Cloudburst** in St. Ann, during the night of December 2nd, caused the death of eight persons in the parish and considerable damage to roads and property. The storm was particularly severe at Dry Harbour and St. Ann's Bay.

**Dr. P. J. Crawford**, head of the Rockefeller Foundation in the West Indies and Central America, arrived in the Colony by plane on December 2nd. He was met by Dr. C. W. Wells, head of the Foundation in Jamaica, and by the Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, Director of Medical Services.

**Co-operation.** At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, held on December 2nd, a committee was appointed to study "agricultural co-operative efforts, including co-operative housing, with a view of advising as to co-ordination." It consists of Mr. Rudolph Burke, chairman, the Hon. G. A. Jones, the Hon. Charles Reid, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. U. Theo McKay, Mr. C. L. A. Stuart and Mr. D. T. Girvan.

**The Immune Banana.** According to the *Daily Gleaner*, of December 1st, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has recommended that Mr. J. B. Sutherland, the producer of the immune banana, be paid £5,000 as compensation for his plants and £900 for research expenses, and allowed to draw a sum of £50,000 by way of cess on the exportation of the immune variety.

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote, on November 19th, that almost all stations in the island had recorded regular and heavy rains during October. The canes for the 1943 crop continued to make good growth except in a few late harvested areas.

**The Future of Lime Juice.** The preparation of distilled lime oil and filtered lime juice continued, although the future of lime juice was obscure owing to the necessity for conserving shipping space to the United Kingdom for other more essential products. Only specially prepared concentrated lime juice could be accepted in future, and it was not known whether it

would be possible to obtain a plant for this purpose for St. Lucia or whether there might be a central plant for the lime producing islands.

**Social and Personal.** The Administrator, Mr. A. A. Wright, returned to the Colony on October 29th accompanied by Mrs. Wright and family after four months vacation leave in Barbados.

Mr. E. O. Plunkett arrived in the Colony with his wife on the same date to take up his appointment of Senior Superintendent of Police.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Para Rubber Seeds and Plants.** With the object of co-operating with the United States Authorities in the production of rubber in the Western Hemisphere, seeds and plants of Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) may now be exported under licence. In return the U.S. Department of Agriculture has offered its co-operation in experimental planting and the improvement of rubber plantations in the Colony.

**Cost of Living.** On October 1st last, the cost of living index figure had risen to 170 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. This is a rise of 5 per cent. since September 1st, 1942 and of 25 per cent. since January 1st, 1942. There was a further rise of two points by November 1st.

**Mr. J. W. Macgillivray,** Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, retired on September 21st. Mr. Macgillivray joined the Crown Lands Department as an Assistant on the Trigonometrical Survey of Trinidad in 1901 and became Sub-Intendant in 1930. He received the O.B.E. in 1934.

**Notes in Circulation.** The Commissioners of Currency state, in their annual report for 1941, that during the year the legal circulation of notes was increased by \$4,958,000. Included in the Colony's circulation are notes sent to the Windward and Leeward Islands. Currency notes of Barbados and British Guiana were declared legal tender in the Colony from July 18th, 1941.

**Price of Farmers' Canes, 1942.** Under the provisions of the Cane Farming Control Ordinance, the standard value of sugar for the crop year ended on June 30th, 1942, was fixed by the Governor at 3.13 cents per lb. The price for farmers' canes was accordingly determined as \$4.26 per ton.

**Baden Powell Memorial Fund.** The sum of \$5,000 has been remitted to England to be invested in War Savings Certificates until the new Scout House in

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

**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 March number:—

- Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).
- T. Geddes Grant, Ltd.
- General Electric Co., Ltd.
- G. M. Hay & Co., Ltd.
- International Harvester Co., Ltd.
- Ovaltine.
- Royal Bank of Canada.
- Yorkshire Copper Works Ltd.

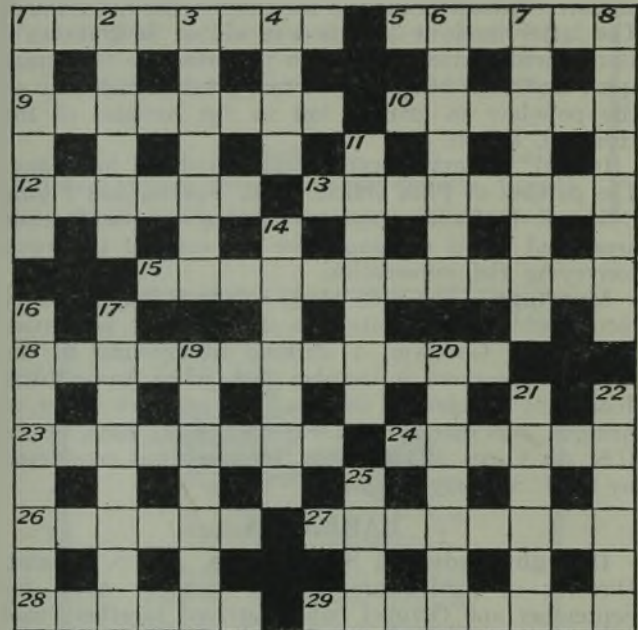
**Crossword Puzzle No. 17**

**ACROSS**

- 1 Anagram of "rice pats" (8)
- 5 Of interest to investors and gardeners (6)
- 9 A hasty one may cause repentance (8)
- 10 Set here and there (6)
- 12 The opposite of chaos (6)
- 13 Highly esteemed (8)
- 15 It has been said that "We . . . but not the wiser grow" (3 words, 4, 3, 5)
- 18 Endless (12)
- 23 Plagued (8)
- 24 It does not matter whom you choose (2 words, 3, 3)
- 26 Not important yet appreciated at the table (6)
- 27 He goes lumbering in the woods (8)
- 28 Harsh or shaggy (6)
- 29 Subdued (8)

**DOWN**

- 1 Volcanic product of household use (6)
- 2 Check (6)
- 3 African town much in the news (7)
- 4 Wise herb (4)
- 6 Anagram of "coal tip" (7)
- 7 Material, not spiritual (8)
- 8 Relations by marriage (2 words, 4, 4)
- 11 Large this capacity is not a proof of high intelligence (7)
- 14 Deserved (7)
- 16 I am in my proper place in the church (8)
- 17 4 across with onions make a popular one (8)
- 19 You can this a body into its elements (7)
- 20 Mild (7)
- 21 Encourage (6)
- 22 Turned (6)
- 25 Indicates when your turn comes (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

London is built. The balance of the total collected, \$796, has been invested in local War Savings Certificates. After the war it will be used towards providing a suitable memorial in the Colony's new Scout headquarters.

**Grapefruit Juice for U.S. Forces.** At the annual general meeting of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, it was reported that 115,306 crates of grapefruit had been handled during the past season compared with only 4,851 in 1940-41. Mr. S. W. Fitt, the chairman, stressed the necessity for the authorities permitting the shipment of the necessary cans to enable the Association supplying the 100,000 cases of grapefruit juice required by the U.S. Army Headquarters from January 1st onwards.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## 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 21,979 tons. Heavy rains at the commencement of crop and large quantities of burnt cane during crop seriously affected the quality of the juice. Weekly deliveries of cane averaged only two-thirds of capacity, and resulted in crop being prolonged till the end of September, with a consequent loss of several thousand tons of sugar.

The price of sugar was £13 10s. 5d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes under the contract terms is 15s. 10.2387d. per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus is 3s. 1.3272d., making a total price of 18s. 11.5659d. per ton of cane. Contractors have been paid 16s. 9d. on account, i.e., 10.7613d. in excess of the first payment due to them. After deducting this amount from their share of the surplus, the amount due to them is 2s. 2.5659d.

The bulk of peasants' canes have been paid for at the rate of 16s. 9d. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 6d. per ton, making a total payment of 17s. 3d. In view of the poor quality generally of these canes and the difficulty of transport in connexion with them, the directors consider this a very full payment for value received.

After charging revenue with £2,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £47,490, to be allocated as follows: to shareholders, £23,745, contractors, £23,745, being an addition of 3s. 1.3272d. per ton of cane making a total price of 18s. 11.5659d. per ton of cane. The profit at the credit of shareholders, after the addition and deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £12,672, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £41,140, making a total of £53,812. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., subject to income tax at 6s. 6d. in the £ (provisional relief at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the £ being allowed for Dominion income tax), which will absorb £11,624, leaving £42,188 to be carried forward.

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

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canes ... tons	133,344	139,430	121,066	144,691	191,393
Sugar ... "	18,921	19,226	14,113	17,584	21,979
Sucrose in Cane %	15.09	14.81	12.72	13.22	12.55
Fibre in Cane %	15.29	15.18	15.40	16.36	15.48
Sucrose in					
Megass ... %	1.84	2.07	1.77	1.69	1.69
Purity of Juice %	86.73	86.50	83.93	84.20	83.59
Mill Extraction					
Sucross... %	96.58	96.12	96.00	96.12	96.16
Boiling House Recovery					
Sucrose %	93.47	92.97	91.65	91.85	91.36
Total Recovery of Sucrose...					
%	90.28	89.35	87.99	88.27	87.86
Yield of Sugar, 96 pol. ... %	14.19	13.79	11.66	12.15	11.49
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 pol. ... %	7.05	7.25	8.58	8.23	8.71
Sale price of Sugar per ton... ..	£9.5.5	£10.8.0	£12.5.11	£13.2.8	£13.10.5

The annual meeting was held in London on December 30th, when the statement by Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the acting chairman, a copy of which accompanied the report, was taken as read. In the course of his review he states:—

"The tons of cane per ton of sugar was worse than for many years, due chiefly to stale and burnt cane. Owing to these causes some 3,000 to 4,000 tons of sugar were lost and the late reaping will have its inevitable effect on crops for the next year or two.

"Despite the increase in the price of sugar, it is disappointing that the first payment for canes is considerably below last year. Contractors will, however, realise what an important part is played by the quality of the canes, not only as affecting the first payment, but also the additional payment, which represents their share in the profits.

"As a result of the poor deliveries of cane it was impossible to maintain a proper organisation in the factory, and many shifts had to be dispensed with, thus causing considerable

hardship to factory labour, to whom I take this opportunity of paying a well-deserved tribute for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the crop under very trying conditions.

"I am sorry to say that the same remarks do not apply to workers on the estates, for, in spite of the combined efforts of the owners and managers, it was found impossible to get the individual worker to do a reasonable week's work. Added to that a lot of the work done was of an inferior quality. These conditions could not be allowed to continue without every effort being made to solve them, and for that reason our chairman decided to visit the island in the hope that he might be of some help in finding a solution. He is now on the way home, though I am afraid that he will not be back in time for the meeting. We feel sure that both our manager and his staff have benefited greatly by this visit after an interval of nearly three years.

"As a result of representations to the Government the price of sugar for the past crop was increased by £1 2s. 6d. per ton, soon after the crop started. This increase was to cover the increased cost of stores and wages which had taken place since the previous crop. Since then costs have risen still further. This information has been passed on to the authorities, and we hope it will be taken into consideration when deciding on the price for next crop."

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

MR. WALTER MACLACHLAN, the chairman, speaking at the Annual Meeting held in London, on January 14th, said that he regretted the continuation of conditions which prevented him from dealing in detail with the production and operating results for the year. He could, however, assure them that during the year they had made good progress with the operating programme.

"The cost of living in Trinidad," continued Mr. MacLachlan, "has shown a sharp increase during the year, which is naturally reflected in our labour and other production costs. Under present conditions we have also to meet the problem of maintaining the supply of materials essential to our operations, and to adjust our development programme accordingly.

"As regards labour, the agreement continues between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, under which wages are regulated for the duration of the war.

"The committee, composed of the principal oil companies, which meets in London continues to do useful work in regulating matters of joint interest to the companies, both in Trinidad and in this country. Many of the problems arising from the war receive the attention of this committee, and the companies recognise the advantage of co-operation in these matters by the industry as a whole."

## Drying Bananas in Dominica

Notice has been given in St. Lucia that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of a scheme for the purchase and drying of bananas. The scheme will operate for twelve months from last September, and will apply to the produce of small growers only. For the first six months an average price of 1s. 3d. per bunch will be paid for a total not exceeding 30,000 bunches; for the following six months 1s. 0d. each for not more than 20,000 bunches. Exports to other islands will be continued whenever possible by the Banana Association at normal prices, and the Government will only buy at the above rates the fruit which cannot be exported. Plans have been set afoot to secure equipment to enable the Agricultural Department to organise a centre for slicing and drying the bananas as taken over by the Government and storing the product for later sale.

## Cocoa Association of London

THE thirteenth annual general meeting of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., held on December 17th, 1942, was presided over by Mr. F. A. Greenaway, the chairman. After referring to the healthy financial position of the Association, and the gratifying maintenance of the membership, his proposal that the directors' report and the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1942, be adopted, was unanimously carried.

In the course of an interesting speech Mr. Greenaway said that he hoped they would agree with him that the Association and its affiliated Association of the Intermediaries had done much useful work during their existence. He believed that after the war—perhaps even in the interim—they would be called upon to play an even greater part in their endeavours to represent, protect and further the interests of their members.

The Association had kept in touch with and made representations to the respective Government Departments on questions which had arisen affecting the control which had been exercised. Unfortunately, no success attended the representations made to the Ministry of Food in respect to the elimination of the distributors, who felt that there was still a place available for them without in the least prejudicing any movement designed to assist the war effort.

On the other hand the manufacturers and shippers of West African cocoa, appreciating the position in which the distributors, with whom they had had business intercourse for so many years, were placed, gave their sympathetic and understanding consideration, and offered to make certain contributions—for certain services to be rendered—to a pool for the benefit of that section of the trade.

Mr. Greenaway referred to the tendency lately to decry the position of the middleman, who, he pointed out, by enterprise, foresight and risks undertaken in the past, had been instrumental in marketing and distributing the world's products, thereby contributing in no small measure to the country's revenue and the upkeep of public services. All industries, with their own specialist knowledge and experience, should, he suggested, be fully capable, after the war, and within the frame-work of their own organizations, of accommodating their businesses to any needs which, after calm consideration, would make for the improvement of social conditions.

Mr. Alexander Elder, of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., was elected to fill the vacancy on the board in the Producers' Section, in the place of Mr. E. J. King.

Messrs. M. A. Mayes (Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd.), Lloyd Owen (Rowntree & Co., Ltd.), and Norman Edwards (Cadbury Bros., Ltd.) were elected directors as the result of a poll which had been necessitated in connexion with the manufacturers section.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. F. C. Bevis moved a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Greenaway for the efficient execution of his duties during the past year; having been closely associated with Mr. Greenaway he knew that the amount of work which he had done had been immense.

The board of directors, at a subsequent meeting, elected Mr. F. C. Bevis, of Grace Bros., Ltd., as Chairman

(Continued at foot of next column)

## The Markets

January 29th, 1943

**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. 0d. per cent.)	82½	82½
3½	War Loan ... ..	105½	105½
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/-	33/-	34/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	46/6	48/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	43/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	57/6	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3	28/9
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	1/9	2/3
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	2/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	20/-	22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ...	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/4½	4/10½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	46/10½	49/4½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ...	37½	41½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeline Sugar ... ..	10/6	12/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	9/6	10/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6	2/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	72/6	75/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	67/6	70/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ...	4/-	4/9
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ...	9/6	10/6

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged. No further imports are permitted at present.

**Lime Products.** Lime Oil. No Handpressed is offering. The present control price of Distilled is 40/- c.i.f. Lime Juice. There is no demand for Concentrated. In Raw only licensed shipments are permitted.

**Orange Oil.** There are sellers of Sweet at 30/- per lb. ex wharf. No Bitter is offering.

**Pimento.** The last business reported was done at 130/- c.i.f. U.K. for December shipment from Jamaica. The spot price is unchanged at about 2/5 per lb. ex store.

**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 market continues quiet but firm. The last business reported was done 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.

### SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD No. 17.

**Across:** 1, Practise; 5, Stocks; 9, Marriage; 10, Sparse; 12, Cosmos; 13, Precious; 15, Live and learn; 18, Interminable; 23, Infested; 24, Any one; 26, Trifle; 27, Forester; 28, Rugged; 29, Mastered.

**Down:** 1, Pumice; 2, Arrest; 3, Tripoli; 4, Sage; 6, Topical; 7, Corporal; 8, Step sons; 11, Cranial; 14, Merited; 16, Minister; 17, Stuffing; 19, Resolve; 20, Lenient; 21, Foster; 22, Veered; 25, Rota.

of the Association for the ensuing year.

The affiliated association referred to in the above report, and of which Mr. Greenaway has been chairman since its formation in July, 1940, is The Association of United Kingdom Intermediaries (Brokers & Dealers) in Cocoa and Cocoa Products. Its membership consists of the cocoa distributors, and its objects are the sectional and expeditious handling and the representation of their interests under war conditions, also to make contact, as should be found necessary, with the Ministry of Food. In that connexion it has performed useful service. Now, under a duly elected committee, consisting of Mr. F. A. Greenaway (Chairman), Messrs. A. E. Cope, C. W. Hodge, H. J. M. McFall and C. E. Woodhouse, it administers the scheme under which the manufacturers and West African shippers contributions are pooled. The gesture by the manufacturers and shippers in keeping in being an old established trade in this way has been greatly appreciated.



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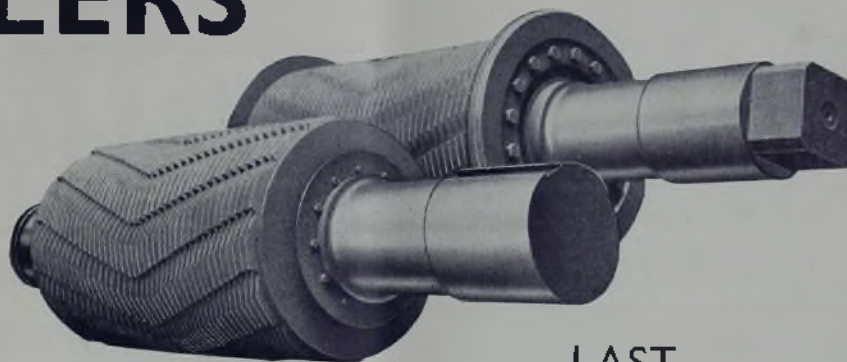
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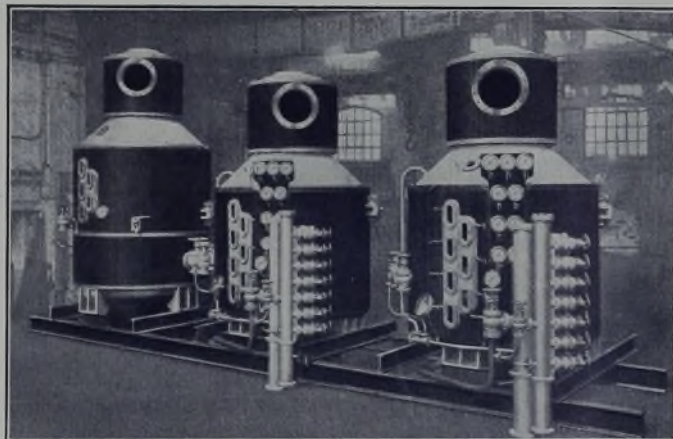
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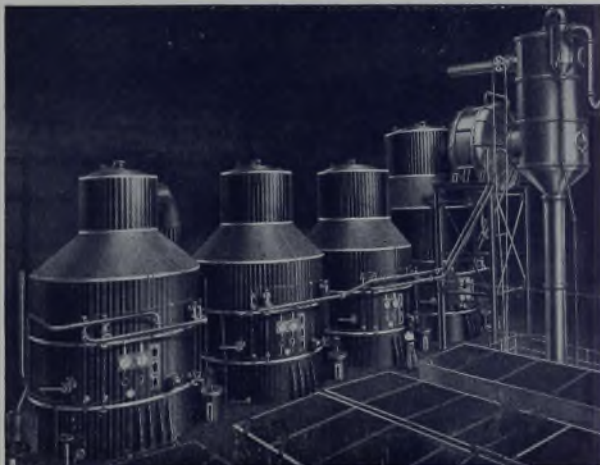


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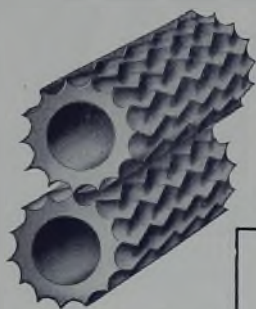
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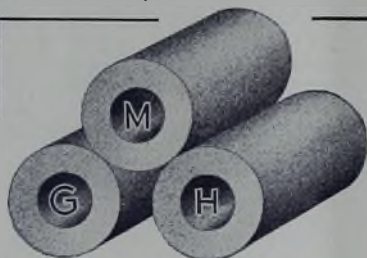
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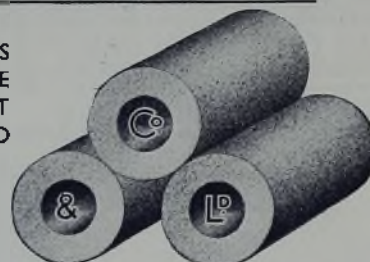


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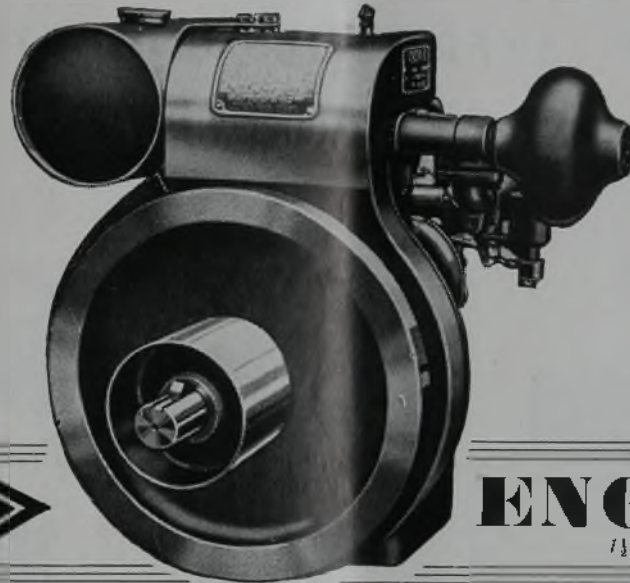
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Fig. 131 Fig. 163 Fig. 163G  
LIFT OR FORCE PUMPS FOR HAND OR POWER



Fig. 199—FIRE OR IRRIGATION PUMP



Fig. 160 Fig. 160M  
ROTARY PUMPS FOR HAND OR POWER



Fig. 227  
DOUBLE BARREL PUMP IN FRAME

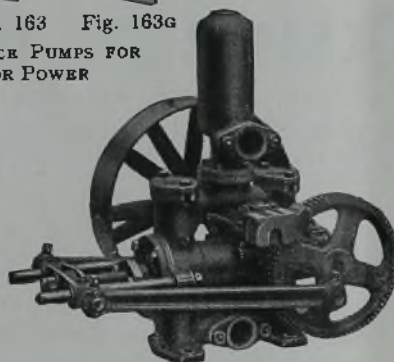


Fig. 831—DOUBLE ACTING BELT DRIVEN PUMP

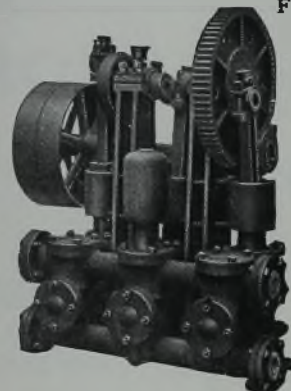


Fig. 842—TREBBLE RAM PUMP FOR BELT OR ELECTRIC DRIVE



Fig. 187  
HORIZONTAL DOUBLE ACTING PUMP

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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII.

MARCH, 1943

No. 1143.

Telephone:  
TEMPLE BAR 8922

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:  
CAXIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

March, 1943

## Lord Olivier of Ramsden

IN the House of Lords on February 16th eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of LORD OLIVIER OF RAMSDEN whose lamented death, on the day before, it is our sad duty to record. LORD SNELL, who, it may be recalled, visited British Guiana in 1926-27 (when MR. H. SNELL, M.P.) as a member of a Parliamentary Commission to report on the economic condition of the Colony and propose measures for its development, speaking of him as a friend he had known for over fifty years, who had had some part in his own political development, referred to LORD OLIVIER'S distinguished career in the Colonial Service and claimed that his greatest achievement was as Governor of Jamaica. Here we are reminded that in that capacity he was responsible for rebuilding Kingston where the handsome group of Public Buildings stand as a monument to his good taste. "The West Indies," continued LORD SNELL, "always had the first place in his (LORD OLIVIER'S) political affections."

LORD ADDISON confirmed this statement declaring that LORD OLIVIER'S continued enthusiasm for the development of our West Indian Colonies was an abiding sincerity which impressed every one who had the privilege of his personal friendship. While admitting that he was not in complete agreement with all the views of one whom he greatly respected—and we need hardly remind our readers that LORD OLIVIER was a Socialist, and was at one time Secretary of the Fabian Society—LORD CREWE said that he had come in frequent contact with LORD OLIVIER and was acquainted with many of the subjects which interested him. He was, declared the Noble Marquess, a man of great ability and knowledge and of a particularly distinguished appearance. He could not help regretting that the accidents of time had brought it about that at the very moment when so much interest was being taken in Colonial development LORD OLIVIER should not be there to give his judgment on affairs affecting the Colonies of which he was so fond and with which he was so well acquainted.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a memoir giving a brief account of some of the activities of LORD OLIVIER.

For fully half a century he was associated with the West Indian Colonies in one way or another. The welfare of their industries and—especially, perhaps—their people were never far from his thoughts, and though he had recently been in failing health we are glad that he should have lived to witness the sweeping away of those prejudices which for too many years characterised the relations between the white and the coloured races.

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LORD OLIVIER had been Vice-President of the West India Committee since 1926. The members who for that long period annually re-elected him to that position by acclamation will join with us in lamenting the loss of an outstanding figure in West Indian life. We may be certain that the sentiments voiced by the Noble Lords will be endorsed throughout the West Indies where the news of LORD OLIVIER'S death will have been received with profound sorrow.

## Economic and Political Progress

PROOF that H.M. Government are putting into practice two of the main principles of their declared Colonial Policy was given to the world in two documents published on February 23rd and dealt with elsewhere in this issue. The plans for the material development of the British West Indies, financed by Imperial funds, should help to solve not only many urgent social problems but to build up future prosperity based on sound economic foundations. Whilst the political reform now proposed applies only to Jamaica, we know that measures for constitutional progress in other Colonies are under consideration. Continued progress along these lines will help to furnish the peoples of the West Indies with a better and fuller life and to equip them to administer their own affairs.

## Cocoa—Past and Present

The welfare of the West Indies is dependent on agriculture. It has always been, and will continue to be, so. Secondary industries based thereon may be possible of achievement, but results from staple crops will regulate the prosperity or otherwise of the people.

Cocoa in the past was prosperous, but in Trinidad now it has fallen on evil days by reason of widespread witchbroom disease and the insect pest thrips, increasing cost of production of the much smaller crops reaped, and prices which leave nothing but loss to producers.

The circumstances of war have made the situation worse so far as disposal of Trinidad and Grenada crops are concerned. Efforts to market cocoa in Canada and the United States have met with little success recently, and prolonged storage of cocoa beans creates a further difficulty unless the position is soon relieved. In other parts of the world cocoa has had to be destroyed for lack of markets or of shipping facilities, and the outlook for West Indian producers is becoming so acute as to necessitate immediate action to relieve the situation.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

RELIEF adds force to the congratulations to Mr. Churchill on his recovery. He has not been dangerously ill; but he has been quite bad enough to show that he might easily have been a good deal worse, and the studiously unsensational bulletins have not prevented some public anxiety.

\* \* \*

The Prime Minister's speech earlier in the month, on his return from the Casablanca conference, created the atmosphere of great events impending. I have seldom seen the House of Commons so crowded, or so attentive. Every seat was occupied; there were many members in the gangways and standing at both ends of the chamber; and I noticed one lady member sitting very happily on the floor outside the bar. It was not one of the Prime Minister's greatest efforts, for it needs a really black situation to bring the very best out of him; but his combination of robust confidence with some pleasant touches of incidental humour was very engaging.

\* \* \*

The thing that stood out from the speech was that the process of the destruction of the Axis is now fully planned. The meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was of course the dramatic demonstration, and is of vast importance as creating the inter-allied harmony of the whole proceedings. But it was important principally for what depended on it—the close and intimate consultations for eleven days on end of the high officers of all three services in Great Britain and the United States, who are responsible for the strategic direction of the coming campaigns. There has been nothing like this yet in the war; and there can be no doubt that the plans have been worked out in great detail. That we may now feel confident that coming events will be determined on the allied pattern, and not on the enemy's pattern, is the measure of the change in the balance and prospects of the war.

\* \* \*

It is certainly the result of a sense of clearer paths ahead that has caused a notable flaring up of party politics. As the threat to national existence fades, people become more interested in the future of domestic affairs. The new spirit first showed itself in Parliament over the Catering Industry Bill, introduced by Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labour, in order to organize the conditions of employment in a trade that ranges from the great luxury hotels in the West End of London to the village public house. It was a storm in a teacup; the merits of the Bill scarcely matter. What was significant was that the employing interests succeeded in mobilizing over a hundred members, mostly back-bench Conservatives, to vote against the Bill—which, it was alleged, violated the party truce.

\* \* \*

The following week the Labour Party hit back on the much greater issue of the Beveridge Report. This document has already become a rallying point of all who look to a future society planned to secure for all classes what Mr. Roosevelt has defined as "freedom

from want." Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, explained the Government's intentions. They accept in principle nearly the whole of Sir William Beveridge's plan—children's allowances, a national medical service providing free treatment for all, a unified social insurance system for all classes, and notable improvements in widows' and old age pensions. It was nevertheless a bad speech; for by harping quite unnecessarily on all the reservations and postponements that circumstances might require, Sir John gave the impression—probably quite erroneous—that the Government were half-hearted about the plan.

\* \* \*

Next day, Sir Kingsley Wood, in a pedestrian speech, emphasizing the financial difficulties, made it worse. Some of the most vigorous of the younger Conservatives joined the Labour Party critics in a demand, practically, for "the plan, the whole plan, and nothing but the plan." It became a test issue whether the Government would set up at once a Ministry of Social Security to supervise the putting into force of all branches of the scheme as the Legislature might authorize them; but this was refused. Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, winding up for the Government, made a brilliant defence, and showed how deeply committed his colleagues were to the essentials of the Report. But by that time the mischief was done, and the Labour Party voted almost solidly against the Government.

\* \* \*

This was a strong measure, for the leaders of the party are in the War Cabinet, and complained that their position was impossible if their party turned against them. Behind closed doors there was some stormy argument between the three Labour Ministers (Mr. Attlee, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevin) and their nominal supporters. At one time there were suggestions that they might resign and so break up the Coalition Government and restore the party war. In the end moderation prevailed, and the storm has for the moment blown over; but as these great social issues become more prominent in men's minds—that is, as victory draws nearer—it may easily revive.

\* \* \*

The American reverse in Tunisia, in spite of the successful allied counterstroke, must be reckoned a serious setback to our larger war strategy. Time was already running short, and it is to be feared that the date of our final mastery of the North African coast has now been delayed, at the best, for some weeks. Mr. Churchill has promised us invasions of Europe—in the plural—this year; and there is no reason to doubt that the plan will be carried through. But it does not look as if we shall see so soon as we had hoped the situation that would lend the greatest force to our threats—a situation, that is, in which we were free to land upon any shore of occupied Europe, not only from the North Sea, the Channel and the Atlantic, but from any part of the Mediterranean as well.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

THE people of the island have completed their £5,000 Spitfire Fund with a final instalment of £380.

### BAHAMAS

The Local War Charities Committee has sent a further £1,000 for King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has gratefully accepted a gift of 52 gallons of honey offered by the Bahamas for distribution to the Forces in this country.

### BARBADOS

The Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund has received a gift of £200 from the Voluntary War Workers' Association of Barbados.

As a result of a gift of £700 from the "Win the War" Fund of Barbados, the Y.W.C.A. have been able to furnish and equip a centre at Camberley for women serving in the Forces.

The centre, known as Stanton, is a house standing in its own grounds and it was formally opened, on February 12th, by Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India War Services Committee, who was introduced to those present at the ceremony by the chairman, Brigadier H. R. Sandilands, the Local Welfare Officer.

Lady Davson, in a brief speech, referred to the close ties which had always existed, and still exist between Barbados and the Mother Country.

Following a short dedication service by the Rev. E. D'A. Staunton, senior chaplain to the Royal Military College, an address was given by Miss

Mary Owen, in which she outlined the many war services of the Y.W.C.A. in providing rest centres, club accommodation, clubs on wheels, etc., for the service women working in remote and isolated areas.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Junior Cdr. E. Mayne, and seconded by Corporal Buchanan.

Among those present were the Countess of Carlisle, the Controller and other Officers of the A.T.S., Mr. D. Roper, of the Colonial Office, and the resident warden of the Hostel, Mrs. Pirie.

The photograph which appears on page facing 45 was taken immediately after the opening ceremony. The A.T.S. in the foreground is Private Dorothy Fenty, of Barbados, who joined up in December, 1941.

### BERMUDA

The Bermuda Government has made a gift of £50,000 to His Majesty's Government as a contribution towards the cost of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wurz have sent a further donation of £40 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

A local merchant has sent, through the Governor, a gift of £5,000 for the purchase of a Spitfire. The donor has expressed a wish to present a small souvenir gift to the machine's first pilot.

### DOMINICA

In a letter to the Governor expressing thanks for a gift from the Colony of £50 to the Merchant Navy Comforts Service, the Appeals Director said that since the outbreak of war the Service had sent over one million gifts to sea. "This is a record of which we are proud and we are honoured to regard you as a partner in this grand work."

### ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The St. Kitts War Relief Committee has sent a gift of £200 for expenditure on defence purposes and a donation of £25 to St. Dunstan's.

### ST. LUCIA

The Secretary of State has informed the Governor that the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Fund warmly appreciates a gift of £200, which will be used to furnish eight huts at isolated sites. Each hut will bear the name of the Colony and have a plaque inside denoting that the furnishings are the gift of the people of St. Lucia.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

During the period October 15th to December 31st last the contributions received by the Trinidad and Tobago branch of the British Red Cross Society amounted to \$18,299. At the end of the year £2,000 was remitted to headquarters in London.

The Horticultural Club has presented to the local branch of the Red Cross Society \$620, the proceeds of a successful show and sale held at the Royal Victoria Institute.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death, on active service, of the following:—

SERGEANT W. BRUCE ARCHIBALD (Tobago).

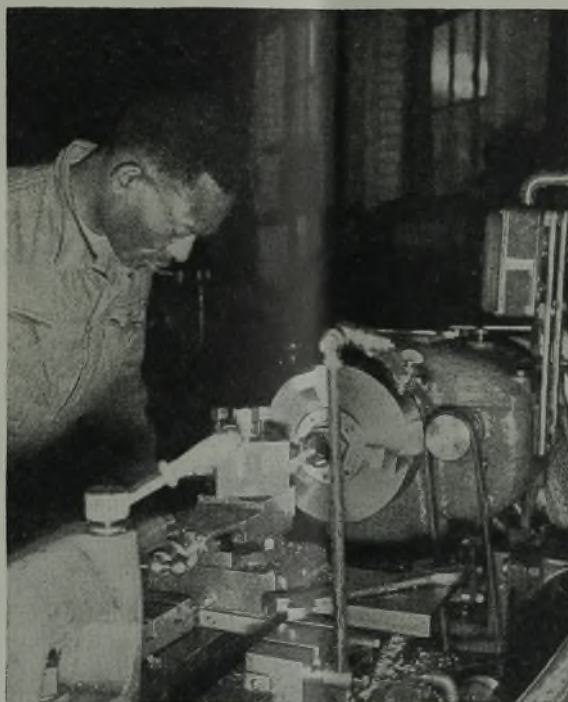
PILOT-OFFICER A. E. MACKIE (Jamaica).

### Reported Missing

Sergeant H. Fraser (Jamaica), believed killed; Major L. G. McKinstry (Barbados).

### Prisoners of War

Lieut. T. J. H. Charley (Jamaica); Lieut. R. C. Humphries (Jamaica); L./Cpl. J. Knight (Jamaica).



Craftsman Adrean Davies, of Jamaica, operating a lathe at a R.E.M.E. workshop

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-fifth 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
BAEZA, JEAN A.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
BELL, DORIS P.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BELL, H. K.	Trinidad	R.A.O.C.	Lieut.
BENJAMIN, E. A.	Trinidad	I.C.	Lieut.
CLARKE, W. R.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
COATES, MARJORY	Br. Guiana	W.R.N.S.	Third Officer
CORRIE, A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CRANE, MARGARET I.	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Driver
CRITCHLOW, R. H.	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Sapper
CUTHBERT, AGNES B.	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
CYRUS, JOYCE E.	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
DAWKINS, POLYANA W.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Corporal
DRUMMOND, KATHLEEN M.	Dominica	A.T.S.	Private
DUNCOMPE, BARBARA H.	Bahamas	A.T.S.	Private
FENTY, DOROTHY A.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
GARRICK, DAMARIS C.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
GARVEY, PATRICIA M.	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Corporal
GITTENS, C. K.	Barbados	R.C.O.C.	Corporal
HANSCHHELL, MARY M.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Corporal
HAZELL, BRENDA M.	St. Vincent	W.R.N.S.	Wren
HILTON, MARGARET E.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
IRONSIDE, A. G.	Trinidad	R.C.E.	Sergeant
JACKSON, DOROTHY N.	St. Vincent	A.T.S.	Private
JOHNSON, MARJORIE G.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
KING, C. P.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
*KNIGHT, J.	Jamaica	S.F.	I./Cpl.
LA BADIE, ALMA V.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
LOOK YAN, U. L.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
LOUGHRAN, VALERIE M.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
MACDUFF, HELENA P.	Nassau	A.T.S.	Private
MILLAR, MARGARET	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
MOORE, JOAN E.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
MURRAY, G. C.	Barbados	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MURRAY, MADELINE A.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
NUGENT, O.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.2
REID, M. E.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.	Gunner
ROBERTSON, JESSIE M.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
ROBINSON, KATHLEEN L.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
SANDS, RENA E.	St. Vincent	A.T.S.	Private
SETTON, RACHEL	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
SHORT, M.	Tobago	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SHORT, W. H. B.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
SKERRITT, J. H.	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
SMITH, BERYL I.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Corporal
STEPHENS, MARIE E.	St. Kitts	R.A.	Private
STEVEN, JESSIE E.	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	2/Subaltern
TATEM, J. W., Jnr.	Grand Turk	R.C.O.C.	Private
WANKLYN, ANN F.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
WILLIAMS, V. O.	Grenada	R.C.A.	Gunner
WILSON, MARGARET	Montserrat	A.T.S.	Private
WINDER, JOAN M. L.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
YOUNG, AGNES E.	Montserrat	A.T.S.	L/Cpl.

\*Prisoner of War.

A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service, R.A.O.C.=Royal Army Ordnance Corps, I.C.=Intelligence Corps, W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service, R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, R.E.=Royal Engineers, R.A.=Royal Artillery, W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, R.C.E.=Royal Canadian Engineers, S.F.=Sherwood Foresters, R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force, R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

As we go to press we learn with regret of the death, after only three days' illness, of Mr. George Gunton Browne, chairman of Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd. and of A. Hubbard & Co., Ltd. An obituary memoir will appear in our next issue.

## Promotions in the Services

Flight Lieutenant D. B. Barnard (St. Lucia), to Squadron-Leader.

Pilot Officer Ian Bourne (Trinidad), to Flying Officer. (Prisoner of War).

Cadet C. W. Branch (Antigua), to 2nd Lieutenant.

L.A.C. D. de Verteuil (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. A. W. Gooding (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. C. E. L. Grant (British Guiana), to Pilot Officer.

Sgt. W. H. Ironside (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Cadet S. Knaggs (Trinidad), to 2nd Lieutenant.

L.A.C. E. A. H. Lawrence (St. Vincent), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer J. Maura (Bahamas), to Flying Officer.

Sgt. J. A. B. Robison (Jamaica), to Warrant Officer.

Cadet P. J. C. Smith (Bermuda), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Cadet R. A. Taylor (Bermuda), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Corporal A. W. Wood (Jamaica), to 2nd Lieutenant.

L.A.C. G. Wood (British Guiana), to Pilot Officer.

Owing to a delay in the records, it was stated in the last issue that Sergeant W. A. W. Strachan (of Jamaica), had been promoted to Pilot Officer. The entry should have read from Pilot Officer to Flying Officer.

## 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.
*St. Kitts War Relief Committee	50	0	0
*Mrs. Rust	5	0	0
Anon.	2	2	0
A Friend		10	0
*E. J. Giuseppe, Esq.	1	1	0
*Mrs. Bromley	1	1	0
*W. M. Grant, Esq., St. Vincent	1	0	0

\* Further contribution.

In addition to the above the sum of £300 has been received from the Bermuda's Services Overseas Association for the special purpose of carrying on the welfare work for Bermudians in the Forces which the West India Committee is happy to undertake.

## Another Party of Trainees Arrive

Thirteen more West Indian trainees arrived safely at Liverpool recently. They are all from the Windward Islands—eight from Grenada, three from Dominica and one each from St. Vincent and St. Lucia. They were met, in the early hours of the morning, by Mr. Percival and Mr. Constantine, the local Welfare Officers of the Ministry of Labour.

These volunteers are here under the scheme arranged jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the Colonial Office. After training at the Government Training Centre, Aintree, they will take up work in a local aircraft factory.

They are accommodated at Colwel House where the earlier contingents from British Guiana and the Leeward Islands were eager to welcome them and make them "at home" in Liverpool. Mr. Alexander has now taken up the post of Warden of this hostel.





ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

ANGLO-AMERICAN CEREMONY AT SULGRAVE MANOR, OXFORDSHIRE

[See page 50





**West Indian women in the war**

[See page 50]





## The Right Hon. Lord Olivier

THE death of the Right Hon. Sir Sydney Haldane Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., first Baron Olivier of Ramsden, which took place at his residence, Wychwood, Selsey Avenue, Bognor Regis, on February 15th, removes from the political arena a staunch and stalwart supporter of the British West Indies, their people and their industries, and deprives the West India Committee of its senior Vice-President. Until his health began to fail a few years ago, Lord Olivier frequently raised West Indian questions in the House of Lords, on the platform and in the Press.

Sydney Olivier was the second son of the Rev. H. A. Olivier, Rector of Poulshot, Wilts. Born in 1859, he was educated at Tonbridge School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and after passing the Civil Service examination at the head of the list in 1882, he was appointed a clerk in the Colonial Office. He already had definite leanings towards Socialism, and from 1886 to 1890 he was Secretary of the Fabian Society, having among his colleagues Sidney Webb (now Lord Passfield) and Bernard Shaw. In a memoir *The Times* says of him at this period: "His contributions to the alliance were a wide culture, a literary taste of a high order and an artistic sensibility. The velvet coat he wore in defiance of usage of the day suited this tall, handsome, distinguished-looking man, and gave him the appearance of a dignified Spanish hidalgo."

In 1890-91 Olivier acted as Colonial Secretary of British Honduras and four years later he held the temporary appointment of Auditor-General of the Leeward Islands. In 1897 he revisited the West Indies as Secretary to the Royal Commission, of which Sir Henry Norman was chairman and Sir Edward Grey a member. The Commission failed to solve the problem presented by the foreign sugar bounties, which were ruining the sugar industry, but it led to the formation of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, under Dr. (later Sir Daniel) Morris as Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. In the following year Olivier went to Washington to assist in negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the West Indies, but the home Government rejected the proposals.

The intimate knowledge which he had gained of West Indian affairs led to Olivier being appointed Colonial Secretary of Jamaica in 1899, and he held the position with conspicuous success until 1904, when he returned to the Colonial Office as head of the West Indian Department. In 1907, on the retirement of Sir Alexander Swettenham, following a misunderstanding arising from a chaffing letter sent by His Excellency to the American Admiral, who had posted a guard of U.S. Marines outside his consulate in Kingston after the earthquake, which was taken seriously, Olivier, who, as a member of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of distress, had taken an active part in organizing relief measures, was appointed Governor and Captain-General of Jamaica, where he remained until 1913. During his term of office, much of Kingston was rebuilt and the handsome public buildings stand as monuments to his and his architects' good taste. In 1931 he became Permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and

Fisheries, and four years later he was made Assistant Comptroller of the Exchequer and Audit Department.

On the formation of the first Labour Government in 1924, Sir Sydney Olivier, who had received the C.M.G. in 1898 and the K.C.M.G. in 1907, was made Secretary of State for India and was raised to the Peerage as Lord Olivier of Ramsden where, at the Old Hall, he then resided; but his tenure of office as a Minister was brief owing to the resignation of the Government ten months later.

Devoted as he was to the West Indies, Lord Olivier needed little persuasion to induce him to revisit the West Indies in 1928 as a Commissioner to report on their sugar industry. He was accompanied by Mr. D. M. Semple, and one of their main recommendations, namely, that a single agency should be set up to purchase all sugar for the United Kingdom, has been, temporarily at any rate, adopted as a result of the war; but the stabilized price of £15 per ton c.i.f. for Empire sugar which they advocated has yet to be realized. Their report also advocated the formation of a West Indian Sugar Technologists' Association, with the assistance of public funds. A near approach to this has been the recent establishment of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

Lord Olivier was an enthusiastic supporter of the movement for the establishment of an independent banana steamship service for Jamaica, and surprisingly never gave credit to the American controlled concerns to whose activities the island has owed so much of its prosperity. He was a prolific writer; among his books are *White Capital and Coloured Labour*, *The Anatomy of African Misery* and *Jamaica: The Blessed Isle*.

He married in 1885, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Homersham Cox, a County Court Judge and brother of the late Mr. Harold Cox, the economist and Free Trader, and had four daughters.

Lord Olivier was a good friend of the coloured races and contributed in no small measure to the better understanding between them and the people of the United Kingdom which now prevails. He will be sadly missed.

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## British Guiana Y.M.C.A.

The British Guiana Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1882, recently celebrated its diamond jubilee. To mark this important occasion a Souvenir Handbook has been published containing a full account, accompanied by several illustrations, of the history and varied activities of the Association. Sir Gordon Lethem, the Governor of the Colony, in an introductory message says that the Y.M.C.A. has certainly set an example of leadership and public service in this year of difficulties and unforeseen emergencies, but its greater and further objectives are in the building up of leaders in citizenship for the future.

Other messages are contributed by the President, Chief Justice Verity and the Bishop of Guiana. For the receipt of a copy of this interesting handbook we are indebted to Mr. Ulric R. White, under whose photograph in it are the words "the G.O.M. of the Y.M.C.A. A man of faith in the Colony and the Association."

## New Constitution for Jamaica

### Universal Adult Suffrage Proposed

PROPOSALS for a new political constitution for Jamaica are embodied in a despatch, dated February 10th, from Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of the Colony, which has now been presented to Parliament and published.\* Appended to the Secretary of State's despatch are the Majority Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed in 1939 to prepare a draft political constitution and the memorandum, dated October 28th, 1942, signed by the fourteen Elected Members of the Legislative Council, three representatives of the People's National Party and three of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, dealing with constitutional proposals for Jamaica. Colonel Stanley points out that the proposals contained in the memorandum are, in the main, based on those in the Majority Report of the Select Committee. He then states the conclusions which he has reached after giving the matter careful and renewed consideration in which he has had the advantage of personal discussion with the Governor, who recently came to London for consultation.

Two primary points are: (a) That in the light of the large measure of agreement concerning the form of the constitution desired by the people of Jamaica he is prepared to accept the proposals for a bicameral legislature, consisting of a House of Assembly elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage and a nominated Legislative Council; (b) That there should be a Speaker of the House of Assembly and a President of the Legislative Council elected by those bodies.

Colonel Stanley then gives reasons why he is unable to accept certain proposals contained in the memorandum submitted to him. One, in paragraph 5 of the despatch, to which reference is made below, was that the Executive Committee should develop into a Council of Ministers and that Members of the House of Assembly should be appointed as Ministers in charge of Departments and be members of the Executive. Colonel Stanley recommends for consideration that, as the House of Assembly will be entitled to select five members of the Executive Committee, a simple method of doing so would be to form five small committees of the Assembly to concentrate respectively on (a) general purposes; (b) agriculture and lands; (c) education; (d) social welfare; and (e) communications; and the five chairmen of these committees appointed to the Executive Committee.

Colonel Stanley concludes his despatch in these words:—

To sum up, the main proposals which I have placed before you in this despatch for consideration by the Legislature are as follows:—

- (a) A House of Assembly of not less than twenty-four members elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage;
- (b) A Legislative Council consisting of fifteen members nominated from officials and unofficials;
- (c) An Executive Committee consisting of ten

members presided over by the Governor who shall have a casting, but not an original vote. Five of these members shall be chosen by the House of Assembly, the remaining five, consisting of three officials and two unofficials, shall be nominated by the Governor;

- (d) A Committee system as described in paragraph 5 should be tried;
- (e) The powers of certification should be exercised by the Governor in accordance with the advice of the Executive Committee; while the Governor retains his power of veto;
- (f) This constitution, if accepted, should be tried out for a full electoral period of five years and the position reviewed thereafter.

The question of constitutional change in Jamaica has, he continues, now been the subject of consideration and discussion for a number of years both before and during the war. The offer which is outlined in the preceding paragraphs undoubtedly represents a far-reaching advance; and in formulating my proposals I have been actuated by the desire to meet as far as possible the views placed before me on behalf of the people of Jamaica, to bring controversy to an end, and to create an atmosphere in which the post-war problems of the Island will be faced in a spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill. It is in that spirit that I hope my proposals will be considered both in the Legislative Council and elsewhere. I shall be glad to receive from you an early report, and I hope in the light of that report to be able to proceed immediately with the preparation in detail of the new constitution for early submission to His Majesty the King.

## Trinidad's New Chief Justice

The Colonial Office announced, on February 5th, that The King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Henry William Butler Blackall, Attorney-General, Gold Coast, to be Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, in succession to Sir Charles Gerahty, who is retiring.

Mr. Blackall was born at Limerick in 1889 and educated at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1912, and practised for about three years. During the Great War he served with the South Irish Horse and the Cheshire Regiment, and was in France and Flanders from 1916 to 1917. In 1919 he was appointed Crown Counsel in Kenya and was transferred to a similar appointment in Nigeria in 1923. He was appointed Attorney-General, Cyprus, in 1932, and Attorney-General, Gold Coast, in 1936.

## Your Circular

The West India Committee receives many requests from West Indians serving in the Forces for copies of the CIRCULAR, but owing to the paper control regulations it is not possible to meet this demand.

The Ladies' Committee, therefore, appeal to readers in the United Kingdom who do not bind their CIRCULAR to return any unwanted issues after perusal, to 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, for dispatch to a serving West Indian.

\* *Jamaica Constitution*. Cmd. 6427. H.M. Stationery Office, 1943, price 3d. net.



# Commons Debate Post War Economics

## Full Co-operation among the United Nations

IN the House of Commons, on February 2nd, the Earl of Winterton moved the following motion:—

"That this House urges upon the Government the essential need so to direct their economic and financial policy as to ensure that employment, industry and commerce may be increased and developed after the war to the greatest possible extent, and for that purpose to co-operate to the full with other members of the United Nations."

The importance attached by the Government to the subject is shown by the fact that two days were allotted to the debate. The official report of the debate, in which 21 Members took part, occupies nearly 80 pages in *Hansard* of February 2nd and 3rd, so that it is only possible here to give an indication of the views of the Government as expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, said it was obvious that a world-wide war of such an unprecedented, devastating and crippling character must mean that not only Britain but the whole world would be much poorer, and much disabled, and that in many countries there would continue to be acute distress, misery and bankruptcy. As regards Britain there would be for some time a fundamental change in our economic position. Before 1914 we were a very substantial creditor country. The last war shook that position, and as a result of the international depression of the early thirties we suffered an appreciable diminution of our foreign income. He regretted to say that under conditions of the present war that process had been taken further, and at a much faster rate. In consequence we shall have to face a considerable adverse balance of international payments, a considerable loss of overseas investments and exchange resources, and a serious position in relation to our export trade.

### Promote Employment, Revive Exports

Sir Kingsley said that our basic objective must be active employment for the people of the United Kingdom. Success will not depend on Government policy alone but largely on the enterprise of industry and trade, the skill of our workpeople, the courage of our investors, and the willingness of all to work for the better things which all desire. The outstanding problem immediately at the end of the war will be to transfer our resources as quickly and smoothly as possible back to peace-time use, to promote employment and to revive exports. At the same time there will be additional demands to be met at home for goods and services.

Recovery and progress will both be impossible unless inflation and deflation are alike avoided. The main problem in this part of the post-war period will not be that of stimulating the effective demand for goods and services, but rather of controlling and directing it so as to secure the orderly recovery of our economic life, including above all adequate production for export. Sir Kingsley forecast the desirability of continuing for some time stabilization of the cost of living, and of the prices of goods in common use. He thought it would

also be regarded as in the general interest to control (a) the release of raw materials and (b) issues of capital so that it should be available on reasonable terms for developments which are, nationally, of the greatest importance.

It will take time, he said, to re-create the sources of monetary income represented by shipping and foreign investments. Therefore to pay for the imports on which our standard of life will largely depend, we must rely on a considerable expansion of exports. A high priority for the export trade was essential in our post-war efforts, "if we can get that right most things may be possible, and at an earlier time."

Sir Kingsley dealt at length with what he described as the all-important question of active employment, and indicated ways in which he thought the Government could assist.

### Improve International Economic Relations

In the concluding portion of his speech, Sir Kingsley stressed the necessity of promoting mutually advantageous economic relations between America and ourselves, and the betterment of world-wide economic relations between all the United Nations. There was, he thought, a large measure of agreement as to the main directions in which we can advance. The needs which he indicated may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) An expansion in international trade and the orderly reduction of unnecessary barriers, etc., which interfere with the flow of goods from one country to another, and give lasting benefit to neither.

(b) A strong effort to prevent disastrous swings in the prices of raw materials and primary products.

(c) An international monetary mechanism to serve the requirements of international trade and avoid need for unilateral action in competitive exchange depreciation.

(d) Increased co-operation in the work of the International Labour Office with regard to the standard of working conditions in all countries which has a great bearing on the orderly development of international trade.

(e) Some international organization for assisting the direction of international investments for development.

### Expansion our Watchword, not Restriction

The debate was wound up by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade. In the course of his important and interesting speech he dealt in more detail with some of the points raised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and indicated, giving specific examples, mistakes made after the last war which must not be repeated. Post-war problems were, he said, being studied in consultation with certain national commercial organizations, particular industries and their trade associations. We were in touch, in the frankest way, with the Governments of the Dominions and of the United Nations, and he was hopeful that, well before

the end of the war, we shall have devised satisfactory arrangements for an international agreement, in the terms of the Mutual Aid Agreement made with the United States, with all like-minded nations who desire with us appropriate international and domestic measures for the expansion of the production, employment, exchange and consumption of goods.

In conclusion he said, with reference to the possibility of an expansion of international trade: We are to bring that about by international agreement. We need, no less, an expansion in our own home market and in the standards of production among our own people. "I suggest our watchword after the war should be 'Expansion' rather than 'Restriction.' We were cursed with restriction schemes in the period between the two wars. It must be expansion but not inflation; stability of prices, but not stagnation; order in our schemes, but not undue rigidity."

## Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

THE CIRCULAR of August 8th, 1940, contained a summary of an important paper on Inter-American Agricultural Co-operation\* by Mr. H. A. Wallace, then Secretary for Agriculture, now Vice-President of the United States. In that paper Mr. Wallace said that one project which loomed large was the proposed Tropical Institute of Agriculture to be established by private funds in a Latin American Republic, and that he hoped the United States Government could help to initiate this project, co-operate in maintaining it, and furnish some of the technical specialists.

The objectives of the proposed institute, outlined by Mr. Wallace to the American Scientific Congress held at Washington in May, 1940, were as follows: "Promotion of a better balanced agricultural policy in the Western Hemisphere; preparation of comprehensive data on the agricultural problems of the American republics; development of a broad knowledge of tropical agricultural pests and diseases; solution of serious problems in crop and animal production; and creation of mutual understanding among future agricultural leaders of the Americas."

The institute was subsequently established, the name finally adopted being the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. It has its permanent headquarters in Washington, and provision was made for the establishment of additional offices and experimental stations in other countries of the Continent as, and when, deemed advisable.

The Director of the Institute is Dr. Earl N. Bressman, until recently Director of the Agricultural Division in the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

At a meeting of the Governing Body held in October last, it was agreed to establish the first field office at the site offered by the Republic of Costa Rica. Eleven of the republics had offered sites, which had been visited and studied by experts. The one selected consists of more than 1,200 acres of fertile land near Turrialba, a town on the Atlantic side of Costa Rica, about 2,000 feet above sea level and 62 miles from Puerto Limon.

\* Bulletin of the Pan American Union, April, 1940

## Anglo-American Relations

### New York Banker on Meaning of Empire

IN a letter which occupies three columns of the *New York Times* of February 14th, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the banking firm of Morgan, makes a plea for the shelving of petty Anglo-American differences.

Dealing with the criticisms which have been made regarding the Empire, Mr. Lamont quotes some remarks made to him recently by Mr. Hugh Gibson, a former United States Ambassador to Belgium. Said Mr. Gibson:—

"The only trouble in Anglo-American relations is the question of definitions, in fact, the definition of one word, namely, empire. In the minds of most Americans this word connotes a predatory Government bearing down upon helpless peoples, whereas the British definition of the word is entirely different. In their minds it means a school of government that inevitably leads to self-government."

After stating that he had always been impressed with the intelligence and devotion shown by British civil servants in handling vast native populations in bad climates and good, Mr. Lamont asks: "Where would the world be to-day if in September, 1939, Gibraltar had belonged to Spain, Malta to Italy, Suez to Egypt, Ceylon to some Eastern Power, the Falkland Islands to Argentina and so on?"

"Where should we be without the bases England turned over to us—Newfoundland, Trinidad, Bermuda? Then why in the world does any of us suggest the dissolution of the British Empire, that Empire for whose survival we prayed so fervently in the black days of 1940 and 1941?"

"What plan do our anti-British friends offer for the preservation of our world interests and our own land as an alternative to ever closer, friendlier co-operation with the great Anglo-Saxon nation across the Atlantic?"

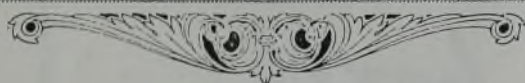
"If Britain were to be crippled, can we then lean securely on Russia, on China, or any other of the United Nations? No."

Americans, Mr. Lamont argues, would do well to realize those facts, and "then we shall more readily overlook the lesser annoyances furnished by our Allies' ineptitudes and even the wrong-headedness at times of some of our English friends, remembering that we have our own idiosyncrasies and that our world policies in the 20 years following World War No. 1 were little to be proud of."

He points out that the British must not believe the Americans alone responsible for present-day surface differences. After stating that since 1775 Americans had almost always been fighting on behalf of liberty, he continues: "So we Americans, of all others, can never forget that in the darkest days of 1940 and 1941 it was only British courage and the blind faith of free men that saved the world, nor that England, already hard-pressed and unprepared for armed conflict in the Far East, nevertheless declared war on Japan the moment Japan made war on us."

He concludes by stating that America's only salvation is to work in close collaboration with her British friends.





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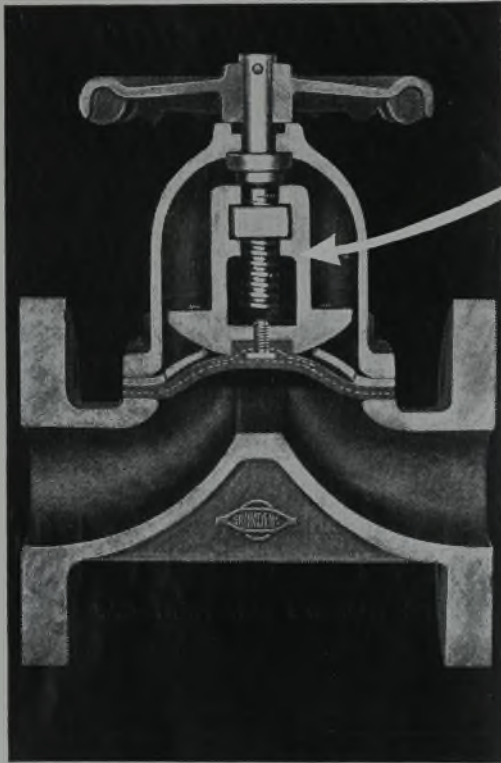
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## West Indian Development

### Comptroller's Plan for £6,000,000 Assistance

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE'S report for 1940-42 as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies was published on February 23rd.\* The preliminary portion of the Report, containing a description of the several Colonies and islands, their natural advantages and disadvantages, and a summary of their most urgent requirements, shows the magnitude of the task that has to be undertaken and the diversity of the problems. The remainder of the Report, which runs altogether to 93 pages, deals, under subjects—public health, agriculture, labour, education, social welfare and communications—with the work accomplished by the Comptroller and his staff of Advisers, the schemes prepared and proposals submitted for the consideration of Colonial Governments and the Secretary of State up to September 30th, 1942. Each Adviser, it is stated, has prepared the section on his special subject. The Report concludes with a tabular analysis of all the schemes for assistance which have been proposed, and shows that at September 30th last the proposals made involved a total expenditure of £5,894,324, of which £1,202,725 had already been approved: £844,266 was under consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and £3,847,333 was under consideration in the West Indies. Generally speaking the schemes recommended have as their basis planned development over a number of years. Owing to the war many building projects and schemes involving personnel will have to be deferred and, in several cases, proposals have been made and even sanctioned so that action can be taken after the war or when the supply position improves. In this preliminary review it will be useful to present a summary, under subjects, of the main problems which have received consideration and deal later with improvement plans and grants already made or suggested.

#### The Main Problems

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—Inadequacy of medical facilities; low general level of sanitation; housing shortage and over-crowding; high incidence of tropical diseases, need for improved standard of midwifery.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Soil erosion; over-production of sugar; concentration on cash crops; diseases in cocoa and banana plants.

**LABOUR.**—Unemployment when work on military projects is finished; need for re-orientation of attitude towards colour and racial questions in considering the place of the worker in the modern community; need of training in Trade Union procedure; dangerous drift from the country to the towns.

**SOCIAL WELFARE.**—Weakness of family organization (nearly 75 per cent. of the births are illegitimate); prevalence of the old-fashioned idea of "relief" in welfare work instead of modern conception of community self-help; need for increasing material wealth and improving standard of living to support social welfare; need for social surveys into social problems to make introduction of modern technique easier; low wages and irregular employment make it impossible to

large numbers of working people to save against old age; looseness in family structure means the existence of a large number of "orphans"; lack of consistency in poor law relief and pensions for the aged; lack of modern prison systems.

**EDUCATION.**—The entire system of education in the West Indies hinges on the economic and social state of the Colonies and the Education Adviser says: "The satisfactory reorganization of education cannot be realised until family life and internal economics are more stable. Good education is not only an elaborate school system." Concrete examples of educational difficulties include: insufficient and poor accommodation in schools; shortage of over 3,000 teachers; curricula in the schools are over-elaborate and lack touch with the lives of the people; attendance in schools are poor especially after the age of 12; books are short and number of free places in secondary schools is too small.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—Recommendations for the eventual establishment of a regular British passenger service to the West Indies have been made, also an inter-island steamer service and the development of air services. Grants have been made for the construction of civil air landing fields in five islands.

### Donneur Anonyme

In the March issue of the *Crown Colonist* the Commercial Editor refers to Mr. J. Gordon Miller's recent election as a director of the West India Association of Glasgow as a recognition of his keen and abiding interest in the welfare of the Caribbean Colonies and acknowledgment of a record of many years service on their behalf.

After indicating the great diversity of Mr. Miller's interests as shown by the many positions he holds, headed by that of deputy chairman of the West India Committee, the writer concludes: "It may not be generally known, but I can now disclose, that when all other efforts failed the anonymous donor of £3,000 to enable full participation of the British West Indies and British Guiana in the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 1938, was Mr. J. Gordon Miller."

We may recall that when reporting, in the CIRCULAR of February 24th, 1938, this gift by a member of the West India Committee who wished to remain anonymous we described it as "a magnificent gesture."

### Canada and West Indian Labour

Mr. Gordon Conant, Premier of Ontario, stated on December 23rd, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, that employment of residents of the British West Indies and Italian prisoners of war on Ontario farms was under consideration by the Provincial Government.

The suggestion came, he said, through the British Colonial Office and applied to residents in Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad. No decision would be made until after conferences with the Federal Government regarding its views on the employment of West Indians in sugar-beet and tobacco fields.

\* *Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1940-42.* Colonial No. 184. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net.

## The Jamaica Squadron

### Make Daylight Attack on Berlin

**B**ERLIN was raided in daylight on January 30th, at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The second raid was carried out by Mosquito aircraft of the Jamaica Squadron, which dropped bombs in the German capital at the very minute when Goebbels was to have started reading to a large meeting in the Sports Palast, a proclamation by Hitler on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his régime.

The raids entailed a return flight of about 1,300 miles, much of which was over the most heavily defended parts of the Reich, yet only one aircraft failed to return. Mosquitoes are the fastest bombers in the world and can carry a bomb load of about one ton.

Within 48 hours of this historic raid, two members of the Jamaica Squadron, who took part in it, called at the offices of the West India Committee. They were Sergeant J. Massey and Sergeant R. Fletcher. The latter said: "Just as we were due over Berlin the cloud broke, and there was Berlin, as big as you could wish. I could see my target. We started at once to unload our contribution to the festivities. We saw no flak at all. On the way back we saw an F.W.190 fighter, nipped smartly into a cloud, and saw him no more. We got back to base dead on estimated time of arrival."

On February 13th, it was announced that ten awards had been made in connexion with the raid, Sergeant Massey and Sergeant Fletcher each receiving the D.F.M.

The bomber group to which the Berlin raiders belonged received the following telegram from Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, C.-in-C. of Bomber Command: "Please convey to all concerned, and particularly to the crews of the aircraft, my warmest congratulations on the magnificent daylight attack carried out on Berlin by your Mosquitoes. Their bombs coincided with an attempt by Goering to broadcast to the German people on the tenth anniversary of Hitler's usurpation of power and cannot have failed to cause consternation in Germany and encouragement to the oppressed peoples of Europe."

Three days before the Berlin raid, the Jamaica Squadron took part in the first bomber attack on Copenhagen, led by Wing Commander H. Edwards, who holds the V.C., D.S.O. and D.F.C. The target, the Burmeister and Waine Diesel Engine Works, was accurately and effectively hit.

An eventful week for the Jamaica Squadron!

THE KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Edward Jackson, Lieutenant Governor of Malta, to be Chief Justice of Cyprus. Sir Edward who left Malta in September, 1942, for reasons of health, is a son of the late Sir Henry Moore Jackson, a former Governor of Trinidad and a brother of Sir Wilfrid Jackson, recently Governor of British Guiana, who is now Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

## The West India Committee

**A**T a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on February 18th, the following seven candidates were elected to membership:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder.</i>
Miss Elizabeth Evelyn Blagrove (Country).	{ Mr. Harold de Pass. Major John Blagrove.
Mr. C. A. Ormond Phillips (Grenada).	{ Mr. Henry S. Gibson. Mr. George Kent.
Miss Marjorie Grace Johnson (Bahamas).	{ Miss Rosemary Kelly. Miss Wendy Ince.

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 Pictorial Pages

**A**N impressive ceremony in which American and British troops took part was held at Sulgrave Manor on February 22nd, to mark the 211th birthday of George Washington.

The present house was built about the middle of the sixteenth century by Lawrence Washington, direct ancestor of George Washington. In 1914 the Manor was presented by a body of British subscribers to the people of Great Britain and the United States to celebrate a hundred years of peace between the two countries.

The first of the pictorial pages shows the troops saluting and presenting arms during the ceremony. A bust of George Washington may be seen in the centre of the photograph.

The Members' Room of the West India Committee presented an unusual appearance one day last month when a party of young women from the Bahamas (whose photograph, taken before they left the Colony, appeared in the last CIRCULAR), Jamaica and Trinidad called to report their safe arrival in London. They were met at 40, Norfolk Street by several Press photographers and by a Gaumont-British cameraman, and their arrival on this side to join the W.A.A.F. or the A.T.S. has been noted in a number of London and Provincial newspapers.

The second of the illustration pages shows (top left) four of the Jamaica girls—Noelle Thompson, Sonia Thompson, Alma La Badie and Sally Lopez—discovering London and (lower) Section Officer Rosemary Kelly, of the Bahamas, who joined the W.A.A.F. in 1939 giving the new arrivals some useful advice. The group includes (left to right) Alma La Badie (Jamaica), Joyce Cyrus (Trinidad), Section Officer Kelly, Kathleen Robinson (Jamaica), Margaret "Winks" Loughran (Bahamas), Sally Lopez (Jamaica), Mary Brown (Bahamas). The other photograph on the page shows Private Dorothy Fenty, of Barbados, in the Y.W.C.A. centre at Camberley, which, as reported in page 43 of this issue, has been opened as the result of a gift from the "Win the War" Fund of Barbados.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"DARG neba fight ober dry bone."

\* \* \*

AMONG the first-class appointments made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies during January was that of Mr. H. O. Culhane, who becomes Deputy Wharf Controller, Trinidad.

\* \* \*

A FREE grant of £7,850 has been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to provide for technical advice on forestry matters in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

\* \* \*

A CONTINGENT of 12 West Indian service men took part in the "Salute to the Red Army" at the Royal Albert Hall, on February 21st. Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was the principal speaker.

\* \* \*

IN the recent Bar examinations, two Trinidad entrants, Mr. I. J. Bahadoosingh and Mr. E. A. Duverney, were among those who passed the final. Mr. E. B. Eytle, of British Guiana, secured a conditional pass in the final examination.

\* \* \*

It was with great regret that we learned of the deaths, at Georgetown, British Guiana, of Mrs. Smellie, widow of the Hon. T. T. Smellie, and of Mrs. Seedorff, widow of Mr. H. Seedorff, and mother of the Hon. F. J. Seaford and the Hon. H. G. Seaford.

\* \* \*

To provide for the appointment of an officer to overhaul the vital statistics of British Colonies in the Caribbean area, and to train local personnel, a free grant of £7,500 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been approved by the Secretary of State.

\* \* \*

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1938 until March, 1942, addressed a meeting of both Houses of Parliament on January 28th on "Some Factors in Colonial Policy." The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in the chair.

\* \* \*

MISS GLADYS VIVIAN GOODING, who was recently married, at Nottingham, to Mr. James Leake, is the eldest daughter of Mr. W. U. Gooding, Parochial Treasurer of St. Philip, Barbados, and of Mrs. Gooding. She is a member of the nursing staff of the General Hospital, Nottingham.

\* \* \*

LEEDS University has agreed to an extension of the visit to the West Indies of Professor J. H. Richardson, the economic expert, so that he may visit the Bahamas in order to advise on the economic situation there. Professor Richardson has recently given advice to the Government of Bermuda.

\* \* \*

MR. E. W. EVANS has returned to London after a tour of the West Indies which he made 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.

\* \* \*

SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY, who was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1935 to 1938, and is now Governor of Cyprus, arrived in London recently for consultations with Mr. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Charles was host to Mr. Churchill during his recent visit to Cyprus.

\* \* \*

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on January 25th, in New York, of Mrs. de Pass, wife of Lieut.-Commander E. Archie de Pass, of Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. de Pass is a son of the late Sir Eliot de Pass, chairman of the West India Committee from 1928 to 1936, and its president from that year until his death in July, 1937.

\* \* \*

MR. KENNETH WALLIS together with his wife, nine year old daughter and three year old son have, we regret to learn, been lost at sea by enemy action. Mr. Wallis was Assistant Government Analyst in Trinidad from 1929 to 1933, and later Government Analyst in British Guiana. He had recently been appointed Government Chemist in Uganda.

\* \* \*

THE West India Committee was happy to receive a visit, one day last month, from Squadron-Leader D. B. Barnard, of St. Lucia. He was reported missing in November last, but has returned to England none the worse for his experiences. Squadron-Leader Barnard, who was recently awarded the D.F.C., is a son of the Hon. George Barnard.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER welcome visitor was Sergeant W. K. Hynam, of Barbados, who, as reported in the CIRCULAR for December, has been awarded the D.F.M. Just before calling he had been to Buckingham Palace to receive his decoration from the King, who asked him about his bombing experiences. Appropriately enough, it was Sergeant Hynam's birthday.

\* \* \*

COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS, Member of Parliament for South Cardiff, is about to pay a visit to the United States as the representative of four Parliamentary bodies. In Washington, Colonel Evans is to meet President Roosevelt and will present him with two souvenirs—stonework from the bombed Chamber of the House of Commons and a reproduction of a painting by Cope showing the embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers. Colonel Evans is a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and a member of the West India Committee.

**The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.**

## Obituary

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

### MR. T. WALROND INNES

Mr. Thomas Walrond Innes, who died at his home, at Caterham, Surrey, on January 20th, will be remembered with affection in the West Indies and in Mauritius where he lived for many years.

Born in 1857 on an estate in St. Michael, Barbados, and educated at Harrison College, he left the island at the age of 18 for British Guiana to take up an appointment with the late Mr. Quintin Hogg on one of his sugar estates. After a few years he left the colony for Puerto Rico, to take up a post at the Canovanas factory with which Mr. Hogg was also identified. In 1891 Mr. Innes was appointed by the Anglo-Ceylon & General Estates Co., Ltd., as manager of Britannia Estate, in Mauritius, and he remained there until his retirement in 1921. He was responsible for the introduction of many factory and other improvements and by his cheerfulness and tact endeared himself to all classes.

He leaves a widow, two sons—Mr. L. Walrond Innes, a surgeon in Plymouth, Devon, and Major Leslie Walrond Innes, a prisoner of war since the fall of Hong Kong—and a wide circle of friends in the West Indies and Mauritius to mourn his passing. He had been a member of the West India Committee since 1908.

### SIR EUSTACE FIENNES, Bt.

Though fourteen years have passed since his retirement, the Honourable Sir Eustace Fiennes who, we regret to say, died at Wilbury House, Sunningdale, on February 9th, will not have been forgotten in the Leeward Islands, where he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief for eight years.

Second son of the seventeenth Lord Saye and Sele, he was born in 1864, and had already had an adventurous career before he entered the Colonial Service. As a trooper in the Mounted Scouts, he helped to suppress the Riel Rebellion in Canada in 1885, and he took part in the Egyptian campaign in 1888-89. In 1890 he accompanied the pioneer expedition to Mashonaland and Matabeleland, where Cecil Rhodes was establishing friendly relations with King Lobengula. During the South African war he saw active service with the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and was twice mentioned in despatches, and in 1914 he served in France and Bulgaria.

Fiennes was a typical *beau sabreur* and must have appreciated the humour of the situation when he was transferred to the Royal Marines with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. An intimate friend of Winston Churchill, he crossed to Antwerp with the Royal Naval Division, and after its withdrawal went to the Dardanelles as general staff officer. On his return he was appointed deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general to the garrison at Plymouth, and in 1916 he received a Baronetcy. He sat in Parliament as Liberal member for the Banbury Division of Oxfordshire from 1906 to 1908 and again from 1910 to 1918, when he became Governor of Seychelles. The appointment of a governor from outside the Colonial Service gave rise to flutterings

in the dovescotes of that body, which had not subsided when he was promoted to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands; but he survived all criticism and will go down to history as a popular Governor who had a warm corner in his heart for the people whatever their creed or colour might be.

Sir Eustace took a keen interest in the welfare of the poorer folk and worked hard to improve their lot, and he was responsible for much needed reforms in the prisons, lunatic asylums and the leper settlement. He was devoted to the Islands and when a vacancy occurred, long after his retirement, he was anxious to return to them and resume his appointment; but that of course could not be.

Throughout his life he was a good churchman, and until his lamented death he was Vice-President of the Antigua Diocesan Association.

Sir Eustace married in 1894 Florence Agnes, daughter of Mr. John Rathfelde, of Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, and widow of Mr. A. W. Fletcher, who was identified with much charitable work in Antigua, and he had two sons. The elder died in 1917 of wounds received in action, and the younger, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham Fiennes, Royal Scots Greys, succeeds to the Baronetcy.

### SIR LOUIS DEVAUX, K.C.

News of the death of Sir Louis Devaux, at Port Louis, Mauritius, will have been received with deep regret in St. Lucia, where he was born; in Jamaica, where he was resident magistrate from 1928 to 1931; and in Trinidad, of which Colony he was successively Solicitor-General (1931-35) and Attorney-General (1935-40); no less than in Seychelles and Mauritius. Fourth son of Mr. J. Devaux, a member of a much respected St. Lucia family of French origin, Louis Devaux was educated at St. Mary's College in Castries, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1906, after obtaining a Certificate of Honour in the final examination. After practising in Winnipeg (1915-19) and St. Lucia, where he acted as magistrate (1917-18) he went to Seychelles as a Legal Adviser remaining there, latterly as Chief Justice (1924-28) until 1928, when he returned to the West Indies to take up the appointment of resident magistrate in Jamaica. From there he was promoted to the important legal posts in Trinidad mentioned above. Since 1940, Devaux had been Chief Judge of Mauritius. In recognition of his long and distinguished services a Knighthood was conferred upon him in the New Year's Honours last January, and it is sad that he should have lived for such a short time to enjoy that well-deserved distinction.

Sir Louis is survived by his wife, Eunice, younger daughter of Mr. A. H. Bertrand, of Winnipeg, and three daughters.

### REV. ADAM C. WELCH

The Rev. Adam C. Welch, M.A., D.D., who died at Helensburgh on February 24th, in his 79th year, was Emeritus Professor of Hebrew at New College, Edinburgh.

Dr. Welch was born in Jamaica where his father, the Rev. John Welch, was a missionary. From 1913 to 1934 he occupied at New College the chair of Old Testament Language, Literature and Theology.



# Food Yeast from Molasses

## Two Thousand Ton Plant for Jamaica

At the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), an account of which appeared in the February issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to the proposed installation in Jamaica, at the instance of the Imperial Government, of an experimental plant for the production of yeast from molasses, and that the Association had nominated the factory of the West Indies Sugar Company to receive and operate it.

This yeast has been developed as the result of a plan of research aiming at the discovery of a rich source of the B vitamins combined, if possible, with a supply of high-class protein. Such a product would form a most useful addition to a dietary deficient in animal proteins and their associated vitamins, which in the case of human beings are obtained from such foods as meat, eggs, milk and liver.

The plan of research has been carried out at the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, under the general direction of Dr. D. D. Pratt, the Officer in Charge, by Dr. A. C. Thaysen, Officer in Charge of the Microbiological Section, assisted by Mr. H. J. Bunker and Mr. K. R. Butlin, and the following note on the subject has been received from the West India Committee's Technical Officer, who recently visited the laboratory and discussed the latest developments with the research officers.

### Dr. Thaysen's Investigations

Microbiological research had shown that certain micro-organisms, in their development, built up all the members of the B vitamin group, and it so happens that the protein of these micro-organisms is of the same high nutritive value as animal protein. A selection had to be made, from the numerous types known to exist, of an organism which could be produced in bulk from the cheapest possible materials, and of a type which would reproduce rapidly and be harmless to man. Dr. Thaysen has developed from one of the yeasts a strain which fulfils these requirements, and on which it has been decided to concentrate in the tests to be carried out in Jamaica, though the possibility of developing a type which can be still more profitably turned to account for vitamin and protein production on a large scale is not ruled out.

Work in the United Kingdom has passed the experimental stage, and quantities of the dried product, in a form ready for use, are now being turned out at a pilot plant in the Chemical Research Laboratories. This dried product has been named "Food Yeast." It takes the form of thin flakes of a pale straw colour and with a slightly meaty taste. It mixes readily with water or milk, and can be added to soups, stews, etc. A soup stock made by boiling leeks and carrots in water became an excellent, meaty-tasted soup when Food Yeast was added. It can be incorporated in sandwich fillings, biscuits, and if added to flour would yield a most palatable loaf. Five per cent. of Food Yeast, added to a 2 lb. loaf, would increase the nutritive value of the loaf as much as would the addition of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of beefsteak or

two eggs. A preliminary experiment to test the value of the product for feeding stock has been carried out at Cambridge. Pigs fed on maize meal, which supplies only low-grade protein, gained up to 130 lb. in weight in 13 weeks when 5 per cent. of Food Yeast was added, against only 38 lb. without.

### Method of Manufacture

The product is prepared by sowing a solution of molasses, to which the necessary amounts of ammonia and phosphate have been added, with a culture of the organism in a vat provided with cooling and aerating arrangements. The organisms develop rapidly, and when development has been fully established the manufacture of Food Yeast can proceed continuously by the simple expedient of pouring into the vat at one end a solution of molasses and the necessary ammonia and phosphate, and of withdrawing simultaneously at the other end of the vat an equivalent volume of yeast in suspension. This is carefully washed, and centrifuged, to remove waste products and water, and dried, the manufacturing plant being so arranged that all operations can proceed continuously.

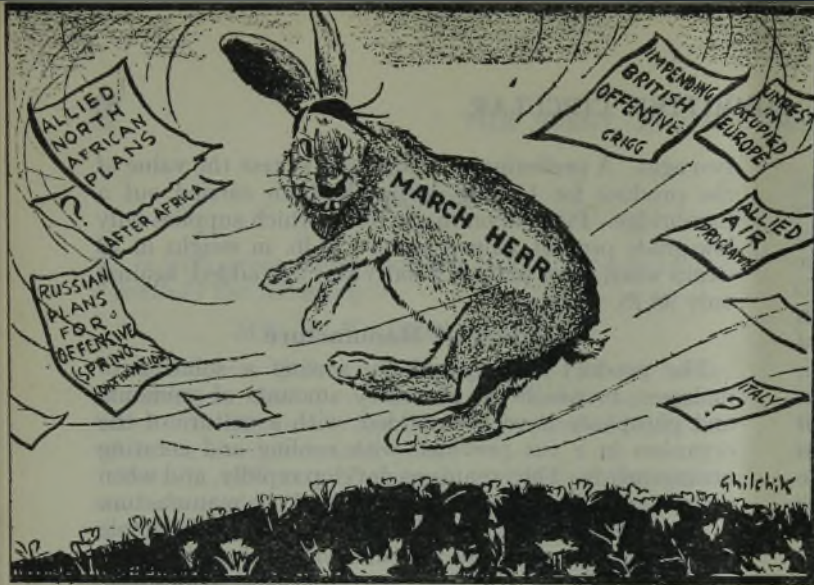
The manufacturing plant which is to be set up in Jamaica is stated to be capable of producing 2,000 tons of Food Yeast per annum, and if all goes well is expected to be ready to commence operations in about six months time. Some preliminary work, however, entailed by the different conditions prevailing in Jamaica, may be necessary before the plant comes into full production. In this country success has been achieved with a strain of the organism which works at an optimum when maintained at a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.), but already a strain has been developed which will work at a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.), so that difficulties caused by higher temperatures may be readily overcome. This and other problems will receive attention from two bio-chemists who will supervise the manufacture, and the United Kingdom Government has made provision for the venture by a preliminary grant of £25,000.

Four tons of molasses, or two tons of sugar, are required to produce one ton of Food Yeast, and a figure in the neighbourhood of 6d. per lb. is estimated to be the approximate cost.

### Advantages of the New Product

A notable advantage of this new development is that it is possible to manufacture a product containing a high concentration of B vitamins and a high grade protein in hours rather than in the months that it would take to produce meat. This may be significant during the immediate post-war period when the depleted animal stock of Europe will be insufficient to provide meat and milk for the underfed populations of the occupied countries. Food Yeast may also find an important application in the tropical and sub-tropical countries of the Empire, for native diets are often deficient in vitamin B. It is estimated that  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. taken daily would ensure a sufficiency of B vitamins. The dried product has shown good keeping properties, and will remain fit for use, when properly packed, for at least two years. It is stated to contain as much as 50 per cent. of high grade protein, and to have a B vitamin content definitely higher than that of animal protein, including liver.





WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

Daily Sketch



KEEPING UP WITH THE AXIS

Daily Express



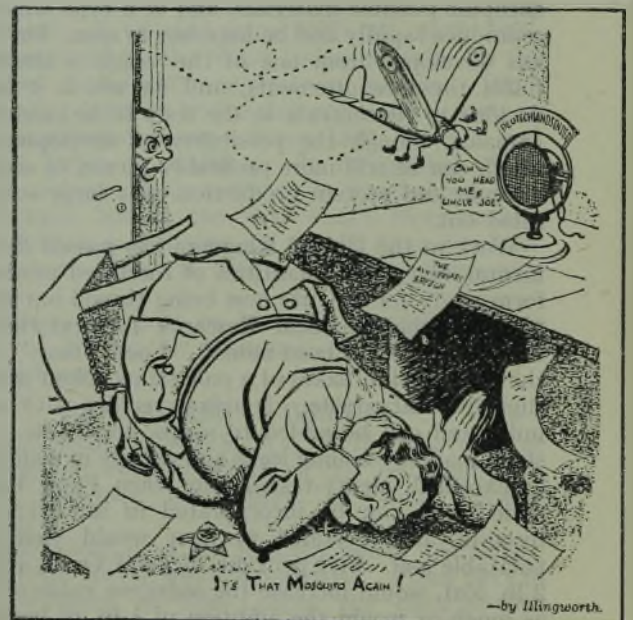
Daily Sketch

### Some recent cartoons

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"DON'T FORGET THE DIVER, SIR" Daily Sketch



—by Illingworth.

Daily Mail



## Conditions in British Guiana

THE closing months of 1942 found British Guiana in a strong financial position, reports Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* for December 26th. Revenues were expected to meet the year's expenditures, and a surplus of \$2,444,000 from 1941 remained unspent. Government currency notes in circulation had risen from \$767,000 on December 31st, 1939, to \$3,336,000 in November, 1942, reflecting in part the money spent on United States base construction and the expansion of bauxite mining.

Government expenditures had been kept at a low level owing to the unexpectedly low cost of food subsidies, referred to below, and the lack of materials and staff for carrying out contemplated public works. Mr. Newman describes, as a noteworthy financial transaction, the establishment during the year of a credit of \$1,000,000 under Government guarantee in local banks to finance the bulk purchase of essential commodities imported on Government account for sale and distribution in the Colony.

### Sugar, Rice and Timber

Dealing with local production Mr. Newman said it had been officially stated that enough cane had been grown during the year to yield a record output of sugar, but on account of labour shortage it was doubtful whether the crop would be harvested.

The autumn rice crop had been lower than in 1941 but, with the extensive plantings for the spring crop, it was hoped that sufficient rice would be milled by early 1943 to supply approximately 75 per cent. of the requirements of neighbouring British Colonies.

The lumber mills had been handicapped by the difficulties of interior transportation with the result that domestic demand exceeded supply and exports were on a reduced scale.

### The Food Situation

Apart from a shortage of meat during July to September, when cattle from the interior savannahs, where foot and mouth disease was prevalent, could not be brought to Georgetown, the Colony had suffered no serious deficiency in local food supplies. Rice was available at all times, but prices of ground provisions and milk tended to rise during those months in which there was also a shortage of imported food supplies. Stocks of flour were low from July to September, but towards the end of November there was an ample supply on hand. The ban on potato imports, imposed on September 15th, was lifted on October 30th, as it was considered that the importation of fresh vegetables in good condition gave greater stability to the local vegetable market.

### Control of Essential Commodities

Dealing with the control of commodities Mr. Newman says in establishing wholesale and retail prices the authorities had followed the practice of other colonies. They were somewhat in advance of the others, however, in subsidizing essential imports. Since June-July flour, corn meal, condensed milk, Diesel oil and gas oil had been subsidized. Owing to abnormally low imports

the amount of subsidy paid up to September was only \$21,186. It was estimated, however, that on present prices the cost to the Government on flour alone would be approximately \$400,000 per annum.

In controlling the distribution of flour, mainly to prevent black marketing, the authorities had adopted a system of their own. There was no restriction on purchase through commercial channels, other than a fixed maximum price and all import permit applications must cover firm orders from established importers. After receiving the flour, however, no importer could distribute it except on a warehouse order from the Controller of Supplies. Under this arrangement some 1,800 Government institutions, shopkeepers and bakers purchase flour for cash from the Controller and receive from him a warehouse order on a designated wholesaler, who returns his receipts to the Controller for settlement. The system was reported to be proving successful, and it was likely that other essential products would be dealt with in a similar manner.

The Government also undertakes bulk purchase of certain commodities on behalf of importers.

## Housing in the Leeward Islands

*Continued from p. 36*

### Suggested Government Financial Help

Sir Frank next outlines what he considers to be the principal needs in each Presidency, which he suggests can best be left for local examination. He then gives estimates of the financial assistance which might be sought under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during the next eight years, that is the life of the present Act, to carry out the proposed reforms. These are set out for each Presidency with explanatory information as to how the subsidies and grants are to be made and of the types of houses recommended.

The total assistance during the eight years for the whole Colony under the various heads is as follows:—

- (a) Subsidies for repairs to existing owner-occupied houses, £100,000.
- (b) Subsidies for additions to existing owner-occupied houses to provide additional accommodation and lessen overcrowding, £100,000.
- (c) Building of demonstration houses in order to compare different methods of construction and the utilization to the greatest possible extent of local materials, £30,000.
- (d) Prizes for the encouragement of individual effort in design and construction, £2,000.
- (e) Special aid for assistance to the very poor in the replacement of houses found to be irreparable, £18,000.
- (f) Grants towards new building, £100,000. Recoverable loans made for new buildings, £200,000.
- (g) Assistance for the provision of sanitary improvements to houses of a value of less than £120 after experimental demonstrations have produced standard designs, £36,000.
- (h) Federal costs of administration of Leeward Islands housing programmes to be paid by grant under Colonial Development and Welfare Act, £1,750 per annum for eight years, £14,000.

## West Indies at Westminster

### Subsidiary Industries in British Guiana

On January 27th Mr. Riley asked whether the Government of British Guiana was taking any action to encourage the coco-nut and subsidiary industries.

Colonel Stanley replied that there were some 22,450 acres under coco-nuts in British Guiana, and the scope for extension was limited. There was an up-to-date oil mill which produced a high grade of edible oil. It was considered that, while alternative crops to sugar and rice suitable to British Guiana conditions were very limited, the greatest scope for development appeared to be in regard to animal husbandry. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his Agricultural Adviser, together with the local Department of Agriculture, had been giving close attention to all aspects of agriculture in British Guiana, and extensive proposals for its betterment had been prepared and the grant of funds for implementing many of them approved.

### Trinidad : Local and Imperial Finance

Colonel A. Evans, on February 10th, asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the fact that the cost of living index in Trinidad had risen by some 50 per cent. since the outbreak of war and no steps had been taken by the local Government to subsidize essential food products, he would refrain from accepting their offer to make a free contribution of £800,000 to the Imperial Exchequer; and whether he would advise Colonial Governments in this position to use such financial contributions to the war effort locally rather than send them home.

Colonel Stanley replied that he had recently approved a proposal by the Government of Trinidad to subsidize the price of certain essentials in order to check any further rises in the cost of living. It was not the case that Trinidad was making a contribution of £800,000 to Imperial Funds in the current year. The Colony was, however, contributing about £250,000 towards the cost of local defence, the balance of which was met by H.M. Government, and in addition proposed to make an interest-free loan to H.M. Government of about £500,000 out of available surpluses. In estimating these surpluses, allowance had been made for expenditure in subsidizing the cost of living. In general H.M. Government would certainly not wish to accept any special war-time contribution from the Colony, whether by way of gift or loan, if the money were required locally.

### Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

Replying on February 10th to Mr. Riley, the Secretary of State said that the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was intended to facilitate co-operation between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in matters affecting progress and development in the Caribbean area. The main objects of the recent discussions in London with the co-chairmen of the Commission were to make arrangements to secure the most harmonious co-operation between the American and British sections of the Commission and to establish appropriate administrative machinery for carrying out its work. It would be for the Commission to determine its immediate programme of work in the light of these

*Continued at foot of next column.*

## West Indian Service Visitors

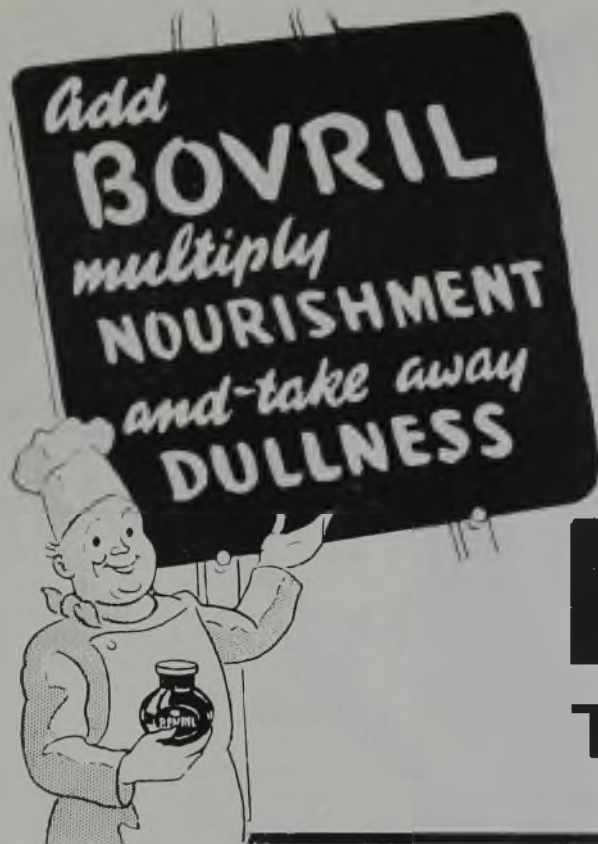
THE following are among those who have visited the West India Committee Rooms recently and signed the Service Visitors' Book —

- Aruba.** A.C. J. S. Jones.
- Bahamas.** Mary Brown,\* Pte. Barbara Duncombe, A.C.W.2 Peggy Hilton, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, A.C.W.2 Grace Johnson, Sgt. W. H. Jordan, S/O Rosemary Kelly, Rosalie Knowles,\* F/O Warren Lightbourn, A.C.W.2 Margaret Loughran, Pte. Helen Macduff, A.C.W.2 Peggy Millar, Joan Straton, Sgt. P. D. Straton, O/Sea R. C. Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn, A.C.W.2 Joan Winder.
- Barbados.** Dvr. B. E. Burgess, Sgmn. V. H. Cadogan, L/Bdr. E. E. Clarke, L.A.C. R. A. Cummings, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, Cpl. C. K. Gittens, P/O A. W. Gooding, Tpr. C. A. Greaves, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, F/O C. D. Ince, Sgmn. E. Jackman, Sgmn. C. R. Kirton, Tpr. R. L. Knight, Pte. A. E. Marshall, Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, L.A.C. P. E. Ryan, Pte. R. J. Skeete, Pte. O. K. Thorne, Spr. D. N. Watts, Pte. A. H. Weatherhead, Gnr. W. A. B. Wells, L.A.C. T. E. Went, Sgt. W. K. Hynam.
- Bermuda.** Cpl. T. C. Aitchison, Sgt. K. N. Doe, P/O F. J. Gosling, Pte. J. Lindo, Sgt. D. H. Matthews, F/O G. A. Osborn, Dvr. P. B. Parks, Dvr. W. R. Perinchief, L.A.C. J. A. Pitt, Wren Dorothy S. Pitt, Capt. P. A. D. Smith, 2/Lt. P. J. Smith, 2/Lt. R. Taylor, L.A.C. C. L. Vallis, F/O A. J. Wingood.
- British Honduras.** P/O G. W. Fairweather, A.C. C. H. Waight.
- British Guiana.** Sgt. E. B. Armstrong, Cfn. J. U. Beckles, Sgt. J. Blank, A.C.1 F. P. Camacho, Cfn. C. G. Craig, Sgmn. G. M. Craig, Sgmn. J. H. V. Craig, Mdsn. J. H. Davies, Sgmn. G. E. Davson, L.A.C. A. V. De Freitas, L.A.C.W. S. Felgate, Cfn. C. C. Ford, Sgmn. H. A. Fraser, P/O C. E. L. Grant, Cpl. G. B. Greenfield, Sgt. R. F. Hall, Pte. H. Harnandan, Sgmn. R. V. Jacobs, Pte. R. W. Johnson, Cfn. W. A. Lincoln, A.C. C. A. McLean, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Cfn. S. R. Poulis, Cfn. C. Stuart, A.C.2 G. J. Tranquada, Sgmn. P. A. Wilson, P/O G. Wood.
- Dominica.** St. O. St. C. Alleyne.
- Grenada.** Sgt. W. G. Lang, L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar, P/O C. P. Ross, Gnr. V. O. Williams.
- Jamaica.** L.A.C. A. K. Aiken, L.A.C. B. E. Burrowes, F/Sgt. V. A. Bunting, Capt. C. P. Dykes, L.A.C. J. H. Ebanks, Sgt. D. E. Fonseca, L.A.C. R. St. J. Fox, N.A.2 A. C. Hirst, A.C. A. L. Johnson, A.C.W.2 Alma La Badie, A.C. R. A. Lawrence, Sgt. G. A. Leceane, Sally Lopez,\* Wren B. N. Mais, F/O R. C. Mais, Joyce McNeill, Sylvia McNeil, Cfn. H. Menzies, O/Sea W. D. Morris, Sgt. R. G. Moss, Capt. C. A. Moody, A.C. C. O. Munn, O/Sea R. E. Pickering, Cpl. F. Restall, L.A.C. D. Roberts, Sgt. H. S. Schleifer, N.A.2 R. S. Scholefield, A.C. M. L. G. Sharp, L.A.C. F. D. Smith, Dvr. M. G. Smith, Pte. J. W. Tatem, Cfn. D. S. D. Taylor, Noelle Thompson,\* Sonia Thompson,\* Lieut. R.N.V.R. O. Turvill, Cfn. L. C. Walford, Spr. I. L. White, L.A.C. D. H. Willoughby, A.F./A.R.N. P. M. Willoughby, L. P. Enwright.\*
- Montserrat.** Sgmn. A. Mc. P. Taylor.
- St. Kitts.** Sgt. G. H. Farara.
- St. Lucia.** S/Lr. D. B. Barnard.
- St. Vincent.** P/O E. A. H. Lawrence.
- Trinidad.** L.A.C. J. Mc. K. Alfred, A.C. B. Anderson, Lt. E. S. Benjamin, P/O E. R. Carrington, L.A.C. H. D. Charles, A.C.W.2 Joyce Cyrus, L.A.C. T. M. Cipriani, A.C.W.2 Beryl Cuthbert, Dvr. J. E. de Gouville, F/O F. Dempsey, A. C. D. Gomez, A.C. H. A. A. Gobin, P/O L. J. Keating, P/O A. S. Kelshall, F/O P. W. M. Kelshall, 2/Lt. F. S. Knaggs, Tpr. V. Lambert, L.A.C. G. Lau, P/O U. L. Look Yan, F/O J. McBride, Sgt./Pilot A. W. Martin, Cfn. A. K. Moencie, Sgt. G. A. Nunez, F/O Vernon Pereira, Cpl. W. Peterkin, Sgt. A. G. Philipps, Sgt. J. W. Pitts, P/O K. W. Rawlins, Sgt. W. E. A. Recile, P/O W. B. Short, Sgt. J. R. Skinner.

\*Awaiting final enrolment.

discussions. He would emphasize that the Commission was an advisory body and that the responsibility for carrying out its recommendations rested with the Governments concerned, including, of course, those of the British Colonies in the area.





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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 23rd.*

**I**N his opening speech at the annual meeting of the Federal Legislative Council on February 9th, H.E. the Governor advised the creation of the new post of Colonial Secretary, in addition to the Administrators for the separate Presidencies. Decorations were presented to Mrs. Hilda McDonald, O.B.E., and to Dr. C. N. Griffin, M.B.E.

The American Consul, Mr. Frank Schuler, has received promotion and will leave shortly for Portugal. Group Captain Arthur McDonald, R.A.F., has been mentioned in despatches. Great regret was felt among the people of Antigua at the news of the death of Sir Eustace Fiennes, formerly Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Seventeen survivors landed at St. John's on February 21st, after spending days in an open boat. They were in amazingly good condition and are now at Fort James under the care of the local branch of the Red Cross. The Antigua people are very hospitable and are leading the survivors with gifts, games, etc. A joint Scout and Guide ceremony was held at the Botanical Gardens on Sunday, February 21st, to celebrate the birthday, on the 22nd, of the late Lord Baden Powell and Lady Baden Powell.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *February 25th*

The British subjects detained at Belize on June 23rd, 1942, and subsequently sent to Jamaica were released by the Governor of that Colony on the 10th instant and arrived back at Belize on February 14th. They are Capt. George Gough, Albert Gough, Gilbert Canton, Lester Bradley, Domingo Navarette and Wilberforce Elliott. There is universal satisfaction that the men have been exculpated after eight months careful investigation by the British and American authorities.

## JAMAICA

**Weather Service.** A Government Notice published in the *Daily Gleaner*, of December 31st, informs the public that the Admiralty will take over and maintain the Jamaica Weather Service on behalf of the Air Ministry.

**Rain Damage.** Heavy rain throughout December caused serious damage to roads and property in several parts of the Colony—particularly in Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann. At Balcarres, no less than 44 inches of rain fell in 48 hours. At Casleton 13 inches were registered in one night.

**A Curacao Invitation.** Jamaica has been invited by the Curacao Athletic Association to send a team of ten representative track and field athletes to take part in the annual athletic meeting to be held at Curacao in April. The matter is receiving the attention of the Jamaica Athletic Association.

**Councillor N. N. Nethersole** recently resigned his position of chairman of the Finance and Estimate Committees of the Kingston Corporation Council.

Efforts are being made to induce Councillor Nethersole to reconsider his decision.

**Mr. Bustamante.** It was announced on December 24th that the restrictions on Mr. Bustamante and on his paper the *Jamaica Worker* had been withdrawn.

**Wembley Clubhouse,** a two-storey concrete building at Dunoon Park, was destroyed by fire on December 23rd. A similar misfortune befell the club in July, 1939, when its headquarters, a wooden building, was razed.

## ST. LUCIA

**Control of Imports and Exports.** It has been announced that a new Government Supply Department has been temporarily established to control all imports and exports, and all supplies within the Colony.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**The Hon. L. B. Gibson, K.C.** At the meeting of the Legislative Council on January 7th, the Governor announced that he had been informed by the Secretary of State that the Attorney General, Mr. L. B. Gibson had been made one of His Majesty's Counsel. A motion of congratulation, moved by Sir Lennox O'Reilly, was received with cheers.

**Mission to Seamen's Hostel.** On January 13th the Governor opened the "Flying Angel" Hostel which Captain A. Bertram Smith, the Harbour Master said, in his address of welcome, was the first Mission to Seamen's Hostel to be established in the West Indies. The Chaplain, the Rev. A. P. Hutchinson, announced that through generous contributions amounting to \$3,000 by the Win the War Association the Mission was able to open free from debt. The cost of the building had been shared equally by the Missions for Seamen, the Ministry of War Transport and the Trinidad Government.

**Air Service to Grenada.** It has been announced that on January 16th, British West Indies Airways would inaugurate a weekly service between Trinidad and Grenada. There has been for some time a daily service to Barbados and the *Trinidad Guardian* states that construction of other airfields farther north is progressing and that the B.W.I.A. are working out their long-range scheme for linking the entire British West Indies by air.

**Food Subsidies.** In reply to a question asked in the Legislative Council on December 23rd by the Hon. Gerald Wight, it was stated that the Government expected to spend \$300,000 on food subsidies during 1943. At the same meeting, in reply to the Hon. A. C. Rienzi, the Government stated the import duties on the vast majority of foodstuffs were at specific and not *ad valorem* rates. Consequently the increase in c.i.f. costs does not increase the duty levied on such goods.

It is announced that the Most Rev. E. A. Dunn, Archbishop of the West Indies since 1936 and Bishop of British Honduras since 1917, is resigning both offices from June 30th next.

# January, 1943

By E. C. Jackman

**T**HE sharpest month of all the year,  
By common repute, cold and drear,  
The play-time for the storms and frost,  
Perpetually tempest-tost  
Is January.

Temperatures to zero fall,  
Low hang the clouds, a threatening pall,  
The rain and hail pelt thick and fast,  
Each downpour heavier than the last,  
'Tis January.

The waves like mountains smite the shore,  
The seas break down sea-walls galore,  
The rivers overflow their banks,  
And hollow places mimic tanks,  
Yes, January.

But what a change this year of grace,  
Spring jumps to sudden life in haste,  
The daffodillies sheaths of green,  
And purple violets can be seen,  
Though January.

The saxifrage shows blooms of mauve,  
Primroses live in any cove,  
The yellow crocus lifts his head,  
And c'en rhodos. are showing red,  
Strange January!

Pink prunus blossoms too are here,  
Red blooms of apple (crab) appear,  
Sweet Laurestina scents the air,  
And humble snowdrops white and fair,  
Mild January.

We've had no storms to tear the trees,  
Wild winds give place to gentle breeze,  
Frost is conspicuously away,  
The sun appears to want to stay,  
Though January.

The birds make music in trees bare,  
Carnations bloom in open air,  
Some carly roses, sweet and shy,  
Lift rosy petals tenderly,  
January mirabilis!!!

THE inclusion of Professor F. L. Engledow among the managing trustees of the Nuffield Organization, the latest and most spectacular of the charitable trusts founded by Lord Nuffield, will encourage the hope that the West Indies and such educational and research institutions as the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture may derive benefit from the motor magnate's munificence, for Professor Engledow was a member of the Royal Commission, of which Lord Moyne was chairman, and is a Governor of the College. The objects of the trust, which will have a capital of £10,000,000, are, *inter alia*, to encourage medical research, scientific research and teaching in the interests of trade and industry and in connexion therewith to provide scholarships and other assistance for Empire students.

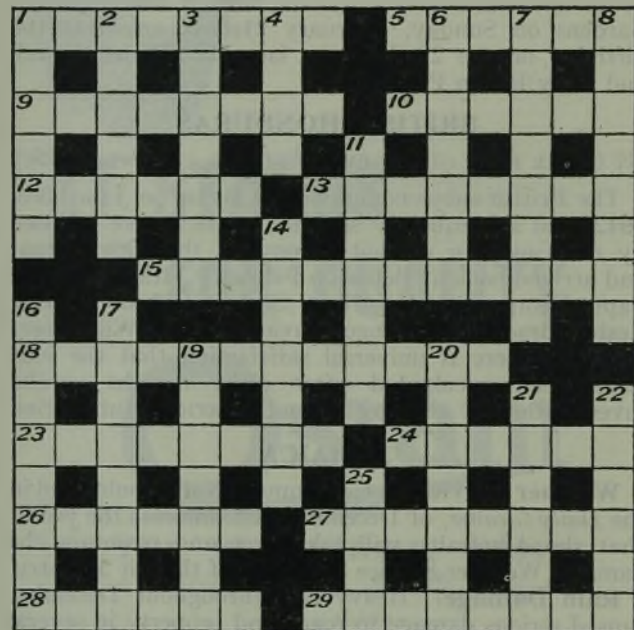
# Crossword Puzzle No. 18

ACROSS

- 1 The Germans suffer from this in occupied Countries (8)
- 5 Small beer (6)
- 9 Vixen (8)
- 10 He comes in first (6)
- 12 Transgress (6)
- 13 Keep within bounds (8)
- 15 To do this is now a vital necessity in many lands (three words—4, 4, 4)
- 18 United States measure which has greatly helped the War effort (three words—4, 5, 3)
- 23 Shook (8)
- 24 Gives light in an attic (6)
- 26 Trial by this was formerly a frequent practice (6)
- 27 Part of a ship (8)
- 28 A dye (6)
- 29 Anagram of "red adept" (8)

DOWN

- 1 Dean Swift described philosophy as "the lumber of the —s" (6)
- 2 Left desolate (6)
- 3 See 6 down (7)
- 4 Irritate (4)
- 6 If you this a stick you make it 3 down (7)
- 7 Geometrical figure (8)
- 8 "Dear seen," although often not the case, produces this (8)
- 11 Removed from high office (7)
- 14 Useful garment for the athlete (7)
- 16 Place of vantage for a speaker (8)
- 17 Meant (8)
- 19 A plant with lipped flowers (7)
- 20 A dread disease (7)
- 21 Collision (6)
- 22 Add one letter to a demon and he becomes a trusted person (6)
- 25 A cause of eye trouble (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

WEATHER permitting, West Indians will assemble in their multitudes at Lord's on May 29th, for there and on that day a West Indies cricket team, captained by Constantine, will play an England XI. The "gate," and may it be a bumper one, is to go towards the Colonial Comforts Fund, and we learn that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is taking a great interest in the fixture.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

THE net profit for the year to September 30th, 1942, amounted to £29,399. After deducting £3,915 for income tax, and adding the £4,111 brought forward, there remains a balance of £29,595. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and of 5 per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £8,500, leaving £21,095 for appropriation.

The board recommends that this amount should be dealt with as follows: final dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares (making 10 per cent.), £4,250; final dividend of 7½ per cent. (making 12½ per cent.), £6,375; donation to war funds, £417; leaving £10,053 to be carried forward.

Mr. A. H. WIGHT, the chairman, speaking at the annual meeting, held in Port-of-Spain, on December 5th, said that the local sales during the year exceeded in value the total export sales, including the business done with the United States of America, which was still the Company's largest export market. In spite of many adverse circumstances, the past year, said Mr. Wight, was the second best in the 21 years of the company's life.

## West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.

The profit for 1942 was £1,771, which, added to £482 brought forward, makes a total of £2,253. After deducting directors' fees, £300, depreciation, £17, and transferring to general reserve and reserve for taxation, £650, there remains a balance of £1,286. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 5 per cent. for 1941), leaving £536 to be carried forward.

## Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The report for the year ended June 30th last shows that the profits for the year amounted to £159,391. After making various allocations, there remains a balance of £96,795.

An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on July 1st, 1942, on the ordinary shares. A further interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on January 1st, 1943, on the ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., amounting to £53,874, and leaving a balance of £42,921 to be carried forward, against £32,676 brought in, after providing a further £359 for dividends on new shares. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

The directors state that unusually good trading profits have been earned, due entirely to the results of the Demerara branch. The sugar crop in 1941 was good, but increased wages and costs allowed only a moderate margin of profit. The 1942 crop will be approximately the same, state the board, but the profits will be somewhat less.

SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says: "The net profits this year, after providing for taxation, are £18,000 better than the previous year. This extraordinarily good result is not due to any increase in the earnings of our sugar-producing subsidiaries, but to much higher departmental trading profits arising from the extra spending power of the people in the Colony due to increased wages. The turnover of our Demerara branch was a record, but it is now impossible to secure replacements and maintain stocks.

"The profits of the estates during 1941, which affect these accounts, were much the same as in the previous year but it is expected that the 1942 results will be a little less. In 1943 I am afraid the estates will not do much more than clear expenses. The outlook for the next year or two is therefore not bright and we may find we are unable to continue the same rate of dividend and bonuses that we have been paying for several years.

"Not only has the company lost an able managing director by the death of the Hon. F. A. Mackey, but the board feel they, too, have lost a great friend and loyal colleague.

"In this fourth year of the War I have once more to record our deep appreciation of the excellent work done by our staff overseas and on this side in the face of great difficulties. I would also like to express our thanks to the Ministry of Food, Sugar Division, and the Ministry of War Transport, Liner Division, for their consistently helpful and sympathetic attitude towards

us. I would also mention that we have found the Colonial Office most helpful and co-operative in our endeavours to solve some of the problems confronting us."

## Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The report for the year ended July 31st, 1942, shows that the net profit amounted to £5,972 against £5,452 in the preceding year. The sum of £15,230 has been written off in respect of amortisation of wells in the year's accounts.

Operations were confined to the Palo Seco lease; seven new wells were completed, and one deepened. The total footage amounted to 13,162. Production from the new wells was somewhat better than from those drilled in the preceding year. Costs were again increased by reason of further wage advances and the rising costs of materials. These increases were offset to some extent by the better prices ruling for crude oil. There was a further reduction in London office expenses.

During the chairman's visit to Trinidad, a further 72 acres of leasehold property situated in the Fyzabad district was taken up on a royalty basis. The first well drilled in this area has recently been brought in, and its initial performance, state the directors, has been most satisfactory; in fact this well shows promise of being the best producer so far drilled by the company. The directors state that drilling continues on this lease.

A further interest acquired during the year under review was the management of the Drilling and Petroleum Engineering Co. This concern is engaged on the contract drilling of oil and water wells.

In a statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. PERCY ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, says: "Last April I visited the company's properties, and during a stay of four months in Trinidad, I was able to investigate and acquaint myself at first hand with every phase of our operations, and the state of the oil industry generally under war-time conditions.

"As a result of my visit the company has secured, on a royalty basis, the lease of an additional 72 acres situated near the area already taken up in the Fyzabad district. This new property is, however, somewhat nearer to the producing oilfields, and for this reason we decided to drill the next well upon it.

"I am glad to be able to inform you that this well has just recently been brought into production and its initial performance has fully realized our expectations; in fact, it promises to be the best producer so far drilled by the company. Although one good well cannot be accepted as conclusive proof that similar results will be obtained throughout the lease, nevertheless, it is a most encouraging result, and your board has a growing hope that a new and brighter chapter in the company's career has now been opened.

"We are continuing the development of this area, and in the meantime the Palo Seco field has been placed on a production basis from which substantial economies are expected to result."

## 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 April number:—

British Insulated Cables, Ltd.  
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## The Future of the Colonies

### Encourage Interest and Air Communication

A VISIT to the Colonial Empire as part of the education of British boys and girls was one of the suggestions made by Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., Vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, in a speech to the Ashbridge Circle at Hendon on February 20th.

Colonel Mitchell said that whilst Anglo-American co-operation in the political and economic spheres would be of the very greatest importance to world security and world prosperity, he would confine his remarks to the part which, in his view, the British Colonial Empire should play in the future economy. Referring to what the Colonies have done to help the war effort he said: "We have reaped the harvest of our sowing. Our record of achievement in developing the Colonies will compare favourably with that of any other country in the world. Misunderstanding of that achievement is, in the main, the result of our silence and of the failure to tell the world about our work in these lands."

#### Awaken Interest in Colonial Affairs

To correct this state of affairs he considered that first of all we ought to awaken the interest of the people at home in the affairs of the Colonial Empire, and get rid of the ignorance which has been so prevalent in the past. That could be done through the schools. We ought to extend the practice, begun a short time before the war, of sending out teachers and students of all kinds and ages so that they could return able to instruct and arouse the interest of others in the most varied Colonial issues. Furthermore, when the school-leaving age had been raised, some at least of those in their final year should be sent to finish their education in the Colonies, and be supported whilst there. Some of them in later years might migrate to those countries and aid in their development.

Our second task in post-war Colonial administration must be, continued Colonel Mitchell, to improve the standards of living in those regions in which we are directly interested. Conditions and standards of living, however, depended on trade and economics. Further development of the Colonies would demand industrial and commercial expansion, new markets for their produce, and the adoption of modern methods of distribution. "In other words enterprise must be planned." Colonel Mitchell then dealt in some detail with means to secure the desired result.

#### Imperial Air Communications

After touching on the question of grouping Colonies into bigger units for more efficient administration and larger-scale developments, Colonel Mitchell turned to the part which the aeroplane is bound to play in Imperial communications of the future. "Look," he said, "at the West Indies, a part of the world I know very well. One of the great difficulties in the past has been the lack of communications between the islands. This has meant that any combination for commercial or administrative purposes has been anything but easy. The day is now near when all that will be reversed. New airfields under construction will be of enormous advantage to these Colonies. Places like Trinidad are

(Continued at foot of next column)

## The Markets

February 26, 1943

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield £3 Is. 0d. percent.)	War Loan	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
2½	82	82½	83½	83½	
3½	105½	105½	105	105½	
10	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	32/-	35/-	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	33/6	34/6	28/-	29/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	48/6	50/6	41/6	44/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	40/-	43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	57/6	62/6	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3	28/9	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	1/-	1/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	9d.	1/9	1/9	2/3
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/-	4/6	4/3	4/9
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	47/6	50/-	48/-	48/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	37	41	36	40
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madelaine Sugar ... ..	10/-	12/-	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	9/9	10/9	7/-	8/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6	2/-	3d.	1½
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	73/1½	75/7½	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	70/-	72/6	3½	3½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/-	4/9	5/9	6/3
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	9/-	10/-	7/6	8/6

**Honey.** No further imports are permitted for the present. The Government control price is unchanged.

**Lime Products.** *Lime Oil.*—There is no demand for Handpressed. Quotas for Distilled are being fixed by the Ministry of Food and will be notified locally in due course. *Lime Juice.*—There is no demand for Concentrated. It is understood that no licences for Raw will be granted until further notice.

**Orange Oil.** Sellers of Sweet ask 30/- per lb. There is nothing offering in Bitter.

**Pimento.** No sales have been reported on c.i.f. basis. The spot market has declined and small lots have been sold at around 1/9 ex wharf.

**Ginger** continues unchanged and under Government control.

**Nutmegs.** Quotations based on maximum f.o.b. prices in Grenada are as follows: defectives 1/1, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/10.

**Mace.** The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5½ f.o.b., upon which basis the approximate c.i.f. equivalent is 2/10.

#### SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD No. 18

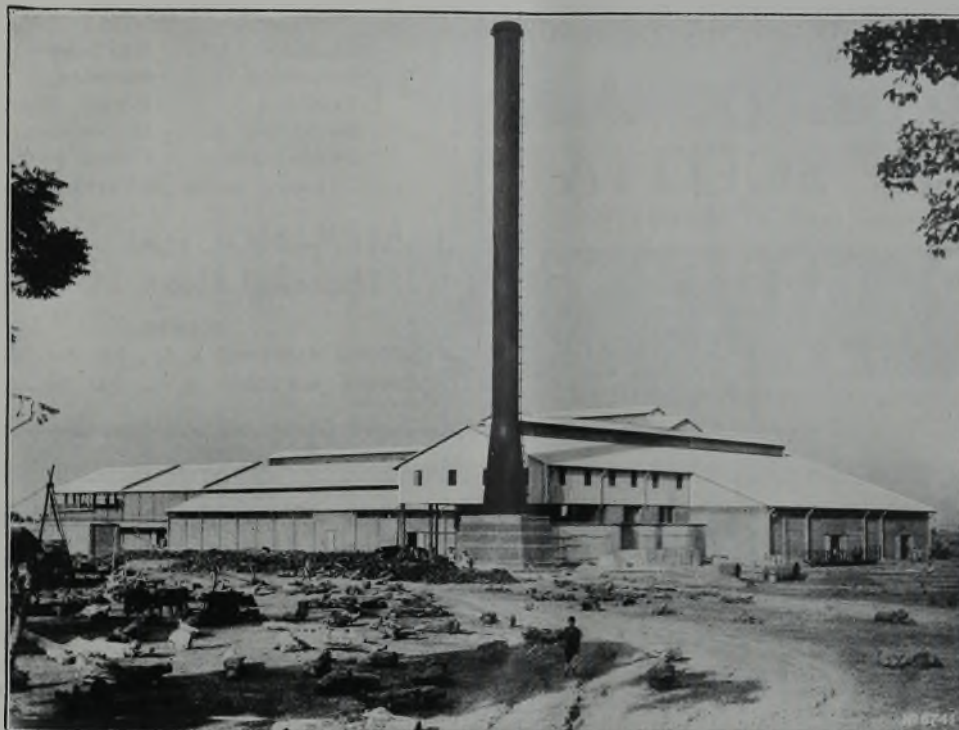
*Across:* 1, Sabotage; 5, Swipes; 9, Harridan; 10, Winner; 12, Offend; 13, Restrain; 15, Grow more Food; 18, Lend Lease Act; 23, Trembled; 24, Dormer; 26, Ordeal; 27, Steerage; 28, Madder; 29, Departed.

*Down:* 1, School; 2, Bereft; 3, Thinner; 4, Goad; 6, Whittle; 7, Pentagon; 8, Serenade; 11, Deposed; 14, Sweater; 16, Platform; 17, Intended; 19, Labiate; 20, Cholera; 21, Impact; 22, Friend; 25, Styx.

rapidly becoming major international centres." It was, however, not enough to have airfields scattered throughout the Empire, we must have Imperial liners to use them. During a recent tour of 25,000 miles, across Africa and far East of Suez, he travelled in 'planes of six nations, mainly along an All-Empire route. "Why," he asked, "should not the Empire countries which have co-operated so closely and enthusiastically in the Empire Air Training Scheme continue that useful collaboration for purposes of peace-time aviation. If we do not plan now there will be a grave danger of losing the position in air travel to which we have proved our title. . . . May the time not come when we have a Ministry of Imperial Air and Communications with some form of Administrative Council in which the whole Empire would co-operate and exchange ideas and form policy."



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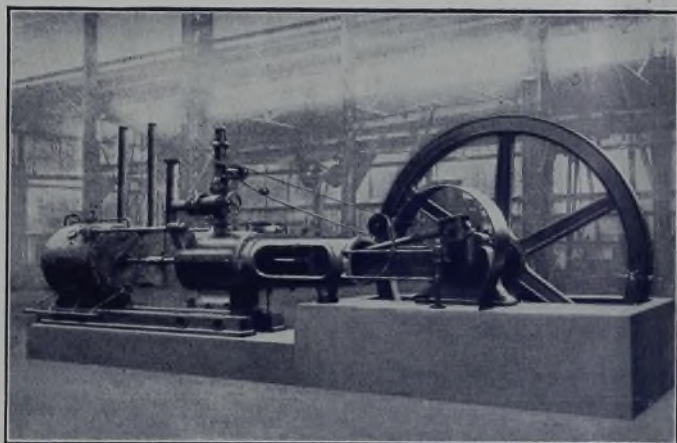
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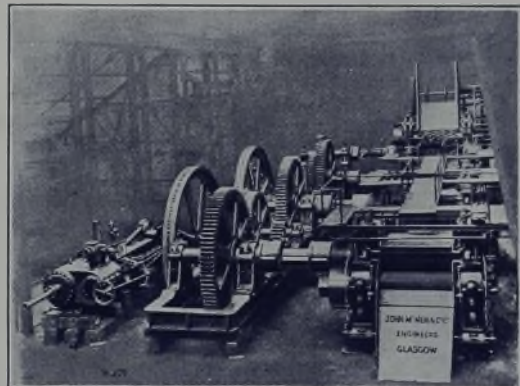
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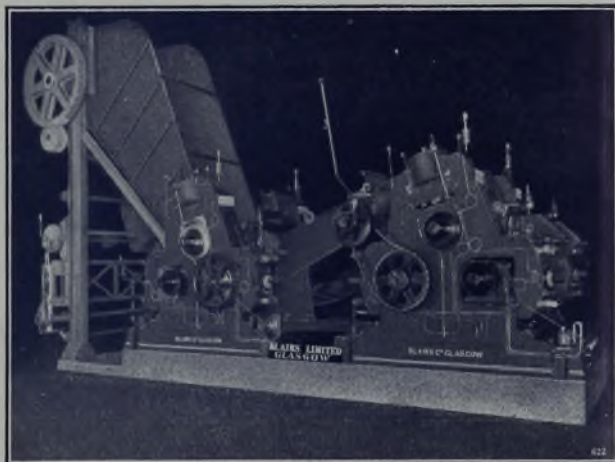
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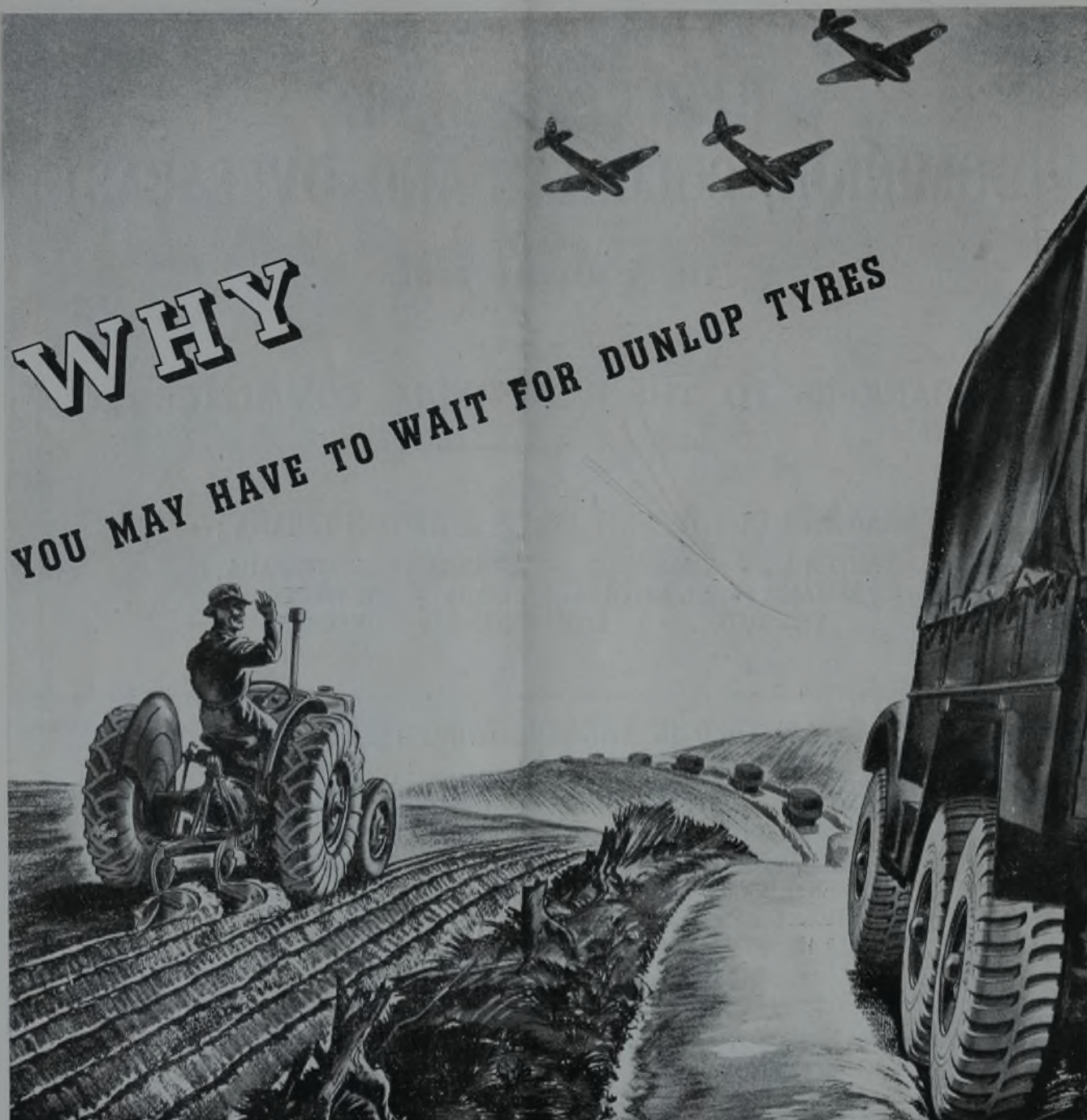
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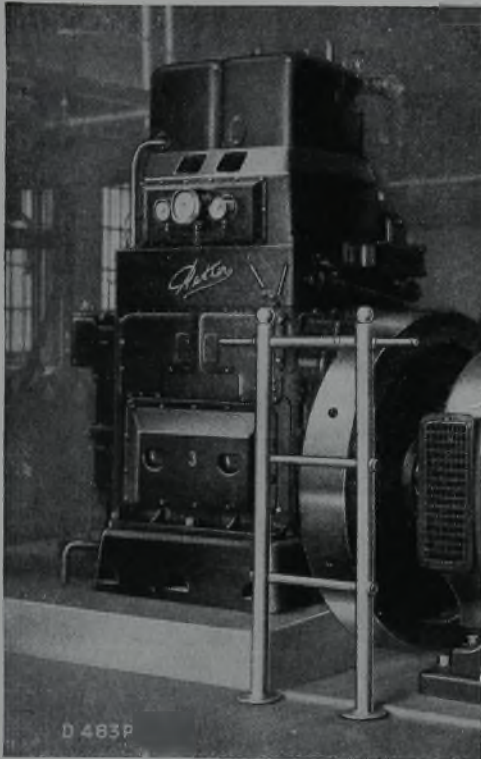
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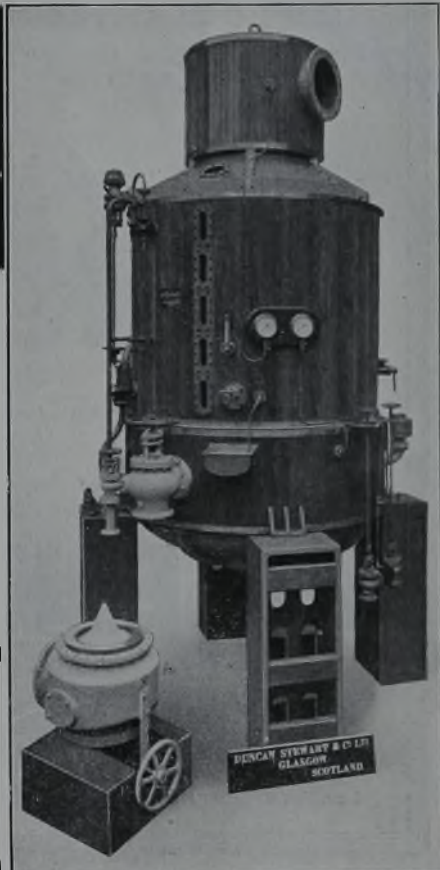
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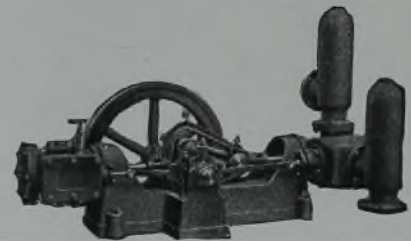


Fig. 685—"RELIABLE" STEAM PUMP FOR JUICE OR THICK FLUIDS



Fig. 131 Fig. 163 Fig. 163g  
LIFT OR FORCE PUMPS FOR HAND OR POWER



Fig. 199—FIRE OR IRRIGATION PUMP



Fig. 160 Fig. 160m  
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Fig. 227  
DOUBLE BARREL PUMP IN FRAME

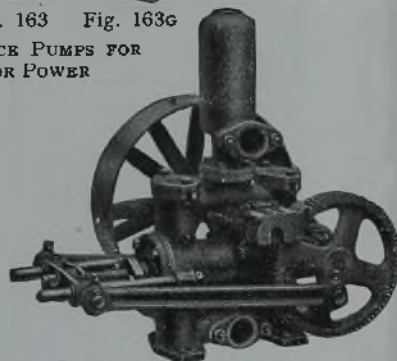


Fig. 831—DOUBLE ACTING BELT DRIVEN PUMP

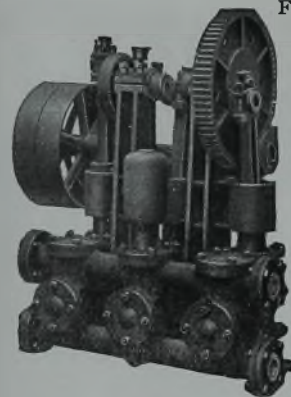


Fig. 842—TREBLE RAM PUMP FOR BELT OR ELECTRIC DRIVE



Fig. 187  
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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII

APRIL 1943

No. 1144

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April, 1943

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## For a Prosperous Countryside

ELSEWHERE in this issue we give a summary of schemes for agricultural development in the West Indies for which financial assistance is being provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In the West Indies there is absolute need of such development. The great majority of the Colonies are entirely dependent on agriculture for their very existence and consequently for securing, by their own efforts, the means of improving their standards of living. Whilst Great Britain is not dependent on the soil to the same degree, events have shown only too clearly the dire results which inevitably follow when the land has perforce to be neglected during years of depression of the farming industry. Agriculturists in the West Indies, no less than those in this country, will find much of interest in a memorandum on *A Post-War Agricultural Policy for Great Britain* by a group of Peers, with the EARL DE LA WARR as chairman, which has recently been published\*.

The fundamentals on which, in their opinion, a sound agricultural policy for Great Britain can be built up are very similar to those set out in Sir Frank Stockdale's report—the maintenance of soil fertility, improved methods and efficiency, a greater production and consumption of indispensable and protective foods. On the economic side they state there must be sufficient and stable recompense for owners and labourers and that this can only be provided on the foundation of standard prices for major commodities. There must also be continuation of a machinery of control and an efficient system of marketing, distribution and processing.

They do not merely state what they regard as necessary but indicate measures to attain the desired result of which they say: We have agreed to the following proposals containing something which each of us might find difficult, if not impossible, to accept if we did not feel the overriding importance of the goal.

The task before us is not easy. If we want a prosperous countryside we must be prepared not only to accept, but actively to bring about the changes that it entails. Happy-go-lucky farming, chaotic distribution and the landowner who is a mere rent receiver, these are not the things that we can enjoy or endure and at the same time have a prosperous countryside. We must choose one or the other. Our choice is definitely for the prosperous countryside.

\* *A Post-War Policy for Great Britain*. A Memorandum prepared by a Group of Peers holding varied political creeds. Vacher & Sons, Ltd., London, price 6d.

In the West Indies "a prosperous countryside" is equally essential and can only be attained if all concerned are prepared not only to accept but actively to bring about the changes that it entails.

## The Plight of Cocoa

IN our last issue we pointed out that the position of the West Indian cocoa industry was becoming so acute that immediate action was necessary to relieve the situation. Since then the West India Committee has made further representations to the Colonial Office, based on information received from the Chambers of Commerce of Trinidad and Grenada, the two Colonies specially interested, emphasizing the serious crisis facing the estate owners and small growers. We understand that the local Governments are giving full consideration to the matter and we hope such arrangements will be decided on as will enable the industry to be maintained on an economic basis until the shipping position becomes easier and normal disposal and distribution of the crop can be effected. We note that at the opening of the Legislative Council of Trinidad, on January 6th, the Governor in his Message, a copy of which has just been received, said he must postpone the consideration of certain important matters, the first of which was cocoa, to a later date. We look forward to his statement and trust that it will indicate that means have been found whereby the Colony can give the necessary assistance to the industry.

## New Constitution for British Guiana

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons on March 24th, that the legal instruments necessary to amend the Constitution of British Guiana in accordance with the recommendation of the West India Royal Commission would be ready very shortly. The question of the franchise was, he said, being examined by a local committee.

Information has since been received that the Order-in-Council amending the Constitution was officially published in the Colony on March 30th. It provides for a Legislative Council composed of the Governor as President with three official members and twenty-one unofficial members of whom seven will be nominated and fourteen elected. The elected members will thus be in the majority. Under the previous Constitution the fourteen elected members could be outvoted by the ten official and five nominated unofficials.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. CHURCHILL'S broadcast of March 21st showed his mind at its most vigorous, despite his recent illness. By common consent the speech ranks as one of the most important of the war. It fully responds to the long-sustained argument for a clearer definition of post-war aims.

\* \* \*

We now know that the Prime Minister—speaking of course for the whole Government—has a definite picture in his mind of the process of transition from war to reconstruction. His Four Years Plan draws into its broad sweep not only the much-discussed Beveridge plan for social security through universal insurance, but a series of other plans for education, public health, housing, and so forth. Perhaps the key to the whole conception is the declaration that free enterprise and State enterprise must go hand in hand. We have to get away from the controversy between Socialism and Individualism, and realize that each must play its part in solving our post-war problems.

\* \* \*

One point of acute debate has arisen. The Four Years' Plan, though the way for it can be cleared by Parliament during the war, needs a newly-elected House of Commons to carry it out. Clearly some sort of coalition Government must be retained; but does that mean that the present combination must go to the country in a "coupon" election, thus endeavouring to stereotype the present distribution of seats in the House between the three parties, or will the parties fight on their own and then let a Cabinet be formed of the best men of all three, irrespective of the proportions between their representatives? The former solution is felt to be unfair by the Labour Party, which expects to gain many seats in a free election; and in fact a "coupon" election would be widely unpopular. On the other hand we do not desire to break-up at the beginning of peace the national harmony of war-time, which is so necessary for reconstruction.

\* \* \*

The death of Cardinal Hinsley was the occasion for a most remarkable chorus of praise from every religious denomination in the country. By his courageous yet sympathetic personality, and above all by his vigorously patriotic speeches during the war and his willingness to co-operate with any religious body that would make an equally firm stand against Hitlerism, the Cardinal had done more to establish harmony between the Christian churches in England than any man of our time. I met a famous prelate of the Church of England coming away from the funeral, and remarked on his presence there with some of his colleagues. "Yes," said the Bishop, "I really think we're beginning to behave like Christians."

\* \* \*

On April 1st the Royal Air Force celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment as a separate service. Its marvellous achievements in the Battle of Britain and the bombing of Germany have long

since justified the foresight of the enthusiasts who fought what seemed at one time a losing fight against the separation of the flying men into two distinct branches, subordinate to the Navy and the Army. The essential unity of air power, over both land and sea, is now fully appreciated. It still remains to weld the three services, now recognized as fully equal in stature, into a single flexible weapon of war under a single strategical control. One of the surviving pioneers of 1918, now a distinguished Marshal of the Royal Air Force, remarked to me recently that the air service has special qualifications for being the connecting link between the other two.

\* \* \*

One of the minor afflictions of war has come to a rather unexpected end. For many months now, owing to the exigencies of war transport, it has been forbidden to send flowers by train, or even by post. Many town-dwellers have felt the depressing effects of flowerless rooms. At the opening of spring the Government has found it possible—under some pressure, be it said—to lift the ban. I feel sure the effect in cheering the eyes, and therefore the spirits of the nation, on the eve of the great events we expect, will be a real contribution to the war effort. If Ministers saw the queues waiting for daffodils in London, they have their reward.

\* \* \*

By the unexpected stratagem of opposing the issue of a writ for a by-election, Sir Richard Acland has compelled Parliament to take note of a growing anomaly. The register of electors has not been brought up to date since 1939. Therefore nobody under 25 has a vote; and, since millions of electors have moved from the constituencies in which they were registered, it is not unusual for a by-election to poll no more than a third of the nominal voters. There are great difficulties about a war-time revision of the register, but it is generally agreed that something must be done.

\* \* \*

It will be curious in times to come to remember the lesser deprivations of war. Wine is now running very short; champagne of quite commonplace vintages fetches £5 a bottle at the auctions of private cellars. At my club this week I found that hundreds of sixpenny tickets had been taken in the raffle of a lemon for charity. How do these things look to children who have no pre-war memories? Recently the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, having received a present of bananas from North Africa, passed them on to a children's hospital. A little girl of six asked whether they were to eat, or what she was to do with them, having never seen such a rarity before.

As a result of conversations between Mr. Eden and Mr. Cordell Hull at Washington, an Anglo-American Conference is to be held at Washington on the refugee problem. Mr. Hull stated recently that the problem of Jewish refugees had been carried forward to some extent.



## West Indies and the War

### ANGUILLA

THE Anguilla War Charities Committee has sent £25 to the British Red Cross Society and £100 towards the cost of an aircraft.

### BARBADOS

The People of the Colony have sent a further £200 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, bringing their contributions to the Fund to £5,050.

### BERMUDA

The Governor took the salute at a parade held recently by units of British and United States Forces and Local Defence organisations to stimulate the sale of War Savings Certificates. The parade emphasised the various types of weapons and equipment required by the United Nations.

An emergency broadcasting station was opened recently by the Governor, Viscount Knollys, whose speech was followed by one by Mr. William Beck, American Consul-General.

The object of the station is to provide a quick means of reaching the people of Bermuda to give instructions particularly in cases of emergency, to explain reasons for war-time restrictions, to encourage production of food-stuffs and to discuss subjects concerning the general welfare of the Colony.

### JAMAICA

The Chinese community in Jamaica has subscribed £10,000 to the local branch of the Chinese Association for the Promotion of Aviation. The money is being sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Chungking.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Among recent gifts received by the Red Cross Fund was £500 from the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

The collections for Poppy Day made by the British Legion (Trinidad Branch) Committee realized \$5,586 beating the previous record by \$1,087.

During the period August, 1940, to the end of February, 1943, the receipts of the Colony's Win the War Association Central Fund have amounted to \$285,622, of which \$267,740 have been paid to some fifty war organizations and funds in the United Kingdom or in the Colony. In addition, War Savings Certificates to the value of \$251,640 have been sold through centres established by the Association.

## 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:—

### Bar to D.F.C.

FLYING-OFFICER C. D. INCE, D.F.C., of Barbados.

This officer captained an aircraft which attacked Cologne. While crossing the enemy coast on the outward flight the bomber was attacked by a fighter. The port wing and tail plane were damaged, the port petrol tanks were pierced, and the petrol control cock cables were severed: the electrical system also sustained damage. F/O Ince pressed on to his target, which he bombed successfully. Displaying great skill and determination, he then flew his damaged aircraft to base.

### D.F.C.

FLYING-OFFICER (now FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT) A. J. CARRINGTON, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed a large number of operational sorties, many of which have been accomplished over hostile territory in the face of anti-aircraft fire and fighter defences. He has secured excellent photographs thereby providing valuable and essential information. Flying-Officer Carrington has also displayed outstanding ability and devotion in connexion with convoy escort duties, shipping reconnaissance and anti-submarine operations.

As we go to press we learn that Wing Commander J. C. McE. Gibb (of Jamaica) has been awarded the A.F.C., and Sergt. H. A. de Freitas (of Trinidad) the A.F.M.



This Sergeant-Pilot, from San Juan, Trinidad, has just received his wings at a training school in Canada. He is talking with his instructor

## Promotions in the Services

Captain B. J. Abbot (Bermuda), to Major.  
 L.A.C. R. A. C. Alston (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.  
 Flying Officer A. J. Carrington (Trinidad), to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant C. P. J. Dykes (Jamaica), to Captain.  
 L.A.C. H. J. Hirst (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer R. B. Martin (Jamaica), to Flying Officer.  
 L/Cpl. W. H. Mittins (Jamaica), to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer J. C. Pitt (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.  
 2nd Lieutenant C. C. Seaford (British Guiana), to Captain.  
 Sgt./Pilot A. O'Brien Weeks (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ACTON, J. R. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Corporal
AMBROSE, P. B.	St. Vincent	R.C.O.C.	Private
BODKIN, W. A.	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
BROWN, MARY P.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
DEANE, W. S. W.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DE GOUVILLE, J. E. ...	Trinidad	R.A.S.C.	Driver
ENWRIGHT, LENA P. ...	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
FORD, OLIVE ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
GREET, S. C. A.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
JOHNSON, LILIAN A. ...	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
KEMPER, J. A.	Bermuda	R.C.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieut
LATIBEAUDIERE, K. E.	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
LOPEZ, SARAH ...	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
*MACKLE, J. M. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MATTHEWS, D. O.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
MCWHINNIE, T.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PHILLIPOTS, I.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
RILEY, T. J. ...	Montserrat	R.C.A.	Gunner
SMITH, E. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Tele.
SMITH, J. ...	Jamaica	C.G.G.	Corporal
SMITH, M. G. ...	Jamaica	C.G.G.	Trooper
SIRATON, JOAN	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
TAYLOR, ANNA E.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
THOMPSON, NOELLE P.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
THOMPSON, SONIA M. ...	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
TORRENCE, A. J.	Trinidad	R.M.	2nd Lieut.
VYFHUIS, O. A.	Br. Guiana	S.R.	Private
WILSON, G. S. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flight Sgt.

\*Killed.

R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.A.S.C.—Royal Army Service Corps, R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery, A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service, R.C.N.V.R.=Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, R.E.=Royal Engineers, R.N.=Royal Navy, R.M.=Royal Marines, C.G.G.=Canadian Grenadier Guards, S.R.=Suffolk Regiment, R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

## The Pictorial Pages

The "Wings for Victory" Campaign which is proceeding with great success throughout the country was opened in London on March 6th. During the following week the Capital raised over £162,000,000, exceeding its target figure by £12,000,000.

The first of the pictorial pages shows the opening ceremony in Trafalgar Square, beneath the wings of a Lancaster bomber which, to quote Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, is seen "brooding like some dark avenging angel over the war-scarred centre of London." This aircraft was one of those which swept low across France in daylight last October to the destruction of the Schneider factory at Le Creusot.

For the second of the illustrations we turn from the bustle of the town to the quiet of the countryside, now at its loveliest following a mild winter. It shows two young rambles admiring a fine display of daffodils at Doras Field, in the Lake District.

## Colonial Social Welfare

### Advisory Committee Appointed

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee to advise him on problems affecting the social welfare of urban and rural communities, on the training of social welfare workers, and on allied matters. Developments in the Colonies in recent years, and progress which is being made in many sections of Colonial communities, make it desirable now and for post-war planning to set up social services based on experience gained in the United Kingdom. People prominent in social service work have, therefore, been appointed to this Committee. They will advise on such questions as relief of destitution, on welfare services for the sick and on the establishment and management of clubs and associations for adolescents and adults. In the field of delinquency, the Committee will also advise on such matters as prison reform, probation, and Approved Schools.

Colonies which are mainly agricultural are in the majority, so that problems connected with the betterment of rural communities will take a prominent place in the Committee's considerations. With the post-war development of these Colonies, extended rural welfare services after the war are envisaged. The Committee will, therefore, give advice as to the planning and setting up of rural community centres, on the promotion of Better Village campaigns, and the extension of co-operative movements and thrift societies, and on the establishment of rural youth organizations. The planning of training schemes for social welfare workers has been considered so important as to be given special mention in the terms of reference of the new Committee. Matters which were formerly referred to the Colonial Penal Administration Committee will also now come before this new advisory body, which is taking the former's place.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, is Chairman of the new Committee and the Vice-Chairman is Sir Charles Jeffries, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

The members of the Committee are as follows:—

Professor A. M. Carr-Saunders, Director, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Miss Margery Fry, the well-known authority on juvenile delinquency, one-time Secretary of the Howard League of Penal Reform and former Chairman of a London Juvenile Court.

Miss L. Harford, Chief Woman Officer, National Council of Social Service.

Mr. J. Longland, Director of Education, Dorset.

Mr. E. H. Lucette, formerly Acting Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ceylon, now Secretary, Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

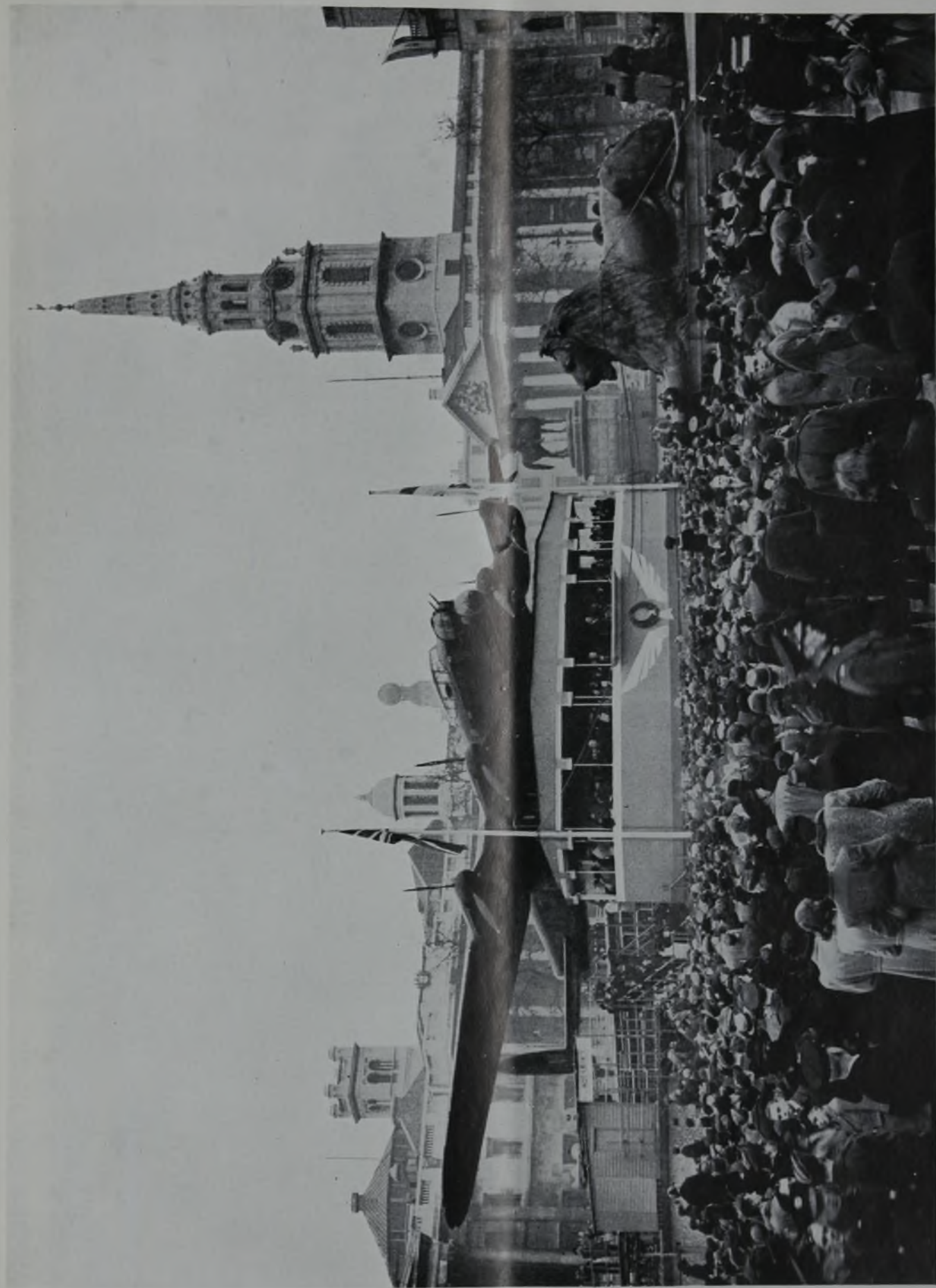
Miss Margaret Nixon, formerly Welfare Officer, Palestine, now Chief Superintendent of Welfare at the Admiralty, Bath.

Mr. A. Paterson, Prison Commissioner.

Dr. Audrey Richards, Social Services Department, Colonial Office.

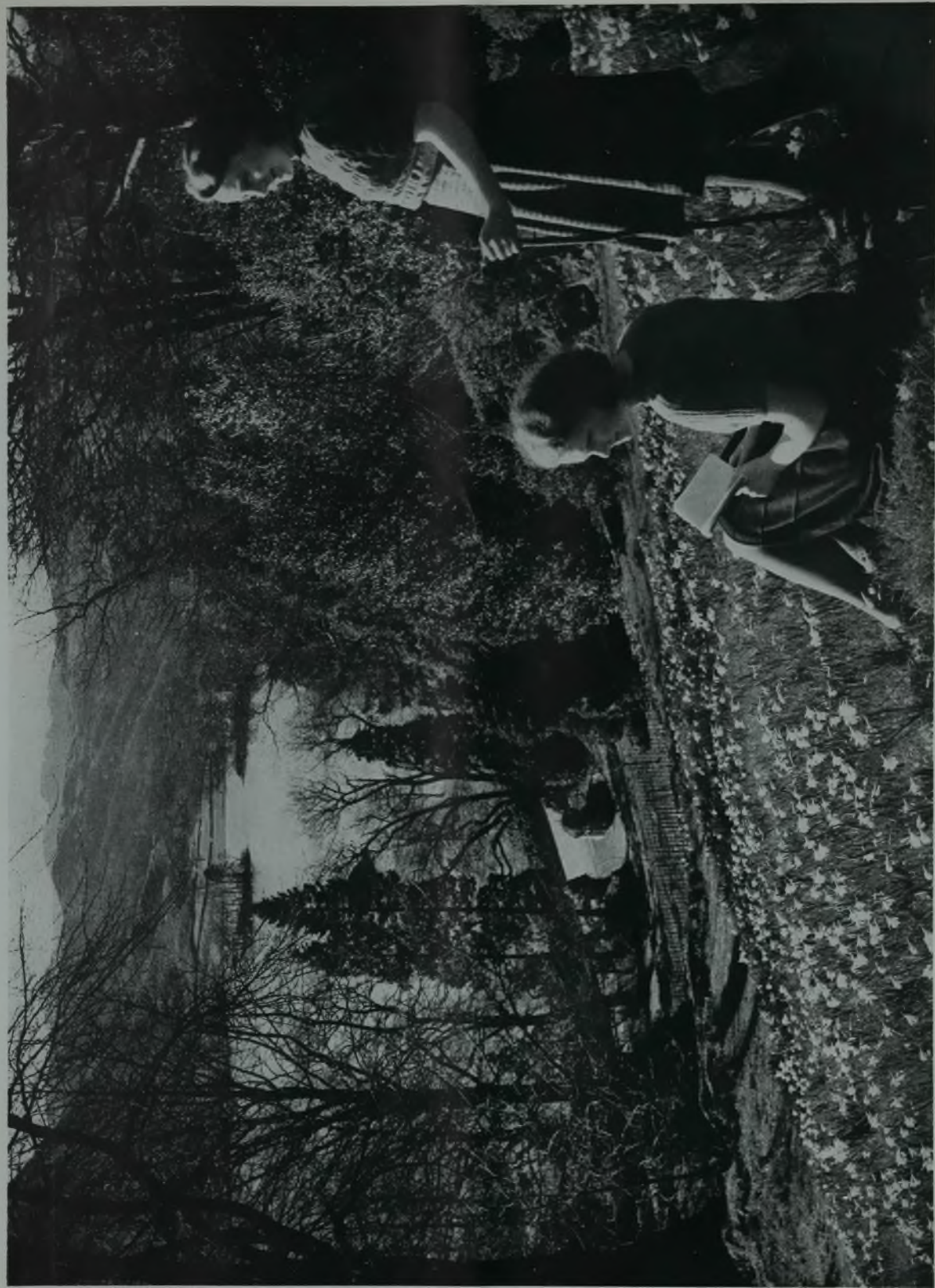
Miss Eileen Younghusband, Principal Officer for Training and Employment, National Associations of Girls' Clubs.





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# Administration of the West Indies

## Colonial Secretary on Three Main Tasks

**W**HEN, on March 16th, the House of Commons dealt with the Estimates for many Civil and Revenue Departments, debate was confined to the problems of the West Indies.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, in opening the debate, said he proposed to deal only with three main topics: (a) the new proposals for the Jamaica Constitution; (b) the background and general conclusions of the Stockdale Report; (c) the work of the Anglo-United States Caribbean Commission. These were the chief happenings of the past year in the three main fields of Colonial policy: political, social and economic, and international.

### Constitution of Jamaica

Dealing with the Constitution of Jamaica he said that, unlike his predecessors at the Colonial Office, he had been confronted by an agreed memorandum, subscribed to by all the principal political bodies, the chief feature of which was the two-Chamber system. Unity of opinion in a Colony is and must be a major factor in determining the kind of Constitution likely to be successful. A great deal more depended on the spirit in which any Constitution is going to be worked than on the actual machinery you devise. Therefore the reply of H.M. Government to those agreed proposals was, as set out in the White Paper,\* in the main an acceptance.

### Development and Welfare

Passing on to social and economic questions, Colonel Stanley recounted the origin of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and paid a tribute to Sir Frank Stockdale for the excellence of his Report as Comptroller in the West Indies. He pointed out that the Report was not a general social survey but an attempt to pick out the bad spots with a view to recommending how they might be put right. The West Indian Colonies, within the limits of their resources, had, in the last few years, done a great deal on their own. It would, he said, be unfair to give the impression that this stimulus towards a more progressive policy came only as a result of the appointment of the Comptroller.

Colonel Stanley then gave a summary of the schemes which have been approved for financial assistance, followed by a broad survey of the objects to which this money has been devoted. For the purposes of debate it was useful to divide the objects into two classes—economic and social. But such a division was unreal in actual fact. Just as there could be no economic development in the West Indies without improved social services, so there could be no proper standard of social services without economic development.

### Need of Diversified Economy

Everybody agreed, Colonel Stanley thought, that for the West Indies, too great dependence on a single crop was surely unhelpful. Already, in most, economy was becoming more diversified than people realized.

It was, however, only fair to point out that if over-dependence on the single crop economy was disastrous at one end of the scale, at the other end an attempt at too great a measure of self-sufficiency would be equally disastrous. It could only be done at the expense of a standard of living which would be intolerably low. "Unless you are prepared to devote a portion—and a very considerable portion—of your agricultural production in the West Indies to export in the world market, you have to cut the whole of that area away from these amenities of civilization to which they have become accustomed. And so in our development of agriculture, in the West Indies, we have to find something between these two extremes, and the Stockdale Report lays the greatest emphasis on the development of mixed farming."

### Attention to Secondary Industries

There might be some disappointment that there was little reference in the Report to developments other than purely agricultural. Colonel Stanley said he hoped for an equally careful and detailed survey of the requirements for the establishment of secondary industries in the West Indies. We want, as the essential basis, a survey of the primary requirements of industry, of the technical training, the skilled labour available, of the power which could be made available in islands with no coal but possibly with undeveloped sources of water power, and of course of oil, and finally of communications. Now that Sir Frank Stockdale had an economic adviser, he was very hopeful that this detailed survey could be made and recommendations approved.

### Future Depends on West Indians

After dealing with the schemes for the improvement of health, social welfare and education, Colonel Stanley said that everything depended not merely upon material products but upon men and women. "The agricultural adviser, the school teacher, the welfare worker, the doctor, the nurse and the club leader—these are the people who will be really vital in all Sir Frank Stockdale's ideas for improving conditions in the West Indies. We can do something in this country; we can help to train them; we can create the material background against which their work will be successful, but we cannot do more than that. They must come from the West Indies, be of the West Indies, and work with the West Indies, and it is upon them more than anything else that the future of the West Indies will depend."

### International Co-operation

Colonel Stanley then dealt briefly with the work done by Anglo-United States Caribbean Commission, during its first year of existence. It was set up to advise the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom on common problems of social and economic development in territories for which they are responsible in the Caribbean area. Its original function was to deal with long-term development but it had been drawn

\* See CIRCULAR for March, p. 46.—(Ed.).

at once into urgent war-time problems and had proved of great assistance in the great difficulties of food supplies created by naval events in the Caribbean at the beginning of last year. Now the Commission was working on fishing research, medical questions, including venereal disease, broadcasting and the provision of materials urgently required for the development of plans in the Stockdale Report. The Commission had made a valuable start and he hoped we should be able to evolve a technique of international co-operation. The Commission had not started on a high plane of broad theoretical discussions; it had started on a plane of practical solutions to common problems facing both countries and the sort of problems which would face them in the Caribbean area after the war, problems of economics, transport, health and communications which could only be solved by common effort. He hoped that by means of the Commission we were trying out on a small scale the practical means of solving these problems together.

### The Three Main Tasks

In conclusion, Colonel Stanley said: "I have tried to set before the House, under the headings 'Political, Social and International,' the chief events. I think hon. Members will realize the magnitude of the problems facing the West Indies now and which will face them even more in the post-war years. The problems are admittedly grave and difficult, but I think they can be solved. It will need not only all our efforts and help but much more than that. There are three things we shall want. The first is real partnership between this country and the West Indies. The West Indies cannot solve their problems themselves without our help, and we cannot solve their problems from this country without their help and co-operation. Secondly, we shall want some organization which will bring together the West Indies and the rest of the Caribbean area which will enable them to find some solution of problems which are as common to Puerto Rico or indeed to Cuba and Haiti as to Jamaica. Finally, we have to try and fit the Caribbean area as a whole into the world, so that an area like that can survive and prosper. The only world where these communities can prosper is a world which will offer to bring happiness to the Caribbean area. Those, I think, are our three main tasks. Only when we have done them shall we be able to feel in this country that we have fulfilled our trust to the West Indies and only then shall we be able to be proud of the work we have done. When we have done it, I am certain that, whatever the progress of the West Indies may be towards responsible government, greater development and free institutions—however far their progress may be—we shall always have a West Indies bound to us by a triple tie of loyalty, gratitude, and affection."

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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 Bahamas Disturbances

### Commissioners on Immediate Causes

THE Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the disturbances in the Bahamas which took place in June of last year has been published in the *Official Gazette* of the Colony for January 19th, a copy of which has recently been received. The Commissioners were Sir Alison Russell, K.C., President, who went from England for the purpose, and Mr. H. McKinney and Mr. H. Brown, Bahamians resident in Nassau.

The Report is prefaced by an interesting outline of the history of the Bahamas including its economic development. In the latter it is shown that for various reasons the Bahamas had become practically dependent on the tourist trade and the present war had put a stop to that traffic. The Bahamas had thus been left in a very unenviable position with few industries and very few people engaged in agriculture. Whilst there is no reason to suppose that the tourist traffic will not be resumed an economic position which rests on such an uncertain and changeable traffic cannot, the Commissioners state, be regarded with satisfaction.

The disturbances arose from the discontent of labourers employed at "the project," an undertaking, of a secret nature, in the neighbourhood of Nassau which is in course of development by the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States.

After giving very fully the evidence laid before them and their findings on specific points the Commissioners record their general findings on the immediate causes which may be summarized thus:—

(a) The discontent which labourers at "the project" felt at the wage of 4s. a day although the employment of 2,000 men at this wage was regarded at first as an almost unhopd for blessing and even on the day of the disturbances more than 200 men applied for employment at that wage.

(b) The discontent caused by the high rate of wages paid to workmen who came from America.

(c) The labourers were not informed how the rate of wages was fixed, and the rumour spread that while the American contractors were ready and willing to pay much higher rates, the local authorities had prevented those wages from being paid.

In their final considerations the Commissioners lay stress on the fact that although a considerable amount of property was destroyed the loss of life was not great. The casualties in the disturbances were, killed 2, wounded 6, minor injuries 40; with in addition, because of the curfew, killed 2. The rioters although they were greatly excited and attacked property refrained from attacking any civilians. If the police and military had opened fire many innocent people would have been injured "and a social wound would have been created that could never be healed. It is fortunate for the Bahamas that the disturbances seem to be regarded by all classes with surprise and humiliation, and that only among a very few does resentment continue to remain."

The Commissioners also took evidence to ascertain whether there were any, and if so what, underlying causes which tended to lead to the disturbances. Their findings and recommendations on these matters will be dealt with in our next issue.



# London's Colonial Centre

## Opened by Duchess of Gloucester

**C**OLONIAL Centre, a hostel and club for Colonials in London, was opened by the Duchess of Gloucester, on March 9th. Among the large gathering present were Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State, past and present members of the Colonial Service, Colonial servicemen and women, munition and defence workers, students and representatives of many Colonial organisations.

Situated at 17, Russell Square, W.C.1, the Centre has been opened, and will be administered, by the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office on the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Colonial Peoples in the United Kingdom, which was set up in September last under the chairmanship of Lord Listowel. The Centre replaces Aggrey House, which has been closed on the expiry of the lease.

It provides hostel and club facilities for some 35 men and women residents and is open to all Colonials irrespective of colour, race or religion. There is a library, lounge, sports room and restaurant.

Presiding at the opening ceremony, Dr. Harold Moody said that nine of these Centres had already been opened in the provinces, and that by the end of the year it was hoped that there would be 17 such Centres throughout the country. He continued: "It is the purpose of the Advisory Committee to carry on and develop this work for Colonials in the United Kingdom, so that Colonial people will feel that they are welcome in this country and also to enable them to find accommodation, recreation, and to obtain the advice which we feel they ought to have. One of the aims of this Centre is to provide temporary accommodation for students visiting London. We attach the greatest importance to the welfare of these students, who, on their return to their home countries, will, we hope, play an essential part in the great schemes for Colonial development and welfare which His Majesty's Government now have in hand, and which will extend both during and after the war.

"This London Centre will also provide a welcome for service men from the Colonies, more and more of whom are coming over to this country to serve in the R.A.F. and other branches of His Majesty's forces. In looking after these service men, we are fortunate in having the help of the Victoria League. One of the tasks the Advisory Committee has had to consider was in what way we can do more for Colonial service men other than those from the West Indies. We therefore invited the Victoria League to set up a special organisation to do this very important work. We exclude service men from the West Indies because they are already admirably catered for by the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee, under the able guidance of Lady Davson. I understand, your Royal Highness, that the Victoria League, in setting up their new organisation, which is to be called the Victoria League War Services Committee, are taking the West India Committee as their model.

I would here like to congratulate the Duchess of Devonshire, who is the chairman of the Victoria League, on the commendable speed with which she and her staff have set about forming their new Committee. The Committee's offices will soon be opened at 60, Trafalgar Square, and I have no doubt that they will become a popular resort for Colonial service men in London, and I feel certain that ample support for the Victoria League's new venture will be forthcoming from the Colonial public. One of the most important functions of this new Committee will be to act, when necessary, as next-of-kin for Colonial prisoners of war. The new Committee will co-operate very closely with organisations already doing work for Colonial service men in this country, such as the Mauritius Bureau, of which Lady Kemsley is chairman, and the West India Committee."

Continuing, Dr. Moody said they were grateful to the W.V.S. for having "lent" them Mrs. J. K. Doyle to act as warden of the Centre for the time being. The management committee, of which he had the honour to be chairman, included Dr. Ida Ward, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Miss Parkinson, and he hoped there would be a representative from the West African Students' Union. He concluded: "I now have the honour, your Royal Highness, to ask, on behalf of my Committee, if you will declare this centre open."

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER said she was delighted to be there that afternoon to meet them all and wished to thank those present for the kind welcome given her. She was glad to know that there were these Centres where people from the Colonies could stay.

"I know," she added, "how terribly difficult it is in these days to find anywhere to stay in the towns or anywhere else in this country. I am sure it will be of great benefit to many Colonials. I wish many happy hours to all people who come to stay here or look in for a day or to have meals. I wish the Centre every success and I now declare it open."

Expressing thanks to the Duchess of Gloucester for her presence, COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY said the Colonial peoples would be particularly gratified to know the Centre had been opened by a member of the Royal Family. No doubt Her Royal Highness would extend to His Majesty the King an expression of the loyalty of the Colonial peoples.

Those also present included: Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of Cyprus; Lord Listowel; Sir Hans Vischer; Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Bronley; Sir Arthur Dawe; Sir Charles Jeffries; Mr. G. E. J. Gent; Sir Angus Gillan; Lady Davson; Sir George Tomlinson; Lady Thompson; Professor MacMillan; the Dean of Westminster; Mr. Gerald Palmer; Mr. C. H. Thornley; Mr. R. Sorensen, M.P.; Sir Thomas and Lady Southorn; Sir Bernard Reilly; Lady Guggisberg; Mr. J. L. Keith; Mr. E. W. Evans; Miss Una Marson; Colonel A. V. Agius, Malta Trade Commissioner; Mr. Percival, Commissioner in London for the Cyprus Government; Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society; and Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary of the West India Committee.

## West Indian Agriculture

### Comptroller's Schemes for Development

IN continuation of the review of Sir Frank Stockdale's *Report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies*\* it will be appropriate to deal first with agriculture, recalling the statement of the West India Royal Commission that "agriculture is the principal source of sustenance and wealth in the West Indies and the standards of life must largely depend on the more intensive use of the soil."

#### The Main Objectives

The schemes which have been prepared and submitted for financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for agricultural development have the following objectives in view:—

(a) CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. In many parts of the West Indies the destruction of forests on steep hillsides and cultivation of the cleared lands have resulted in soil erosion, elimination of water supplies and, in some cases, floods. It is most desirable therefore to encourage stone or hedge contour terracing, strip cropping and the development of mixed farming to maintain or improve soil fertility.

(b) AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS BASED ON IMPROVED EFFICIENCY AND MIXED FARMING. Sir Frank states that it is necessary to develop more permanent forms of agriculture, based on mixed farming, in order to secure a greater measure of family security, particularly to small holders. A higher level of efficiency in the use and management of land is also required. This involves security of tenure, control over systems of cultivation and, in the case of rented lands, compensation for unexhausted improvements. It is, he says, becoming increasingly recognized that freehold tenure, except under very careful management, has been adverse to the interests of the owner and his descendants and also of the community.

(c) IMPROVED WELFARE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES. The very marked disparity which exists between urban and rural standards, especially in regard to housing, water, light, education and facilities for recreation, is one of the great obstacles to agricultural progress. The stability of rural life and the establishment of adequate standards of living are unlikely to be achieved without a remunerative return for all classes of farm produce, the assurance of adequate nutritional standards and the development of welfare services in the rural areas.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture, contributes a very valuable and interesting report in which he deals, on broad lines, with the main aspects of agricultural policy in the West Indies and summarizes proposals made or under consideration respecting the major export crops.

#### Financial Assistance Proposed

The following summary of the proposed expenditure indicates the main schemes for agricultural development in the several Colonies. Unless otherwise stated the estimates of expenditure are for periods of five years.

BARBADOS: Livestock officers, £11,900; livestock

experiment station, £34,000; stud centres and demonstration, £22,100; grant to Barbados Livestock Association and co-operative officer, £6,000; grants and loans to farmers for irrigation, £60,600; grants for manures, £20,000; loans for stock and farm buildings, £20,000; sugar technology, £5,000. In addition proposals have been made for the establishment of 4-H. Clubs and other agricultural projects at an estimated cost of £21,350.

BRITISH GUIANA: Owing to the extreme infertility of the greater part of the soils of the interior, agriculture is confined to the low-lying empoldered coastal strip. For the better development of the latter area large capital expenditure on irrigation and drainage are essential. Apart from irrigation the proposals submitted include additional staff for animal husbandry and marketing, £10,997; livestock station, pasture and rice experimentation, £50,300; soiling demonstrations, £1,500; marketing depots, £2,000; Anna Regina land settlement experiment, £4,225.

BRITISH HONDURAS: The Agricultural Department is adequately staffed, but requires reorganization. Expenditure for provision of a processing plant has been granted in recent years. Only an additional £5,325 is therefore recommended for agricultural development.

JAMAICA: The recommendations include additional administrative staff for Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Society, recurrent expenditure, £87,100; local research and investigation, £177,250; soil conservation, £11,200; animal husbandry, £10,950; farm water supplies, £5,000; agricultural education, £41,350; experiments and demonstrations on land settlement, £14,500; marketing and processing crops, £72,500; irrigation, £6,680; building investigations and trials, £10,000; credit societies, £1,100; minor projects, £5,500.

The total recurrent expenditure involved is £443,130†; and the capital expenditure is estimated at £396,225. In addition, especial expenditure of £180,000 for the introduction into existing land settlements of animal husbandry and various communal projects has been proposed.

The Government of Jamaica has also applied for £11,696 to be spent during the next five years on agricultural development in the Turks and Caicos Islands, and initial proposals have been made for a grant of £1,800 for agriculture in the Caymans.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: A Federal Director of Agriculture and extension staff, £31,041; Chief Veterinary Officer and extension of veterinary work, £10,870; marketing and processing products, £7,038; experiments and demonstration, £20,906; soil conservation, £4,210; land settlement, £12,279; loans to peasants, £2,500; agricultural implements, £1,650; Virgin Islands, especial expenditure, £2,500.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: The Colony derives most wealth from mineral oil resources, but the majority of the population is dependent on agriculture. Yet, it is stated, the economic position of the producer and agricultural exports in Trinidad is probably the most difficult of the West Indies. The local government have appointed a committee to lay down the broad lines for research and, in general, to submit compre-

\* See CIRCULAR for March, p. 49.

† The total of the above recommendations for Jamaica.—ED.



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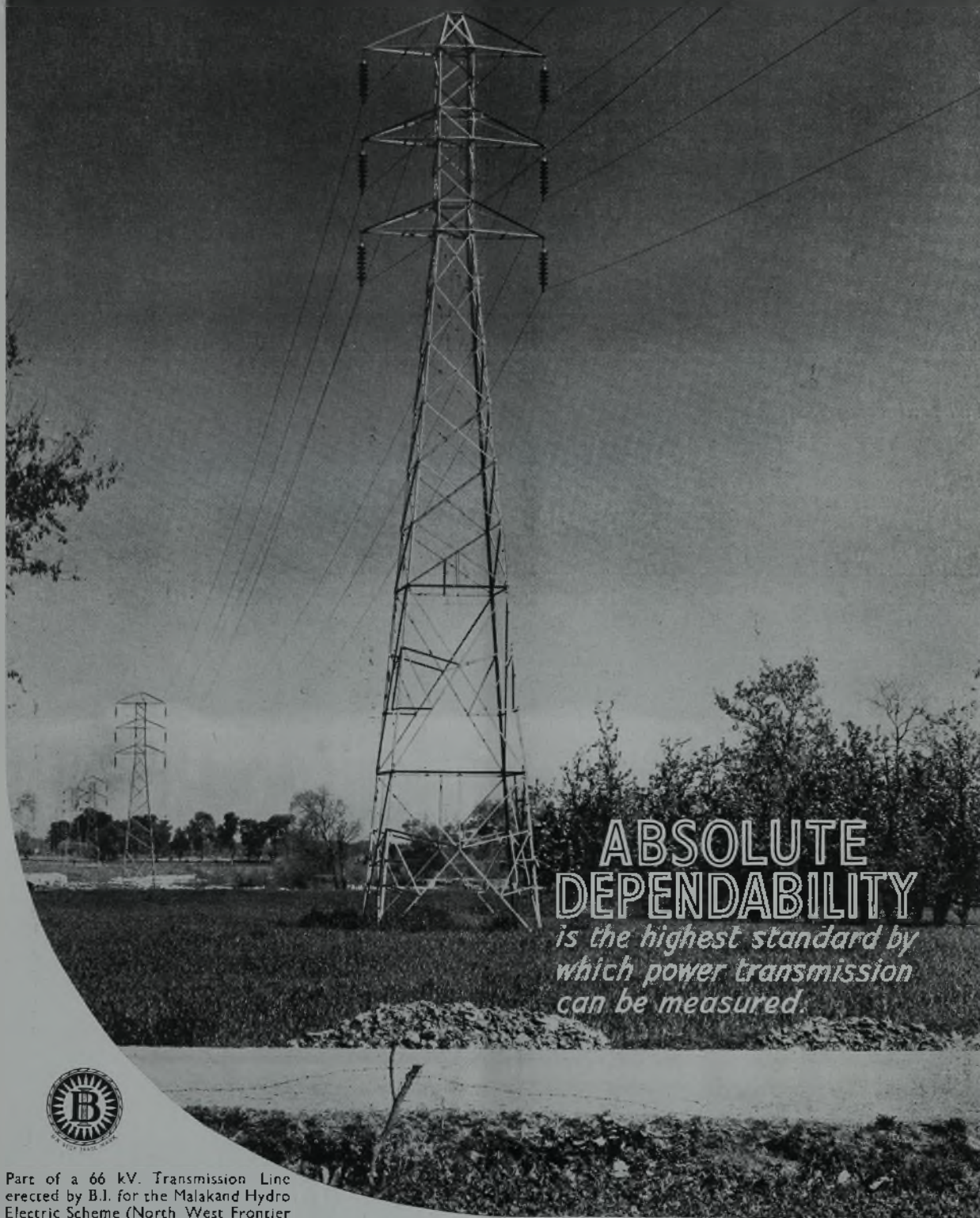
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hensive proposals for the betterment of agriculture. The report of the committee is not expected to be complete before the end of this year. The favourable financial position of the Colony should enable the greater part of the cost of increased services for agriculture to be borne by the local budget. Thus the legislature has already voted £10,000 for reorganization of the Government Farm.

**WINDWARD ISLANDS:** The recommendations for Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent are: Staff, £28,766; experiments and demonstrations, £21,570; animal husbandry, £3,800; survey, £1,650. Proposals have been submitted for a central cotton experiment station in St. Vincent to give increased facilities for work carried out by Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Preliminary proposals for Grenada and Carriacou are estimated to cost £14,336, exclusive of the cost of centralization of cotton growing in Carriacou. Additional expenditure of £3,670 on the cocoa rehabilitation scheme has been approved.

#### Strengthening Agricultural Staffs

It has been decided that the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Director of Agriculture in Barbados should assume responsibility for the Windward and Leeward Islands would not be practicable. A Federal Director of Agriculture for the Leeward Islands has been appointed and the appointment of a Director of Agriculture for the Windward Islands is under consideration.

Preliminary proposals have been made to strengthen the staffs of the West Indian Departments of Agriculture by seconding, for periods of not less than five years, officers in the Colonial Agricultural Service with special experience of small-scale agriculture, soil conservation work and mixed farming operations.

The Commission recorded its opinion that British Guiana, south of the fifth parallel of north latitude, is potentially suitable for large scale settlement by emigrants of European origin, but it had important reservations to make before formulating definite proposals. Great care must be taken not to confuse the implications of the general term "suitable for large-scale settlement," with the more particular one "open to immediate large-scale settlement."

Nevertheless, the potentialities were so suggestive that a trial period of experimental colonisation, survey, and exploration would be entirely justified because there were a number of important points that could be clarified only by actual settlement. Thus, it was essential to have experimental proof on a considerable scale that white people could perform relatively hard physical labour in that climate. There were substantial reasons to believe that they could.

In the House of Commons in May, 1939, the Government welcomed the recommendation for experimental settlement, and it was stated that they were prepared to offer the fullest facilities for any settlement upon which the refugee organisations might decide. The Government assumed that the experimental settlement would be financed from private sources.

The scheme was not destined to materialise, as later in 1939, the war broke out.

## Refuge for Oppressed Jews

### A British Guiana Scheme Recalled

BY A CORRESPONDENT

THE Bishops of England and Wales, it will be remembered, pleaded recently for an immediate refuge to be found within the British Empire and elsewhere for Jews who are suffering inhuman treatment in German occupied Europe.

That appeal recalls the scheme which was investigated in 1939 for settling in British Guiana a certain number of Jews in connexion with what was described as "the international effort to facilitate the admission and settlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany."

It had been stated in the House of Commons in November, 1938, that there existed in British Guiana large areas worthy of examination as to their suitability for refugee settlement. Surveys by experts would be necessary before any definite scheme could be formulated. Provided that results of surveys were satisfactory, His Majesty's Government contemplated the lease of large areas on generous terms under conditions to be settled later.

Early in 1939 there arrived in British Guiana an expert Commission sent by the Advisory Committee for Refugees appointed by the President of the United States in conjunction with the co-ordinating Committee for Refugees to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Colony. Sir Geoffrey Evans, formerly Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones, a former Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, were appointed by the British Government as additional members of the Commission.

The duties of the Commission were to study and report upon the suitability and practicability of large-scale colonisation in British Guiana for involuntary emigrants of European origin, from the physical, climatic, and economic points of view; to estimate the approximate numbers that might be settled there (a) immediately; (b) over a term of years; to calculate the probable cost of such settlement; if mass colonisation appeared feasible, to recommend a general plan of settlement.

Meanwhile, the idea that British Guiana should become one of the homes for Jewish refugees had been widely welcomed in the Colony—as recorded in the CIRCULAR which stated: "It is felt locally that nothing would tend more surely to the substantial advancement of the Colony, both socially and economically, than the influx of large numbers of a northern people with their brains, energy and money."

The Commission got to work quickly, and after flying over the areas to be investigated, and making other research, recommended an experimental plan, under which, *inter alia*, a number of receiving camps and local settlements would be started at the earliest possible date, involving a population of 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women placed at properly chosen locations; a properly equipped technical organisation under competent leadership to be set up from the beginning to supervise and direct the activities of these trial settlements and render them all possible technical, financial and other assistance.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

## The West India Committee

OWING to the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy-chairman, presided at a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on March 23rd. The other members present were Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Alex. Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart and Sir Edward Stubbs.

Many important matters of interest were discussed, among which was the meeting of the chairman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, and the assistant secretary with officials of the Colonial Office in connexion with compensation for blackstrap molasses, which had been run to waste in the West Indian Colonies. The Colonial Office, it was reported, had promised to go fully into the matter.

Correspondence with the Ministry of Food and with the Colonies concerned, dealing with the 1942-43 sugar crop, was also reported.

The following ten candidates were elected to membership:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder.</i>
Allied National Corporation, Ltd. (London).	The Belize Estate & Produce Co., Ltd. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
Mr. Harry Davies (Barbados).	Mr. J. S. Matthews.
Pilot Officer Gilbert Wood (Country).	Hon. J. H. Wilkinson. Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Mrs. Ines Scott de Verteuil (London).	Mr. C. H. Thorley. Lady Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. Harry J. Padmore (Grenada).	Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. H. J. J. Freeman.
Mr. J. P. Derriman (Country).	Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Joseph Terry & Sons, Ltd. (Country).	Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. F. A. Greenaway.
Sir Ian R. H. Stewart-Richardson, Bart. (London).	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. A. Benjamin (London).	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd Owen (Overseas), Ltd. (London).	Mr. A. E. Miller. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. Mr. A. M. Armour.

After the ordinary business on the agenda had been transacted, the chairman stressed the importance of the future welfare of the West Indies and the work of the West India Committee in connexion with assisting, in every way possible, their well-being and the promotion of their post-war development. He said that he would like an expression of the views of members on the Stockdale Report, the new Constitution of Jamaica and the recent debate on these matters which had taken place in the House of Commons. In opening the discussion, he referred to the Prime Minister's speech of March 20th, from which he said he felt that the trend towards security of agriculture and educational improvements would be welcomed by all. It was thought that the close co-operation of the West India Committee with similar bodies operating in Canada and the United States was essential and where these contacts were not

already in existence they should be effected. Collaboration with the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was also felt to be desirable. Education, the raising of the standard of living, and the need of maintenance and expansion of export markets were all referred to.

Following a general discussion, Sir Edward Stubbs said he felt that the new Jamaica Constitution, though it would take a little time to be really effective, was a most important step in the right direction which would give general satisfaction in the Colony and eventually lead to the solution of its difficulties.

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.

## 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.W.2 Mary Brown, Sgt. W. St. J. Browne, O/Sea J. H. Johnson, Sgt. W. H. Jordan, O/Sea V. J. Pritchard, O/Sea M. E. Russell, O/Sea W. H. Thompson, A.L.A. L. Trenchard, O/fel. H. H. Young.

**Barbados.** Gnr. H. C. Boyce, Cpl. H. E. L. Boyce, Dvr. B. E. Burgess, Pte. H. Burke, A.C. D. S. B. Davies, A.C.2 W. Deane, Pte. Dorothy A. Fenty, Pte. Olive Ford, Dvr. A. H. Harris, Sgt. W. K. Hynam, F/lt. C. D. Ince, A.C. R. N. Inniss, Sgt. C. P. King, A.B.Gnr. P. King, Pte. R. F. V. Lambert, Gnr. L. E. Mapp, L.A.C. T. O'Ryan, L/Br. C. A. B. Pierre, L/Cpl. L. H. Seale, Gnr. N. E. Taylor, Lt. A. N. C. Thomas, Cpl. Lenore Thomas, Gnr. K. Warner, P/O A. O. Weekes, Sgt. J. L. Yearwood.

**British Guiana.** Cfn. J. U. Beckles, Mspmn. G. H. Davies, Sgt. R. F. Hall, O/Sea G. Y. L'Homme, A.C. W. R. Luck, A.C. O. G. T. Marks, A.C.2 N. I. Rego, Pte. M. A. Samad, Pte. D. A. Vyffhuis, Sgt. L. I. C. Willems, Sgmn. J. C. Wrigglesworth.

**British Honduras.** Sgt. C. J. H. Marchand, L.A.C. P. Zayden.

**Bermuda.** Sgt. E. J. Brennan, L.A.C. H. E. Evans, F/O G. A. Osborn, L.A.C. J. A. P. Pitt, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, P/O H. Watlington, F/O J. H. Watlington, Sgt. P. Williams.

**Dominica.** L.A.C. O. Perryman.

**Jamaica.** Sgt. T. Abrahams, Cpl. Eileen Ayers, Gnr./Ofc. J. N. C. Brandon, L.A.C. B. E. Burrowes, Gnr. F. P. A. Cocks, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, Sgt. R. H. Dickson, L.A.C. J. H. D. Ebanks, Pte. C. Earle, Lt. A. M. Hall, Gnr. R. Hanna, Sub/Lt. N. K. Junor, Gnr. K. E. Latibeaudiere, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, Lt./Cdr. A. Nosworthy, L.A.C. M. G. O'Toole, Sgt. I. S. Patterson, Capt. G. E. Payne, A.C.W.2 Rosemary Roberts, Capt. F. N. Salmon, Cadet R. J. Samuda, Sgt. H. S. Schleifer, Sgt. N. B. Smythe, Sgt. H. Steel, F/O W. A. W. Strachan, Pte. B. H. Thomson, Cfn. L. C. Walford, A.C. R. Woolway.

**Montserrat.** Dvr. R. R. Daley, Gnr. D. P. Maloney, Pte. J. H. Skerritt.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.** L/Cpl. A. W. H. Farara, Sgmn. K. E. Gumbs, A.C. A. D. Wattley.

**St. Vincent.** Sister Zita Chapman, Gnr. L. Gonsalves, L.A.C. W. D. H. Grant, O/Sea W. H. Otway.

**Trinidad.** A.C. R. Agostini, F/O A. J. Carrington, P/O E. R. Carrington, P/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.W. Beryl Cuthbert, L.A.C. E. J. De Verteuil, Sgt. N. De Verteuil, P/O A. D. Fraser, L.A.C. H. A. Gobin, A.C. P. V. Gomez, A.C. E. Johnson, Sgt. C. A. Joseph, F/O L. J. Keating, 2/Sub. Aileen Liddlelow, Cfn. W. Maynard, F/O C. V. Pereira, Sgt. J. W. Pitts, P/O K. W. Rawlins, L.A.C. R. Rodriguez, A.C. L. A. Rother, Sgt. J. N. Scoon, Sgt. J. R. Skinner, 2/Lt. A. J. Torrance.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"OLE fiddle play new tune."

\* \* \*

MAJOR KENNETH PREVITE, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, who has been serving in the Royal Marines since 1939, was recently promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

\* \* \*

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bart., elder son of the late Sir Edward Davson, and of Lady Davson. Sir Geoffrey is a Lieutenant in the Armoured Battalion of the Welsh Guards, and is at present Intelligence Officer.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER visitor was Mr. A. H. V. Demets, late secretary to Bishop Moris, of Dominica. Mr. Demets is serving as a Chaplain with the Belgian Army, and called to obtain some information regarding the West Indies for the purpose of a lecture.

\* \* \*

MRS. L. C. BARTRAM, who gave birth to a son at Oxford on March 22nd, is the only daughter of Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary of the West India Committee. Mrs. Bartram's husband is a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F.

\* \* \*

PAYMASTER-LIEUTENANT N. CASSLETON ELLIOTT is among the 862 able-bodied British prisoners of war who were exchanged recently at Mersin for the same number of Axis prisoners. He was captured when the destroyer H.M.S. *Sikh* was lost in the Tobruk raid. His father is Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, a treasurer of the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

His many friends in the West Indies will be sorry to learn that Mr. F. H. Sykes, M.I.Mech.E., for a great many years drawing office manager of George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., of Derby, has had to resign for health reasons, complete rest being ordered by his doctors. Mr. Sykes has had an association of 57 years with the firm, during which time he has devoted himself wholeheartedly to the development of sugar machinery, and he was closely associated with a large number of improvements in design.

\* \* \*

MR. SYKES had experience of the operation of sugar machinery in Brazil, Australia and Java, and his success was largely due to the practical way in which he tackled all his problems. His friends, and particularly the many engineers who trained under him, will be pleased to learn that the rest has done him good, and though he will have to "go slow," he hopes to maintain contact with them and looks forward to seeing many of them when conditions make travelling possible. We may add that Mr. Sykes' post has been taken over by Mr. H. A. Watts, M.I.Mech.E., who paid a visit to the West Indies and British Guiana in 1940.

THE introductory note to the article on Food Yeast from Molasses, published in our last issue, read as if the British West Indies Sugar Association had nominated the factory of the West Indies Sugar Co. in Jamaica to receive and operate the plant. The nomination, which the Imperial Government had requested, was made by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., as reported on page 28 of the CIRCULAR for February.

\* \* \*

IN a ceremony at Miami, on March 22nd, the United States transferred to Cuba ten fast coastguard anti-submarine patrol boats. They will be manned by Cuban crews trained at the Miami submarine-chaser school. Commodore Julio Arguelles, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Navy, in accepting the vessels, said: "Cuba is proud to be an ally of the United States in the difficult times through which the world is passing." The U.S. district Coastguard Commander, in reply, said that the transfer of the vessels to the Cuban flag was a further emphatic demonstration of joint action by the countries of America against the common foe, the Axis.

\* \* \*

LISTENERS to the B.B.C.'s shortwave programmes, "Calling the West Indies," will be glad to hear that two of the four-weekly programmes are to be extended from 15 to 30 minutes as from the first week of May. The first two half-hour programmes will be the Message Party on Tuesdays, beginning May 4th, and the News Letter programme on Saturdays, beginning May 8th. It is hoped to extend the Thursday and Sunday programmes in the near future. Message Party has been chosen as the first of the longer programmes in response to many requests from parents who have sons and daughters serving overseas; but the B.B.C. points out that the longer time will not necessarily mean more messages, since the men and women must not be taken away from their work and may only broadcast while on leave. But messages will be longer, and there will be more entertainment.

\* \* \*

ON Thursday, May 6th, the B.B.C. is starting a new series of talks which will be of special interest to the West Indies. Their subject will be the growth and organisation of the Women's Institutes, which encourage and develop social, educational and recreational activities among the women of rural Britain. "Calling the West Indies" will continue to be broadcast at 23.00 hours G.M.T., or 7 p.m. West Indian Time.

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.

## Obituary

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

### SIR DOUGLAS YOUNG

Sir William Douglas Young, K.B.E., C.M.G., who died at Canterbury, on March 7th, in his 85th year, is still remembered in the West Indies and British Guiana where he spent many years in the Colonial Service.

Born at British Columbia, he was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., Governor of Gold Coast Colony, and was educated at Charterhouse (Saunderites). He entered the Colonial Service in 1877 as a clerk in the Government Secretary's Office and twelve years later was promoted chief clerk. In 1895 he became Assistant Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, and six years later returned to the West Indian area as Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands. From 1906 to 1913 he was Administrator of Dominica (acting as Governor of the Leeward Islands in 1909) and in the latter year was appointed Administrator of St. Lucia. In 1914 he acted for six months as Governor of the Windward Islands and in December of that year was promoted Governor of the Falkland Islands. He remained in that office until 1920 when he retired.

Sir Douglas was unmarried and for many years lived with his sister, Miss Constance Young, who survives him. He is also survived by another sister, Lady Hodgson, widow of Sir Frederic Hodgson and by a brother, Brigadier-General Ernest Young. Two other brothers, who predeceased Sir Douglas, were Sir Alfred Karney Young and Mr. Pelham Young.

### MR. J. D. LUCIE-SMITH

Mr. John Dudley Lucie-Smith, M.B.E., J.P., who died in Jamaica on March 10th, had been Second Assistant Colonial Secretary since April, 1937. Born in the island in 1886 he was the eldest son of the late Hon. J. B. Lucie-Smith, Postmaster of Jamaica for many years, and of Mrs. Lucie-Smith, now resident in London.

He entered the Civil Service of Jamaica in 1909 and three years later acted as private secretary to the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier. After serving throughout the Great War and then for a time on the staff of the War Office he returned to Jamaica and in addition to his substantive duties acted as Personal A.D.C. to four successive Governors. Mr. Lucie-Smith acted as secretary to several Government commissions and was in charge of the arrangements when the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony in 1938.

Much sympathy will be felt for his widow who as secretary of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee since its inception has done invaluable work in furthering the wide range of war interests with which this Committee is identified.

### MR. GEORGE GUNTON BROWNE

Mr. George Gunton Browne, whose death was announced in our last issue, was born in North London in 1849, and was the third son of Mr. Jonas Browne. He was educated privately and after a few years with a commercial house, entered his father's office in 1867. In 1869 he paid his first visit to the West Indies,

travelling in the barquentine *Chocolate Girl*, of which vessel his father was part owner, on her maiden voyage. Up to the date of his death George Browne used to delight in telling his friends that the trip was done in the incredible time of 28 days; at a later date the *Chocolate Girl* came from St. George's, Grenada, to the London Docks in 24 days. This vessel was launched at Littlehampton by George Browne's sister, Mrs. A. P. Murley.

In 1872 he was made a partner in the firm which then became Jonas Browne & Son. After the death of Mr. Jonas Browne in 1881, George Browne carried on the business by himself until 1888, when his youngest brother, J. Harding Browne, became a partner; this continued until 1918 when J. Harding Browne retired and Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman and Mr. Horace H. King joined the firm. In 1927 the business was formed into a limited company.

George Browne visited the West Indies on several occasions, spending most of his time in Grenada with another brother, Mr. C. Macaulay Browne, the proprietor of A. Hubbard & Co. Shortly after his brother's death, A. Hubbard & Co. was turned into a limited company and George Browne took a considerable interest and later became chairman.

For the last fifty years he had resided very quietly at 1, Adamson Road, N.W., living, until their deaths, with his two sisters, and he insisted on remaining in the house, even when the roof was damaged by enemy action. George Browne was for many years a member of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, and at its public concerts was to be seen playing the violin in the company of the late Duke of Edinburgh.

## Trinidad's New Colonial Secretary

The Colonial Office announce to-day, April 1st, that Mr. A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who was seconded from his substantive appointment as Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, to act as Inspector of the Cyprus Regiment, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, in succession to Captain J. Huggins, C.M.G., M.C., who was recently appointed to the British Colonies' Supply Mission in Washington.

Mr. Wright was educated at Haileybury and Jesus College, Cambridge. He served throughout the Great War and in 1918 was awarded a Bar to his M.C. and promoted Major. He has served in Cyprus in various capacities since 1922 and was appointed Colonial Secretary in April, 1937.

## Your Circular

There has been an excellent response to the appeal made in last issue for the return, after perusal, of unwanted issues of the CIRCULAR for dispatch to West Indians serving in the Forces.

The Ladies' Committee wish to express their thanks to the many readers who have agreed to co-operate by "sharing" their CIRCULAR with a serving West Indian. Copies should be addressed to the West India War Services Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.



## West Indies at Westminster

### West Indian Food Supplies

In reply to Mr. D. Adams on March 10th, Colonel Stanley said that although shortages of particular foodstuffs would no doubt continue to occur in the West Indies, as elsewhere, the general food supply position was considerably better than it was some months ago and efforts were continually being made to improve both the organization of imports and the methods of distribution and to increase production. Hitherto food rationing had not been introduced to any large extent, as more use had been made of price control to ensure equitable distribution.

After Mr. Adams had pointed out that the local Press emphasized the necessity of rationing, Colonel Stanley said that the situation had been very difficult and, although it had improved, it still gave rise to anxiety, but the hon. Member would realize the difficulty of applying our methods of rationing to countries where the administrative machine was perhaps not so complicated as in the United Kingdom.

### Unemployment Relief in the West Indies

On March 10th Colonel Stanley gave, in reply to Mr. Riley, information regarding unemployment and steps taken to deal with it in certain of the West Indian Colonies. It was not possible, he said, to form a reliable estimate of the total number of unemployed in Jamaica, but approximately 12,000 persons were employed on Government relief works. A loan of £1,000,000 had been authorized, of which it was proposed to raise £500,000, as a first instalment, for relief works which include schemes for swamp reclamation, road construction, anti-malarial measures, food storage and rural water supplies.

There was no appreciable unemployment in Trinidad, but lists of work had been ordered to be prepared by the various departments to be used if the necessity arose.

In Barbados the situation was not acute, but funds had been made available for a relief scheme in case of necessity.

The position in British Honduras had been seriously affected by the recent hurricane, and various relief measures were in operation for which £31,016 had already been provided.

In British Guiana the situation has been recently aggravated by prolonged rains and flood. One major and seven minor drainage schemes, estimated to cost £118,584, had recently been sanctioned, and these were expected to provide work for the majority of the unemployed in the Colony.

### Trinidad Sugar Industry

On March 10th Mr. Mathers asked the Colonial Secretary what steps were being taken to safeguard the sugar industry in Trinidad owing to export and shipping difficulties; and whether land formerly used for sugar would be utilized for other crops.

Colonel Oliver Stanley replied that arrangements had been made in Trinidad, as elsewhere in the West Indies, whereby H.M. Government would take over and pay for all sugar produced, even if it could not immediately be shipped, and would hold it in store

locally. The Trinidad Government was endeavouring to secure the maximum possible extension of acreage under food crops, but its efforts were seriously hampered by the shortage of labour, which was the primary cause of such diminution in the sugar crop as was taking place in the Colony. The chief difficulty in Trinidad at the moment was whether there would be enough labour to reap the crop.

### The Imperial College

Replying on March 3rd to a question by Sir P. Hannon, the Secretary of State said that he was satisfied with the progress that was being maintained by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, in spite of the difficulties created by the war. The reduction in numbers of students last year was due largely to war-time difficulties of communications and to the entry into the Armed Forces of young men who would under normal circumstances have become students at the College. The extension of agricultural research at the College, as recommended by the West India Royal Commission, had recently formed the subject of discussions between Sir Frank Stockdale, the Principal and the Governing Body. It was expected that proposals for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to implement and finance those developments would shortly be received.

### Government Colonial Policy

In a reply to Mr. Dugdale on March 17th, the Prime Minister said that His Majesty's Government were convinced that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. The policy of the Government was to plan for the fullest possible political, economic and social development of the Colonies within the British Empire, and in close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations.

### Economic Situation in the Bahamas

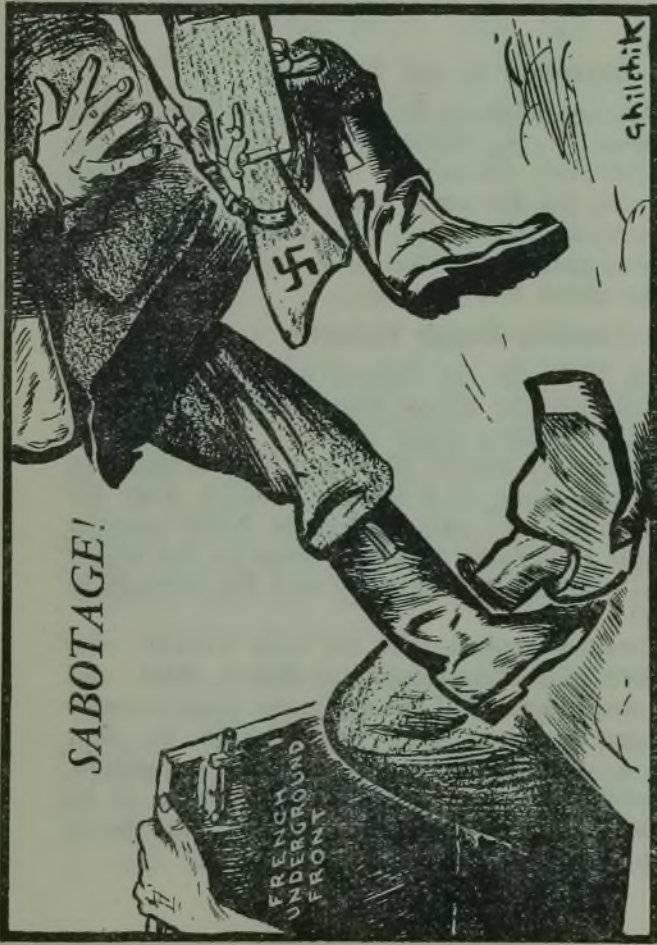
Colonel Stanley informed Mr. Mathers, on March 10th, that Professor J. H. Richardson, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Committee in Bermuda, had been invited to visit the Bahamas when he had finished his work in Bermuda, to advise on the economic situation there. It was anticipated that he would remain in the Bahamas for about two months.

### Wages in Jamaica Sugar Industry

On March 17th, Mr. D. Adams asked the Colonial Secretary whether the actual wage-rates paid to task workers in the Jamaica sugar industry, as determined by the agreement of March, 1941, had been in any way affected by the fixing of a lower minimum wage for workers on time rates; and whether he would consider increasing the time rates minimum wage to the higher level agreed upon by the industry and the workers in March, 1941.

Colonel Stanley replied that the task workers who were included in the Agreement of March, 1941, and whose pay was in excess of the minimum rates recently fixed by proclamation, were not affected by that proclamation. As regards the last part of the question, he must await the result of the inquiry which, as he informed Mr. Adams on February 17th, was being addressed to the Governor.



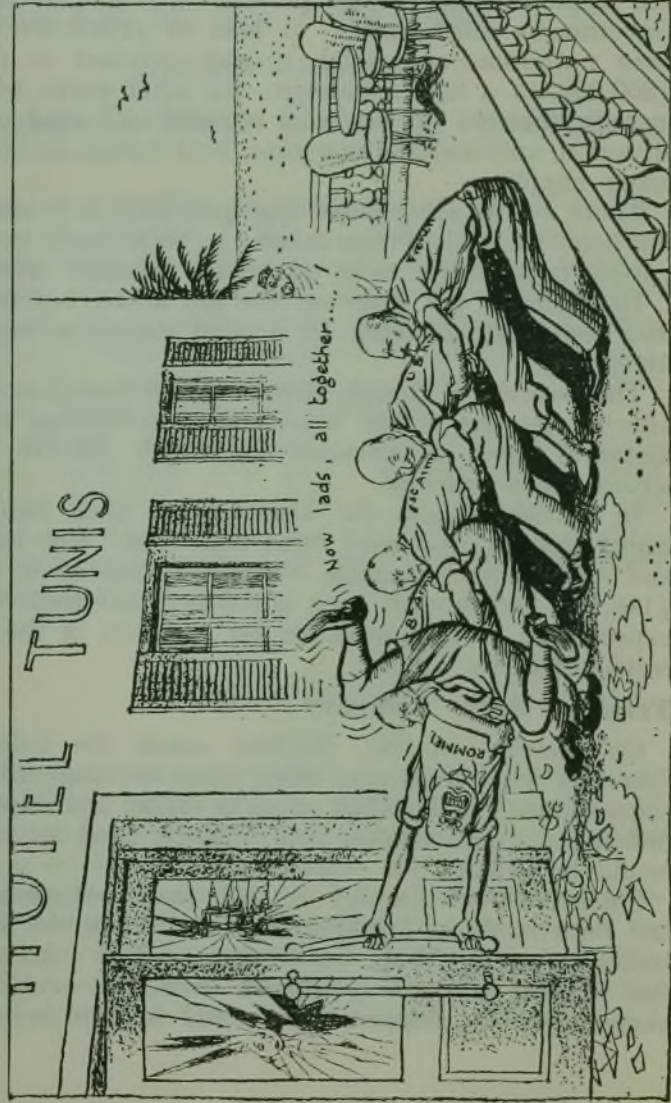


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Daily Sketch

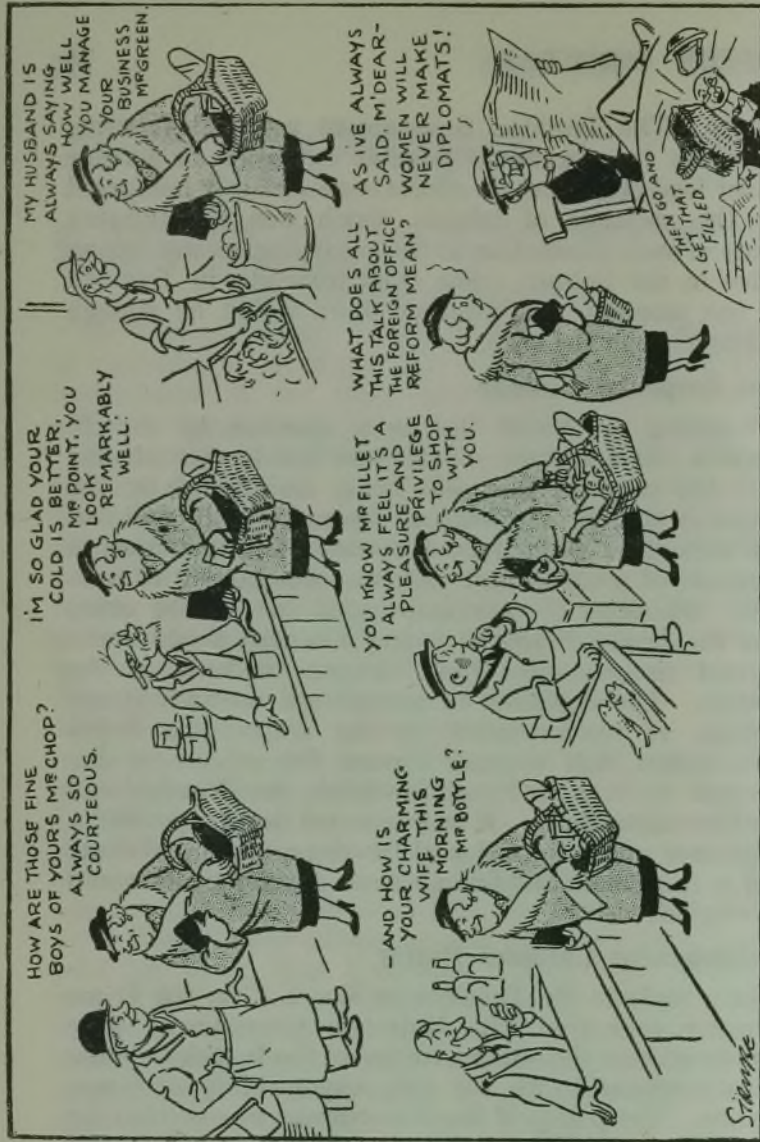
### Some recent cartoons

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—by Illingworth

Daily Mail

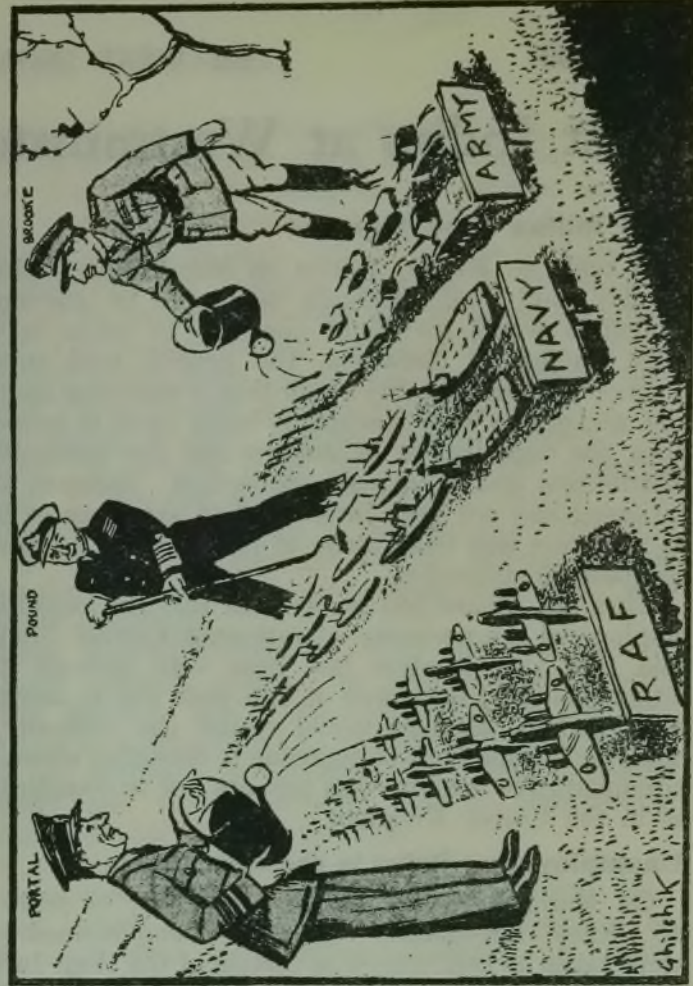


Stempke

THE NEW DIPLOMACY

Daily Express

### SERVICES' ALLOTMENTS



Chilchik

Everything Is Forward This Year

Daily Sketch



## West Indians in Action

### Some Letters from North Africa

**D**URING the past few weeks the West India Committee has received a large number of letters from West Indians who are taking part in the campaign in North Africa. These letters give some idea of the conditions under which the men are serving, and in the belief that they will interest our readers at home and overseas, we reprint the following representative extracts:—

A Lieutenant (from British Guiana), in the R.A.O.C.:

"I have great pleasure in writing to inform you of the safe arrival of the parcel. The packing was a work of art. The crumpled pages of the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* have been duly straightened out and eagerly read. Any reading matter is welcome these days as we so rarely see a paper or book of any kind. The parcel had a particularly adventurous trip and went round and penetrated deep behind Rommel's lines. I would like to give further details of that lively journey but censorship forbids. However, the bottle of rum now stands safely on the 'bar,' a pile of ammunition boxes (German), of our officers' mess. The weather continues to be bitterly cold and wet and seriously hampers movements. However, we all feel that before long the Afrika Korps will be finally cleaned up."

A Craftsman (from Jamaica), in the R.E.M.E.:

"We are no longer in the desert, but are now in the cultivated part of Libya. There are hundreds of date palm trees around us and the earth is green with some kind of grass. We have quite a lot of native huts around, and we get eggs from the natives in exchange for food as they won't take money. I have been to Tripoli and it is quite a picturesque place. The buildings are practically all white and quite a few are over three storeys high. I went on the roof of a five-storey house and had a marvellous view of the city and harbour. We have had quite a lot of rain lately; I got soaked whilst working this morning. I heard a R.A.F. lad from Jamaica speaking on the News Reel what he thought (as a man in the street, of the Eighth Army's capture of Tripoli. I am quite sure you all feel proud of the Eighth Army. We haven't finished with Rommel yet, but we will—sooner or later."

A Captain (from ), in the R.A.M.C.:

"Your Christmas parcel was most acceptable, and I wish to express my gratitude for your kindness. The scarf and pullover have been most welcome out here. It can be bitterly cold at nights in French North Africa, and recently we had ice and snow for a few days."

An A.C.I (from the Bahamas), in the Royal Air Force:

"At present am living the life of a tented bedouin at a dispersal camp, but hope to move on soon into a more active sphere. The local colour is very beautiful and most interesting to the voyageur and am thoroughly enjoying myself after the daily chores of tented life are through. The local wines are very palatable though heady. Oranges, tangerines, dates and figs are bought for a song. Having glorious weather and have acquired quite a tan already. The little French that I know has come in very useful."

A signalman (from ), in the Royal Corps of Signals:

"My passage though thrilling was interesting, and has at least improved my geography and increased my vision as regards customs and culture of foreign folk, etc. I am quite settled now and using every nerve to shine in my own little corner and to assist in bringing this campaign to a perfect and victorious end. Life in North Africa is quite unlike England, as there are no forms of amusement such as cinemas, theatres, or any recreation whatsoever, hence life consists of dreary hours from duty to bed, yet I am keeping a cheerful spirit knowing my sacrifices are for a just cause, and with the assurance that it is not in vain."

A Private (from Barbados), in an infantry regiment:—

"I wish to express my very deepest thanks and gratitude to your Ladies' War Services Committee for the very nice gifts of pyjamas, pullovers and book which I have just received from you. I very much appreciate this and other fine gestures

which you have been and are still making. If there is one thing that gives the soldier heart and comfort when he is away from his own country serving in foreign lands it is the knowledge that his own people are thinking of him, working for him, and sacrificing their time to please him. I have been in hospital recently, having had a slight spot of trouble in the Western Desert, and I was sent then here for convalescence, but I am being discharged in a couple of days. When I was in England a few months back, I was very pleased in being able to broadcast to my mother in Barbados whilst on embarkation leave. My mother used to listen to all broadcasts from London to the West Indies in the hope that one day she would hear my voice, and was very thrilled when I finally did manage to go on the air.

"Although I am too late to wish you a happy Christmas, I must certainly send you and the other ladies of your Committee my very best wishes throughout the year 1943. I hope that the close of this year will see the end of all our difficulties and that once again all families throughout the West Indies will be reunited in peace."

## The British Colonies

**F**EW men can be doing more than Major W. E. Simnett to enlighten the public in the United Kingdom and in America about the British Colonial Empire, now the subject of a popular book from his pen.\* It is claimed on the "jacket" that this is the first book to describe that vast Empire, as distinct from the Dominions and India, in its entirety; but was not Sir Charles Lucas earlier in the field with his *Historical Geography*, a standard work?

Major Simnett is well qualified to write on the Colonies, having been first editor of that most excellent journal *The Crown Colonist*, founded in 1930 on the suggestion of Mr. J. A. Kay, which may fairly claim a share, and no small one at that, in relieving the abysmal ignorance of our Colonies and of their people which still prevails in so many quarters. Moreover he recently undertook a colonial lecturing tour in the United States at the request of His Majesty's Government.

It is the author's misfortune that Malaya, Hong Kong, and other Colonies in the Far East, should have been temporarily wrested from us since his book was written; but he foreshadows further editions and in these he will no doubt have something to say about that calamity. His book is not confined to the British Colonies. It contains a chapter on other colonial systems, but curiously enough he makes no reference to the loss by Italy of her African Empire.

Coming to the West Indies the author contends that the maintenance of the elaborate forms of government in each of these small islands and largely undeveloped mainland Colonies is a heavy burden and somewhat of an anachronism at the present day, and he regards some form of centralization, together with local simplification, inevitable. "The development of inter-island communication by air, sea, telephone and radio, as well as further education, by enlarging the mental horizon of the people would," he thinks, "undoubtedly help to bring this about." Many—if not most—readers will concur; but the "all-West Indian Parliament responsible to a wider and better-informed electorate" with the main functions of the central Government divided between Jamaica and Trinidad, the Legislature sitting alternately in each centre, which he favours, is unlikely

\* *The British Colonial Empire*. By W. E. Simnett. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1942. Price 8s. 6d. net, or from the West India Committee, 9s., post free.

to enter the region of practical politics for many a day to come.

Chapters are devoted to Colonial Administration and Government, and the Colonial Service; and Major Simnett winds up with treatises on Colonial Policy and Problems, and The Future. Here he raises a controversial subject, suggesting that there is no valid reason why Great Britain should not submit her trusteeship generally to the scrutiny of an "enlarged Mandates Commission or similar international body, say a World Colonial Court" subject to the same requirements being applied equally to other Colonial systems. The Peoples of the Colonies will have been glad to learn the views of His Majesty's Government about the administration of the British Colonies.

Speaking at Oxford, on March 5th, Colonel Oliver Stanley said he believed strongly that it must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. "I myself give no support to a theory which I think now gains few adherents, that it would be for the benefit of a particular Colony or for the benefit of the world as a whole that the Colony should be administered by some international body. I can think of nothing which is more likely in practice to break down and less likely to lead to the steady development of the territory concerned." Asked in the House of Commons, on March 17th, if Colonel Stanley's statement represented the views of the Government, the Prime Minister replied emphatically in the affirmative. "His Majesty's Government," he said, "are convinced that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. The policy of His Majesty's Government is to plan for the fullest possible political, economic, and social development of the Colonies within the British Empire," a welcome statement which was greeted with cheers. He did forecast close co-operation with neighbouring and friendly nations; but that is a different matter altogether. "We should always be opposed," added Mr. Churchill, "to the idea of a Condominium which has always been found to bring about very bad results in the regions affected."

As a frontispiece to his interesting book, Major Simnett has selected a very clear photograph of the Secretary of State's desk at the Colonial Office. The chair is vacant. Can this be because Colonial Ministers have come and gone with such bewildering frequency in recent years?

A. A.

In conclusion, Lord Hailey said he believed that after this war, if all goes well then, Great Britain would have a higher place in history than ever it had before. It would have a unique place, not perhaps of any material strength it might have gained, but because of the spiritual values it had shown, and we might be able, as a result, to give a new and a practical interpretation of imperialism. "We shall indeed be able to give to the world some proof not only of what our contribution has been in the past, but of what it can be in the future, a contribution to the world at large. The new imperialism will not be an imperialism of acquisition or of arrogance; it will be the imperialism of those who can say with gratitude: 'Much has been given to us,' and who can say with gratitude: 'We have much to give.'"

## The New Imperialism

### Lord Hailey and the British Council

THE paper on "The Projection of Great Britain on the Colonial Empire," which Sir Angus Gillan, Director of the Empire Division of the British Council, read before the Royal Society of Arts on November 17th, has now been published, together with a full report of the interesting discussion which followed.\* A summary of the paper appeared in our December issue and we now add a few points from the discussion.

Sir Drummond Shiels, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, advocated the desirability of the Council providing a fuller knowledge throughout the Oversea Empire of games and sports as practised in the United Kingdom; not so much about the actual games as of the spirit in which they were played. Sportsmanship and tolerance were, he believed, one of the greatest contributions of Englishmen to the world. In our own parliamentary and local government institutions tolerance among opponents did a great deal to make the whole organisation work smoothly and effectively. He hoped, therefore, that the British Council would have regard to games and sports, not for themselves, but as a means to an end. Sir Drummond said that he had often thought that one of the things which had kept us closer to the West Indies than to any other part of the Colonial Empire was the West Indian training in and love of cricket, the fact that we had had Test matches with them and that some of their distinguished players were well known to the British public.

Lord Hailey, the chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Angus Gillan, referred to the efforts which had been made to persuade educational authorities, both of the universities and schools of Great Britain, that there was such a thing not only as an Empire at large, but as a Colonial Empire in particular. "It strikes many of us as strange that a man can obtain the highest distinctions in history without knowing anything whatever of the history of the British Empire or taking any cognisance whatever of the existence of our dependencies." Sir Angus had, he said, dealt with another side, the knowledge the dependencies had of us and had referred to fair play, broadmindedness and tolerance. Lord Hailey thought there was another quality of very great significance, namely, restraint. He said, "We are a people who accept the rule of law, dislike arbitrary treatment and are willing to consider the difficulties and the needs of others. That has won much for us in the past and it has given us a great position among all the primitive peoples. But, as Sir Angus has truly said, the time has arrived now when we have to deal with men who are passing out of the primitive stage, men to whom we ourselves have given not only education, but all that goes with it, and have taught the lessons which we have drawn from our own history and traditions, that is to say, aspirations for the management of their own affairs, for independence, in other words, for the constitutional expression of self-respect."

\* *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, December 11th, 1942. Obtainable from the Secretary of the Society, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Price 2s. 0d.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



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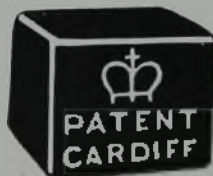
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APRIL 1943

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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 25th.*

**H**ARVESTING of the cane crop is progressing moderately well following an unsatisfactory start. The difficulties were settled at a meeting between the planters and the trades union with Mr. Justice Malone as arbitrator. The decision reached was that labour was to cut cane by the line unless willing to cut by the ton. The death occurred at Elliotts, on Sunday, March 7th, of Mr. John Gilmer, one of Antigua's oldest planters. Two prominent coloured gentlemen have also died: Mr. J. Anderson Harney and Mr. Joseph Taylor, both of whom recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries. The total of the Antigua War Fund to the end of January was £10,641. The altar of the temporary chapel at the Antigua Grammar School, erected through the energy of the Rev. Walker, the new Chaplain and Master, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Crop Prospects.**—Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his notes for November, said that the canes had responded excellently to the very good rains which fell during the month following a dry October. Although it would have been preferable to have had these rains in the previous month, they had arrived in time to cause appreciable growth of the October shoots. A first estimate made by the Department of the 1943 sugar crop placed it at approximately 110,000 tons, but should the weather experienced in November continue during December, this estimate would probably be exceeded.

**Food Production.** During November sweet potatoes were extremely plentiful and every effort was made to cope with the large crop by feeding part of it to livestock and by shipping, chiefly to Trinidad. The yam crop on the whole was excellent, and Dr. Saint anticipated that yams would be plentiful from February until September. There was a record acreage of eddoes, and the crops were in splendid condition. Pigeon peas were plentiful and should very shortly be cheap.

**Improvement of Livestock.** A special drive had been made to popularize the use of surplus sweet potatoes as a livestock food, it being pointed out that, on a basis of nutritive value, such potatoes were cheaper than and could take the place of imported bran, pollards, cornmeal and oats.

## BERMUDA

The House of Assembly sent a message to Mr. Churchill expressing relief at his recovery from his recent illness and stating that the people of the Colony realised how much the fortunes of the Empire were dependent on his leadership. The Prime Minister replied: "My visit to Bermuda is still fresh in my memory and I am most grateful to the Honourable House of Assembly for their message of sympathy and goodwill."

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 24th.*

On February 26th the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, went to Manaos, Brazil, returning the visit of the Federal Governor of the State of Amazonas, Dr. Alvaro Maia, to this Colony in August, 1942, as representative of the President of Brazil. On the morning of the following day the Court of Appeal and the heads of the Public Ministry assembled to receive the Governor. The President of the Court spoke of the significance of the visit and what it represented, stressing the outstanding part played by Great Britain, always in the forefront for the liberty of nations and in defence of Democracy, Right and Justice, in fighting for causes which were in complete harmony with the views of their country. Sir Gordon Lethem in expressing thanks referred to the good relations which have always existed between Brazil and Great Britain and to the friendly, fraternal linking up which was developing between the two countries. He mentioned the ideal of the people of British Guiana of a railway between Georgetown and Manaos. It is not too much to say that this visit has done a good deal to improve yet further the amicable relations between the two countries.

**Executive Council.** The Hon. Joseph A. Luckhoo and the Hon. Claude V. Wright have been provisionally appointed by the Governor to be members of the Executive Council in the place of the Hon. F. Dias and the Hon. E. A. Luckhoo respectively, who had tendered their resignations.

**Sugar Legislation.** The control of Sugar Experimental Stations has been extended for a further period of one year from January 1st, 1943, by Ordinance No. 29, of 1942. The rate which may be levied for the Sugar Experiment Station Fund may not exceed thirty cents for each acre of land cultivated in sugar cane. No rate shall be chargeable when the area does not exceed 25 acres and is cultivated by one person.

## JAMAICA

**Deputy Administrator General.** It was announced in Kingston, on January 15th, that Mr. Robert C. Marley, Clerk to the Crown Solicitor, had been appointed Deputy Administrator General with effect from June 23rd, 1942.

**Miss Rose Marie Hawkins,** who was married at Holy Cross Church, Half Way Tree, on January 14th, to Mr. John F. Trost, is the daughter of Commander and Mrs. J. F. W. Hawkins, of St. Andrew. The 200 guests included Lady Richards, wife of the Governor, and Major W. H. Flinn, Officer Administering the Government.

**The Mona Reservoir.** The Imperial authorities have made a grant of £384,000 to enable the Water Commission to proceed with the construction of the Mona reservoir. It is estimated that some 2,000 labourers will be occupied for more than a year in its construction. Mr. W. H. Thyne is chairman of a board

which will manage the project. Mr. John Mordecai has been seconded by the Treasury to organise the accounting department.

Mr. Percival Nichols, who died on January 14th, was the founder and treasurer of the People's Onward Relief Association, said to be the largest benevolent organisation in the island. He was buried at May Pen, and over 1,000 persons attended the funeral ceremony.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Cheap Air Mail for Servicemen.** The Government has arranged that Trinidadians serving abroad with H.M. Forces may send air mail letters at ordinary letter postage rates, provided there is affixed to each letter a coupon of which the Government will issue two each month to their relatives in the Colony. A vote for \$2,580 has been passed to meet the estimated cost, based on the number of persons serving abroad, with a margin for increase.

**President Roosevelt** called in at Trinidad on his return journey to the United States from the Casablanca Conference. He took away with him two souvenirs of the Colony; a gold medal struck in 1897, to commemorate the Centenary of British occupation of Trinidad, presented to him by the Governor, and a folio of M. J. Cazabon's engravings of Trinidad and Tobago subscribed for by United States naval officers.

**Record Rice Crop.** The Grow More Food campaign has resulted in the record crop of 9,000 tons of rice being produced this season in addition to very large quantities of sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams and Indian corn.

**Lectures on the West Indies**

One of the means whereby first hand knowledge of the Colonies and their problems is being successfully brought to British Schools was described in the CIRCULAR for October last. The scheme organised by the Imperial Institute, in co-operation with the Ministry of Information and the Board of Education, is financed by a grant from the Leverhulme Trustees. To economise the time of lecturers and reduce travelling, arrangements are made as far as possible, through the local Education Officer, for a lecturer to visit several schools in a district on one tour. Thus on March 9th and 10th, Mr. W. G. Freeman, formerly Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, gave six lectures to schools in Southend, Leigh-on-Sea and Shoeburyness. Whilst the lectures, at five of which lantern slides were shown, were all on the West Indies the head of each school intimated in advance any subjects which would be of special interest and requests were received for information on current affairs, social and political problems, products and in one case, oil supplies.

It was interesting to note that the demand for lectures on this tour came from three elementary schools, a high school for girls, a boys' senior school and the Municipal College at Southend. At the last mentioned the audience was approximately 260 and the total for the six schools amounted to 875.

**Crossword Puzzle No. 19**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 Anagram of "raid mine" (8)</p> <p>5 Pet or pamper (6)</p> <p>9 "Foul cankering rust the hidden — frets." (Shakespeare) (8)</p> <p>10 Medical term for connective tissue (6)</p> <p>12 Useful first aid in some cases of poisoning (6)</p> <p>13 Department (8)</p> <p>15 He goes critically over the bumps (12)</p> <p>18 A mere underling (two words—6, 6)</p> <p>23 Unripe (8)</p> <p>24 "Posterity that high court of —" (Lord Macaulay) (6)</p> <p>26 Embedded (6)</p> <p>27 Threatening (8)</p> <p>28 Perhaps indicated approval or merely sleepiness (6)</p> <p>29 Used up (8)</p> | <p><b>DOWN</b></p> <p>1 Indestructible although it may be made to disappear from view (6)</p> <p>2 Staggered (6)</p> <p>3 Poetical couplet (7)</p> <p>4 Unsubstantial (4)</p> <p>6 Province of Canada (7)</p> <p>7 Scattered (8)</p> <p>8 Ridiculous imitation (8)</p> <p>11 Drink deep (7)</p> <p>14 Anagram of "drew ale" (7)</p> <p>16 Volcanic glass (8)</p> <p>17 Result of making a false step (8)</p> <p>19 Wooden — windows are common in hot countries (7)</p> <p>20 Make amends for (7)</p> <p>21 Outside (6)</p> <p>22 Skinned (6)</p> <p>25 Hussy (4)</p> |
|--|---|



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

**Colonial Appointments**

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

DE VERTEUIL, L. L. (Inspector of Plants and Produce, Agricultural Department, Gold Coast), Agricultural Officer, Dominica.

STOUTE, R. A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barbados), Superintendent of Police, Barbados.

Among the first appointments announced recently is that of Miss M. Butcher who becomes Lecturer in Domestic Science, Government Training College, Trinidad.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

THE net profit for the year ended May 31st, 1942, was £45,305, and the amount brought forward £35,346, making a total of £80,651. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. (same), £26,750; to reserve account £13,439; reserve for interests in Mexico; leaving £30,462 to be carried forward.

MR. GEORGE W. IVEY, the chairman, in a statement attached to the report, says: "The board's main policy continues to be to secure adequate oil reserves to make good the natural decline from older fields and, whilst under present conditions no expansion is practicable in California, in Trinidad some degree of opportunity has been afforded by the leasing in recent years of new lands south-west of the Central Range. A portion of this field is now being explored on a modest scale and the information which it is hoped to gain from such tests should be helpful in planning the future exploration of our substantial holdings in this area.

"The recommendation for the transfer of £13,439 to reserve account will bring that account to £100,000 after the provision of £89,939 for the balance of expenditure on leases surrendered in Trinidad. I would here mention that this provision, together with the £50,000 set aside last year by the Trinidad company, provides in full for all expenditure upon the Trinidad Northern Leases and for every commitment in regard thereto. The directors are confident that this will receive the approval of the shareholders as a conservative method of dealing with the incubus of unremunerative exploration and paving the way for future development.

"The view is taken in some quarters in the United States that an early increase in crude oil prices must be authorised in order to safeguard the future of the industry, but the outcome will, of course, be governed mainly by factors operating in the States and any general price rise there should also be reflected in Trinidad."

## Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In a circular letter, dated March 3rd, the directors express regret that it is still not possible to complete the accounts for the year ended June 30th last.

The continued delay, they state, is due to the fact that the important matters relating to the company's war-time activities, which were referred to by the chairman in his speech at the annual meeting in February, 1942, as being then under discussion, are not yet finally resolved.

Although the ultimate effect of these matters on the company's results for the year to June 30th, 1942, cannot at present be accurately assessed, the board, after most carefully considering all the available information, have concluded that the final balance of profit for that year, deemed by them to be available for distribution, is not likely to differ substantially from that similarly available in respect of the preceding year. In consequence, the board have decided that the declaration of a further interim dividend of 10 per cent. in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1942, is justified. They do not anticipate that they will be able to recommend any further dividend for the year in question.

This second interim dividend is payable to members registered at the close of business on March 6th, and amounts, after deduction of Trinidad and United Kingdom income tax, to 1s. 1.44d. per share net.

## Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.

The net profit for the year ended August 31st last, after providing for all charges including depreciation, amounted to £8,023, which added to £50,422 brought forward, makes a total of £58,445. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, which will absorb £3,873, leaving £54,572 to be carried forward, subject to directors' fees.

The directors record with deep regret the death of the Duke of Atholl, a director of the company from its inception. They have appointed the Earl of Airlic to fill the vacancy on the board.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, MR. J. B. TALBOT-CROSBIE says: "In submitting

the accounts for the seventeenth year of the Company's trading, I am glad to be able to report that in spite of the very bad weather during the crop season and increased costs, the results have been satisfactory. . . . After providing for taxation in Jamaica, the net profit is £8,023, as compared with £10,030. The liquid position of the company continues to be satisfactory.

"With regard to the crop results in Jamaica, the following figures will be of interest. The cane reaped during the year amounted to 125,043 tons, producing 10,267 tons of sugar. These figures compare with the 1941 figures of 131,980 tons of cane, and 11,610 tons of sugar. The cultivation costs show an increase of 2s. 6½d. per ton of cane, and the factory costs have been increased by 3s. 1¾d. per ton of sugar. The total f.o.b. cost in Jamaica shows an increase of £2 5s. 6d. per ton of sugar as compared with the 1941 figures. The climatic conditions were very unfavourable, causing the sucrose content of the cane to be much below the average, thus resulting in a larger tonnage of cane being required for each ton of sugar produced.

"The net average selling price per ton, including the special price received for our Local Quota for consumption in Jamaica was £13 19s. 5d. as compared with £12 19s. in 1941. With regard to the current year, the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food have again purchased the whole of our export sugars."

## Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th last, the directors state that the crop amounted to 6,660 tons against 10,835 tons in the preceding year. The tonnage of canes crushed was 63,786 compared with 101,747, estate canes showing a reduction of 27,000 and farmers 11,000 tons.

This fall in the crop was mainly due to the very severe labour shortage in Trinidad during the year causing 10,000 tons of estate canes to be left uncut, and the deterioration in cultivation as a result of the labour shortage in the preceding year. The whole of the crop available for export was sold to the Ministry of Food on the basis of 12s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. for refining sugars, and the usual difference in price for Yellow Crystallised.

The profit in Trinidad shows a substantial reduction owing to the smaller crop and consequently the taxation reserve required is only £1,000 against £27,500 last year, the figure for the current year being calculated after allowing for the recovery of the whole of the Excess Profits Tax which was paid out of last year's profit. The net profit for the year, after providing for all charges, depreciation and taxation, amounts to £15,813, which, added to £7,317 brought forward, makes a total of £23,130. The directors recommend a dividend for the year of 4 per cent., absorbing £7,800, and the transfer to reserve for contingencies of £7,500, leaving £7,830 to be carried forward.

A statement by the chairman, SIR EDWARD ROSLING, accompanies the report in the course of which he says: "The weather during the crop period was not very favourable but the major difficulty was the very severe labour shortage which resulted in our having to leave 420 acres of estate canes uncut. Whilst some of these canes will be available for 1943 crop their quality will be poor and some proportion will be a total loss. The tonnage of canes required to produce a ton of sugar during the year was 9.57 compared with 9.39 the previous year.

"The most serious result of the labour shortage is that we cannot maintain our planting programme and even if we are able to reap the whole of the acreage available for the 1943 crop we cannot exceed 1,686 acres including the standovers from last year; unfortunately, too, a considerable quantity of this acreage has suffered severely from Froghopper attacks. For 1944 crop I am afraid that the acreage will be still further reduced and in addition the neglect of cultivation caused by the labour position and the shortage of fertilisers will result in lower yields. I am sorry to have to say, therefore, we must anticipate a still further reduction in the crop in the future and stockholders must realise that it will take several years to bring cultivation back to the pre-war standard even when the labour and fertiliser position is eased.

"The average price realised for our sugar during the year was £16 7s. 3d., compared with £14 16s. 0d. in 1941. The cost of production on the other hand rose from £10 5s. 6d. in 1941 to

£14 0s. 0d. as a result of the smaller output. Our profit in Trinidad shows a reduction of £30,941.

"The financial position of the Company, however, continues to be sound, and the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities, including the Trinidad Government Loan, as at September 30th, 1942, was £122,446, compared with £116,008 last year.

"In considering the dividend which the directors are able to recommend, the board have borne in mind the necessity for preserving the Company's resources in view of the difficult times which lie ahead for the next few years and the dividend of 4 per cent. recommended, absorbing £7,800, is less than the amount of the Excess Profits Tax which we shall recover. In effect, therefore, the dividend is being paid out of last year's profits."

## Director of Colonial Audit

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointment of Mr. J. L. Worlledge, Deputy Director of Colonial Audit, to be Director of Colonial Audit in succession to the late Mr. J. C. Fisher.

Mr. Worlledge served in France with an infantry Battalion from 1914 to 1918, and was three times wounded and was mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Earl Haig. Appointed to the Colonial Audit Department in 1920, he has served in Kenya, Zanzibar, Seychelles, British Guiana and Jamaica, of which Colony he was Auditor General from 1936 to 1941. In April, 1941, he was appointed Deputy Director of Colonial Audit and subsequently visited Fiji, Hong Kong and Malaya.

## West Indian Sugar Exports, 1943

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1943, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

*Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1942, to August 31st, 1943.*

	tons		tons
Barbados ... ..	117,000	British Guiana ...	141,205
Jamaica ... ..	149,770	British Honduras ...	235
Trinidad ... ..	78,329		
Leeward Islands ...	56,000	Total ... ..	548,130
Windward Islands ...	5,591		

The Barbados estimate is drawn up on the assumption that no Fancy Molasses will be produced.

Actual production for export from British Guiana from September 1st to December 31st, 1942, was 80,455 tons.

## 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 May number:—

Bellis & Morcom, Ltd.  
 Fawcett Preston & Co., Ltd.  
 G. M. Hay & Co., Ltd.  
 International Harvester Export Co.  
 Mirreles Watson Co., Ltd.  
 Royal Bank of Canada.  
 A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd.  
 Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.  
 H. & G. Simonds, Ltd.  
 West India Company, Ltd.  
 Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd.

## The Markets

March 29, 1943

**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. 0d. per cent.)	82	82½	83 ½	83 ½
3½	War Loan ... ..	105½	106	105½	108
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	32/-	35/-	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	10/6	11/3
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	33/6	34/6	27/9	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	49/6	51/6	37/6	40/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	41/-	44/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	57/6	62/6	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3	28/9	1 ½	1 ½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	1/3	1/9
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	5d.	1/9	1/8	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 8% 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/-	4/6	3/6	4/-
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	48/-	50/6	48/-	48/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	36	40	38	42
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	10/-	12/-	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	9/6	10/6	7/3	8/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/9	2/3	3d.	1/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	74/4½	76/10½	3 ½	3 ½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	73/1½	75/7½	3 ½	3 ½
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/-	4/9	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	9/-	10/-	7/9	8/9

**Lime Products.** *Lime Oil.*—There is no demand for Handpressed. Quotas for Distilled are being fixed by the Ministry of Food and will be notified locally in due course. *Lime Juice.*—There is no demand for Concentrated. It is understood that no licences for Raw will be granted until further notice.

**Orange Oil.** The position is unchanged—sellers of Sweet asking 30/- per lb., and nothing offering in Bitter.

**Pimento.** No business has been reported recently on c.i.f. basis. The last sales reported on spot were at about 1/9 ex wharf.

**Ginger** continues unchanged and under Government control.

**Nutmegs.** The last quotations based on maximum f.o.b. prices in Grenada were as follows: defectives 1/1, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/10.

**Mace.** The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5 f.o.b., upon which basis the approximate c.i.f. equivalent is 2/10.

## SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD No. 19

*Across:* 1, Meridian; 5, Cosset; 9, Treasure; 10, Stroma; 12, Emetic; 13, Carriage; 15, Phrenologist; 18, Bottle Washer; 23, Immature; 24, Appeal; 26, Inlaid; 27, Ministry; 28, Nodded; 29, Expended.

*Down:* 1, Matter; 2, Reeled; 3, Distich; 4, Airy; 6, Ontario; 7, Sporadic; 8, Travesty; 11, Carouse; 14, Leeward; 16, Obsidian; 17, Stumbled; 19, Lattice; 20, Expiate; 21, Beyond; 22, Flayed; 25, Minx.

## Trinidad: Limes Export Levy

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Top pulp juice is the entire juice, including the oil, whilst clear, also known as filtered, racked or settled juice, does not include the oil.



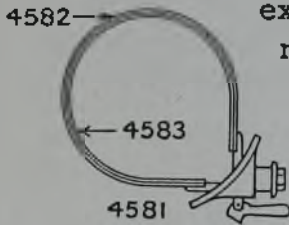


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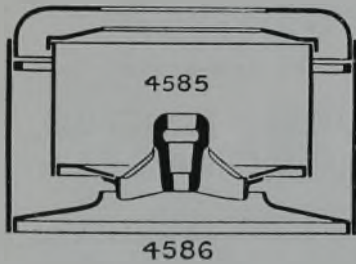
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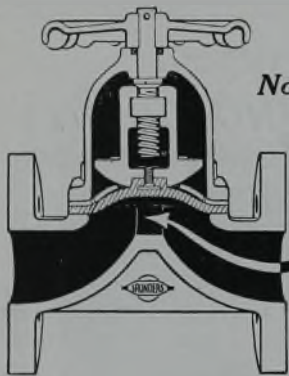
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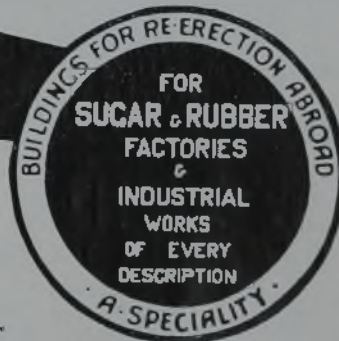
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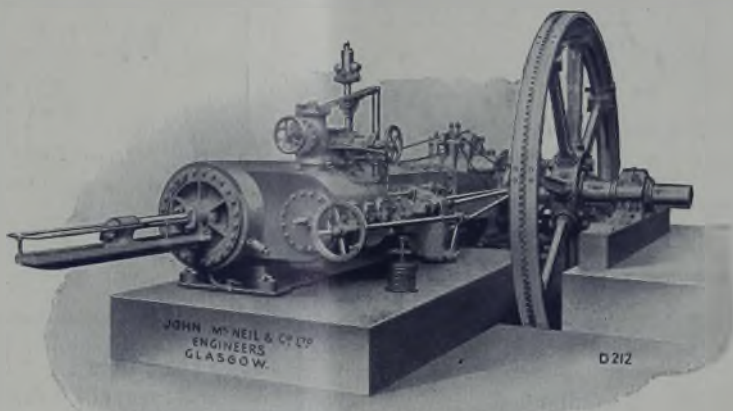


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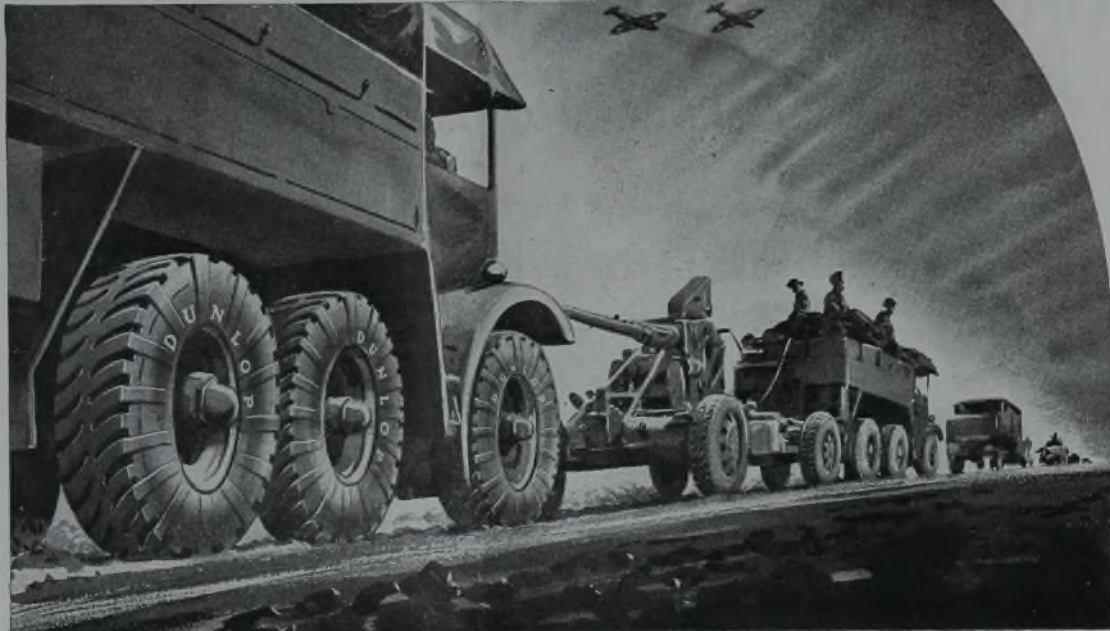
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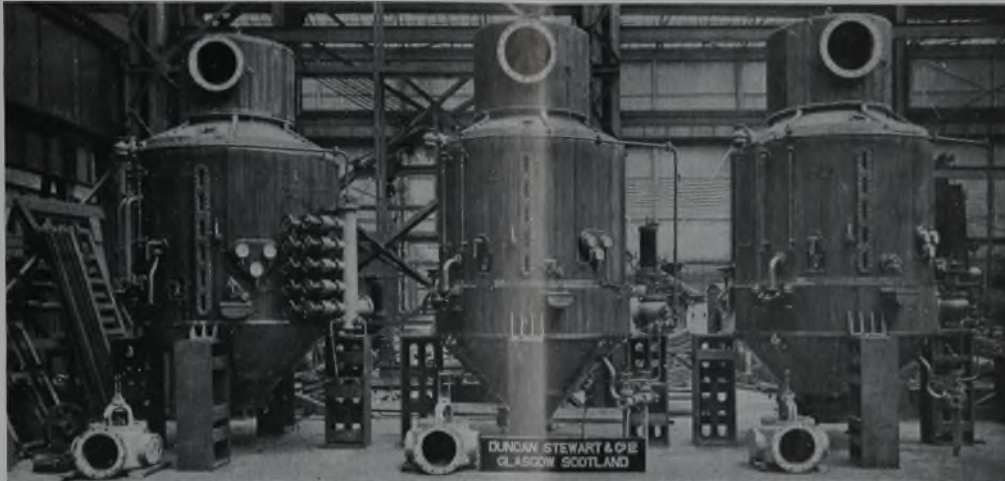
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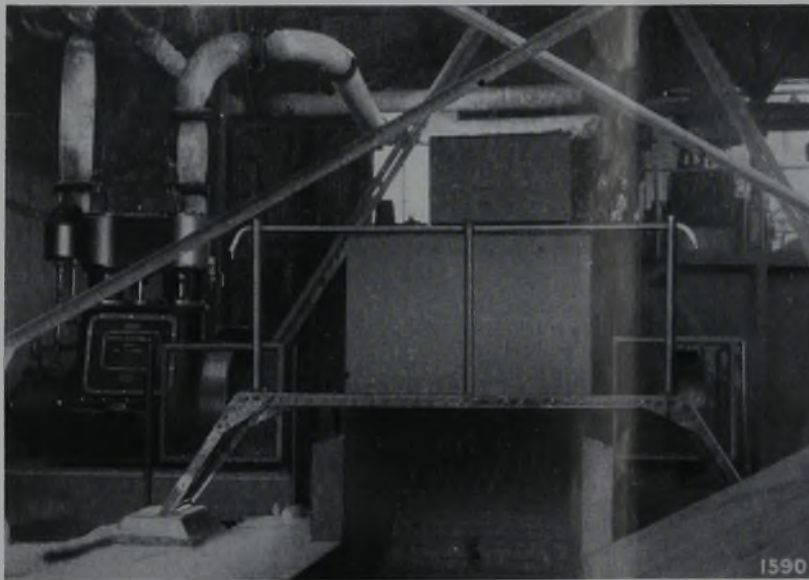
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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII.

MAY 1943

No. 1145

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May, 1943

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## 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 Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1943, at 12.15 p.m.

By order,

C. WYNNE-ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA.

(1) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1943, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1942, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) 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:—

Lieut.-Colonel Sir IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.	Mr. T. H. NAYLOR
Mr. W. G. FREEMAN, B.SC.	Lieut.-Colonel KENNETH E. PREVITE
Mr. H. L. Q. HENRIQUES	Sir ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.
Sir T. HARRISON HUGHES, Bart.	Mr. LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.
Mr. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD	Mr. R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.
Mr. M. S. MOODY-STUART, M.C.	Captain W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.
Mr. CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.	

(iii) Any other business.

## Planning Colonial Economic Security

**D**URING the recent debate in the House of Commons on West Indian Administration the need for a long term policy of Colonial Economic development was again urged by several speakers. One member traced most of the economic troubles, not only in the West Indies but also in other parts of the Colonial Empire, to one single cause—the lack of any discernible economic policy. Each unit had been allowed to develop on its own without regard to what was happening in the next Colony, let alone in the world at large. One unfortunate outcome of this lack of a central policy was that many Colonies were far too much dependent on a single crop, such as sugar in the West Indies, cocoa in West Africa and rubber in Malaya. In many Colonies also a proper balance has not been kept between subsistence farming and the money crops. The result has been a series of booms and slumps over which the local people themselves have had no control.

As West Indian agriculturists know only too well these

troubles are not new. In the case of sugar they were alleviated by international control and the granting of Colonial preference. With cocoa on the other hand, despite great efforts no agreement was reached as to practical means for remedying the disastrous results of competition not only from without but from within the Colonial Empire itself.

To return to the House of Commons debate we are confident that all West Indian producers of agricultural products will be encouraged by the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Colonel Stanley said he sympathised with the great interest shown in the establishment of a Colonial Development Board, or Economic Advisory Council, because he was conscious that under the present system of advisory committees there was, at the Colonial Office, a gap upon the economic side. He accepted in principle the need for some machinery whereby he could get advice on the big principles of economic development and he was engaged at the present moment in thinking out the best ways and means of securing that.

We trust that as a result he will be able to provide that the West Indies can obtain that measure of economic security based, as it must be in their case, on agriculture, which is essential for their social welfare.

## Cocoa for the United Kingdom

**I**N November last the West India Committee was informed by the Colonial Office that the Ministry of Food had been obliged to delete provision for the purchase of any of the 1942-43 cocoa crop from Trinidad and Grenada and that this decision had been conveyed to the Governors of these Colonies. Close touch was maintained with the Chambers of Commerce of Trinidad and Grenada and based on information received from them the West India Committee continued, as mentioned in our last issue, to make representations to the Colonial Office of the urgent need for immediate action to relieve the serious crisis facing the industry.

The Committee has now received a letter from the Director of the Cocoa Branch, Ministry of Food, stating that he has been informed by the Colonial Office that the prices paid by the Ministry for any West Indian cocoas which reach the United Kingdom will remain unaltered and on the same basis as last year. These prices, per 50 kilos cost and freight, as given in full in the CIRCULAR for March, 1942, include 60 - for Trinidad First Marks Plantation and 56 - for Grenada Fine Estates.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE church bells were pealing all over England on Easter morning. Not until this familiar sound of peacetime was suddenly restored did most of us realize how much we had missed it in the three years since the ringing of bells was forbidden for any other purpose than an invasion signal. The removal of the ban is another sign of how far we have travelled up the road to victory since the perilous days of 1940; for of course it means that, in the opinion of the Government, invasion would now be so hazardous for the invaders that it is almost incredible it should be attempted. We shall not for that reason relax our precautions, knowing that German desperation might attempt what was too hazardous for prudent German strategy. But it is worth taking the risk of being caught without a pre-arranged signal like the bells. After all, as the Prime Minister told Parliament, in case of a landing on a large scale, "the news would be sure to leak out somehow."

\* \* \*

Hitler's birthday found the Nazi leaders in a remarkably chastened mood. The oratory of the day showed that the official line of propaganda has gone right over to the defensive. There is no more talk of further great conquests to come; the dogma of the Herrenvolk and its sacred right to win and rule its Lebensraum is abandoned. Instead, a desperate and rather absurd effort is made to present Germany as the trustee for the future of the small nationalities of Europe, threatened with encirclement by the converging bogies of Bolshevism on the east and Anglo-American plutocracy on the west. One after another the puppet rulers of the enslaved states—Boris, Mussolini, Antonescu, Horthy, Tiso, and Quisling—are summoned to receive their instructions about putting the outer defences in order; while the German people are assured that they may hold out indefinitely behind the impregnable fortifications of the "Atlantic Wall." How different from the days of supercilious sneering at the Maginot spirit! Meanwhile Goebbels, in his birthday speech, points to the lines on the Fuhrer's noble countenance, carved there by the suffering he endures, not only for Germany, but "for all mankind." Truly the enemy has acknowledged the turning of the tide.

\* \* \*

The 1,800-mile chase of Rommel by the Eighth Army has now come to an end. The speed of General Montgomery's pursuit has been the most remarkable feature of his brilliant achievement; at the same time high credit must be granted to Rommel for his skill in getting away from every position without allowing his main German armoured force to be compelled to fight to a finish. He has sacrificed most of the Italian infantry, but the Panzers—so far as they survived El Alamein—are substantially intact.

\* \* \*

Now, however, a totally different kind of battle is to be fought in the mountains of the Tunisian tip, for there is no longer a possibility of evasion. With Rommel

finally at bay, progress may be long, laborious, and costly, as General Eisenhower has warned us. On the other hand, we now see clearly that this African campaign has provided by far the most profitable "second front" that, with the resources at the disposal of the allies when it began, could possibly have been opened up. Even after all its losses, the enemy's army is 200,000 strong, the whole of which is presumably doomed to destruction or imprisonment; and it is estimated that a quarter of the entire air strength of the Axis has been tied down to its support. No landing we could conceivably have attempted in Europe could have hoped to destroy so much of the land-forces or occupy so much of the air forces of the enemy; while its failure might have left the enemy with a free hand in Russia for an indefinite time. Now, on the other hand, the enemy has to contemplate, not only the annihilation of a veteran army, but the early loss of his last footing on the south Mediterranean shore, with immediate threats to the fortress of Europe on all its sides at once.

\* \* \*

The Budget, with its still mounting figures of annual war cost, which have long lost all meaning to the ordinary mind, has been received with stoical equanimity. The additional revenue required is to be raised entirely by increased rates of indirect taxation. That is to say, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks he can get no more from the income-taxpayer, conventionally regarded as representing the rich, and must rely on the general body of wage-earners. This is inevitable; for in fact the bulk of the country's wealth is now widely distributed in small incomes. The most intelligent description of the new situation that I heard in the House came from Captain Quintin Hogg, one of the most brilliant of the young Conservatives. He remarked that the days are passed when the Budget was a device for taking money from the rich and distributing it among the poor. It is now the machine by which, through their representatives, the poor decide how their own money is to be spent. This, if anything comes of the projects of "planning" that are now so eagerly discussed, will be equally true in peace as it is in war.

\* \* \*

After fighting a long rearguard action, the Treasury has conceded an overdue reform. Compensation for war injuries is to be paid to women on the same scale as to men. It is an act of justice, of which, once it has been carried out, it is difficult to conceive on what grounds it could have been opposed. But the social consequences of the principle involved may be far-reaching.

\* \* \*

The Atlantic has been crossed twice in a day. To me a casual remark of an eminent A.R.P. organizer conveyed even more vividly the atmosphere of the air age. He was ordered suddenly to Tunisia to advise, and could not book a seat on the plane. He leapt aboard without one, and claims the world's record for "strap-hanging from England to Gibraltar."



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

ANTIGUA War Services has sent £20 to the British Sailors' Society for Widows and Orphans of Merchantmen, and £7 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund. These gifts were sent through the West India Committee.

### BAHAMAS

Sir Harry and Lady Oakes have given a further £10,000 for the provision of two Spitfire aircraft to be named "Sir Harry and Lady Oakes III and IV."

The Bahamas Red Cross has sent £550 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

### BARBADOS

A gift of £250 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund has been made by the Voluntary War Workers Association.

### BRITISH GUIANA

The people of the Colony have contributed a further £1,200 towards the purchase of bomber and fighter aircraft.

### JAMAICA

Chinese Freemasons in the Colony have subscribed £400 to the Chinese Comforts and Bravery Fund for men on the Chinese front.

Mrs. Churchill has received another £1,000 for her Aid to Russia Fund. Over £3,500 has been subscribed to this fund by Jamaica since November last.

### ST. LUCIA

We learn from Mr. E. J. Ward that, as the result of a dance held at Castries on December 26th, the War Charities Fund was credited with £88. A race meeting held at the Vide Bouteille track on the same day realized £48 for the American Red Cross and the Victoria Hospital.

The people of St. Lucia have contributed £25 to the Victoria League towards its war work.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The people of the Colony sent a gift of £500 for Greek relief and food supplies on the occasion of the National Day of Greece. In a message to the King of the Hellenes, the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago said: "We entertain the happiest memories of your Majesty's visit to this Colony and of your stay with us."

The senior and junior staffs of Trinidad and Leaseholds Ltd. and Associated Companies, by a gift of \$390 during December, brought their contributions to the Bomber and Fighter Funds to \$58,238. The total collected by the Committee then amounted to \$797,019, of which \$771,606 had been remitted to London for twenty fighters and three bombers.

A supplementary vote of \$300,000 was passed by the Legislative Council in February to enable the Food Controller to complete payment of \$667,000 food subsidies during 1942.

A new record was recently set up in Trinidad when \$42,321 was invested in War Savings Certificates.

The people of the Colony have sent £5,000 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS

The War Charities Committee has sent a gift of £100 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

## Promotions in the Services

Lieutenant A. I. W. Boyd (Dominica), to Captain.  
Sergeant Pilot Guy L. De Meillac (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. E. D. Ede (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.  
Pilot Officer G. W. Fairweather (British Honduras), to Flying Officer.

2nd Lieutenant J. W. Freeman (Trinidad), to Captain.  
Lieutenant T. B. Harrison (Trinidad), to Captain.  
Flying Officer C. D. Ince (Barbados), to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer J. D. Lenagan (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Sapper A. D. MacAndrew (Antigua), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Lieutenant L. D. C. March (Jamaica), to Captain.  
L.A.C. R. Outerbridge (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.  
L.A.C. R. G. C. Pagett (Bahamas), to Pilot Officer.  
L.A.C. H. V. Stinson (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

## 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.
*Messrs. Garnett & Co. Ltd. ... ..	100	0	0
*Mrs. Rust ... ..	10	0	0
Per Government of St. Vincent—			
Mrs. M. Lawrence—proceeds cricket match and dance ... ..	20	16	8
Mrs. M. G. Maydon—proceeds entertainment at Aquatic Club ... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. E. D. B. Charles—proceeds snack bar at Lyric Theatre ... ..	30	0	0
Headmistress, staff and pupils, Girls' High School	4	3	4
* Further contribution.			

In addition to the above, the following sums have been received for specific purposes:—

PRISONERS OF WAR.—E. A. de Pass & Co. Ltd. (4,000 cigarettes), £4 11s. 8d.; Mrs. Humphries, £1; per Miss Evans, £3 16s.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.—Mrs. Saward, £2 2s.

## Visitors to Canada

It cannot be too widely known that the Canadian-West Indian League performs in Canada similar services to those undertaken by the West India Committee in England on behalf of the West Indian Colonies.

Many West Indian residents visit Canada from time to time, and there are at present in the Dominion a number of volunteers undergoing training for the Forces. These visitors to Canada should get into touch—personally if possible—with the League whose headquarters are at the Sun Life Building, Montreal. The indefatigable and popular secretary, Mr. H. C. Collier, will, we know, be happy to render them all assistance within his power.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ABBOTT, R. T.	St. Vincent	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
BENTLEY, P. F.	Barbados	R.E.M.F.	Craftsman
GRAHAM, C. W.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
HOLMAN, E. C.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Sergeant
HORROCKS, Miss N. M.	Br. Guiana	P.M.R.A.F.N.S.	Sister
JOSEPH, J. H.	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
KING, H. A.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Sergeant
LEIGHTON, L. H.	Bermuda	R.E.	Lieut.
LOPES, D. H.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.	Gunner
LYDER, R. L.	Trinidad	R.A.	Lieut.
MAINGOT, K. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.V.R.	Sergeant
MULLIN, O.	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	Private
MURRAY, F. N.	Barbados	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
NUGENT, K. O. G.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
PETTY, E. L.	Bermuda	F.A.A.	N.A.2
PILGRIM, M.	Barbados	R.C.E.	Sapper
PROVERBS, K. G.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Sgt. Pilot
RUTHERFORD, G. L.	Br. Guiana	R.C.S.	Signalman
SINCLAIR, A. F.	Bermuda	R.N.	Lieut.
SKINNER, G. I.	Barbados	R.E.	Sapper
SMITH, O.	Barbados	A.C.C.	Lieut.
SWAN, J. G.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
THOMPSON, M. L.	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
*WELCH, G.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Sgt. Pilot

\* Killed in action.

R.C.A.F. = Royal Canadian Air Force, R.E.M.F. = Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers, R.A.F. = Royal Air Force, P.M.R.A.F.N.S. = Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, R.C.E. = Royal Canadian Engineers, R.E. = Royal Engineers, R.A. = Royal Artillery, R.A.S.C. = Royal Army Service Corps, F.A.A. = Fleet Air Arm, R.C.S. = Royal Corps of Signals, R.N. = Royal Navy, A.C.C. = Army Catering Corps.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death on active service of the following:—

SERGEANT G. D. CUMBERBATCH (Barbados).  
 SERGEANT J. H. MANNING (Barbados).  
 PILOT OFFICER E. W. G. VERLEY (Jamaica).  
 SERGEANT G. WELCH (Bermuda).

### Reported Missing

Sergeant Pilot F. S. G. Cook (Jamaica); Pilot Officer H. T. Etienne (St. Lucia); Pilot Officer L. A. McCoy (Dominica); Pilot Officer Guy L. De Meillac.

### Prisoners of War

Captain K. A. H. Casson (St. Vincent), previously reported killed in action, December, 1941; Corporal A. P. Nobrega (British Guiana); Flying Officer W. L. Payne (Germany) (British Guiana); L/Cpl. E. E. Reid (Italy) (Jamaica).

It will be noted that Captain K. A. H. Casson, Punjab Regiment, who was reported killed in action, in Malaya, in December 1941, is now known to be a prisoner of war. "Archie" Casson, as he is known to his friends, is the 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Casson, of St. Vincent.

## The War Services Committee

### Further Letters of Appreciation

IN recent issues of the CIRCULAR we have published a number of letters received by the West India Committee (War Services) from serving West Indians expressing thanks for letters or parcels, or for some service which the Committee had been happy to render.

As the publication of these letters has caused considerable interest we reproduce below a further selection from those recently received by the Committee, which show how varied are its activities on behalf of the West Indian Colonies:—

#### The Matron of St. Barts.'s Hospital, Children's Section:

"I thought you might be interested to know that we discharged Victor Jackson a completely well child a few weeks ago. The banana flour so kindly given by Jamaica has been invaluable, and we have recently been using it for several children who are allergic to wheat flour and seem to tolerate the banana flour very well indeed.

"We are extremely grateful to you for the very kind efforts you made on Victor's behalf, and I am sure you will feel proud to know how much better he was when he left us."

#### A Bombardier, H.A.A. Battery, somewhere in England:

"On behalf of my comrades and myself I wish to thank all those responsible for the splendid furnishings we have in our Rest Room. I assure you that many pleasant hours are spent in the excellent furnishings provided so kindly by the people of Trinidad. Again thanking you on behalf of myself and comrades."

#### The Central Y.W.C.A., London:

"I am writing on behalf of the Y.W.C.A. to say how extremely grateful our Service Hostels are for the very generous gift through the West India Committee of marmalade to be distributed amongst our Hostels for women in H.M. Forces. I understand that this has been made possible through your friends and supporters in Jamaica.

"I enclose two letters from our centres in Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge, written by our leaders-in-charge on behalf of the Service girls who have been fortunate in benefiting from this gift."

#### Mrs. M. Smyth, of Hove:

"I have duly received from the Admiralty a photograph of a memorial tablet which is to be erected in memory of the officers and ratings who lost their lives in H.M.S. *Penzance*.

"Will you please convey to the Win-the-War Association of Trinidad and Tobago my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all the people concerned who have made the erection of the memorial tablet possible.

"My husband often spoke of the wonderful hospitality and friendliness extended to him by everyone in Trinidad.

"Although it is impossible for me to thank each one individually, I do say thank you all for your great gesture. My husband's mother and my daughter would very much appreciate a photograph of the memorial tablet."

#### The Adjutant, Jamaica Squadron, somewhere in England:

"I have to-day received the bed cover which you kindly sent to me as a gift from a ladies committee in Jamaica.

"We have all expressed our admiration of the very hard work that was put in to this bed spread, and it certainly will be treasured in the sick bay of our squadron.

"On behalf of the Wing Commander and members of the Squadron may I again offer our thanks for a very acceptable gift."

MRS. COKE-KERR, who gave birth to a son at Cirencester, on April 3rd, is the wife of F./O. W. H. Coke-Kerr, R.A.F., of Jamaica. The latter's father, Mr. W. R. Coke-Kerr, is a Lieutenant in the Pioneer Corps.



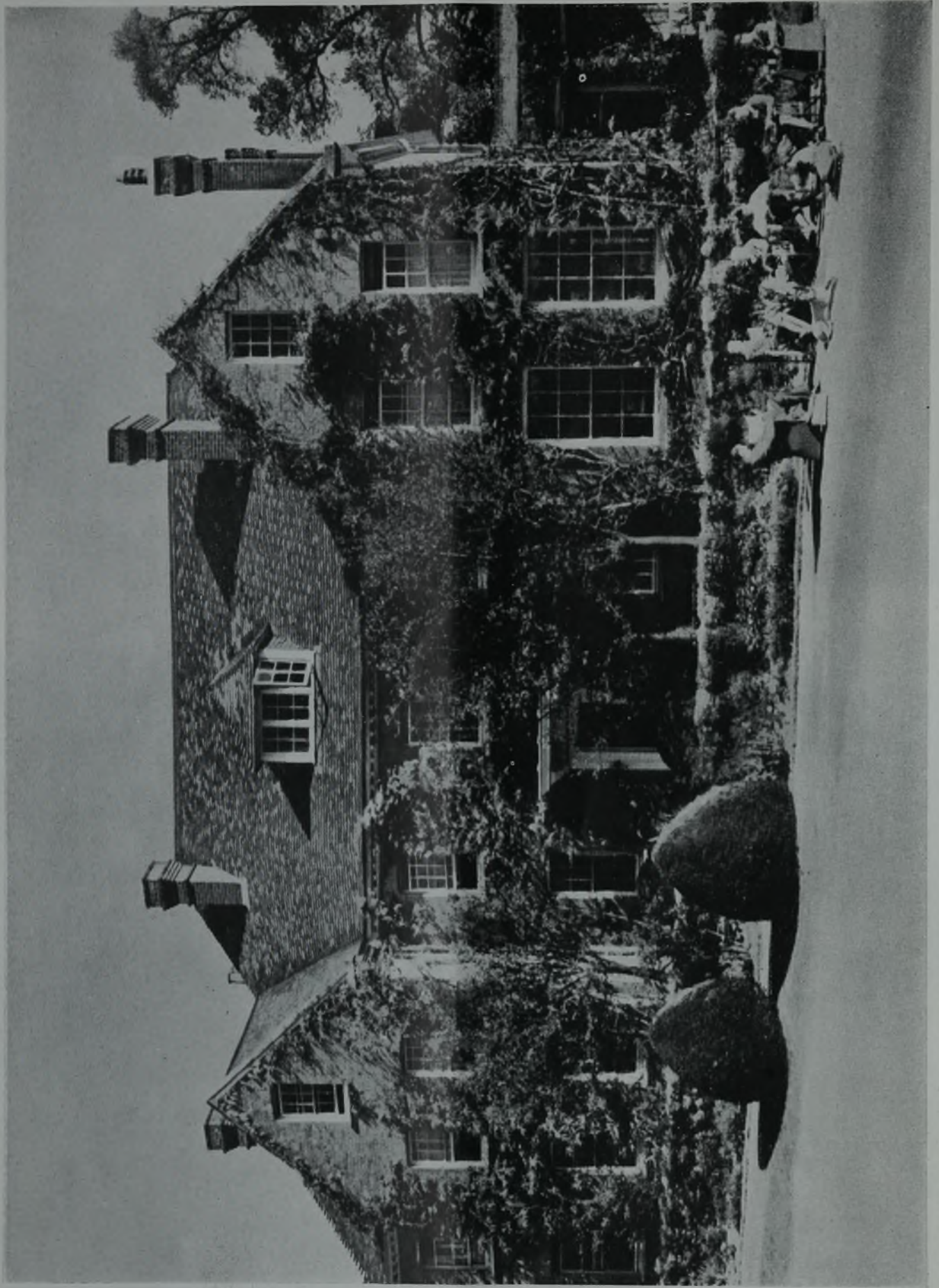


THE WOMEN'S TIMBER CORPS  
AT WORK

[See page 89







DORNEYWOOD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: A GIFT TO THE NATION



## The Leeward Islands

### Governor's Address to the Legislature

IN his Address, on February 11th, at the opening Session of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, the Governor, Sir Douglas Jardine, said there must have been few, if indeed any, years in the long history of the Colony more fraught with dangers and difficulties than the one just ended. However decisive our victories may be in the field there was every likelihood that shipping would present even greater difficulties in 1943 than in 1942. The need for producing more foodstuffs locally was, therefore, just as urgent as it was a year ago. As the Prime Minister had said recently of the general situation: We may rejoice but we must not relax.

### The Leeward Islands Battalion

Throughout this critical year the defence of the Caribbean area had been the responsibility, primarily, of the United States of America, and Sir Douglas said he was glad to be able to record that the relations of his Government with the United States authorities had continued to be most cordial and happy.

During the year H.M. Government decided to raise various military forces in the British West Indies, including a Leeward Islands Battalion. On the condition that it would be an Imperial charge, he had warmly welcomed this decision, not only on account of the further opportunity it afforded the Leeward Islander to serve his King and country in war time, but because he earnestly hoped that the Battalion might be a permanent institution in times of peace. In his experience there was no more valuable educational institution in any country or, indeed, in any unit of the British Commonwealth however small, than the local regiment with the training in discipline, health, sanitation and citizenship generally which it imparts to its members—permanently if only they stay long enough with the colours. The response to this appeal for recruits in all Presidencies had been extremely gratifying, and he hoped the Battalion would bring credit and distinction to the people of the Colony.

### The Administrative Machinery

His Excellency said that when he came to the Colony he brought with him thirty-one years' experience of Colonial administration of a very wide and varied character—both geographically and politically. In all the countries in which he had served, the wheels of government revolved smoothly and the machinery for administration was adequate and efficient. It would, however, be very difficult for any honest critic to say the same of the Leeward Islands federation. "Neither do the wheels revolve smoothly; nor can the machinery, of which there is far too much, be regarded as efficient. It creaks. I have been painfully conscious of this ever since my arrival here."

In August, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association submitted a Resolution urging complete union of the Leeward Islands into a single Colony, with a single Legislature, a common civil establishment, a Colonial Secretary and an early revision of the laws, with a view presumably to a common statute book. It must be

obvious, he thought, that such a simple solution of their difficulties would greatly promote efficiency and true economy. He sought the advice of the 28 gentlemen comprising the five existing Executive Councils. Opinion was much divided except as to the post of Colonial Secretary, resuscitation of which was unanimously approved. He regarded the office of Colonial Secretary as an absolute essential without which it was hopeless to look for efficient administration, and the Secretary of State had authorized him to make the necessary provision in the estimates. On the broader question he had accepted the views of those who advised that complete federation was undoubtedly the solution of their problems, but that such a policy should not be attempted during the present war. He anticipated that the Secretary of State would also agree.

### "Freedom from Want"

In conclusion, Sir Douglas referred to President Roosevelt's statement made in January, 1941, that Americans looked forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Those were precisely the ideals for which the British Commonwealth of Nations, including the Leeward Islands, was fighting. He wished, however, to say a few words about "freedom from want." This does not mean, as he had heard it interpreted locally, that no man will want any more, than that "freedom of fear" meant that no man will fear any more. "The divine law that if a man will not work neither shall he eat," will hold good always. The lazy and the indolent and the improvident must obviously run the risk of want under whatever form of government they may live. But if after the war we in the Leeward Islands can devise a political economy which will ensure absolutely a healthy life for all of the inhabitants who are prepared to do a fair day's work in return therefor we shall have achieved, as I understand it, the President's noble concept of "freedom from want."

## Imperial Institute Jubilee

This is the Jubilee year of the Imperial Institute which was opened by Queen Victoria on May 10th, 1893. Six years previously, on July 4th, 1887, Her Majesty had laid the foundation stone at a ceremony which an eye witness described as exciting interest second only to that aroused by the memorable ceremonial of her own Jubilee day which closely preceded it. During the last fifty years the Imperial Institute has, despite recurrent difficulties, achieved a great measure of success in attaining the objects for which it exists, namely to promote the use of Empire products and to make better known the life, the resources and the industries of the countries which comprise the British Empire. We understand that the Institute will give a resume of its past work in a publication shortly to be issued as a souvenir of its Jubilee. Meanwhile we express our appreciation of what has already been accomplished and our hopes that the Director, Sir Harry Lindsay, and his capable staff may be provided with adequate means and opportunity to enable the Imperial Institute to render still more fully the important services to the Empire for which it was founded.

## The Bahamas Disturbances

### Search for Underlying Causes

THE Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Bahamas disturbances of June last, in addition to investigating the immediate causes, as reported in our last issue, considered whether there were any underlying causes which tended to lead to the disturbances. A summary of this latter section of their report follows:—

**WAGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT.** Wages are generally higher than elsewhere in the West Indies, but the cost of living is also appreciably higher. Employment is fairly regular, except for those connected with the tourist traffic, who after receiving good wages and liberal gratuities for some three months must return for the rest of the year to agriculture, fishing or other local industry. The Commissioners find that the Government has the question of wages under consideration and that the problem is mainly one of employment.

**LABOUR LEGISLATION.** Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act the Secretary of State cannot grant financial assistance to a Colony unless he is satisfied that the law provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions. The law of the Bahamas is inadequate in this respect. The Commissioners consider that laws should be enacted dealing with trade unions, workmen's compensation, shop assistants' hours of work and industrial and compensation machinery.

**TAXATION.** In 1939, the revenue derived from taxation in the Bahamas amounted to £255,554, made up as follows: Customs, £208,188; Port, Wharf and Harbour Dues, £18,792; Licences and other taxes, £28,574. The Commissioners point out that there is no income tax, no death duties and no land taxes. They recommend that import duties should be readjusted so as to reduce the cost of simple living and that the imposition of income tax and death duties should be thoroughly considered, as there seems little reason why the wealthy residents should not contribute their fair share to the revenue.

**LAND AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.** The Commissioners express regret that so much of the land in New Providence has passed into hands of people who are holding it, unimproved, to sell at high prices as building sites. They do not find that there is any unsatisfied demand for farming land in New Providence and yet they feel this may be due to the excessive prices demanded, "which so completely discourage a prospective farmer that he carries the matter no further." They suggest consideration of some form of unimproved land tax.

In the Out Islands all cultivable land should, they consider, be reserved for the Bahamian cultivators. Agricultural education is urgently required. The only chance for a boy to get it is provided at an excellent industrial school, but he "must first qualify as a delinquent." An admirable scheme for the instruction of cultivators has been initiated at the Windsor Training Camp, the results of which should, the Commissioners consider, be important. The Bahamians are also a seafaring people but seamanship and navigation do not appear on any school curriculum.

**NEW PROVIDENCE AND THE OUT ISLANDS.** The Commissioners summarize the extremes of evidence and advice received on this question and then state: "We consider that if unemployment and trouble in Nassau is to be checked, it is necessary that improvement in the conditions of the Out Islands should be proceeded with forthwith. There is vision and energy at the head of the Government, and if the statements now made by both Houses of the Legislature are carried into effect, there is hope that the drift of labour to Nassau may be stayed. It is impossible for us to overstate our feeling of the extreme urgency of this matter; it is past the stage of discussion."

**POPULATION.** There is no doubt that the high birth rate in New Providence is increasing the population with excessive rapidity. The provision of admirable infant welfare clinics and services has greatly decreased infant mortality. "If it is agreed that medical science should save the babies and make them robust and healthy children, medical science should be asked to help to control their number so that they should not exceed the reasonable means of decent subsistence."

**CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.** These are dealt with in considerable detail after an interesting outline of the history of the Constitution. The findings of the Commissioners include recommendations that the Vote by Ballot Act should be made permanent in New Providence and extended to the Out Islands; also that the Out Islands should, to some extent, be represented in the House of Assembly by residents. At present they have 21 members all resident in Nassau.

**GENERAL.** In conclusion the Commissioners state that it is desirable they should make clear their opinion that the disturbances were due to questions as to labour and wages, and to economic causes of depression some of which were beyond human control; and that they were not due to racial questions.

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## St. Vincent Labour Department

Ordinance No. 14 of 1942 provides for the establishment of a Department of Labour under the charge of a Labour Commissioner and for the appointment by the Governor of a Labour Advisory Board to advise upon all questions connected with labour in the Colony, including wages and conditions of work generally, and in any industry or occupation.

The Governor in Council may by Order make provision for, amongst other purposes, fixing of rates of wages, stabilizing hours of employment, controlling the labour market and distribution of employment, the co-ordination of all activities designed to improve the condition of wage earners, imposing penalties for non-compliance with Orders. Every Order will have the force and effect of law when published in the *Gazette*, provided that it shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at its first meeting after such publication and shall cease to have legal force and effect if and when disallowed by the Legislative Council.

The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance of 1934 and subsequent amending Ordinances are repealed. The new Ordinance will come into operation by Proclamation.



## Agriculture in Jamaica

### Progress Amid War-Time Difficulties

MR. G. A. JONES, the Director of Agriculture, in his Annual Report, gives an interesting account of agricultural activities in the Colony during the year ended March 31st, 1942. As shown in the following brief summary of some of the more important subjects with which he deals, efforts have been made not only to surmount immediate war-time difficulties but, as far as possible, to lay foundations for future development. The sugar industry continued to expand under war-time conditions. Not only was there an increase in the total acreage but the yield per acre was much higher, chiefly due to better weather during the crop season. As a result production in 1941 reached the record of 156,552 tons of sugar of which 137,352 tons, valued at £1,585,000, were exported, compared with 81,469 tons valued at £848,431 in 1940. For the 1941 crop cane farmers supplied 34 per cent. of the total quantity of canes ground instead of 25 per cent. as in previous years. The industry was strengthened during the year by the formation of the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association. To provide funds for the Association, which is incorporated by Law 75 of 1941, provision was made for levying a cess not exceeding twopence per ton on all canes supplied by cane farmers to sugar manufacturers. For the 1941-42 crop the cess was fixed at one penny per ton. Owing to shipping difficulties and lack of storage facilities, the production of rum had to be reduced, and only 442,003 gallons (£264,675) were exported in 1941, as against 1,065,720 gallons (£338,286) the previous year.

#### Bananas and Citrus

The banana industry continued to be assisted by the Imperial Government guaranteeing the purchase of a fixed number of stems at 3s. 6d. per count bunch, from which threepence is deducted to provide further supplies of materials for the control of Leaf Spot disease. Exports to the United States and Canada fell from 6,849,042 stems (£1,045,480) in 1940 to 5,588,555 stems (£900,696) in 1941. Panama disease continued to increase and further areas went out of cultivation. Climatic conditions were very favourable for banana breeding work and considerable progress was made.

The important development in the citrus industry was the manufacture of marmalade pulp of which 14,668,475 lb. (£122,687) were exported during the first three months of 1942. With the encouragement of a steady market and good prices the citrus industry has continued to progress. Citrus is gradually taking the place of bananas in many areas badly affected by Panama disease. The price of orange oil increased and during 1941 the exports were 70,012 lb. (£70,787), compared with 61,330 lb. (£20,532) in 1940. It was found necessary, however, to restrict the manufacture of oil as all available oranges were required for marmalade pulp for the Imperial Government.

#### Coffee and Coco-nut Products

Efforts are being made to improve the quality of coffee exported. The Chief Inspector of Produce visited Haiti to investigate preparation methods adopted

there and regulations have since been issued which, if strictly enforced, should enable Jamaica coffee to compete successfully with that from other countries. Growers are co-operating well and improvement has already taken place. Another Produce Inspector visited New York to study methods of cup-testing of coffee and it was hoped that a cup-testing room would soon be established.

The coco-nut industry has been established on a firm basis under centralised control by the Coco-nut Control Authority and a Coco-nut Marketing Board, both appointed by Government under Law 41 of 1939, which came into force on March 6th, 1942. The purchase price of copra was fixed at £22 7s. 6d. to £23 7s. 6d. per ton according to grade—a great improvement on the pre-war price of £10 per ton. There was a considerable increase in the production of lard and margarine from coco-nut oil.

#### Food Crops and Live-stock

In September, 1941, a Food Production Co-ordinating Committee was appointed to replace the Food Production Board and the policy of direct planting by the Board was discontinued. With the co-operation of the Field Officers of the Agricultural Society an intensified campaign was conducted to increase production of food crops by small growers, while the Marketing Division of the Department offered fair prices for crops grown. When later it became evident that stocks of food should be accumulated to meet possible shortages, it was concluded that the assistance of the large planter would be necessary. An Order was accordingly issued requiring each owner or occupier of more than 100 acres to plant one per cent. of his land in scheduled food crops immediately and a further one per cent. at a later date.

The dairy industry continued to develop and by the end of the year there were 42 Live-stock Improvement Centres in operation throughout the Island. Further aid was provided by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board which instituted a system of granting loans for the purchase of dairy cattle.

During the year the Jamaica Cattle Owners' Association was formed and registered as a limited liability company. There was also a markedly increased interest in small stock, chiefly goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits by agriculturists and as projects in connexion with the 4-H Clubs.

#### Relief Projects

During the year the Department took over the administration of certain Relief Projects previously operated under the Food Production Board. The policy has been changed from providing relief measures solely by employment of labour on food production to a more constructive one, including the cultivation of new crops which may improve the agricultural production of the surrounding areas and thereby decrease the necessity for relief work. The Projects are affording valuable practical experience in the application of methods advocated by the Department. The simple soil erosion measures which have been introduced are also serving as demonstrations for neighbouring cultivators.

MR. T. I. POTTER has resigned from the position of president of the Trinidad Field Naturalists Club which he had occupied for nearly twenty years.

## British Honduras

### Governor on War-time Developments

A NEW Session of the Legislative Council of British Honduras was opened on February 16th by Sir John Hunter, Governor of the Colony. In his Address he said that he was happy to look back and recall that fears he had expressed in June of last year had proved unfounded. The mahogany industry had not suffered the set-back which then seemed likely to follow upon severe import restrictions by the United States and the serious shortage of shipping. On the contrary, the industry had experienced a period of great prosperity, mahogany having been accorded the highest priority as an essential war-time commodity. With this happy exception the economic background remained as he pictured it eight months ago, and it would be wise to refrain from attempting to forecast the financial or economic prospects for the current year. Looking back, however, on 1942, there was no need, he considered, to take a gloomy view of the future.

### Airport, Food and New Road

Sir John said that the Colony had been most generously treated under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Secretary of State had already approved the expenditure of £100,000 on the construction of a first class airport for Belize. The project was primarily a defence measure but, having regard to its future value, it was the most important measure of national development yet undertaken in the Colony.

His Excellency then referred to the report of the Food Production Committee which was laid before the Council last November. On the basis of that report and with the advice of the new Agricultural Officer, Mr. G. A. Olds,\* a scheme of agricultural development had been devised and made the subject of urgent application for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. With all development projects the over-riding difficulty was that of supply. Thus of the one million dollars provided in April, 1941, for the Belize-Cayo road only about one quarter had as yet been spent. The reason for reduced activity on the road was lack of equipment and that alone. In this connection Sir John said that he welcomed the news of the revival of the Chamber of Commerce.

### Labour Legislation

His Excellency said he had no extensive programme of legislation to lay before the Council, but he looked for the full co-operation of the unofficial members, with the Employers and Workers Bill which would be introduced that day. The object of the Bill was to bring the antiquated labour legislation of the Colony into line with more enlightened ideas than those prevailing when their present Labour Ordinance was framed. "It seeks, while adequately protecting the interests of the employers, to extend justice and fair play to the worker, and to erase from our Statute Book the last trace of those penal clauses which, though rarely invoked in this Colony, are still abhorrent to modern ideas and by their mere survival derogatory to the good name of British Honduras."

\* The subsequent death of Mr. Olds is reported elsewhere in this issue.—ED.

## Bermuda's Governor in London

ACCORDING to the Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, April 1st, Viscount Knollys, Governor of Bermuda, was received in audience by The King. Lord and Lady Knollys subsequently had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Their Majesties.

On April 8th, Lord and Lady Knollys paid a visit to the offices of the West India Committee and made an inspection of the several departments which form the War Services Depot. Their Excellencies were received by Lady Davson, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Major Wynne-Roberts, and the following Bermudians, who were on leave in London, were introduced to them in the West India Committee Library: W.R.E.N. Dorothy S. Pitt, Sergt. Phyllis C. Hookings, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Sinclair, Major A. F. Smith, Captain P. A. D. Smith, Flying Officer J. C. Pitt, Sergt. A. J. Thomas, Lieut. M. F. Gregg and Nursing Auxiliary E. L. Petty.

Mrs. L. Horsfall, who represents the Bermuda Services Overseas Association on the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services), and Mr. L. Greet, whose son in the R.A.F. had just returned from leave to his unit, were also present.

## Canadian and West Indian Co-operation

The following appreciation of the work of the West India Committee appears in the February issue of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine*, the official journal of the Canadian-West Indian League, an organization for the promotion of trade and travel between Canada and the British West Indies islands and lands, of which Mr. H. C. Collier is the secretary.

"The appointment of Major C. Wynne-Roberts to the secretaryship of the West India Committee in London, vice Mr. E. J. King, who recently resigned for personal reasons, brings to that important post, successively, another official of outstanding ability and personality.

"In the short term of his office with the Committee Mr. King established a friendly accord between the Committee and a wide circle of individuals and organizations working for the common cause of West Indian welfare. There is evidence to believe this policy will be sustained and expanded by his worthy successor in office.

"To Major Wynne-Roberts and to the West India Committee in whose loyal and unselfish service to the West Indies it has always found inspiration and encouragement, the Canadian-West Indian League takes this opportunity to extend renewed assurance of its ready and whole-hearted co-operation in the furtherance of West Indies welfare within the broad confines of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The West India Committee feel that the sympathetic co-operation which the Canadian-West Indian League offers in promoting the welfare of the West Indies sets an example of Empire unity and mutual understanding which will be of material help in welding the nations of the British Commonwealth together in establishing a lasting world peace.



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## The Victoria League

### Forms New War Services Committee

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened on April 8th, at 60, Trafalgar Square, London, the headquarters of the new committee, the Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee, set up recently by the Victoria League, at the invitation of the Colonial Office.

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, chairman of the League and of the Committee, introducing Colonel Stanley to the large gathering present, said that the purpose of the new committee was to get into touch with all men and women from the Colonies on service in the United Kingdom, except those from the West Indian Colonies, who were looked after by the West India Committee (War Services). It would keep in touch with their relations and friends, forward letters and parcels, and supply comforts.

"Then we are going to act as next of kin for prisoners-of-war from the Colonies who have not already got anyone to act in this way," continued the Chairman, "and to send them special books or parcels. We are most anxious to act in the closest co-operation with all organizations such as the Red Cross and St. John, and other war organizations, and the West India Committee, which has done such wonderful work since the beginning of the war. The purpose of this new Committee is to be a friend and to befriend all those over here who may be lonely or who have any problem. I hope, if you can, you will make us widely known to anyone from the Colonies.

"I should like to thank the Red Cross very much indeed for all the help they have given in sending us lists of names, and to thank Lady Davson and the West India Committee for their wonderful help and advice."

COLONEL STANLEY said that there had been quite clearly a gap in the organization in this country for providing for the welfare of Colonials in the Services. The West Indians had been looked after by Lady Davson and the West India Committee; the Mauritians by the Mauritius Bureau; people from East Africa had owed much to the kindness of the Rhodesian Comforts Fund and the hospitality of Rhodesia House; but there had been no separate organization for those coming from other Colonies—from West Africa, from the Far East, from Ceylon, from other innumerable territories—and that had been a real need. This new Committee was not here to undertake to repeat work which was already being well done by the existing committees—not to compete but to complete.

"The Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Colonial Office," continued Colonel Stanley, "can cater for the necessities of life, but that is not all that can make a man comfortable when he is far away from his own home. He wants not only his necessities, but something to reproduce in the new country the home life which he has in his own. That is the kind of thing which this Committee sets out to do—to give these people information which they cannot get elsewhere, to put them in touch with organizations which can help them, to provide the amenities of life, to give them a centre in London where they have a

friend to whom they can write, and someone who can give them a link with that home so many miles away and, if misfortune should come upon them, someone to correspond with their families at home.

"I do genuinely wish this Committee the greatest success. Nothing is more important to my mind than, when Colonial people come here to the centre of the Colonial Empire, that they should feel at home, that it is not our London but their London too, and that they should feel themselves not strangers in a strange land but citizens of its great Empire."

## The Pictorial Pages

BEFORE the war, approximately 90 per cent. of the pit-props required by the coal industry of Great Britain came from abroad. Now the bulk are "home-grown," and as may be seen from the first of our pictorial pages, the Women's Timber Corps (a section of the Women's Land Army), are taking an active part in the industry.

After felling, sawing and measuring the timber, the women transport it to the sawmill and themselves operate rack and circular saw.

The second of the illustration pages shows Dorneywood House, Buckinghamshire, which Sir Courtauld Thomson has presented to the nation, through the National Trust, together with the contents of the house, 200 acres of land adjoining Burnham Beeches, and an endowment fund for its maintenance.

In addition to the present gift, Sir Courtauld undertakes to arrange for the creation on his death of a further endowment fund to be administered by a trust to be called the Dorneywood Thomson Endowment Trust. To the fund will be added bequests by his sisters Mrs. Kenneth Grahame and Miss Winifred Thomson. There will then be sufficient funds to enable the house, gardens, and grounds to be used and enjoyed by a Minister of the Crown to the intent, not only that the Minister may reside there himself with his family, free of expense, but that he may be able to entertain there guests from overseas and other official and private guests.

Although full death duties are payable on the endowments and bequests, it is estimated that there will be an income suitable for carrying out the objects of the gift without imposing any expense on the nation. Funds will also be forthcoming for the further protection of the amenities of Burnham Beeches and to conserve the beauties of the forest, which is the property of the City of London.

In accepting the gift on behalf of the Government the Prime Minister wrote to Sir Courtauld: "I have no doubt that posterity will greatly applaud your magnificent and far-sighted gift."

The CIRCULAR is indebted to *The Times* for permission to reproduce the photograph of Dorneywood.

**The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.**

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on April 15th, the following six candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Messrs. JOHN DOBSON (Miltonthorpe) Ltd. (Country)	Mr. M. J. Watt. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
ENGLISH TRANSCONTINENTAL LTD. (London)	Sir Ian Stewart-Richardson, Bart. Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MISS NOELLE HORROCKS (Country)	Lady Davson, O.B.E.
LAMBERT BROTHERS LTD. (Town)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Messrs. T. & J. Harrison.
MR. A. B. WRIGHT, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Trinidad)	Messrs. Hull Blyth & Co. Ltd. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MISS EDITH JOAN MACANDREW (Country)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. M. du Buisson. Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C.

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.

## Bermuda Refugee Conference

### Report not to be Published

THE Anglo-American conference on war refugee problems was opened in Bermuda on April 19th by speeches from Mr. Harold Dodds, head of the United States delegation, and Mr. Richard Law, leader of the British delegates. Both speakers stressed the immensity of the problem.

The conference ended on April 29th when Mr. Dodds and Mr. Law signed the report in the presence of the acting Governor.

An official announcement was afterwards issued stating that the problem had been examined in all its aspects, including the position of those potential refugees who were still in the grip of the Axis Powers. At the outset it was realized that any recommendations must pass two tests: (1) Would they interfere with or delay the war effort? (2) Was the recommendation capable of accomplishment under war conditions? The delegates felt bound to reject certain proposals which were incapable of meeting these tests.

They were able to agree on a number of concrete recommendations which were being forwarded to their Governments, and these should lead to the substantial relief of a large number of refugees. The recommendations must remain confidential, since other Governments were concerned and military considerations were involved. Questions of shipping and food were fully investigated.

## The Budget

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the sixth war-time Budget in the House of Commons on April 12th.

After reviewing the results of the past year, Sir Kingsley said that for 1943-44 he estimated total expenditure at £5,756,000,000. Towards that total, overseas disinvestment would provide about £600,000,000, leaving £5,156,000,000, which would require domestic finance. He proposed to ask for new taxation which would raise domestic revenue to £2,900,000,000, leaving about £2,256,000,000 to be covered by domestic borrowing.

The Chancellor then proposed increases in the duties on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco and entertainments and the raising of the purchase tax on luxury goods from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % to 100 per cent. The total revenue he expected to receive from this additional taxation was £102,000,000 in the current year and £110,000,000 in a full year.

### THE DUTY ON RUM

The new duties on spirits became effective on April 13th. 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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proof gallon—				
In cask ...	7 0 4	6 17 10	8 0 4	7 17 10
In bottle ...	7 1 4	6 18 10	8 1 4	7 18 10

### THE TOBACCO DUTIES (CUSTOMS)

The new tobacco duties, which also became effective on April 13th, are as follows:—

	RATES OF DUTY PER POUND	
	Full rate	Preferential rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobacco unmanufactured—		
containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof—		
unstripped ...	1 15 6	1 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
stripped ...	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof—		
unstripped ...	1 16 6	1 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
stripped ...	1 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cigars ...	2 4 1	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cigarettes ...	2 0 7	1 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

## The Imperial College

The Governing Body have awarded the Associateship of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to the following candidates for appointments in the Colonial Agricultural Service:—

G. Badley, J. S. C. Barrera and P. D. Smith, of Barbados; C. Bradshaw and C. W. Fitzwilliam, of Trinidad; and Hpu and Shwe Tha Htwe, of Burma; and to E. Bellis, H. S. Darling, B. J. Silk, P. E. Weatherley and B. C. Wills.

They have also made a posthumous award to A. H. Clough, a scholar who lost his life through enemy action when on his way to take up an appointment in Kenya.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"FISHERMAN neber say him fish 'tink."

\* \* \*

MR. L. L. DE VERTEUIL has been seconded from the Gold Coast for duty as Agricultural Superintendent, Dominica.

\* \* \*

MR. A. E. TAYLOR, of Barbados, and Mr. S. G. Preece, Mr. R. J. P. Maingot and Mr. E. E. Barcant, of Trinidad, have taken up life membership of the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

MISS BRENDA HAZELL, W.R.N.S., whose engagement to Lieutenant A. H. Masterton-Smith, R.N.R., was announced recently, is the second daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. A. G. Hazell, of St. Vincent. Her fiancé whose home is at Capetown, is the youngest son of Mr. H. Masterton-Smith, and of the late Mrs. Masterton-Smith.

\* \* \*

DR. W. SANTON GILMOUR, medical superintendent of Leeds city sanatorium, has been invited by the Colonial Office to make a survey of tuberculosis conditions in the West Indies and report to the Government. He has been First Aid Commandant for Leeds since 1940. Formerly he was a medical officer of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

\* \* \*

A TELEGRAM received recently by the Colonial Office from the International Red Cross, Tokio, states that Dr. J. I. Baeza, Medical Officer, Malaya, is now known to be a prisoner of war at Changi Camp, Singapore. Dr. Baeza was a surgeon at the Barbados General Hospital for a short time in 1913, and a medical officer in Trinidad from 1919 to 1922.

\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER JOHN MAURA, of the Bahamas, who was married on April 27th, at the Central Hall, Westminster, to Miss Alice (Bunty) Ryder, is the son of Mr. W. H. H. Maura, and of the late Mrs. Maura. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Herbert Moon, who was born in the Bahamas. A reception was held at the Column Club, Salisbury Square.

\* \* \*

REPLYING to a message from the Barbados House of Assembly expressing admiration of the heroism of the Red Army in their continued struggle against the enemies of civilisation and the liberty of mankind, M. Molotov has telegraphed: "Please convey to the Barbados House of Assembly my gratitude for its friendly wishes in connexion with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army."

\* \* \*

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Mr. R. Leslie Clarke, of Stoke Hammond, Bucks., in the loss which he has sustained by the death of his wife, on March 31st, after a brief illness. Mrs. Clarke, who was in her 76th year, was born in Port-of-Spain, but went as a child to Barbados, where she resided for many years. Mr. Clarke is part-owner of Vaucluse and Canefield estates in

Barbados, and until his retirement in 1939 was manager of the latter.

\* \* \*

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE mentioned in his Report on Colonial Development and Welfare that, consequent on a proposal of the British West Indies Sugar Association, a scheme had been prepared for the appointment of a sugar agronomist to co-ordinate the experimental work which is carried out by the local departments on sugar producers' associations. It has since been announced that Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, has been appointed to a similar position on the staff of the Inspector General of Agriculture for the West Indies.

\* \* \*

Rao Bahadur Sir T. S. Venkatraman has retired after holding the post of Government Sugarcane Expert at the Indian Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore, for 23 years. He joined the staff of the station, as second in command, when it was started by the Government of India in 1912. The first head of the station, from 1912 to 1919, was Dr. C. A. Barber, formerly Superintendent of Agriculture in the Leeward Islands, whence he went to India as Government Botanist in Madras.

An appreciation of the work of Sir T. S. Venkatraman was published in *Indian Farming* for September last, in which it is pointed out that the improved canes bred at Coimbatore are estimated to occupy 75 per cent. of the total acreage under this crop in India, and several of them are of great importance in other countries. It also mentions that whilst Dr. Barber was the first to employ *Saccharum spontaneum* to raise an interspecific hybrid, Sir T. Venkatraman was the first to produce an intergeneric hybrid by crossing the sugarcane with both sorghum and bamboo.

## Welfare Officer for Trinidad

The Colonial Office announced recently that Miss Dora Ibberson has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Social Welfare Officer for Trinidad. Her work will cover probation, reformatories, housing, youth organisations and the care of orphans and the aged.

Miss Ibberson was educated at the Redmond High School, Bristol, and at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, of which University she is Master of Arts. From 1913 to 1914 she was a student teacher in France and subsequently taught languages for three years. From 1917 to 1934 she was in the Ministry of Labour Trade Boards Inspectorate and General Inspectorate. In both departments she made special inquiries into social conditions and co-operated with voluntary bodies.

From 1934 Miss Ibberson has been an official of the Assistance Board first as a District Officer and later as a Principal.

Between 1925 and 1940 she was secretary and then chairman of the Council of Women Civil Servants.

## Obituary

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

### SIR JOHN CAULCUTT

British banking in general and Empire banking in particular has lost one of its outstanding figures by the death of Sir John Caulcutt, K.C.M.G.

Sir John, who died at Oaklands, Watford, on April 29th after a brief illness, had been chairman since 1937 of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) in the formation of which institution he played an active part, in 1925, as the lieutenant of Mr. Frederick Goodenough, the first chairman. For the two years prior to his election as chairman, Sir John had been deputy-chairman, and during this period he was closely associated with the late Sir Edward Davson, vice-chairman of the bank, to whose wide knowledge of West Indian affairs Sir John referred on more than one occasion.

Born in 1876, and educated at the City of London School, he started his career in the London and South Western Bank, in 1891, and in 1911 he created, and became first manager, of its foreign branch. Later, this bank was amalgamated with Barclays Bank, Ltd., and in 1918 he was appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays and two years later a general manager.

Sir John, who was often consulted by the Colonial Office on currency and banking problems was chairman of the banking committee appointed to consider the establishment of a State-aided bank in Ceylon (1935), and the Bank of Ceylon was duly established. For the past 24 years he had given unstinted service to foster and extend the country's export trade. From 1919 to 1939 he was deputy chairman of the Export Credits Advisory Committee; on the formation of the Export Credits Advisory Council of the Board of Trade in 1939 he became its chairman; he was also chairman of the executive committee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department; a member of Central Committee of Exports Groups (of the Board of Trade), representing banking and insurance; a member of the Credit Insurance Committee (1925-26); and a member of the Palestine Currency Board from 1929.

Sir John did a great deal of voluntary work and was chairman of the finance committee of St. Dunstan's and several other institutions.

By his death the West India Committee has lost an old and valued member.

### REV. ROBERT CLEGHORN

The Rev. Robert Cleghorn, O.B.E., J.P., who died at Belize, British Honduras, on February 19th, was born in Scotland 74 years ago. He arrived in the Colony in April, 1889, and since that date had been connected with the Baptist Mission. During his 54 years residence in British Honduras he paid only one visit to his native land.

Captain M. S. Metzgen writes: "His humility, sincerity, patriotism and tremendous physical and mental energy brought him into personal contact with people of every walk of life in his adopted country. Mr. Cleghorn, during the war of 1914-18, by his eloquence

and influence, played an important role in the recruiting campaign when British Honduras decided to send two contingents to the front, aggregating approximately 550 men. In addition to serving on various public boards and committees, he was, for many years, chairman of the Municipal Board of the City of Belize and a member of the Legislative Council, the Board of Education and of the Baron Bliss Trust.

"His funeral was attended by the Governor, Sir John A. Hunter; the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. R. E. Turnbull; heads of Government Departments, members of Councils, representatives of each religious denomination, prominent business men and members of all classes."

### CHIEF JUSTICE J. H. JARRETT

Chief Justice James Henry Jarrett, of the Windward and Leeward Islands, who died on April 7th, in his 48th year, was educated at Lancing. He served in the H.A.C. throughout the last war, and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1925.

Mr. Jarrett entered the Colonial Service in 1919 as an Assistant District Commissioner, Uganda, and three years later was seconded to the Judicial Department, becoming a magistrate in 1924. He was promoted to Crown Council in 1927, and two years later was appointed Attorney-General of Grenada. He acted as Administrator of St. Vincent in 1930 and 1931, and two years later was appointed Attorney-General of the Bahamas. In 1935 he became Colonial Secretary, and administered the Government of the Bahamas on a number of occasions until 1940, when he was appointed to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

### MR. G. D. P. OLDS

Mr. George Donald Phillips Olds, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., who died at the Belize City Hospital, on March 2nd, after a brief illness, had been Agricultural Officer of British Honduras since November last.

Mr. Olds was a Colonial Agricultural Scholar at Oxford and at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, from 1929-1931. In the latter year he returned to London to study Malayan at the School of Oriental Studies and in 1932 was appointed Agricultural Officer, Malay. Following the Japanese invasion, Mr. Olds, with his wife and a baby, only a few days old, made a perilous escape to Australia.

Captain M. S. Metzgen writes: "Mr. Olds was approachable and sympathetic and able to grasp in a comparatively short space of time some of the real difficulties of the peasant farmer and the potentialities of the Colony.

"Thanks to his indefatigable efforts and outstanding ability, the report of the Food Production Committee, which was laid before the Legislative Council in November last, gave birth to a scheme of agricultural development which now only awaits financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. All details of the scheme were worked out by Mr. Olds, and in consequence the eyes of the people of the entire Colony were focused on him to carry the programme out to a successful conclusion.

"The funeral service was conducted at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist by the Archbishop of the West Indies, assisted by the Archdeacon of Belize, the Ven. R. A. F. Pratt; and Canon G. Rodwell Hulse and



Canon Edward A. Hubbard, Rural Dean. The Governor and Lady Hunter, heads of Government Departments and their wives, Junior Members of the Civil Service, a detachment of the Defence Force and prominent members of the community attended the funeral. Mr. Olds has been called to rest, and although he was a comparative stranger to the West Indies, his loss is keenly felt by the Government and the people of British Honduras."

### CAPTAIN E. W. CASTLE

Captain Edward W. Castle, who died recently at Bristol, had been marine superintendent at Avonmouth for Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., since 1920.

After serving in sailing and steam ships in various trades he joined Elders & Fyffes in 1902, and two years later became captain, commanding one of the first ships to bring bananas from Jamaica.

During the last war he was a Lieutenant Commander in the R.N.R. in command of the auxiliary cruiser H.M.S. *Bayano*, which was employed as an escort to merchant cargoes on the Atlantic routes.

After the war, Captain Castle continued in command of the s.s. *Bayano* until 1920 when, as stated, he was appointed marine superintendent.

## Secondary Industries

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

SIR,

May I refer to that section of Colonel Oliver Stanley's remarks made as Secretary of State for the Colonies at Oxford on the evening of March 5th, where he said that "we must not exclude the possibility, indeed the necessity of establishing secondary industries."

I remember past experiences away back to when the late Sir William Robinson strove so hard to establish fruit production, providing water transport, but this came too early and the project was dropped. For this and other reasons, may I "boil down" the case of secondary industries under four heads, say:—

1. Labour.—Make sure that sufficient labour exists necessary to establish, maintain and develop the chosen industry. Where America has been given accommodation, this will be most necessary.

2. Future Markets.—That those about to engage in a secondary industry, crop production or otherwise, clearly foresee the assurance of a permanent market.

3. Local Demand First. That any local demand for vegetables, foodstuffs, etc., be satisfied first. A "Dig to Win the Peace" campaign in fact be introduced before sending supplies elsewhere, especially in an island like Trinidad with the Americans also to be fed.

4. Transport.—The question of transport, especially by water, must be carefully thought out and arranged, so as to be neither too soon or too late; too large or too small also, not too costly.

Yours truly,

H. HAMEL SMITH.

Chaldon, Surrey.

March 31st, 1943.

## 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.** 2nd Lt. A. C. MacAndrew, S/O Mary MacAndrew, L.A.C. K. O. G. Nugent, A.C.2 O. Nugent, Sgt. K. W. A. Pereira.

**Bahamas.** A.C.W.2 Mary Brown, A.C.W.2 Peggy Hilton, A.C.W.1 Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, O/Sea. H. Johnson, Sgt. W. H. Jordan, S/O Rosemary Kelly, O/Sea. M. E. Russell, A.C.W.2 Joan Straton, Sgt. P. D. Straton, O/Sea. C. Thompson, Sgt. M. L. Thompson, O/Sea. R. C. Thompson, A/B W. M. Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn.

**Barbados.** Gnr. A. H. Bishop, L.A.C. C. H. Bowen, Gnr. T. Branche, Dvr. B. E. Burgess, Sgmn. V. H. Cadogan, Dvr. R. A. Chandler, L.A.C. R. A. Cummings, A.C. D. S. B. Davis, Gnr. H. E. Evelyn, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, Sgt. R. Gabriel, Gnr. W. T. Goddard, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Pte. W. Holder, Gnr. K. E. Ingram, L.A.C. R. N. Inniss, Sgmn. E. Jackman, Pte. C. W. Jordan, L/Bdr. C. King, Sgt. H. A. King, L/Cpl. R. L. Knight, Sgt. W. M. Knowles, F/O C. J. C. Manning, Gnr. L. E. Mapp, Spr. M. Pilgrim, Cpl. G. Pitcher, Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, L/Cpl. L. H. Seale, Pte. R. I. Skeete, Sgt. B. Skinner, Spr. G. J. Skinner, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, Gnr. N. E. Taylor, Lt. A. N. C. Thomas, Pte. A. H. B. Weatherhead, L.A.C. T. E. Went, Cpl. W. W. Worrell, P/O H. G. Yearwood, Sgt. J. L. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.** Cpl. J. R. Acton, Sgt. K. N. Doe, P/O P. J. Evans, Pte. A. W. Fowle, Sgt. J. R. Gibbons, Lt. R. M. Gorham, Lt. M. F. Gregg, L.A.C. S. C. A. Greet, Sgt. Phyllis Hookings, Flt./Sgt. H. Hughes, Pte. J. Lindo, Pte. A. J. Pedro, N.A.2 E. L. Petty, Cadet/Wren Dorothy Pitt, F/O J. C. Pitt, Lt. A. F. Sinclair, Major A. F. Smith, Sgt. A. G. Thomas, F/O J. H. Watlington, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross, A.C.W.2 Ellen Whitney, A.C.W.2 Lucy Whitney.

**British Guiana.** A.C. F. Camacho, Mspn. J. H. Davis, L.A.C. L. A. De Freitas, Spr. A. H. Eadie, O/Tel. G. T. Evelyn, A.C.2 Fizul-Karim, Cfn. C. C. Ford, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, L.A.C. A. Grant, Cfn. J. Gunraj, Sgt. R. F. Hall, Sgt. B. C. Jardine, L/Cpl. L. A. Kirton, Cfn. R. Kissoon, A.C. C. H. McLean, L.A.C. C. H. E. Miller, Cfn. J. Muthuviren, Cfn. E. L. Nedd, Cfn. F. B. Reece, Gnr. M. E. Reid, Sgt. L. Willems.

**British Honduras.** Sgt. M. N. Hallwright.

**Dominica.** L.A.C. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.** A.C. J. S. Jones, Cpl. O. W. Knight, Gnr. K. L. Mancini, P/O C. P. Ross.

**Montserrat.** Dvr. R. Daley, Sgmn. C. Hughes, Gnr. T. J. Riley, Pte. J. H. Skerritt.

**Jamaica.** Gdsman. R. V. Abrahams, Cfn. E. N. Andrews, Sgt. R. W. Ashman, Sgt. K. D. Bodden, Cfn. G. E. Bullock, A.C. D. Casserly, L.A.C. J. W. Clarke, Sgt. C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, Cpl. Winifred Dawkins, Cfn. K. Demercado, A.C. K. Duff, Sgt. A. U. Duncan, P/O J. M. Farquharson, L/Cpl. A. R. Gabbidon, Sgt. M. A. Guilfoyle, Gnr. H. A. Hamilton, Sgt. A. G. Henriquez, O/Sea. A. C. Hirst, P/O H. G. Hirst, 2nd Lt. W. Lannaman, Cfn. B. Linton, A./La. D. Lynch, A.C. R. Maxwell, A.C. V. H. Mendez, Cfn. D. L. Miller, Gnr. K. L. Osorio-Hunter, L.A.C. S. J. Pascoe, Gnr. A. H. Patterson, Sgt. A. O. Pearson, Sgt. D. Pearson, Cfn. F. Pitterson, Sgt. H. Robison, A/LA. R. Scholefield, Sgt. P. V. Scott, Tpr. M. G. Smith, Sgt. H. W. T. Steel, Sgt. H. D. Westmorland, Spr. I. L. White, Cfn. C. D. Williams.

**St. Kitts.** Sgt. S. A. H. Davis, P/O G. H. Farara, Tpr. H. M. King.

**St. Vincent.** Pte. P. B. Ambrose, L.A.C. W. D. H. Grant, Wren Brenda Hazell, Pte. D. N. Jackson.

**Trinidad.** Sgt. B. Anderson, F/O A. J. Carrington, L.A.C. H. D. Charles, Sgt./Pilot M. E. Gipriani, P/O P. L. U. Cross, Sgt. Yves De Meillac, L.A.C. E. J. De Verteuil, Sgt. L. J. De Verteuil, Sgt. N. De Verteuil, Cadet J. Farah, Sgt. A. A. Graham, P/O C. W. Graham, Sgt. L. E. Gilkes, A.C.2 J. E. Horsham, L.A.C. C. J. Jardine, A.C.2 E. W. Jardine, A.C.2 L. Jones, 2/Sub. D. Aileen Liddlelow, Lt. R. L. Lyder, Sgt. K. P. Maingot, Sgt./Pilot A. W. Martin, F/O C. V. Pereira, Sgt. N. Pereira, Lieut. J. E. G. Permuy, P/O K. W. Rawlins, L.A.C. R. Rodriguez, A.C.2 M. H. Short, Sgt. J. G. Swan, P/O G. D. Ulrich.



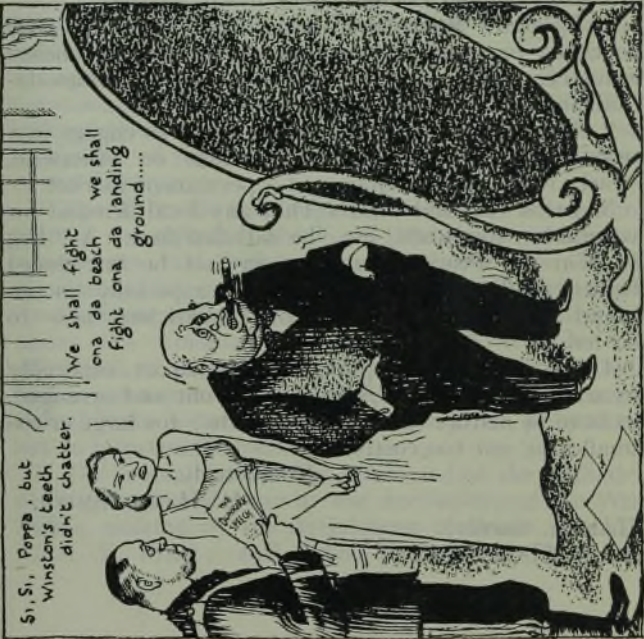


DR. JACKAL AND MR. HIDE

Daily Sketch



Easter-1943



Tunisia Advance

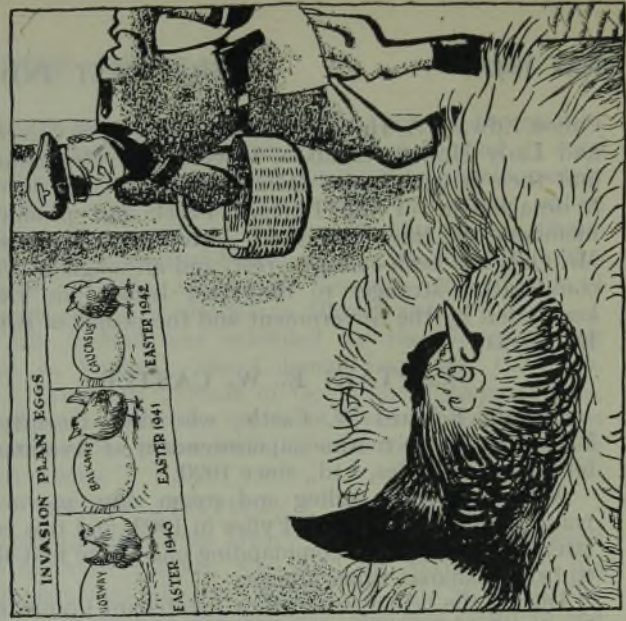
"Just our blinkin' luck, Bert, no escalators." —By Gittins.

—by Iltingworth.

Daily Mail

Some recent cartoons

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Broody?

Daily Mail

Evening News

Daily Mirror

—by Iltingworth.



## West Indian Public Health

### Comptroller's Schemes for Improvement

IN the last two issues of the CIRCULAR we have given, first, a statement of the main problems dealt with by Sir Frank Stockdale in his *Report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies* followed by a summary of the proposed expenditure on schemes for agricultural development.

Another very important section of the Report is that which deals with Public Health. In his introductory statement Sir Frank refers to the great importance which the West India Royal Commission attached to the development of the preventive outlook. The main problem has been, he says, to arrange that the medical services, whose chief function in the past has been to afford medical relief to the poor, should in future undertake active measures to promote the health of the whole population while continuing adequately to care for the sick.

Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller, reports on the action taken and the schemes put forward during the past two years of which a summary follows. On September 30th last the total assistance, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which had been proposed, amounted to £1,773,514. Of this total £383,916 had been approved, £471,755 was before the Secretary of State and £917,843 under consideration by or with the Governors of the Colonies.

#### The Health Unit System

A Health Unit is defined as an organization which provides a small community with health services similar to those given by a well-developed urban health department, but on a much simpler and less costly scale.

The main functions of a rural Health Unit are: (a) ante-natal and maternal care; (b) child welfare; (c) school medical work; (d) control of endemic diseases—yaws, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, malaria and helminthiasis; (e) prevention of endemic diseases—smallpox, typhoid and dysentery; (f) sanitation and hygiene—good housing and latrines, proper disposal of refuse, pure water supplies, pure food and clean food handling establishments, markets, slaughter houses, dairies, bakeries and aerated water factories; (g) health education.

The work of the Unit would be carried on from Health Centres under the charge of a Medical Officer of Health with a staff of sanitary inspectors, health visitors, nurses and midwives. An essential part of a Health Unit's work is to arouse health consciousness in the local people in order to obtain their active co-operation in improving living conditions in their villages and homes. Moreover, the Health Unit system can be linked with social welfare, agricultural, educational and other efforts to raise the standards of rural life.

JAMAICA. A large-scale rural health demonstration based on Health Unit principles is proposed for Jamaica, to be set up in the Parish of St. Catherine, 498 square miles in area with an estimated population of 124,000. The grant recommended, intended to cover five years, is £37,403. This organization will serve as a model and training ground for twelve other schemes in Jamaica and many others elsewhere.

BRITISH GUIANA. A valuable start has already been made by the Medical Department towards the formation of a Health Centre organization in villages. Financial assistance has been recommended to improve the technical side of the work and to make the Anna Regina Health Centre a model for demonstration and training purposes.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. The Government of Grenada had already envisaged in their Ten-year Programme the erection of six Health Centres. £7,860 over five years have been provided under the Development and Welfare Act for a trial demonstration in the parishes of St. John and St. Mark. The main Health Centre is to be at Gouyave with branches at Grand Roy and Victoria. In St. Vincent, the Government's Ten-year Plan proposed improved activities at 13 centres where only dispensaries exist. A grant of £10,000 (six years) has now been approved to make one medical district a demonstration and training area with three Health Centres.

The Dominica schemes, for which a grant of £11,050 (five years) has been made, provide for four Health Centres at Roseau, Portsmouth, Grand Bay and Marigot. The Roseau centre is to be developed first and used largely for demonstration and training purposes.

Schemes for St. Lucia were still under consideration by the Secretary of State when the report was written.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. The following schemes for Health Unit organizations have been approved. Antigua £10,510 (three years) for Health Centres with branches in four districts, the largest to be in St. John's; St. Kitts, £16,457 (three years) for six Health Centres, the largest in Basseterre; Nevis, £10,095 (three years) for four centres. The proposals for Montserrat are under consideration.

BRITISH HONDURAS. The rural population is so scattered that medical care presents a very difficult problem. Two Health Unit demonstrations are proposed at first, one in the Belize district and the other in the Corozal district. The Toledo district is also under consideration.

GROUPS OF SMALL ISLANDS. A complete Health Unit organization cannot be applied to groups of small islands such as Turks and Caicos, the Caymans, Virgin Islands and Anguilla. In consequence very simple schemes have been proposed.

#### Social Health Activities

Under the above heading are grouped maternity services, child welfare, medical care of school children, and health education and nutrition. They are all important functions of the Health Centres. A special scheme for medical care of the Aboriginal Indian population of British Guiana is also included. Under the Health Unit organization the district midwife will become part of the staff and the Medical Officer of Health will be responsible for her work and for its effective supervision by the Health Nurses. In the proposals for rebuilding or extending hospitals, the need of more accommodation for maternity cases has been kept in view.

Infant welfare activities so far have been largely conducted by voluntary organizations, financially assisted by governments or municipalities. The Georgetown

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has attained a good standard but generally there has been lack of a trained and experienced staff. The approved schemes for Health Centres provide for a lady Medical Officer of Health in British Guiana, £5,900 (five years), and for qualified and experienced Health Visitors in certain other Colonies, e.g. Nevis, Dominica and St. Vincent. A scheme has been approved for a School Medical Officer in British Guiana, £3,900 (five years), who will arrange for school medical work which can be carried out largely by a trained subordinate staff, with the help of school teachers and by the rural Health Units. The Health Centres and the schools will be the two chief agencies for health education. It is by the constantly repeated advice and instruction given at the Centre, and by the trained sanitary inspectors, health nurses and midwives during their visits to homes that a knowledge of hygiene and sanitation will gradually be gained by the people.

In Jamaica, a Bureau of Health Education was started by the Rockefeller Foundation some 16 years ago. To revive this Bureau and extend its activities a whole-time officer with staff and equipment are needed, for which a grant of £7,010, to cover five years, has been recommended.

With respect to nutrition the view is expressed that the work of infant welfare clinics and the teaching of Health Centre nurses and midwives will in time bring about improvement among infants who occasionally suffer from severe malnutrition, largely resulting from the ignorance of their mothers. Signs of minor dietary deficiencies are common among school children. A good deal is already done in towns by voluntary organizations with financial assistance from governments, to provide hot lunches free or at a very low cost. In some rural schools facilities are furnished to cook food brought by the children or obtained as gifts. Usually, however, there is a lack of animal protein. There is a definite need for sound advice and guidance on questions of nutrition, all the greater now on account of the restrictions on imported foodstuffs. It is proposed that an experienced officer should visit the West Indies and survey the situation as soon as he is available. Meanwhile, when assistance has been requested, the Comptroller's policy has been to recommend grants for building and equipping school kitchens and, in some cases recently, for the purchase of meat and fish.

#### Aboriginal Indians in British Guiana

The aboriginal Indians of British Guiana, about 9,000 in number, live in small groups and villages scattered over a vast area in inaccessible parts of the hinterland. They are mostly cut off from medical facilities and their health conditions are known to be poor. A scheme has been approved for the appointment of a European medical officer to investigate and make a health survey. In each village he will select one of their people and train him in first aid, routine treatment of certain ailments, and in the elements of sanitation and hygiene. Subsequently, by periodic visits, the medical officer will supervise the work of these dressers and keep them supplied with drugs. A grant of £10,150 has been approved to meet the cost, during five years, of equipment, drugs and dressings, travelling and the salaries of the medical officer and the dressers.

## West Indian Labour for U.S.A.

A joint announcement made in Washington, on April 5th, by the State and Agricultural Departments, stated that an agreement had been signed with the Government of Jamaica providing for the recruitment in Jamaica of approximately 10,000 agricultural labourers for work on farms in the United States.

On April 14th, Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Secretary of State, in view of the possibility of the recruitment of labour in Jamaica for work outside the West Indies, how the chief islands in the West Indies were affected by the unemployment problem; and whether, in the case of any recruitment special consideration was given to the position of British agriculturists in Trinidad where for two years crops had been seriously affected through labour shortage consequent upon the recruitment of local agricultural workers for the American bases.

Colonel Stanley replied that of the chief islands, Jamaica and Barbados were most affected by unemployment. He had the position of agriculturists in Trinidad very much in mind, but he did not anticipate that any labour would be recruited in Trinidad for the United States of America.

In reply to Mr. Riley who, on the same day, asked for particulars of the number of workers being recruited for the United States, from which Colonies and their conditions of service, Colonel Stanley said that a contract was signed in March before the United States Government and the Bahamas Government for the recruitment of labour in the Bahamas for agricultural work in Florida. He had not yet received a copy but he understood that the conditions of service prescribed were generally in line with those laid down in the International Labour Conventions. He had no information as to how many workers had been recruited. Negotiations were being considered with a view to concluding similar agreements for the importation of labour from Jamaica. The possibility of recruitment in other West Indian Colonies where labour was available had also been considered, but there would be transport and other difficulties.

Sir L. Lyle: "Is it not rather extraordinary that we should allow these people to be sent to America, when there are other islands short of labour?"

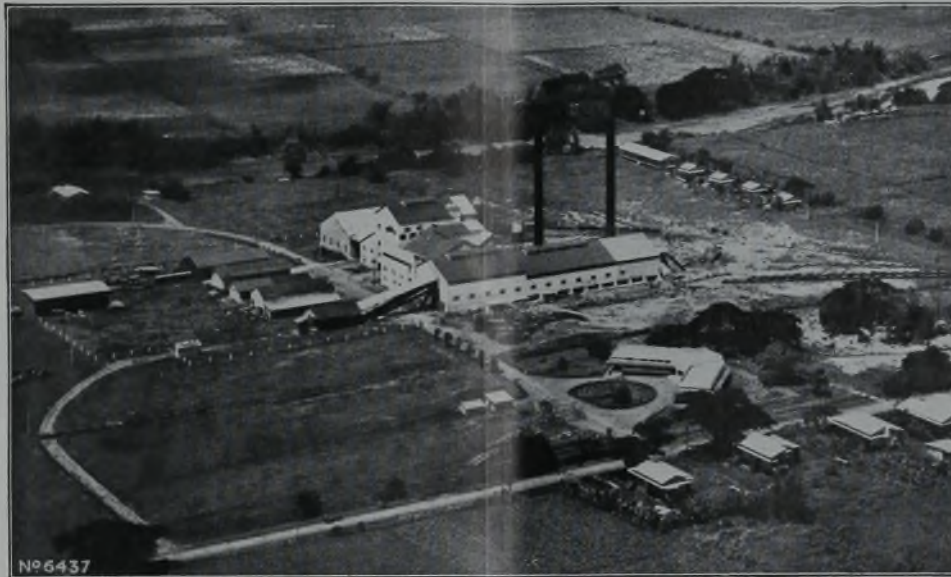
Colonel Stanley: "The hon. Gentleman will have some knowledge of the geography of the area, and he will realise that the Bahamas are very much closer to Florida than to Trinidad."

On April 22nd, Colonel Stanley expressed, in reply to Mr. Creech Jones, his regret that he had not yet received any further information. He had telegraphed to those Governments which might be concerned, stressing the importance which he attached to keeping contracts in line with the spirit and purpose of the International Labour Conventions.

A cricket match, in aid of the Colonial Comforts Fund, will be played at Lords on Saturday, May 29th, when a strong England eleven will meet a West Indies team, captained by Constantine. The entrance fee is 6d.,—and there is no extra charge for stands.



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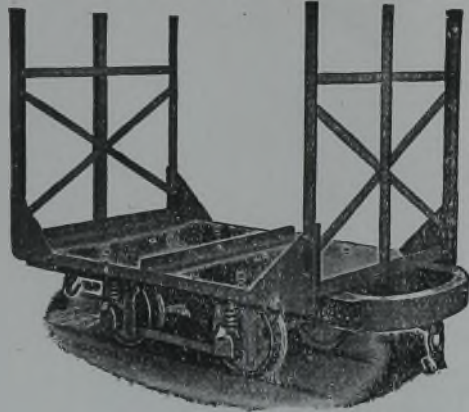
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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *April 24th*

**S**HROVE Tuesday Fete and Supper held at Gambles, organized by Mrs. Dyett, realized £88 in aid of War Charities. The regular service of British West Indies Airways considerably benefits inter-island communication, two planes per week usually travelling filled and with advance bookings.

Antigua is very proud of the promotion of Group Captain Arthur McDonald to Air Commodore. Though he was born in South Africa his parents were both Antiguans, and the greater part of his life was spent in Antigua. The sugar crop is progressing favourably. The War Emergency Officer is visiting the United States on business.

## BARBADOS

**Weather favours Sugar Crop Prospects.** Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his monthly notes for December and January, records that as the result of favourable weather it was estimated that about 125,000 tons of sugar would be made assuming that, in view of anticipated transport difficulties, the crop could be reaped before any excessive loss resulted from the drying out of cane.

**Value of Stored Yams.** Numerous permits allowing the harvesting of Lisbon yams had been issued but only on condition that the yams should not be sold before February 1st. Growers had thus been encouraged to store their yams with very beneficial results because these stored yams, from almost four times the pre-war acreage will, Dr. Saint says, be of great help in tiding over the difficult period between May and September when local starchy foods are normally very scarce.

**Pigeon Peas on Sugar Estates.** A notice was issued during December to all owners of sugar estates requiring them, by the end of the year, to plant pigeon peas around the head-rows of all plant-cane fields or, alternatively, an equivalent area close planted in thrown-out land.

**Cost of Living.** On December 31st last the cost of living index figure was 158 compared with 100 for the basic period January to August, 1939. On December 31st, 1939, the figure was 111. During 1940 it rose to 123 and during 1941 to 137. The highest point reached was 164 in October, 1942.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 27th*

It has been recently officially revealed that small investors' deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of March has passed the five million dollar mark. The actual sum was \$5,029,598, an increase of \$556,876 in three months. These figures, which are exclusive of savings deposits in commercial banks, may be taken as an indication of the rising prosperity level of the small man of this Colony seeing that they mean surplus money.

The Governor has appointed as nominated members of the Legislative Council Mr. H. N. Critchlow and

Mr. A. M. Edun, Presidents of Trade Unions, and Mr. Vincent Roth a retired Public Officer with special knowledge of the interior of the Colony.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Jubilee of the Red Army.** Our honorary correspondent, Captain Metzgen, writes: A very impressive ceremony was held at Belize on Sunday, February 21st, when the Silver Jubilee of the creation of the Red Army was commemorated by a military parade of the Armed Forces of British Honduras under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Charnock-Wilson. In attendance were the Governor and Lady Hunter, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Langley, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Colonial Secretary, members of the Executive and the Legislative Councils, heads of Government Departments, representatives of all the Religious Denominations as well as a large number of the civil population.

The Governor delivered what has been characterized as an "eloquent and stirring address." So effective were His Excellency's words regarding the loss of human lives suffered by the Russian Army for the Cause of Victory that tears were seen to trickle from many an eye.

The British and the Russian flags were flown and the National Anthems of Great Britain and the Soviet Union were played by the military band. The various evolutions by the Armed Forces were carried out with smartness and precision.

## JAMAICA

**Rain Damage.** Heavy rains fell in the north-eastern part of the island at the beginning of April and caused damage to public and private property. Landslides blocked many roads.

**Harbour Master Retiring.** Captain H. de B. Tupper, Harbour Master for Jamaica since October, 1931, is retiring, having reached the age limit. Captain Tupper was Harbour Master of Georgetown, British Guiana from 1925 to 1931.

**Mr. Simon Bloomberg,** the newly appointed Collector General of the Colony, took his seat in the Legislative Council on January 26th as an ex-officio member.

**Delegation for London.** The Legislative Council, at a meeting held on January 27th, decided to send a delegation to London to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the island's constitutional and economic problems. The delegates appointed were: Hon. H. E. Allan, Hon. Dr. O. E. Anderson, Hon. A. B. Lowe, Hon. O. K. Henriques and Mr. N. W. Manley, K.C., leader of the People's National Party.

**The Census.** Preliminary figures of the census taken in January last show that the population of the Colony is approximately 1,250,000.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Death Duties.** A draft Bill has been published, the principal purpose of which is to review the incidence of estate and succession duties so that their burden may

be more commensurate with the burden of death duties in the United Kingdom.

**"Shoe Shine" Boys.** "Get a shoe shine, Sir," and "want your boots blacked" were, as the *Guardian* reports, cries unknown in the streets of Port-of-Spain before the coming of the Americans. Now a roving army of little boot-black boys ply their trade on all the busy thoroughfares of the city.

**St. Benedict College.** The new building of this College at San Fernando was opened on January 23rd by the Hon. J. F. Nicoll, acting Colonial Secretary, in the unavoidable absence of H.E. the Governor. When welcoming the assembly, the Rev. Fr. Boniface, Principal of St. Benedicts, said we have built this school to bring before the minds of those who are young the ideals of family life, of culture and of peace. "No state can exist without well-founded family life." In the course of his speech, the acting Colonial Secretary said he had been very interested to see the workshops and to learn that handicrafts were an integral part of the curriculum of the school. He emphasized that Trinidad must remain an agricultural country, and that more bias should be given to agricultural education. He wished the school continued success in its new home.

**Use of Cassava Flour.** Experiments by the Department of Agriculture and the W.V.S. have shown that good bread can be made containing 15 per cent. of cassava flour. Mr. H. Fahey, supervisor of local food production, has stipulated that in all contracts for food production one-third of the area must be planted in Cassava. Planters are asked to assist the movement. The *Guardian* reports that, in the opinion of the Acting Director of Agriculture, planters would have an incentive to grow cassava in quantity with the price fixed by the Control Board at \$56 a ton for chips.

### No Fertilizers for Sugar

A Defence Order for the Control of Fertilizers was gazetted in Barbados on January 25th, together with an explanatory memorandum signed by Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director of Agriculture and Controller of Supplies in that Colony. As the fertilizer position is of very serious importance to all West Indian sugar producers we reproduce the memorandum in full:—

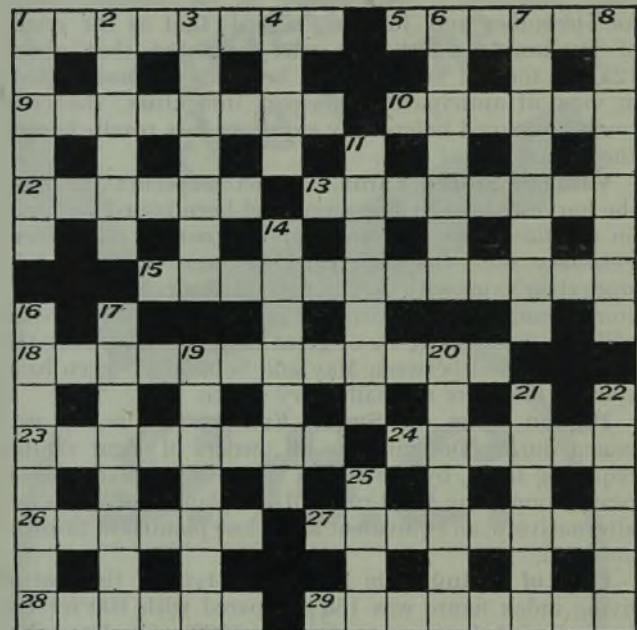
"This Order is the result of a survey of the general shipping, fertilizer and sugar stock position, which has necessitated the decision that, for all sugar growing countries in the Caribbean area, the available supplies of fertilizers must be used to promote the growing of food crops and must not be used for sugar cane.

"The Government realises the important consequences which the continued operation of the provisions of this Order is likely to have on the future production of sugar in this Colony and trusts that the general situation will have altered in time to permit the normal fertilization of the 1945 sugar crop. In the meantime the Government confidently relies upon all planters and small holders to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of this Order."

THE Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America has made a gift to the Windward Islands of an emergency medical field unit.

## Crossword Puzzle No. 20

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Place of bloodshed (8)</p> <p>5 Tips (6)</p> <p>9 Restore to confidence (8)</p> <p>10 But it goes out again so quickly these days (6)</p> <p>12 Exercise may give one a high — (6)</p> <p>13 Anagram of "trim nude" (8)</p> <p>15 Flown by the Mercantile Marine (three words, 3, 3, 6)</p> <p>18 A free association of self-governing democracies (12)</p> <p>23 Musical flourishes (8)</p> <p>24 Dome (6)</p> <p>26 An old prayer (6)</p> <p>27 The whole develops from the first half (8)</p> <p>28 A methodical summary (6)</p> <p>29 Get back (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Rigorous (6)</p> <p>2 Benefits (6)</p> <p>3 A metal (7)</p> <p>4 Spanish river (4)</p> <p>6 May provide the means to live in one (7)</p> <p>7 Irritable (8)</p> <p>8 Anagram of "sage twin" (8)</p> <p>11 This timepiece does not function at night (7)</p> <p>14 May be sunburnt (7)</p> <p>16 Useful when building a house (8)</p> <p>17 Improving (8)</p> <p>19 Anagram of "or roast" (7)</p> <p>20 Classically associated with Jove (7)</p> <p>21 These Red Cross units do valuable work in air raids (6)</p> <p>22 Mutilate (6)</p> <p>25 Allot (4)</p> |
|---|---|



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

### MARRIAGE

The charge for the announcement of Births, Marriages and Deaths is 5/- for 3 lines and 1/6 for each additional line. Cheques, Postal Orders, etc., should be made payable to THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, and crossed Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

**WEIR-WHITE.** On March 12th, 1943, in London, Ian George Weir (Gold Coast Police), son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weir, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, to Susan White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. White, of Brentford.

### DEATH

**MORRISON.** On Monday, March 8th, 1943, at "Lulworth," Kingsway Road, St. Andrew, Jamaica, Doris, wife of C. S. Morrison.



## West Indies at Westminster

### Housing in Trinidad

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Riley about the serious housing problems in Trinidad, the Colonial Secretary stated on April 21st that he was awaiting a reply from the Governor including information about the use being made of local building material.

### Trinidad Franchise Committee

Colonel Stanley informed Mr. Sorensen, on April 21st, that the draft report of the Trinidad Franchise Committee was being prepared. The Committee, which was not an official body, had been operating for nearly two years and he had intimated more than once that it was his hope that they would expedite their proceedings. He could not forecast the committee's recommendations.

### Timber Resources of British Guiana

Colonel Stanley, in reply to Mr. Mathers on April 22nd, said that it had been decided that for the present the Colonial Products Research Council would not deal with timber matters, since adequate research facilities were already available. The particular question of woodpulp in British Guiana was in any event not a matter involving scientific research but rather one requiring investigation of manufacturing technique and of comparative costs of production.

### West Indian Fisheries

Replying to Mr. D. Adams, on April 21st, Colonel Stanley said that two schemes had been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The first provided for a detailed investigation of the fisheries of the various Colonies, which was being conducted by Dr. H. H. Brown. His investigations had been interrupted to enable him to take part in the second scheme which provided for a joint Anglo-American survey of the fisheries of the Eastern Caribbean. This survey was commenced early in January and was expected to occupy six months. The United States Government had provided a survey vessel and an expert free of charge. The proposals made by Dr. Brown, in the reports which he had completed so far, were being adopted as far as possible by the Governments concerned.

### West Indian Technicians

In reply to Mr. D. Adams, on March 24th, Colonel Stanley said that in view of shipping difficulties he would not feel justified at present in embarking on any further schemes for bringing West Indians to the United Kingdom for training, but applications were and would be considered in the case of individual West Indians who already possessed the necessary technical skill to enable them to take up skilled employment immediately on their arrival.

### British Guiana's New Constitution

The Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Creech Jones on April 22nd, described the amendments recently made in the Constitution of British Guiana. In addition to the changes in the Legislative Council which, as reported on page 62 of the April CIRCULAR, were published in the Colony on March 30th, Colonel Stanley stated that the Executive Council had been reconstituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Colonial Treasurer *ex officio* and five unofficial members of the Legislative Council, instead of as previously, the

Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General *ex officio*, four official and five unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

Replying to Mr. Mathers on the same day Colonel Stanley said that the question of suffrage was under consideration by a local Franchise Commission; and accordingly no change had yet been made in this respect.

### Labour Conditions in British Guiana

On April 7th, Mr. Sorensen asked the Colonial Secretary what steps had been taken in British Guiana to implement minimum wage legislation, to introduce factory legislation and to appoint an Advisory Committee, as requested by local Trade Unions to investigate conditions in the sugar industry; and whether the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was working satisfactorily.

Colonel Stanley replied that provision was made in the Labour Ordinance, 1942, whereby minimum rates of wages could be fixed by the Governor in Council upon the recommendations of an Advisory Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of employment in the occupation concerned. An Order was made on May 19th, 1942, fixing rates for various classes of waterfront workers in the port of Georgetown. He was inquiring from the Governor whether further orders had been made and for up-to-date information concerning the appointment of Advisory Committees.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Royal Bank of Canada

The profit for the year ended November 30th, 1941, after providing \$2,014,166 for Dominion Government taxes and making appropriations to contingency reserves amounted to \$3,390,123. After adding the amount brought forward of \$3,209,075 there is a balance of \$6,599,198, which the directors have appropriated as follows: dividend, \$2,625,000; pension fund, \$315,000; bank premises, \$400,000; leaving \$3,259,198 to be carried forward.

On November 30th, the bank had 625 branches in operation, of which 560 were in Canada and Newfoundland.

In the course of their report the directors state: "In spite of difficulties, general business conditions continued to be above average in practically all of the British West Indian Colonies; this was particularly true of the colonies in which the United States is constructing air and naval bases. Activity in this construction has passed its peak and numbers of workers thus released are returning to agriculture and other local industries. The local production of food crops continues to increase, with governmental encouragement.

"The financial position of the colonial governments has been sound, most of them reporting substantial surpluses at the ends of their fiscal years."

### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

On April 15th, the directors declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent. This is at the same rate as for each of the three preceding years when it was followed by a final of 10 per cent.

### Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report for 1942, says that in the West Indies, the difficulties of obtaining equipment and supplies are retarding development, but everything possible is being done to ensure a supply of essential maintenance material.

"In spite of these difficulties," continues Sir Alexander, "efficient management and engineering in our companies in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados have enabled nearly 1,200 stations to be added during 1942, making a total of 18,668 in service. There is still a big field for developing cheap and rapid telephone communications in the West Indies, which would be of great assistance in promoting the social and commercial well-being of the islands."

## Outstanding New Cane, B. 37,161

THE new Barbados seedling cane, B. 37,161, is this season maintaining in large-scale estate cultivation the high reputation gained in its preliminary tests. One outstanding quality was first revealed in the crop season of 1941. Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director of Agriculture, in his Annual Report for 1940-41, stated that in all the ten Select Seedling and Maturity Trials reaped during that year, B. 37,161 was easily superior both in cane tonnage and yield of sugar per acre to all the varieties tested, which comprised six other new seedlings and the appropriate standard canes. Its superiority in cane tonnage ranged from 35 per cent. in the black soils to 70 per cent. in the valley soils. It was then distributed for estate cultivation and in his Notes for February last year, Dr. Saint reported (see CIRCULAR for June, 1942, p. 96) that the young canes were in excellent condition, the numerous fields of B. 37,161 being outstanding in appearance. Also that it was giving very high ratoon yields in plots reaped by the Department and that preliminary reports on its milling behaviour were favourable. A month later (see CIRCULAR for July, 1942, p. 113) Dr. Saint pointed out another valuable characteristic. During very dry weather which had resulted in very marked rotting of canes, B. 37,161 had kept remarkably sound and actually increased in weight. He also stated that B. 37,161 was outstanding in yields as a plant cane but more so as a ratoon in all areas.

The most recent evidence available of the value of this new seedling is contained in Dr. Saint's monthly notes for January which have just arrived. He says that during the month several factories in both rainfall districts started grinding and some surprisingly high cane yields and good juice qualities have already been recorded. In the dry parishes of Christ Church and St. Philip, average yields of 34 tons to the acre are being obtained and it is expected that this average will increase when a higher proportion of the new and exceedingly heavy-yielding variety, B. 37,161, is reaped. Preliminary reapings of this variety in the Bulkeley Valley have given yields of over 50 tons to the acre, and early reports of its milling and juice qualities are very satisfactory.

## Summary of War Gifts

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 March 31st, 1943, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 13, supplied by the Colonial Office.

Bahamas ... ..	1,014	Leeward Islands —	
Barbados ... ..	2,090	Anguilla' ... ..	125
Bermuda ... ..	57,502	Antigua ... ..	981
British Guiana ...	1,000	Montserrat ... ..	56
British Honduras ...	12	St. Kitts-Nevis ...	607
Jamaica ... ..	11,130	Windward Islands ...	23
Turks and Caicos ...	50	St. Lucia ... ..	310
Trinidad and Tobago	2,503	St. Vincent ... ..	1

A loan of £600,000 free of interest was also received from the people of Bermuda.

## The Markets

April 29, 1943

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		81½	81½	82½	83
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 0d. per cent.)	103 ½	103 ½	104 ½	104 ½xd.
3½	War Loan ... ..				
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ... ..	32/-	35/-	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	33/-	34/-	27/9	28/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	50/-	52/-	38/-	41/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ... ..	43/-	45/-	41/6	44/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	57/6	62/6	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	26/3	28/9	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ... ..	2/-	2/6	1½	1/9
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	9d.	1/9	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	20/-	21/3	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/-	3/-	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/-	4/6	3/6	4/1½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. ... ..	46/9	48/3	46/-	48/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	1/6	2/-	4½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	35	39	40	44
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	11/9	13/3	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	10/-	11/-	7/9	8/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/- ... ..	1/3	2/3	3d.	1/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	74/4½	76/10½	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	72/6	75/-	3½	3½
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/-	4/9	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	8/7½	9/7½	8/3	9/6

**Honey** continues under Government control with price unchanged.

**Lime Oil and Orange Oil.** The Ministry of Food scheme for the control and distribution of all essential oils is nearly ready, we are informed.

**Lime Juice.** No licenses are being granted for Raw, and Concentrated is not wanted. In the circumstances quotations are of no value.

**Pimento.** During the past month, the spot market declined to 1/5, but at the close there are buyers at 1/9 ex wharf.

**Ginger** continues unchanged and under Government control.

**Nutmegs.** Quotations based on maximum f.o.b. prices in Grenada are as follows: defectives 1/1, sound unassorted 1/7, sound 80's 1/10.

**Mace.** The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5¼ f.o.b., upon which basis the approximate c.i.f. equivalent is 2/10.

## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 20

**Across:** 1, Shambles; 5, Apices; 9, Reassure; 10, Income; 12, Colour; 13, Rudiment; 15, The Red Ensign; 18, Commonwealth; 23, Fanfares; 24, Cupola; 26, Orison; 27, Seedling; 28, Digest; 29, Retrieve.

**Down:** 1, Strict; 2, Avails; 3, Bismuth; 4, Ebro; 6, Pension; 7, Choleric; 8, Sweating; 11, Sundial; 14, Brownd; 16, Scaffold; 17, Amending; 19, Orators; 20, Thunder; 21, Mobile; 22, Mangle; 25, Mete.

## 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 June number:—

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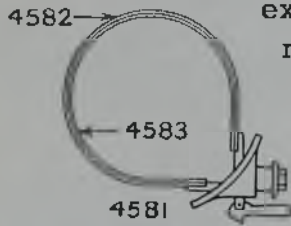


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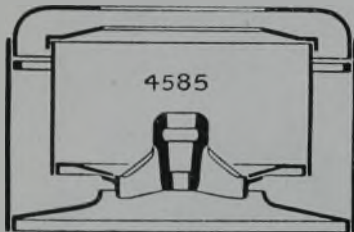
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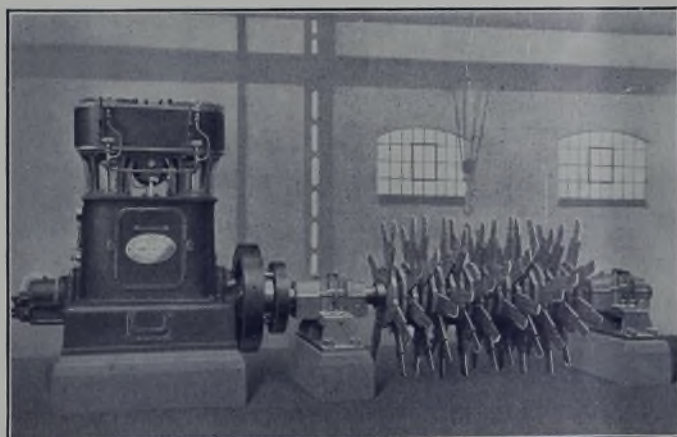
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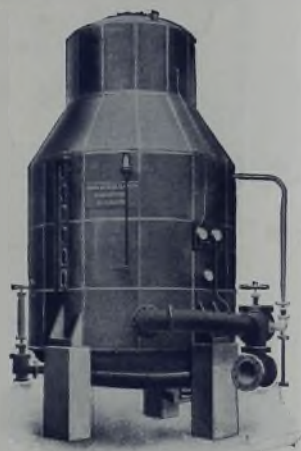
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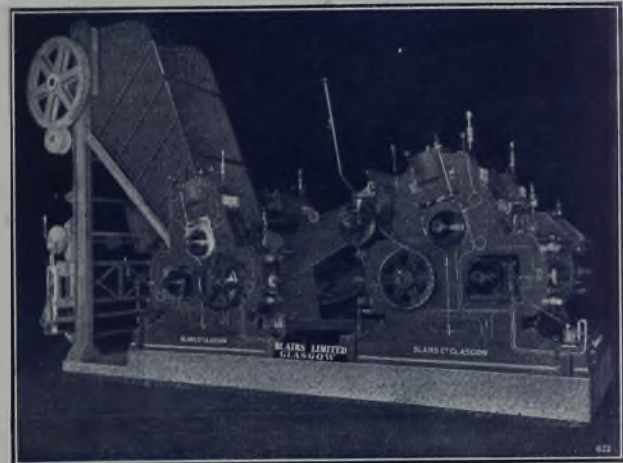


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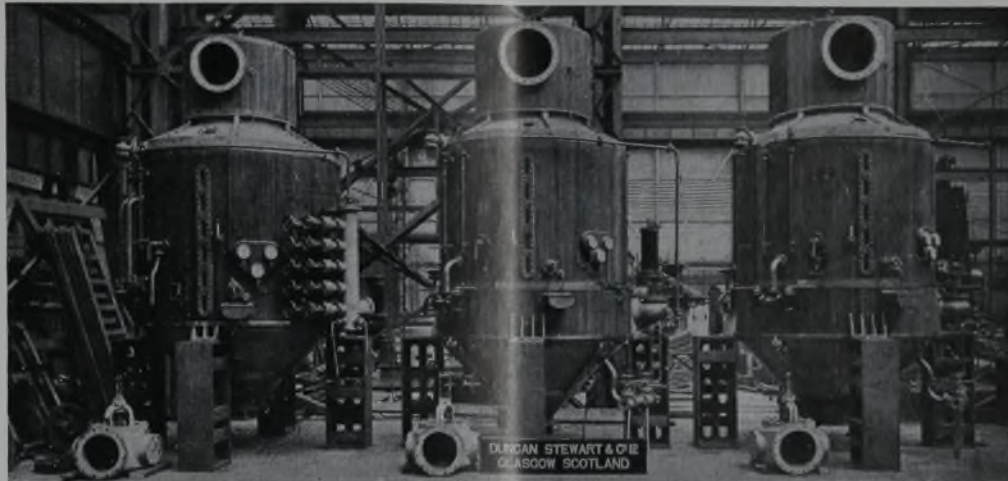
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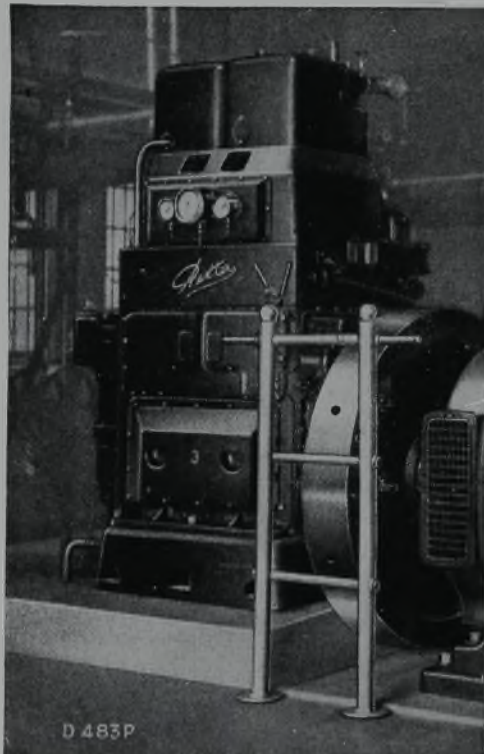


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## Enterprise in Colonial Development

IN the House of Lords, on May 26th, LORD ELTON opened a debate in which he called attention to certain dangers involved in the application of too rigid a policy of planning to post-war conditions. After all, as he said, the men who made us founded their efforts upon free enterprise. Nobody planned the British Empire. It grew because men and women went where adventure and opportunity beckoned. The men who made us—and there is no better title for them than their own—were merchant adventurers. "By all means let us plan, but in our plans for the future age let us leave some room for merchants and some room for adventurers." The history of the British West Indies affords many examples of the efforts made by merchant adventurers to promote the development of those Colonies. To mention only one case, we may recall how, in 1682, the Dutch DUKE OF COURLAND transferred his title to Tobago to a company of London merchants and how in aid of their attempts to colonize the Island, CAPTAIN JOHN POYNTZ published, in the following year, his well-known little book, "The Present Prospect of the Famous and Fertile Island of Tobago: with a Description of the Situation, Growth, Fertility and Manufactures of the said Island. To which is added, Proposals for the Encouragement of all those who are intending to settle there."

Many of these "adventurers" lost their all but others, despite great risks and recurrent difficulties, have survived to play an essential part in the development of the West Indies. They, as LORD ELTON said, helped to make the Empire grow because they went where adventure and opportunity offered.

The day before the debate in the House of Lords, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON touched on the same question in his speech as Chairman at the Annual General Meeting of the West India Committee. As reported elsewhere in this issue, he said that a tendency seemed to have developed in the West Indies to regard the larger established concerns, or perhaps he should say the survivors of these ventures, whether directed within the West Indies or at home as "vested" or external interests and to ignore the fact that unless those interests had been "vested" their enterprise would not have been justified. To those concerns the West Indies were indebted for capital, enterprise, the courage and ability to risk loss and for the expansion of their industries.

## Agricultural Policy in Trinidad

AS we go to press a copy has been received by air mail of Part I of the *Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee Trinidad and Tobago*. This Committee, which was appointed in June of last year under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture for the West Indies, had very wide terms of reference. In this first part of its report, which occupies 142 pages, the Committee deals very fully with policy and the guiding principles for the long-term organization of agricultural and rural communities in the Colony, leaving for the second part details of experiment and research programmes and the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture necessary to it to carry out the proposed policy. In the introductory section, with which alone we can deal in this issue, the Committee points out that, despite the fact that the largest part of the wealth of the Colony is derived from mineral resources, the welfare of the people largely depends on agriculture, which is, and always will be, the main foundation of national life and that the present lack of confidence in the future of agriculture must be overcome if any progress is to be made. Confidence in the industry is essential to large-scale enterprise, and equally so between employers and labour for the maintenance of a regular and efficient labour supply. The small and medium farmers require confidence to establish their homesteads securely and maintain a reasonable social standard. The progressive development of these standards and the establishment of permanent community services in like manner requires confidence and the extent to which these services can be provided and maintained in any area will often depend on the conservation and improvement of soil fertility and the measure of efficiency attained by all engaged in production. Confidence will however be incomplete unless the interests of consumers are also considered and well protected. The Committee recognizes that the future development and welfare of the Colony will continue to be affected for better or worse by the policies followed by governments and nations but finds ground for hope that agriculture in general will experience better times in the future than in the past. "The rehabilitation of agriculture can only be achieved in Trinidad and Tobago, as in other countries, by the active participation of Government including the application of statutory measures for control. Although there should be incentives for individual gain, the welfare of the community must be the first consideration."

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE telegram of congratulation from the King to the Prime Minister, on the occasion of the great African victory, and Mr. Churchill's reply, allows those who can read between the lines a glimpse behind the veil that shrouds His Majesty's busy life in wartime. We hear as a rule disappointingly little of the King's movements. He turns up unexpectedly in camp or factory or aboard ship; but for security reasons his intention can very seldom be announced beforehand. Even the national thanksgiving at St. Paul's was held without previous notice, the two Houses of Parliament, who attended with the King, having presumably been told the arrangements in secret session.

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Behind the scenes, however, His Majesty is playing a very great personal part in the war effort; and Mr. Churchill's telegram gives a hint of its nature. He speaks of the "aid and comfort" he has received from the King in the dark days; and so strong and self-reliant a character as he does not use such words lightly. All the Ministers with whom I have come in contact lately agree that their periodic audiences at Buckingham Palace are a constant source of strength to them. Although he has only been six years on the throne, the King has already been longer in his place than any of them; and the continuous experience on which he draws is brought to their help with a tact and sympathy which are all his own. This is one of the greatest services that royalty renders to the smooth working of government, by maintaining a permanent repository of wise counsel while ministries come and go. The other, increasingly important, and especially developed in the present reign, is the service of drawing together at the centre trains of political thought originating all over the Empire.

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Comment on so great a triumph as that in Tunisia can only select incidental sparks from a blaze of glory. I confine myself to two points. One is the contrast between this and Dunkirk. In 1940 300,000 men were successfully rescued from the closing jaws of disaster. In 1943 200,000 men, in an almost identical situation on land, have been herded into the prison camps. Such is the meaning of sea power; and already air power has won over Italy the dominance for lack of which Hitler's intended invasion of England was never launched. The other is that the victorious forces—three allies acting under a single command, three services, by sea, land, and air, operating as one—have been welded by victory into such a harmonious and flexible instrument of combined warfare as the world has never seen before. No limit can be set to its potentialities.

\* \* \*

Never has Mr. Churchill shown such a confident sense of power in reserve as in his speeches and press statements in Washington. He was there largely to answer the growing body of opinion in America, which fears that the strategy of the United Nations in the Far East is being sacrificed to the needs of Europe. American feeling against the Japanese has, very understandably,

risen since the murder of the airmen who were captured after the Tokyo raid. Mr. Churchill has now assured America and the world that Japan shall be struck as hard as Germany; and that the two operations shall be "not consecutive but concurrent." It is as much as to say that allied war production has now, after the early days of unpreparedness, risen to the level at which we can fight two first-class wars simultaneously.

\* \* \*

Civil aviation is suddenly very much in the air—in all senses except the literal. The immediate occasion is a deadlock between the Air Ministry and the directors of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, on the rights and wrongs of which I need not dilate. The contention of the B.O.A.C. directors, most of whom have resigned, is that the necessary subordination of their system to the R.A.F. under war conditions has been carried so far that an insufficient foundation is being left on which to build up British aviation, in competition with other countries, after the war. Meanwhile in America civil aviation is developing with great rapidity.

\* \* \*

There is no doubt that air transport is going to be one of the major influences drawing nations together and determining the whole structure of the post-war world. There are two fundamental questions to be determined. The first is whether we are going to aim at a world-wide "freedom of the air" analogous to the freedom of the seas, and guaranteed by some fully international board of control, or whether competing nationalisms, each claiming sovereignty of the air over its own nations, shall create so many limitations as to confine the new invention at every turn. The second is whether we can keep alive a sufficient nucleus of British civil aviation at work as to be able to speak on equal terms to America, or whether the American lead, like that obtained in the film industry during the last war, will be so overwhelming as to assure them a practical monopoly of the world's air lines.

\* \* \*

On the first question, the fully international solution is probably barred by the unanimous devotion of the eighteen American companies to the principle of competition. But an organization into four or five zones, of which the British Empire would be one, is a possibility, it is supported by an influential group in Parliament, and not opposed by such leading Americans of the air world as I have lately met. But, talking first to the British leaders and then to the Americans, I have been struck by the fact that the latter speak with the authority derived from a strong public opinion behind them. In England no public opinion yet exists, and it must be created before we, let alone the whole Empire, can express a mind of our own.

**The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.**



# The West India Committee

## Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on May 25th, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, the chairman, presiding.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

### The Stockdale Report

Apart from the effects of the war, particularly in regard to shipping, and important alterations to the Constitutions of two of the larger Colonies, the West Indian year deserves particular notice for the publication of the Stockdale Report, which, while admirable and of absorbing interest in itself, furnishes proof that the intentions of the Imperial Government to improve the condition of the Colonies is real.

While much money has been spent, notwithstanding present difficulties as regards materials, supplies, and labour, a much larger amount has been formulated. The substantial amounts which are proposed to promote welfare should not be underrated. The West Indian is perhaps reasonably and humanly inclined to place emphasis on economic rather than social welfare; but the latter is more essential to those who need it, although it is less obvious, less direct, and less immediate in its benefits. It is indeed the basis of social security and, perhaps especially in the tropics, freedom from want.

In pursuance of the urgent recommendations of Sir Frank Stockdale, together with his colleagues on the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the growth of foodstuffs for local consumption is being extended in order to enable the West Indies, so far as is possible, to feed themselves. This, although necessitated and stimulated by the exigencies of war, will obviously be of permanent economic value.

The development of secondary industries, the products of which may be sold in the general West Indian market, is also being encouraged. Such industries, as I mentioned last year, and as is fully realized by merchants throughout the British West Indies, present no easy problem in Colonies which are mainly agricultural; and sometimes their employment value is limited.

But the production of local foodstuffs, important—and vital for the time being—as it is, will not in itself advance the standard of life, or, indeed, suffice to maintain it. They could not by themselves give the West Indies, whose population is steadily increasing, a standard of life much above subsistence level; and West Indian exports to consuming countries are of potentially equal importance. With the eventual return of normal conditions, the general demand for supplies of all kinds, for articles of daily use, improved as they may be, and for those imported foodstuffs which appeal to the communities, will return; and *imports must be paid for by exports.*

### The Importance of Exports

The export of agricultural products to the maximum, at marketable prices, and the development of new industries, will not only be of immediate help to the British West Indies, but to the over-burdened Mother Country. After the financial sacrifices which this country is making in the war, the remaining trade available to her will be vital to her prosperity, and so to that of the British West Indies who may well be more dependent than before for their standard of life on the Mother Country.

The raising of economic standards in the world must obviously be a slow process. Markets for produce, and subsidies, will still be needed until eventually perhaps a world-wide rise in the standard of living can be brought about; and this assistance we know the Mother Country is willing to provide.

The stimulation of trade will call for renewed enterprise, for hard work and industry, and for the co-operation of all classes.

If, here, I say a few words in favour of the larger established concerns, whether directed in the West Indies or at home, it is owing to a tendency which appears to have developed in parts of the West Indies to regard them—or perhaps I should say the survivors of these ventures—as “vested” or external interests, and to ignore the fact that, unless those interests had been “vested,” their enterprise would not have been justified. To those concerns the West Indies are indebted for capital, enterprise, the courage and ability to risk loss, and for the expansion of their industries.

Not only must it be acknowledged that their efforts have enabled an increasing population to enjoy at least the same—or sometimes even an increased—standard of living, but they have enabled the West Indies to range themselves alongside the other parts of the Empire in giving magnificent support to the Mother Country—support which she could scarcely have done without, and to take a fundamental part in the great task, in which she is now engaged, of preserving the kind of life which we all desire to live.

In regard to those companies which are directed from home, it is not always remembered that the days of large profits are past. Moreover, any profits accruing to the companies include contributions by way of taxation to the funds of the Mother Country which, although over-burdened financially, is not neglecting the West Indies. It is to be hoped that concerns directed from home may continue to build up the structure of the West Indies: that we shall see communications of all kinds being established and improved by British capital. Improved shipping communication has always been under consideration; but we should also see a general West Indian telephone system, not only in the several Colonies, but linking them up together; and, of course, a British air service. Here I know it will not be amiss

if I pay tribute to the outstanding efficiency and courtesy of Pan-American Airways, under the direction of its President, Mr. J. T. Trippe.

But the existence of large agricultural companies should be supplemented by smaller ones and by small-holders, and there can be no reason why all three should not co-exist to each other's benefit.

Relics of the past die hard. It is interesting, for instance, to note that a well-known contemporary historian, whose latest work is now being widely read, refers to selfish action, in 1794, on the part of "the powerful West India Committee in London." Those were selfish days, and to-day West Indian interests at home are well aware that their fortunes are bound up with the welfare of the Colonies in which they lie.

#### The Role of the West India Committee

The West India Committee represents independent and unofficial West Indian opinion. That it should do so is not incompatible with the services which it simultaneously renders to the Governments of several of the Colonies, services which I hope may be on an increasing scale and reach a wider scope once conditions become normal. But its primary function is to be the focus of unofficial West Indian opinion in London, based on the knowledge and contact with the West Indies possessed by its members, equipped with information from bodies and individuals in the West Indies, and, in normal times, by their own visits to the West Indies. It is interesting to remark that the identical and complimentary phrase regarding the power of the West India Committee, applied in 1794, was repeated by a prominent member of the West India Royal Commission during its tour in 1939. Whatever power to help the West Indies the West India Committee possesses will remain, provided that its view is broad and its requests reasonable, and that it retains as its object the ambition to advance the interests of the West Indies as a whole.

So far as the major employing industry is concerned, the views and intelligence may well be marshalled by the British West Indies Sugar Association, assisted by the several Colony associations. These have special opportunities for immediate discussion of important issues with the Comptroller and his Advisers, who are already bringing about a form of social and economic federation, which may prove to be the ideal for the scattered colonies of the British West Indies. I look forward to a close liaison with the British West Indies Sugar Association which should inure to the benefit of all classes in the West Indies. In mentioning this Association, I do not wish to overlook the existence of those bodies who are engaged in similar work for limes, cocoa, and cotton.

I would refer particularly to the work of our War Services Committee which has continued to develop with increasing activity since its inauguration, and particulars of which have been published in the Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee. More complimentary than anything that I can say is the fact that similar organizations are now in process of being set up to look after those who come from other parts of the Empire on the model of the West Indies organization.

Much of the success which has attended this work is due to the unfailing goodwill of the voluntary workers.

I must again thank the Law Land Company for their

patriotic, generous and sympathetic gesture in making accommodation available, without which the work would have seriously suffered.

#### West Indian Production

The position of the various West Indian industries is mentioned in the Report. In my own remarks, I feel that I should mention first the cocoa industry of Trinidad and Grenada, on which so many people depend, and which, for the moment, is facing such a problematical future. It is the earnest hope of all of us that the Governments of these Colonies will find it possible at an early date to assist the producers in the present crisis.

In regard to sugar, negotiations are proceeding regarding the disheartening outlook which confronts the industry in Trinidad consequent on the shortage of labour, and it is to be hoped that the flush of temporary prosperity will not turn the agricultural community, on whom the industry depends, from their staple standby. The very serious effects, detrimental to the island as well as to the interests involved, are already felt, and must be felt for two or three years.

The sugar industry as a whole is suffering from the inability to obtain necessary replacements for its factories and fertilizers for its cane areas, and thus neither of these can be kept in first-class condition. The properties are thus living on capital. Part of what should be spent in annual upkeep cannot be spent, and the unspent amount appears as profit—unreal profit, much of which is taken by Governments in taxation and thus cannot be set aside until supplies become available. This process amounts to taxation of capital, as industrialists in this country, who are suffering similarly, have made clear. Eventually the rehabilitation costs will be heavy.

A similar difficulty is experienced by the banana interests in Jamaica, whose need for spraying materials for combating leafspot disease is very real. War difficulties in the shape of transportation are also being experienced; these threaten the maintenance of production which is so much desired. Government purchases under the Imperial subsidy showed a substantial drop during 1942.

In the accounts of the West India Committee, it will be noticed that the deficit has reached four figures. This is naturally a matter of grave concern to the Committee, but one which they feel must be endured while the present emergency lasts. It is mainly due to the arbitrary curtailment of advertisements in the CIRCULAR, and consequent on the Government control of paper; but it is generally agreed that the work of the West India Committee must be carried on.

The Committee's work, despite the depletion of staff, has materially increased, and it has been able to give valuable assistance to the Colonies and also render aid to Service Departments of H.M. Government. A close study is being made, and watch kept, of the post-war difficulties as affecting the West Indian and Caribbean Colonies.

Again I record the gratitude of the Executive to those bodies, including the oil companies of Trinidad for whom at present we can do so little, who have subscribed to its funds, and to those members who have stood by the Committee in these difficult times, and





THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY  
THE ROYAL FAMILY LEAVING ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL





THE HOME GUARD MOUNTS GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE



A SERVICE OF THE "OLD CONTEMPTIBLES" AT ST. PAUL'S

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have continued to subscribe notwithstanding the financial calls on them, which we at home so fully understand.

I have again to acknowledge the valuable services of the two deputy-chairmen, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, to the treasurers and others of the Executive, for the time and the energy which they have continued to devote to the welfare of the Committee, and to the staff who, notwithstanding depletion and restriction, are rendering services for which devoted is by no means too strong a word.

The chairman then moved:—

THAT the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1943, the audited Statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1942, and the Balance Sheet be and are hereby adopted.

#### Deputy Chairman's Speech

MR. H. J. J. FREEMAN, a deputy-chairman, in seconding the resolution, said:—

I very much regret that owing to illness, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, who usually seconds this resolution, is unable to be present, and in his absence I have much pleasure in rising to do so.

Sir Ivan has dealt fully with a wide range of matters, with the exception, perhaps, of the financial position, and I refer to that somewhat willingly. I do want members of the West India Committee to realize that we cannot go on losing money as we are at present. We have the Endowment Fund to help us through our difficulties, but sooner or later we must make ends meet. I do ask members who are present, and who read this CIRCULAR, to try their very best to appreciate what is being done for them by introducing new members.

After the chairman had replied to a question from Mr. A. G. Bell, the resolution for the adoption of the report was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. W. Pigott (representing the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd.) moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. H. P. Sheldon (representing Barclays Bank [Dominion, Colonial and Overseas]) 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; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bart., Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C., Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., Mr. T. H. Naylor, Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth E. Previté, Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C., and Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Arthur Welti and carried with acclamation.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. Evan R. Campbell, a director of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Mr. Campbell was returning to England from British Guiana and died at sea. A memoir will appear in next issue.

## West Indies and the War

### BAHAMAS

THE Bahamas Government are endeavouring to raise another £50,000 in War Savings Certificates to lend to the British Government, free of interest.

### BERMUDA

The people of Bermuda have sent £162 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

### BRITISH GUIANA

The Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Fund has received a gift of £21 from the Civil Service Association of British Guiana.

### BRITISH HONDURAS

Our honorary correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, has supplied full information on the Colony's contributions to the Empire's War effort from which the following notes have been taken. Since the outbreak of the war the inhabitants of British Honduras have subscribed \$24,000 to the British Red Cross and St. John Fund. This year the Red Cross Drive is under the leadership of Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Charnock-Wilson, O.C. British Honduras Defence Force.

During the last two years the Win the War Fund has realized \$34,500, which has been used principally for the purchase of a Fighter plane, a mobile canteen for London, aid to the people of Malta and outfit for British Honduras Munition Workers.

In addition the local Defence Force has been completely reorganized and is undergoing thorough training under instructors recently arrived from England.

### JAMAICA

The Chinese War Orphan's Fund in Jamaica has contributed £1,400 to the Chinese War Orphan's Committee, Ku Kong, Kwangtung.

### ST. LUCIA

A parade of local armed Forces, comprising U.S. Marines, Windward Islands Battalion and Police, was held, writes Mr. E. J. Ward, at the Vigie Airport on February 21st, in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Russia's Red Army.

A successful dance, held on February 27th, realized £30 for War Charities.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Between February 9th and March 25th of this year, the Red Cross collected \$17,875, of which \$11,092 was for Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Red Cross Fund. On March 28th, the *Guardian* reported that local merchants had subscribed \$16,490 to the Aid to Russia Fund of the British Red Cross Society.

The Hon. Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor, is making a six-day recruiting campaign in the southern portion of Trinidad. Lady Clifford, who is president of the Trinidad Branch of the British Red Cross Society, of the W.V.S. and of the Girl Guides Association is accompanied on her tour by the leaders of the Civil Defence Force.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ALBURY, C. S.	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
BARROW, E. R.	Trinidad	R.A.	Gunner
BARTLETT, V. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BEST, M. M.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
BOON, G. R.	St. Kitts	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BUTLER, D. H.	Bahamas	R.C.A.	Gunner
CASSELL, J. D.	Montserrat	R.C.A.	Gunner
COURI, E. G.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CULMER, J. K.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DALEY, W. A.	Montserrat	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
DANIEL, G. R.	Montserrat	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
DEANE, D. S. W. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergt. Pilot
DE MONTAGNAC, G. W.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DYETT, Miss E. F.	Montserrat	W.A.A.F.	Corporal
FOSTER, C. N.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.	Gunner
FOX, A. V. L.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.1
FRASER, C. K.	St. Vincent	R.C.E.	Sapper
GHENONI, A. A.	Trinidad	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieut.
HALL, G. ...	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
HARVEY, P. R. McN.	Jamaica	R.A.	Gunner
HICKSON, J. H. ...	Montserrat	R.C.O.C.	Private
HOLDER, W.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
JOSLIN, Miss OLIVE	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.1
KUHN, D. L.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
LYNCH, L. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
MALONE, D. A.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
MARKHAM, A. S. ...	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
MATHER, G. S.	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MERCER, C.	Montserrat		Private
MISICK, J. D.	Bermuda	R.C.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieut.
*NOBREGA, A. P. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Actg. Cpl.
*PAYNE, W. L.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Fly. Officer
PENCHOEN, H. D. ...	Montserrat	P.C.	C.Q.M.S.
PLANT, A. C.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
SANDS, D. J.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
SHAND, G. C.	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Lieut.
SHAND, J. H.	Montserrat	R.C.N.	Sub-Lieut.
SILCOT, J. H.	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
SINGUINEAU, C. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SMITH, M. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
STONE, F. N. S. ...	Trinidad	C.H.L.I.	Private
THORNE, A. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
WEEKES, T. H.	Montserrat	R.C.E.	Sapper
WIGLEY, C. G.	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	Corporal
WILLIAMS, F. D. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.1

\* Prisoner of War.

R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force; R.A.—Royal Artillery; R.A.F.—Royal Air Force; R.C.A.S.C.—Royal Canadian Army Service Corps; R.C.A.—Royal Canadian Artillery; R.N.—Royal Navy; R.C.C.S.—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; R.C.A.M.C.—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force; R.C.E.—Royal Canadian Engineers; R.C.O.C.—Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps; P.C.—Pioneer Corps; R.N.F.A.A.—Royal Naval Fleet Air Arm; R.C.A.P.C.—Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps; R.C.N.—Royal Canadian Navy; C.H.L.I.—Canadian Highland Light Infantry.

Colonel Stanley, on May 19th, informed Mr. Sorensen, who had asked whether he was aware of discontent in Port-of-Spain arising from food shortage and alleged maldistribution, that representations received by the Governor were being examined by the Control Board which advises the Food Controller on matters of policy. He had asked the Governor for a further report as soon as possible.

## British Honduras Foresters

### Hostel opened in Edinburgh

THE members of the British Honduras Forestry Unit who are doing such valuable work in Scotland, now have their own hostel and rest centre in Edinburgh. It was formally opened by the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 7th.

After paying a tribute to the services being performed by the Unit, the Duke of Devonshire said that the men were far removed from their homes and families and were stationed very often in remote and out-of-the-way parts of Scotland where opportunities for recreation were almost nil. The Colonial Office had, therefore, provided this hostel and the Y.M.C.A. had agreed to supervise and staff it. It was a vital matter, that these men who had come from a far-away colony, to help us in our hour of need, should be made to feel welcome.

With the completion of the hostel, to be known as Honduras House, the number of such institutions under the direct care of the Colonial Office is increased to thirteen. Other hostels are in process of formation.

During his visit to Edinburgh the Duke of Devonshire visited the students' hostel at 36, Hope Terrace. In a speech at an informal reception there, he spoke of the earnest wish of the Colonial Office to provide Colonial students with facilities which would not in any way take the place of university life but would prove such an addition to it that they would get the maximum benefit this country had to offer and carry it back with them to their own land.

## Promotions in the Services

L.A.C. H. C. Bryant (St. Kitts), to Pilot Officer.

F/Sgt. F. R. Burnard (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer W. H. Coke-Kerr (Jamaica), to Flight Lieutenant.

Cadet J. Farah (Trinidad), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer F. J. Gosling (Bermuda), to Flight Lieutenant.

L.A.C. A. H. Hamel-Smith (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer E. G. Nicholl (Bermuda), to Flight Lieutenant.

2nd Subaltern M. A. Otway (Montserrat), to Subaltern, A.T.S.

Sub-Lieutenant E. C. Pratt (Jamaica), to Lieutenant, R.N.V.R.

Flying Officer D. G. Rochford (Trinidad), to Flight Lieutenant (acting).

Flying Officer A. J. Wingood (Bermuda), to Flight Lieutenant.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on active service, of Lieut.-Colonel Guy Wilson, R.A., only son of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson. Sir Samuel was Governor successively of Trinidad and Tobago and of Jamaica, and from 1925 until 1933, when he retired, he was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lady Wilson is deputy chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).





# The West India Committee



## Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1942-43

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 Tuesday, May 25th, 1943

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, 1942, and the Balance Sheet on that date. The Report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1943, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on June 23rd, 1942, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter: *Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel Sir 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.

The congratulations of the Committee are offered to its Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, on the conferment on him in the Birthday Honours, in June, 1942, of a knighthood, and to Sir Harrison Hughes on the baronetcy conferred on him on the same occasion.

At a meeting of the Executive held on July 23rd, 1942, Mr. James du Buisson and Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott were appointed Treasurers in addition to those re-elected at the meeting held on June 23rd, 1942.

With deep regret the death is recorded of the Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier of Ramsden, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (February 15th, 1943), who had been a Vice-President of the West India Committee since May 27th, 1926.

Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E., was elected to the Executive Committee, pursuant to Article VI of the Royal Charter on January 19th, 1943.

The Executive Committee express their appreciation to the Canadian-West Indian League and its Secretary, Mr. H. C. Collier, for their past co-operation and look forward to mutual help and exchange of ideas in the future.

Their appreciation is also recorded to donors of gifts and presentations to the Library during the year under review.

**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 larger than in the previous two years, but there is still a diminution in the total membership, caused by death or resignation, which is causing concern. Prevailing conditions no doubt largely account for this. It is, however, noted with great pleasure that among the new members are a number of young men and women from the Colonies who have come to this country to serve in H.M. Forces.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
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
1937	111	2,032	1942	56	1,782

**Meetings.** Constant meetings of the Executive and of Standing and Sub-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.

**The Secretariat.** On December 31st, 1942, Mr. Edward J. King resigned from the Secretaryship of the West India Committee, and he has taken up an appointment with the Board of Trade, Post-War Policy Commodity and Relief Department. The Committee would like to express their appreciation of his valued services. Major C. Wynne-Roberts was appointed Secretary of the West India Committee on January 1st, 1943.

Mr. Hugh Paget also resigned from the Secretariat in September, 1942. His resignation was accepted with regret, but they wish him every success in his new appointment under the British Council in Jamaica.

The gratitude of the Executive Committee is extended to the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., of Kingston, Jamaica, for placing the services of Mr. O. H. Keeling at the disposal of the Committee. He is now rendering most welcome services in assisting the depleted Secretariat.

**Deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.** The Chairman, Sir Ivan Davson, with the two Deputy Chairmen and the Secretary, paid a courtesy visit to the new Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 6th, 1943.

**Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.** The Executive had the pleasure of discussions with Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Charles W. Taussig and Mr. S. de la Rue, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

**Columbus Day Celebrations.** On October 12th, 1942, the British Council, the Bahamas Government Office in London, and the West India Committee held a reception to celebrate, in so far as war-time conditions permitted, the 450th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Bahamas and of the New World by Columbus, on October 12th, 1492. Representatives of the Colonial Office, Canada, the West Indies, the United States of America and of the South American Republics were present.

**Visitors.** Lord Knollys (Governor of Bermuda), Lady Knollys and Colonel A. B. Wright, the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, were amongst the many visitors to the West India Committee's Rooms during the year.

Three members of the Executive Committee visited the West Indies during the year under review.

**British West Indies Sugar Association, Inc.** At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in September, 1942, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. J. Gordon Miller should be nominated as the representative of the British West Indies' Sugar Association on the Council of the British Empire Producers' Association.

**West India Association of Glasgow.** During the year under review, Mr. J. Gordon Miller was elected a director of the West India Association of Glasgow.

**War Risks Insurance.** The Committee continued to impress upon the Colonial Office the urgency of legislation to cover war risks in British West Indian Colonies and to co-operate with the Sugar Associations and Chambers of Commerce in the various Colonies. It is understood that the Jamaica War Risks Insurance Law came into force on April 1st, 1943. A draft Bill is under consideration in Trinidad.

**Cost of Living in Trinidad.** The continued rise in the cost of living index figure in Trinidad and its effect on the standard of living in the island, were discussed by the Executive Committee and representations were made to the Colonial Office supporting those already submitted by the Trinidad Oil Companies London Committee. The Colonial Office gave an assurance that the Secretary of State and the Governor of Trinidad were giving the matter close attention and every effort would be made to mitigate the disastrous effects.

**Labour Difficulties in the West Indies.** At various dates housing of estates labour, the labour situation generally and shortage of labour in Trinidad were discussed by the Executive Committee and much correspondence passed between the Committee, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad and the British West Indies' Sugar Association. Vigorous representations were made to the Colonial Office on the serious



effect the shortage of labour in Trinidad was having on the agriculture of the Island. Answers to a questionnaire on wages, hours worked and other relevant matters were received from the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad and, through the B.W.I.S.A., some details of the position in other West Indian Colonies were brought before the Executive who, at their meeting on November 19th, 1942, set up a Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, to examine the statement of the various West Indian Colonies. Meetings of this sub-committee were held on November 25th and December 8th and a fuller questionnaire was sent to the B.W.I.S.A. The Committee will continue its investigations on receipt of a reply from the Colonies.

**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, 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.

**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 those broadcasting 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, to whom the Committee tenders its appreciation for constant co-operation, in their work in relation to the West Indian Colonies. Information has been supplied to those broadcasting the weekly West Indian News-letter. Numerous inquiries during the year have been received for literature and information from intending settlers, post-war, and also from applicants for Colonial appointments, i.e. educational, who have been appointed to the West Indies.

Lectures and broadcasts have been prepared and given by members of the West India Committee on varying subjects regarding the West Indies. The following were given by Mr. W. G. Freeman: A paper on "Industrial Development in the West Indian Colonies," to the Industrial Study Group of the Royal Empire Society; lectures on the West Indies (under the Imperial Institute scheme), to six colleges and schools in Southend and Shoeburyness district; lecture on the West Indies to the Beckenham (Kent) Branch of the "Never-Again" Association; and a lecture to the Friends' Ambulance Unit Relief Section.

**Bulk Purchasing and West Indian Traders.** On July 23rd, 1942, a Sub-Committee was set up by the Executive Committee to consider proposed schemes for bulk purchase of commodities by the Government Controls. Representations were made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that existing traders, qualified and able to deal effectively with the work, should not be excluded in favour of new distributing organizations, and it was suggested that the firms concerned might be invited to set up a British West Indian Trading Organization in London to handle the business in co-operation with the various Ministries, and that similar organizations might be established in the Colonies to act on behalf of local governments. An informal discussion on the matter between officials in the Colonial Office and the representatives of the West India Committee followed on July 18th, 1942, at which the Colonial Office requested the Committee to submit a memorandum setting out particulars of the suggested British West Indian Trading Organization, covering both imports and exports. The memorandum was sent in to the Colonial Office on October 20th, 1942, and was discussed by them with other departments concerned. In his reply, the Secretary of State intimated that he was unable to express approval of the suggestion and he pointed out certain objections, which were discussed by a meeting of the Executive's

Sub-Committee. The consensus of opinion of that Sub-Committee was that it would not be possible, under existing conditions, to put such a scheme into operation. It was decided that the best course appeared to be for individual firms to keep going during the war and for the Committee to raise the question with the Government in good time at/or towards the end of the war.

In a subsequent letter, dated March 2nd, 1943, from the Colonial Office, it was stated that, in view of the paramount importance of an early expansion of world trade generally, Colonel Stanley felt sure the position of British merchants engaged in overseas trade would be viewed very sympathetically by H.M. Government.

**Sugar: Price 1942/43 Crop.** Particulars of the increased costs of production of sugar received from the British West Indian Colonies were considered at a special meeting of the Executive held on December 4th, 1942, and Sir William Rook, the Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food, attended by invitation a meeting of the Executive held on December 15th, 1942, at which the Committee stressed the following points:

1. The continued and rapid rise in the cost of living.
2. The increased and increasing costs of labour, supplies and farmers' canes.
3. The cumulative losses due to decreased output on account of lack of fertilizers, etc.
4. Increasing losses on by-products which can no longer be disposed of.

An increase in price of from 1/3 to 1/6 per cwt. was suggested as the minimum required to cover the higher costs already incurred in producing the sugar required by the Ministry of Food.

The Director of Sugar, while appreciating the difficulties with which producers had to contend, intimated that circumstances had altered the direction from which the Ministry could approach the problem. The basis on which prices had formerly been determined had been the offer of a fair price at the beginning, with subsequent adjustments to recoup producers for increased costs of production. The position had now changed and developments varied in different Colonies. Whereas the Ministry of Food were concerned with paying a reasonable price for the article, they could not deal with the varying local conditions in each Colony.

On January 6th, 1943, the Director met the Executive again, and made the offer of an increase of 6d. per cwt. in respect of all sugar becoming due for payment on and after January 1st, 1943. This was accompanied by a proposal that the Ministry should pay, as from the date of certification of sugar for lag payment an amount of 1½d. per ton per week on all sugar in store, and thus certificated, whether the sugar is in an outside warehouse or in the factory's own warehouse. It was intended to cover fire insurance and to compensate those producers who are involved in actual expenditure for warehousing.

Particulars of this offer were communicated to the producers in the Colonies, with the intimation that where the increase in price was considered inadequate representations might be made through the local government, the Committee being kept informed so that they could render support on this side.

**Canadian Benefit Pool.** Throughout the year the West India Committee has continued to keep the Colonies informed of payments received from the funds of the pool, acting in close touch with the Honorary Secretary of the Pool Committee.

**War Risks Insurance on Sugar.** At a meeting held at the Colonial Office on July 16th, it was pointed out by the Committee's representatives that the ordinary commercial insurance (not war risk) usually covered "sugar manufactured and in process of manufacture." No hope was held out as regards War Risks being assumed by H.M. Government on the cane in the field or before it reached the factory. In December a letter was received from the British West Indies Sugar Association asking the Committee again to raise with the Ministry of Food the question of securing an extension of the Imperial Government's responsibility for war risk for sugar to cover sugar stored at factories, warehouses, etc., other than at the port of shipment. Correspondence with the Colonies followed, and at the beginning of April the Ministry of Food made the following concession: They had obtained the necessary authority to take over at the bagging point, the land war risk in British West Indian sugar-producing Colonies from which they had made purchases, the necessary condition being that the mills should supply to the local co-ordinator a weekly statement of stocks of bagged sugar. "Land War Risks" covered the removal of the goods either by land or by coasters from one point to another

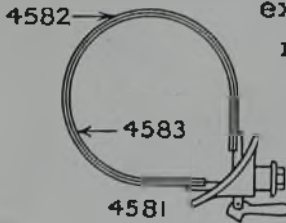




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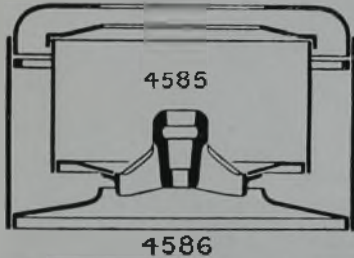


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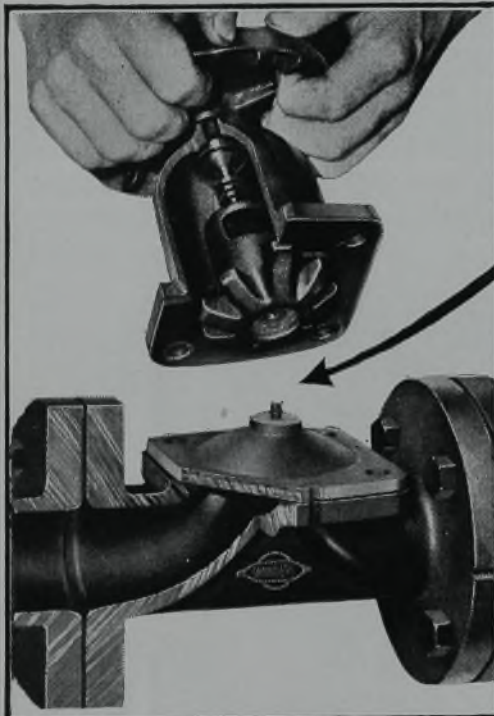
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for purposes of storage or shipping, once the particular parcel of sugar involved had come under the Ministry of Food's scheme. **Yellow Crystallized Sugar.** The West India Committee has maintained a continued interest in the possibility of dispensing with stannous chloride in the manufacture of yellow crystallized sugar, and correspondence with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture culminated in the receipt, on July 11th, 1942, of a memorandum on the subject by Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood. This memorandum claimed that research had been carried to a stage which justified the suspension of work by the College pending further experience of the recommended process in commercial factory practice. The memorandum was brought to the notice of the sugar companies in London interested in the production of yellow crystallized sugar in the British West Indies, certain of whom have undertaken to use the method on a commercial basis during the quota year ending August 31st, 1943.

After considerable correspondence between the Ministry of Food and the West India Committee, it was decided that the production of yellow crystallized sugar would be arranged on the basis of a maximum of 5,000 tons for shipment during 1943. The Director of Sugar had intimated, however, that he hoped to revert to the question again in the near future.

**Molasses.** Purchases of British West Indian molasses by the Molasses and Industrial Alcohol Control have now ceased, but no decision on the question of compensation for 1942 contracts has yet been reached. The Colonial Office is still in touch with His Majesty's Treasury in regard to this matter.

**Food Yeast.** As a result of research carried out by the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, by Dr. A. C. Thaysen, a food yeast produced from molasses has been perfected. This yeast is a valuable product, being high in protein and vitamin B. It is proposed, at the instance of the Imperial Government, to install an experimental plant in Jamaica for the production of this yeast, to be operated by the West Indies Sugar Company. The West India Committee is keeping in closest touch with progress.

**Jute Bags.** Early in 1942 the Ministry of Food found it necessary to appoint a Jute Bag Sub-Committee, with Mr. B. A. Forster, of the Sugar Division, as Chairman, to control and co-ordinate supplies of jute bags for the Dominions and Colonies. In all arrangements affecting supplies for all commodities for the British West Indies, the West India Committee has co-operated by obtaining and correlating for the Sub-Committee full particulars of the requirements of each Colony.

Various factors have combined to make the Sub-Committee's task peculiarly difficult, but the needs of the British West Indies have been taken care of, and if all goes well producers are assured of supplies of jute until well into 1944.

**Cocoa.** The position of the West Indian cocoa industry has continued to receive the attentive consideration of the Executive.

Owing to disease, difficult to combat under existing conditions, reduced crops, and a general shortage of agricultural labour, cultivation has been carried on with some difficulty, and the cost of production has risen accordingly. This is particularly so in the case of Trinidad.

The West India Committee has been in regular contact with the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, especially in regard to the quotas to cover shipments to the United Kingdom, for the 1942/43 crops. (It will be remembered that the quotas and prices for the previous year were as follows: Trinidad, 1,650 tons: 60/- per 50 kilos cost and freight for First Marks Plantation; Grenada, 1,750 tons: Fine Estates, 56/-; St. Lucia, 40 tons: Fine Estates, 55/- cost and freight; St. Vincent, 30 tons: Fine Estates, 52/- cost and freight.)

A report was received from the Committee of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad, dated July 13th, 1942, which showed considerably higher production costs, due primarily to conditions arising out of the war, and it was considered that a price much higher than last year would be required. A report was submitted to the Colonial Office, and representations made also in regard to Grenada. A reply was received that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was in communication with the Governor of Trinidad, but ultimately the Colonial Office, on November 28th, 1942, informed the Committee that the Ministry of Food had been obliged to delete provision for the purchase of any of the 1942/43 cocoa crops from the West Indian Islands. This decision, which it was concluded was due to the acute shipping situation, was a matter of great disappointment, and efforts made by the West Indian producers—according to the suggestion of the Colonial Office—to seek markets in other directions, had very little result.

The West India Committee, in view of the serious position in which the West Indian cocoa producers were consequently placed, in this difficulty of marketing their crops, and after consulting them, made further representations to the Colonial Office, in order that relief could be brought to these industries. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on March 15th last, informed the Committee that he was aware of the difficulties being experienced by the cocoa industry in the West Indies, and was in communication with the Governors of the Colonies concerned regarding the steps required to assist the industry in the present crisis.

Some "broken freight space" has lately been allowed for small shipments from Trinidad and Grenada, and the shippers, hoping that their cause would receive prompt and sympathetic Government consideration, are confidently relying upon receiving higher prices from the Ministry of Food than those of last year in order to meet their increased costs. At the moment of writing, however, no decision has been given in this matter.

There is undoubtedly a demand from British manufacturers for high-grade cocoas, and unless supplies can be brought forward from the West Indies—the importation of Guayaquil and Venezuelan cocoas, in the meantime, being prohibited—manufacturers must work exclusively with West African qualities. There was before the war—and we shall undoubtedly experience it again—a public taste for chocolate of the highest class, a demand which every effort must be made to stimulate. At the same time encouragement must be given to planters in the West Indies to attain the highest possible quality standard.

The Government have again purchased the whole of the available West African crops, which are being marketed through the West African Produce Control Board. Prices paid to the Ministry of Food by manufacturers hitherto have been 56/8 per cwt. for West African (now taken by them on shipping weights without sampling or grading); 96/8 as a basis for Plantation Trinidad and 92/8 for Fine Estates, Grenada. These prices include in addition to the import duty of 11/8 per cwt. a levy of 10/- per cwt., in the case of West African and 15/- per cwt. for other descriptions.

**Bananas.** On July 7th, 1942, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica advised that the subsidy paid by the Imperial Government, which had been a price per count bunch of 3/6 less 3d. for leaf spot control equivalent to a net price of 3/3 per count bunch, would for six months, from November 1st, 1942, be reduced to 3/- less 3d. for leaf spot equivalent to 2/9 net per count bunch; after which there would be a further review of the situation.

Subsequently a Government announcement was made on October 7th that from November 1st, 1942, the price to be paid would be 3/3 less 3d. for leaf spot equivalent to 3/- net per count bunch.

News was received in April, 1943, that the Imperial Government is continuing the subsidy at the last-mentioned figure. It is understood that no precise duration for this extension of the subsidy has been published. It is hoped that this signifies the generous intention of the Imperial Government to preserve the industry in order to maintain the post-war economy of the Colony.

There is the further good news that there has been bred by an officer of the Department of Agriculture a banana for which the claim is made that it is immune to Panama disease and resistant to leaf spot disease.

**Oil.** Production was maintained at a figure sufficient to keep refineries supplied with the crude oil necessary for the output of products required for the prosecution of the war. No further developments in the known areas have taken place. Relations between the companies and the Oil Workers' Trade Union continued to be satisfactory. The industry has put into force a joint scheme for the conservation and pooling of all stores and equipment.

**Cotton.** The activities of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, on which the West India Committee is represented, have again been curtailed by the continuance of war conditions. The West India Committee was represented by Mr. T. Souness, Assistant Secretary, at a meeting called principally to discuss post-war prospects for the Sea Island cotton industry.

The total production of Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies for the season 1941/2, amounting to 6,498 bales, was 1,915 bales less than the production in the previous season, with an overall yield of 123 lb. lint per acre compared with



156 lb. lint per acre in the previous year. The entire crop of clean lint was purchased by the Ministry of Supply.

The production of Marie Galante cotton amounted to 952 bales of 400 lb. each.

**Citrus.** The lack of shipping facilities again prevented the Ministry of Food from purchasing fresh grapefruit, oranges and limes from the West Indian Colonies. The Colonial Office has advised the Committee that quotas for the year 1943 have been allotted for the following:

Orange and grapefruit juice (6 to 1 concentrate), 30,000 gallons.  
Bitter orange pulp, 6,500 tons.  
Sweet orange pulp, 1,000 tons.  
Grapefruit pulp, 4,500 tons.

No allotment has been made for lime juice, but it is understood that small shipments will be made when broken freight space is available.

**Rum Propaganda Committee.** The tenth campaign terminated on March 31st, 1943, and a report of the year's work will be issued by this Committee in the near future. In spite of the increase in the duty on spirits imposed by the Budget of April, 1942, the demand for rum throughout the year was greater than the supply, and wholesalers and retailers were compelled to ration their customers. Notwithstanding the supply position, the Committee decided to keep the name of rum constantly before the general public in order to maintain the goodwill, which should prove invaluable after the war when accumulated stocks will come forward for disposal. Advertisements, therefore, were again inserted in the London, Provincial and Trade Press, and the four travelling representatives continued to make personal contact with a large number of stores, hotels and licensed houses.

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.

**Trade Representations—Trinidad and Tobago.** On September 30th, 1942, the West India Committee, with the assistance of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, completed 10 years' service as Trade Representative of Trinidad and Tobago in the United Kingdom.

**Jamaica.** The West India Committee, with the assistance of its Jamaica Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Elder, has acted as Trade Representative of Jamaica in the United Kingdom since April 1st, 1939.

During the period under review the Committee has continued to co-operate with appropriate organizations in the two Colonies and has also kept in constant touch with Government departments, including the Colonial Office, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Supply, Ministry of War Transport, Board of Trade, Department of Overseas Trade and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The Standing Committees have been able to give considerable help and advice to a large number of officials proceeding to the respective Colonies to take up appointments.

**War Services.** Particulars of the many activities which the West India Committee count it a privilege to perform for those from the West Indies serving in H.M. Forces have been mentioned periodically in the CIRCULAR and will be published fully in the Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the War Services, Government Ministries and voluntary organizations in the Colonies.

1,450 men and women volunteers from the West Indian Colonies are now registered by the War Services, including 134 prisoners of war. The sincere thanks of the Executive are due to the ladies who have given such valuable voluntary help to this Section during the year. Without their aid it would have been impossible to deal with the general increase of work in the handling of comforts, the redirecting of parcels and in the packing of prisoners of war parcels. The Law Land Company have rendered great kindness and assistance by their arrangement for rooms in the building, rent free, and the Committee wish to put on record their grateful thanks to their Directors.

A compliment has been paid to the work of the War Services by a special request made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Victoria League to undertake work on exactly similar lines for the other Colonies.

The War Services administrators, on an increasing scale, special leave funds for the volunteers in the Forces.

Gifts from the Colonies to the War Services Fund have been gratefully received, and regularly acknowledged in the CIRCULAR, and the audited accounts of this Fund were published in the January, 1943, issue.

The Committee has also assisted in supplying material for displays connected with Warship Weeks, and in the provision of Memorial Tablets for H.M.S. *Penzance* and *Dundee*.

**The West India Committee Circular.** During the year under review further restrictions were imposed by the Paper Control and it became necessary to reduce the number of advertising pages in the CIRCULAR, thus reducing this source of revenue, and we should like to thank our advertisers for the helpful spirit of co-operation they have shown. Every effort was made to include the regular features, and to publish as much information as possible regarding the activities of West Indian volunteers serving with the Forces or otherwise assisting the war effort.

Many readers have been good enough to return their CIRCULAR, after perusal, in order that it might be forwarded to a serving West Indian.

**Honorary Correspondents.** The thanks of the Executive are extended to those 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 recognized and highly appreciated by the Committee.

IVAN DAVSON,  
Chairman.

C. WYNNE-ROBERTS,  
Secretary.

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.  
May 25th, 1943.

## New Use for "Lucky Nuts"

The Lucky Nut tree (*Thevetia nereifolia*) is well known in many parts of the West Indies. It owes its popular name to the fact that its seeds, the "lucky nuts," are carried or worn as charms and often put into the hands of babies at birth. The milky juice of the tree is poisonous. Recent investigations by the Government Entomologist at the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, have shown, reports *Indian Farming* for December, 1942, that aqueous extracts of the kernels prepared by mashing or grinding and then steeping in cold water for 24 hours are highly toxic against a wide range of insects. "A strength of  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of the kernel in one gallon of water is enough to kill plant lice, thrips and leaf hoppers." Half an ounce to the gallon is required for certain defoliating caterpillars and one ounce to the gallon for the control of mealy bugs and scale insects. To obtain maximum effect the addition of soap equal in quantity to that of the kernel is necessary. *Thevetia* oil has also been found to act as a deterrent against termite attack.

## West Indian Sugar Exports, 1943

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1943, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

*Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1942, to August 31st, 1943.*

	tons.		tons.
Barbados	123,000	Windward Islands	4,950
Jamaica	148,690	British Guiana	184,054
Trinidad	58,809	British Honduras	235
Leeward Islands	55,500		
		Total ...	575,238



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"IF you wan' milk, feed de goat."

\* \* \*

SIR THOMAS ROXBURGH, Custos of St. Ann, Jamaica, received many congratulations on March 29th when he celebrated his 90th birthday.

\* \* \*

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN DAUGLISH, formerly Bishop of Nassau, gave the address at a special service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Empire Day.

\* \* \*

SIR WILLIAM M. GOODENOUGH, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has been elected chairman of the bank in succession to the late Sir John Caulcutt.

\* \* \*

MISS GLADYS HALE, whose engagement to Mr. E. A. J. Heath, of Bushey Heath, was announced recently, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. M. Hale, of British Guiana, and of Mrs. Hale, of Porchester Square, London, W.2.

A DAUGHTER was born in Trinidad, on May 24th, to Mrs. Cater, wife of Mr. J. C. Cater, Colonial Forestry Service. Mr. Cater is a son of Mrs. M. Cater, one of the indefatigable voluntary workers of the West India Committee War Services' Depot.

\* \* \*

SHIPPING difficulties have caused a serious shortage of firewood in Barbados, where reliance has to be placed on imports for this essential requirement. Attention was drawn to the position by Mr. D. Adams in the House of Commons and Colonel Stanley said that he would give it attention.

\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER DAVID G. ROCHFORD, who was married recently to Miss Margaret Rogers, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rochford, of Trinidad. The ceremony took place at St. Giles Church, Bletchington, Oxon. As will be seen from the list of promotions in the services, appearing elsewhere in this issue, Flying Officer Rochford has been appointed Flight Lieutenant (Acting).

\* \* \*

ANOTHER wedding of Trinidad interest is that of Miss Doreen M. Urich, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Otto Urich, of Port-of-Spain, to Lieutenant N. Bromage. They were married at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Marylebone Road, on May 17th, the bride being given away by her cousin Mr. Fernand de Verteuil. Among those present at the ceremony were Pilot Officer G. D. Urich and Pilot Officer Anthony Hamel-Smith, of Trinidad, and Pilot Officer G. W. Carter, of Barbados.

\* \* \*

A STATEMENT made in the House of Commons, on May 12th, by Colonel Stanley, shows that the rates of Colonial Excess Profits Tax in twelve Colonies in which

the tax has been introduced, range from 40 per cent. in Mauritius to 80 per cent. in Trinidad. In seven Colonies, one of which is British Guiana, the rate is 60 per cent. and in Jamaica and two other Colonies it is 50 per cent. Excess Profit Tax has not been introduced in West Africa owing primarily, Colonel Stanley said, to the absence of any well established Income Tax machinery.

\* \* \*

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, Secretary of State for Air, announced in the House of Commons on May 20th that Lord Knollys, Governor of Bermuda, had been appointed chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation. Reference was made in last CIRCULAR to the visit of Lord and Lady Knollys to the offices of the West India Committee during their recent trip to London. Lady Knollys paid a further visit to the Committee to discuss with the War Services Department a number of matters affecting the welfare of men and women from Bermuda serving in the Forces.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the West Indian Club, held on May 19th, Sir Alfred Sherlock presiding, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. A. L. Jupp were elected additional vice-presidents. This meeting was followed by the first ordinary general meeting of the Club, when the audited account for 1942 and the balance sheet were adopted. Those present were Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman; Mr. A. L. Jupp, deputy chairman; Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, hon. treasurers; Sir William Goode, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. T. A. Twyman, Mr. J. Lagden and Mr. W. W. Arnott.

\* \* \*

It was announced from Bridgetown on May 11th that a detachment of the Barbados Battalion of the South Caribbean Force had embarked for Dominica in connexion with the Martinique situation. On the following day it was learned that a contingent of the South Caribbean Force from Trinidad was on its way to St. Lucia. Refugees from Martinique and Guadeloupe have been arriving in Dominica, it is reported, at the rate of about 100 a day, greatly taxing housing facilities and food supplies.

## Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands

Mr. Thomas Walton Davies, a Principal in the Colonial Office, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands.

Mr. Davies was educated at Tonbridge and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1934. In May, 1937, he was appointed private secretary to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and in August of that year he became Secretary of the Colonial Advisory Development Committee. From July to November last he was attached to the staff of the Minister of State, Middle East.

## Sugar Libel Action

ON May 13th Mr. Justice Singleton delivered judgment in two actions for alleged libel which occupied the attention of the Court from May 4th onwards.

The plaintiffs were Sir William Rook in one action, and C. Czarnikow Ltd. in the other. Both plaintiffs complained of an article which appeared in the issue of *Truth* on December 20th, 1940. Damages were claimed from the proprietors and printers of the newspaper and also from a Mr. Collin Brooks who became its editor shortly before the appearance of the offending article, and from a Mr. J. L. Fairrie who was alleged to have caused the publication.

The article in *Truth*, according to the plaintiffs, was in effect the continuation of a campaign which Mr. Fairrie was said to have been carrying on from the moment when it first became probable that Sir William Rook would be asked, in the event of war, to become Director of Sugar Supplies. Some months before the appearance of the article in *Truth* Sir William Rook had recovered damages from Mr. Fairrie in respect of false and defamatory statements published by Mr. Fairrie maliciously although upon a privileged occasion.

In the *Truth* actions all the defendants denied that Mr. Fairrie had caused the publication of the article complained of. They also pleaded no libel and fair comment. Further, the newspaper defendants in both actions, and Mr. Fairrie in the Czarnikow action, pleaded alternatively that the words complained of were true in their natural and ordinary meaning.

Sir William Rook, Mr. J. H. Drake and Mr. Kroyer-Kielberg gave evidence for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Collin Brooks gave evidence on behalf of the defendants other than Fairrie. Mr. Fairrie did not go into the witness box.

Except on the question as to whether Mr. Fairrie had caused the publication of the article in *Truth*, all issues were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. The words were held to be defamatory; the pleas of justification and fair comment both failed; and the newspaper defendants were ordered to pay damages to both plaintiffs—£500 to Sir William Rook and £100 to C. Czarnikow Ltd., in each case with costs. The defendant Fairrie, though successful, was deprived of his costs.

In the course of his judgment the Judge said that Mr. Fairrie had clearly supplied the material for two of the three parts into which the libel might be divided; and it might well be that the whole of the facts relating to the third and most serious part of the libel were not before the Court. The case, however, must be decided upon evidence and not upon surmise, conjecture or guess; and on the evidence the Judge had formed, "after very considerable hesitation," the view that Mr. Fairrie ought not to be held to be responsible for the article as a whole. "If," said the Judge, "I had been satisfied that there had been publication by Mr. Fairrie, I should have held that there was malice on behalf of Mr. Fairrie."

Of Sir William Rook the Judge said: "I wish to make this clear above all else; I regard Sir William Rook as a witness of truth."

Mr. Collin Brooks' manner of giving evidence and his method of answering questions did not impress the

Judge who "found it difficult sometimes to think that he was being quite frank with the Court." "I cannot help feeling," said the Judge, "that Mr. Brooks set out to do that which Mr. Fairrie wanted." "I do not think," added Mr. Justice Singleton, "that the article was intended to deal with a matter of public interest at all. Furthermore, the evidence satisfies me that Mr. Brooks was malicious in that he had some indirect motive in writing that article."

## Retailing Sugar in Trinidad

An official communique, published in Trinidad on February 13th, states that the Government is satisfied that the margin allowed to retailers of the lower priced sugar consumed by the general public is insufficient to meet handling charges. As it is the policy of the Government to stimulate local consumption, it is necessary to encourage the retailer to sell the sugar by giving him a small margin of profit and, at the same time, to induce the consumer to buy it by keeping down the price. The Government has therefore decided to impose a levy on granulated sugar, which is not consumed by the poorer people, and to use this levy to enable retailers to sell the lower grades at a profit without making any increase in the price to the public.

As it would be almost impossible to distribute this levy in cash to the retailers, the Government has decided to require wholesalers to sell lower grade sugars to retailers at a reduced price and to compensate the wholesalers from the proceeds of the levy on high grade sugar. The levy of one cent per lb. on granulated sugar was notified under Defence Sugar Levy) Regulations, 1943, published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of February 13th.

## Jamaica Sugar Cane Supply

*A survey of the yields of sugar cane in Jamaica 1940-41, by Mr. R. F. Innes, Agricultural Chemist, has been published as Bulletin No. 31 of the Department of Science and Agriculture.*

This survey, the eighth to be made, has been completed with the object of assisting the planter and of forming a statistical record of cane production in the Colony. The outstanding facts revealed in this very full survey are the record crop reaped, the record area reaped as plant canes, the very favourable weather and the excellent yields of cane per acre.

The variety B.H. 10/12 remained by far the most important cane. More interest was being shown in P.O.J. 2727, and proportionately less in P.O.J. 2878, whilst M.P.R. 28 was increasing in importance. The area planted with "mixed varieties" was still great, despite the evidence that yields from such areas are much inferior to any of the pure varieties constituting mixed varieties.

The tendency to maintain old ratoons at the expense of replanting had been broken—thanks to the rush for increased tonnages as a result of changed international conditions. The use of artificial manures reached an all-time record high level.



## Conditions in Jamaica

### Governor's Budget Speech

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, the Governor, opening the Spring Session of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, on March 9th, said the financial results for the year ending on the 31st of that month had been better than had been forecast. An estimated deficit of £330,000 would be converted into a surplus of £10,000. The estimated deficit on the working of the year 1943-44 was £499,000.

He made no apologies for including in the new Budget a provision for additional bonus based upon the full recommendations of the Wages Board, nor for the cost of regrading and reorganizing the Civil Service. The first was a necessary measure of present relief and the second a long overdue reform.

Continuing, Sir Arthur said he would make no proposals for new taxation despite the expected deficit at the end of March, 1944. That was because Government took an optimistic view of the shipping situation both as regarded conditions in the Caribbean generally and the measures being taken locally to provide additional facilities for seaborne trade. The adequacy of existing taxation measures would naturally depend to a large extent on the unemployment position and on overseas trade.

Dealing with his recent visit to London, the Governor said he had not returned with any fixed sum or unallocated millions in largesse. The British Treasury did not operate in that way. But he had brought the assurance of support wherever a good case could be made out. The assurance meant that existing methods and channels of support would be continued and, if need arose, extended.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, continued Sir Arthur, had given approval, with some reluctance, to the proposal to raise a £1,000,000 loan. It was felt in London that a loan of that magnitude was not really necessary, as projects under the main classifications of the loan programme were eligible for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The authorities in London were anxious to discourage the Colonies from mortgaging their future too heavily by the issue of loans, when assistance was available without the consequent burden of heavy annual charges.

His Excellency then proceeded to deal with the banana subsidy, relief to the citrus industry, prices of export commodities, food production, the island's transport services and the taking of the census, which he described as a work of "monumental importance."

In a message which he sent to the members of the Legislative Council some days in advance of the meeting, the Governor gave a full review of the economic position of the Colony and summarized the work of the various departments. Owing to great pressure on our space, it is not possible to more than mention this interesting and important document.

ACCORDING to a Press telegram, the Legislative Council of Jamaica passed a resolution, on May 27th, requesting the Secretary of State to extend the term of office of the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards.

## 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.A.C. K. O. G. Nugent.
- Bahamas.** Sgt. C. S. Albury, A.C.W.2 Peggy Hilton, Lieut. A. N. C. Ince, A.C.W.1 Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, Cpl. B. C. T. Kelly, Pte. Helen Macduff, P/O G. S. Mather, A.C.W. Mary Moseley Millar, O/Sea. M. E. Russell, L.A.C. J. Roberts, A.C.W.2 Joan Stratton, A.C.W.2 Ann. Wanklyn, Tel. H. H. Young.
- Barbados.** Sgmn. A. St. A. Alleyne, Pte. M. M. Best, L/Bdr. H. C. Boyce, A.C. D. S. B. Davies, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Gnr. L. T. Fitzpatrick, L/Cpl. C. K. Gittens, Sgmn. C. W. Griffith, Pte. G. Hall, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, Sgmn. E. Jackman, Sgt. C. P. King, Sgmn. C. R. Kirton, L/Cpl. R. L. Knight, Pte. A. E. Marshall, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Sgt. B. F. H. Miller, L/Cpl. S. H. D. Padmore, L/Cpl. W. A. Pleasants, L.A.C. T. L. O. Ryan, L/Cpl. L. H. Seale, Pte. Estelle Shepherd, Gnr. F. Skeete, Pte. R. I. Skeete, Spr. D. N. Watts, P/O A. O. Weekes, Gnr. W. A. B. Wells, L.A.C. T. E. Went, Sgt. W. W. Worrell, P/O F. C. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.** Lt.(A) R. H. Arnold, Lt. Merrill C. Bell, O/Sea. H. C. Darrell, Capt. G. C. A. Gilbert, L.A.C.W. Barbara Gordon, F/Lt. F. Gosling, F/Sgt. H. Hughes, P/O G. A. Osborne, NA/2 E. I. Petty, A/M2 A. C. Plant, F/O J. H. Watlington, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross, F/Lt. A. J. Wingood, L.A.C. C. L. Vallis.
- British Guiana.** Sgt. R. G. Amory, Cfn. J. U. Beckles, Spr. A. H. Eadie, A.C. A. V. L. Fox, Pte. H. Harnandan, Cfn. W. A. Lincoln, A.C. O. G. Marks, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Cfn. C. Stuart, P/O K. E. White, Sgt. L. Willems, Sgmn. P. Wilson.
- Dominica.** Sgt. O. St. C. Alleyne, L.A.C. V. E. G. Dalrymple, Cpl. C. G. Wigley.
- Grenada.** Sgt. Pilot J. A. Marryshow, Cpl. D. E. W. Rapiet.
- Jamaica.** Gdsmn. R. V. Abrahams, Sgt. V. H. Bartlett, L.A.C. T. Causewell, Cpl. Polyana Dawkins, Pte. Lena Enwright, 2nd Lieut. A. D. Fraser, Pte. Damain Garrick, A/B M. Harris, Sgt./Pilot A. G. Henriquez, L.A.C. L. M. Jones, Sgt./Pilot C. A. Joseph, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, A/La. D. Lynch, Sgt. L. Lynch, O/Sea. G. W. de Montegnac, L/Br. J. E. Morgan, Cpl. K. A. Munn, L/Cpl. L. V. Patterson, Cpl. F. Restall, L.A.C. W. S. Richardson, L.A.C. D. Roberts, A.C.W.2 Rosemary Roberts, A.C.W.2 Kathleen Robinson, Sqdn. Ldr. C. G. S. Rowan-Robinson, A.C. M. L. G. Sharp, L/Cpl. Fiona Simson, Sgt. Marcus Smith, Sgt. N. B. Smythe, A.C.W.2 Noelle Thompson, A.C.W.2 Sonia Thompson, Sgt. A. G. Thorne, A.C. D. E. Veitch, AF/A P. M. Willoughby.
- Montserrat.** Sgmn. C. R. W. Allen, Cpl. Edwardina Dyett, Spr. W. A. Greenaway, Spr. J. E. Harper, Pte. J. H. Hickson, Gnr. D. P. Maloney.
- St. Vincent.** Gnr. V. Corea, L.A.C. H. Daniel, Spr. C. K. Fraser, W. R. N. Brenda Hazell, L/Cpl. E. C. Hopley, P/O E. A. H. Lawrence, Sgmn. A. McIntosh, Sub/Lieut. W. H. Otway, F/O J. L. Richards.
- Trinidad.** L/Cpl. Patricia Bell, P/O G. W. Carter, Sgt. M. E. Cipriani, L.A.C. T. Cipriani, P/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.W. Joyce Cyrus, Sgt./Pilot D. S. W. Deane, L.A.C. E. de Verteuil, Sgt. H. de Verteuil, Sub/Lieut. A. A. Gcnoni, P/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C.2 C. A. Horsham, P/O C. G. Hubah, Sgt./Pilot C. A. Joseph, Cfnm. W. Maynard, P/O F. N. Murray, P/O G. C. Murray, 2nd Lieut. M. Scott, L.A.C. R. Rodriguez, P/O K. W. Williams, A.C. C. P. Singuineau, Pte. F. M. Stone, A.C. F. Williams.

The Colonial Office announced recently that a sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee has been appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the problems of venereal disease in the Colonies. Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, will be chairman of the sub-committee.

The members will include Sir Wilson Jameson, Sir Drummond Shiels, Dr. Mary Blacklock, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Dr. Robert Sutherland and the Medical Advisers to the Secretary of State.





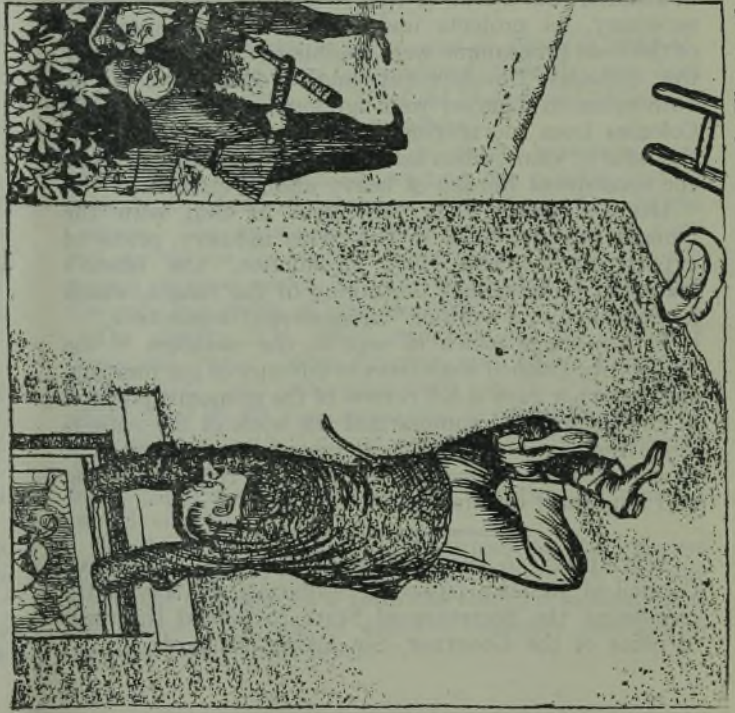
Daily Dispatch, Manchester

**HIS SEA**



Daily Sketch

**THE WALLFLOWER**



Daily Mail

**Some recent cartoons**

reproduced by kind permission



"My husband has been employed by the Chemical Research Dept. for testing this new food yeast."

Evening News



"No, course I ain't got none now, silly. Ain't you 'eard of reminder advertising?"

Evening News





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *May 25th*

ON May 12th Antigua celebrated the Centenary of the enthronement of the first Bishop in St. John's Cathedral, then in ruins after the terrible earthquake of February 8th, 1843. At the celebration service an inspiring address was given by the Bishop of Puerto Rico, the Rev. Charles Colmore. The celebrations were followed by a meeting of the Diocesan Synod at which the Rev. Canon Baker, Rector of St. John's, was elected Dean of Antigua. It is estimated that the Wings for Victory campaign, now nearly over, will realize £1,500. The death has occurred of Mrs. Warneford, widow of the late Hon. R. A. L. Warneford, who was a leading merchant and for many years a member of both the Federal and Local Executive and Legislative Councils.

**Diocesan Centenary Fund.** The Diocese of Antigua entered its Centenary year on August 24th last on which date in 1842 the first Bishop was consecrated in Westminster Abbey. In a letter dated March 30th, the present Bishop refers again (see CIRCULAR of August, 1942) to the Diocesan Building Endowment Fund by which it is hoped to raise £10,000 to commemorate the Centenary, and says that the general secretary of the Antigua Association is the Rev. Louis Spinks, West Bradenham Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk.

## BARBADOS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *May 22nd*

The reaping season is drawing to a close with every indication that the total output of sugar will reach 132,000 tons. Although the young canes have been favoured so far with moderately seasonable weather, the present veto on the application of imported fertilisers is causing the greatest anxiety as the sugar industry has only existed by their extensive use and without their application the yield will be reduced, the more seriously of ratoon canes. In addition great transport difficulties will attend the reaping of next crop due chiefly to the shortage of tyres which is already affecting essential services. Daylight saving time came in force again on May 2nd.

**Cotton Export Levy.** An Order has been issued imposing a levy of one halfpenny per pound on all cotton exported from the Colony during 1943.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *May 24th*

The Government has set up a committee consisting of fifteen members to report on the following matters: (a) The present position of the Colony's existing major secondary industries supplying domestic and export markets. (b) The possibilities of establishing new secondary industries for supplying domestic and export markets. (c) The position of major secondary industries

insufficient to export in considerable quantities. (d) The possibilities of establishing new secondary industries sufficient for domestic markets, but not for export. (e) The present position of minor industries and crafts conducted by home workers, and (f) The possibilities of establishing new minor industries and crafts to be conducted by home workers.

## JAMAICA

**Mr. L. C. Hill**, recently appointed to advise the Government on the reform of local government, arrived in the Colony at the beginning of March.

**Mr. C. Greaves Hill**, Assistant Labour Officer, St. Ann, is now in Panama as the representative of the Jamaica Government, to look after the interests of Jamaicans in the Canal Zone.

The Mytle Bank Hotel was sold, at the beginning of March, by the United Fruit Co. to a local syndicate, of which Messrs. Issa & Co. are the principals. This transaction led to rumours in Kingston that the United Fruit was giving up all its interests in the island, but Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, general manager of the Jamaica Division, issued an emphatic denial.

**Mr. Russell D. Bell**, president of the Jamaica Public Service Ltd., of Montreal, paid a visit to the island recently. In an interview with the *Daily Gleaner*, he said that some 300 to 400 men were engaged in grading and preparing an area at White River for the company's hydro-electric scheme.

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar Prospects.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote in his notes for February that all the sugar factories had started grinding. The yields of cane were fair but juice content and recovery had so far been low. Otherwise crop prospects were satisfactory.

**Other Crops.** The main cocoa crop was practically over. Arrangements had been made to sell in Canada but the shipping problem had yet to be solved. Considerable increase was anticipated in copra production owing to the general use of artificial driers and to more labour being available.

**Building Schemes.** Mr. W. H. Watkins and Mr. A. F. Gray, Architectural Advisers to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, had spent a few days in the Colony in connexion with proposed building schemes.

The **Civil Airport** at Vigie, close to Castries, was nearing completion and it was hoped that the British West Indian Airways' Service would commence operating within the next month.

## ST. VINCENT

**Land Tax.** From January 1st the tax on land has been increased, by Ordinance No. 12 of 1942, by 6d. per acre on the first five acres in excess of five, and 1s. 6d. per acre on all land in excess of ten acres.

**Cost of Living.** Mr. R. Nicholas Jack, the Labour Commissioner, with the assistance of Mr. T. Brereton and Mr. E. F. Iton as Investigators, carried out a

very comprehensive cost of living survey during the period May to November, 1942. The results of the survey are detailed for various districts of the Colony in an interesting report by Mr. Brereton published in December. Later figures are given in a supplementary memorandum, dated February 12th.

It is shown that the cost of living index figures for all items at the end of October, November, December, 1942, and January, 1943, were 167, 168, 169 and 171 respectively compared with the basic year 1939 (to August 31st) taken as 100.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Cost of Living.** In our February issue we recorded that the cost of living index figure had by October 1st last risen to 170 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. Since then there have been further advances and by January 1st it reached 177, at which figure it remained on February 1st.

**Secondary Industries.** Official notice has been given that a survey is being made of secondary industries and crafts in the Colony with a view of compiling information relevant to the problems of post-war reconstruction. Mr. Robert Gavin has been appointed in an honorary capacity to conduct the survey.

**More Inter-Colonial Air Services.** The British West Indian Airways has announced that four additional services linking Trinidad and Barbados with Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Kitts would start on March 22nd. The routes, out and back, are as follows:— Mondays: Trinidad, Grenada and Barbados. Tuesdays: Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Kitts. Thursdays: Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua and St. Kitts. Sundays: Trinidad, St. Lucia and Barbados.

Passengers, mails and express goods will be carried. As soon as the airfield at St. Vincent is completed that Colony will be included in the itinerary.

**Dr. A. H. McShine**, who has been a nominated member of the Legislative Council for 22 years and a member of the Executive Council for six years, has tendered his resignation from both bodies. Addressing the Legislative Council on March 12th, the Governor said he deeply regretted that the Hon. Dr. McShine had found it necessary to retire owing to health considerations. During the short time he had been in the Colony he had profited very considerably from the advice of Dr. McShine, who had vast knowledge of conditions in the Colony and enjoyed very close and intimate associations with all sections of the community. Dr. McShine was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours of 1941.

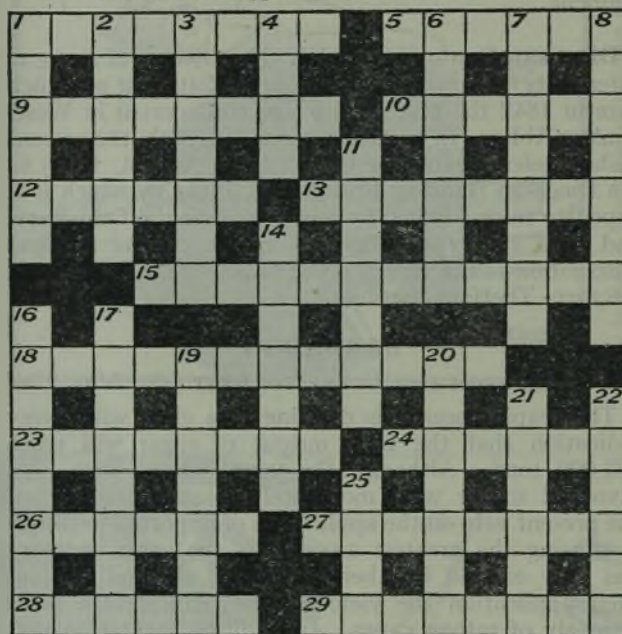
**TURKS AND CAICOS**

**Assistance to the Salt Industry.** War time difficulties having prevented any considerable shipping of salt, the position of the only industry became very serious. The Governor of Jamaica recommended to the Secretary of State that £25,000 should be made available by H.M. Government to purchase a portion of the crop over a period of 20 to 24 months. The Commissioner informed the Legislative Board in November that, in anticipation of assistance being given, the Jamaica Treasury had been authorized to advance £5,000 which had been distributed among registered producers.

**Crossword Puzzle No. 21**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 A slight encounter (8)</p> <p>5 Stopped (6)</p> <p>9 A vestige (8)</p> <p>10 Reels (6)</p> <p>12 Suggested new currency unit (6)</p> <p>13 Member of an international club (8)</p> <p>15 Your plans may be spoilt if you upset this (three words, 3, 5, 4)</p> <p>18 Children wear their best on festive occasions (three words, 3, 3, 6)</p> <p>23 The devil is the Prince of this (8)</p> <p>24 Originate (6)</p> <p>26 Preserves the teeth (6)</p> <p>27 An ore of lead (8)</p> <p>28 A race of giants (6)</p> <p>29 Anagram of "met train" (8)</p> | <p><b>DOWN</b></p> <p>1 Writer (6)</p> <p>2 Notch (6)</p> <p>3 Occasionally found naturally preserved in ice (7)</p> <p>4 The clue is quite sensible (4)</p> <p>6 Soothe (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of "trap coil" (8)</p> <p>8 Separate (8)</p> <p>11 Contract (7)</p> <p>14 Imagination (7)</p> <p>16 Anagram of "bone diet" (8)</p> <p>17 Abnormal (8)</p> <p>19 She apparently approves of this cotton material (7)</p> <p>20 You have to be within this of a sound to hear it (two words, 3, 4)</p> <p>21 Home of rabbits (6)</p> <p>22 Bond of union (6)</p> <p>25 Foreign coin (4)</p> |
|--|---|

The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.



**The Casualty List**

It is with great regret that we have to record the death on active service of the following:—

- SERGEANT H. A. DE FREITAS (Trinidad).
- SAPPER L. PRESTON (Jamaica).

**Reported Missing**

- L/Cpl. E. F. Harris (Bermuda); Flying Officer R. B. Martin (Jamaica); Wing Commander C. G. S. Rowan-Robinson, D.F.C. (Jamaica); Flying Officer B. V. Veira (St. Kitts); 2nd Lieut. W. H. Wheeler (British Guiana).

**Prisoners of War**

- Lieutenant Oskar Adler (Trinidad); Sergeant A. C. F. Brewster (Bermuda); Lieutenant C. B. G. Goodhart (Bahamas); Sergeant Joseph A. Saints (Bermuda).



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## West Indian Limes Industry

### Co-operation the Association's Aim

THE West Indian Limes Association held its second annual general meeting at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in December. Dominica had been proposed for the gathering but, owing to war-time difficulties of transport, a *pro forma* meeting in Trinidad was substituted, the member associations in other islands being represented by persons resident in Trinidad.

The published report\* for April, 1941, to November, 1942, of the Board of Directors, presented to the meeting, showed that the activities of the Association had been greatly restricted by the war. Moreover, the export levy on limes only became effective on October 3rd, 1942, and the Association had not yet had any funds at its disposal.

### Collective Marketing and Stabilization

Efforts are being made to secure the stabilization of the lime oil market. A producer in British Guiana, representing more than 80 per cent. of the Colony's lime oil output, has joined the West Indian Lime Oils Sales Co. The producers in Dominica and Grenada have, however, not yet become members of the collective marketing body, and a scheme for the better organization of the limes industry in Trinidad and Tobago has not yet come into operation. Consideration of similar proposals for other limes-producing Colonies has had to be postponed and no action has been taken respecting the fixation of standards for quality of lime oil. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare has promised to support the efforts of the Association to achieve full co-operation within the industry in the marketing of lime oil.

The Trade Commissioner in Canada put forward a plan for marketing limes in the Dominion necessitating co-operative action by all shippers of limes in Dominica, Montserrat and St. Lucia. The Commissioner's plan was accepted by the principal shippers in Montserrat, but no reply had yet been received from the Dominica and St. Lucia Associations.

The Board feel that, when shipping opportunities become available, co-operation in the marketing of limes in Canada should prove as beneficial as has the co-operative marketing of lime oil.

Other matters of interest mentioned in the report include arrangements for the collection and circulation of quarterly export statistics and the progress of investigations for the prevention or control of pests and diseases.

The meeting considered a request from the St. Lucia Association to investigate the possibility of obtaining suitable plant for the preparation of concentrated lime juice in accordance with the requirements of the United Kingdom authorities. As adequate information was not available, the President, Mr. C. C. Skeete, was asked to look into the question and report to St. Lucia.

### Trade in Lime Oil and Green Limes

Statistical tables appended to the Report contain detailed information of the exports of lime products

\* Report of the Second Annual General Meeting of the West Indian Limes Association (Incorporated), Yuille's Printerie, Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, price 3s. 0d.

from the West Indian Colonies for the years 1939 to 1941. Another table shows that the total exports of distilled oil have increased annually, with a slight setback in 1940, from 54,950 lb. in 1936 to 131,061 lb. in 1941, and that during that period the exports from the Gold Coast rose from 5,260 lb. in 1936 to 22,943 lb. in 1939, but in 1941 dropped to 13,622 lb.

Interesting figures are also given concerning the trade in green limes. In 1941 the exports from the West Indies were 9,795 barrels (of 160 lb.) compared with 17,517 barrels in 1936. In the United States the total imports of green limes in 1936 were 68,293 barrels of which 11,452 came from the British West Indies and 54,819 from Mexico. In 1940, the U.S. imports had fallen to 25,617 barrels, 5,380 from the West Indies and 18,681 from Mexico. The reason for the reduced imports is evidently due to increased production in the United States. Statistics are given which show that while the average annual production of green limes in Florida for the period 1930-1935 was only 4,085 barrels, it increased to 9,250 in 1936, 43,937 in 1938, dropped to 37,000 in 1940, and reached 60,000 barrels in 1941.

## The Pictorial Pages

A Service of Thanksgiving for the victory in Africa was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the evening of May 19th. The King and Queen were at the head of a large congregation which included members of both Houses of Parliament and of the representatives of 34 other nations. The first of the pictorial pages shows the Royal Family leaving the Cathedral, preceded by the Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Joseph, holding erect the City Pearl Sword.

Another service held at St. Paul's three days earlier, forms the subject of the lower half of the second page of illustrations. This was the annual service of the Old Contemptibles' Association. The photograph shows the dedication and blessing of flags presented by the Belgian Government to the Association.

The excellent work of the Home Guard has been referred to in these pages on more than one occasion. On May 14th, as a mark of honour and in celebration of the third anniversary of its formation, the Home Guard took over the guard at Buckingham Palace. The top half of the second of the pictorial pages shows a contingent of the Guard entering the Palace gates.

## 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 July number:—

- Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).
- T. Geddes Grant, Ltd.
- General Electric Co., Ltd.
- International Harvester Export Co.
- Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.
- Ovaltine.
- Royal Bank of Canada.
- Ridley College.
- Yorkshire Copper Works.





INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1942.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF				By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,			
ENDOWMENT INSURANCE	5,903	17	1	AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS			
RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES	1,475	0	0	( <i>less</i> Commission), sales of THE WEST INDIA			
PRINTING AND STATIONERY	1,147	14	11	COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications			
NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS	25	18	3	and Amounts received from Subscribers to			
LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	365	2	5	the "Circular" ..	3,550	4	4
BLOCKS	116	4	7	INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	814	13	0
POSTAGES AND CABLES	478	1	10	JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribution			
TELEPHONES	146	16	7	from Government of Jamaica) ..	750	0	0
AUDIT FEE	42	0	0	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS			
OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	156	7	9	for Special Purposes	96	0	0
SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	355	12	6	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS			
DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE	43	7	3	AND OTHERS:—			
INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT	34	8	10	Barbados Publicity Committee ..	12	10	0
WAR EXPENSES	80	17	2	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association	350	0	0
LIBRARY FUND ( <i>deficiency written off</i> )	47	0	3	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association	783	7	5
				British West Indies Sugar Association	500	0	0
				The Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. . . . .	89	16	11
				The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory	152	14	0
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	646	18	6
				(of Jamaica) Ltd. . . . .	429	14	4
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	800	0	0
				of Trinidad (Inc.) ..	25	0	0
				Trinidad Oil Companies' London Com-			
				mittee			
				West Indian Sea Island Cotton Asso-	3,790	1	2
				ciation (Inc.)			
				SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	362	14	4
				BALANCE, being Excess of Expenditure over			
				Income for the year ..	1,054	16	7
	<u>£10,418</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£10,418</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1942.

	Balance at 31st December, 1941		Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1942			
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
RUM PROPAGANDA ..	235	10	3,132	4,207	839	13	0	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	421	598	*600	—	423	3	1
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	196	—	—	—	196	18	8
	<u>£ 235</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>3,730</u>	<u>4,807</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,459</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

\* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1943.

## The British Colonies

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

May I be permitted to express my gratitude for the very kind review (whose authorship I can easily guess) in the CIRCULAR for April, and to refer briefly to one small point? There is no necessary clash between the view expressed in the book as to the possibility of submitting all Colonial trusts to the scrutiny of an improved Permanent Mandates Commission, and the policy of His Majesty's Government. I have made it clear that international administration of Colonies is impossible, and all that is suggested is an extension of the present mandates procedure to all Colonies, ours and others alike, without in any way impairing the responsibility of the individual Colonial powers.

There is a passing reference to Italy's lost Colonies but when the book was written, her African Empire had not entirely disintegrated.

Your reviewer is the first to discern the real reason why I selected that photograph for frontispiece!

Yours faithfully,  
W. E. SIMNETT.

*The Crown Colonist*.  
London.  
April 30th, 1943.

## West Indies at Westminster

### Wages at U.S. Bases

In reply to Mr. J. Dugdale who, on May 5th, asked who was responsible for the level of wages on the American bases in the West Indies, Colonel Stanley said that the United States representatives fixed the rates in consultation with the Colonial authorities.

### Detained Persons

On May 5th, Mr. Riley asked how many British or foreign subjects were under detention or restraint in the West Indian Colonies for alleged subversive activities in connexion with trade union or political work.

Colonel Stanley replied that no persons were detained or placed under restriction in the West Indian Colonies on account of their trade union activities. According to his information, detention orders under Defence Regulations on account of political activities likely to be prejudicial to public safety and defence were in force against one person in British Guiana and three in Trinidad; in British Honduras there was one person, and in Jamaica two persons subject to certain restrictions. All were British subjects.

### New Constitution of Jamaica

Colonel Stanley informed Mr. D. Adams on May 19th that he was glad to say that the Legislative Council had, by an unanimous vote, accepted the proposals for a new Constitution. The elected members had submitted to him a number of proposals on points of detail and these were being examined, but the acceptance of the Constitution was not conditional on the decisions of His Majesty's Government on these matters.

## The Markets

May 29, 1943

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
		82 1/2	83 1/2
2 1/2 Consols (yield 3 1/2 ls. 0d. per cent.)	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
3 1/2 War Loan ... ..	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
12 1/2 Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	32/-	35/-	27/6
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/3	33/3	28/-
6 1/2 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	50/6	52/6	38/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/6	44/6	42/-
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	58/9	63/9	2 1/2
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/3	28/9	1 1/2
British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	1/10 1/2	2/4 1/2	1/3
Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	9d.	1/9	1/9
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	20/-	21/3	21/3
7 1/2 Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/-	3/-	3/-
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/3	4/9	3/6
8 1/2 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	48/-	50/6	47/-
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	43d.
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	33 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6
7 Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	11/8	13/6	13/6
7 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	10/6	11/6	7/6
Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/3	2/3	3d.
20 Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	72/6	75/-	3 1/2
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	72/6	75/-	3 1/2
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/3	5/-	5/-
United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	9/-	10/-	7/6

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

**Lime Oil and Orange Oil.** The official scheme for regulating the importation and distribution of essential oils was published on May 18th and comes into effect on July 1st. Shippers or producers should ascertain their quotas for the various oils from their local Government.

**Lime Juice.** Concentrated is not required and Raw is controlled.

**Pimento.** The market is unchanged with buyers at 1/9 ex wharf.

**Ginger.** The position is unchanged, the article continuing under Government control.

**Nutmegs** are quiet and the prices in last issue are unchanged.

**Mace.** The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5 1/2 l.o.b.

## Colonial Appointments

**R**ECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

ANDERSON, V. F., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, British Honduras), Senior Medical Officer, British Honduras.

BLACKALL, H. W. B. (Attorney-General, Gold Coast), Chief Justice, Trinidad.

BUSBY, G. S. (Surveyor, British Honduras), Deputy Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendent of Crown Lands, Trinidad.

UTTLEY, D. P. (Auditor, British Honduras), Auditor, Gambia.

### First Appointment

GILLET, J. A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 21

**Across:** 1, Skirmish; 5, Halted; 9, Rudiment; 10, Spools; 12, Bancor; 13, Rotarian; 15, The Apple Cart; 18, Bib and Tucker; 23, Darkness; 24, Create; 26, Enamel; 27, Litharge; 28, Titans; 29, Martinet.

**Down:** 1, Scribe; 2, Indent; 3, Mammoth; 4, Sane; 6, Appease; 7, Tropical; 8, Disunite; 11, Compact; 14, Fantasy; 16, Obedient; 17, Aberrant; 19, Nankeen; 20, Ear Shot; 21, Warren; 22, Cement; 25, Lira.



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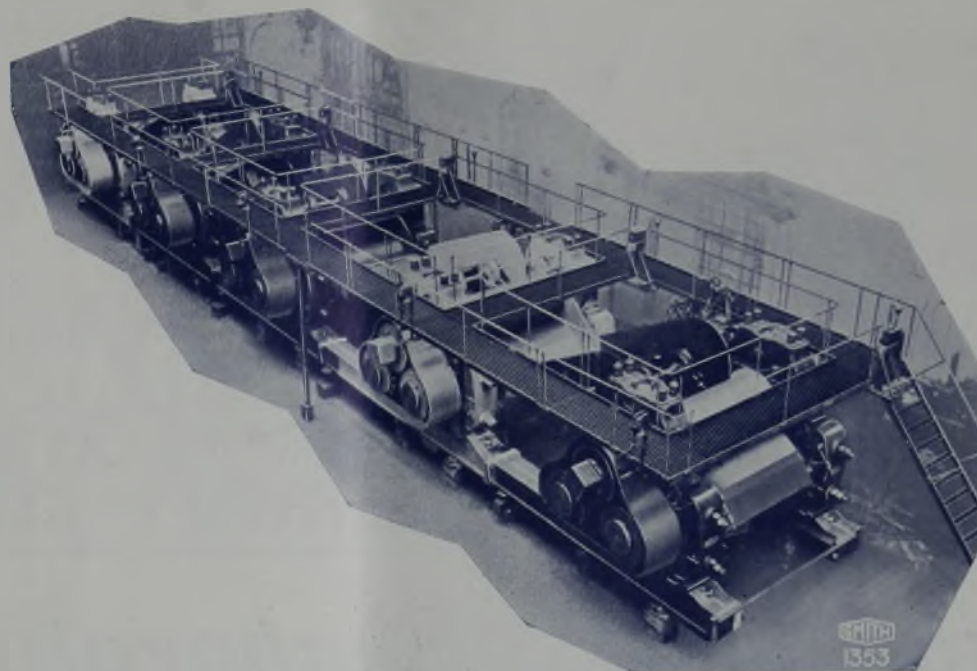




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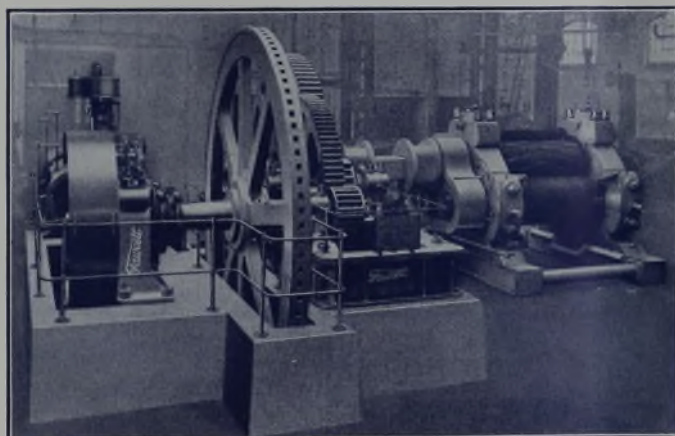
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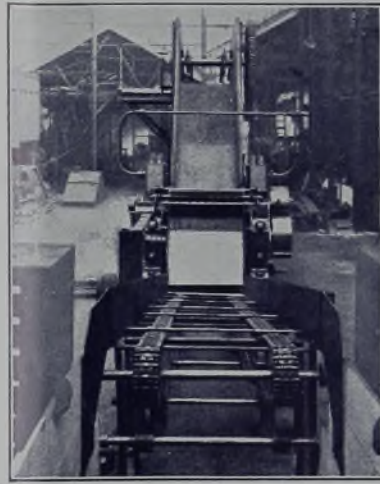
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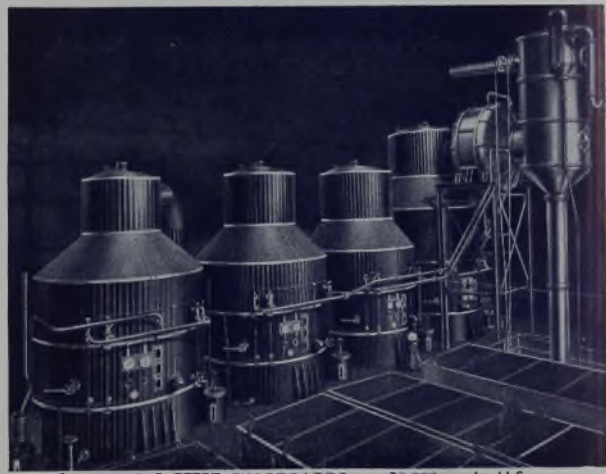
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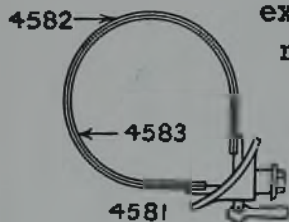
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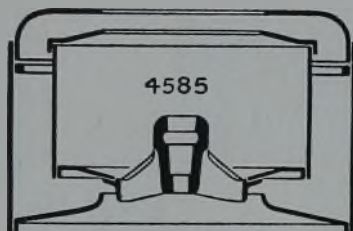


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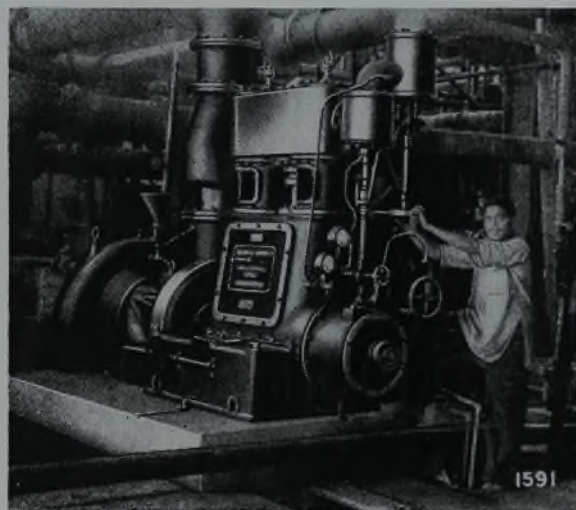
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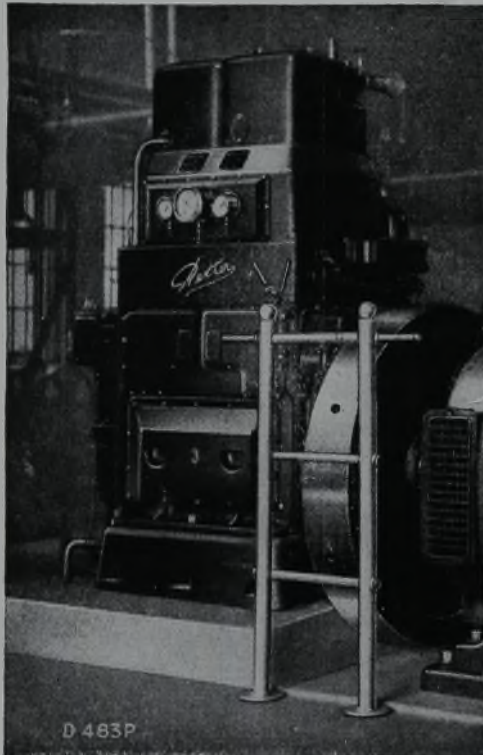
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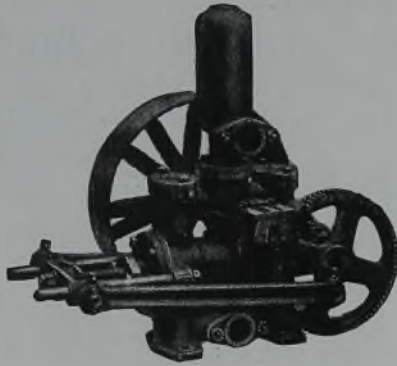
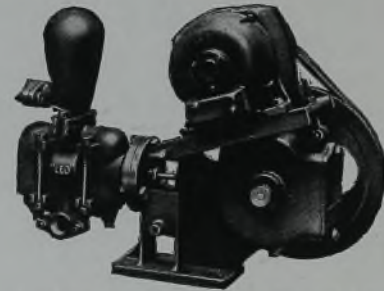


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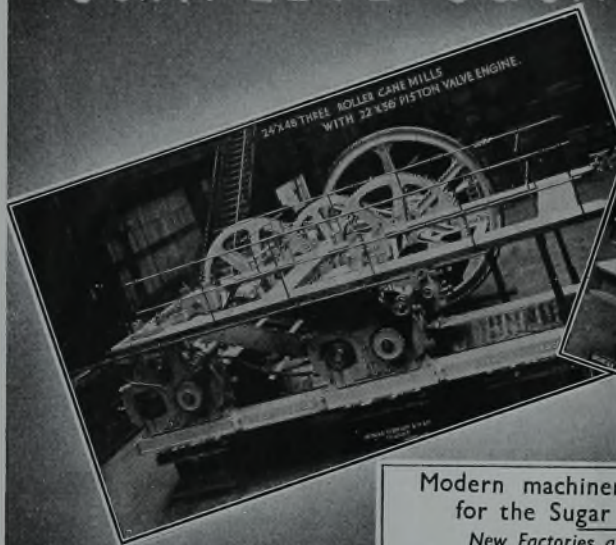
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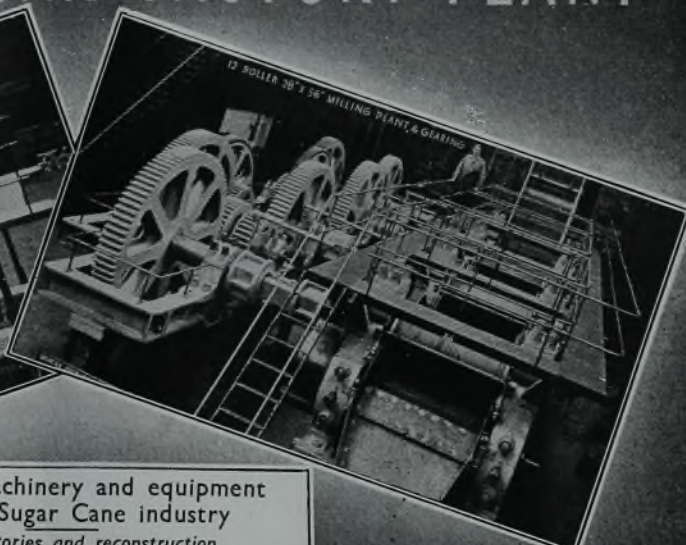
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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII.

JULY 1943

No. 1147

Telephone:  
TEMPLE BAR 8922  
Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

July, 1943

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## Outlook for Sea Island Cotton

**F**UTURE prospects for the Sea Island cotton industry as indicated in the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, dealt with elsewhere in this issue, will arouse concern in many West Indian islands. We may recall that one of the principal recommendations of the West India Royal Commission of 1897 was that every effort should be made to secure greater diversity of production in West Indian agriculture and that crops alternative to sugar should be fostered. The Imperial Department of Agriculture which was established to carry out the recommendations of the Commission introduced Sea Island cotton seed in 1902, and under its care Sea Island cotton became a principal crop in Montserrat, Nevis and St. Vincent and an important subsidiary crop in Barbados, St. Kitts and Antigua. Difficulties were encountered some years later, but these were surmounted after the formation in 1933 of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association by the regulation of production to demand and judicious advertising through its Advisory Committee in England. Now trouble for the industry is anticipated from the competition of Egyptian and Sudanese cottons. Sir Frank Stockdale foreshadowed this when he addressed the Association at its annual general meeting in 1941, as reported in the CIRCULAR of May 15th of that year. For the duration of the war and one year after H.M. Government have contracted to purchase all the West Indian crop. To meet the competition apparently inevitable when this contract expires, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation states that West Indian growers must take all possible steps to increase their yields and decrease their costs of production. The Superfine Sea Island cotton produced in St. Vincent stands in a class by itself and thus the burden of this task will fall principally on the producers, mainly small holders, in the Leeward Islands. It has already been authoritatively stated that cotton can be fitted into systems of mixed farming and that rotation with food crops would help to build up a sound agricultural practice. Moreover, a necessity for the small holder, cotton cultivation provides a valuable cash crop. The recent strengthening of the Leeward Islands Department of Agriculture and the appointment of a special Cotton Officer, now proposed by the Corporation, afford hope that the staff will be available both to make any necessary investigations and to get the results put into practice and so safeguard the well-being of an industry of vital importance to the welfare of a large number of people in the British West Indies.

## Welcome Visitors

**T**HE recent visit to London of the last party of West Indian technicians who have come over afforded further evidence that in addition to contributing directly to the war effort, they are helping to promote better understanding between the peoples of the Mother Country and of the West Indian Colonies. These visits were made possible by a fund initiated by the League of Coloured Peoples about a year ago. On this occasion the party first attended a reception given by the Royal Empire Society when they were welcomed by Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, M.P., late chairman of the Society, and Lady Simon. Two days later they were entertained by the British Council at a luncheon when Sir Angus Gillan emphasized the desire of the Council to bring not only knowledge of the British people to the Colonies but knowledge of the Colonies to the British people. The three technicians who responded impressed the gathering with the knowledge they had of the Empire situation and their far-sighted views on Empire policy. They subsequently visited the Imperial Institute, where they were welcomed by the Director, Sir Harry Lindsay, saw three of the films which are used in British schools and inspected, with great interest, the West Indian and some other courts in the exhibition galleries. After making themselves acquainted with other places of interest in London the party were entertained to tea at the Colonial Office by the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Duke expressed the appreciation felt by the British people for the services they were rendering. Mr. W. E. Johnston, of Jamaica who replied on behalf of the technicians, said that they considered it to be their duty to help the Mother Country in her hour of need. At this gathering the technicians also had the pleasure and satisfaction of personally meeting Colonel Oliver Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who chatted freely with them. As Mr. Noel Sabine, Public Relations Officer of the Colonial Office, said of a former party, they are here as ambassadors. We realize that they are adding to our knowledge of the West Indies and feel confident that on their return, with their outlook widened by travel and by living and working amongst us, they will play a useful part in promoting a fuller realization of Great Britain and all she stands for, amongst their own people. An important experiment, organised by the Ministry of Labour and the Colonial Office with the dual object of increasing the war effort and strengthening the bond between Britain and the West Indies will then have been crowned with success.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE King's journey to North Africa and Malta has been an exceeding popular gesture, both as an acknowledgment, in which the whole Empire feels itself to share, of the glorious services that have been rendered, and for the suggestion it conveys of a prologue to great enterprises about to be launched. The institution of two new decorations, the Africa Star, and the 1939-43 Star for fighting services on other fronts, is particularly happy. The difference of practice between the Allies in this respect has had results rather unjust to our men. A member of the British forces may have been in every action from Narvik and Dunkirk to El Alamein to the Mareth Line, and have nothing on his jacket to show for it. His Majesty's gracious thought puts this anomaly right.

\* \* \*

The expedition was hazardous; and, although the King himself never shuns risks, there was a good deal of anxiety until he was known to be safely home. Yet there was much significance in the statement that he slept undisturbed in his aircraft throughout his night journey from Africa to England. Such is now the solidity of allied air power.

\* \* \*

Although there are two competitors for the palm of achievement in May—the Navy, with its outstanding successes against the U-boats and the combined forces which completed the conquest of Africa,—there is no doubt that the man of June is Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command. The tremendous onslaught on the Ruhr, a foretaste of still greater devastation to come, is now seen to be a major factor in winning the war. Every industrial town laid waste is the equivalent of a first-class battle won, and it is against that background that we have to estimate the loss of perhaps three or four hundred highly-trained airmen on each occasion. The failure, up to the end of June, to begin the long-expected offensive against Russia may be one sign of the extent of the bombing victory in the West.

\* \* \*

As a layman, I have always found the photographs of air damage published in the newspapers practically unintelligible; but when I visited Bomber Command Headquarters recently and saw under the stereoscope the collection of views taken over the Ruhr, it took my breath away. Densely crowded factory areas of Essen, a square mile or more in extent, could be clearly seen to have scarcely a building intact; and in town after town it was the same. In spite of all efforts to evacuate to less exposed regions in the east of the Reich, the Ruhr still accounts for two-fifths of German war production; and there is every prospect of putting practically the whole of this out of action. When the nights lengthen, it will be possible to go for the more easterly objectives.

\* \* \*

German propaganda has begun to react strikingly

to these mighty blows, which far surpass anything that was done to British towns in the days when the enemy had air superiority. Until quite recently the damage was assiduously hushed up; in the rest of the Reich no-one was allowed an idea what was happening in the Ruhr. That policy has collapsed; and now Goebbels has totally changed his tune, holding up the unparalleled sufferings of Germans in the bombed areas as an example of endurance to their fellow-Nazis, comparable to that set by the martyrs of Stalingrad. There is no more talk of victory—only of the defence of the Fatherland. At the same time, with thoroughly German effrontery, a furious campaign of invective is launched against the barbarous "Anglo-American" practice of bombing from the air.

Germans, in short, like bombing; but they do not like being bombed.

\* \* \*

Meanwhile, in a desperate attempt to provide defence, practically the whole German aircraft industry has been turned over from the building of bombers to that of fighters. This is the solid fact behind the confident assurance of Sir Marshal Leigh Mallory, Commander-in-Chief of Fighter Command, to the effect that the consistent intensive bombing of British war industry is now permanently beyond the enemy's power.

\* \* \*

We are in danger of an unpleasant boiling-up of party politics. There has long been a simmering discontent among Labour politicians against the Trade Disputes Act, which was passed after the General Strike of 1926 and contained various precautions against its repetition. One of several clauses in this act to which Labour men take exception is that which forbids civil servants to belong to a trade union affiliated to any political organization—such as the Trades Union Congress undoubtedly is. Any change in the Act, which continues to be supported by the Conservative Party, is precluded by the party truce. Now, however, the T.U.C. proposes to take the law into its own hands by admitting the Union of Postal Workers, far the largest union in the Civil Service, to affiliation. If they persist, so direct a defiance of the law is a challenge that the Government is bound to take up.

\* \* \*

The Parliamentary Labour Party—whose heads are in the Cabinet—by no means approve of the violent counsels of the T.U.C. and are doing their best behind the scenes to get the fight called off. For everybody's sake, it is much to be hoped that they may succeed. A collision of parties in the face of the enemy would be obviously a disaster. I see no signs that the nation at large cares anything for this quarrel of politicians; but there is danger, on the one hand of a division in the Government, on the other of a split in the Labour movement between its trade-unionist and parliamentary wings. At the moment of writing, however, there is good hope that reason will prevail.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

ANTIGUA War Services Committee has sent £88 9s. 7d. for the British Sailors' Society, and £20 for the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund. These gifts were sent through the West India Committee.

### BAHAMAS

The people of the Bahamas have sent another contribution, £750, to the King George's Fund for Sailors. £1,074 has been raised by a committee as a contribution to the Silver Thimble Fund which is collecting on behalf of a hospital in Malta.

### BARBADOS

The Voluntary War Workers of Barbados have sent, through the West India Committee, a donation of £10 for destitute Poles.

### BRITISH GUIANA

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed his thanks to the people of the Colony for a further £1,000 contributed to the British Red Cross.

Sir Gordon Lethem, the Governor, recently opened in Georgetown a centre for seamen known as the United Nations Mariners' Club.

### JAMAICA

The Red Cross Fund has received a gift of £700 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee.

### ST. KITTS

The St. Kitts War Relief Committee has made a further donation of £75 for expenditure on defence purposes.

### ST. LUCIA

A successful Carnival Dance organized by Miss Hilda Clavier in aid of a Fund for the assistance of St. Lucians returning home destitute as a result of the war, was held on March 8th. The sum realized was £54.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has thanked the St. Lucia War Charities Committee for the gift of £310 to Red Cross funds for the purchase of one A.R.P. ambulance.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In the February CIRCULAR attention was directed to the appeal for funds to found and maintain an Allied Seamen's Canteen at San Fernando. We learn from Mr. B. V. Abrahams, secretary-treasurer of the Appeal Committee, that the necessary funds were raised by public subscriptions and a generous gift of £500 from members of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce. Alterations to the building lent to the Committee were completed and the canteen, which is staffed by members of the W.V.S., was opened on March 20th. When Mr.

Abrahams wrote, nine days later, the canteen had already had 86 visitors from widely separated parts of the world.

The Central Fund of the Colony's Win the War Association was increased by \$13,981 during April bringing the total, since the Fund was inaugurated in August, 1940, to \$306,711. Payments of \$305,163 have been made to 51 war organisations and funds in the United Kingdom, the Colony and elsewhere, headed by \$41,390 to the British Red Cross Society and \$40,587 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

Contributions to the Russian Relief Fund have reached the total of \$34,000. In acknowledgement of a recent donation of \$10,000, Mrs. Churchill telegraphed: "For this further magnificent support of my Fund I send my heartfelt thanks to the ever generous people of Trinidad and my congratulations to the Red Cross and Win the War Association."



Military Parade at Belize, British Honduras, to celebrate 25th anniversary of the Red Army.

## Visitors to Canada

It cannot be too widely known that the Canadian-West Indian League performs in Canada similar services to those undertaken by the West India Committee in England on behalf of the West Indian Colonies.

Many West Indian residents visit Canada from time to time, and there are at present in the Dominion a number of volunteers undergoing training for the Forces. These visitors to Canada should get into touch—personally if possible—with the League whose headquarters are at the Sun Life Building, Montreal.

## Promotions in the Services

- Staff Sgt.-Major S. R. Branch (St. Lucia), to Lieut.
- Pilot/Officer G. M. Bridge (British Guiana), to Flying Officer.
- Pilot Officer G. W. Carter (Barbados), to Flying Officer.
- Sgt. Air Gunner G. H. Farara (St. Kitts), to Pilot Officer.
- Sgt. A. S. July (British Guiana), to 2nd Lieut.
- Cadet J. L. Kennedy (Jamaica), to 2nd Lieut.
- Lieut. P. F. Kerr-Jarrett (Jamaica), to Captain.
- O/Seaman D. M. Lightbourne (Bahamas), to Sub-Lieut.
- O/Seaman W. H. Otway (St. Vincent), to Sub-Lieut.
- Sgt./Pilot N. B. Smythe (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.
- Captain (Dr.) E. E. Swaby (Jamaica), to Major.
- O/Seaman R. C. Thompson (Bahamas), to Sub-Lieut.
- Pilot Officer H. St. G. Tucker (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.
- Pilot Officer G. D. Urich (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the thirty-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
ABRAHAM, M. C.	Jamaica	R.C.A.C.	Trooper
ARBOUIN, V. S.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
ARMSTRONG, E. V.	Jamaica	D.Y.R.C.H.	Trooper
BOWMAN, M. C. D.	Bermuda	R.C.R.	Lieut.
*BREWSTER, A. C. F.	Bermuda	S.F.	Sergeant
CARRINGTON, B.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
DARLING, P. H.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DA SILVA, F. V.	Br. Guiana	R.T.R.	Trooper
*DAVIS, S. A. H.	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
DE FREITAS, J. D. L.	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Private
DE FREITAS, M.	Trinidad	R.C.E.	Sapper
DIXON, A. A.	Jamaica	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
DU BOULAY, D. D.	St. Lucia	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
EVANS, Miss J. M.	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
EVELYN, H. M.	St. Kitts	A.A.	Gunner
FOWLE, J. T.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
*GOODHEART, C. B. G.	Bahamas		Lieut.
GRAHAM, L. C.	Trinidad	R.C.R.	Private
GREENIDGE, J. A.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Flt.-Sgt.
GREENWOOD, T. H.	Bermuda	R.A.S.C.	Driver
HARRIS, W. S.	Bermuda	R.A.S.C.	Private
HERON, R. T. G.	Jamaica	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
HUNTER, L.	Bermuda	R.C.R.C.	Cadet
JOHNSON, C. A.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Teleg.
LINDSEY, D.	Bermuda	R.A.	Gunner
LORD, J. C. L.	Jamaica	Devon Regt.	Private
MENDES, C. E.	Trinidad	R.C.R.	Private
PADMORE, G. W.	Barbados	C.S.D.G.H.	Private
PATTON, J. M. S.	Bermuda	R.C.E.	Captain
PITTS, E. H.	Bermuda	R.A.S.C.	Driver
QUESTEL, E. D.	Trinidad	A.A.	Gunner
ROY, C. L.	Virgin Is.	R.A.F.	Sqdr. Ldr.
*SAINTS, J. A.	Bermuda	R.A.	Sergeant
SMITH, G. W.	Bermuda	R.A.O.C.	Private
STEPHENSON, L. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.1

\*Prisoner of War.

R.C.A.C. = Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, R.A.S.C. = Royal Army Service Corps, D.Y.R.C.H. = Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, R.C.R. = Royal Canadian Regiment, S.F. = Sherwood Foresters, R.C.A.S.C. = Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, R.N. = Royal Navy, R.T.R. = Royal Tank Regiment, R.C.A.F. = Royal Canadian Air Force, R.C.O.C. = Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, R.C.E. = Royal Canadian Engineers, R.C.C.S. = Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, A.A. = Australian Artillery, R.C.R.C. = Royal Canadian Reconnaissance Corps, R.A. = Royal Artillery, D.R. = Devon Regiment, C.S.D.G.H. = Canadian Stormont-Dundas and Glenferries Highlands, R.A.O.C. = Royal Army Ordnance Corps, W.A.A.F. = Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

was carrying out its duties with ability and success, had greatly facilitated their work of collection. The Fund was a thoroughly democratic one and they were fortunate in securing the help of the T.U.C. and the Employers' Organisations in their appeal to the workers. Through the Penny-a-week Fund, which was responsible for 25 per cent. of their total, and in many other ways the mass of the people were supporting the Red Cross.

So far the Duke of Gloucester's Committee had been able to keep pace with the ever-growing demands of the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation. "If we are able to make our needs sufficiently well known, and to provide easy facilities for giving, then I am certain that the work of the War Organisation will not be hampered by lack of money."

## Red Cross and St. John Fund

### Duke of Gloucester Thanks all Workers

IN recognition of the Red Cross and St. John Fund having passed the £20,000,000 mark, the Lord Mayor of London entertained the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to luncheon at the Mansion House on May 12th. Responding to the toast of "Continued Success to the Red Cross and St. John Fund," proposed by the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Gloucester said that only six days after the outbreak of war Sir Frank Bowater, then Lord Mayor, called a meeting at the Mansion House to consider ways and means of providing funds for the Red Cross and St. John. As in the last war these two great voluntary organizations had already joined forces and to start operations they had borrowed the sum of £1,000. In all their minds then was the fear that it might not be humanly possible for the resources of Government and voluntary bodies to deal with the anticipated overwhelming number of casualties among combatants and civilians alike. As it had turned out, so far at any rate, the main demand put upon the Red Cross and St. John had been to ease the burden of our prisoners of war.

### £20,000,000 Subscribed and Mostly Spent

The finances of the Red Cross and St. John had undergone remarkable changes. The borrowed £1,000 had, he was glad to say, been repaid and £20,000,000 had been subscribed and mostly spent. Never before, he believed, had such a fund been provided in voluntary contributions. The Duke said that help from every imaginable quarter overseas had been lavish, and touching in its revelation of sympathy and understanding, but the main burden had been shouldered by "our people here at home—every section of our people, rich and poor alike."

After praising the work of Lord Iliffe, Chairman of the Fund, and his hard working and efficient staff, the Duke said he had welcomed the opportunity of expressing his thanks in public to all supporters of his Appeal and to all the workers who had given their time to carrying out collections and organizing events for it. "But however profoundly I express my personal thanks, they are as nothing compared with the gratitude of our wounded and especially of our prisoners of war."

In conclusion the Duke said that he had spoken of the changes which had occurred since the first meeting connected with his Appeal. "Much has happened since then and we cannot tell what still lies ahead, so it is only common sense to remain prepared. And being prepared means for the Red Cross and St. John, now as then, among much else, having enough money in our coffers. . . . As in every other part of our war effort, there must be no letting up. We must all go on playing our part in the Red Cross and St. John Appeal, so that the many joint activities of these two great societies can go on, without financial handicap, whatever the future holds for us."

### Ever Growing Demands on the Fund

Lord Iliffe said that the growing public recognition that the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation under Sir Philip Chetwode was an efficient body, and

(Continued at foot of preceding column)





THE KING IN MALTA. THE ROYAL CAR PASSING THROUGH VALETTA

[See page 130



BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING ACROSS PANTELLARIA

[See page 130



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE  
AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

[See page 130]





# Agricultural Policy in Trinidad

## Measures for Long-Term Development

**I**N our last issue we were able to refer very briefly to the conclusions reached by the Agricultural Policy Committee, Trinidad and Tobago, a copy of the first part of whose important report had just been received.

The full terms of reference of the Committee were :—

(1) To define the objectives of a policy for agricultural development in Trinidad and Tobago ;

(2) to formulate a long-term policy for such agricultural development ;

(3) to lay down the broad lines of experiment and research programmes ;

(4) to suggest the means required for the dissemination to producers of the results of research and methods for agricultural advance ;

(5) to make proposals for the closer co-operation between producers and their organisations with Government, especially in regard to research, extension services and marketing ;

(6) to review the relationship of the Government services or Government appointed bodies which are now concerned with agriculture, and to submit proposals for their development or improvement ;

(7) to examine the structure and establishment of the Department of Agriculture in relation to the proposed policy and programmes for future work and to submit such recommendations in regard to staff, organisation and other facilities as may be necessary to enable the Department to carry out the agricultural policy proposed for the future.

Part I of the Report deals with terms of reference Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 leaving Nos. 3 and 7 for Part II which has not yet arrived.

### The Objectives

In a general discussion of the objectives of an agricultural policy the Committee says it is clear that agriculture itself must provide a livelihood for larger numbers of the people in the future. Although many will continue to depend on technical efficiency in the specialised production of certain export crops the introduction of more self-sufficient systems of farming is regarded as essential. It is pointed out that a self-sufficient economy involves a great deal more than the mere change to planting a variety of crops instead of only one or two and tending a number of different kinds of livestock instead of a single working animal. It also calls " for new ideas about life's basic qualities. Education in the widest sense is therefore a first essential to success."

It will also be necessary to provide the conditions by which the application of such a policy can be made generally acceptable. People engaged in agriculture desire, the Report states, as good a life as can be obtained in other occupations. They want a sufficiency of nutritious food, good clothing, decent housing, light, water, security, education, medical care, recreation, etc., and " they cannot hope for these things to any extent until a better use of the land is planned. . . The farmer who has a proper regard for the land and who looks to farming as a mode of living is always the most secure ; the daily requirements and occupations of mixed farming and the care of stock also tend to stabilise family life and to improve the moral outlook.

After consideration of the purely agricultural questions

the Committee states that the development of mineral resources and industries in Trinidad and Tobago should also be brought into the general pattern. Mineral wealth has had a profound effect on the welfare and economy of the Colony, and it should facilitate measures for the alleviation of the difficulties of agriculture. In addition, farmers have direct interest in the mineral and manufacturing industries, as these provide additional markets for produce and absorb excess farm population. They accentuate, however, the disparity between rural and urban or industrialised conditions, and may result in wage demands which are quite beyond the capacity of the farmer to pay. Conversely the townsman and the industrialist have a direct interest in the welfare of rural communities, since pressure of population, low prices and soil-exhaustion may drive numbers of country people into the urban and industrial areas. The burden of poor relief is thereby increased, wages are depressed and general ill-feeling caused. The efficiency of industry is also affected when labour is recruited from underfed and under-privileged people in neglected rural areas. The development of a stable and progressive rural community is, in consequence, as important to industry and business as it is to all engaged in agriculture.

The Committee then summarises the objectives of an agricultural policy in Trinidad and Tobago under the following heads :—

- (a) Conservation of natural resources.
- (b) Stability of farming and security of supply for town dwellers.
- (c) Security of land tenure.
- (d) Security and regularity of occupation.
- (e) Assurance of a remunerative return for agricultural effort and greater stability of the family income.
- (f) Efficiency in the operations of production, processing and distribution of agricultural products.
- (g) Improvement and stability of rural living.

### A Long-Term Policy

In Section III of the Report the Committee outlines a policy for the development of agriculture and the betterment of rural communities. After pointing out that the soil, climate and geographical position of a country are dominant factors in the formulation of agricultural policy the Committee urges that the determinants of policy should include as much the social wants of the common man as the economic considerations of agriculture. Whilst the Government and Legislature are ultimately responsible for the formulation of policy and the public services for its administration, success will be measured by its acceptance or rejection by the people. The Government having provided the opportunity can do much to encourage and guide individuals towards the goal. Advantage should be taken of the fact that present circumstances of war provide an opportunity of intensifying the execution of agricultural policy. The Committee regards the following points as of importance if the present opportunity is to be fully utilised :—

- (a) The immediate encouragement of self-sufficiency as the first step in a long-term policy.

- (b) The influence of price control on production.
- (c) The readiness and financial ability of the State to extend services assisting agriculture.
- (d) The willingness of producers to extend their operations and to co-operate in an accepted plan.
- (e) The experience of bulk sales to the Ministries of Food and Supply.
- (f) The provision of Government facilities for marketing produce for local consumption.
- (g) A desire for voluntary service, the formation of farm and garden clubs ; and opportunity for leadership.
- (h) The necessity for changing the methods of dairying, and the avoidance of waste of perishable crops, e.g., by using ground provisions for the feeding of backyard stock. The utilisation of the waste products of abattoirs and crop processing factories as feeding stuffs for stock and poultry.

### Summary of Conclusions

The means by which the main objectives can be attained are fully discussed and recommendations made for bringing them into effect. As this section of the Report runs to nearly 60 pages it should be carefully studied. Owing to limitations of space it will be best to give here the Committee's own summary, which is as follows :—

Summarising our conclusions, it is clear that although not all of our recommendations can be implemented in present circumstances, at least something can be done in practically every instance to prepare for post-war action. It is, for example, impossible to undertake any adequate steps for the conservation of the natural resources with the present staff of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry ; the need for soil conservation is greater to-day than ever before, as new and sloping lands are brought into cultivation by the campaign for increased production of food ; given the staff it should also be possible to take preliminary steps for regional planning. Reform of land tenure is a matter to which, we hope, the law officers can give early attention ; it should also be possible in the near future to control speculation in agricultural land. The policy we advocate for land settlement is a continuation and extension of the present lines of development ; the encouragement of garden allotments is strongly assisted by the Food Controller. Large-scale schemes for rural housing cannot be undertaken during the war period ; the establishment of a Bureau for the Housing Industry is even more urgently needed in the present circumstances than in normal times ; at the moment the building regulations are under revision. We realise that our recommendations in regard to rural water supplies must also await the end of the war, at the same time experiments with artesian wells, dams and earth tanks for surface catchment should be started as soon as the necessary staff and labour are available. The electrification of rural areas is not likely to be possible for some years after the end of the war ; similarly major projects for communications must be postponed until labour and equipment are available, but plans should be prepared as soon as possible. Improved nutrition and the utilisation of locally grown foods are immediate and serious problems ; in the absence of artificial fertilisers, the fullest possible use must be made of all animal and crop residues, in the form of compost and pen manure, to increase the output of food from the land. We have emphasised the paramount importance of education as a means for reform in land use, and we have stated our

conviction that changes in the methods of education are essential to meet the new purposes of the community ; an early revision of educational policy is most urgently required. We recommend that immediate steps be taken to establish a Farm Institute, using local materials for the buildings. It is clear that, given the will and the financial support of the industrial and business interests of the Colony, and the necessary guidance, our welfare proposals could be under way in a very short time ; some of the common needs of the people could also be met. Re-organisation of the livestock stations has already begun ; land for other experiment stations, investigational plots, and demonstration centres could be acquired now ; a start could be made with the layout of new experimental work, especially in regard to cocoa and mixed-farming ; delays in these matters will prove costly. The early appointment of experienced qualified staff is required to survey the ground for the large programmes of extension work for the guidance of small-scale agriculture which must be undertaken at the earliest opportunity. The question of State aid for agriculture requires early consideration, even though it may be impossible to implement our recommendations until times become more settled. The permanent regulation of the output of commercialised agriculture will largely depend on the conditions of international post-war trade ; at the same time such restriction of cropping as may be dictated by the circumstances of the war should be applied to marginal lands as far as is practicable ; standardised costing should be introduced wherever possible. Legislation is required to control the erection and operation of public processing factories ; the opportunity which war presents for the centralising of processing equipment should be taken wherever this is seen to be desirable as a peace-time measure. Encouragement should be given for the utilisation of the by-products of slaughter and of processed crops, and for the establishment of secondary industries, in so far as facilities exist or can be created for these purposes, not only as a war measure but also as desirable peace-time objectives. The circumstances of war provide a unique opportunity for the organisation of marketing on the basis which may be required permanently. Finally, it is desirable to make an early start with the extension of animal husbandry ; the keeping of improved breeds of small-stock and the application of self-sufficient methods of dairying are of both immediate and future importance.

It is obvious from the review of the vast field which requires attention, that lack of experienced and qualified personnel is the chief obstacle to progress in agriculture and rural welfare. Accordingly the staff of the Department of Agriculture should be brought up to strength immediately, and should be appreciably increased as early as circumstances permit. New institutions must be organised and staff and considerable capital expenditure will have to be undertaken if the needs of those engaged in agriculture, the majority of the population of the Colony, are to be adequately served. If the cost cannot be met from local sources, we consider that assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act should be sought. In this connexion concrete proposals are contained in Part II of our Report.

*(To be continued)*



# The West India Committee

## Election of Officers and Candidates

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on June 24th. Before proceeding with the business on the agenda, the following resolution was passed, the members standing in silence:—

Be it resolved that the members of the Executive of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound regret with which they learned of the death on May 15th, 1943, of Mr. Evan Roland Campbell, one of their colleagues from 1919, and to convey to his family an expression of their sincere sympathy.

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 and Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman were re-elected deputy chairmen.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott and Mr. J. M. du Buisson were re-elected treasurers.

The following candidates have recently been admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mrs. LILLIAN MAUDE TYRER EGG (London)	Mrs. I. M. St. Felix Dare. Lady Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. AUDLEY NIGEL CARLISLE INCE (Bahamas)	Miss Wendy Ince. Miss Rosemary Kelly.
Mr. ALFRED WILLIAM CROSS (London)	Messrs. Paines & Reid. Dawson Shores Punch & Co., Ltd.
Mrs. PATRICIA ANDERSON CROSS (Country)	Mr. O. H. Keeling. Mr. John Pringle.
Mr. E. S. PAYNTER (London)	Mr. A. L. Jupp. The Rev. G. E. Hickman-Johnson.
Mr. G. E. G. HOPE-JOHNSTONE (Country)	Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, O.B.E., M.A.
Mr. ADOLF VAN LEBSTEN FOX (British Guiana)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Dr. J. N. Fox.
Miss MARY MILLICENT HANSHELL (Barbados)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Dr. H. M. Hanshell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.
Mr. ALAN REID (India)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. Kenneth Reid.
Miss DORA IBBERSON (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Sir HARRY LUKE, K.C.M.G., D.LITT., LL.D. (London)	Mrs. Bromley. Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. THOMAS WALTON DAVIES (Leeward Islands)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. James du Buisson.
Mr. ALBERT PHILIP HINTON (London)	British Overseas Stores, Ltd. Carters (Merchants) Ltd.
Dr. DAVID DAVIES, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Country)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
Mr. RALPH AGOSTINI (Trinidad)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. Alexander Elder.

### An Informal Luncheon

Mr. H. J. Hobbins, Deputy Sugar Administrator of Canada, who has been on a brief visit to London, was

the guest of the chairman and members of the Executive of the West India Committee at an informal luncheon held on June 24th.

Among the guests were Sir William Rook and Mr. B. A. Forster, and those also present were: Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. Cecil W. Murray, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Major C. Wynne-Roberts (secretary, the West India Committee), and Mr. T. Souness (assistant secretary).

### Presentations to the Library

At the last meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, votes of thanks were passed to the following for gifts to the Library:—

- Mr. G. B. A. Ewen—*The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, 1792.*
- Miss Adamson—*The Saint Christopher Pocket Almanac for 1863; The Dominica Almanac for 1869; (Map) Plan of the Island of Tobago.*
- Mr. Evan Taylor—Copies of tributes to H.R.H. The Duke of Kent and to Sir Allan Collymore.

### 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.
Mr. and Mrs. Redhead, Montserrat (£27 14s. 6d. and £10 8s. 4d.)	...	...	...
Mrs. Harriet B. Sutton	...	...	...
Telephone and General Trust	...	...	...
Dominica Red Cross (balance of account)	...	...	...
	38	2	10
	1	1	0
	10	0	0
	16	9	

### The Jamaica Banana Subsidy

IT was announced recently in Jamaica that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had agreed to continue the subsidy to the Colony's banana industry for another two years, i.e. until June 30th, 1945.

The subsidy is related to a maximum annual production of 12 million stems of high-grade fruit, and the present rate of 3/3 per count bunch (less 3d. retained for leaf spot control) will be paid for the next two years.

The announcement added that though the subsidy was for the relief of banana growers unable to transfer their banana cultivation to food production, the importance of increasing the production of food crops wherever possible, could not be over-emphasised.

The new subsidy is being given on the assumption that normal export trade cannot be resumed during the period of the guarantee.

## Capital and Colonial Development

### Address by Lord Hailey

"CAPITAL AND COLONIES" was the subject of an address given by Lord Hailey before the Royal Society of Arts at a meeting held on June 17th, and presided over by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.\*

Lord Hailey said he was concerned with the part taken by capital in the development of the Colonial areas. We had had a definite objective before us—the ideal of self-government—and all our thinking on social and economic problems must be directed to organizing the life of Colonial communities to fit them for that end. Economic advance must be directed to raising the general standard of living and to the ultimate creation of economic independence without which self-government was an unreality.

Lord Hailey discussed past development of the Colonies for which capital had clearly to come from outside, for at the outset the only contribution which most Colonies could make was not of capital but of unskilled labour. Means had to be found of mobilising latent mineral assets or for improving agricultural production, and it was a general experience that the standards of native life tended to be highest in areas which had seen the largest introduction of outside capital.

#### Less Dependence on Outside Capital

Lord Hailey next dealt with the question of the State taking a much more extensive share in industrial and economic development. He mentioned that the Secretary of State had recently supported the widely held view that we should envisage the growth of local industries in the Colonies, and asked: Are the Governments to assist by providing capital or by starting experimental industries? Personally, Lord Hailey said, he doubted whether the substitution of public for private capital in industrial or commercial development was likely to go to any considerable lengths in British Colonies, and he suggested that it would be well to defer any wide movement of this character until we had satisfactorily settled the part the State was to take in the industrial and commercial life of Great Britain. The first claim on our attention should be, he thought, the progressive substitution of domestic for outside capital. "If we hold seriously to our ideal of self-government for the Colonies, then we must work consciously towards a situation in which they will be far less dependent on the supply of capital from us."

#### Use for Welfare of Community

Lord Hailey then passed to our second objective—"to secure that so long as outside capital is employed, it should operate under conditions most beneficial to the people of the Colonies." After quoting cases, mainly from Africa, as illustrating various types of enterprise, Lord Hailey said that our concern must be to see that profits are not earned by "exploiting" human resources in the form of labour, that they do not involve a misuse of natural assets by wasteful methods of winning minerals

\* The address and the discussion which followed will be published in the *Journal* of the Society.

or extracting forest produce and, lastly, that they make an adequate return to the revenues of the Colony. Whilst much had been done in recent years by private enterprise in improving the conditions of labour, there was still, in many areas, a great deal of leeway to be made up. He thought that measures for securing a due proportion of the profits of private enterprise for the benefit of the community at large now demanded further consideration. There were many technical problems to be solved. A special issue arose in connexion with income tax levied by the United Kingdom and the Colony respectively on the profits of companies operating in the Colonies but registered in the United Kingdom. The system by which they obtained relief from double taxation was no doubt equitable, but it might be debatable whether the actual distribution of the gross tax between the Home and Colonial Treasuries paid sufficient regard to the fact that the bulk of the operations by which dividends were earned were conducted in the Colony. The whole question should be reviewed in a realistic spirit. "Our primary consideration must, of course, be the welfare of the Colony and not the interests of the investor. . . . We must again do everything to prepare the way for the day when the Colonies will become more independent of the supply of external capital. But when that time comes, then, so long as we remain in any position of control, we must be equally careful to see that the domestic capitalist and the Colonial administrations discharge their mutual obligations. . . . Unless we can establish good tradition in these matters, the future self-governing Colonies may well suffer at the hands of domestic capital, an oppression which foreign capital would in present conditions be powerless to practice."

### Sir Arthur Richards for Nigeria

The Colonial Office announced, on June 22nd, that the King had been pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, at present Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria in succession to Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, who is retiring.

Sir Arthur was appointed to Jamaica in June, 1938. In the two preceding years he had been Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and from 1933 to 1936, Governor of the Gambia.

### Sir Harry Luke Joins British Council

Sir Harry Luke, lately Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Lieutenant-Governor of Malta from 1930 to 1938, has accepted an appointment with the British Council as chief representative in the West Indies.

The CIRCULAR understands that Sir Harry will be leaving London next month for Trinidad where he will establish his headquarters for the time being.

At the moment there are three representatives of the British Council in the West Indies.



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## Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

### New Central Research Station

At the annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, held on June 1st, progress was reported concerning the proposal made last year that the Corporation should transfer their principal research activities from Trinidad and South Africa to Uganda and establish there, after the war, a Central Cotton Research Station to study mainly those problems bearing on cotton growing that are of common interest to several territories. An assurance had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the scheme was of a type that should be eligible for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and that the full proposals, when received, would have most careful and sympathetic consideration.

The Report of the Administrative Council, which was submitted to the meeting, gives particulars of preliminary steps taken respecting a suitable site and seeking the co-operation of Departments of Agriculture in some aspects of the work of the proposed Research Station. The Corporation has invited Mr. Parnell, their senior officer in Africa, to become its first Director and Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, at present Head of the Genetics Department of the Research Station, Trinidad, to be Deputy Director with the understanding that in two or three years he would succeed Mr. Parnell as Director. Both invitations have been provisionally accepted.

When the new Station is ready to start work the present Stations in South Africa, Swaziland and Trinidad will be closed. The Corporation propose to retain staff of their own for experimental work in the West Indies, and also in the Sudan, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, if acceptable to the Governments concerned. In the West Indies the breeding of Superfine cotton in St. Vincent and maintenance of the purity of the seed supply have been in the Corporation's hands for over 20 years. This work will probably become the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture and the present officer be transferred elsewhere. But, the Report states, a Cotton Officer for the West Indies generally is likely to be needed, to supervise the cotton breeding work of the Departments of Agriculture and to carry out investigations himself bearing mainly on cultural problems of Sea Island cotton and directed towards increasing the yield of lint per acre. At the meeting, Sir Richard Jackson, who presided in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Derby, said that the Corporation had it in mind to appoint an officer who would make these investigations at a small Experiment Station and possibly undertake also the teaching on cotton given at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

### Future of West Indian Industry

Considerable space is devoted in the Report to summarised information on commercial cotton production throughout the Empire and the problems with which growers are confronted. With respect to the future of the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry the Report states: Within the last two or three years, strains of cotton grown in Egypt and the Sudan have been put on the market whose quality approaches closely that of Sea Island cotton, other than Superfine.

They are, moreover, grown under irrigation, with higher yields in consequence. After the war, when the Government cease to be the only buyers of the Sea Island cotton crop, the competition from these Sudanese and Egyptian growths is likely to be keen, and growers of Sea Island cotton will need to ensure that all possible steps are taken to increase their yields and decrease their production costs. There are still many problems outstanding concerned with the effect on yield of various environmental factors, the solution of which should be of great assistance in this direction, and it is hoped that the Agricultural Departments of the islands, which have recently been considerably strengthened, will undertake the necessary investigations as soon as possible.

The Report concludes with notes on research work carried out during the past year at the Trinidad Research Station and at Home Universities and Institutions. Mention is made that at Rothamsted, Dr. C. B. Williams, formerly Sugar Cane Entomologist in Trinidad, is completing the general insect pest portion of a book on the pests and diseases of cotton to be issued by the Corporation.

## The Royal Empire Society

The CIRCULAR begs to offer its congratulations to the Royal Empire Society on the celebration, on June 26th, of the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

To quote from the current issue of *United Empire*, its official journal, the Society was called into existence to combat the teaching and influence of the Manchester school of Little Englanders, most of whom declared that Colonies were millstones round the Mother Country's neck, whilst others argued that in any case they were destined to drop away from the parent stem like ripe fruit. The Colonies, on their part, had come to regard the Mother Country as wholly indifferent to their fate. It has been said that the Society changed the view of Great Britain almost in a night; it was warmly welcomed by the Colonies, and in the happy development of a United Empire during the past three-quarters of a century it has played a part on which it can look back with pride and satisfaction.

We look forward to offering our further congratulations when the Society celebrates its centenary in 1968.

## Empire Fruit Council

The Empire Fruit Council, whose normal activities have been greatly restricted during the war owing to the stoppage of fruit importations, met on June 24th, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. N. Dykes, of the South African Co-operative Deciduous Fruit Exchange. There were also present representatives of the fruit interests of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies.

At present, the Council is maintaining its contact with the Ministry of Food regarding any developments in fruit policy. The desirability of holding an Empire Fruit Conference at the close of the war may be considered later.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death of Major Sir Harry Cordeaux.

## The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours, published on June 2nd and 4th, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

### Knights Bachelor

MR. JOHN HUTSON, O.B.E., V.D., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., for public services in Barbados.

MR. ERIC MACFADYEN, for services to agriculture in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Macfadyen is chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and a director of Harrison & Crossfield, Ltd.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES HOWARD TROTT, C.B.E., for public services in Bermuda.

### C.M.G.

MR. PERCIVAL MARTIN COOPER, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M. and Cy.E., M.I.Struct.E., Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

MR. JAMES DUNDAS HARFORD, Colonial Administrative Service, Administrator, St. Kitts Nevis.

### C.B.E.

MR. THEOPHILUS ALBERT MARRYSHOW, for public services in Grenada.

CAPTAIN CLINTON AUSTIN REED, O.B.E., V.D., Comptroller of Customs, Barbados.

### O.B.E.

MR. DONALD MCBRIDE, lately Ministry of War Transport Representative in Trinidad.

CAPTAIN REGINALD MORISON MILLAR, M.B.E., Superintendent of Nassau Prison, Bahamas.

MR. PHILIP EDWARD NOEL MORTIMER, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. ROBERT ORCHARD WILLIAMS, Colonial Agricultural Service, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.

MR. EUSTACE GEORGE WOOLFORD, for public services in British Guiana.

### M.B.E.

MARIE MARGARET, MRS. BAYLEY, for social welfare work in British Guiana.

MR. TERENCE BERTRAND COMMISSIONG, Colonial Treasurer, Grenada, Windward Islands.

THE REVEREND JOHN HERBERT POOLE, for public and social services in Trinidad.

MR. HENRY DOUGLAS TUCKER, for social welfare services in Jamaica.

### I.S.O.

MR. HUGH HENRY PILGRIM, Inspector of Schools, Grenada.

MR. ALAN PERCY CARLYLE DOS SANTOS, Deputy Accountant-General, Trinidad.

### Colonial Police Medal FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

CAPTAIN GEORGE THOMAS WHITMORE CARR, Assistant Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

CHARLES ERIC DURUTY, M.C., Superintendent, Gold Coast Police Force. [Formerly of Trinidad].

DENTON LEOPOLD ETHELBERT MARSHALL, Sergeant, Barbados Police Force.

## British West Indian Airways

ACCORDING to *The Times* correspondent in Trinidad, Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor, recently informed the Legislative Council that the negotiations which British West Indian Airways had been conducting with a number of West Indian Governments had been satisfactorily concluded, and that the Trinidad Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had decided to purchase half the shares which the company proposed offering for public subscription. Part of the shares acquired would be made available to other West Indian Governments, if desired, in such proportions as might be mutually agreed upon in consultation with the Colonial Office.

This correspondent adds: "British West Indian Airways, which began to operate on a small scale between Trinidad, Tobago, and Barbados in 1941, have successfully maintained and improved their service and have recently extended it to the Windward and Leeward Islands, more units of which are likely to be linked up as soon as airport and other facilities can be provided."

## The Pictorial Pages

THE visit of The King to North Africa and Malta is now a matter of history. His Majesty arrived home safely in the early hours of June 25th after a tour which covered over 5,800 miles.

Everywhere he was received with great enthusiasm, particularly in Malta, to which he travelled by sea. Some idea of the great reception which the people of the island gave to The King may be gathered from the top illustration on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue, which shows the Royal car passing through the bomb-scarred but gaily-decorated streets of Valetta. The lower illustration on the same page shows British troops advancing across Pantellaria, which surrendered on June 11th after air and sea bombardment. In the background are Italian prisoners and a truck bearing the "white flag."

### THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VISIT.

In order to see for himself the welfare facilities which are at the disposal of the men and women volunteers from the West Indian Colonies serving in the Forces, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, paid a visit to the offices of the West India Committee on May 27th. Photographs taken on the occasion of this visit form the second of the illustration pages.

The Duke and Duchess were received by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson and by Lady Davson and were introduced to members of the Executive of the West India Committee, to members of the Ladies' Committee and the voluntary workers, and to the following:—

Trooper M. C. Abraham (Jamaica), Sgt. E. Brennan (Bermuda), L.A.C. V. E. Crane (British Guiana), Pte. Barbara Duncombe (Bahamas), Lieut. J. Farah (Trinidad), V.A.D. Iris Farara (Leeward Islands), Nurse Coral Franklin (Barbados), Sgmn. C. R. Kirton (Barbados), L.A.C. W. R. Luck (British Guiana), Pte. Patricia H. Macduff (Bahamas), A.C. K. W. Malone (Bahamas), Pilot Officer G. S. Mather (Bahamas), Flying Officer G. A. Osborn (Bermuda), Sgt. C. H. Phillips (Jamaica), Cpl. Dewar Rapier (Windward Islands), Sgmn. G. L. Rutherford (British Guiana), A.B.W. J. Saunders (Bahamas), Pilot Officer A. O. Weekes (Barbados), Spr. I. L. White (Jamaica), Sgt. J. S. Whitecross (Bermuda).



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN fowl drink water him say 'tank God,'  
when man drink water him say nuttin."

\* \* \*

MRS. ELIZABETH MACGREGOR FRAME, who, we regret to learn, died at Wimbledon Common, on June 27th, was the widow of Mr. Gregor Macgregor Frame.

\* \* \*

THE REV. F. T. BATT, formerly in Trinidad as curate at St. Paul's, San Fernando, and rector of St. Clement's, has been appointed private chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester.

\* \* \*

MISS MARY-JOSEPHINE SHARP, A.A.G.B., whose engagement to Mr. Colin MacDonald Stanford, Parachute Regiment, was announced recently, is the only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp, and step-daughter of Mrs. Sharp, of Trout Hall, Jamaica.

\* \* \*

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Major and Mrs. H. Peebles, in the loss they have suffered through the death of their only son Captain John A. L. Peebles, M.C., 5 Commandos, The Dorsetshire Regiment. He died on June 11th of wounds following an accident.

\* \* \*

THE Colonial Office has announced that the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Clement Malone, O.B.E., to be Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Mr. Malone was born on January 7th, 1883 and, after private practice as a barrister, was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands in 1940.

\* \* \*

MR. AND MRS. AUCHER WARNER, now temporarily residents in Somersetshire, paid a welcome visit to London recently. During their stay the England v. West Indies cricket match was played at Lord's and Mr. Warner who, it will be remembered, brought the first West Indies team to England in 1900, was among the spectators in the pavilion. He was, we are glad to be able to state, looking remarkably well.

\* \* \*

MISS HEATHER LONGDEN, who for the past three years has been personal assistant to the chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) has resigned in order to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Labour. In the course of her duties at the Committee, Miss Longden has made many friends, especially among West Indians in the Forces, and they will join with the Committee in wishing her every success in her new post.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Littlepage will be interested to hear that their son, Stewart, recently volunteered for service with the Royal Navy and is in training at H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*: Mr. Alex. Littlepage, eldest son of Mr. Hardwin S. Littlepage, a former deputy Collector of Customs, Trinidad, is himself an Admiralty Civil Engineer, stationed at Liverpool, an appointment

which he took up shortly after his return in 1938 from service in Grenada, from which Colony his son, Stewart, obtained a scholarship to Rossall School, Fleetwood.

\* \* \*

THE cost of food subsidies in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st last was approximately £145,000,000. When giving this information in the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Leonard Lyle, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food said that the subsidies represented reductions in retail prices of commodities by the following amounts: bread, 2d. per quarter; flour, 3½d. per 7 lb.; meat, 1½d. per lb.; milk, ½d. per quart; potatoes, 3½d. per 7 lb.; eggs, 1s. 9d. per doz.; sugar, other than for manufacturing purposes, 2½d. per lb.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of Sir Atholl MacGregor in Trinidad and Tobago, where he was Attorney-General from 1926 to 1929, will be glad to learn that he is safe although a prisoner of war. In what is described as the first reliable news from the Stanley internment camp, Hong Kong, the New York correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* reported on June 22nd that apparently Sir Atholl, Chief Justice of Hong Kong, continues to administer justice inside the barbed wire settling minor quarrels and disagreements that arise sometimes from frayed tempers and too close living quarters.

\* \* \*

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death, in British Guiana, of Mrs. Estelle Blanche Shankland, wife of Mr. C. W. Shankland, a member of the Georgetown Town Council. Known as the "lady with the tin," Mrs. Shankland collected \$4,800 for Hospital Ships during the last war, and during the present conflict had collected over \$10,000 for the British Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Shankland also undertook much social welfare work, and her passing is a great loss to the Colony in which she had lived since her marriage in 1896, and where she had such a wide circle of friends and admirers.

\* \* \*

MR. D. HOPE ROSS received many messages of congratulation from his friends on the occasion of the celebration of his business golden jubilee in April. Born in St. Kitts, Mr. Hope Ross, who was originally destined for a scientific career with which end in view he took a three-year course at Brooklin High School, returned to the island after the death of his father, and in 1893, at the early age of 16½ years, opened a dry goods shop in Basseterre. From this small beginning have risen D. Hope Ross & Sons, Ltd., with a chain of dry goods stores, the largest being "The Bonanza" in Trinidad, where he and his family reside. The CIRCULAR adds its congratulations.

**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.**

## Obituary

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

### MR. E. R. CAMPBELL

As briefly reported in our last issue, Mr. Evan Roland Campbell died at sea on May 15th, following a heart attack. He was returning to England after a business visit to British Guiana.

Born in 1887 he was the youngest son of the late Mr. William Middleton Campbell of Colgrain, chairman of the West India Committee from 1909 to 1917, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained his B.A., and later proceeded M.A.

Mr. Evan Campbell, as an officer in the Territorial Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, was mobilised immediately on the outbreak of the last war, and saw service in Gallipoli, where he was wounded, Egypt and Palestine. He attained the rank of Major and was Mentioned in Despatches. Before joining the Colours, he served for a short time with his father's firm, Curtis, Campbell & Co., and on demobilisation he rejoined it as a junior partner and continued as a partner until November, 1939, when the firm was merged with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., whose board he joined. He was also a director of Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., and of several industrial companies.

Mr. Campbell had visited British Guiana on many occasions and had expert knowledge of the cultivation and manufacture of cane sugar. He had been a member of the Executive of the West India Committee since 1919 and by his death the Committee has lost an old and valued member.

### MR. P. E. F. CRESSALL

Mr. Paul Ewart Francis (Frank) Cressall, M.C., Puisne Judge, Hong Kong, died on April 8th, at an internment camp in that Colony.

The only son of the late Mr. Paul Cressall, and of Mrs. Cressall, he was born in 1893 and educated at Cranleigh School. In 1911 he entered the Colonial Civil Service as a clerical assistant in the secretariat, British Guiana, and three years later was appointed an acting district inspector of police. He served throughout the last war in the British West Indies Regiment in East Africa and Palestine and returned to British Guiana in 1920 to become a coroner and acting county inspector of police. In 1923, Mr. Cressall was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, and in the following year was appointed acting stipendiary magistrate, Georgetown. In 1931, he became senior British magistrate, Palestine, and six years later was appointed to Hong Kong.

### MR. J. H. WATLINGTON

Mr. John Hartley Watlington, who died in Bermuda at the end of May, was manager of the Bermuda Transportation Company and a director of Pearman, Watlington & Co.

Mr. Watlington was born in Devonshire, Bermuda, 82 years ago, and was one of the best known figures in the commercial life of the Colony. He served for many years on the Corporation of Hamilton.

## 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.**—2nd. Lt. D. MacAndrew, S/O Mary MacAndrew, L.A.C. O. Nugent.

**Bahamas.** A.C.W.2 Mary Brown, Pte. Barbara Duncombe, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, Sgt. B. I. I. Johnson, A.C.W.2 Grace Johnson, O/Sea. J. H. Johnson, Sub/Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, F/O W. M. Lightbourn, Pte. Patricia MacDuff, A.C. K. W. Malone, P/O G. S. Mather, A.C.W. Peggy Millar, P/O R. G. Pagett, A/B A. C. Russell, A/B M. E. Russell, A/B W. J. Saunders, Sgt. P. D. Straton, Cpl. H. Thompson, Sub/Lt. R. C. Thompson, Ldg./Sea. W. M. Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann. Wanklyn, L.A.C.W. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.** Cfn. P. Bentley, Pte. B. E. Burgess, Sgmn. V. H. H. Cadogan, Lt. G. N. Campbell, Pte. B. Carrington, F/O G. W. Carter, Gnr. E. E. Clarke, A.C.2 W. Deane, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, Sgt. R. Gabriel, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, L.A.C. R. N. Inniss, Sgmn. C. R. Kirton, Gnr. J. A. Kirton, Pte. R. F. U. Lambert, Bdr. L. E. Mapp, Lt. H. Niblock, Pte. G. W. Padmore, I/Bdr. C. A. B. Pierre, L.A.C. T. L. O. Ryan, Pte. R. Skeete, Spr. G. Skinner, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, Sgt. S. Toppin, Gnr. K. Warner, P/O A. O. Weeks, L.A.C. T. E. Went, Sgt. W. W. Worrell, Sgt. L. A. Williams, P/O F. C. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.** Sgt. E. Brennan, Pte. A. W. Fowle, F/Lt. F. J. Gosling, Dvr. T. H. Greenwood, Pte. W. S. Harris, Gdsman. A. P. Kuhn, O/Sea. D. L. Kuhn, Sub/Lt. J. D. Misick, Gnr. F. J. Mullin, F/O G. A. Osborn, 2nd Lt. P. J. Smith, Sgt. J. C. Warnick, F/O H. F. Watlington, D.F.M., F/O J. H. Watlington, Sub/Lt. T. G. H. White, Sgt. J. S. Whitecross, Flt./Sgt. C. Williams.

**British Guiana.** L.A.C. F. Camacho, Sgmn. G. M. Craig, Sgmn. J. H. V. Craig, L.A.C. V. E. Crane, Midsmn. J. H. Davies, Sgmn. G. E. Davson, O/Tel. J. Evelyn, Sgmn. H. Fraser, L.A.C. G. B. Greenfield, Sgmn. R. V. Jacobs, L.A.C. Fizul-Karim, L.A.C. W. R. Luck, A.C. C. H. McLean, Pte. O. Mullin, Sgmn. G. L. Rutherford, Pte. M. A. Samad, A.C.2 G. T. Tranquada, Sgmn. P. Wilson.

**British Honduras.** Flt./Sgt. C. H. Anderson, Sgt. R. E. Lind.

**Dominica.** Sgt. O. St. C. Alleyne, L.A.C. V. Dalrymple.

**Grenada.** Sgt. J. D. Arthur, Gnr. L. U. de Gale, Sgt. W. G. Lang, Cpl. D. Rapier.

**Jamaica.** Tpr. M. C. Abraham, Sgt. T. P. Abrahams, Tpr. E. Armstrong, Sgt. K. D. Bodden, O/T. P. W. Brassington, L.A.C. T. Causewell, Sgt. C. Crompton-Nicholas, Sgt. R. H. Dickson, Pte. Lena Enwright, W./Mech. J. W. Garry, Sgt. Dalton Johnston, 2/Lt. J. L. Kennedy, Sgt. J. Kerr-Jarrett, Pte. J. C. L. Lord, A/LA. D. Lynch, Sgt. I. G. Patterson, Sgt. C. H. Phillips, O/Sea. R. E. A. Pickering, A.C.W.2 Kathleen Robinson, Capt. F. N. Salmon, A.C. M. L. G. Sharp, Cpl. C. L. Smith, P/O N. B. Smythe, A.C. L. Stephenson, Cfn. L. Walford, Spr. I. L. White, Sgt. S. Whittaker.

**Montserrat.** Pte. R. Daley, Pte. J. H. Hickson, Sgt. O. R. Kelsick, Cpl. D. P. Mercer, Pte. R. A. Shand, Pte. J. H. Skerritt.

**St. Kitts.** Sgmn. K. E. Gumbs, Capt. J. F. Leys.

**St. Vincent.** Spr. C. K. Fraser, Gnr. L. Gonsalves, Wren Brenda Hazell, Sgmn. J. A. Liverpool, Sub/Lt. W. H. Otway.

**Trinidad.** Sgt. R. A. Agostini, Sgt. B. Anderson, A.C.2 R. Bahadoorsingh, P/O E. R. Carrington, Sgt. M. E. Cipriani, P/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.W.1 Beryl Cuthbert, Spr. M. De Freitas, Sgt. N. De Verteuil, 2nd Lt. J. Farah, Sgt. E. Farfan, O/Cadet A. G. Forbes, Sgt. Gladys Forbes, Flt./Sgt. G. G. Graham, Pte. L. C. Graham, A.C.2 J. F. Horsham, Lt. J. T. P. Hutchinson, Flt./Sgt. J. J. Hyde, A.C. E. W. Jardine, A.C. J. S. Jones, Sgt./Pilot C. Joseph, Sgt. K. Kernahan, 2nd Lt. F. S. Knaggs, Cpl. F. Lahouri, P/O U. L. Look Yan, Sgt./Pilot A. W. Martin, Pte. C. E. Mendes, H. S. Merry, Sgt. N. Pereira, Sgt. J. W. Pitts, Sgt. O. Pollard, P/O K. Rawlins, Sgt. R. Richardson, Flt./Lt. D. Rochford, F/O D. Urlich, A.C.1 F. Williams, W/O G. S. Wilson.

United States Forces participated in the King's Birthday Parade in British Guiana which took the form of a march past in column over a mile long.



## Essential Oils in the U.K.

### Control of Importation and Distribution

A BRIEF reference was made on page 120 of last CIRCULAR to the scheme for regulating the importation and distribution of essential oils in the United Kingdom. The scheme, we now learn, was submitted by the Advisory Committee appointed by the Essential Oil Importers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Supervisory Bodies of the principal user interests, and has received the approval of the Ministry of Food.

The objects of the scheme, which comes into effect on July 1st, are as follows:—

- (a) To ensure that no import licence is wasted.
- (b) To avoid forcing up prices at origin through unnecessary buying competition and to ensure fair distribution of orders among Empire producers and shippers.
- (c) To ensure equitable distribution (1) amongst the various trades concerned, and (2) amongst users in those trades.
- (d) To avoid the oils passing through an unnecessary number of hands, whilst maintaining as far as possible normal channels of distribution.
- (e) To standardize margins of profit, thus ensuring that the oils reach the users at a reasonable price.
- (f) To ensure that obligations attaching to oils imported through Lend-Lease channels are observed.

The scheme will be administered by a central body known as Allocations Control, consisting of an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, 4b, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, and an Advisory Committee appointed by the various trade interests concerned. The Ministry of Food will be represented at all meetings of Allocations Control. The Control will govern questions of policy and technical matters which may arise in the administration of the scheme, but all confidential particulars of the business of any participant in the scheme will be submitted to the Chartered Accountants only, and the Advisory Committee will not have access to such particulars.

In connexion with oils imported from Empire sources, the scheme provides as follows:—

(a) After consultation with the Advisory Committee regarding quantities and prices, the Ministry of Food shall from time to time notify the Governments of the producing countries of the maximum quantity of each variety of oil for which Import Licences may be issued in respect of the countries they represent.

(b) The Governments will be asked to divide the quantities to be purchased amongst approved producers or shippers.

(c) These producers, or shippers, will inform their approved representatives in this country of the details of their permitted exports.

(d) The approved representatives will report these details to:—

(1) The Ministry of Food, who will recommend the issue of import licences to the approved representatives, provided the prices quoted are reasonable.

(2) Allocations Control.

(e) Each transaction will be the subject of a contract between the producer or shipper and the approved representative.

(f) Approved representatives will arrange for their producers or shippers to cable advice immediately any oil has been shipped, giving full details of quantities and varieties. Approved representatives will at once advise Allocations Control.

To cover the cost of administration of the scheme a fixed contribution, the amount of which will be decided by the Advisory Committee, will be included in their authorized selling prices by approved representatives who will be responsible for paying this contribution to Allocations Control as directed by that body.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death on active service of the following:—

CAPTAIN JOHN A. L. PEEBLES, M.C. (Barbados).  
 SERGEANT C. W. BOURKE (Jamaica).  
 SERGEANT I. B. CARYLL (Jamaica).  
 SAPPER E. L. LAMBIE (Jamaica).

### Reported Missing

Sergeant W. H. Jordan (Bahamas), and Sergeant G. A. Nunez (Trinidad).

### Prisoners of War

Sergeant S. A. H. Davis (St. Kitts); Sergeant C. C. Honeychurch (Barbados); and Sergeant J. K. Rostant (Trinidad).

## West India Sugar Exports, 1943

The following statement of the estimated exports of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1943, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

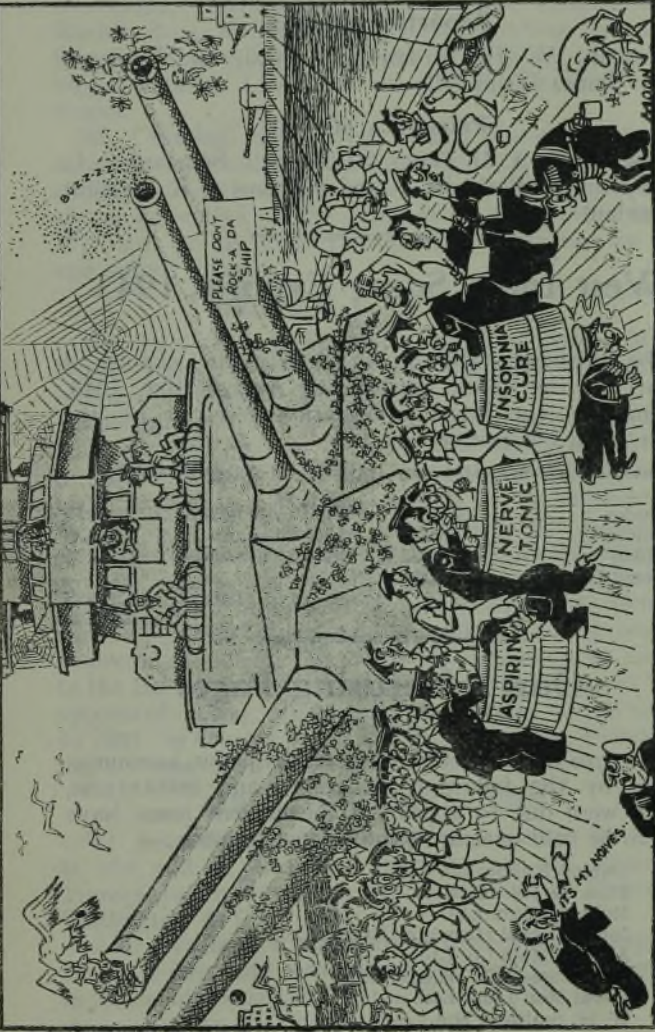
		Estimated Exports, September 1st, 1942, to August 31st, 1943.	
		tons	tons
Barbados	...	124,000	Windward Islands... 5,028
Jamaica	...	146,376	British Guiana ... 183,673
Trinidad	...	55,323	British Honduras ... 235
Leeward Islands	...	56,000	
			Total ... 570,635

## 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 August number:—

Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.  
 Thos. & Jas. Harrison.  
 Robt. Hudson Ltd.  
 International Harvester Export Co.  
 A. & J. Main Co. Ltd.  
 Pott, Cassells & Williamson.  
 Royal Mail Lines Ltd.  
 W. H. Smith & Son.





**'Splicing The Mainbrace' In The Italian Navy**  
Sunday Dispatch

## Some recent cartoons

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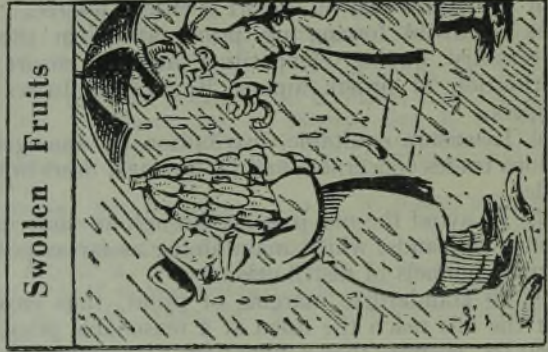


Western Mail

## GERMANY SPEAKING!



Daily Express



"Got caught in the rain, old man, with a packet of dehydrated bananas."—By Gittins.

Evening News



"They've got no uniforms in the Women's Home Guard so I got my little dressmaker to run one up."

Daily Sketch



# The Story of the Imperial Institute

By Sir HARRY LINDSAY, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

*Director of the Institute since October, 1934*

IT was royal weather on the morning of May 10th, 1893, when Queen Victoria drove in state from Buckingham Palace to open the Imperial Institute. The conception of this building, as a memorial to the great Queen's golden jubilee, had originated with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) who, under the original Royal Charter dated May 12th, 1888, had become the first President of the Institute.

The Royal Charter defined the purposes of the Institute as follows:—Firstly, emphasis was laid on the permanent exhibition of economic products of the Empire in the Galleries of the Institute. Secondly, this exhibition was closely linked with the responsibilities of the Institute as a Technical Intelligence Bureau. Thirdly, the promotion of industrial arts and sciences was linked with commercial and friendly intercourse between all parts of the Empire; in other words that all Empire citizens should get to know each other and benefit by mutual progress in art and science. It is interesting to trace this triple motif in the subsequent history of the Institute.

## Scientific and Technical Work

The first Director was Sir Frederick Abel, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., who died in 1902 and was succeeded in 1903 by Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., now Sir Wyndham Dunstan, K.C.M.G., who took an active part in the reorganisation of the Institute, which had in 1902 passed under the control of the Board of Trade. In particular the laboratories, the construction of which was foreshadowed in the terms of the Royal Charter, were equipped and gradually expanded until they came to fulfil an important rôle in the Institute's programme of work. Indeed the Institute is perhaps unique in the history of Technical Intelligence Bureaux in that it not merely records information collected from world-wide sources, but also prepares in its own laboratories much of the information required—a service very much more individualistic and therefore more highly prized by the inquirer, whether official or unofficial, than if it were confined to the recording and dissemination of published information. Moreover the value of the service is greatly increased when (as in the case of the Imperial Institute) samples and specimens sent for analysis and report are carefully classified and kept for future reference as required.

An account of the activities of the Institute, recorded in 1916, describes the Public Exhibition Galleries, with the Central Stand for Publications and Enquiry Office attached (the Galleries were visited in 1915 by nearly 187,000 persons)—the Scientific and Technical Department with its Laboratories and Intelligence Offices and its Reference Sample Room; its Technical Reports and Scientific Papers on a great variety of products, animal, vegetable and mineral; and its Mineral Surveys—the Technical Information Bureau, supplying technical information to enquiries and issuing special circulars and pamphlets on such subjects as “New Markets for Indian

and Colonial Copra,” “Wattle or Mimosa Bark for Tanning,” “The Production and Utilization of Molybdenite,” “New Markets for Indian and Colonial Groundnuts and their Products,” “Plumbago (or Graphite) from Ceylon” and “Palm Kernel Cake and Meal”—the Library, Reading Rooms and Map Room—the Tropical African Services Course—the Colonial Conference Rooms—the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall—the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*—and the Imperial Institute Handbooks on Tropical Resources.

During and immediately after the war of 1914-18 important changes occurred. During the war the Galleries were requisitioned by Government for office purposes and the collections of economic specimens and other exhibits were removed for storage. In 1919 there was formed by Royal Charter an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, to carry out duties in relation to minerals intelligence closely analogous to those which had been entrusted to the Imperial Institute in the whole domain of raw materials, animal and vegetable as well as mineral. Indeed, there is evidence that for some years there was overlapping between the two bodies so far as minerals were concerned.

## Reorganisation and Expansion

The Imperial Institute itself was in financial straits and it was not long before the Imperial Resources Bureau experienced the same difficulty—lack of adequate financial support on the part of the Empire Governments whose interests it served. An Imperial Institute Committee of Enquiry was set up in February, 1923, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Lord Harlech (then the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), to enquire into the functions of the Institute; to consider which were essential and how these should be continued; and to suggest any improvements which might be financially possible. The membership of the Committee included representatives of the Dominions, India and the Colonies as well as of the Board of Trade and the Treasury. The report of the Committee was taken into consideration by the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923, and finally the future of the Imperial Institute was determined by the Imperial Institute Act of 1925.

This Act appointed the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade to be the Minister responsible for the control of the Imperial Institute, its buildings, its finance and its activities. The Minister was also appointed President of the Board of Governors, who under him are responsible for the management of the Institute. The rights of the University of London over half of the main building were maintained. The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau was amalgamated with the Imperial Institute. It was provided that the Institute should be adequately financed by the Home and Overseas Empire Governments. And finally, the Act redefined the purposes of the Institute as follows—

Firstly, chief emphasis is now laid on the responsibilities of the Institute as a Technical Intelligence Bureau, and the Laboratories are now included in the "Purposes" as a necessary adjunct to the Bureau. Imperial defence is now included as one of the objects which the examination of Empire resources at the Institute is intended to serve.

Secondly, the collection of samples of raw materials of economic value is retained as a "Purpose"; such collections are, however, no longer intended for public display in the Galleries but rather for internal use in the Institute, for reference purposes and as an adjunct to the primary task of collecting and disseminating Technical Intelligence.

Thirdly, the Galleries are to be devoted to the maintenance, "for public information and instruction," of exhibitions "illustrative of the resources and development of the Empire and of its scenery, life and progress."

The Act of 1925 is still in force. The machinery by which the scientific and technical work of the Institute is carried out may be described in a few words:—

The Institute's scientific and technical staff includes Tropical Agriculturists; Chemists; Chemical Technologists; Economic Botanists; Economic Geologists; Mining Engineers; Mineralogists and Staticians, all of whom are expert in their particular subjects. The Institute has well-equipped Laboratories, an extensive Reference Library, a Statistical Office, and a Technical Index covering most of the relevant trade and scientific publications issued during the past 30 years.

No charge is made to Departments of the United Kingdom Government or other Governments of the Empire contributing to the general funds of this Institute for services rendered unless any particular enquiry should involve a volume of work so great that it cannot be undertaken by the existing staff.

Mention should also be made of the two Advisory Councils (one on Plant and Animal Products and the other on Mineral Resources) and of the fifteen Consultative Committees which render valuable assistance to the Institute staff by advising on the many and varied technical problems which arise in the course of their work. The subjects dealt with by the Committee are:—Timbers—Vegetable Fibres—Oils and Oilseeds—Gums and Resins—Tanning Materials—Hides and Skins—Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin—Mining Law—Precious Metals—Base Metals—Coal and Petroleum—Iron and Ferro-Alloy Metals—Chemical Industries—Miscellaneous Minerals.

#### Visualising the Empire

On the educational side, one development calls for notice. The term "visual instruction" had not, perhaps, attained common parlance when the Act of 1925 was drafted. It is now used, and understood, by all. The Board of Governors of the Institute have encouraged the development of new methods by which the story of the Empire can be told to the general public of this country. Thus a large number of illuminated dioramas—modelled colour-scenes of life in the countries of the Overseas Empire—have been introduced into the various Courts of the Exhibition Galleries; these are supported by relief maps, photographs arranged in travelogue form, window-transparencies, etc. The exhibits in the show-cases have been arranged in sequences which tell the story of each staple Empire industry from the raw

material to the finished product. Statuettes of famous Empire-builders have been placed, each in its appropriate Court with a label describing the life of the hero represented. Coloured banners and badges of the various Empire States adorn the walls of the Courts. So long ago as 1927 a Cinema capable of holding audiences of 375 persons was built as an adjunct to the Galleries, from funds provided by the Empire Marketing Board which had also accumulated a magnificent collection of Empire films, with the help of the Home and Overseas Governments. This Empire Film Library was located at the Institute and was used both for the display of films (every morning and afternoon) in the Cinema and also for their circulation to schools and approved societies throughout the United Kingdom. The Cinema was also used as a hall in which weekly lectures on the Overseas Empire were given to schools visiting the Institute for this purpose. The lecturers were all carefully selected for their first-hand knowledge of the Empire countries on which they lectured. A library of lantern slides illustrating the life, scenery and industries of the Empire has been gradually built up by the Institute with the assistance of the Victoria League, the Royal Empire Society, the Colonial Empire Marketing Board and other organisations, and is now a magnificent collection of over 22,000 slides; these are not only used by the lecturers but are also lent freely, like the films, for the use of schools and approved societies. Picture postcards illustrating Empire industries, pamphlets, schools specimens and other visual aids to a knowledge of the Overseas Empire, are also maintained at the Institute for school use. With these educational activities the name of Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who was Director of the Institute 1926-34, is particularly associated.

The rest of the story is easily told. On the outbreak of war, many of the staff joined up, some were called up and others were summoned for special work in one or other of the emergency Ministries. Normal peace-time enquiries came to an end, and the Institute settled down to make its own characteristic contributions to the war effort. Of the Institute's scientific and technical work under war conditions nothing can be disclosed. It is sufficient to say that both the Plant and Animal Products and the Mineral Resources Departments are engaged, as fully as their depleted staffs will allow, on laboratory and intelligence war-work for which they are admirably qualified both by training and by experience.

The close relations of the Institute with the Department of Overseas Trade, which began with the passing of the Imperial Institute Act of 1925, have continued ever since. Financial stability has been restored and it is satisfactory to note that with few exceptions every Dominion, India and Burma, all Crown Colonies and Protectorates, as well as the territories mandated to the United Kingdom were contributing towards the maintenance of the Institute until the outbreak of the present war; and that even now very few abstentions have occurred—a most encouraging tribute to the value attached by all Governments of the Empire to the services which the Institute renders.

\* \* \*

*Sir Harry Lindsay will conclude with a description of current work at the Imperial Institute in the interests of the West Indies. (Ed.)*



*Mirrlees'*



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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *June 25th*

**M**R. T. W. DAVIES has arrived in the Colony to fill the new position of Colonial Secretary. The United Nations Flag Day celebrations at the United States army base were attended amongst others by His Excellency the Governor, Lady Jardine, the Administrator and Mrs. Boon. The guests were entertained to lunch afterwards at the new Officers' Club. Ration coupons are now in circulation for rice as well as for petrol, both being issued monthly. The Wings for Victory Fortnight realized a total of £1,555. The collections on Red Cross Flag Day, June 9th, amounted to £82.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Cane.** Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Acting Director of Agriculture, stated in the Department's notes for March, that the sugar crop season would last much longer than usual as only dark crystal factories were working and cane tonnages were well above the average and certainly much higher than anticipated. The latest estimate for the crop, compiled from factory returns, was approximately 130,000 tons.

**The Newer Cane Seedlings.** Planted on a comparatively large commercial scale—B.3,439, B.35,187 and B.37,161—were giving very high tonnages. Reports indicated, however, that the burning properties of the megass of B.35,187 were poor, and the juice quality in the order of that of B.2,935. It was probable that it would be replaced by both B.34,104 and B.37,161.

The Department trials so far reaped indicated the astonishingly strong ratooning powers of B.37,161 and B.34,104, which augured well for the future output of sugar per acre.

**Government Cassava Factory.** The Government Factory, at Lancaster, St. James, for the manufacture of cassava flour, was rapidly nearing completion. The factory would assure all cassava growers of a reasonable price for their produce, and every effort should be made, said Dr. McIntosh, to obtain as large a crop as possible in order that the local flour position should be made comparatively secure.

**Local Food Production.** Dr. J. S. Saint, Director of Agriculture, mentions in his monthly notes for February that during the month notices were issued requiring, in the case of plantations, that 35 per cent. of the arable land, and in the case of small holdings and small owners, that 33½ per cent. of the arable acreage, should be grown in vegetables.

**Improvement of Peasant Agriculture.** The scope of the Peasants' Loan Bank has been greatly increased by recent legislation. In addition, a scheme is to be financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for facilitating agricultural development among peasants. Briefly, Dr. Saint says, these two projects aim at providing financial assistance for irrigation, purchase and housing of livestock, the purchase and

erection of dwelling houses on small holdings, and the purchase of seed and farm implements.

During the month, by organized meetings and in other ways, the manager of the Peasants' Loan Bank and the agricultural instructors and plant disease inspectors sought to bring the terms of the above-mentioned assistance to the notice of the peasants.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *June 24th*

After a three-day visit to British Guiana, as guest of the Governor, His Excellency Dr. J. A. Kielstra, Governor of Dutch Guiana, returned to Surinam on June 18th. While in the Colony, Dr. Kielstra visited by plane the old Dutch fort Kyk-over-al on Fort Island, up the Essequibo River and thence to Garraway Stream and the Potaro gold workings, and other places of interest. Then he went across country to Wismar on the Demerara River and down stream back to Georgetown. On his arrival back at Paramaribo, Dr. Kielstra telegraphed a courteous message of thanks for his cordial welcome and for the friendliness experienced during his visit, to which the Governor suitably replied.

## DOMINICA

**Income Tax.** By Ordinance No. 17 of 1942, which came into force on January 1st last, the tax on the chargeable income of every person shall be at the following rates:—

Chargeable Income	Rate in the £
Under £50	Nil
On the first £50 up to £99	1d.
" " £100	2d.
On the next £100 (£101 to £200)	4d.
" " " (£201 to £300)	8d.
" " " (£301 to £400)	1s.

On each additional £100 the rate is increased by 6d. in the pound to reach 4s. on £901 to £1,000 and 5s. on every pound over £1,000.

For a company the rate is 3s. 6d. on every pound of chargeable income.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1942, which came into force at the same date, increases the rates of Income Tax during the continuance of the war by 50 per cent. on incomes not exceeding £400 and by 75 per cent. on every pound over £400.

## JAMAICA

**Cost of Living.** The Labour Department, reports Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, places the average increase, by December, 1942, of the cost of living at 56.96 per cent. above the August, 1939, level. It has been decided, he says, to keep the general average increase to 60 per cent. by means of subsidies, which are partly obtained from the British Government and partly from profits made by the Jamaica Government on its war-time trading operations.

**Industrial Relations.** The Government Committee on industrial relations held its preliminary meeting on April 9th, the Hon. Mr. Justice Savary, chairman,

presiding. Others present included Dr. Harris (Labour Adviser), Hon. H. E. Allan, Hon. F. E. A. Campbell, Hon. O. K. Henriques, Mr. F. A. Glasspole, Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Mr. H. V. Alexander and Mr. L. C. Edwards, secretary. Mr. Bustamante was unable to attend the meeting.

**Co-operative Development.** An important conference was held at King's House on April 9th, when plans were agreed in connexion with the extension of co-operative work in the social and economic field. Among those present were Sir Frank Stockdale, Major W. H. Flinn, Hon. R. W. Taylor, Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Hon. G. A. Jones, Professor T. S. Simey and Dr. Frederick Benham.

**A Beveridge Plan.** At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, a resolution, moved by the Hon. H. E. Allan, was passed, making provision for the appointment of a committee to consider a Beveridge plan for the Colony.

**ST. LUCIA**

**Sugar.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writes that during March, reaping continued with satisfactory cane yields but only fair juice recovery. The young canes were making good progress, although some estates were unable to obtain enough labour for early cultivation and the manuring of cut fields.

**Other Crops.** The main cocoa crop was practically over. Efforts were being continued to get the crop shipped to Canada. Good yields of coconuts were being obtained and copra manufacture continued on an increasing scale.

**The B.W.I. Airways** commenced operations on March 23rd, soon after the Vigie Airport was opened. When Mr. Ward wrote the service was bi-weekly, on Sundays and Tuesdays.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Bishop Anstey's Jubilee.** On June 19th, Mr. H. Hudson Phillips, honorary secretary of the Jubilee Committee, wrote that arrangements were nearly complete for the inaugural services in connexion with Bishop Anstey's Silver Jubilee on St. Peter's Day, June 29th. It was anticipated that the Cathedral would be taxed to its utmost capacity by large congregations joining in the festival of thanksgiving—all anxious to see the distinguished visitors as well as to listen to impressive sermons and delightful music in honour of him who had been for 25 years Lord Bishop of Trinidad.

The Jubilee Brochure being printed by the Trinidad Publishing Press had been described as the finest thing ever published in Trinidad in many a long year. It contains messages from the Governor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several Bishops of the West Indian Province, as well as many other contributions and attractive photographs.

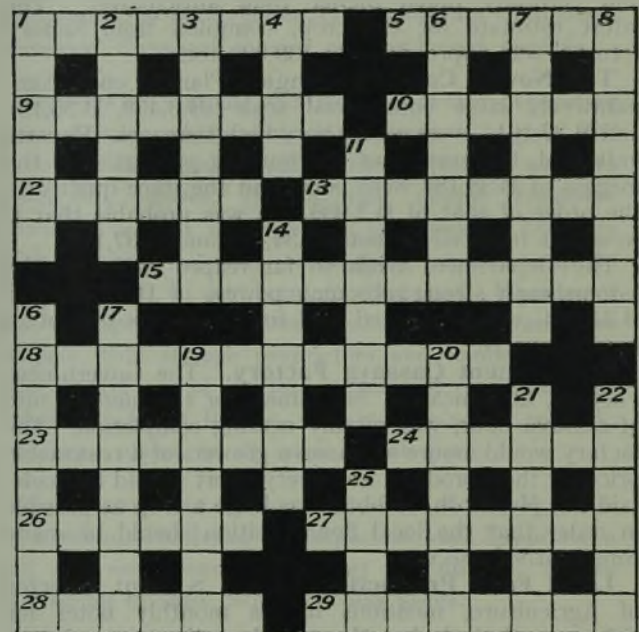
**Welfare of Seamen.** The Governor has appointed a committee to advise the Government on all aspects of the welfare of seamen of all nations who visit the Colony. The committee will not supersede any existing organisations but co-operate closely with them to co-ordinate

*Continued at foot of next column.*

**Crossword Puzzle No. 22**

- ACROSS**
- 1 Cain is the first recorded one (8)
  - 5 A sauce (6)
  - 9 It will come again when you gather the fruit (8)
  - 10 Fruit (6)
  - 12 Narrow (6)
  - 13 Just a glimmer (8)
  - 15 Anagram of "dart mice loam" (12)
  - 18 Important for physical or political well being (12)
  - 23 Difference of musical pitch (8)
  - 24 Transgress (6)
  - 26 Often cited as a model of industry (6)
  - 27 Disturbed at Naples may now not be this (8)
  - 28 Chooses (6)
  - 29 Anagram of "and tamed" (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Worry (6)
  - 2 Scanty (6)
  - 3 A hat on a cereal would certainly be a freak (7)
  - 4 Distribute (4)
  - 6 It takes a rag man to provide this familiar crossword feature (7)
  - 7 Anagram of "lost lash" (8)
  - 8 It has been said that the theory of one generation becomes the — of the next (8)
  - 11 Act (7)
  - 14 Anagram of "row past" (7)
  - 16 A great trouble when a manuscript has to be 22 down (8)
  - 17 Begin (8)
  - 19 "Where is the man who has the power and skill To stem the — of a woman's will" (7)
  - 20 Brusque (7)
  - 21 Meal is the more appropriate word to-day (6)
  - 22 Prepared for publication (6)
  - 25 Often an excuse (4)

The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.



seamen's welfare activities.

**Work of the Canadian Mission.** In the February issue of *The Indian* the editor recalls that 75 years have passed since the late Dr. Morton and Dr. K. J. Grant who had been entrusted with the inauguration of the work of the Canadian Mission started on a system of education for the benefit of the Indian people. "*The Indian*, on behalf of the respectable and responsible Indians of the Colony re-affirms their gratitude to the people of Canada and the missionaries for their self-sacrifice in educating and uplifting our people."



## West Indies at Westminster

### Land Settlement in Jamaica

Replying to Mr. Riley on June 2nd, Colonel Stanley said that, during 1940-41 and 1941-42, 21,167 acres had been acquired from loan funds authorised by the Legislative Council in 1938 for purchase by settlers by instalments on a freehold basis. It was hoped to introduce the leasehold system in the case of future settlements financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, though he was informed that there was some opposition locally to this system.

### Use of Dried Bananas

On June 2nd, Colonel Stanley stated, in reply to Sir Francis Fremantle, that in addition to the known methods of drying bananas, both ripe and unripe, he understood that the newer technique of the dehydration of foodstuffs had also been applied to bananas with satisfactory results. Whether bananas dried by this or any other means could be placed on the United Kingdom import programme was a matter for determination in the light of the competing claims for shipping space of similar types of foodstuffs. At the moment we purchased the banana crop in Jamaica. From the point of view of economy, whether the bananas go into the stomachs of Jamaicans or in dehydrated form into the stomachs of the people in the United Kingdom did not matter. Colonel Stanley added that he thought it was true, as Dr. Morgan suggested, that further research on the preservation and drying of bananas was necessary.

### Social Security

Colonel Stanley informed Mr. D. Adams on June 9th, that old age pension legislation was in existence in Trinidad and Barbados only, but similar legislation was contemplated, or was now under consideration, in the Bahamas, British Guiana and British Honduras. Interest in the possibility of establishing social security schemes was being evinced in a number of Colonial territories, both in the Caribbean area and elsewhere, and he was at present considering how best to advise Colonial Governments on the many intricate problems which might arise.

### Labour Legislation in the Bahamas

On June 9th, in reply to Mr. D. Adams, Colonel Stanley said that a Trade Unions Act and Workmen's Compensation Act had recently been enacted by the Bahamas Legislature, and he understood that legislation dealing with the hours of work of shop assistants and old age pensions was under consideration. The Trade Unions Act did not contain all the provisions which should appear in such legislation for the purposes of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

### Rice Production

Colonel Stanley, replying to Mr. Riley on June 9th, said that a scheme for the drainage of one large area of swamp land in Trinidad for rice production had been approved and supervisory staff had been appointed, but the work was impeded by shortage of labour and difficulty in providing certain heavy equipment. No such schemes had been undertaken either in Jamaica, where it was considered that the local population were unlikely to be willing to take up this form of agri-

culture, or in British Honduras, where the cost of reclamation would probably be prohibitive.

Mr. Riley: But is the right hon. and gallant Gentleman aware that the United States Government have been reclaiming swamps in the West Indies, in connexion with the new naval bases, that this work is now being completed, and that the machinery and tackle might be made available for reclaiming swamps for food production?

Colonel Stanley: The hon. Gentleman will realize that the one Colony about which he did not ask is British Guiana. That, of course, is the one Colony in which there was considerable scope for such work.

## Resignation of the Archbishop

The Most Reverend Edward Arthur Dunn, who has been Bishop of British Honduras since 1917 and Archbishop of the West Indies since 1936, is resigning at the end of this month. In a letter published in the June issue of *Honduras News* he writes that he has felt his resignation necessary on account of increasing years and his consequent inability to face the rougher kind of travelling inevitable in the Diocese. He is, however, looking forward to a period of retirement with still some measure of usefulness and has taken a house at Placencia, about 70 miles south of Belize, from where he can go travelling, when the opportunity occurs, to see his friends.

## The British Colonies

To the Editor *The West India Committee Circular*.

Sir,—The writer of the review of *The British Colonial Empire* regrets that Major Simnett should feel that he has been misrepresented.

But would not the submission of *all* colonial trusts—including presumably the Colonies—to the scrutiny of an improved Permanent Mandates Commission inevitably lead to interference with their administration and the impairment of the responsibility of the individual colonial powers if it were to be more than eye-wash? The administration of the British Colonies is already subject to the scrutiny of His Majesty's Government, which surely could never tolerate interference by a Permanent Mandates Commission.

Yours obediently,

THE WRITER OF THE REVIEW.

## The South Caribbean Force

The Local Forces in Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward Islands and British Guiana are now for the first time in their history under one administrative and operational control, and are known as the South Caribbean Force. All the constituent units, particulars of which were recently given by the *Trinidad Guardian*, will retain the name of their own Colony, becoming, for example, the Barbados Battalion, South Caribbean Force and so on.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In their report for 1942, the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £89,848, which, added to £82,977 brought forward, makes a total of £172,825. The interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock absorbed £24,320, and the directors propose a final dividend of 5½ per cent., which will absorb £44,587, a transfer to general reserve of £20,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £83,918.

### Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

The board of directors, on June 10th, declared interim dividends 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, 1943, subject in each case to the deduction of income tax at 8s. 5d. in the £. The interim dividends were payable on June 30th, to stockholders and shareholders on the register on June 11th.

### Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

On June 10th, the board declared an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. actual (7½d. per share), less income tax at 5s. 0½d. in the £, in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1943, payable on or about July 23rd, to shareholders registered on June 21st.

### Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.

Operating revenues, state the directors in their report for 1942, showed a further increase, amounting to \$1,360,452, against \$1,224,082 in 1941. The net income for reserves and dividends was \$260,542, compared with \$239,025 in the preceding year.

Sales of electricity totalled 23.4 million kilowatt hours, compared with 21.9 million in 1941. The increase was due principally to the heavy demands of naval and military establishments, which more than offset the decreases affecting other classes of service during the last half of the year. Customers connected at December 31st, 1942, were 14,392, an increase of 644, or 4.7 per cent. Over 1,000 applications for service could not be accepted because of lack of materials.

The new 4,700 h.p. unit at the Gold Street generating plant was placed in operation in May. Its operation immediately improved the overall efficiency of the station and reduced production costs. This improvement was of considerable importance, state the directors, in view of the shortage and higher price of fuel oil.

During the year construction expenditures amounted to \$150,074. Major items consisted of the completion of the new 4,700 h.p. turbine generator unit at the Gold Street Station, preliminary construction in connexion with the White River hydro-electric development and electrification of a portion of the gas street lighting system in Kingston and St. Andrew.

The company has owned certain water rights for many years on the White River awaiting development when the system load became large enough to justify the investment. Power sales for the extension into the Vere area, together with increase in load in Kingston, have reached that point and early in 1942 plans were made to proceed with a 4,000 h.p. plant on this river. The necessary permit was granted by the Government and although certain equipment requiring essential materials could not be obtained, it was decided to proceed with such work as could be done without these materials, making it possible to complete the development in a short time when generating equipment could be obtained, and at the same time help Jamaica's serious unemployment situation. All of this was done with the full co-operation of the Government.

The capacity of the White River development when completed will not be sufficient to carry all of the load. This fact plus the expectation of further growth in electric load, state the directors, will soon justify an additional water power development. The company has accordingly purchased the property known as Roaring River, which contains the only other river in the island capable of substantial power development at economic cost.

During the year, 20,000 additional preference shares "D" were sold locally, bringing the total amount outstanding to 110,000 shares and leaving 14,110 shares authorized but not issued.

## The Markets

June 29, 1943

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield £3 ls. 0d. per cent.)	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		80 ½	80 ¾	82 ½	82 ¾
3½	War Loan ... ..	103 ¾	103 ¾	104 ½	105 ½
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ... ..	32/-	35/-	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	32/6	33/6xd	29/6	30/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	50/-	52/-	38/6	40/6xd.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ... ..	40/6	42/6	41/3	43/3xd.
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	60/-	62/6	2 ¾	2 ¾xd.
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	26/3	28/8	1 ¾	1 ¾xd.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ... ..	1/10 ½	2/4 ½	1/6	2/-
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	9d.	1/9	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	19/6	20/6	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/-	3/-	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/-	4/6	3/10 ½	4/4 ½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. ... ..	47/8	50/-	47/-	48/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	1/6	2/-	4 ½d.	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	34	38	42	45
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	St. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	11/-	13/-	13/6	14/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	11/6	12/6	8/3	9/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/- ... ..	1/-	2/-	9d.	1/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	77/8	80/-	34 ¾	35 ¾
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	77/8	80/-	3 ¾	3 ¾
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/3	5/-	5/-	6/-
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	10/3	11/3	8/6	9/6

**Honey.** The price is unchanged and the article continues under Government control.

**Lime Oil and Orange Oil** are awaiting the application of the Control Scheme to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue.

**Lime Juice.** The position is unchanged, Concentrated not being wanted, with Raw controlled.

**Pimento.** A few parcels have been sold to arrive, June-July shipment, at 160/- c.i.f., U.K. port.

**Ginger** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs** are quiet and the last prices are unchanged.

**Mace.** The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5 ½ f.o.b.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 22.

Across: 1, Homicide; 5, Catsup; 9, Reappear; 10, Banana; 12, Strait; 13, Sparklet; 15, Melodramatic; 18, Constitution; 23, Interval; 24, Offend; 26, Beaver; 27, Pleasant; 28, Elects; 29, Mandated.

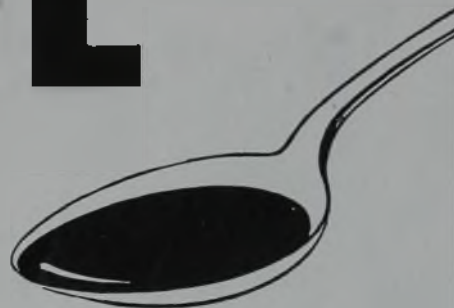
Down: 1, Harass; 2, Meagre; 3, Caprice; 4, Deal; 6, Anagram; 7, Shallots; 8, Practice; 11, Operate; 14, Post-war; 16, Scribble; 17, Initiate; 19, Torrent; 20, Offhand; 21, Repeat; 22, Edited; 25, Plca.

## Food Crops in the Caicos Islands

In order to show the people of Caicos how to obtain better results by improving their methods of cultivation and to encourage the production of a greater variety of crops demonstration plots are being established. To defray the cost over a period of eight years approval has been given for a free grant of £10,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. When making this announcement to the Legislative Board the Commissioner said that the primary object was to encourage the people to grow enough foodstuffs, and in sufficient variety, to nourish themselves adequately, and secondly to grow crops which they could sell. School gardens are also being made throughout the islands in which the children will obtain practical experience.



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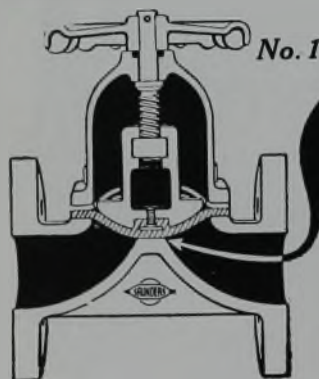
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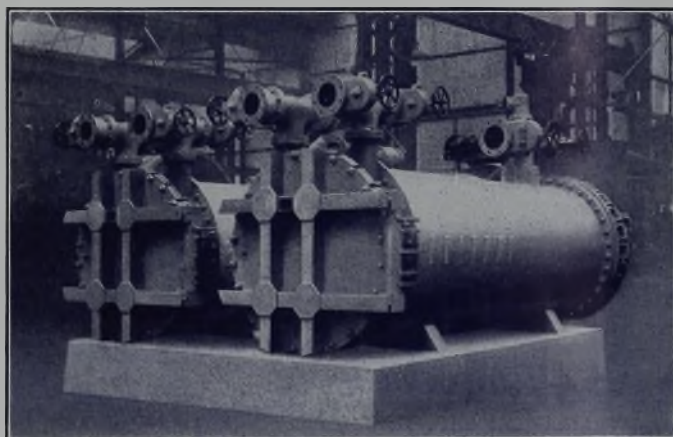
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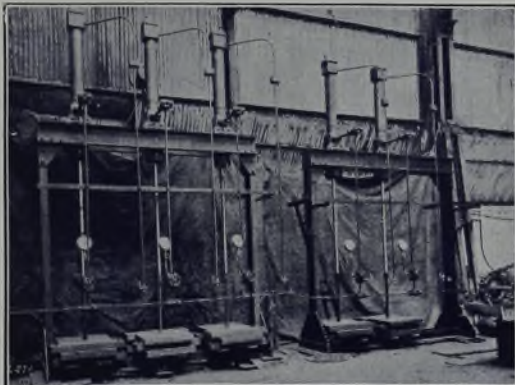
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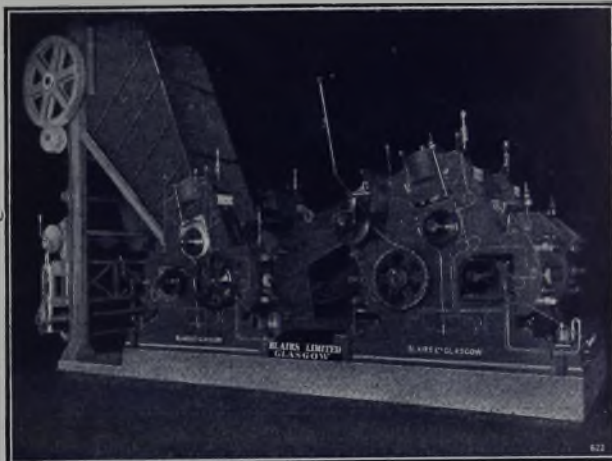
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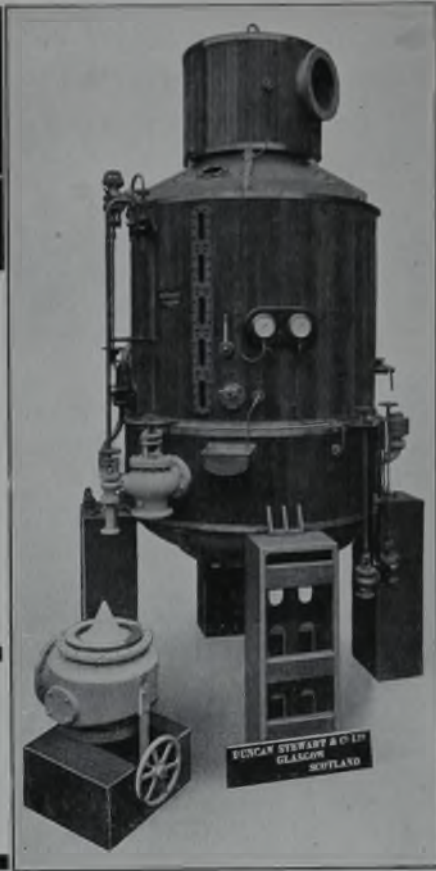


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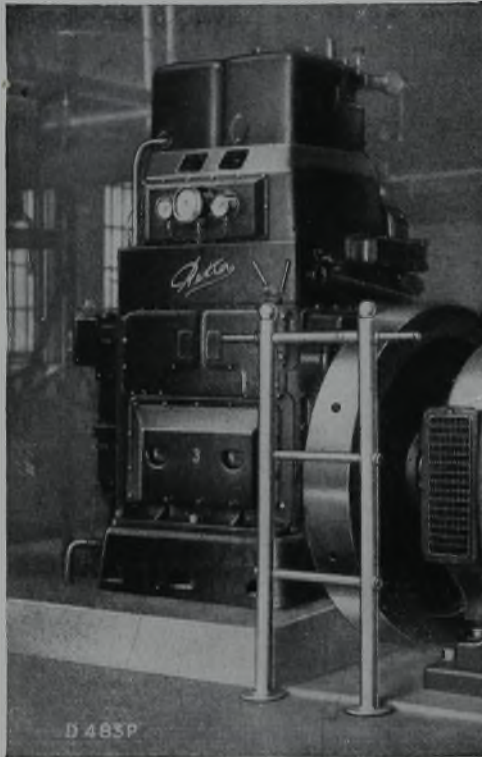
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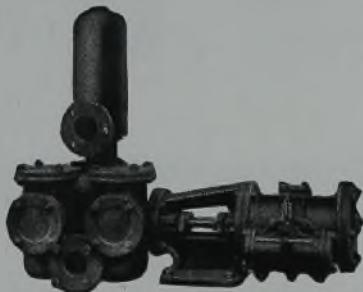


Fig. 598—"Cornish" Steam Pump for General Purposes.

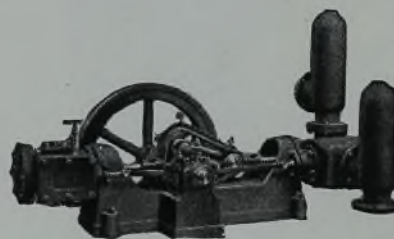


Fig. 685—"Reliable" Steam Pump for Juice or Thick Fluids.

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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII

AUGUST 1943

No. 1148

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## Education for Political Responsibility

IN opening the debate on Colonial Affairs in the House of Commons on July 13th, the Secretary of State described educational advance and economic development as the twin pillars on which any sound scheme of political responsibility must be based. The spread of both higher and primary education was essential because the success of self-government would not depend only on the capacity of the leaders to lead but on the ability of the community to respond. Amongst the possibilities through community effort he placed experience in the organization and leadership of Trade Unions as one of the best methods of education for political responsibility. During the last few years Trade Unions in the Colonies had been actively assisted, as described in the report on *Labour Supervision in the Colonial Empire*, reference to which is made elsewhere in this issue. But, as Colonel Stanley pointed out, although impressive in quantity they were rather uneven in quality. Many were excessively small. There was a tendency for them to be too parochial, and more in the nature of a local branch than a separate Trade Union. Many also were ephemeral, founded for a particular purpose and when that was achieved, or the necessity no longer existed, the unions tended to die. Lastly, as natural in the early stages, these new unions had not in many cases been able to find well-balanced and responsible leaders from their own ranks. To advise the Trade Unions, officers had been sent out including officials lent by the Ministry of Labour and others who could speak from their own practical experience of dealing with Trade Union matters. The work of these advisers was not always very easy because if they exercised too great an influence it would be said that the Trade Union had been "nobbled" by the Government, which it would be realized was a terrible thing to happen.

Colonel Stanley regarded the new Labour Advisory Boards and Conciliation Committees as having been, so far, perhaps, more successful than the Trade Unions. They had not only obtained excellent practical results in settling disputes but had enabled the two sides of industry to get together. They had given object lessons in negotiation and had encouraged collective bargaining.

Colonel Stanley also indicated plans for the development of co-operative societies not only for producing and marketing but also for encouraging better living. These would require trained leadership and he was instituting a course, of about two years duration, to commence this autumn at the London School of

Economics. It would be open to people from the Colonies in particular. He hoped to get a good response from Africa and possibly too from the West Indies.

## Post-War Food Problems

THE work achieved by the United Nations Food Conference, recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia, has been justly described by speakers for the Government in both Houses of Parliament as a successful outcome of the first experiment in comprehensive international discussion and post-war affairs. His Majesty's Government have had no hesitation in accepting the resolutions passed by the Conference and the obligation to give effect to them so far as they apply to conditions in the United Kingdom. They have undertaken to co-operate with other Governments in seeking to give effect to resolutions which call for concerted action and will also commend the resolutions to the Governments of the Colonies and Dependencies. As Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons, one of the first tasks of the Interim Commission, appointed to carry on the work of the Conference, as described elsewhere in this issue, will be to draw up a formal declaration, or agreement, for the consideration of Governments. In this the Governments would recognize their obligations towards their respective peoples and to one another to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living.

A point of importance for the West Indies, as for other countries largely dependent on imported foodstuffs, is the recognition by the Conference that the first two years after the war is bound to be a time of great stringency on the food front. As Lord Woolton said in the House of Lords, preparation must be made now for that stringency. Wider areas may yet be laid waste in Europe and Asia and important food-producing countries may still be in the hands of the Japanese after Germany is out of the war. The rehabilitation of the world of agriculture is going to take some time. The shipping shortage cannot be corrected all at once. We must maintain our war-time methods and collaboration. There must be no world scramble for food resulting in an upsurge of prices and speculation in foodstuffs, as we had after the last war and so frequently since. The Conference moreover realized that to achieve freedom from want was not just a question of producing more food. As Lord Woolton pointed out, before there can be freedom from want there must be widespread measures by sound industrial as well as agricultural development to promote full employment and a general advance in the standards of living.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

AT last there are beyond dispute two fronts in Europe. This has been Hitler's nightmare from the beginning; but the first casualty is Mussolini. His downfall is undoubtedly the resultant of the forces simultaneously applied from east and south. The main lines of the crisis are plain to read. The descent of the Anglo-American expedition upon Sicily revealed in a very few days that the Italian army had no heart in the fight. The only hope of putting up serious resistance on the mainland of Sicily depended upon the importation of much stronger German stiffening. Accordingly, at the meeting—as it proved the farewell meeting—of the two dictators, Mussolini obviously had to address to Hitler an urgent appeal for help.

\* \* \*

But this appeal was issued at the very moment when the German offensive against the Kursk salient had broken down, and the Russian counter-movement was bearing the enemy back all along the line. For the first time in Russia the Germans found themselves struggling even to maintain their ground at a season of the year hitherto regarded as necessarily giving them a substantial advantage. Hitler was in too desperate a need of reinforcement himself to have any large forces to spare for the rescue of the Italians. Accordingly Mussolini must have been sent home with a refusal of the substance of his petition—although it is believed that a small reinforcement of about four divisions was offered in return for complete German command of all the Italian forces.

\* \* \*

Mussolini's former popularity has long since been blasted away by defeat. His last card was his personal friendship with Hitler, which seemed to be the guarantee of German help in emergency. When he could no longer "deliver the goods" his own adherents of the Fascist Grand Council turned against him and petitioned King Victor Emmanuel to dismiss him. At the moment of writing Fascism has been formally repudiated. It is commonly supposed that the new Government of Marshal Badoglio is formed with a view to getting Italy out of the war as soon as possible. If not, what is the point of removing the Duce? But the Allies are not concerned with that until some overt move is made towards "unconditional surrender." Until then, as Mr. Churchill told Parliament, we let Italy stew in her own juice and set ourselves to hot up the fires.

\* \* \*

Among many stories illustrating the temper of the Sicilians, I like best that of the prisoner, being marched to the rear, who called out in good American to a group of hot and dusty U.S.A. soldiers by the wayside, "I'm better off than you, suckers. I'm going to the United States. You've got to stay in this lousy burg."

\* \* \*

The institution of the "Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories" marks a very important and delicate stage in the war. This administration is of course created primarily for military needs. It is

however, inevitably, both a test of the ability of British and Americans to co-operate in constructive work, looking towards peace, and a still more crucial test of allied intentions for the restoration of free principles. Evidently it is necessary to be looking and working towards the moment when "Amgot," military safety having been made secure, can hand over its responsibilities to Italian hands. The danger is that of labelling those Italians who wish to co-operate with us as "quislings"; although the real goodwill with which the people as a whole are receiving the invaders, makes it probable that this danger is not in practice very great.

\* \* \*

Though the seeds of several controversies are obviously present, the Government have won many congratulations on the boldness of their proposals for the post-war reform of publicly provided education. For the first time we are offered a comprehensive scheme, instead of a new repatching of old schemes many times patched. The outstanding proposal is for compulsory education to be extended, with no exemptions, to the age of fifteen at once, and in due time to sixteen. Primary schools will take all children until eleven, at which age their capacities and aptitudes will be assessed with a view to their distribution among three types of secondary school—grammar, modern, and technical. For those who leave school at fifteen, part-time continuation classes will be compulsory until eighteen.

\* \* \*

Another notable plan for the future is the ambitious project put forward, under the auspices of the L.C.C., for the rebuilding of London. It is a long-term plan, designed to be applied gradually over a period of half a century; indeed its vast cost would alone preclude more rapid action. Some of the most important features are: a series of three great ring roads, one round inner London, one encircling the whole L.C.C. area, and one midway between, with radial roads connecting them to the centre; an attempt to foster the growth of self-contained communities, with their own centres of culture and commerce, within the 117 square miles of London—modernizations, in fact, of the innumerable ancient villages that the capital swallowed up in the course of the centuries; the rebuilding in dignity and splendour of the now dingy south bank of the Thames; and the enclosure of certain special areas—notably that containing Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament—as islands of peace from which all but their own local traffic shall be excluded and siphoned off along by-pass roads constructed for the purpose. It is a noble scheme—and may become a more lovable one when London has had a chance of imposing its own native element of the haphazard upon so much that is so admirably rational and earnest.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death of Sir Harold Austin, a former Speaker of the House of Assembly, Barbados. A memoir will appear in next issue.



## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the fortieth 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.
ALBURY, H. H. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	O/Tel.
BROWN, G. L. ...	Jamaica	R.A.	Gunner
COOPER, W. H. R.	Bermuda	R.N.V.R.	Lieutenant (E)
CUMMING-BART, J. T. E.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
CUMMINS, J. G. ...	Barbados	R.C.O.C.	Private
DE FREITAS, C. V.	Trinidad	R.C.E.	Sapper
DOS SANTOS, T. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
FADELLE, H. A. E.	Barbados		Lance Corporal
GLADWIN, F. E. ...	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.1
GRIFFIN, A. S. ...	Montserrat	R.C.A.F.	Corporal
HALLIDAY-WILSON, Grace	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Driver
HELWIG, C. G. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
HENDERSON, D. E.	Bermuda	R.N.	
KEMSLEY, S. H. ...	Bermuda	R.E.	2nd Lieutenant
LYKEN, W. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.	L/Bombardier
LYTHCOTT, C. E. ...	Barbados	R.R.C.	Private
MERRY, H. S. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PATTERSON, J. E. ...	Bahamas	Q.O.R.C.	Corporal
RYAN, S. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.	Gunner
SAMUDA, J. A. ...	Jamaica	R.C.O.C.	Private
SMITH, A. N. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
SMYTHE, J. P. ...	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Private
THOMAS, E. ...	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
TIAM-POOK, E. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
WORRELL, C. H. ...	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Private

## Promotions in the Services

Lieutenant F. G. Burslem (Trinidad), to Captain.  
 Corporal R. D. Clerk (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer P. J. Evans (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.  
 L.A.C. C.-H. Egerton-Eves (British Honduras), to Pilot Officer.  
 Lieutenant R. M. Gorham (Bermuda), to Captain.  
 Flying Officer E. G. Nicholl (Bermuda), to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant P. Williams (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record that SERGEANT J. G. FERRIS (St. Lucia), who was previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

### Reported Missing

Squadron Leader P. L. Archer, D.F.C. (Barbados); Sergeant L. A. France (Jamaica); Pilot Officer C. E. L. Grant (British Guiana); Sergeant J. L. Hamilton (Jamaica); Flight Lieutenant C. D. Ince, D.F.C. and Bar (Barbados); Sergeant-Navigator P. G. Straton (Bahamas); Sergeant A. A. Walrond (Barbados); Corporal C. L. D. H. Walwyn (St. Lucia); and Flying Officer J. H. Watlington (Bermuda).

### Prisoners of War

Corporal W. E. A. Rhoades (Trinidad) and Flight Lieutenant N. N. H. Dunlop (Barbados).

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

### M.C.

Lieutenant DENIS HAYWARD, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Trinidad.

On the afternoon of April 26th, 1943, north of Chaouach, Lieut. Hayward took part in an attack on a strongly defended machine-gun post, the capture of which was essential to the Brigade plan. Lieut. Hayward was in command of the assault group which consisted of twelve men. About 300 yards from the objective, the assault group was in danger of being pinned by machine-gun fire and accurate sniping. By good leadership and splendid personal example Lieut. Hayward got his group on, using rocks as cover. About 20 yards from the objective, with only six men remaining, the party was finally pinned. Calling for a volunteer, Lieut. Hayward, who realized that if he failed the attack would be unsuccessful, crawled round the right flank under heavy fire from almost point blank range and assaulted the hill with grenades. This action caused the surrender of the position, which allowed Lieut. Hayward to get his group on the objective. Throughout the action this officer showed complete disregard for personal danger and his inspiring example, and fearless dash, was instrumental in the capture of this important objective.

### D.F.C.

Acting Flight Lieutenant E. G. NICHOLL, No. 241 Squadron, of Bermuda.

This officer has completed a large number of sorties and has led his squadron with great skill and determination. On one occasion in March, 1943, during a bombing mission near Medjez, his aircraft was shot down between the opposing lines. Flight Lieutenant Nicholl succeeded in re-joining his squadron the same afternoon and expressed a keen desire to resume flying duties immediately. His courageous example has been inspiring.

### D.F.M.

SERGEANT (NOW PILOT OFFICER) G. G. H. FARARA, No. 97 Squadron, of St. Kitts.

Sergeant Farara has fulfilled the duties of bomb aimer and wireless operator-air gunner on many bombing raids against dangerous and distant targets in Germany and Italy. On one occasion he took part in a daylight attack on Brest, and has also bombed Essen, Cologne, Bremen and Frankfurt. During all these missions this airman has displayed cool courage and devotion to duty.

### Mentioned in Dispatches

LIEUTENANT (temp. Capt.) (acting Maj.) M. W. HOLLIS, who was killed in action in January, 1941, is among those whose names appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 24th as Mentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.

Major Hollis was the only son of Sir Claud Hollis, and the circumstances in which he met his death at Pyramid Hill, Eritrea, appeared in the CIRCULAR of August 7th, 1941.

## The World's Food and Agriculture

### Conference of the United Nations

THE report of the Conference of representatives of the 44 Allied Nations, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, between May 18th and June 3rd, has been presented to Parliament and published.\*

The work of the conference emphasized the fundamental interdependence of the consumer and the producer. It recognized that the food policy and the agricultural policy of the nations must be considered together and recommended that a Permanent Commission should be established for this purpose.

The Conference declared that the goal of freedom from want can be reached whilst recognizing that it will first be necessary to win freedom from hunger. The immediate duty of the United Nations is to win complete victory in arms and, as they liberate millions of people from tyranny, their goal will be to bring food to the starving. Resolutions were passed covering both the planning of agricultural production and the adoption of measures to prevent violent fluctuations in prices resulting from shortages of the transition period. Urgent and concerted efforts will be essential to economize consumption, to increase supplies and distribute them to the best advantage.

Information given by many delegates made it clear that in all countries there are large sections of the population who do not get adequate and suitable food for health, and that in many countries the majority are in this situation. The Conference has not attempted to lay down ideal standards of nutrition for all peoples. As a practical measure it will be necessary to concentrate on progressively raising standards as conditions improve. These intermediate goals must differ from region to region according to climate, taste, social habits, etc., and must be determined by individual Governments. The Conference recommended that Governments should declare to their own people and to one another their intention to secure better food for the people. Measures which might be taken for this purpose include education, special provision for particular classes and improvement in quality of the food available.

On the fundamental question of the sufficiency of the world's total production of food, the Conference declared: There has never been enough food for the health of all people. This is justified neither by ignorance nor by the harshness of nature. Production of food must be greatly expanded; we now have knowledge of the means by which this can be done. It requires imagination and firm will on the part of each Government and people to make use of that knowledge.

The declaration continues: The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty. It is useless to produce more food unless men and nations provide the markets to absorb it. There must be an expansion of the whole world economy to provide the purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all. With full employment in all countries, enlarged industrial production, the absence of exploitation, an increasing flow of trade within and between countries, an orderly management

of domestic and international investments and currency, and sustained internal and international economic equilibrium, the food which is provided can be made available to all people. The primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for life and health; steps to this end are for national determination. But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together.

The members of the Conference then commended to their respective Governments and authorities the study and adoption of the findings and recommendations of the Conference [formulated in 31 resolutions] and urged the early concerted discussion of the related problems falling outside the scope of the Conference.

The first step has already been taken by the establishment of an Interim Commission to undertake, during the war, the work of the Permanent Commission referred to earlier.

## To Avoid Future Unemployment

### Preparing Plans in the West Indies

THE Secretary of State was asked, on July 20th, what was being done to implement recommendations in the Stockdale Report, that plans should be made how to meet the certain increase in unemployment in the West Indies in coming years.

Colonel Stanley said that measures financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would, it was hoped, increase employment in all the Colonies concerned. In addition plans were being prepared for public works which could be put into effect should there be any sudden increase in unemployment as a result of cessation of work on the bases or other wartime changes. He described the position in the separate Colonies which may be summarized as follows:—

**JAMAICA.** A loan has been raised and a committee appointed to advise on its allocation. Recommendations include setting up of agricultural centres, road construction, swamp reclamation, anti-malarial schemes, food storage and rural water supplies.

**BRITISH HONDURAS.** Provision has been made for important road construction. Proposals are under consideration for improvement and enlargement of the air field, and plans are being prepared for other public works, such as a new hospital.

**LEeward AND WINDWARD ISLANDS.** Proposals for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes envisage several public works which will absorb labour.

**BARBADOS.** The Legislature has provided funds for a relief scheme which will be put into effect immediately if needed.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.** A Committee has been set up, with the Governor as chairman, to consider the question of providing employment. The departments concerned are preparing lists of works to be undertaken. No difficulty is anticipated in finding employment for ordinary labourers in agriculture, reclamation works, road construction, etc.

**BRITISH GULANA.** Extensive proposals for drainage and irrigation have been approved and others are under consideration.

\* *Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture.* Cmd. 6451, H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d.





A WARM WELCOME FOR Mr. CHURCHILL

[See page 146



GENERAL GIRAUD REVIEWS FRENCH TROOPS IN LONDON

[See page 146





A SALUTE TO SERGEANT SMITH

[See page 146



A JAMAICA CONTINGENT FOR THE R.A.F.

[See page 146



# Agricultural Policy in Trinidad

## Publicity, Producers' Organizations, Government Agencies

THE terms of reference, seven in number, of the Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Policy Committee were given in full in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, followed by a summary of the Committee's recommendations on the first two, which were to define the objectives and to formulate a long term policy. We deal below with Nos. 4, 5, and 7, which may be briefly described as concerning Publicity, Producers' Organizations and Government Agencies.

### Publicity, Education, Press and Radio

The Committee states that the importance of relating research to the requirements of agricultural policy and the needs of the practical farmer has already been stressed. It is of equal importance to evolve more effective methods of making the results of research available for application by the producer.

The Committee recommends that the appointment of Information Officer should be made permanent, and exact and prompt information on local farming, economic and scientific developments made available to the Press and radio. Full scale practical demonstrations, such as a model small holding on mixed farming lines, an economic block of cocoa, etc., are also advocated as well as the encouragement of organized visits to the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. More detailed recommendations include the following: Reconstitution of the *Journal of the Agricultural Society* on more modern lines, including good illustrations: Department of Agriculture leaflets for the peasantry: Textbooks on farming and country life: Broadcasting by means of communal receiving sets in towns and villages: A central library of motion pictures and film strips: Propaganda vans. Recognizing that the effectiveness of efforts to spread knowledge of improved agricultural practice largely depends on the foundations laid by the schools the Committee recommends:—A special course of agriculture at the Teachers' Training College: Appointment to the Education Department of a supervisor of agriculture: Preparation at the Training College of illustrations and notes for school teachers: Essay competitions in schools with worth-while prizes of farm and home equipment: Organization of the main Agricultural and other Exhibitions of school exhibits depicting agricultural and rural welfare activities, again with adequate prizes. The Committee is of the opinion that rural organizations such as 4-H Clubs can render a valuable contribution to a better way in agriculture and home-making and considers that trained 4-H club organizers should be officially appointed.

### Statutory Boards for Industries

In its fifth Term of Reference the Committee was asked to make proposals for the closer co-operation between producers and their organizations with Government, especially in regard to research, extension services and marketing. The Committee points out that if the policies advocated in its report are to succeed they

must be approved and supported by the majority of the people whose welfare they are designed to promote.

The first essential step for producers to take is the formation of associations of growers of the major commodities. At present there are five such associations: Cocoa Planters, Coco-nut Growers, Co-operative Citrus Growers, Lime Oil Producers and Sugar Manufacturers. Some of these organizations, it is suggested, may require to be strengthened before they can be fully effective. "It is particularly important to give full representation to the interests of the smallest producers."

After discussing the value of Producers' Associations, the Committee concludes that to bring Government into full harmony with producers Statutory Boards should be established for the main branches of agriculture.

Proposals follow as to their constitution and functions. The Committee recommends, for reasons given, the abolition of the present Board of Agriculture and the establishment of Statutory Boards separately for the following industries:—Animal Husbandry, Citrus, Cocoa, Coco-nuts, Limes, Rice, Sugar, Tonca Beans.

The Committee also recommends that the Joint Sugar Board should be reconstituted as a Joint Sugar Wages and Cane Prices Board, and that the Sugar Cane Investigation Committee should continue to serve as constituted but as a committee of the new Sugar Board.

With reference to the proposed Statutory Cocoa Board, the Committee says that a Cocoa Subsidy Board will still be required for the actual administration of the fund for the rehabilitation of the industry, but it should no longer be concerned with the carrying out of experiments or other work which properly lies with the Department of Agriculture.

### Government Agencies

The development or improvement of the Government service, or Government appointed bodies, concerned with agriculture were reviewed by the Committee in accordance with its sixth term of reference.

The Committee recommends the setting up of one new body, a Development and Welfare Board, as a means of ensuring co-ordination of the activities of the various departments and agencies concerned in the execution of development and welfare policies. Provision should be made for the inclusion of non-officials on the Board and its sub-committees.

The following official committees "which have carried out valuable work," should, it is recommended, be continued: Lands Advisory; Land Settlement; Crown Traces; Fire Vigilance—as also the Local Industries Development Committee, the Oil and Water Board and the Planning and Housing Commission. A few suggestions are made for adding to the efficiency of these bodies. Thus the Committee recommends that, if the policy of greater attention to the improvement of rural housing is to be implemented, it would be desirable to appoint the Director of Agriculture as a member of the Planning and Housing Commission.

## Biological Research

### Suggested Station in Jamaica

Mr. V. J. Chapman, who led a strong scientific expedition to Jamaica in 1939, advocates the desirability of establishing a tropical biological research station in the West Indies. His proposed scheme, outlined in a letter published in *Nature* of July 10th, envisages the building of a station in Jamaica which it is hoped would be financed and controlled by a Joint Committee drawn from the staffs of British Universities. In order to provide the fullest possible scope both for research and teaching, he suggests that the station be built in two parts, one in the Blue Mountains, perhaps at Cinchona or Castleton, and the other at Montego Bay or on the Pallisadoes. The mountain station would be under the control of a botanist and the lower one of a zoologist.

An essential part of the scheme is the provision of special facilities and courses for undergraduates from any British universities. The station would have to combine research with teaching and the staff would be under an obligation to assist in West Indian schools.

Mr. Chapman says that the station is not meant to compete in any way with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which provides all that is required for training purposes in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, but is not intended to provide extensive facilities for general research in pure botany and zoology. The research programme of the station "would deliberately avoid problems in agriculture or animal husbandry, though it would certainly include fishery problems."

Mr. Chapman does not anticipate that financial support for such a scheme is likely to be forthcoming at present, but points out that if approval in principle were now given, the details could be worked out and erection of the station could commence at the first favourable moment.

### Malaria Control, Trinidad and Tobago

Malaria is one of the worst economic diseases of the Colony and is responsible for much of the ill health and disability occurring among the working classes, a matter of particular importance in relation to agriculture. The *Annual Report* for 1941 of the Director of Medical Services states that most important work was carried out by the Malaria Survey Unit established in July of that year by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Health Department to determine the most effective measure for maximum control. Whilst much has been done in the past the work, for various reasons, including the lack of money, has been spasmodic. For the proper control of malaria the effort must be intensive and continuous. The full co-operation of the public and the implementation of suitable laws are also essential.

Recognition is given to the excellent anti-malarial work done in certain of the oil fields, particularly at Point Fortin by the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., and to the active measures which have been instituted and are being continued on the Caroni Estates.

## The Pictorial Pages

SOME idea of the great personal popularity of Mr. Churchill may be gathered from the photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue. The Prime Minister is seen being greeted by an enthusiastic crowd as he was about to enter, on July 22nd, the National Liberal Club to attend the unveiling of his restored portrait, the lower part of which was damaged when a bomb hit the club on May 11th, 1941. Which of the Axis leaders would be prepared to risk close contact with their public—without the protection of a large number of heavily-armed soldiery?

The lower illustration on the same page shows General Giraud, co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation and Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North and West Africa, reviewing French detachments outside the headquarters of the Fighting French Movement in London on July 21st. General Giraud arrived the previous day from Canada.

The top half of the second of the pictorial pages conveys an excellent idea of the Flying Fortress on the ground and in the air. The photograph was taken recently at a United States Army Air Force station in England as Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, was investing Staff-Sergeant Maynard H. Smith, of Caro, Michigan, with the Congressional Medal of Honour. The machines in the air are flying in salute to Sergeant Smith, who also holds the Air Medal.

The lower half of the same page shows 16 young Jamaicans, who, under the auspices of the Jamaica Recruiting Committee, left the island in May last for Canada (where they arrived safely) to undergo training for the R.A.F. All of these young men have had preliminary training in Jamaica in wireless, navigation, aircraft recognition and physical training. Those shown in the picture are:—

*Standing* (left to right): M. Haughton, H. McLaren, H. McCalla, G. Ferguson, H. Harris, P. Cargill, K. Saunders, C. G. Alexander, C. Lindo, K. Sutton-Brown. *Sitting* (left to right):—L. Chance, C. Wong, J. Terrier, H. Newman, P. Shoucair, A. Wong.

### Bristol's Links with Trinidad

Bristol's links with Trinidad are many, reports the *Western Daily Press* of July 13th, and that it is interesting to learn that the Lord Mayor (Mr. H. A. Wall) has received a further contribution of £390 14s. from the Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago, which brings the total amount to £1,015 14s. from Bishop's High School for Girls, Port-of-Spain, for the War Services Fund.

In a letter to the Lord Mayor, the head mistress states that this further sum has been raised by donations from people interested in Bristol (one came from Cuba) and from the proceeds of a children's fair organized by the pupils of the lower school and through three one-act plays put on by members of the staff and their friends.

In thinking of the ties between the city and Trinidad, it is recalled that the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. H. Anstey, Bishop of Trinidad, who has just been elected Archbishop of the West Indies, was born in Bristol. He is the son of the late Canon A. C. C. Anstey, whom he succeeded at St. Aldhelm's, Bedminster, in 1900.



# Rum in the United Kingdom

## Eleventh Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its eleventh 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 Sir 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).

As in previous years the funds at the disposal of the Committee were provided mainly by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. and producers in British Guiana. Financial support was again received from producers in Trinidad, from the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, and from a number of distributor firms in the home trade several of whom were good enough to double their usual contribution.

The duty on rum entering the United Kingdom was increased by a further £2 per proof gallon by the Budget of April, 1942, bringing the rate to £7 0s. 4d. per proof gallon in the case of rum from foreign countries and £6 17s. 10d. on that obtained from Empire sources.\*

No rum for general consumption was imported during the year under review, and with a large and continuous demand from all parts of the country, stocks suffered a further reduction. As in the case of so many other commodities, the principal distributors of rum—hotels, public-houses and stores—were severely rationed by their wholesale merchants, and the Committee cannot hold out much hope of an early improvement in the supply position. It is not possible to give an exact statistical picture of the rum situation in the United Kingdom, as no official figures regarding imports, consumption and stocks have been issued since the war.

During the summer months, the publicity was again devoted to rum fizz, and many further inquiries were received from all parts of the country regarding this "long" drink which is already becoming well known despite war-time conditions. When ginger-ale, limes, lemons and oranges can once again be obtained without restriction, there should be a considerable demand for Rum Fizz. The majority of the winter announcements were of a "goodwill" or "prestige" character owing to the supply situation.

The media used by the Committee throughout the year included the London National newspapers, the London and Provincial evening press and Trade journals.

Owing to the restriction in the use of paper, it was not possible to meet in full the many requests from hotels, public-houses and stores for sales aids, and a good deal

of those despatched were taken from stock. The following table shows the type and number of sales aids distributed during the year:—

<i>Leaflets :</i>				
Rum Fizz ...	...	...	...	1,187
Another Rum Winter ...	...	...	...	12,340
<i>Streamers :</i>				
Keep Fit ...	...	...	...	1,006
<i>Showcards :</i>				
Rum Fizz ...	...	...	...	2,102
If you're Feeling Glum ...	...	...	...	1,468
Keep Fit ...	...	...	...	968
Warm up the Party ...	...	...	...	918
Keeps Troops Warm ...	...	...	...	918
Sailors Know ...	...	...	...	711
<i>Menu Cards :</i> ...	...	...	...	23,006
Total ...	...	...	...	44,624

The outdoor representatives of the Committee made in the aggregate a total of 5,000 calls on hotels, public-houses, off-licences and licensed grocers during the year. 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:—"Many fresh contacts have been made during the past year. As pointed out in the weekly routine reports, every distributor visited was anxious to obtain a greater supply of rum to satisfy an insistent demand.

"Rum fizz is now more widely known and appreciated than ever before, and the demand for this summer drink appears to be even stronger in the northern part of the country than in the southern counties.

"The best possible use was made of the limited amount of advertising material available for distribution."

In a general review of the campaign, the Committee's advertising agents, Industrial Publicity Service, writes as follows:—"The policy recommended early in 1939 of using small spaces in the Press with bold design and lettering, is earning an extra dividend to-day, for it has enabled the Press to work in the small number of insertions booked on your behalf. In view of the heavy competition from national advertisers for the greatly reduced space available, this is a matter for satisfaction.

"Advertisements appeared during the summer months in *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*, *News Chronicle*, *Daily Herald*, *Evening Standard*, *Star and Evening News*; and during the winter advertisements were inserted in the above list and in thirty of the leading provincial evening papers. As usual, announcements appeared in the Trade press.

"The opinion has been expressed that rum, and Rum Fizz in the summer, have definitely gained ground among civilians and members of the Forces alike. The printed matter distributed was partly from old stocks, owing to the paper control restrictions.

\* Since the close of the year, the duty on both foreign and Empire rum has been increased further by £1 per proof gallon.

"Looking to the future popularity of rum, the advertising of rum, whether in the form of Rum Fizz, rum cocktails or otherwise, is doubly beneficial to-day under war conditions in this country. A great many of the members of the Forces now in this country from overseas—Canadians, Americans and others—are already very partial to drinks based on rum; and in bars, hotels and restaurants where members of the Forces are often hosts, civilians and others are being introduced to rum drinks with the probable consequence of an ever widening demand."

A. P. SHERLOCK,  
*Chairman.*  
C. WYNNE-ROBERTS,  
*Secretary.*

July, 1943.

## Sea Island Cotton

### Annual Meeting of the Association

THE West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) held its seventh ordinary general meeting in Trinidad on December 14th. The meeting was to have been in Barbados, but, owing to transport difficulties, a "pro forma" meeting was held in Trinidad, at which the member associations were represented by persons resident in that Colony and not by delegates from their respective islands. The published report contains the minutes of the business session of the meeting, the report of the Board of Directors for 1941-42, and statistics relating to the industry.



### Production Costs and Crop Price

Dr. Phillips proposed, on behalf of the Montserrat growers, that the Association should press for the increased price of cotton lint which the Ministry of Supply had indicated they would consider in the event of a proved rise in particular costs of production. The chairman, Mr. C. C. Skeete, pointed out that representations had been made by the Governments concerned through the Comptroller of Development and Welfare to the authorities in England and that their decision was awaited. It was agreed that steps should be taken to have authentic data available should the occasion arise to make further representations for an increase in price.

### Cotton Pests in Montserrat

Another proposal from Montserrat asked the meeting to consider the advisability of synchronising cotton planting seasons throughout the Leeward Islands as a measure towards establishing better pest control. The meeting decided that it would be impossible to synchronise the planting dates of cotton in St. Kitts, Nevis and Antigua. In St. Kitts cotton is grown as a catch crop between the reaping and replanting of sugar cane and must be sown in March to May. In Nevis and Antigua, those months are too dry for the proper establishment of the crop and cotton must therefore be planted in the wet season, September, October, and picked in the dry season, February to March.

The suggestion that cotton cultivations in Montserrat are annually re-infested by immigrant adults of pink

bollworm and cotton leaf defoliators from Antigua was also discussed. The quoted opinion of the Professor of Entomology at the Imperial College was that it seemed highly improbable that heavy infestations of pink bollworm could be due to immigration of moths from Antigua, and there was little point in considering this possibility whilst sources of re-infestation continued to exist within Montserrat. Also that the possibility of reducing damage by adjusting planting dates was in any case remote.

The meeting agreed with the views expressed by the Cotton Adviser to the Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands, in October, 1942. These were (1) that the Montserrat planters should take all possible steps to minimise multiplication of the two pests in the island, (2) That it must be accepted that infestations would start, but that there was no reason why they should not be kept within reasonable limits if the control measures laid down by Mr. Squire were carried out efficiently.

The meeting concluded that if evidence were produced to show that Antigua was the main source of annual re-infestation in Montserrat, the only course left open to Montserrat cotton planters would be to change their planting date to synchronise with that in Antigua.

### British Honduras and Cotton

The Chairman reported that the British Honduras Department of Agriculture was considering the question of developing a Sea Island cotton industry and had applied, on the advice of the Cotton Adviser, for an annual supply of pedigree seed from the cotton breeding station in Montserrat. Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, the Cotton Adviser, said he saw no reason to discourage British Honduras from growing Sea Island cotton. They could get seed from Puerto Rico or the United States, but from what he had seen of Sea Island cotton from outside sources in the Bahamas he was strongly of the opinion that for the protection of the good name of Empire Sea Island cotton it was desirable to ensure that only pedigree West Indian seed should be used for sowing. The meeting agreed to ask the Government of Montserrat to supply seed to British Honduras.

### Marie-Galante Cotton in Jamaica

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, of the Empire Cotton Growing Research Station, Trinidad, contributes an article on "The Cottons of Jamaica," to *Tropical Agriculture*, March, 1943, in which he summarises information gained during a visit to the Colony the previous year. He describes the cottons, native and introduced, which occur in Jamaica, and how efforts have been made in the past to grow both Upland and Sea Island cotton commercially but without success. Mr. Hutchinson expresses the opinion that, if pest hazards could be reduced, the Marie-Galante cottons, which are found in most parts of the island at low altitudes, would offer attractive prospects for the establishment of commercial cotton growing. "They are well adapted by their drought resistance and perennial habit to withstand the uncertain and erratic rainfall conditions in Southern Jamaica, and there is in that area a considerable peasantry in need of a cash crop, and ample land on which it could be grown."



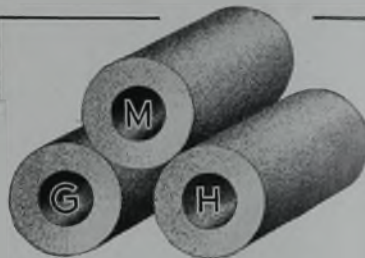
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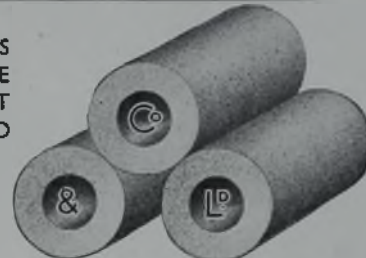
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## Caribbean Fisheries

### Measures for Commercial Development

Mr. Milton J. Lobell, Associate Fishery Engineer, Fish and Wild Life Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has published in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, March, 1943, an interesting paper on "Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow in the Caribbean Fisheries," which has been used as the basis of the following notes.

Fish is the basic protein food for over 15 million people in the Caribbean countries, and about two-thirds of the total consumption is imported. There is an almost complete lack of any organized fishery industries in the area. This is partly due to conditions arising from a one-crop economy and when the cash crop is sugar, petroleum, bananas, coffee, etc., the economy of the country must be geared to that particular commodity. In earlier days ever-increasing amounts of sugar, molasses and rum were exported, and food for the workers had to be imported. North America also had a cash crop, salt fish, to dispose of and the establishment of the salt fish and sugar trade was a natural development, the salt fish providing a non-perishable, tasty, nutritious and, above all, cheap source of protein food.

### Difficulties due to Climate and Coral

Development of a local industry is seriously handicapped by the fact that, in the hot and humid Caribbean climate fish goes bad very quickly. "With no means of preservation except salt, expensive and of poor quality, there has been no incentive for fishermen to increase their production by developing better boats and gear. The excess over the daily demand had to be thrown or given away." Lack of good transportation, holding and market facilities have also adversely affected the growth of fishing industries. Within the last quarter of a century there has been some expansion, for example in areas around Cuba, Venezuela, and on Campeche Bank, where there are good supplies of easily caught fish. Such areas are limited for, contrary to popular opinion, fish do not abound in tropical waters. Throughout the Caribbean there are numerous species of fish but relatively few individuals of each.

Food is the basis of existence on land and in the sea. In tropical waters the production of food organisms is limited because of the limited availability of nutrient salts. Large quantities of these salts are brought down by the tropical rivers but they are quickly exhausted because, in the tropics, there is little, if any, "up-welling" of the lower layers of water to replenish the supplies of nutrients at the surface.

There are "bank" areas in the Caribbean, most of which, other than those close to shore and within range of small boats, are practically untouched. Trawls are practically useless on these banks because of the large amount of coral. The fish are concentrated within and near the immediate vicinity of coral or rocks, where they find both protection and food. No one has yet devised any type of fishing gear more efficient in these circumstances than handlines and fish pots. These can doubtless be improved but "this type of fishery will never be anything but a high-unit-cost, piece-work one."

### Need for Proper Organization and Instruction

There are, however, says Mr. Lobell, possibilities for the establishment of large-scale fishing industries in the Caribbean area. He mentions the Gulf of Paria where coral does not abound. Venezuela offers a good example of what can be done. Practically the entire fishery-products consumption is supplied by local industries and an export trade is slowly growing. Venezuela may become one of the important fishing nations of the world, as there are vast resources along the coasts. Fisheries have been developed in Cuba. In other Caribbean countries development will depend on proper organization of producing, processing and marketing. Fishermen must be instructed in the use of larger and better boats and more efficient gear. Each Government must, he recommends, take the lead in securing the best technicians and training young men in fisheries administration and research. The exploitation of fishermen and consumers by middlemen must be eliminated. The Governments must also carry on exploratory fishing and technological studies.

"With these beginnings, with a wholesome interest and sound technical management, the fisheries of the Caribbean can be developed to a point where a large portion of local requirements can be met."

\* \* \*

Since writing the above we have received copies of three reports made to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare by Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fisheries Investigation, on the fisheries of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana. They have been published in Barbados as numbers 1 (price 50 c.), 2 (60 c.) and 3 (60 c.) respectively of the *Development and Welfare in the West Indies Bulletin*. Summaries of these valuable reports must be reserved for our next issue.

## 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 June 30th, 1943, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 14, supplied by the Colonial Office.

Bahamas ... ..	11,300	British Guiana ... ..	2,221
Barbados ... ..	950	Jamaica ... ..	1,760
Bermuda ... ..	575	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	9,093
Leeward Islands—		Windward Islands—	
Anguilla ... ..	25	Dominica ... ..	500
Antigua ... ..	23	Grenada ... ..	300
St. Kitts-Nevis... ..	320	St. Vincent ... ..	150
Virgin Islands ... ..	170		

### Government Profit on Cocoa, Oils, Fats

In the House of Commons on July 15th, Sir A. Baillie asked on what items of food the Government makes £10,000,000 profit annually.

Mr. Mabane replied that the profit of £10,000,000 per annum, referred to by the Minister of Food last year, was based on the three months ended March 31st, 1942. The principal commodities concerned were oils and fats, rice, cocoa and dried fruits. Such profits since had declined substantially and now amounted to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 per annum, mainly on cocoa and oils and fats.

## Jamaica's New Governor

THE Colonial Office announced on July 6th that the King had been pleased to appoint Mr. John Huggins, C.M.G., M.C., head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica in succession to Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria was announced in last CIRCULAR.

The King has also been pleased to approve the promotion of Mr. Huggins to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Sir John, who was born in 1891, served throughout the last war with the Yorkshire Regiment and was awarded the M.C. in 1916. He entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in the F.M.S. in 1920 and served in Malaya until 1938, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Trinidad.

In September last, at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he took up the appointment of head of the British Colonies Supply Mission, Washington, in which he was given the status of an Assistant Under-Secretary of State. At the same time he was appointed one of the British representatives on the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on July 20th, the following six candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mr. JOHN LEONARD WORLEGE (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Rev. PERCY STEED, B.A., A.K.C. (Country)	{ Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Capt. O. H. Keeling.
Miss PAMELA HODSON (Country)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. W. G. Freeman.
Mr. S. U. MORRIS (Country)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. W. G. Freeman.
Mrs. HEATHER FRYER (London)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Miss Wendy Ince.
Mrs. MABEL E. CATER (London)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E. Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A.

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.

compensation, the inspection of factories, and the employment of women and children.

The resolve of the Colonial Governments and of the Colonial Office to carry on the work of improving the machinery for safeguarding the Colonial worker in his employment has, it is shown, been attended with success despite war conditions. Credit is given to the many organizations and individuals who have contributed to this very satisfactory result.

\* *Labour Supervision in the Colonial Empire, 1937-1943.* Colonial No. 185, 1943. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.

## Colonial Labour Conditions

### Recent Improvements Surveyed

IN August, 1937, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech) addressed a circular despatch to Colonial Governors on means of providing improved social services for the workers in which he emphasized the necessity of ensuring that adequate machinery and staff were available for the supervision of the conditions of employment.

The great progress which has since been made is described in a valuable report issued by the Colonial Office.\* The progress has taken two main forms (a) the appointment of special whole-time staff as separate Labour Departments or of Labour or Industrial Advisers; (b) the enactment of often much needed protective legislation.

Early action was taken to enable the Colonial Office to deal more efficiently with the many intricate questions involved. In May, 1938, the post of Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State was created. One of the principal functions of the holder was to obtain first-hand information. Very shortly after his appointment Major Orde Browne spent eight months investigating labour conditions in the West Indies. In the same year the Social Services Department within the Colonial Office was established to deal, *inter alia*, with labour questions affecting the Colonial Empire. Another important development was the expansion in 1942 of the Colonial Office Labour Committee, a purely official body, into the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee by the addition of outside experts on industrial problems in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. This Committee has been able to give valuable advice respecting, for example, the development of the trade union movement in the West Indies and West Africa, and in the drafting of model labour ordinances.

To turn to the progress made in the Colonies: in 1937 only eleven had special Labour Departments or staff; in 1941 the number was thirty-three, including all the West Indian Colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras. Experienced trade unionists have gone from the United Kingdom as Labour Officers to a few Colonies including Trinidad and British Guiana. Labour Advisory Boards of employers and workers are functioning in some 18 Colonies, half of them in the West Indies. The trade union movement has made substantial headway, mainly during the last six years. About 300 are now registered under various Colonial Trade Union Laws, the large majority being in British Guiana, Cyprus, Ceylon, Jamaica, Nigeria and Trinidad. Considerable progress has been made also in the enactment of minimum wage and trade disputes legislation, and it is interesting to note that laws on the lines of the Trinidad Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1938, have been passed in 14 other Colonies.

One of the major preoccupations of Colonial Labour Departments is the settlement of trade disputes, and instances are given of agreements amicably reached before any stoppages of work occurred. The report also gives a summary of the progress made in promoting legislation and in other ways respecting workmen's

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"NEBER mek goat trustee fe breadnut tree."

\* \* \*

MR. C. A. ORMOND PHILLIPS, of Grenada, is the 329th member of the West India Committee to take up Life Membership.

\* \* \*

MR. MARK MOODY-STUART has been co-opted as a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was announced recently of Major Richard Liddiard, Royal Corps of Signals, to Miss Constance Rook, only daughter of Sir William Rook, Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER engagement is that of Mr. Oliver Nugent, eldest son of the late Mr. G. O. Nugent, of Scotts Hill, Antigua, and of Mrs. Nugent, of Bermuda, to Miss Mary Witty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Tudor Witty, of Whitstable.

\* \* \*

MISS MARGARET CRAIG, who was married on July 1st at Wick, Caithness, to Major Charles Harvey, The Highland Light Infantry, is the younger daughter of Mr. Alan E. Craig, and of the late Mrs. Craig, Georgetown, British Guiana.

\* \* \*

A DAUGHTER was born on June 30th, at Hitchin, to Mrs. Gurney, wife of Lieut. Timothy Gurney, who is on active service with the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Gurney is a son of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney, a treasurer of the West India Committee from 1930 to 1939, and grandson of Mr. Cyril Gurney, a treasurer from 1898 to 1919 and deputy-chairman from 1920 to 1925.

\* \* \*

MISS BRENDA HAZELL, W.R.N.S., who was married on July 9th, at St. Cross Church, Oxford, to Lieut. A. H. Masterton-Smith, R.N.R., is the second daughter of the Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Hazell, of St. Vincent. Among those present at the reception, given by Mrs. McComas, sister of the bride, were Flight Lieut. S. Edghill, of Barbados, and L.A.C.W. Wendy Ince and Lieut. Nigel Ince, of the Bahamas.

\* \* \*

IT was announced on July 6th that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had appointed Mr. H. H. Duncan, Assistant Legal Adviser, to be Legal Adviser in the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office in succession to the late Sir Kenneth Poyser. Mr. K. O. Roberts Wray, Second Assistant Legal Adviser, has been appointed Assistant Legal Adviser in succession to Mr. Duncan.

\* \* \*

THE board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has approved the alteration of the name of the Central and South America Section to Latin America and West Indies Section. The revised title

more accurately describes the territorial activity of the section, of which Mr. W. H. Zimmern is the chairman, and makes clear that it embraces the West Indian Islands, both British and foreign. No change in the work of the section will result from the alteration.

\* \* \*

SIR HUGH THORNTON, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is to retire on October 1st. On his retirement Mr. J. A. Calder, Second Crown Agent, who is at present seconded to the Ministry of Supply, will be appointed Senior Crown Agent and Mr. H. F. Downie, Third Crown Agent, will be appointed Second Crown Agent, in which capacity he has been acting during Mr. Calder's absence.

\* \* \*

ON behalf of its many readers, the CIRCULAR offers its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Messer who, on July 20th, celebrated their golden wedding. Before her marriage, Mrs. Messer was Miss Louise Ord Holladay, daughter of the late Judge S. W. Holladay, of San Francisco. Mr. Messer was articled to a firm of London solicitors in 1887 and was admitted as a solicitor four years later. In 1892 he proceeded to Georgetown, British Guiana, and practised there until 1900, when he returned to London. He became senior partner in the firm of Lawrance, Messer & Co., and retired in 1935.

\* \* \*

WHILE in British Guiana, Mr. Messer took a keen interest in the Boundary Dispute with Venezuela, and in the agitation against the continental sugar bounties. He was Registrar of the Diocese of Guiana, and a director of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. In 1893 he entered the British Guiana Militia as captain, and retired in 1899 with the rank of major. In the following year he was appointed hon. colonel of the St. George's (Cathedral) Battalion of the Church Lads' Brigade, at Georgetown.

\* \* \*

TRINIDAD is apparently the only Colony in which the official members of the Legislative Council sit on the left of the Chair. Asked in the House of Commons by Sir R. Rankin whether he would take steps to bring the seating arrangements in Trinidad into conformity with those of other Colonial Assemblies, Colonel Stanley said that he assumed the practice was due to local choice and convenience, and that he was not prepared to press for any change which the Council was reluctant to accept.

\* \* \*

COLONEL STANLEY, replying on July 21st to a Parliamentary question by Mr. Astor, said that the production of concentrated citrus juices had been started in Palestine. A dehydration mission, consisting of two officers of the Ministry of Food and a member of the United States Department of Agriculture, was at present in Africa and was expected to visit Palestine. The report of the mission would assist him in advising the local Government whether a dehydration plant should be installed in Palestine.

## Obituary

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

### MAJOR SIR HARRY CORDEAUX

Major Sir Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., who died in London on July 2nd, was Governor of the Bahamas from 1921 until 1926, when he retired from the Colonial Service.

Born in 1870, he was educated at Cheltenham and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1894 entered the Indian Army. Four years later he was transferred to the Bombay Political Department and shortly after was appointed as Vice-Consul of Berbera, Somaliland Protectorate. He became Consul in 1902 and in 1906 was appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate. From 1912 to 1920, Sir Harry was Governor of St. Helena.

Just before his arrival in the Bahamas, the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been passed and this led to a vast increase in the imports of spirits into the Colony. As a consequence there was a great improvement in the financial position of the Bahamas. In the last year of his service as Governor, three severe hurricanes struck the islands, causing loss of life and the destruction of much property and shipping.

### SIR HARRY OAKES

Sir Harry Oakes, Bart., who died in tragic circumstances at his home in Nassau, on July 8th, had lived in the Bahamas for the past eight years. He was for a time a member of the House of Assembly and in 1939 was appointed to the Legislative Council.

Born in 1874, he was the son of Mr. William Pitt Oakes, of Sangerville, Maine, U.S.A., and was educated at Foxcroft Academy and at Bawdair College. He devoted his career to prospecting and mining and was for some time president of the Lake Shore Mines, Ontario.

Sir Harry, reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, was a great philanthropist, and among his gifts was one of £90,000 towards the cost of rebuilding St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. He spent large sums in the Bahamas on various development schemes—including the Oakes airfield—and in recent months presented four Spitfires to the Air Ministry.

### SIR KENNETH POYSER

Sir Kenneth Elliston Poyser, D.S.O., K.C. (Barbados), who died at his home at Haslemere, on June 6th, had been Legal Adviser in the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office since 1941.

Born in 1882, he was educated at Shrewsbury and Merton College, Oxford, and called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1906. He served throughout the last war and was mentioned three times in Dispatches, and awarded the D.S.O. He entered the Colonial Service in 1920 as Puisne Judge, Leeward Islands, and five years later became Attorney-General of Barbados. From 1928 to 1933 he was Attorney-General of Uganda, and in the latter year was appointed to Ceylon as

Puisne Justice. In 1938 he succeeded Sir Roger Hall as Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, and resigned in 1941 in order to take up the office he held at the time of his death.

## 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.**—Cpl. H. Adderley, O/Tel. H. H. Albury, Lieut. A. N. C. Ince, L.A.C.W. Wendy Ince, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, Sub./Lieut. D. M. Lightbourn, Cpl. Lucy Maillis, Sto. D. Malone, Cpl. J. E. Patterson, L.A.C. J. Roberts, A/B M. E. Russell, Sto. D. Sands, A.C.W. 2 Joan Straton, Sub./Lieut. R. C. Thompson, Idg/Sea. W. M. Thompson, A.L.A. L. Trenchard.

**Barbados.**—Cfn. P. Bentley, Pte. M. M. Best, Gnr. A. H. Bishop, L/Bdr. H. C. Boyce, Gnr. T. Branche, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Pte. B. Carrington, Pte. R. A. Chandler, Pte. J. G. Cummins, F/Lieut. S. P. Edghill, L/Cpl. H. E. A. Fadelle, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Pte. Olive Ford, Spr. W. T. Goddard, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Pte. A. H. Harris, Cpl. Mary Hanschell, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, L/Cpl. R. Johnson, Pte. C. W. Jordan, Bdr. C. C. King, Sgt. H. A. King, Sgt. W. M. Knowles, Pte. C. E. Lythcott, Lieut. H. B. Niblock, Pte. G. Padmore, Spr. M. Pilgrim, Cpl. G. Pitcher, Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, Pte. K. I. Skeete, Pte. T. Thornhill, Pte. A. H. Weatherhead, P/O. A. O. Weekes, Pte. L. D. Wiltshire, Sgt. W. W. Worrell, Lieut. T. G. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—Cpl. J. R. Acton, Lieut. (E) W. H. R. Cooper, L.A.C. H. E. Evans, A.C.W. 2 Jean Evans, F/O P. J. Evans, Capt. G. C. A. Gilbert, Dvr. T. H. Greenwood, Dvr. Grace Halliday-Wilson, Pte. W. S. Harris, Pte. J. Lindo, Sgt. K. Nesbit-Doe, Gnr. A. J. Pedro, F/O J. C. Pitt, Sgt. G. W. Skinner, Capt. P. A. D. Smith, 2nd Lieut. P. J. Smith, Sgt. A. J. Thomas, L.A.C. C. L. Vallis, Capt. W. T. Wilson.

**British Guiana.**—L/Cpl. K. L. Ashton, Cfn. J. U. Beckles, Sgt. B. A. Collens, L.A.C. V. E. Crane, Spr. R. H. Critchlow, L.A.C. F. D'Agrella, L.A.C. L. A. De Freitas, Gnr. P. M. De Freitas, Spr. A. H. Eadie, A.C.W. Frances Gladwin, Sgmn. R. U. Jacobs, Cfn. W. A. Lincoln, L/Bdr. W. Lyken, Sgt. J. Muthuviren, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, L.A.C. E. Tiam-Fook.

**Dominica.**—L.A.C. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.**—Gnr. L. V. De Gale, Sgt. W. G. Lang, L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar, P/O. C. P. Ross.

**Jamaica.**—Sgt. T. P. Abrahams, Sgt. J. H. D. Bonitto, A.C. T. Causewell, Spr. W. A. Clarke, Spr. W. R. Clarke, P/O. R. D. Clerk, L.A.C. A. T. Dundas, Pte. C. P. Earle, L.A.C. J. Ebanks, Sgt. D. E. Fonseca, Sgt. M. A. Guilfoyle, Sgt. V. B. Hazell, L.A.C. I. C. Hendricks, O/Sea. A. C. Hirst, A.C. A. L. Johnson, Sub./Lieut. N. K. Junor, 2nd Lieut. W. Lannaman, A.L.A. D. Lynch, Cfn. Brandt Martin, L.A.C. R. Maxwell, Sgt. R. G. Moss, Gnr. A. H. Patterson, Spr. I. I. Philippotts, O/Sea. R. E. A. Pickering, F/O. J. L. Ramson, L.A.C. D. Roberts, Cadet M. L. G. Sharp, L/Cpl. Fiona Simson, Capt. R. Stuart, Spr. P. G. Watt, Sgt. Westmorland, Spr. I. L. White.

**Montserrat.**—Gnr. T. J. Riley.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—Sgt. J. Alves, A.C. 2 G. Boon, Sgt./Pilot W. W. Farara, L.A.C. A. D. Wattley.

**St. Vincent.**—L.A.C. H. Daniel, Sgt. D. Dun, L.A.C. D. Grant.

**Trinidad.**—Spr. C. De Freitas, Dvr. J. E. De Gouville, 2nd Lieut. J. Farah, Sgt. E. Farfan, A.C. 2 J. Horsham, Ft/Sgt. J. J. Hyde, Sgt. A. G. Ironside, Sgt. W. H. Ironside, P/O. L. J. Keating, F/O. P. Kelshall, Sgt. L. L. Kerr, P/O. U. L. Look-Yan, Cfn. W. Maynard, Cfn. A. R. Moonie, P/O. G. C. Murray, F/O. C. V. Pereira, Sgt. N. Pereira, Sgt. R. Philipps, Sgt. J. W. Pitts, Sgt. O. Pollard, P/O. K. W. Rawlins, Sgt. P. W. Ray, L.A.C. R. Rodriguez, Pte. T. P. Smythe, F/O. G. D. Ulrich, A.C. 1 F. Williams.

**Virgin Islands.**—S/Ldr. C. L. Roy.



## A Challenging Book

MR. CHARLES MORROW WILSON'S *Central America* embraces Colombia, Jamaica and Cuba besides the countries geographically entitled to that name. Mexico is not included.\* The author is no globe-trotting "Paget, M.P.," but a man who has lived and worked in many of the countries he describes.

His book is divided into *The Countries, The Crops and The Future*. Jamaica "an extraordinary laboratory of problems, trends and possible cures common to most or much of the American tropics," has a chapter to itself. The author's remarks about the island, which he loosely calls a "Crown Colony," are not always complimentary. Jamaica's ever-growing dilemma of poverty and over-population are, he suggests, closely intertwined.

"Estimated increase in Jamaican population is about 20 per cent. a year. Legal marriage stays a minority institution . . . Virtually all tillable land and most of the worth-while forests have long since been put to plough. As in many American lands, practices in soil conservation are eminently bad; even worse than land-use practices common to North America. . . . With far less rainfall than that of most neighbouring Caribbean countries, Jamaica leads the tropical way in accepting irrigation as an agricultural necessity—yet most of the irrigation is primitive and inefficient. . . . Jamaican citrus-growing holds possibilities which island authorities and planters alike are doggedly inclined to neglect. Jamaican oranges, tangerines and grapefruit are almost uniformly superb of flavour and deplorable of agriculture."

Can he never have heard of the Sharps of Trout Hall?

What will Jamaicans have to say of these frank criticisms? They may find consolation in learning that their island "is definitely more than a geographical detention camp of coloured peasant labourers controlled by English employers and governed by English officials." Many Jamaicans are heads of administrative departments and members of the Legislative Council. They form, too, a majority of the planters. "Thus there is no longer a point to ranting against white tyranny in internal affairs of the island. . . . With scarcely a doubt, Jamaica to-day leads the entire Western world in avoidance of colour lines in public as well as in private life."

The author found the philanthropic experiment of the United and the Standard Fruit Companies—both American Corporations—conducted by Jamaica Welfare Ltd., about which too little is known in this country, proceeding with gratifying promise. Its funds, raised in part by a cess of 1 cent on each "count" bunch of bananas exported, are devoted to the upkeep of schools, rural medical centres, and direct relief in cases of extreme poverty. A sum has also been set aside for the purchase of books and reading matter to be distributed through the Jamaica Institute.

The chapters on what the author calls "Middle America" (his greater Central America) their history and peoples are interesting, but the "high lights" in his book are those concerning their crops, which are informative and revealing. Long rated as a "grubtake for the tropical tramp," the banana awakes, he says,

to find itself the speediest and most highly mechanized of all major harvests, a statement the layman would find hard to believe were it not for the facts and figures with which the author supports his argument.

"With astonishing speed the new banana age has changed tens of thousands of unskilled workers of Central America to skilled craftsmen or to professionals—rail road crewmen, carpenters, plumbers, Diesel- and auto-mechanics, metal welders, school teachers, physicians, pharmacists, nurses."

The permanence of the crop is assured by costlier mechanization, fertilizing, draining, harvesting and tillage methods, and the author describes the new-style banana irrigation now in use throughout western Guatemala and in parts of Honduras, which involves linked series of 25 ft. towers fed by Diesel-driven pumps from artesian wells, rivers or canals, each tower topped by a patent "riser" rotated by a water-pressure motor to throw a fire hydrant type of spray over about three acres of planting for the equivalent of two inches of rainfall every week. It is strange that Mr. Wilson should have omitted to refer to the great work of that stout Britisher, Cecil Lindo, in developing the banana industry in Costa Rica, but his book is evidently intended for American digestion!

The author states that half a billion dollars of United States capital is invested in banana production, and confidently asserts that the peace and stability of at least six American republics, whose revenues and institutions are substantially shaped by bananas, "stamp the Monroe doctrine with a figurative water-mark of bananas."

The reader is told how Mr. A. H. Stockley, who began importing bananas from the Canary Islands (in 1888 and not 1894 as is stated), developed the banana trade between Jamaica and England after Sir Alfred Jones had made his unhappy contract with the Imperial and Jamaica Governments in 1901.

Mr. Wilson is no believer in restriction schemes and quotas, on whose application to sugar and rubber he comments. "The banana is," he says, "one of the few major food crops of the world which remain virgin to Government pegs or subsidies or political experiments in acreage limitation or market quotas. . . . Yet its significance . . . continues to grow and the once humble *musa* continues to pay more revenue into more public treasuries than any other food crop"! But the production of bananas has never passed the saturation point as that of sugar and rubber did before the War.

England filched the Brazilian rubber industry from under the nose of America, and even before the outbreak of the present war many schemes were on foot for rendering the United States, which imported 592,000 tons of crude rubber in 1939, independent of the Far East for its supplies of that essential raw material. During the past "third of a century" industrial chemists have developed many workable processes for making "artificial" rubber, and we learn from the author that the manufacture of "buna" from "butadiene" is not a German discovery, having been suggested by an English chemist in 1910.

Exigencies of space prevent the writer from expatiating at greater length on Mr. Morrow Wilson's challenging book, which is quite admirably illustrated by photographs taken by Iris Williams. A. A.

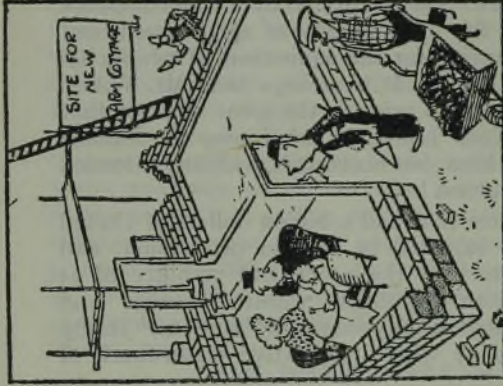
\* *Central America: Challenge and Opportunity*. By Charles Morrow Wilson. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1942. 12/6 net or 13/- post free from the West India Committee.





'FATE KNOCKING AT THE DOOR'

Daily Sketch



"We'd get along much quicker if you people 'adn't moved in so soon."

Daily Sketch



"Holland, France, Italy, Norway... Holland... land, France, Italy, Norway... Holland..."

Evening News

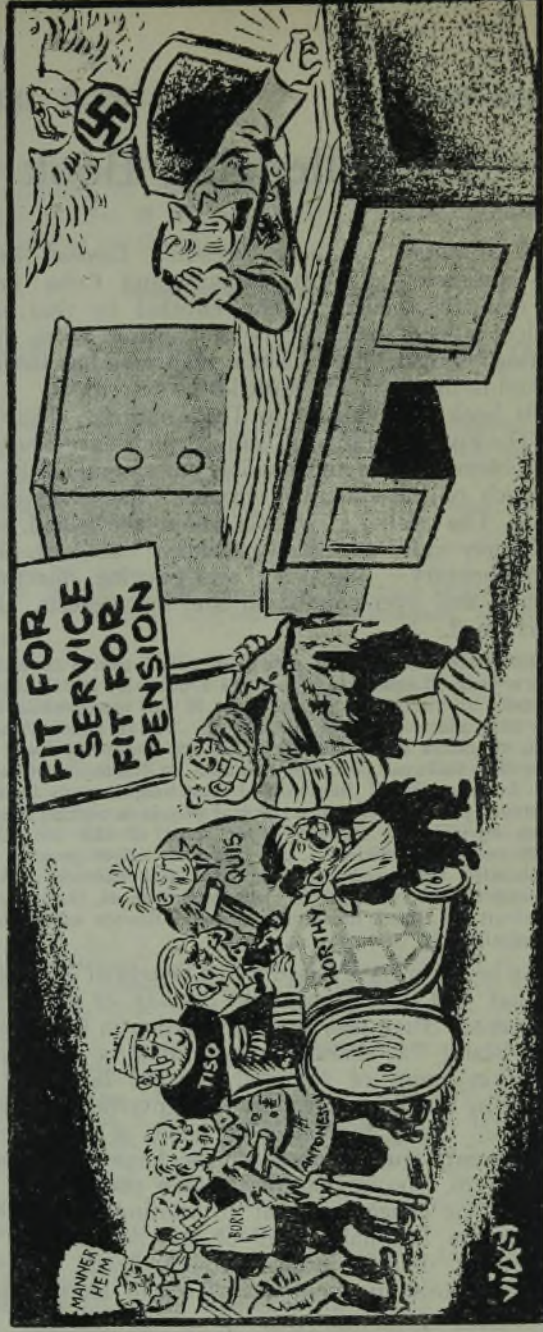


"Now remember what Mother told you. Never speak to any quadruped these days without it's got a tail."

Evening News

Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD

News Chronicle



## Story of the Imperial Institute

BY SIR HARRY LINDSAY, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.  
 Director of the Institute since October, 1934.

(Continued from page 136.)

The following sections describe current work at the Imperial Institute in the interests of the West Indies under the headings: Scientific and Technical Departments of the Institute (1) Plant and Animal Products; (2) Mineral Resources. The Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute—the West Indies Courts—will be described in next issue.

### Scientific and Technical Departments

#### (1) Plant and Animal Products

The Plant and Animal Products Department receives a steady flow of inquiries from both official and unofficial sources in the West Indies. Jamaica, Trinidad, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia, British Guiana and British Honduras are among the Colonies recently concerned. A few examples may be quoted. Of late, plant fibres have been to the fore and, judging from samples submitted, fibres suitable as alternatives to jute can be successfully grown and prepared in a number of Colonies. A sample of *Urena lobata* fibre from Dominica was of exceptionally good quality, while a parcel of the same fibre from Trinidad showed promise dependent upon improved preparation. Roselle fibre (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*) from British Guiana also needed more care in its preparation but was otherwise promising; at his request, the Director of Agriculture was supplied with particulars of small-scale plant for making twine, rope and bags from this useful fibre. From the same Department also came a sample of sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) which was found to be equal in quality to the better grades of Indian sunn hemp. Experimental samples of banana fibre from Jamaica proved to be of considerable interest.

The Food Production Board of Jamaica, when considering the question of incorporating vitamins in margarine locally manufactured, approached us on certain aspects of this technical subject. After consulting specialist authorities in this country the Board were informed of the minimum standard requirements in the United Kingdom for the vitaminization of margarine and their attention was drawn to the availability of standardized concentrates containing the requisite vitamins in the proportions required for use in margarine manufacture.

In view of the interest aroused in Jamaica regarding soya beans as an alternative crop to bananas, the Director of Agriculture applied for information concerning the commercial demand for the beans and the market requirements as to quality. He was informed of the war-time restriction placed on the import of soya beans into the United Kingdom but was advised to consider the possibilities of producing the crop for export after the war. Information regarding varieties and grading was supplied; later, particulars of the manufacture of soya bean flour were furnished in response to a further request.

The need for providing war-time local industries in the West Indies, especially those likely to be of permanent value, caused inquiries to be made by the Colonial Office as to the prospects of citronella and lemon grass oils.

A reply prepared in consultation with firms represented on our Essential Oils Committee stated that supplies of these oils would be welcomed in the prevailing war scarcity but pointed out that only the Java type of citronella would have post-war prospects of lasting commercial success. Reference may also be made to the very promising results of an examination of a sample of aloes submitted by the Agricultural Superintendent of St. Lucia.

#### (2) Mineral Resources

The West Indies as a whole are rather poorly supplied with workable deposits of economic minerals, with the principal exception of Trinidad with its important petroleum and asphalt occurrences and the British Guiana bauxites. Hence the assistance which the Mineral Resources Department has been able to render has necessarily been less than that afforded to some other parts of the Empire.

The possibility of making Portland cement in Jamaica or Trinidad to replace the imported product has received our attention at various times during the past 20 years. Normally, the imports of Portland cement amount to about 187,000 tons into Jamaica and 50,000 tons into Trinidad. Some few years ago the Institute carried out analyses and technical trials on limestones and clays from both islands which gave promising results. Recently, several inquirers have been looking into post-war possibilities in this direction and have been supplied with all available data. A survey of the clay and limestone resources of the Colonial Empire including the West Indies published some years ago in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* has proved of considerable service to our inquirers.

The production of salt by solar evaporation of sea water is of local importance in a number of West Indian islands, notably Turks and Caicos, which in 1940 exported 1,847,120 bushels. In some areas difficulties arose as the product was not up to market requirements, particularly for fish curing, and samples sent to the Institute were examined and suggestions made as to means for improving the quality by more attention to processing. In some cases these suggestions were put into practice and improvement of the product resulted. More recently, advice has been given to St. Vincent regarding methods used elsewhere for the recovery of high-grade sea-salt. At present the island does not make any important quantity of sea-salt.

In connexion with war requirements, the Institute has been consulted regarding a possible use of a bauxitic material occurring in Jamaica. Samples have been secured and are now being examined in our mineral resources laboratories.

The possibility of replacing imported pottery ware by articles made from local clays is a problem which has always received considerable attention at the Institute where we have a specially equipped ceramic laboratory for this work. Recently, clays from St. Lucia were tested and preliminary trials showed that although articles made from the raw clay had a tendency to warp on drying and had a rather high shrinkage on firing in the kiln, a trial earthenware mixture gave promising results, but in view of the necessity to mix the clay with certain products which are not available in St. Lucia and would have to be imported, it seems likely that the

question of local use will have to be a post-war problem.

The war-time shortage of iron ore in the United Kingdom has led to attention being given to the possibility of using the large deposits of titaniferous iron sands which occur on the beach and inland in Jamaica. Inquiries made by the Institute showed that the material would not be acceptable to British iron smelters owing to its high content of titanium dioxide (about 10 per cent.) but the sender was recommended to approach certain firms in the United States of America who might be interested for other purposes.

The use of charcoal for fuel in vehicles adapted to use producer gas instead of petrol is a matter of importance under present conditions, and it is of interest to note that analyses in our laboratories and practical trials carried out for us on charcoals made locally from some British Guiana timbers gave very satisfactory results. Interest has also been shown in the question recently by inquirers in Jamaica and Trinidad.

Although we cannot claim to have been instrumental in the discovery of the manganese-ore deposits in the Barima River area of British Guiana, the publicity given in our Bulletin to the work carried out by the Geological Survey attracted the attention of an important American steel company which took up a prospecting licence with a view to working the deposits should they prove to be worth while. The Imperial Institute has also advised on the question of the rents and royalties to be imposed in the event of the ore being worked.

The Departments of Agriculture of both Jamaica and Dominica have consulted us on questions relating to the manufacture from coconut shells of charcoal for respirators to comply with the requirements of purchasers in the United Kingdom. Buyers' specifications were sent them together with suggestions regarding the best methods and kilns for burning, and methods of testing the product to ensure that the most suitable material only is marketed.

*(To be concluded)*

will appreciate very much a statement of this character?

Colonel Stanley: I will give it the utmost publicity I can, but I am not quite sure that I can give accurate information in the form in which the hon. Member has asked for it, and I would like to be in a position to write to him first.

#### **Interests of West Indies Sugar Industry**

Squadron Leader Donner, on July 7th, asked the Colonial Secretary by whom the West Indian Colonies were represented at the International Food Conference recently held in the United States; and whether he would give an assurance that the interests of West Indian sugar producers were not neglected or subordinated to foreign interests inasmuch as Cuba was represented at the conference.

Colonel Oliver Stanley replied that it was not constitutionally possible for Colonial territories, whether British or foreign, to be separately represented at international conferences, but the United Kingdom delegation included a senior officer of the Colonial Office, who was responsible for watching Colonial interests. The Government would certainly not neglect the interests of British Colonial sugar producers or allow them to be subordinated to foreign interests.

## **West Indies at Westminster**

### **Agricultural Position, Trinidad**

On July 1st, Sir W. Smiles asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was satisfied with the present position of agriculture in Trinidad.

Colonel Stanley replied that neither he nor the Trinidad Government considered the present position satisfactory. A strong committee, under the chairmanship of the Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, appointed some time ago to make recommendations for future agricultural policy, had recently reported and the Trinidad Government was studying its proposals with a view to the reorganization of the agricultural system. The Governor had recently discussed the whole labour question with the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, and he understood that the Association were considering whether they could put forward to Government a practical scheme for the introduction of agricultural labour.

### **Apprenticeship Conditions**

In reply to Mr. Sorensen on July 21st Colonel Stanley said that he considered the apprenticeship laws and provisions in the West Indies to be, generally speaking, adequate. The difficulty was to ensure their effective observance and recommendations to meet that difficulty were under consideration by West Indian Governments.

### **Colonial Economic Policy**

On July 21st Colonel Stanley assured Squadron Leader Donner that the personnel of the Advisory Committee on Economics to be established in place of an Advisory Colonial Development Board would not be limited to civil servants. He hoped to obtain for the Committee the persons best qualified to give him the most useful advice on Colonial economic problems.

### **Trade Union Legislation**

Asked by Mr. Creech Jones on July 21st whether consideration was being given in British Guiana, Dominica, Malta and Trans-Jordan to the enactment of trade union legislation with a view to those territories complying with the requirements of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Colonel Stanley said the preparation of the necessary amending legislation has been put in hand in British Guiana, Dominica and Malta.

### **Commissions and War Honours of Colonials**

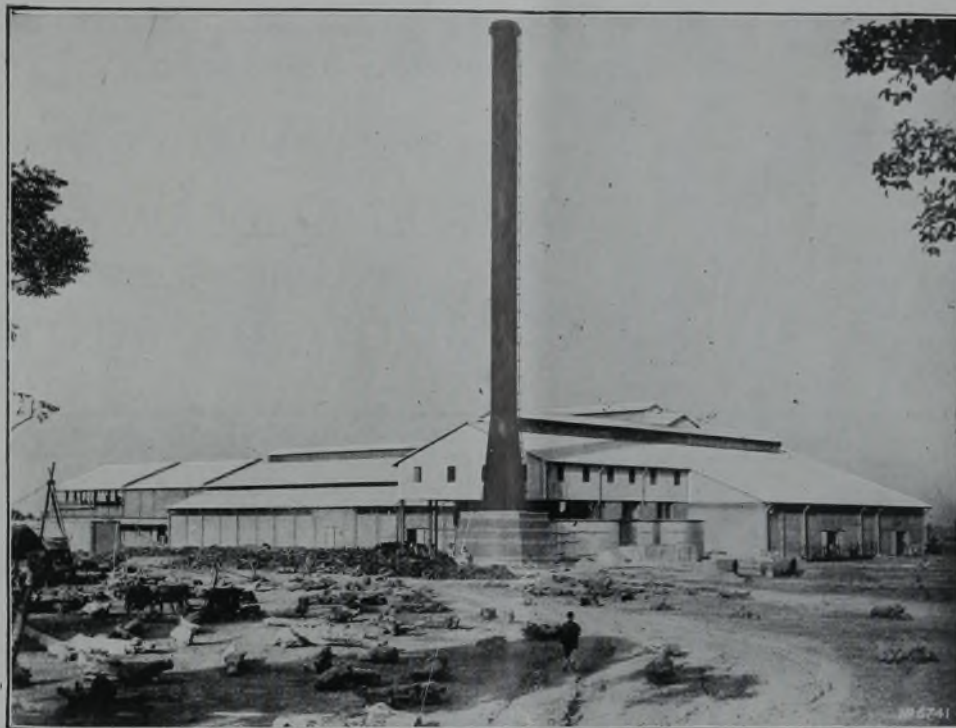
The Secretary of State was asked by Mr. Sorensen, on June 30th, whether he would consider publishing the number and ranks of Colonial subjects and, in particular, those of the West Indies and West Africa who hold commissions in His Majesty's Forces, and those who have won honours for courageous or meritorious conduct during the course of the war. Colonel Stanley said he was looking into the matter and would write to Mr. Sorensen as soon as it was clear what information was available.

Mr. Sorensen: When the Minister finds it possible to make a statement, will he do so publicly in this House, because numbers of West Africans and other Colonials

*(Continued in preceding column.)*



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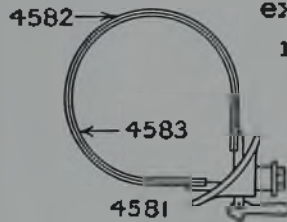
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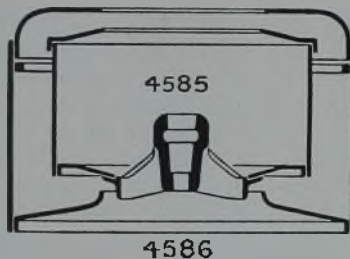


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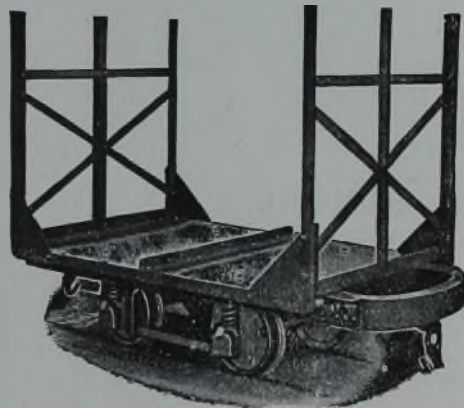


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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *July 27th*

**A**NTIGUA boys serving in the North African campaign have on two occasions led the British Army into occupied towns; Tempany into Sfax and McDonald into Tunis. Colonel Kraft, formerly officer commanding the Antigua Base, has returned to the United States, and has been succeeded by Colonel Thoroughman. The U.S. Naval Station gave a concert in St. Johns, the proceeds being in aid of the British Red Cross. The June Red Cross Flag Day collection amounted to £85.

**Identification Cards and Ration Coupons.** Notice was given, on May 13th, that all persons who had registered in connexion with the Rationing Scheme should call for their Identification Cards. These must be produced later in order to obtain ration coupons.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Cane Breeding Station.** A free grant of £1,700 has been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to purchase land adjacent to the Codrington Experimental Station for the extension of the

**Fertilizers and Sugar Cane.** The Legislative Council, on March 2nd, passed an Address to the Governor stating that the reduction of the sugar crop, which must take place in consequence of the Order [see May CIRCULAR, p. 98] prohibiting the application of imported fertilizers to land growing sugar cane, would create grave difficulties and serious unemployment. The Council asked His Excellency to communicate their views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *July 24th*

The Governor in an interesting broadcast over the radio on July 4th referred to the necessity for subsidization as a means of curbing inflation. He mentioned that the Government were spending at the rate of \$250,000 a year on indirect forms of subsidy to farmers to increase production and secure the maintenance of reasonable prices, and a further \$600,000 on extending rice planting areas in order to increase production and help the stabilization of prices. Agricultural hand tools were also being subsidized. The total cost of subsidization may have to go as high as \$3,500,000 but the effect of the general reaction of prices on the cost of living is far greater than mere figures indicate.

**East Indian Association.** Mr. Daniel Debidin has been elected President of the British Guiana East Indian Association in succession to the Hon. Dr. J. B. Singh, who has held that office for the past three years.

## GRENADA

**War Tax on Imports.** The additional war tax of 10 per cent. on all dutiable imports has been extended until December 31st next, with the exception of beer,

wines, spirits and tobacco, on which the rate of the tax is 20 per cent. of the customs duty.

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid to Russia" Fund has received a gift of £500 from the Grenada War Purposes Fund.

## JAMAICA

**Mr. F. E. V. Smith**, Director of Commerce and Industries, returned to the island at the beginning of June after attending official supply conferences in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

**Mr. Vernon James Streadwick** has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Jamaica Government Railway, the service of which he entered in 1919. He has been assistant Chief Engineer since 1928.

**Labour for U.S.A.** The representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who have been in charge of the recruiting of labour for the U.S.A. left the Colony in the middle of June.

**A Children's Farm Home**, for the training of destitute and orphan children who are a charge on Poor Relief, is to be established by the Government at "Teak Pen," Clarendon. When completed the home will accommodate 400 children.

**New Loan.** On June 11th the Government offered for subscription a £500,000 loan, redeemable 1958-63. The loan, which is 3 per cent. in local registered stock, is being raised to realise funds for development and improvement works, and for other purposes.

**Pimento Crop.** The current crop will be purchased by Government on similar conditions to those of last year. The Competent Authority stated recently that full details would be published shortly, and that in the meantime growers should receive from country dealers not less than 7½d. per lb. for lots of 25 lb. or less, and at the rate of 64/6 per 100 lb. for lots exceeding 25 lb.

**No Orange Oil Exports** are likely to be made this year, but it is anticipated that there will be a market for the whole of the island's citrus crop otherwise.

**The Obituary List** includes the names of Mr. William Anthony Baker, a former Surveyor-General of Jamaica, and Mr. Edward A. Poole, formerly secretary of the Jamaica Club. Both were aged 75 years.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS

**Peasant Agricultural Societies.** The Comptroller for Development and Welfare has approved of grants amounting to £360 for the encouragement of Peasant Agricultural Societies. From these grants prizes will be provided for agricultural shows arranged for settlements and for locally grown foodstuffs and live-stock. The sums thus rendered available per annum for three years are Antigua £50, St. Kitts £25, Montserrat £30, and the Virgin Islands £15.

## ST. KITTS-NEVIS

**Mr. Burchell Marshall** has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Presidency.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Proposed Railway Extension.** It is proposed,

reports *The Railway Gazette* of London, to extend the Government railway from Siparia to the Trinidad Leaseholds Forest Reserve. The *Gazette* of July 9th gives a sketch map of the Trinidad Government railways showing the proposed 6½ miles extension which was surveyed shortly before the war. The railway system of the island, now 118 miles in extent, was opened in 1876 with the 16-mile line from Port-of-Spain to Arima.

### The New Archbishop

The Right Rev. Arthur Henry Anstey, Bishop of Trinidad, has been elected Archbishop of the West Indies. He succeeds the Most Rev. Edward Arthur Dunn, whose resignation was announced in last CIRCULAR.

Dr. Anstey, who was ordained in 1898, was Principal of the St. Boniface Missionary College, Warminster, from 1904-10, and Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, from 1911 to 1918, when he was appointed to Trinidad.

As reported in last issue special services were to be held in the Cathedral at Port-of-Spain to mark Dr. Anstey's 25th anniversary as Lord Bishop of Trinidad.

### Conditions in British Guiana

At the close of 1942, conditions in British Guiana showed, reports G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of March 20th, considerable improvement over those of a few months earlier. Imports of foodstuffs were back to normal, with a satisfactory reserve of essential items.

Rains were heavy during December, but had not interfered to any great extent with the harvesting of the autumn sugar and rice crops. A good rice crop was obtained and sugar production for the year amounted to 191,767 tons.

The quantity of rice that could be moved in small vessels to the nearby British West Indian markets showed a marked increase in 1942, totalling 22,479 tons as compared with 8,863 tons in 1941. Lack of shipping, however, continued to be the main problem for the Colony and was greatly retarding the movement of its sugar exports. In 1942 only 134,528 tons were shipped as compared with 154,356 tons in 1941. Exports of molasses and rum were also down. This situation, of course, did not apply to the Colony's chief war export, bauxite, for which, on account of wartime regulations, no figures of exports are available.

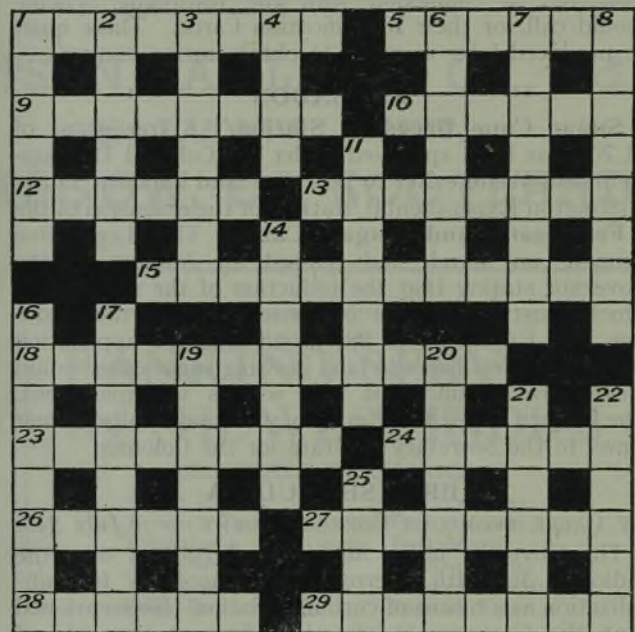
THE 1942-43 beet crop of the United States amounted to 1,443,185 long tons of refined sugar, against 1,319,807 tons in the preceding year, and 1,580,545 tons in 1940-41.

**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.**

## Crossword Puzzle No. 23

- ACROSS
- 1 Anagram of "lean crab" (8)
  - 5 Church dignitary (6)
  - 9 Soothing (8)
  - 10 This writing is reversed (6)
  - 12 Praise (6)
  - 13 Make a note of (8)
  - 15 Casual (three words 5, 2, 5)
  - 18 Used to reduce friction (two words 4, 8)
  - 23 You might be this in water or in thought (8)
  - 24 Flower (6)
  - 26 Temper (6)
  - 27 Sturdy (8)
  - 28 Followed (6)
  - 29 Desire (8)
- DOWN
- 1 A short legged dog (6)
  - 2 This is a puzzler (6)
  - 3 West Indian island (7)
  - 4 Wash (4)
  - 6 Success often depends on overcoming these difficulties (7)
  - 7 Ship's biscuit (two words, 4, 4)
  - 8 Anagram of "Sorry pat" (8)
  - 11 Bird (7)
  - 14 Dress (7)
  - 16 Renounce (8)
  - 17 Fundamental things (8)
  - 19 Dam (7)
  - 20 A graceful dark-eyed creature (8)
  - 21 This neutralizes acidity (6)
  - 22 Anagram of "lament" (6)
  - 25 This gap is of temporary value (4)

The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.



our productive effort, especially in raw materials, absolutely vital. He shows how skilled technicians from the West Indies are working in British armament factories; loggers from British Honduras in Scottish forests, and gives us a picture of a Jamaican sergeant air-gunner in an army co-operation aircraft.

The book has many well-chosen illustrations, mainly reproduced from old engravings; but by some mischance two scenes in Antigua are ascribed to the Bahamas while one, said to be in "Tobago, West Indies," is really in "Tubuai," in the Pacific. No doubt the necessary adjustments will be made in the future editions into which Mr. Sabine's useful "primer" should run.

*The British Colonial Empire*, by Noel Sabine. 48 pages, 8 colour plates, 25 illustrations in black and white. London: William Collins, 1942. Price 4s. 6d net, or 4s. 9d. post free from the West India Committee.

A.A.



## A Colonial Primer

BY some process akin to dehydration, Mr. Noel Sabine has successfully compressed into 30 pages the story of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories and its implications. His Colonial primer will serve a very good purpose if it induces its readers, as it should do, to dip deeper into Colonial topics about which there is such "a strange lack of knowledge and interest on the part of the people of this country." Mr. Sabine believes—and his opinion is to be respected for he is Public Relations Officer at the Colonial Office—that "the problems which face us in the administration of our Colonies . . . are of a kind which British people, with their qualities of sympathy, good humour and common sense are peculiarly fitted to understand. It is certain," he says, "that a clearer understanding, a livelier interest in the issues involved, would be of great service to the Colonial people themselves, and to those in this country and overseas who are concerned with the problems of their future."

In the course of a brief chapter on the West Indies, Mr. Sabine asserts that "in the eighteenth century the waters which lapped their shores were known as the Spanish Main." But has not the Spanish Main always been the northern littoral of South America—the mainland in fact—and not the waters lapping its shores, much less those of the West Indies? About one-third of this section is taken up by a summary of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1938, the appointment of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, and the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

In his later chapters, Mr. Sabine explains the various systems of Colonial administration and deals also with policy. He shows convincingly how the humanitarian movement, about which so much is said nowadays, has gained in momentum, and how the principle of trusteeship, the idea of responsibility for the backward, has continued to take shape and gather power. Here he reminds his readers how much had already been done before the present "revival" took shape. "Under Chamberlain," he says, "the Colonial Office suddenly went modern: the latest scientific methods of agriculture and husbandry, of attacking insect pests and animal and plant diseases . . . were used with vigour and imagination." Moreover, the study of tropical medicine and hygiene was intensified. Chamberlain indubitably laid the foundations for much that has been, and is being, done in the way of economic and social progress. For the traders, banks, business houses and great corporations, Mr. Sabine has a good word to say. He recognizes, as certain members of Parliament who are so vociferous in their criticism of Government policy and private enterprise do not, that in some cases they have created conditions of considerable prosperity from which the "natives," as he calls the people, have derived substantial though varying benefits, both direct and indirect.

In another chapter, Mr. Sabine reviews the part played by the Dependencies in the war and submits that, though it has not been British policy to maintain large Colonial armies, the manpower of the Colonies is impressive and important and their contribution to

*(Continued at foot of preceding page)*

## Company Reports & Meetings

### West Indian Oil Industries, Ltd.

IN their report for 1942, the directors state that under the terms of the Copra Products Control Ordinance, the sum of \$36,775 was paid to the Government for excise tax on refined edible oil and lard compound. As the minimum price fixed for copra was \$4.00 per 100 lb. throughout the year, there was no payment into the Copra Fund.

The directors recommend that, after providing for depreciation, income tax and transfer to general reserve, the balance of \$22,730 at the credit of profit and loss account should be dealt with as follows: dividend of 10 per cent. less income tax on the "A" shares, \$5,031, and on the "B" shares, \$15,406, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$2,293.

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In a notice to shareholders dated March 3rd last [see CIRCULAR for April, 1943] the directors announced the decision to pay a further interim dividend in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1942, and stated that the completion of the company's accounts for that year was unavoidably delayed because certain important matters relating to the company's wartime activities, affecting those accounts, were then not finally resolved. Although negotiations have continued with the several authorities concerned, in no case has final agreement yet been reached on the various points at issue. As it is still not possible to foresee when settlements may be expected, the directors have decided to close the company's accounts for the year to June 30th, 1942, after making provisions therein for the effect of the foregoing.

The balance of profit for the year carried to the appropriation account, amounts to £944,901, and after adding thereto the balance of £135,893 brought forward from the preceding year, there is to the credit of that account the sum of £1,080,794. This has been dealt with as follows: taxation, £590,000; reserve for contingencies, £50,000; oil stocks (United Kingdom) replacement reserve, £150,000; interim dividends, totalling 15 per cent., less income tax (£137,714) and directors' additional remuneration (£12,296) arising therefrom under the Articles of Association, £150,010; leaving £140,784 to be carried forward.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any further dividend in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1942, beyond those totalling 15 per cent. (less income tax) already declared and paid and included above.

In addition to provisions made before arriving at oil profits, the directors have set aside a further £50,000 as a reserve for contingencies in respect of the matters mentioned above.

The oil stocks (United Kingdom) replacement reserve, opened by the transfer of £150,000 shown above, provides for the future replacement of part of those stocks in this country which the company was required to realise on the outbreak of war, the sale of which contributed largely to the exceptional profit earned in the year ended June 30th, 1940. Having regard to the scale on which it is necessary to carry stocks in this country in normal times, the directors consider it essential that they take this earliest opportunity of commencing to make provision for this purpose.

MR. P. ASHLEY COOPER, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says:—

"I regret that I am prevented from telling you something about the work that your company is undertaking at the present time, and of the nature and extent of its contribution to the Allied cause. I confidently believe, however, that when the full story of our achievements can be made public it will be a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to you.

"Good progress has been made in the education and development of our staffs and labour force, which is a matter that we regard as of first-class importance. Substantial improvements continue to result from the measures we have adopted to increase the sense of security and consequent stability of all in our employ. It is an essential part of your board's policy to provide for the advancement of all of our West Indian staff and employees who show themselves to be capable of carrying increased responsibility, and I am happy to say that during the period under review a further number of our West Indian staff have received important promotion.

"The problem of securing adequate leave in a temperate climate for the large number of our staff of European and North American origin is still with us, although the Government

departments concerned have recently greatly assisted us by making available a limited amount of dollar currency, to enable those of our staff who have been without leave in a temperate climate for four years or more, to take a short holiday in North America.

"A hospital for our West Indian employees is now in full operation and is a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. In normal circumstances, we would have expected the Trinidad Government to have provided adequate hospital facilities for our West Indian employees but, in the absence of any adequate steps being taken by that Government, we have felt bound to provide them ourselves, in the interests of the health of our West Indian employees and of our organization generally. We have also recently established dental clinics for our staffs and employees.

"Our apprentice training scheme is making satisfactory progress, and we look forward in the course of a few years to having available a supply of skilled and properly trained young men to meet our requirements. We feel, in addition, that we are making a valuable contribution to the social problems of the island, in helping to create in the minds of West Indians a sense of proper pride in the possession of a skilled trade.

"The greatly improved pension scheme, to which I referred last year, has now been introduced as far as our staff in this country is concerned and is in process of introduction in Trinidad. I am sure that this scheme will make a most valuable contribution to the strengthening of the goodwill of our staffs.

"Our staff housing programme is now nearing completion, notwithstanding considerable difficulties in the way of securing adequate building materials. After nearly three years' delay, the Trinidad Government has finally removed the legal difficulties which debarred us from providing financial assistance to those of our West Indian staff and employees who desired to build their own houses but, unfortunately, war-time restrictions in the supply of materials have now made it impossible for them to benefit from this assistance until after the war.

"Among the many other difficulties created by the war is that of the education of the children of our Trinidad staff, and it has been necessary for your company to assist in the establishment of schools on certain of our fields.

"We are also constructing on our main field a church, to be known as St. Peter's, Pointe-a-Pierre, and a church hall. The foundation stone of the church was laid in April last by Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor of Trinidad, in the presence of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Trinidad and a large number of our staff and their families. The church will also be available for use by other religious denominations."

## Income Tax in the West Indies

In the House of Commons, on June 30th, Colonel Stanley presented a summary of the rates of Income Tax in the Colonies. It was not possible, he said, to draw up a simple statement in the case of individuals, as there were many varying rates in each Colony and deductions allowed in respect of a wife, children, etc., varied between different Colonies. The following table gives the minimum and maximum rates in £ (including surtax) in the West Indies:—

	Companies.		Individuals.	
	s.	d.	Minimum.	Maximum.
British Guiana	5	0	1 2½	12 0
British Honduras	5	0	5½	12 6
Barbados	5	0	6	12 0
Jamaica	6	0	6	12 0
Trinidad	7	6	1 7	17 0
Leeward Islands:				
Antigua	3	6	2	9 0
Montserrat	3	0	1½	6 9
Virgin Islands	Nil		Nil	Nil
St. Kitts-Nevis	7	0	1	13 6
Windward Islands:				
St. Vincent	4	0	4	10 6
St. Lucia	5	0	6	10 0
Grenada	4	0	7½	9 2
Dominica	6	1½	1½	8 9

## The Markets

July 29, 1943

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 1s. 0d. per cent.)	80	80½
3½	War Loan	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/9	35/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	50/-	52/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	60/-	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/3	28/9
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/-	2/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	19/-	20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/-	3/-
6	Keri Oil Co. 3/4	4/1½	4/7½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	47/6	50/-
—	St. Kitts (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	34	38
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/-	14/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/6	20/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6	2/6
20	Trinidad Leaseholds	82/6	85/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	77/6	80/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/9	4/6
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	13/3	14/3
			82½
			105½
			22/6
			27/6
			13/-
			27/9
			39/-
			40/6
			2½
			1½
			1/6
			1/9
			21/3
			2/-
			3/10½
			47/-
			3d.
			36
			34/6
			12/6
			8/-
			3d.
			8½
			3½
			5/-
			8/3

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

Lime Oil and Orange Oil. There is nothing further to report at the moment. Particulars of the Control Scheme were published in last CIRCULAR.

Lime Juice. There is no change in the position, Concentrated not being wanted, with Raw controlled.

Pimento. The market is firm with buyers at 165/- c.i.f., U.K. port for afloat parcels.

Ginger continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the last prices are unchanged.

Mace. The maximum control price in Grenada of type ACE is 2/5½ f.o.b.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 23.

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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 September number:—

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LYON. On June 29th, at Blightmont Nursing Home, Southampton, to Myfanwy (nee Symonn), wife of Alfred Raymond Lyon, of Trinidad, a son.

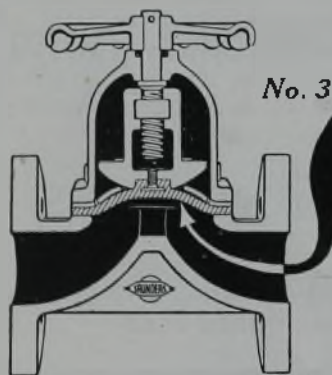
MACHEN. On July 14th, 1943, at Bath, Somerset, to Eileen (daughter of the late Major R. A. Torrance, O.B.E., and Mrs. Torrance, of San Fernando, Trinidad) wife of Lieut.-Comdr. (E.) J. E. Machen, Royal Navy, of Bicknor, Coleford, Glos.—a daughter.



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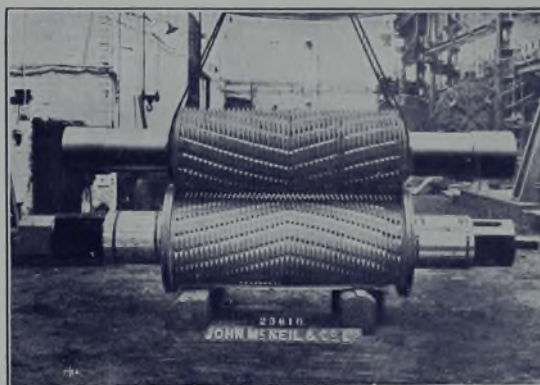
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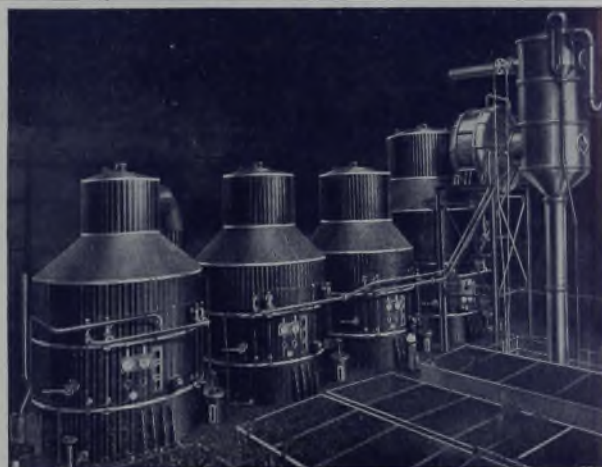
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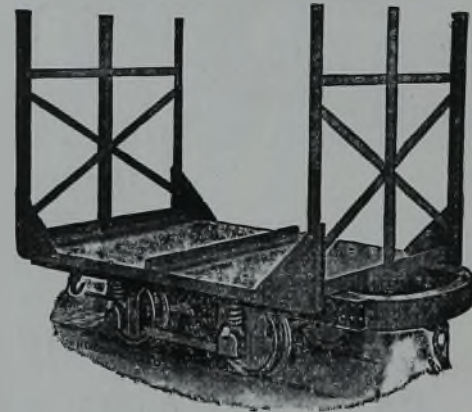
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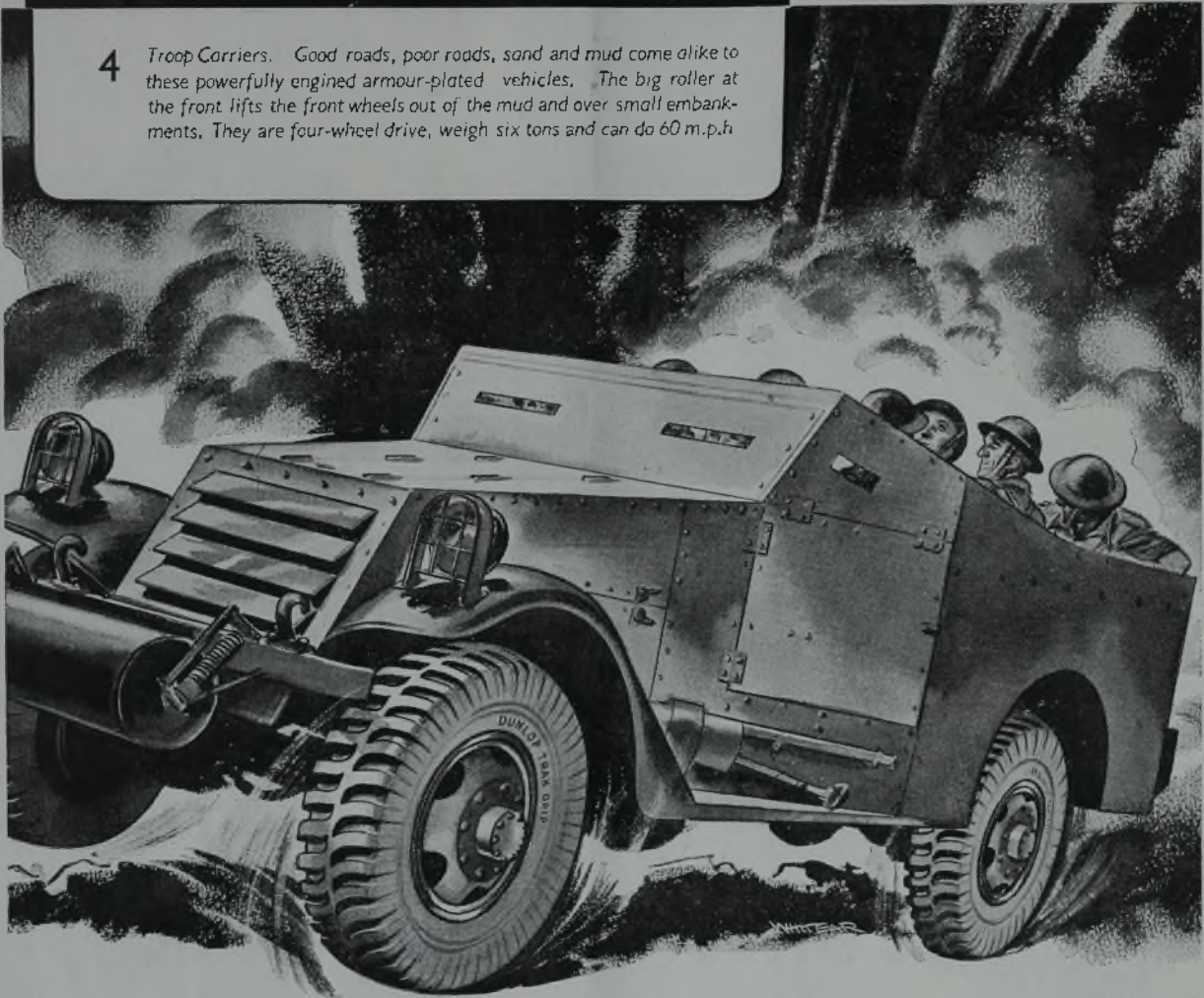
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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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September, 1943

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## British Guiana's New Legislature

THE first session of the new Legislative Council of British Guiana was opened on May 26th. The Order-in-Council amending the Constitution provided, as reported in the April CIRCULAR, for a Legislative Council composed of the Governor as President, three official members and twenty-one unofficial members, seven being nominated and fourteen elected.

In his Address to the Council, SIR GORDON LETHEM said that no Constitution could ever be regarded as fixed and perfect. The present step was intended to effect a wider representation in the Legislative Council of the various communities that go to make up British Guiana. That was the first essential and most important plank in any Constitution. It was, His Excellency emphasized, entirely erroneous to regard nominated members as persons appointed to support the Government. Nomination was intended to permit of the representation of interests which might not happen to have secured adequate representation through the elections.

SIR GORDON drew attention to the power given to the Council to legislate in all matters touching franchise, elections and so on, which previously had to be done by the Privy Council in London. Another important change was the decision to appoint an unofficial member as Deputy President. This was, SIR GORDON considered, a right step and one in the direction of an unofficial member of the House and not the Governor being Speaker of the Legislature. Speaking of the responsibilities of the Legislative Council, His Excellency said he regarded it as the fundamental organ of the constitutional machine for all general purposes, and he was making a point of ensuring that the Council was fully represented on every important committee formed in the Colony, whether to make critical examination of proposals or to carry out some executive work.

## History of Printing in Trinidad

DR. DOUGLAS G. McMURTRIE, Chairman of one of the Special Committees of the American Historical Association, has for several years been deeply interested in the history of printing and publishing in the British Colonies. He has published, since 1928, the following pamphlets: *A Project for Printing in Bermuda, 1772*; *The First Printing in Dominica*; and *Early Printing in Barbados*, copies of which have been

presented by him to the library of the West India Committee. DR. McMURTRIE recently wrote to the Committee and expressed his desire to obtain information about the beginnings of printing in English in Trinidad. In a subsequent letter he said that in his experience the most effective way of bringing historical facts out of hiding was to print some statement and invite additions or corrections. "In view of its distribution, your CIRCULAR would afford an ideal medium in which to print such a statement. Would you be disposed to print the enclosed brief article in one of your issues?"

We thank DR. McMURTRIE for the opportunity of giving publicity to the interesting records he has already unearthed and trust that contributions from readers will enable him to publish in the near future a still fuller account of the history of printing in Trinidad.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE unconventional photograph of the Royal Family, reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages, was taken recently at Sandringham, where an excellent harvest is being gathered. Their Majesties were informed that wheat was yielding 70-80 bushels to the acre and potatoes up to 12 tons to the acre. The King's private golf course is now growing both oats and rye and the flax crop has produced over 3½ tons of high quality flax to the acre.

As may be seen from the photograph—for which the CIRCULAR is indebted to *The Times*—the Royal Family made a tour of the estate by governess cart and bicycle in order to avoid the use of petrol. The Queen's groom is Mr. French, who has been in the service of the Royal Family since the reign of Queen Victoria.

The photograph which forms the second of the pictorial pages was taken a fortnight ago at Church Farm, Edlesborough, Bucks, while a field of oats was being cut. In the background is Inkpen Beacon.

The cartoons need no explanation except perhaps that in the lower right corner which shows a lady modifying, owing to the presence of the police, the order which she might otherwise have given. The machine she has taken to town will presumably have consumed petrol which should have been used for farming purposes only.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

NOTHING could give better assurance of victory than the mood of steady and cheerful confidence in which the British people are entering the fifth year of the war. While Italy from end to end is howling for peace; while the nerves of the Germans have been so shaken by bombs and military defeats that the Nazi Government has to institute still further measures of ruthless coercion, under the tyrannical policeman Himmler, lest despair break out in open revolt; while the satellites desperately explore every diplomatic avenue that might possibly lead them out of the war; the British people, who have endured so much, uncomplainingly take up still further burdens while looking eagerly to the unfolding future. It is this prodigious contrast of temper between the adversaries that displays, even more surely than the flowing tide of victory on which the confidence is based, the certainty of the issue.

\* \* \*

Although the prospects of a quick finish in Europe are in everybody's thoughts and on most people's lips, there is still the firmest possible resolution to outlast the enemy, however long it may take. But although the people are a very long way from exhaustion, they have become acutely conscious of their need for a second wind. On this question there has been a spontaneous rebellion against the Government—a decent and orderly rebellion after the English manner, but quite determined and quite successful. Official exhortations this summer were more pressing than ever to refrain from travelling and take holidays at home. We were warned that there would be no extra trains, and that even food in holiday resorts might be insufficient to meet a large influx of visitors. By the end of July, however, it was evident that little heed was to be taken of warnings. The London termini were packed tight with holiday-making crowds, prepared in many cases to stand in queues all night for a train. (Travel by road for pleasure has of course ceased long ago.) The trains went out with passengers squeezed together like sardines in the corridors for journeys of seven or eight hours. Although there was no guarantee that ticket-holders would not be left behind on the platforms, somehow everybody seemed to get away in the end, and the seaside and the country were thronged with people who would endure any hardship or privation rather than not have a change of scene.

\* \* \*

If the Government say that no extra trains can be spared from military necessities, they alone know the facts, and cannot be gainsaid. Nevertheless I for one am sure that the holiday-making rebels were right. The mass of the British people have been working at unexampled pressure, on short commons, for four tremendous years; it is absolutely necessary that they should have some relaxation before facing the mighty tasks ahead. With a sure instinct they have taken it. I have not the least doubt that the effect will be a

stimulation of energy, endurance and output, which will in itself be a mighty weapon of victory.

\* \* \*

The conquest of Sicily, the most incisive achievement of Anglo-American arms, has taught many lessons. Strategically the greatest of these is perhaps the decisive value of the pronounced air superiority that we now possess. Politically it has suddenly revealed the total collapse of the Italian will to fight—typified dramatically by the overthrow of the supreme war-monger, Mussolini. At the same time the expected surrender of Badoglio hangs fire. We can see, however, the nature of his dilemma. He has an implied commission to get Italy out of the war on any terms; but the effect has been practically to convert his ally into an enemy. If he surrenders unconditionally, he knows that the Germans will immediately seize as much of his country as they think useful for the defence of theirs; and therefore he can by no means prevent Italy from being made a battlefield. He may even look forward to the arrival of an Allied force to protect the country from the Germans. More probably, he is playing for time with the idea that the Allies may permit Italy to return to neutrality; but that of course is simply playing the German game. The first strategic necessity for the Allies is to have the use of the North Italian airfields as a base of attack on southern Germany; and therefore we can be content with nothing less than the occupation of the whole country. We know that we must fight the Germans for it. But we know also that unless Italy was resolved to escape from the lost war, there would have been no point in dismissing Mussolini.

\* \* \*

Implicit in the pronouncements of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill after the Quebec Conference is the determination, based on the power, to force the pace of the war. The discussions were largely concerned with the Pacific, and it is clear that the intention to increase the pressure on Japan can be fulfilled without detracting from the primary task of bringing overwhelming force to bear upon Germany. The fact that the United Nations can now meet both demands at once is the measure of the success of the long and grim campaign of war production on both sides of the Atlantic.

\* \* \*

There has been much misunderstanding about the absence of Russia from the Conference. Inasmuch as it was so largely concerned with the Pacific, the presence of Marshal Stalin would have been impossible, since Russia is neutral in the war against Japan. But I am in a position to say that Marshal Stalin was certainly invited to a conference, which would perhaps not have been held in Quebec; and that his attitude to the invitation was most cordial, although in the midst of his great and victorious offensive he could not leave the Eastern front.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

As a result of a "Wings for Victory" drive, £1,555 was recently raised in the island. This sum was sent to the West India Committee and at once transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a gift from the people of Antigua towards the war effort. The "Wings for Victory" committee, whose hon. secretary is Mr. R. Cadman, worked very hard to raise this sum, and in addition to personal contributions, the money was obtained from dances, bridge parties, sports meetings, street parades, fetes, etc.

### BAHAMAS

School children of the Colony have sent £105 to the Over-Seas League as a gift to the tobacco fund for the troops.

### BARBADOS

A further £1,000 has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government by the Win-the-War Fund of Barbados.

During May, over \$87,000 was invested in War Savings Certificates, bringing the Colony's total to \$1,355,461.

A gift of £850 has been sent to the Red Cross and St. John Fund by the Voluntary War Workers' Association.

### BERMUDA

The Bermuda branch of Toc H has sent £1,200 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### BRITISH GUIANA

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted on behalf of the United Kingdom Government an interest-free loan of \$1,000,000 offered by the Legislative Council of British Guiana.

### GRENADA

The Grenada Chamber of Commerce Win-the-War Fund has made gifts, each of £100, to the following:— (1) King George's Fund for Sailors, (2) The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, (3) King's Fund for those Disabled or Bereaved by the War.

### JAMAICA

The Chinese mercantile community in the Colony has contributed £2,000 for famine relief work in China.

### ST. KITT'S

The St. Kitt's War Relief Committee has made a further donation of £70 for expenditure on defence purposes.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

On June 30th the total receipts of the Central Fund

of the Colony's Win the War Association, which was opened in August, 1940, amounted to \$320,389. The Association has contributed \$317,643 to just over 50 war funds and organizations in the United Kingdom, the United States, China, Poland, Greece, Malta and in the Colony itself.

## Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer R. A. C. Alston (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Lieutenant R. H. Arnold (Bermuda), to Lieutenant-Commander.

L.A.C. D. E. Chance (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer P. L. U. Cross (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

C.Q.M.S.L. F. Davis (Bermuda), to 2nd Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer W. S. W. Deane (Barbados), to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer G. H. Farara (St. Kitts), to Flying Officer.

Sub.-Lieutenant N. K. Junor (Jamaica), to Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer T. H. Meyer (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Sergeant R. G. Moss (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer J. L. Ramson (Jamaica), to Flight Lieutenant.

Sergeant H. S. G. Wallbridge (British Guiana), to Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer A. D. Fraser (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.



Sergeant F. L. Gilkes, of Trinidad (right), took part in one of the recent raids on Hamburg. He is seen with a Canadian Sergeant waiting to go to the dispersal centre

## The Casualty List

### Reported Missing

Sergeant O. St. Clair Alleyne (Dominica); Sergeant Pilot F. W. Farfan (Trinidad); Sergeant

Observer C. P. King (Barbados); Flying Officer K. W. Rawlins (Trinidad); Flying Officer N. B. Smythe (Jamaica); Sergeant Pilot A. J. Thomas (Bermuda).

### Prisoners of War

Pilot Officer E. R. Carrington (Trinidad) and Sergeant Pilot A. I. Thompson (Bahamas).

## 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.
Bermuda Services Over-seas Association	200	0	0
Pilot Officer F. J. Dempsey	2	0	0
Grenada Red Cross	50	0	0

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, F.	Barbados	R.C.A.M.C.	Sergeant
ALSTON, M. R. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
ANGUS, E. R. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ATHERTON, C. V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BLAGROVE, Miss E. E.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Lance Corporal
BLAGROVE, J.	Jamaica	S.R.F.	Major
BLAGROVE, Mrs. M. E. L.	Jamaica	S.R.W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.1
CARBY, C. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CARRINGTON, C. C.	Barbados	R.C.A.	Gunner
*CARYLL, I. B. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
CHANCE, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHAPMAN, ZITA K.	St. Vincent	Q.A.R.N.N.S.	Nursing Sister
CHIN, A. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DIXON, R. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DOUGHTY, E.	Bermuda	F.A.A.	N.A.2
EULETTE, C. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FOUNTAIN, R. J. ...	Bermuda	F.A.A.	N.A.2
GITTENS, I. V. ...	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Private
HARDING, O. L. H.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
HILL, G. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HINDS, C. A.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
HO-LUNG, A. G. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HUNTER, D. R. ...	Bermuda	C.R.C.	Lieutenant
KNOWLES, A. R. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
KNOWLES, C. K. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
KEN, K. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LAHOURE, H. I. ...	Trinidad	R.A.M.C.	Captain
MAXWELL, C. A. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MINTY, J. R.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MOLLISON, A. K. A. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MURRAY, R. W. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MUSCHETT, W. G.	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant Pilot
PEARMAN-WILSON, C.	Bermuda	R.A.	Captain
PRESCOD, C. T. ...	St. Vincent	R.C.O.C.	Private
ROBINSON, L. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROSE, E. M.	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
RYDER, J. V.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SAMMS, L. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SEAFORD, F. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.E.M.E.	Officer Cadet
SHOUCAIR, P.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SMITH, A. N.	Bermuda	P.C.	Lieutenant
SMITH, BERYL E.	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
TULLOCH, J. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WALLACE, E. N. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WALLEN, O. L. ...	Trinidad	R.A.O.C.	Private

\* Killed in Action.

R.C.A.M.C.=Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. S.R.F.=Southern Rhodesian Forces. S.R.W.A.A.F.=Southern Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. Q.A.R.N.N.S.=Queen Alexandra Royal Naval Nursing Service. F.A.A.=Fleet Air Arm. R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. C.R.C.=Canadian Reconnaissance Corps. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.M.C.=Royal Army Medical Corps. R.A.=Royal Artillery. R.E.M.E.=Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. P.C.=Pioneer Corps. W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.A.O.C.=Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

THE Red Cross and St. John War Organisation reports that every week more than 20,000,000 pennies are paid into the Penny-a-Week Fund by local honorary secretaries and workers' representatives through 8,000 branch banks in England and Wales.

## The U.S. Defence Bases

### Britain to Pay a Compensation Bill

THE following statement was issued, on August 10th, by the State Department in Washington:—

In the exchange of notes, dated September 2nd, 1940, between the United States Secretary of State and the late Lord Lothian, then British Ambassador in Washington, providing for the leasing of bases in Newfoundland and certain British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and for the transfer of destroyers to the Government of the United Kingdom, the following provision was made in respect to payment by the Government of the United States for private property in the leased areas.

"All of the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of 99 years free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of establishment of the bases and facilities in question."

To implement this provision, it was agreed that the Governments of the territories concerned would acquire necessary privately owned lands to be leased to the United States Government for 99 years, and compensate the owners. The British Government would reimburse local Governments the total expenditure involved and the United States Government after having the properties examined by their own appraisers, would in turn reimburse the British Government.

The British Government has now generously offered to meet, under reciprocal aid, all claims for compensation due to owners of private property in the territories concerned, viz.: Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana. This property has been valued by United States appraisers at approximately \$5,500,000 United States currency. However, total cost to the British Government may be considerably in excess of this amount, since in addition to the actual value of private property involved, it will also include in many cases of moving and resettlement awards to compensate landowners for temporary loss of business or earning power, legal fees and in some cases bonuses which were paid to induce owners to vacate immediately properties urgently needed by the Government in order to speed construction of bases.

Exchange of notes of September 2nd, 1940, ante-dates the Lend Lease Act of March 11th, 1941, and the generous offer of the British Government to assume the obligation of the United States Government for payment of compensation for expropriated private property and other damage in the bases areas will serve to make these bases stand out not only as effective weapons in wartime, but also as tangible reminders at all times of the friendship and co-operation of the British Government.

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.

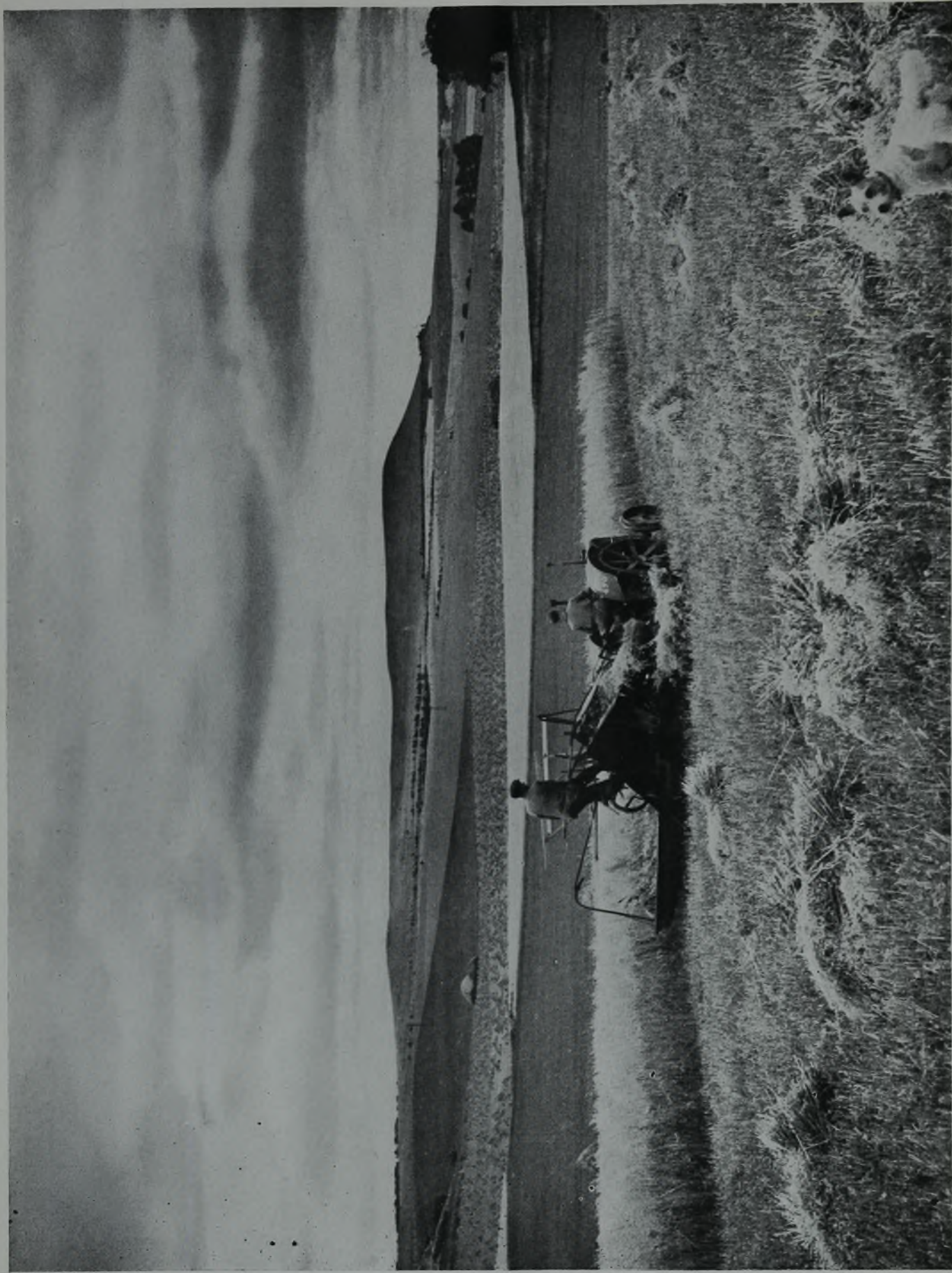




THE ROYAL FAMILY AT SANDRINGHAM

[See page 161]





THE HARVEST IN FULL SWING IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE



## New Governor of Bermuda

THE Colonial Office announced on August 24th that the King had been pleased to appoint Lord Burghley, M.P., who is at present Controller of Overseas Supplies and Aircraft Repairs in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, in succession to Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., whose resignation was recently accepted by His Majesty.

Lord Burghley, who was born in 1905, is heir to the 5th Marquess of Exeter, and has represented Peterborough in the House of Commons since 1931. For many years he was a famous hurdler, and won the Olympic 400-metre hurdles in 1928.

Lord Burghley was married in 1929 to Lady Mary Scott, a sister of the Duchess of Gloucester.

## Jamaica's Governor in London

THE Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, August 10th, contained the following announcement: "Mr. John Huggins was received in audience by The King and kissed hands upon his appointment as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in Jamaica, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George."

On August 13th, Sir John paid a visit to the offices of the West India Committee and made an inspection of the several departments and of the section which forms the War Services Depot. His Excellency was received by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, chairman, and Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary, and introduced to the following members of the Executive Committee: Mr. Alexander Elder, chairman of the Jamaica Standing Committee; Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. O. H. Keeling and Mr. W. G. Freeman.

In the War Service Section, Sir John was introduced to Lady Davson and to Lady Wilson, and to the following volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda:

JAMAICA.—A.C.2 C. V. Atherton; A.C.2 C. C. Carby; A.C.2 R. T. Dixon; A.C.2 G. A. Hill; A.C.2 K. A. Ken; A.C.2 R. W. Murray; A.C.2 L. J. Robinson; A.C.2 L. G. Samms; A.C.2 J. A. Tulloch; and A.C.2 E. N. Wallace.

TRINIDAD.—Sub-Lieutenant J. P. Alcazar; Flying Officer P. L. U. Cross; Flying Officer J. S. Jones; and Pilot Officer A. S. Kelshall.

BERMUDA.—Ord. Seaman H. C. Darrell.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Forestry Unit workers G. G. Pepitune and S. Rosado.

*Prisoner of War*, the official journal of the Prisoners of War Department of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization, contains a wealth of interesting information regarding conditions in the camps, including copies of letters and photographs which prisoners have sent to their relatives. The journal is distributed free of charge to those registered with the Prisoners of War Department as next of kin.

## Colonel Stanley for West Africa

It was announced, on August 17th, that Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposes to pay a visit of a few weeks to the British West African Colonies during September.

The purpose of Colonel Stanley's tour is to enable him to gain a first-hand knowledge of the local background and to see something of the West African war effort. He hopes, apart from his consultations with the Resident Minister and the Governors, to take this opportunity of making the acquaintance of members of the local communities.

## Education in the Colonies

### Inquiry Commission Appointed

IN the course of his speech in the House of Commons, on July 13th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies described, as stated in a leading article in last CIRCULAR, educational advance and economic development as the twin pillars on which any sound scheme of political responsibility must be based.

He then announced the formation of a Commission of Inquiry on higher education in the Colonies under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Asquith. The terms of reference of the Commission will be to consider the principles which should guide the promotion of higher education, learning and research, and the development of universities in the Colonies: and to explore means whereby universities and other appropriate bodies in the United Kingdom may be able to co-operate with institutions of higher education in the Colonies in order to give effect to these principles.

On August 14th it was announced that the Secretary of State had appointed the following persons to be members of the Commission:—

Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., formerly Governor of Nigeria.

Mr. A. M. Carr-Saunders, M.A., Director, London School of Economics.

Professor H. J. Channon, D.Sc., B.A., Professor of Biochemistry, University of Liverpool.

Sir Fred Clarke, M.A., Director, Institute of Education, University of London.

Mr. J. F. Duff, M.A., M.Ed., Vice-Chancellor, University of Durham.

Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Chairman, Colonial Research Committee.

Professor A. V. Hill, O.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., M.P., Secretary of the Royal Society.

Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.M., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of St. Andrews.

Sir Richard W. Livingstone, M.A., President, Corpus Christi College, University of Oxford.

Mr. R. Marrs, C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., formerly Principal, University College, Colombo, Ceylon.

Miss L. H. Penson, Ph.D., Professor of Modern History, University of London.

Miss Margery Perham, M.A., Director of Colonial Research, Nuffield College, University of Oxford.

Professor J. A. Ryle, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Social Medicine, University of Oxford.

Mr. R. V. Southwell, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.M.E., Rector Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Mr. J. A. Venn, Litt.D., F.S.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge.

Secretary, Mr. D. W. Malcolm, Colonial Office.

## Jamaica Workers for U.S.A.

### General Conditions of Employment

ON July 28th, Colonel Stanley gave, in reply to a Parliamentary question by Mr. Riley, particulars regarding the recruitment of workers in Jamaica for labour in the United States of America. The total number of workers recruited was 9,435, of which 8,826 had arrived in the United States. Further recruitment had been suspended for the time being. Colonel Stanley said that he had not received from the Governor the text of the agreement concluded between the Governments of the United States and Jamaica, or of the contract made between the United States Government and individual workers. The Governor had however informed him that the following were the main provisions of the former. The workers are to be employed under a contract in a form approved by the Jamaica Government, and shall not be engaged in or subject to military service by or for the United States Government. They shall not be discriminated against or paid less than similar workers in the United States. They are to be transported and repatriated upon the expiration of the contract at the expense of the United States Government. They are to be given work for not less than 75 per cent. of their contract period or compensation in lieu at the minimum rate of \$3 a day, or \$1.60 a day if food is provided. The workers are to be medically examined before recruitment, and no person under 18 years of age is to be employed. The living conditions and sanitary and medical services provided are not to be inferior to those provided for similar employees in the United States, and the workers are to have the legal protection afforded to other agricultural workers in the particular areas in which they are employed. The agreement also provides for a compulsory deduction of \$1 per day from wages to be transmitted by the United States Government to the Government of Jamaica, which will place these sums to the credit of the individual workers in an account opened at the Government Savings Bank, Jamaica, to be held as savings or paid to the worker's dependants as the worker may direct. Colonel Stanley added that with regard to the individual agreements concluded with the workers, he was informed that they provided in each case that the contract should terminate on September 30th, 1943, unless renewed.

### West Indian Air Services

As reported in recent issues of the CIRCULAR, British West Indian Airways, which originally operated between Trinidad-Tobago-Barbados, has extended its regular service to the Leeward and Windward Islands.

We now learn that a further extension has been arranged and that a service will be maintained to Haiti, Jamaica, the Bahamas and Miami, the United States authorities having granted the company a temporary permit to call at the latter place.

The K.L.M. company is also establishing a service to Miami, their planes flying alternately from Curacao and Aruba by way of Jamaica, Haiti (Port au Prince) and Cuba (Camaguey).

## Biological Research

PROFESSOR C. M. YONGE, of the Department of Zoology of Bristol University, in a letter published in *Nature* of July 31st, supports Dr. J. V. Chapman, who in an earlier issue, as stated in the August CIRCULAR, strongly advocated the establishment of biological research stations in the West Indies with the co-operation of the Universities of Great Britain. The Professor deplores the setback which marine biological research in the southern North Atlantic has suffered through the closing down of the two marine stations at Bermuda and the Tortugas. The obvious function of the Bermuda station, he points out, is the study of the waters of the Gulf Stream and to link up with stations at Woods Hole and Plymouth. He hopes that this important Anglo-American link will be re-established after the war, but considers that it would not compete with a marine station in the West Indies. The Carnegie Corporation might be prepared to co-operate in the establishment of a station in Jamaica and Montego Bay has been suggested as a suitable site.

"In days when hundreds or thousands cross the Atlantic weekly by air," Great Britain is effectively little farther from the West Indies than are the northern and western areas of the United States, and the Professor, reminding us that we are promised great Colonial development after the war, considers that Dr. Chapman's suggestion is one of the obvious ways in which it may be furthered. Professor Yonge also hopes that the Colonial Office will establish a fisheries service. This would need a station in the West Indies and a centre for the training of fishery officers. Strong support for such a project should, he feels, come from British Universities, and he is confident that any appeal made to them on this matter would find a particular welcome and response in Bristol which has historical connexions with the West Indies and "still retains the major part of its now diminished trade."

### Two Health Surveys

Dr. W. Santon Gilmour who, as stated in the CIRCULAR for May, has been appointed to make a survey of tuberculosis conditions in the West Indian Colonies, arrived recently in Trinidad.

The survey, which will probably extend over two years, is expected to furnish the expert advice which West Indian Governments have been awaiting before embarking on anti-tuberculosis projects, though in Trinidad the erection of a sanatorium and of health centres containing tuberculosis dispensaries has already been decided and is being delayed only by war conditions.

Colonel Donald Williams also arrived recently in the Colony to work in conjunction with the United States authorities for the control of social diseases in the Caribbean area, and will make Trinidad his headquarters. According to the report of a recent Anglo-American conference in Washington on the subject, a programme of control could be established in Trinidad at a cost of \$200,000 a year, which it is proposed should be met jointly by the British and American authorities.



## Early Printing on the Island of Trinidad

BY DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE

THERE is here presented a brief statement of what I know regarding the beginnings of the press on the island of Trinidad, and it is published with the hope that it will elicit from a number of people familiar with Trinidad history, or having access to its documentary records, additional facts to round out the story. It will be evident that the present account is highly inadequate.

The first evidence of printing on the island which is known to me, is the imprint on a 12-page booklet, in folio format, reported by José Toribio Medina as being in the Archivo de Indias at Seville, Spain, and described as follows:

Chacón, José María

+ | Ordenanza | publicada en el Puerto  
Espana [sic], el 11 de Agosto de 1786.

Colophon: Del Puerto de Espana | De la Imprenta  
de Don Juan Cassan.

That there was a newspaper printed in Trinidad at the beginning of 1790, and undoubtedly earlier, is evidenced by a document in the Archivo de Indias cited by Medina. The governor of Trinidad, José María Chacón, wrote to the King of Spain on January 27th, 1790, that he had ordered Juan [Jean?] Viloux, editor of the *Gazeta*, or weekly newspaper, which was printed on the island, to depart from there "for having reprinted in it, without my approval, various articles from the foreign newspapers about the present revolution in France, in which were published items calculated to spread discussion, corrupt the true faith, and disturb the good order of our rule;" a decision which was approved by the royal order of May 25th, 1790. More information regarding the local press under Spanish auspices is much to be desired, as is also discovery of examples of its printing.

Under the British regime, the first trace of printing which I have encountered was in 1799, or 1800. According to a letter of June 4th, 1937, from Miss M. Hart, secretary and librarian of the Trinidad Public Library, the *Trinidad Weekly Courant* began publication in 1799, while Joseph L. Ragatz, in the list of newspapers in his scholarly *Guide for the Study of British Caribbean History*, gives 1800 as the year of its establishment. The answer may be gleaned from issues of the paper, if any can be found, or contemporary documentary evidence. But who was the publisher and printer?

On June 30th, 1800, Governor Thomas Picton promulgated a printed ordinance for regulating the treatment of slaves, the original of which is believed to be in the Public Record Office, London. If this bears a printer's imprint, it would provide some desired information. In the same year was printed, in French, regulations for the maintenance of order entitled "Règlement, pour servir d'instruction aux commandants des differents quartiers de la colonié," also believed to be in the Public Record Office. This document also should be examined for a printer's imprint.

The name of the newspaper changed in 1808, according to the Ragatz list, to *The Trinidad Weekly Courant and Commercial Gazette*, and in 1813 to *The Trinidad Courant*

and *Commercial Gazette*, which henceforth appeared twice a week. The Trinidad Public Library has a volume of *The Trinidad Courant and Commercial Gazette* "printed every Wednesday and Saturday by M. Gallagher, Government Printer, Corner of Queen and St. Vincent Streets, 1817." The printer was Matthew (or Mathew) Gallagher, the author of an intriguing publication entitled "Letters and Documents relative to the Emprisonment and Discharge of the Author. Trinidad, Printed by the Author, 1810." I should very much like to locate a copy of this publication, the title of which is cited by Deschamps in his *L'Imprimerie hors l'Europe*, though he gives the place of printing, in error, as Trinidad, Cuba.

In the Trinidad Public Library is a valuable volume of early proclamations, printed and in manuscript. The earliest printed proclamation is one dated June 19th, 1813, bearing the imprint "Government Press, C. Lloyd." This imprint is found on proclamations through May 21st, 1828. Apparently Lloyd's hold on the post of Government Printer was interrupted, temporarily only, from about November 22nd, 1820, till about December 24th, 1822, during which period W. Lewer functioned as the public printer. The status of Matthew Gallagher is not clear to me. In the imprints on most of the proclamations and orders in the Trinidad Public Library, his name appears as "Gallagher, printer." Yet on one proclamation dated January 15th, 1814, and on another dated February 25th, 1815, he printed "Mathew Gallagher, Government Printer, corner of St. Vincent and Queen's Street" and a somewhat similar imprint is found on issues of *The Trinidad Courant and Commercial Gazette* in 1817. During these years Lloyd was regularly imprinting jobs as "C. Lloyd, Government Printer." Perhaps the appointment was not exclusive. Matthew Gallagher apparently passed to his heavenly reward early in 1819, for on an Order dated March 26th, 1819, the imprint reads: "By the Executor and Executrix of M. Gallagher, printer." The next printer of whose work I have record was Charles Rollin Beach. An Order dated October 21st, 1815, according to its imprint, was "Printed by Charles Rollin Beach, Port of Spain."

*The Trinidad Gazette* began publication on September 9th, 1820, according to Miss Hart. The earliest issue of this paper in the Trinidad Public Library is No. 34 which appeared during January, 1821, printed by "William Lewer, Government Printer. Queen Street." A like imprint having appeared on a Proclamation dated November 22nd, 1820, we can probably assume that Lewer printed *The Trinidad Gazette* from the start of its publication. The imprint of "W. Lewer, Government Printer, appeared on numerous orders and proclamations. In 1824 Lewer printed "Two Letters and an Address to His Excellency Sir R. Woodford, bart. . . . and the Honorable the Board of Council, by William H. Burnley." The imprint on the title page of this 38-page booklet, the original of which is in the New York Library, reads: "Trinidad: Printed and Published by W. Lewer, Government Printer."

In April, 1825, the imprint now reading "Government Printer, C. Lloyd," continued to appear on public printing. But beginning with an order dated April 25th, 1825, the imprint becomes "Government Press, C. Lloyd," indicating, it would appear, that the printing office was henceforth the property of the colonial



government. This was the only imprint to appear on documents of the colonial government.

Soon after Richard Doherty became acting Governor, the documentary imprint became "Government Press, James Ramsay," which first appeared on a Proclamation dated December 24th, 1829. This imprint continues throughout the year 1833, when the volume of proclamations in the Trinidad Public Library, for which I have descriptions through the courtesy of Professor Arthur E. Gropp, terminates.

Meanwhile another printer had begun work in Trinidad. The name of *The Trinidad Gazette* was changed in 1825 to *The Port of Spain Gazette*, which was then printed twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday, by John Holman. In a Port-of-Spain municipal document of February 2nd, 1826, appeared: "Printed by J. Holman & Co." The *Trinidad Royal Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1831, and is still being published.

In addition to newspapers in the Trinidad Public Library, there is a good collection in the Registrar-General's Office at Port-of-Spain. That official has a practically complete file of the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* from 1829 on, *The Trinidad Gazette* for 1820-1822, the *Trinidad Standard* for 1841, a complete file of the *Trinidad Royal Gazette* for 1835, as well as some scattered issues of other papers.

There is also a good collection of Trinidad newspapers in the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., including volumes of *The Port-of-Spain Gazette* for the years 1829, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1837, 1841, and 1843. The issue of this bi-weekly dated January 3rd, 1829, is vol. 4, No. 1. This institution has also the 1846 volume of *The Trinidad Standard and West India Journal*. The January 1st issue of this bi-weekly is Vol. 9, No. 838.

Henry James Mills came on the printing scene in Trinidad, but just when I cannot say. He printed, probably in 1838, E. L. Joseph's *History of Trinidad*, the preface of this was signed by "the Publisher of the Trinidad Almanac" and dated "Port-of-Spain, December 20th, 1837," i.e. by Mills himself. Mills was apparently printing the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* at least as early as 1839, as is attested by his imprint on *Mills's Trinidad Almanac and Pocket Register for . . . 1840 . . .* reading thus: "Printed and published by Henry James Mills . . . Gazette Office, No. 6, Frederick-street." A copy of this almanac may be seen in the library of the Boston Athenaeum. Mills printed between 1847 and 1859 a series of *Trinidad Ordinances*, a set of which are in the Harvard Law School Library. Those which bear imprints were printed by "H. J. Mills, Government Printer," or "Henry James Mills, Government Printer."

It will be apparent that these fragmentary notes provide a very inadequate account of the history of the press of Trinidad. It is to be hoped that some historically-minded folks in England and in Trinidad may be willing to examine available sources, and put down on paper the available details. The most needed work is examination of the volumes of Trinidad papers in the British Public Record Office, noting references to the press in manuscripts, and describing fully the fine collection of proclamations, ordinances, etc., in that collection. The second requirement is examination at Port-of-Spain of the files of the earliest Trinidad

newspapers for data bearing on local printing history.

If anyone is disposed to contribute some effort toward ascertainment of the facts regarding early Trinidad printing, I will be glad to advise them respecting methods of work. I may be addressed: Douglas C. McMurtrie, 950 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

## The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago

An opportunity was taken of Sir Bede Clifford's presence in London to hold an informal luncheon so that members of the Executive of the West India Committee might be able to meet him. Those present were: Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman), Sir Harrison Hughes, Bt., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. T. Greenwood, Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, O.B.E., M.A., Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. O. H. Keeling, Major A. A. Nathan, Lieut.-Colonel K. Previtè and Mr. T. Souness (Assistant Secretary).

## "Freedom for All Men"

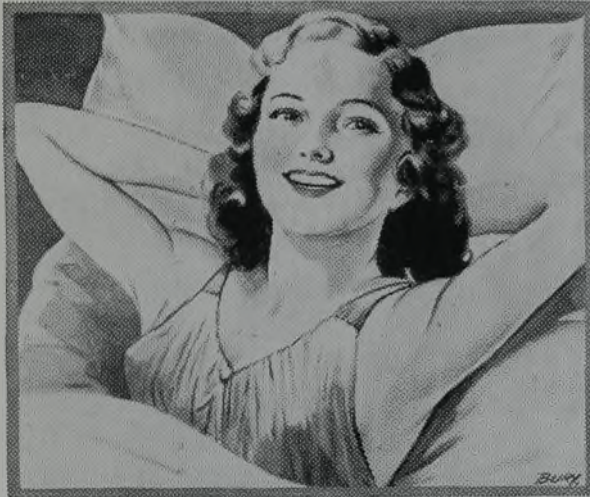
IN preparation for the 150th year of the British Missionary Society, in 1945-6, the Society is issuing a series of "Triple Jubilee Papers." No. 5 in this series, *Freedom for all Men* (The Livingstone Press, 42, Broadway, S.W.1, price 4d.), is by Dr. Harold Moody, chairman 1943-44 of the Society.

Dr. Moody, who is well known as the president of the League of Coloured Peoples, points out that during the present war man has been brought to see the depths of brutality and barbarism to which humanity can sink, and yet he has been compelled to recognize the achievement possible to all men, regardless of race or colour. We must recognize, he says, that the slow cultural development of some of the peoples of the world is entirely dependent upon environment, isolation and the lack of opportunity and "that it is our Christian duty to do all in our power to correct this for there must be freedom for all men." He recounts the part played by the London and other missionary societies in helping to secure the abolition of slavery, over one hundred years ago, but asks, do we realize that the work of emancipation is by no means complete even now.

THE May issue of *Leaseholds Log*, the monthly journal published by Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. for distribution to its personnel, contains interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Company from the time when its first office was established in Port-of-Spain with a staff of seven and some Swiss geologists. The author of the notes is Mr. L. J. Camps, now retired, who was one of the original members of the staff.

AN important jewel sale in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Fund will be held at Christies' on September 22nd. A works of art sale is also being arranged for the near future. The treasurer, Red Cross Sales, 17, Old Bond Street, W.1., will gratefully receive gifts of jewels, gold, silver, books, works of art, coins and stamps.





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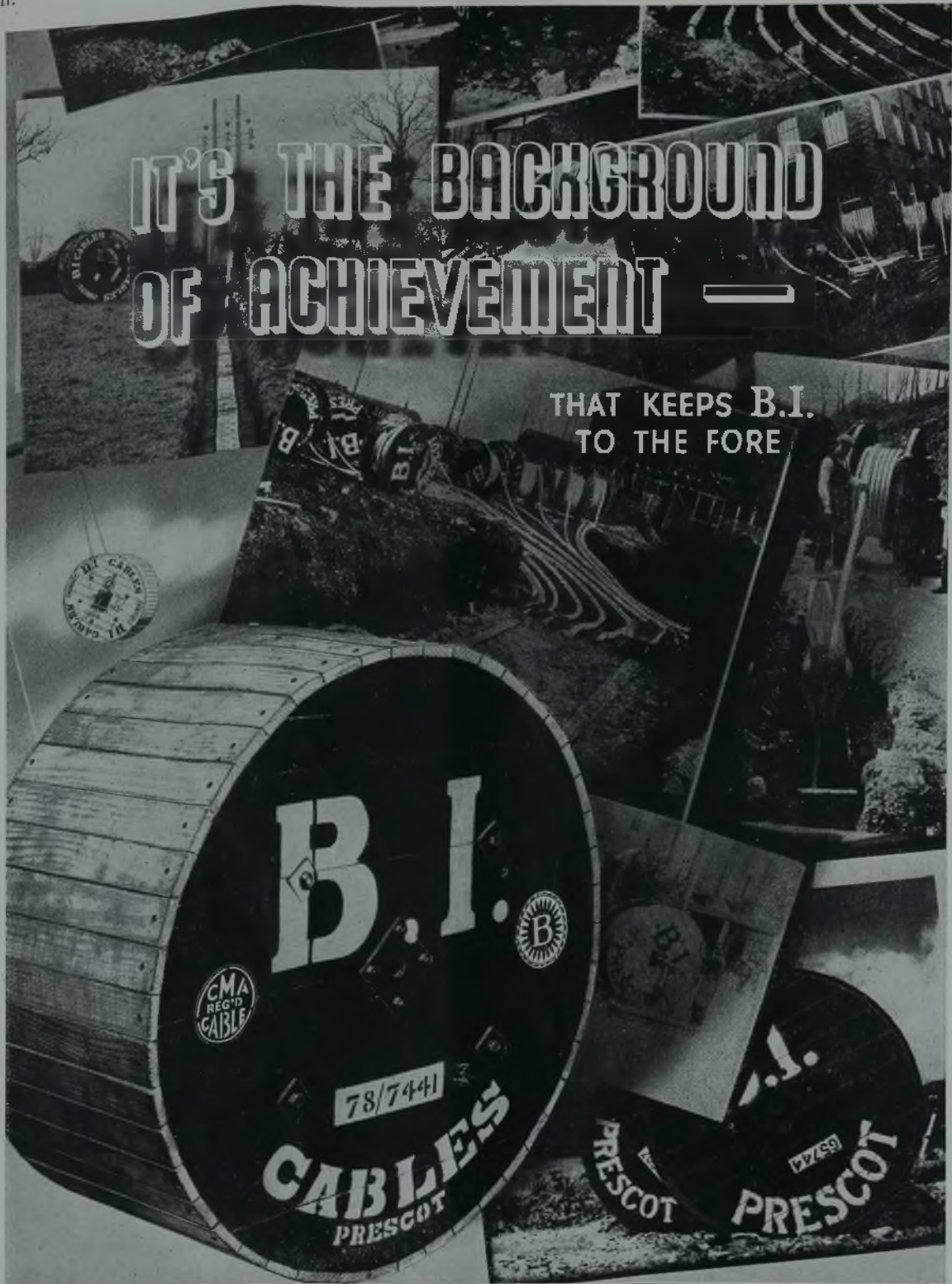
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## West Indian Mixed Farming

### Suggested Basis of System for Peasants

**M**R. O. T. FAULKNER, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and Dr. C. Y. Shephard, the Professor of Economics, discuss, in *Tropical Agriculture* (July, pp. 136-43), "Mixed Farming. The Basis of a System for West Indian Peasants."

They recall that the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission on agricultural development were made in circumstances which may be briefly summarised as follows. The welfare of the British West Indies is dependent on agriculture and in a high degree on export crops. At the present natural rate of increase, although the death rate is high, the population will be doubled in about 40 years. Opportunities for emigration of which, for many years, thousands took permanent advantage, had been steadily closed before the break of the war. No one can foretell whether any new outlets will appear or any old ones be reopened, but it is clearly impossible for policy to be based on the expectation of future emigration on the old scale.

The Commission's recommendation concerning peasant agriculture can, they say, be regarded as comprising three main principles:—

- (a) Expanding peasant agriculture.
- (b) Devising a system of mixed farming for peasants.
- (c) Increasing the production of food.

The authors develop their discussion under these three heads. They emphasize that if mixed farming is to be introduced into the West Indies it is most desirable that it should neither be confused with the war-time campaign in favour of growing more food, nor with the political creed of self-sufficiency which was necessary in pre-war conditions. "We are confident that adequate investigational work will result in a system of mixed farming which will commend itself to the peasant on its merits as a practical method of increasing production; and it is on this ground that the agricultural officer must be able to recommend it."

The conclusion reached in this important discussion is that the preliminary investigations on mixed farming systems for the West Indian peasant should be based on the following presumptions:—A part of each holding will be cultivated under long term, erect, perennial, fodder grasses intended primarily for feeding on the soiling system, i.e. by the daily cutting and carrying of the young green herbage to the livestock: the arable crops will have first claim on the farmyard manure, of which as large a quantity as possible, consistent with practical economy, should be manufactured annually; the fodder grass will be heavily manured, mainly with regular dressings of artificial fertilizers applied in quantities and proportions designed to maintain both high yields and good nutritive quality in the herbage; the predominant type of livestock will be dairy animals, in addition to a proportion of small stock varying in number and in kind in accordance with the environmental conditions; a substantial part of the crop and livestock produce will be sold off the holding, either for local consumption or export, whichever is the more profitable to the farmer.

## Agriculture in Barbados, 1941-42

### Efforts to Establish New Industries

**D**URING the year ended March 31st, 1942, agricultural operations were seriously affected by abnormal weather conditions. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, describes in his Annual Report how, due to the very low rainfall during the first five months of 1941, the ratoon canes failed to grow and in consequence a greatly increased acreage was sown in cotton. The cane crop made a good recovery, thanks to a satisfactory distribution of rain in the later months of the year, but December, 1941 and January, 1942, were disappointingly dry and resulted in forced ripening of the canes although the effect was lessened by showery weather in February and early March.

### Cotton and Food Crops

Whilst conditions were excellent for the sowing and establishment of cotton the yield was, on the whole, disappointing. The acreage under cotton in 1941-42 was 1,142 acres compared with 453 acres in the previous year. The average yield, however, for plantation and peasant cotton was approximately 350 lb. of seed cotton per acre, a decrease of 50 lb. on 1940-41, attributable mainly to attacks by the cotton leaf worm.

Much attention was given to the production of food crops. During 1941-42 owners of plantations were required to plant in vegetables a minimum of 15 per cent. of their arable land. For 1942-43 their acreage under ground provisions has been raised to 35 per cent. Dr. Saint reports that much of this extra land will be planted in cassava and that the Government has voted £15,000 to erect a factory to process cassava and sweet potatoes into flour. The factory will also be able to dry such crops as peas, beans and maize and convert the latter into meal.

### Control of Soil Erosion

The report contains information on experimental work on sugar cane and minor crops. The top working of useless mango trees having proved highly successful has been continued. Under the afforestation scheme 86,550 Casuarina trees were distributed during the year and, to reduce unemployment, the Government provided funds to clear land for planting trees in two areas. With funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act experiments to control soil erosion are being made on hillside lands in the Scotland district. On one area contour drains were dug every six foot vertical drop before sugar cane was planted. On a denuded hillside specially selected varieties of cane, aloes and Euphorbia will be planted on contour beds prepared every six foot drop. It is also proposed to re-afforest this hillside with trees planted 10 ft. apart.

Another matter of interest recorded by Dr. Saint is that the present primitive methods of making pottery from the clays of the Scotland district can be vastly improved with but little capital expenditure. Investigations have been made into the possibilities of producing tiles, earthenware, firebricks, etc. This work will be continued if the necessary funds are made available since there seems distinct likelihood of being able to establish an industry.

## Story of the Imperial Institute

BY SIR HARRY LINDSAY, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.  
*Director of the Institute since October, 1934.*  
*(Concluded from page 155.)*

### The Exhibition Galleries—The West Indies Courts

The West Indies Courts, including those of British Guiana and British Honduras, occupy a site in the South Gallery between the Courts allocated to Newfoundland and the Falkland Islands. The Gallery runs east and west and is well lighted by large windows on both sides; the lower panes of each of these windows being filled by large photographic transparencies of scenery and typical West Indian Industries. Other scenic photographs are displayed in swing frames on pedestals, and on screens or wall fittings, the latter being grouped to form travelogues, that is to say, the photographs are arranged round a map of the country they illustrate and are numbered in sequence, a corresponding number on the map indicating the location of the scene.

The most striking exhibits are ten illuminated dioramas which illustrate the following subjects: (1) the Dominica Lime Industry; (2) Jamaica Blue Mountain Coffee; (3) a Jamaica Banana Plantation; (4) a scene on a Trinidad Cocoa Estate; (5) St. Vincent Sea Island Cotton; (6) Raleigh discovering the Trinidad Pitch Lake; (7) the present-day working of the Pitch Lake; (8) Trinidad Asphalt being used in Roadmaking in England; (9) a sugar plantation in British Guiana; and (10) the Kaieteur Falls, British Guiana,—the last-named being a recent addition.

In association with these dioramas are show-case story exhibits of the principal West Indian products and industries, indicating by means of specimens and photographs connected by guide-lines, the sequence of processes in preparing a finished article from the raw materials—as for example a shirt from Sea Island cotton; chocolate from cocoa beans; lime oil and lime juice cordial from limes; chewing gum from chicle; aluminium from bauxite, and so on.

Over the gangways of the Court are suspended, projected from the walls, silk banners bearing in correct heraldic colouring the arms and badges of the West Indian Colonies; similar designs are shown on shields above the show cases on the walls. A recent and attractive addition to the exhibits is a bronze statuette, one-third life size, of Sir Walter Raleigh by Mr. H. H. Cawood, A.R.I.B.S., which serves to introduce some accounts of the romantic early history associated with the British occupation of the West Indies. A companion statuette to commemorate Raleigh's contemporary Sir Francis Drake has been commissioned and in due course it is hoped that this also will find a home in the Court. The most recent addition to the exhibits is one telling the story of the diamond industry in British Guiana which is shown in a specially constructed show-case of British Guiana timbers, and is arranged under the caption "what the diamond-digger finds in his sieve."

From this brief account it will be evident that valuable teaching material exists from which the Guide-lecturer conducting school parties can illustrate his remarks; and even the casual visitor to the Court can scarcely fail to carry away with him a vivid picture of what the countries are like, what the people do and how they live, and the part played by the West Indies as partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## Col. Stanley on the Colonies

### Development for Self-Government

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a recent interview with the Political Correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, foreshadowed great economic and educational developments in the Colonial Empire and indicated that he would shortly announce the appointment of a Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

We were pledged, he said, to lead Colonial peoples to self-government and to develop their resources so that they may be equipped to become partners in the Commonwealth. "How can we fulfil these pledges. . . . There is a tendency here and abroad to judge our sincerity by the test of political evolution alone." If self-government is to be successful and enduring it must rest upon firm economic and social foundations. Colonial development was, he was convinced, one of the most important and valuable enterprises on which we could spend money. Among the many calls on the Treasury after the war it should, and he believed it would, have high priority.

Government capital would, he thought, be needed primarily for basic developments and social improvements, and private capital in other fields but under proper control. By "self-supporting" he did not mean "self-contained." "I want to see the Colonies with an adequate and sound economic basis which will meet the needs of Government and peoples, and provide a reasonable standard of life. Unless we can do that, talk about self-government is really humbug. Political responsibility goes ill with financial dependence. . . . But there is one essential concomitant of economic development, and that is educational advancement. They must march together."

Colonel Stanley referred to the suggestion of interstate Regional Commissions as having aroused much interest and some speculation. The Commissions, he explained, would not be executive but purely advisory in seeking to find common solutions to common problems. There was, he said, need of such international co-operation.

### British Guiana Golden Wedding

Although rather late we offer our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Davis, of British Guiana, who celebrated their Diamond Wedding on April 11th. Mrs. Wood Davis is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Massiah, of Demerara. Mr. Wood Davis is the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, of Barbados. During the course of his long business career in British Guiana, dating from 1874, Mr. Davis has given much valuable service in the public interest. He was a member of the Georgetown Town Council for 18 years, during which period he served as Mayor for two consecutive years. He was also elected to the old Combined Court as Financial Representative for Demerara. Last year Mr. Wood Davis celebrated his 21st year as Assistant Secretary of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been a member since its foundation in 1889.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

“ONLY fool put puss fe watch milk.”

\* \* \*

MR. ALAN WALKER, a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni Ltd., left London recently for Jamaica and Trinidad.

\* \* \*

A SON (Christopher William Charles) was born in London, on August 14th, to Mrs. Strachan, wife of Flying Officer William Strachan, of Jamaica.

\* \* \*

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), W. Bro. E. Palmer, Master, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on September 28th at 3.15 p.m.

\* \* \*

MRS. HAYNES, who gave birth to a daughter, in London, on August 22nd, is the wife of Mr. C. M. Haynes, of Barbados, who is serving somewhere in England as a L.A.C. in the R.A.F.

\* \* \*

DR. A. A. ROSTANT, who, we regret to learn, died at Tottenham, London, N., on July 28th, was born in Trinidad. He qualified at St. Thomas's and had been in practice at Tottenham for over 45 years.

\* \* \*

THE KING has approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Allan Oswald O'Reilly, Attorney-General, Leeward Islands, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands.

\* \* \*

MISS BARBARA H. DUNCOMBE, A.T.S., who was married recently to Corporal J. Ings, at the Garrison Church, Borden, is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Duncombe, of Nassau, Bahamas. The bride was given away by her sister, Mrs. H. P. MacDuff, who is also serving in the A.T.S.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was recently announced of Flying Officer Vivian Camacho, only son of Lady Camacho, and of the late Sir Maurice Camacho, a former Chief Justice of British Guiana, and Miss Mary Walsh, W.A.A.F., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Walsh, of Howth, Co. Dublin.

\* \* \*

MANY air-mail letters for civilians and members of the Forces in the Bahamas, sent by "North Atlantic Air Service" are being stamped at 1s. 3d. a half ounce. The correct weight rate is 1s. 8d. a half ounce. The 6d. air letter service may be used to communicate with the Forces and Merchant Navy in the Bahamas.

\* \* \*

A DAUGHTER was born at Accra, on August 14th, to Mrs. Crowdy, wife of Mr. S. H. Crowdy, now in the Gold Coast Agricultural Service, and for some years a lecturer in mycology and bacteriology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Mrs. Crowdy is the elder daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Evans.

TROOPER R. L. KNIGHT, of Barbados, now serving with the Canadian Armoured Corps, took part in the Corps sports held recently somewhere in England. He secured third place in the 440 yards and second in the long jump with 19 ft. 10 in.—a measurement with which he was disappointed as he usually clears over 21 ft.

\* \* \*

MR. HOWARD HAYDEN has been appointed first Director of Education, Barbados, and will be taking up his duties very shortly. Mr. Hayden has been Inspector of Schools to the London County Council for the last six years and previous to that he was headmaster of Eckington County Secondary School, Derbyshire.

\* \* \*

SIR HARRY LUKE, who, as reported in the CIRCULAR for July, has accepted an appointment with the British Council as chief representative in the West Indies, was among the recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms. Sir Harry should arrive shortly at Trinidad, where for the time being he will establish his headquarters.

\* \* \*

MR. RUDOLPH DUNBAR, of British Guiana, was one of the two conductors of the National Symphony Orchestra at the concert given at the Albert Hall, on August 25th, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. He gave the first performance in England of "Plain Chant for America," by William Grant Still, which received a great ovation from the large audience.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was announced recently of Miss Ellen Whitney, serving in the W.A.A.F. as a nursing orderly, and Mr. Ronald Jenkins, a C.P.O. in the Royal Navy. Miss Whitney is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitney, of Hamilton, Bermuda. She was on leave in London recently with her sister, Miss Lucy Whitney, who is also nursing in the W.A.A.F. Among their patients were two Bermudians!

\* \* \*

MR. G. F. SHARP, Postmaster-General of British Guiana, is in London and staying at the Lurgan Hotel, 115, Cromwell Road, S.W.7, until his return to the Colony in early October. He would like to get into touch with any British Guiana post office staff who are serving in the Forces in this country, either personally or by letter to the above address or by telephone call at Frobisher 0686 (before 9 a.m. or after 7.30 p.m.).

\* \* \*

Not content with starting the L.D.V. (now the Home Guard) at Eastbourne, after Dunkirk, Sir Reginald St. Johnston, formerly Governor of the Leeward Islands, got into khaki and took charge of the administration of 23 hospitals in the Midlands. After two years' service he joined the Ministry of Supply and now "handles" all raw materials for the Midlands Region with headquarters at Birmingham.

## Obituary

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

### SIR HAROLD AUSTIN

Sir Harold Bruce Gardiner Austin, O.B.E., who died at Enmore, Barbados, on July 27th, was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1934 until February, 1942, when he resigned owing to ill-health.

Born in 1877, he was the son of the late Hon. John Gardiner Austin, and was educated at Harrison College, Barbados. On leaving school he entered the Colonial Secretary's office as a clerk and later, on the outbreak of the Boer War, he came to England and joined the Imperial Yeomanry. On his return to Barbados he entered his father's business, Michael Cavan & Co., and later became senior partner of that firm's successor, Gardiner, Austin & Co. Ltd.

Sir Harold was a member of the Executive Committee of Barbados from 1919 to 1934, and President of the Board of Education from 1925 to 1935. In 1920 he represented Barbados as Commercial Adviser at the Canada-West Indian Conference at Ottawa.

In 1906 and 1923 he captained the West Indies cricket teams which visited England.

### LADY JARDINE

Lady Jardine who died at St. John's, Antigua, on August 11th, was the wife of Sir Douglas Jardine, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Lady Jardine was the second daughter of the late Lachlan Andrew Macpherson, of Corriemony, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire. She was married to Sir Douglas—then Senior Assistant Secretary, Nigerian Secretariat—in 1923 and they have two daughters.

The passing of Lady Jardine will have caused much sorrow in Antigua, where her charm and her unremitting work on behalf of the war effort and every good cause connected with the welfare of the island had endeared her to all classes of the community.

Miss Helen Goodwin, Antigua, cabled:—

"I very much regret to announce the death on August 11th of Lady Jardine, wife of the Governor, after an emergency major operation. This gracious lady endeared herself to all classes, as was seen at her funeral at St. John's Cathedral, when the route to the cemetery was lined with respectful mourners. The simple funeral ceremony was attended by representatives of all local organizations. Guards of honour were formed by the North Caribbean Force and the Leeward Islands Battalion at the Cathedral and the cemetery, and the coffin was borne by administrators and high Government officials. All gathered paid tribute to the charm of Lady Jardine who, in spite of frail health, gave a fine example of self-sacrificing devotion to duty. Lady Jardine leaves a husband and two daughters to whom sincere sympathy is extended."

AMONG the first-class appointments made by the Crown Agents during July, were the following:—Mr. D. Harker, Supervisor of Medical Stores and Dispensaries, Trinidad; Mr. E. R. Scallan and Mr. L. B. Grace, Assistant Engineers, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

## The Caribbean Commission

### Discussion on Agricultural Research

THE fourth meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was held recently at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Mr. Charles W. Taussig, United States co-chairman of the Commission, presiding.

British representation comprised the British co-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, who had been nominated British Member for the meeting. Sir John Huggins, British resident member in Washington, was not available, owing to his presence in London for discussions prior to assuming duty as Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Coert Dubois, of the State Department, Washington, who are United States members of the Commission, were also present.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, on August 17th, the Colonial Office issued the following statement:—

"The main subject for discussion relates to agricultural research in the Caribbean. The Commission has, therefore, taken the opportunity to invite representatives from the agricultural experimental stations of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands in the Caribbean area, to attend so that they may confer and arrange for exchange of information and co-ordination of research generally in this connexion. The Commission has adopted as the basis of their deliberations the recommendations and report of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, as these recommendations will provide the foundation for co-ordinated effort in the planning of agricultural and other research in the Caribbean by the participating research institutes and experimental stations.

"These recommendations will also be of assistance to the Commission in its studies of nutrition, agriculture and fisheries problems in that area. A report of this meeting will be transmitted to the Governments of the participating countries and to the interim commission charged with carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on food and agriculture."

## Colonial Appointments

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

ARMITAGE, A. H. (Assistant Auditor, Windward Islands), Auditor, British Honduras.

CAMPBELL, P. F. (Assistant District Officer, Nigeria), Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

LEWY, A. W. (Attorney General, Jamaica), Attorney General, Gold Coast.

MALONE, C. (Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Windward and Leeward Islands), Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Windward and Leeward Islands.

MARLEY, R. C. (Clerk to Crown Solicitor, Jamaica), Deputy Administrator General, Jamaica.

### First Appointments

BARBER, P., Education Officer, Windward Islands.

BURNE, Miss G. K., District Matron, Nevis, Leeward Islands.

TAPPER, Miss M. C., Assistant Principal, Carnegie Trade School, British Guiana.

WISEMAN, H. V., Education Officer, Windward Islands.



## West Indies at Westminster

### Cost of Commodity Subsidies in Jamaica

On July 28th, Mr. Burden asked the Colonial Secretary what steps he was taking to remedy conditions in Jamaica, where many essentials were costing more than in England notwithstanding the considerably lower Jamaican wage level.

Colonel Stanley said that, since the outbreak of war in the Far East, the landed cost particularly of imported essential commodities in Jamaica had risen sharply, but energetic steps had been taken to keep this rise within bounds, with the result that the cost of living index had been maintained at approximately 60 per cent. above the level of 1939. For the nine months ended June 30th, the cost of subsidies on imported essentials was £218,000, in addition to the assumption of losses on the re-sale at controlled prices on locally grown foodstuffs. To continue this policy a further £500,000 would, it was estimated, be required for the year ending September 30th, 1944. It should be borne in mind, said Colonel Stanley, that earnings in the sugar industry were directly linked to the cost of living index, that there had been material improvements in the price of Jamaica's other export crops, and also that the purchase of the banana crop had been financed at a cost of about £1,500,000 a year to the United Kingdom Exchequer.

### British Guiana for Refugees

In reply to a question by Mr. Hannah as to the suitability of British Guiana as a permanent home for European refugees, Colonel Stanley stated, on July 14th, that there had been no inquiries into this matter since the report of the Anglo-American Commission in 1939. When that report was made it was pointed out that the only possible place of settlement was in the interior and that a great amount of preparatory work would have to be done before there could be any settlement at all.

### Jamaica Telephone System

The Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. D. Adams on August 4th, said that the proposed sale of the Jamaica All-Island Telephone System was being referred to the present Legislative Council in the first instance. In the event of their reaching a favourable decision, he would have to decide, in the light of their deliberations, what further action to take.

### War Risks Insurance in Jamaica

Colonel Arthur Evans said, on July 28th, that although the annual premium for commodity war risks insurance in Jamaica had recently been reduced from £4 10s. to £3 per cent., it was still double the English rate, and asked the Secretary of State whether he would take steps to reduce it to the English rate. Colonel Stanley replied that Jamaica adopted its scheme much later than any other Colony, with the result that fully adequate reserves had not yet been built up. The premium was reduced less than four months after the inception of the scheme, a shorter period than had been customary elsewhere; and a further reduction would be considered in due course.

## London Stands

By M. Jeffrey-Smith

A million and a quarter souls, they say,  
Are in this land.  
And many batten on the land and will not pay  
Aught for the blessings they enjoy.  
To them 'tis naught, the tyrant's hate,  
The aggressors' fury—nor the callous way  
With those who dare oppose their will.  
"It matters not," they say, "who rules.  
We are sufficient for ourselves."

Rise up! Awake! Ye children of this soil.  
It matters not if pure your blood  
You trace from Albion's isle, or Afric's sunny strand,  
Or whether mingled in your veins  
The blood flows thick or thin.

Lo! London's scarred and shattered.  
Tower and spire have fallen down  
And Hospitals lie flat.  
But LONDON STANDS.

The spirit that was, and still is England,  
Though often overlaid with much of dross,  
Upholds her. Cheerfully they bear  
The thunderous roar of guns, the deadly phut of bullet  
Raining down from drearier drone of  
Aircraft overhead.  
Searchlights flash out. They dazzle, not dismay  
The heart of this Our Empire.  
Yea, LONDON STANDS.

From silly rumour and the lying tongues of slanderous  
Good Lord, deliver us. (men,  
We are far away. We "listen in."  
We hear the bellow and the blasts of hate—  
Still LONDON STANDS.

The Empire proves 'tis not decrepit yet.  
We know that Right must win,  
That Peace shall spread her covering wing  
And victory's secure.  
For LONDON STANDS.

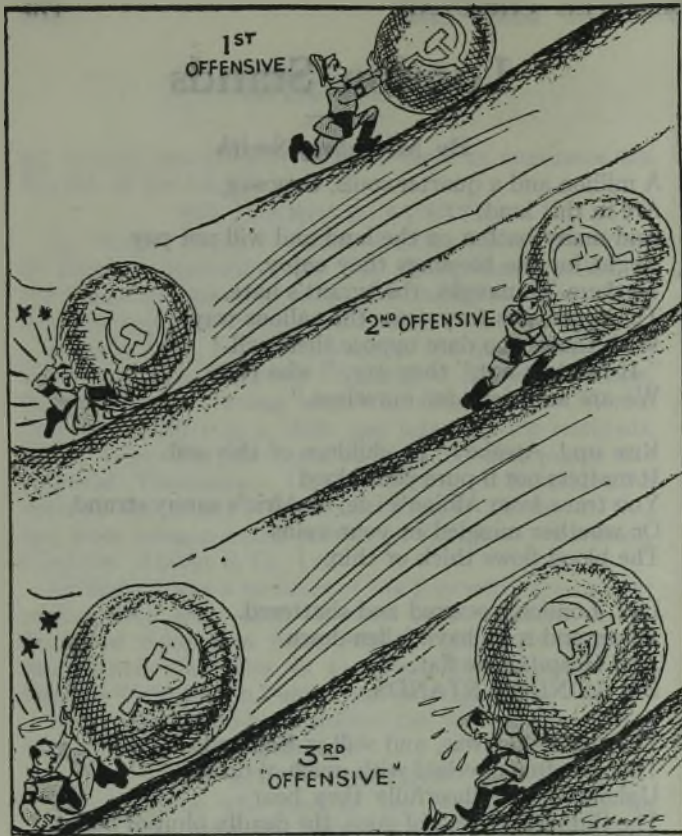
And over all the Judge of all the world.  
He holds the scales.  
He sums the nations up.  
So LONDON STANDS.

\* \* \*

Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, the authoress of the above poem, is the Head Mistress of the Westwood High School for Girls, Stewart Town, Jamaica. For the opportunity of publishing it we are indebted to Mr. J. S. Evitt Armstrong, of Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, who is a member of the West India Committee.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.





**MODERN SISYPHUS**

Sisyphus, legendary King of Corinth, was condemned in Hades to the incessant task of rolling uphill a huge stone which continually rolled back again.

Daily Express



**HARVEST IN THE UKRAINE**

Daily Express



"Yes, I know I'm an hour late, but the bit of work I'd do in an hour wouldn't make much difference."

Daily Sketch



"I got it second-hand from a trick cyclist, and it gives practically the same movement as a hunter."

Daily Sketch



"That's the order then . . . two tons of super-phosphates, ten loads of farmyard manure and three of basic slag."

Evening News

**Some recent cartoons**

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## The Control of Malaria

### Task for Government and Commerce

THE report of the meeting, on May 27th, of the Ross Industrial Advisory Committee, which has now been published, should receive serious attention by all concerned with the improvement of health conditions in the tropics. The chairman, Mr. G. H. Masefield, said that whilst the control of malaria was one of the principal objects originally aimed at by the Ross Institute, a far wider field had been covered since the Institute joined forces with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It was pleasing, he said, to think that the Institute had played a useful part in promoting malaria control in India, Ceylon and Africa. There were, however, still far too many places where little, if anything, had been done and where malaria and its attendant evils were still looked upon as inevitable to residence in the tropics. Money had no doubt been a major handicap in the development of backward territories, but from reading Sir Frank Stockdale's recent report on the West Indies, there was evidence that the Colonial Office would recommend liberal grants for the improvement of health conditions and "may it be that the Ross Institute can assist them with the benefit of their considerable experience."

Sir Malcolm Wilson, who retired at the end of last year from the post of Director of the Institute but is maintaining his interest as Honorary Consultant, gave a very interesting review of the work of the Ross Institute. He had calculated that by 1920 they had saved about 100,000 lives in Malaya by taking Ross's advice. He thought that had the world done so, many millions would have been saved by now. Sir Malcolm anticipated that in the immediate future there would be vast epidemics of malaria in many parts of the world as the result of the war. The question was how were they going to be controlled. To-day there were planes which could, and after the war would, fly from one end of the earth to the other, ignoring seas and mountains, jungles and deserts. "The merchant adventurers, the seamen, the scientists, the planters, the mining engineers of minerals and oil, the members of the Committee which he was now addressing, who represented the commerce of the world, were those who had raised the Empire and the world from the darkness, dirt and disease of the Middle Ages. They had no patience with incompetent countries which allowed malaria, yellow fever, plague and other diseases to hinder them moving swiftly on their lawful occasions. He saw no hope for progress unless commerce and administration got together, and applied the knowledge we already had, and which had been so shamefully neglected in the tropics."

Dr. V. B. Wigglesworth and Professor R. T. Leiper, both on the staff of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, added useful contributions. The former dealt with the bearing of the work of the Department of Entomology in the Ross Institute organization in the field; the latter with the potential value of the parasitologist to tropical industries. Colonel Mackie, British Overseas Airways Corporation, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, followed with an account of

the yellow fever problem in Africa. Sir Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Masefield, said "the lesson of much of what we have been told to-day by Sir Malcolm, Dr. Wigglesworth, Professor Leiper, Colonel Mackie and other speakers, is that the problems of public health in the tropics can be solved only by the co-operation of Government health authorities, the medical services of plantations and mines, private medical practitioners and, not least, of interested laymen. . . . The contacts of the Ross Institute with industry throughout the world qualify it admirably to undertake what I may call the extension work of the London School of Tropical Hygiene."

### Development and Welfare Grants

From April 1st to July 31st of this year, thirty-one schemes have been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act involving an expenditure of £779,048. Free grants account for £440,644, loans for £312,184 and research grants for £26,220.

The following grants have been made to the West Indies:—

Barbados: £172,000 for the development of the Department of Agriculture.

British Honduras: £35,000 for the development of agriculture and food production. It is intended that the scheme should be educative and should provide some sense of security to the small cultivator.

British Guiana: £15,200 for welfare work, and £10,450 for the expansion of secondary education for girls.

Jamaica: £10,450 towards the establishment of a youth organisation in the Kingston and St. Andrew corporate area.

### West African Editors in Britain

Eight West African editors who are making a tour of Britain attended, on August 10th, a reception at Overseas House, London, arranged by the League of Coloured Peoples. Lady Simon, in a brief speech, welcomed the guests on behalf of the League, and other speakers included Sir Angus Gillan, of the British Council, Dr. Harold Moody, and Sir Jocelyn Lucas. Among those present were:—

Lady Willingdon, Lady Moore-Guggisberg, Dr. A. Lewis, Captain Christine Moody, Miss Una Marson, Mr. Rudolph Dunbar, Mr. Bahadur Singh, and Mr. John Carter.

Dr. Harold Moody, as chairman of the London Missionary Society, has addressed a letter to the representatives of the Churches throughout Africa, in which he draws attention to the need of development, particularly in the realms of health and education. Dr. Moody brought the contents of his letter to the notice of the West African editors, now in London, at an At Home which he gave for them recently.



## Caribbean Co-operation

### Work of the Anglo-American Commission

UNDER the above title a pamphlet has been issued in Washington by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission containing reprints of a series of articles by Mr. A. D. Emmart, Associate Editor of the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, which appeared in that paper, May 4th to 11th of this year. The first article, "Background for an Experiment," shows that, whilst the region is geographically self contained, it presents extraordinary diversity in other respects. In consequence, ready-made solutions for co-operation cannot be hastily contrived and imposed. What is required is the exercise of patient and gradual application of special treatment which takes account of the force of tradition and of realities as well as needs and intentions.

"Laying out the Programme" recounts events which led to the appointment of the Commission in March, 1942, and discusses its main duties. Of immediate urgency was work affecting co-operation and contributions for war—building up food reserves, increasing local food production, devising adequate inter-island transport, relief of population pressure, provision of machinery etc. to expand the region's contribution to the war effort. The motive for the long-range advisory work of the Commission is the desire to help initiate measures which will free the islands for fuller development after the war.

In the third article, Mr. Emmart deals with "Some of the Commission's Accomplishments." Among the more pressing tasks were development of emergency routes and best utilization of available shipping. The West Indies Schooner Pool is an example of inter-colonial co-operation but the scheme owes its evolution to joint Anglo-American planning and mutual assistance.

Again, in order for the United States to obtain an emergency land-water route from Florida to Jamaica and Puerto Rico, arrangements were successfully made for dovetailing several forms of transport and obtaining the collaboration of independent island governments. The fisheries researches afford a good example of co-operation which looks to the future as well as the present.

Amongst other developments he mentions the institution of daily broadcasts from Boston to the West Indies, a service designed to help overcome the primitive communications between the islands, also the Conference in Jamaica of Supply Officers at which local administrations came together to agree on an economic problem affecting the whole area and the progress made in exchanging foodstuffs which has involved not only the British Colonies and Puerto Rico but also the Dutch Colonies, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

In his last article—"What it amounts to"—he says that the following remark made by President Roosevelt in Mexico would appear to be an axiom for the future. "We have all of us recognized the principle of independence. It is time that we recognize also the privilege of interdependence—one upon the other." Mr. Emmart regards the Commission's work as a practical essay in the privilege of interdependence through collaboration.

## International Trade Organisation

The World Trade Alliance Association has published a booklet entitled *World Trade Alliance, Main Outlines of an Organisation for International Trade*, by Sir Edgar R. Jones. Proposals are made that the world governments should, as soon as it is practicable to do so, establish a World Trade Alliance Council for the purpose of creating and maintaining an international organisation for the regulation of the distribution of the main export products of all countries so as to ensure a satisfactory state of general employment, the avoidance of want and poverty, and a steady uplifting of the standards of living. Sir Edgar suggests as the executive agencies of the Council: (a) A series of Export Product Committees, one for each main export product; (b) a Central World Clearing Bureau; (c) a Central World Development Commission; (d) a Central World Debt and Money Commission. After dealing generally with the functions of these agencies, Sir Edgar lists 66 questions on matters of detail raised in discussions with business and labour leaders and others interested in problems of international trade. His replies to these questions occupy 26 pages of the booklet, which is obtainable from the World Trade Alliance Association, 15, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2, price 1s.

The Association has also issued an explanatory pamphlet by Mr. Trefor Lloyd-Williams, *World Trade Alliance, A Practical Solution of the Problem of Unemployment after the War*. This, together with fuller details and explanations, can also be obtained from the Association.

## The Tropical Sky

The majestic parade of the stars across the heavens intrigued mankind long before the birth of history.

Mr. H. E. Watson, science master of Queen's College, Georgetown, watches this parade from present-day British Guiana, and in *The Tropical Sky*\* he shows in star-map and text that he has both a very deep love of its beauty and a clear-cut understanding of the factors behind it all.

Mr. Watson's star-maps show the constellations visible in the neighbourhood of latitude five to ten degrees north. His text tells how to locate them, and how to identify our own fellow-travellers of the solar system, the planets, against the background of unchanging stars.

In brief, straightforward terms Mr. Watson explains the general mechanics—as far as these are known—of the universe around us: those of our nearest neighbour in space, the moon; those of the planets, the galactic system of which the sun and his planets are a microscopic part, and finally something of the wonders of those universes which lie in the labyrinthine depths of space—away and beyond the range of our unaided eyes.

Here is a wealth of compressed information, more lucid than is often found in works three times the size of *The Tropical Sky*. N. T.

\**The Tropical Sky*. By H. E. Watson, B.Sc., M.R.S.T. "Daily Chronicle" Ltd., Georgetown, British Guiana, 3s. 6d.



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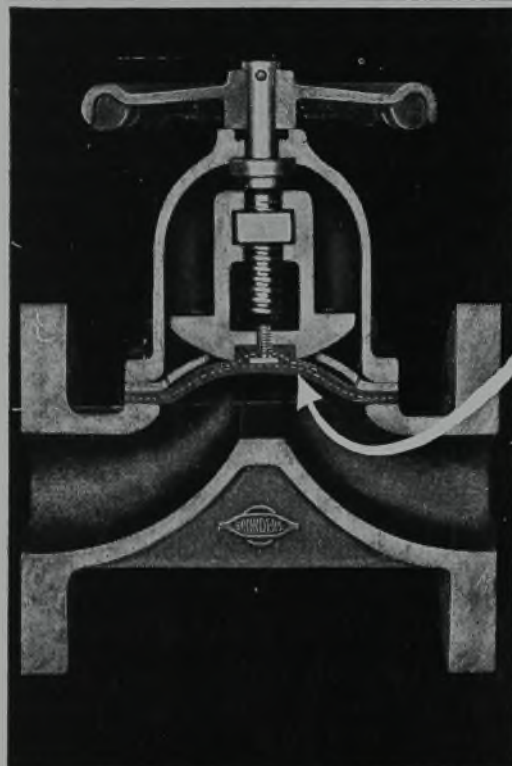
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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. August 21st

**E**NGAGEMENT is announced between Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Drake Brockman, Officer Commanding British troops, Leeward Islands, and Miss Margaret Simpson, of Hutton-in-the-Forest, Cumberland, Assistant District Security Officer, Antigua. The St. Kitt's Goodwill sports team is now on a visit to Antigua for cricket and football matches.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Cane Yield.** The notes of Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, for April and May arrived together. In them he says that excellent rains early in May revived the wilting plant canes and encouraged early growth of the young ratoons. As a result, the cane crop was in a very forward condition. This was especially the case with the new seedling B.37161, which comes back very quickly after cutting and, from trials reaped this year, will give heavy yields as a ratoon. The latest estimate of the 1943 sugar crop was 133,700 tons produced, with a rainfall rather below average, and from an area some 4,000 acres below normal owing to the compulsory growing of food crops. If the normal acreage of cane had been reaped, it is estimated that over 160,000 tons of sugar would have been made, the highest crop in the history of the island. The factor contributing most to this surprisingly high output is, Dr. Saint says, the large area in the new seedling canes, particularly B.37161.

**Cassava Factory.** By the end of May the Government factory at Lancaster was nearly completed, and several trial runs had been made. The success of this venture will largely be dependent on a continuous and adequate supply of roots and an appeal has been made to plantations to co-operate in reserving their roots for the factory until called for.

The *Barbados Commercial Journal* reports that the factory was officially opened by H.E. the Governor on June 3rd.

**Children's Museum.** A grant of £1,800 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to enable the Barbados Museum and Historical Society to establish and maintain a children's museum.

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Live Stock Industry.** Mr. J. Black has been appointed Veterinary Officer for the Rupununi District under the scheme, financed through the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, for livestock improvement and veterinary advisory work in the Hinterland Savannas. The Director of Agriculture, the Government Veterinary Surgeon and Mr. Black recently met the ranchers and discussed their problems.

Mr. G. W. Humphrey Webb, formerly Assistant Livestock Officer, Tanganyika, has taken up his appointment as Livestock Officer under the scheme for intensive animal husbandry work on the Coastal Belt.

**Mr. Lambert Edmund Henery**, who died at the

Georgetown Hospital on June 29th, was born in England 81 years ago. He first went out to the Colony in 1887 to become a sugar planter, but later gave up planting to search for diamonds in the Mazaruni. During the last war he came to England and worked for some time at the Air Ministry, and finally returned to British Guiana in 1929.

## GRENADA

**Executive Council.** The Honourables T. A. Marryshow, J. B. Renwick and A. Williamson have been appointed members of the Executive Council of the Colony.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. August 24th

There is still considerable dissatisfaction with the island's travelling facilities, although the pooling of transport and the staggering of hours have slightly alleviated our biggest war problem. There has been some hooliganism recently, but the public are co-operating with the police in the enforcement of law and order. The local forces now have their own garrison, and a Chinese platoon of the Home Guard has been formed. There are seven possible candidates for the Kingston Mayoral election in November namely, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Penso, Dr. Valentine and Messrs. Evans, Campbell, Nethersole and Sievright. The Medical Officer of Health has given a warning that unless meat rationing is introduced the children's health, already below correct nutritional standard, is likely to be seriously affected. Many girls have accepted service with the A.T.S. May Pen, a boom town during the construction of the defence base, is suffering a slump and there are 600 unemployed. The Manchester district is suffering from a severe drought.

**Jamaicans in the U.S.A.** The *Daily Gleaner* of June 19th publishes a report from a Washington correspondent in which he states that the Jamaica labourers working on farms in the United States are happy and contented, and that their savings are assuming "vast proportions." The men are voluntarily saving more than the compulsory dollar per day, and in one Connecticut camp of 800 men savings amount to \$10,000 every week.

**War Risks Insurance.** The Jamaica Dry Goods Retailers Association recently suggested to the Government that the first £3,000 of stock should be exempted from the War Risks Insurance Law. The Colonial Secretary has informed the Association in a letter, published in the Press, that the Government does not propose to grant the request.

**Mr. W. de Witt Logan**, Supervisor of Revenue, has been appointed Deputy Collector General, a new office created by Government on the recommendation of the Public Service Committee.

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, the Agricultural Superintendent, reports that the 1942-43

crop was completed during May, the production being 6,658 tons of sugar.

**Other Products.** There are good prospects for the coming lime crop in most districts. Shipment of cocoa to Canada will be completed in June. Satisfactory coco-nut yields are being obtained and the manufacture of copra is increasing. A good local demand continues for the limited supplies of bananas but little interest is being shown in this crop. The position of livestock and fish has, if anything, deteriorated further owing to the increasing number of refugees arriving from Martinique.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**New Councillors.** It has been announced that H.M. the King has been pleased to give instructions for the appointment of Mr. Adrian C. Rienzi to be a member of the Executive Council for a term concurrent with the life of the present Legislative Council.

Mr. Leonard C. Hannays has been appointed to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council by H.E. the Governor.

**Dairy Farming in Demerara**

MR. H. D. HUGGINS, Agricultural Economist, is the author of *An Economic Survey of Dairy-Farming in East Demerara* which has been published as one of the Economic Intelligence Series of the Department of Agriculture. The object of these surveys is to provide facts to replace opinions and thus to serve as a basis for planning both development and policy in general. A well-defined conclusion from this study is that many dairy-farmers operate on too small a scale. This is in keeping with the findings in previous surveys made by Mr. Huggins of cane-farming and rice-farming. The survey indicates the need for improved methods of feeding, especially in certain districts. Reasons are given for the view that long-term credit is of special significance to dairy-farming. If the standard of milk production in a district can be raised developmental works could be undertaken by long-term loans.

Dairying is more self-contained within the family for its labour needs than any other industry studied and the dairy-farmer, unlike the cane or rice-farmer, does relatively little work for wages. It is also shown that dairy-farming is essentially an East Indian enterprise, and that it is the first industry found in the Colony in which the most successful farmers do not have the highest proportion of their children passing into other occupations than agriculture.

Efforts are being made in the West Indies to use sweet potatoes in place of bran, pollards, oats and other imported foodstuffs for livestock. The results of investigations by A. D. Tillman and H. J. Davis, published recently in the *Louisiana Station Bulletin*, show that dehydrated sweet potato meal can be used as 20 to 25 per cent. of the mash mixture and thus replace other carbohydrate feeds in chick rations.

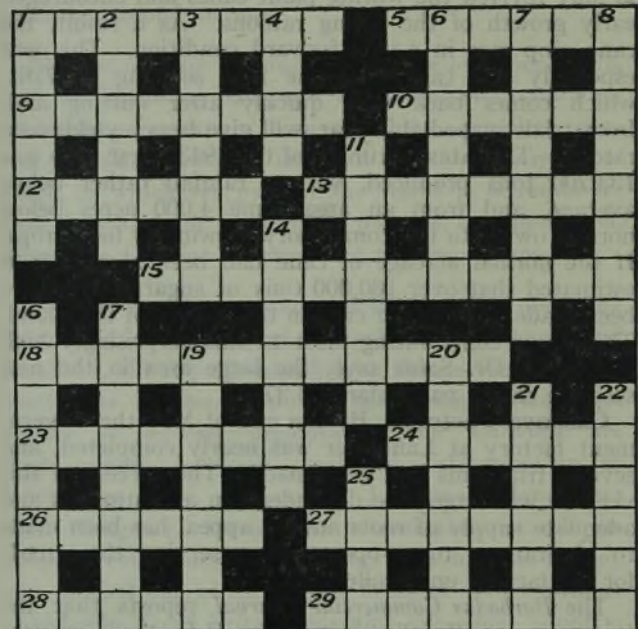
**Crossword Puzzle No. 24**

ACROSS

- 1 A wild rush (8)
- 5 A wild person (6)
- 9 Wild date will give it (8)
- 10 Set aside (6)
- 12 Caire-Lud or Lud's Town (6)
- 13 Uncalled-for advice to one who is this (8)
- 15 Talk (12)
- 18 Not for publication (three words, 3, 3, 6)
- 23 Turtle meat (8)
- 24 Dress (6)
- 26 May be a test of opinion (6)
- 27 Opposes (8)
- 28 This war news is eagerly awaited (6)
- 29 Anagram of "rest dine" (8)

DOWN

- 1 Load (6)
- 2 Eager (6)
- 3 Musical instrument (7)
- 4 A fruit (4)
- 6 Part of Africa (7)
- 7 Angry (8)
- 8 Anagram of "lean past" (8)
- 11 Take away (7)
- 14 Famous mountain (7)
- 16 Impetuous (8)
- 17 A tributary river (8)
- 19 Unlucky (7)
- 20 Train (7)
- 21 Turn aside (6)
- 22 Let (6)
- 25 Favour (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

**A Colonial Primer**

To the Editor THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.  
SIR,

The "copy" for my review of Mr. Sabine's book must have been misread. The island mistaken for Tobago, West Indies, was, as the writer stated, Taboga in the Pacific, and not Tubuai. This is confirmed by the title of the original engraving.

Yours faithfully,

A. A.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.



## 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.A.C. O. Nugent.

**Bahamas.**—Tel. H. Albury, Pte. J. V. Claridge, Pte. Barbara Ings, O/Tel. A. E. Johnson, Sgt. A. G. Johnson, Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, A.C.W. Grace Johnson, S/O. Rosemary Kelly, O/Sea. A. R. Knowles, O/Sea. C. K. Knowles, S/Lt. D. Lightbourn, Pte. Patricia Macduff, O/Sea. D. Malone, A/C. K. W. Malone, P/O G. Mather, A/B M. E. Russell, A/B W. J. Saunders, A.C.W.2 Joan Straton, S/Lt. R. C. Thompson, Ldg./Sea. W. M. Thompson, A/LA. L. Trenchard, Cpl. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—Sgt. F. Adams, Sgmn. A. S. Alleyne, Gnr. T. Branche, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Pte. H. Burke, Gnr. C. C. Carrington, A/C. D. S. B. Davies, F/Lt. S. P. Edghill, Gnr. H. E. Evelyn, L/Cpl. H. A. Fabelle, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Cpl. C. K. Gittens, Pte. I. C. Gittens, Sgmn. C. W. Griffith, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, L/Cpl. R. Johnson, Sgt. H. A. King, L/Cpl. R. L. Knight, Sgt. W. M. Knowles, Pte. A. E. Marshall, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Pte. G. W. Padmore, Spr. M. Pilgrim, L.A.C. T. L. O. Ryan, Pte. L. H. Seale, Pte. F. Skeete, Pte. R. I. Skeete, F/O J. Skinner, Pte. S. O. K. Thorne, Spr. D. N. Watts, P/O A. O. Weekes, Gnr. W. A. B. Wells.

**British Guiana.**—Sgt. G. A. Armstrong, Sgmn. H. C. David, Sgt. R. A. De Freitas, L.A.C. F. Izul-Karim, Pte. H. Harmandan, Pte. C. A. Hinds, Pte. E. C. O. Lees, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Cfmn. C. Stuart, Sgt. L. Willems, Sgmn. P. A. Wilson.

**Bermuda.**—Sgt. E. Brennan, P/O G. C. Clough, O/Sea. H. C. Darrell, Sgt. J. Exell, N/A.2 E. H. Doughty, N/A.2 R. Fountain, Pte. A. W. Fowle, O/Sea. J. Fowle, Sgt. J. R. Gibbons, L.A.C.W. Barbara Gordon, F/O F. Gosling, Lt. M. F. Gregg, Dvr. T. H. Greenwood, Dvr. Grace Halliday-Wilson, Sgt. Phyllis Hookings, F/Sgt. H. Hughes, Gdsman. A. P. Kuhn, O/Sea. D. Kuhn, Sgt. D. H. Matthews, F/O G. A. Osborn, A/JA. E. L. Petty, A/M A. C. Plant, Pte. G. W. Smith, 2nd/Lt. P. J. Smith, Sgt. J. Warnick, F/Sgt. J. S. Whitecross, A.C.W. Ellen Whitney, A.C.W. Lucy Whitney.

**British Honduras.**—F/O G. W. Fairweather, A.C.2 J. A. Minty.

**Grenada.**—Sgt. J. D. Arthur, Sgt. J. A. Marryshow, Assist. W/O S. U. Morris, P/O C. P. Ross.

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## Paper Bags for Shipping Sugar

THE shortage of jute bags has necessitated serious attention being given to the possibility of using other containers for shipping sugar. In the January issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to experiments conducted in Cuba with heavy paper bags. These investigations have been continued. In *Sugar* for March there is a full and interesting account of a demonstration with six-ply gusseted bags of 200 lb. capacity, at Havana, which included filling, sewing and handling the bags, as well as tumbling tests, drop tests, water tests, sampling tests, patch tests, and handling bags from conveyors to workmen's shoulders. The demonstration, which was attended by leading mill owners and over 100 members of the Association of Cuban Sugar Technologists, resulted in comments "indicating a belief that the 200 lb. unit was practical and successful for the transportation of raw sugar." They would not require any new equipment and could be used along with and interchangeably with jute bags.

Preceding the demonstration in Havana, a commercial shipment of raw sugar in 200 lb. capacity multi-wall bags had been made, at the suggestion of the Bureau of Economic Warfare in Washington, from Cuba to Yonkers, New York, via Florida. The tests indicated the following advantages for the water-proof paper bag over jute, apart from its lower cost at current prices. These may be briefly summarized as follows:

There is no seepage of sugar because they have no mesh.

A tear or break can be closed with special gummed paper.

There is no danger of spontaneous combustion.

The paper strength does not deteriorate when sugar hardens, is wet or is packed hot.

A woven fibre, such as jute, will crush and tear more easily than paper when ground between two hard surfaces.

The insulating quality of paper reduces danger of freezing and hardening of sugar.

The protective lining of the paper bag withstands the sugar and molasses liquids and retains the full weight of the original package.

Workmen in Cuba and the United States handled the 200 lb. unit faster and with less strain than the 325 lb. jute bag. "Of course, hooks cannot be used."

Tests made at the refineries showed that paper bags will empty clean; less than two ounces of sugar per 2,000 lb. remained in the bags after emptying. The washing and brushing required with jute bags can thus be eliminated.

## Our Advertising Pages

Owing to the restriction in the use of paper, announcements by the following companies which were due to appear in the current issue, have had to be held over until the October number:—

Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd.  
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## Company Reports & Meetings

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

ON July 29th the directors announced an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (same as a year ago) less Trinidad and United Kingdom income tax, or 6.7148d. per share, in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1943, payable on or after August 20th.

### Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended December 31st last, the directors state that after providing for London expenses and depreciation there is a net profit of £41,448 compared with £45,603 in 1941. They have transferred a sum of £15,000 to reserve account and recommend a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. (same as for 1941) less tax at 10s.

Negotiations are still pending with the Inland Revenue in respect of possible excess profits tax liability. The reserves for taxation accumulated in past years, state the directors, are considered sufficient to meet any such liability and any income tax assessment for the fiscal year 1943-44. Meanwhile no Dominion income tax relief has been granted to the company.

Production throughout the year was taken from the Guapo and Wilson areas.

MR. ALEXANDER DUCKHAM, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says: "All our activities have been directed to doing our share towards meeting the country's requirements and to producing the maximum quantity of oil with the minimum demand upon the Allied stocks of material and equipment. In this connexion I desire to pay a warm tribute to the benefit we have enjoyed from the association with our friends, the Trinidad Leaseholds, in our operations. Thus we have been spared much of the work and worries arising out of war-time restrictions and requirements. . . . I am sure we shall have the approval of the shareholders to the financial assistance we have rendered to the national effort by a continuance of our loan to H.M. Treasury free of interest, and also to the policy of the board in husbanding our company's resources against the day when money will be required both to replace drilling equipment and machinery, which being subjected to abnormal wear and tear, and to provide funds to enable our reserves of oil lands to be tested. . . . The oil industry has played a wonderful part in this war, being more important than at any time in the past, but to my mind, as I have stressed elsewhere, the extraordinary thing is that in spite of the fact that we have to import 100 per cent. of our requirements, we have never, within my knowledge, had to halt, for lack of oil and its products, in production work or fighting. Moreover, comparing our conditions with those of the last war one cannot but be astounded at the almost negligible increase in the cost of oil products to the consumer.

"As I suppose is the case with most oil directors, I am often asked for an opinion as to the post-war conditions of the oil trade. It would indeed be foolish to make any immediate forecast, but one of the reasons why I am in the oil industry, and stick to it like a leech, is that I know that petroleum is and will be for some long time an essential to civilization, and that, post-war as the world recovers, so will the demand for oil increase. Therefore we oil shareholders can take comfort that we see no immediate likelihood of our being unable to play our part in meeting and supplying our quota, bearing in mind always however that oil is a wasting asset, and as far as we know, is no longer being manufactured in the bowels of the earth.

"In paying the customary tribute to staff, I would mention that in 1940 and 1941 I congratulated them on being in a land of 'peace and plenty'—far away from bombs, coupons and blackouts, but now I feel I would not care to change places with them because they seem to be suffering not only with regard to restrictions but also owing to the fact that many of them have been five or six years in a tropical climate without that home leave which with most of them is a *sin qua non* to maintaining high efficiency."

The work of the Treasurers is greatly facilitated if subscriptions to the West India Committee (which became due on January 1st) are sent promptly.

## The Markets

August 28, 1943

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. 0d. per cent.)	79½	80½	83	83½
3½	War Loan ... ..	103½	103½	106½	106½
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ... ..	32/-	35/-	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	34/9	35/9	27/6	28/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	53/-	55/-	40/-	42/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ... ..	41/-	43/-	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	61/3	63/9	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	26/3	28/9	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ... ..	2/4½	2/10½	1/6	2/-
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	1/-	2/-	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	19/-	20/-	21/3	23/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/-	3/-	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/-	4/6	3/10½	4/4½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. ... ..	49/6	51/6	47/-	48/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	1/6	2/-	3d.	6d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ... ..	33½	37½	34	39
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	12/-	14/-	11/10½	13/1½
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	16/3	18/9	8/3	9/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/- ... ..	1/6	2/6	9d.	1/3
20	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	87/6	90/-	3½	3½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	75/6	78/-	3½	3½
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	3/9	4/6	4/6	5/6
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	12/9	13/9	9/-	10/-

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

Lime Oil. Handpressed is not quoted. Some allocations of Distilled are now being made to users under the control scheme at prices varying according to origin and packing.

Lime Juice. There is no quotation for Concentrated or Raw.

Orange Oil. It is hoped to be able to quote the control price of Sweet in the near future. Bitter is not quoted.

Pimento is quiet and unchanged. The last price was 165/- c.i.f. U.K. for afloat parcels.

Ginger continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs are very quiet. London spot quotations are: defectives, 1/5 to 1/6; sound unassorted, 1/8 to 1/10; sound 80's, 2/-; sound 65's, 2/2 to 2/3 ex wharf.

Mace. Small sales on the spot have been made at prices ranging from 3/5 to 3/8 for the mixed red to pale according to quality.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 24.

Across: 1, Stampede; 5, Madcap; 9, Dedicate; 10, Ignore; 12, London; 13, Fearless; 15, Conversation; 18, Off the record; 23, Calphash; 24, Attire; 26, Feeler; 27, Counters; 28, Latest; 29, Inserted.

Down: 1, Saddle; 2, Ardent; 3, Piccolo; 4, Date; 6, Algeria; 7, Choleric; 8, Pleasant; 11, Detract; 14, Everest; 16, Forceful; 17, Affluent; 19, Hapless; 20, Retinue; 21, Divert; 22, Leased; 25, Boon.

## "Hello, West Indies"

A film, "Hello, West Indies," produced by Rotha Films on behalf of the Ministry of Information, showing the excellent work being done by West Indian Volunteers in Great Britain serving with the Forces, in munition factories, and in the forests of Scotland, was shown privately in London on August 26th. High praise for it was heard on all sides.

The film, in the production of which the West India Committee was happy to co-operate, will be shown in due course throughout the West Indian Colonies.



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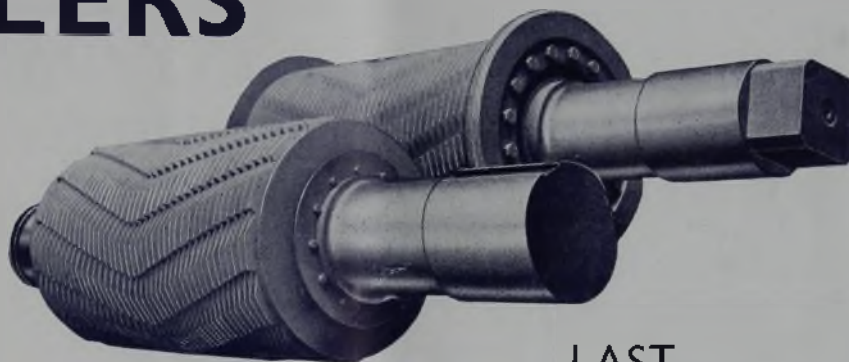
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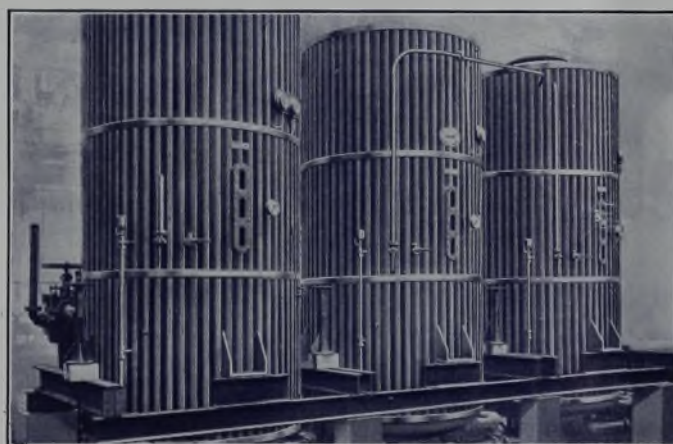
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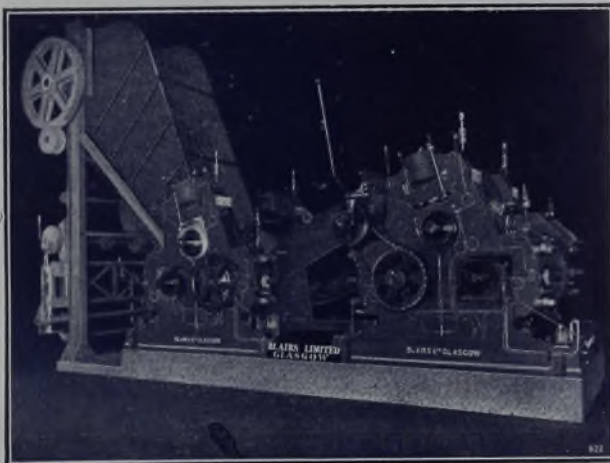
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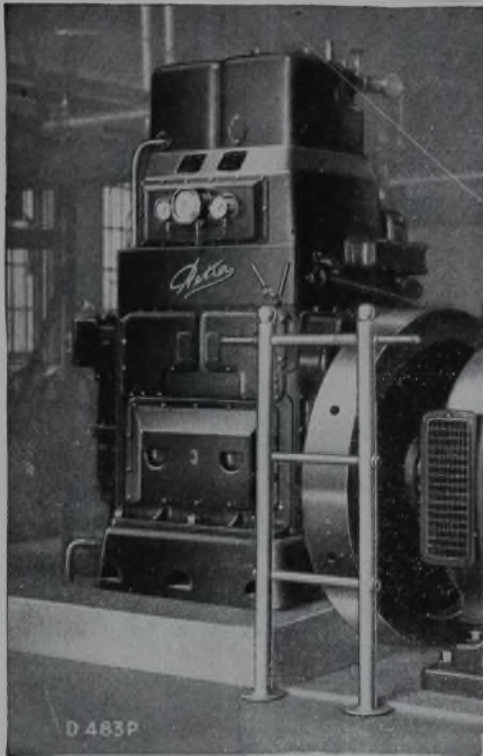
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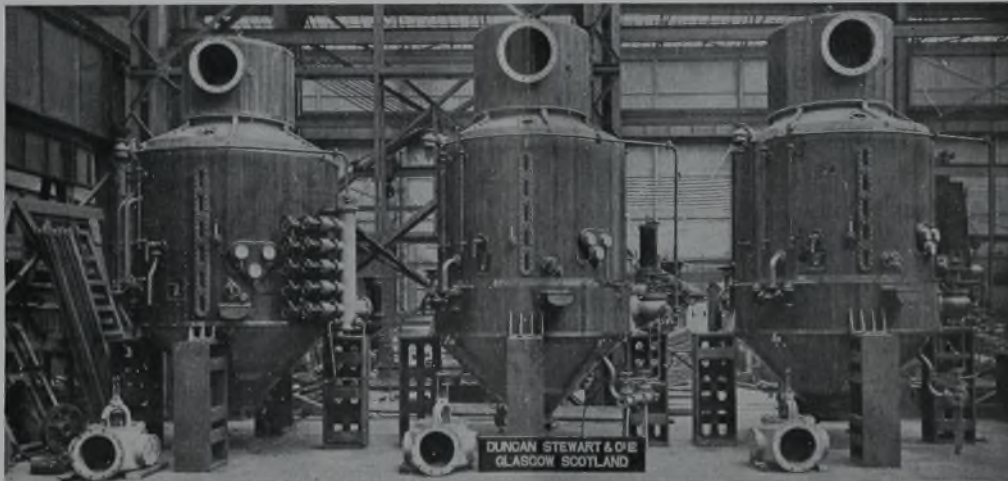
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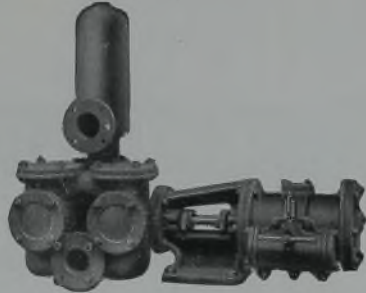


Fig. 598—"Cornish" Steam Pump for General Purposes.

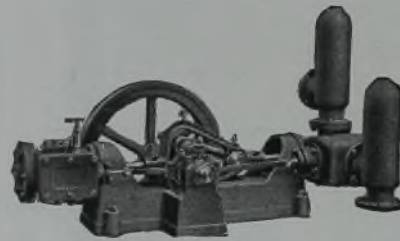


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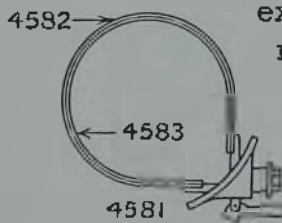
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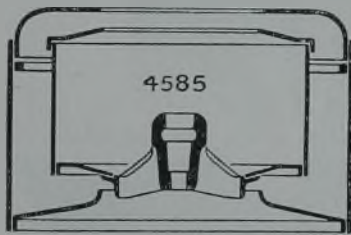


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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII. OCTOBER 1943 No. 1150

Telephone:  
TEMPLE BAR 8922

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND LONDON

October, 1943

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## ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, the 21st day of October, 1943, at 11.30 a.m. to transact the following business:

### Elections:

(i). *President*: The Viscount Hailsham,  
P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

(ii). *Vice-Presidents*:  
The Earl of Harewood,  
K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D.  
Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

*By order*,  
C. WYNNE-ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

## Civil Aviation

THE last war was largely responsible for the rapid development of the aeroplane. The present conflict has been responsible for improvements in design, stability and manœuvrability that might have taken 20 years to secure under normal conditions. Travel by air is now a commonplace, and will develop so rapidly after the war that a number of Governments throughout the world are now exchanging views as to the organization and type of control of international airways and the companies operating them.

At a Press conference held in Washington on October 1st, President Roosevelt revealed that he had recently discussed the subject of civil aviation with Mr. Churchill who he thought shared his views. Briefly, they felt that the apparatus of aviation within the borders of any country should be owned and run by that country. They felt, for instance, said the President, that a Canadian air line flying to the Bahamas should be permitted to refuel in the United States but not to pick up passengers. He was not worried about the matter of bases abroad—it was a question of "mutuality." When it was suggested that some senators believed that the United States ought to have sovereignty over bases which America was building, the President asked how Americans would feel about other nations having sovereignty over bases in United States

territory. Did they think that the United States could buy Croydon airport? He thought the air question would "work out all right."

In spite of the larger issues which must receive prior attention, the West India Committee is taking an active interest in the question of the further development of air communication with, and between, the West Indian Colonies.

## Speaking of Rum

THE eleventh report of the Rum Propaganda Committee, which was published in full in the August issue of the CIRCULAR, shows that the merits of rum as an all-the-year beverage have continued to be kept before the attention of the consuming public throughout the United Kingdom.

Once again the Committee refer to a large and continuous demand from all parts of the country, a demand that could only partially be met owing to the cessation of imports for general consumption into the United Kingdom—a circumstance with which producers and shippers in the West Indies and British Guiana are painfully aware. As a result of the supply problem the majority of the Committee's winter announcements were of a "goodwill" or "prestige" character, while the summer campaign as for several years past was devoted to "Rum Fizz."

In common with all other national advertisers, the Committee were, and are, faced with many difficulties in carrying out their campaign, the two principal being the problem of securing the right newspaper space at the right time and lack of "dealer's aids" and other propaganda material consequent on the control of paper.

The Committee, unanimously, have decided that in spite of the problems of supply and other difficulties rum is to be kept in prominent notice—a policy which we are confident will prove beneficial in the not distant future.

In a footnote to their report the Committee draw attention to the duty on rum entering the United Kingdom, which, since the Budget of April last, has been at the rate of £7 17s. 10d. per proof gallon on spirit from the Empire, and £8 0s. 4d. on that from foreign countries. Future generations will probably marvel how a drink, even with the reputation of rum, could sustain such an impost—and continue in such strong demand as to embarrass wholesale and retail distributors throughout the land!

## From a Londoner's Notebook

**T**he majestic pattern of allied grand strategy begins to unfold itself with the achievement of the preliminary aim designed to be accomplished in 1943—the driving of Italy out of the war. This is the vindication of the Mediterranean policy for which Mr. Churchill has stood firm through good fortune and ill, in the face of persistent agitation for less far-sighted schemes, ever since the tragic days of 1940; for it was already implied in the decision to reinforce the Middle East from our scanty resources at a time when the fate of the British Isles themselves hung in the balance. It is a triumph for the Prime Minister personally, who in this matter has taken the initiative which the other allied leaders have merely seconded.

\* \* \*

I have never seen Mr. Churchill exercise more visible and commanding authority over Parliament than in opening the debate after the recess. He laid before the House of Commons a great panorama of the whole war situation, which occupied nearly two and a half hours, with a luncheon interval in the middle. He was magnanimous, as he could afford to be, towards those who had opposed him for so long, although justifiably severe to certain interrupters who attempted cavilling criticisms of the great results that had been achieved. The House vastly enjoyed his little story of the mother who, on meeting the rescuer of her child from drowning, had nothing to say but "what's become of his cap?" The effect of the speech was to kill the debate stone dead; for every reasonable criticism had been answered in advance.

\* \* \*

Although the surrender of the Italians was unconditional, and the terms of the armistice the most sweeping in history, the highest hopes popularly conceived on the reception of the news were not entirely justified. In practice, the value of the armistice depends on the ability of the Italians to carry it out; and we have had to recognize that they are largely in German power, and many of the clauses exceed their capacity to make good. There have been complaints that the landing at Salerno was delayed by the peace negotiations, and so gave the Germans time to tighten their grip upon the country. It is certain, however, that the expedition was actually launched at the earliest moment that the military preparations would allow; and, indeed, that it was the announcement of the armistice that had to be delayed, until we were in a position to give some protection to the Italian people against their former ally.

\* \* \*

With all allowance for the power of the Germans to thwart the Badoglio government, the gain to the allies from the surrender of Italy is many-sided. First, the advance of the Anglo-American armies up the peninsula is steadily shortening the range for the bombing of southern Germany, and at the same time pinning down a substantial German force, not only to oppose the allies, but also to hold the northern Italians in subjection. We

already hold Sardinia and most of Corsica, the stepping stones to the Ligurian coast and the French Riviera; we also hold the ports of the south Adriatic, whence it is easy at our time to leap across into Albania and the Balkans. A second threat to the Balkans, from the other side, is opening up from the occupation of the Dodecanese; and the German position in Crete has become extremely precarious. Twenty-five Italian divisions, hitherto on garrison duty in Yugoslavia and Greece, have to be replaced at a time when German resources are strained to the limit by the demands of the eastern front. And the powerful ships of the Italian fleet, added to the British squadrons hitherto required to watch them, will in due course turn the whole balance of the naval war against Japan.

\* \* \*

None of our many victories in the past glorious year is more important than that gained against the U-boats. There have now been four months without the loss of an allied ship in the North Atlantic; in the first fortnight of September not a ship was lost anywhere. Meanwhile allied shipbuilding will soon have replaced the losses of the whole war. This is triumph indeed.

\* \* \*

War finance has brought 12,000,000 people into the ranks of income-tax payers, instead of the 4,000,000 of peace time. For the first time the weekly wage-earner has been reduced to our exceedingly complex system of direct taxation, and in many cases he has been appalled by it. It soon became obvious that deductions from the weekly pay, calculated on the basis of the income of a year ago, would be impracticable in the case of workers whose earnings had substantially declined, and that the whole machinery would be likely to break down when the occurrence of peace brought the high wages of temporary war workers to an end. Taxation experts were emphatic that a "pay-as-you-earn" system was quite impossible; but strong and persistent popular pressure overruled them. The Treasury has now produced a scheme for weekly deductions, calculated on current earnings with an adjustment at the end of the year, which is simple and ingenious, and promises to work smoothly. The precedent will not be forgotten when next a demand for the long-desired simplification of income-tax law is met with the "non possumus" of the pundits.

\* \* \*

A Bill now before the House of Lords reminds us that the heir to the throne is growing up. By a curious anomaly of law, Princess Elizabeth, who will be eighteen in April, then becomes capable of succeeding to the Crown and reigning without a regent, but cannot, until she is twenty-one, act as one of the counsellors of state who exercise some of the King's functions when he is absent from the realm. The new Bill will correct this anomaly. It is introduced at the King's desire, who very properly wishes his heiress to be introduced as early as possible to some of the official responsibilities of royalty.



## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

THE British Red Cross Society, Antigua, has sent a gift of £136 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### BERMUDA

A gift of £1,000 towards the cost of a Spitfire has been made by Mr. Eldon Frith, a member of the House of Assembly.

The people of Bermuda have sent a contribution of £1,930 to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

### BRITISH GUIANA

A recent flag day brought in \$25,590 for the Red Cross—a record sum for any flag day held in the Colony.

### DOMINICA

Two letters from Mrs. Churchill to the Administrator were published in the *Official Gazette* of July 5th, thanking the Win the War Committee and the Red Cross Committee for additional gifts of £150 and £50 respectively to her Aid to Russia Fund.

### JAMAICA

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received a gift of £1,000 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee.

### ST. KITTS-NEVIS

A gift of £1,100 has been sent by the Red Cross Society, St. Kitts, to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool stated recently that mobile canteens presented by the people of the Presidency had "formed an extremely valuable addition to the Liverpool fleet of mobile canteens." In addition to conveyance of food to war workers, these vehicles had assisted in the official Holidays-at-Home programme, many thousands of gallons of milk and soft drinks having been served to children in the parks.

### ST. LUCIA

The War Charity Committee has given a further £300 for the purchase of an A.R.P. ambulance for service in Great Britain.

The People of the Colony have sent £610 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund has received £281 from the Trinidad Win the War Association, which has now subscribed £4,904 to this Fund.

The 79th list of donations to the Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledges the receipt of a further £5,000 from the British Red Cross Society, Trinidad Central Council Branch.

## 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.

ACTING WING COMMANDER C. G. S. ROBINSON, D.F.C., Reserve of Air Force Officers, No. 138 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer is a gallant captain, whose keenness has been outstanding. He completed many sorties whilst serving in the Middle East and, since his return to the United Kingdom, he has operated against various important targets both in Germany and Italy. This officer has displayed great courage and leadership and his successes have been worthily earned.

SQUADRON-LEADER HUGH B. VERITY, D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 161 Squadron, of Jamaica.

Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Squadron-Leader Verity has undertaken numerous sorties and has displayed great skill and tenacity throughout. He is a courageous captain, whose fine qualities are worthy of great praise.

### D.F.C.

Pilot Officer E. F. H. HALY, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 51 Squadron, of British Guiana.

This officer has completed many operational sorties. On his first sortie he was involved in an accident due to an engine failure which, except for his great skill as a pilot, might have had serious consequences.

Undeterred by this trying experience he has continued to display unabated enthusiasm for operational flying. An outstanding captain of aircraft he has participated in the recent large-scale attacks against targets in the Ruhr Valley and the results show the complete disregard of danger with which he operates. Throughout his operational career this officer has displayed courage, skill and initiative of a high degree.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT A. J. WINGOOD, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 199 Squadron, of Bermuda.

This officer has participated in a large number of operational sorties against some of the enemy's most heavily defended targets including Cologne, Frankfurt, Kiel, Stuttgart and Mannheim. As deputy flight commander, he has always shown courage and devotion to duty, setting a fine example to the other members of his squadron. Invariably, Flight Lieutenant Wingood presses home his attacks with the utmost determination. He has secured some excellent photographs. On one



Waiting to broadcast home from the B.B.C. P/O A. Weckes (Barbados), L.A.C. J. Pitt (Bermuda), Sgt. F. Osborn and Midshipman J. Davies (British Guiana)

occasion his wireless became unserviceable some two hours before reaching the target. Despite this, he completed his mission and flew his aircraft safely back to base.

#### D.F.M.

SERGEANT JOHN V. RYDER, R.A.F., No. 423 Squadron, of British Guiana.

Sergeant Ryder has been an extremely valuable member of aircraft crew. In April, 1943, he was flying as rigger and air gunner when a U-boat was sighted. It was found that the bomb doors of the aircraft had jammed at the moment for release. With great presence of mind Sergeant Ryder wrenched the door off and, holding the safety switch with his foot, released the bombing mechanism by hand, allowing a successful attack to be delivered. He has always displayed keenness for operations together with a high sense of duty.

### Promotions in the Services

Lieutenant G. L. A. Clarke (Barbados), to Captain.  
Sergeant D. V. B. Dun (St. Vincent), to Pilot Officer.  
Sergeant Pilot E. F. H. Haly (British Guiana), to Pilot Officer.  
Lieutenant D. E. H. Hayward (Trinidad), to Captain.  
Cadet Rating A. C. Hirst (Jamaica), to Sub-Lieutenant.  
Pilot Officer H. J. Hirst (Jamaica), to Flying Officer.  
Flying Officer J. G. Russell (Jamaica), to Flight Lieutenant.  
Private J. E. M. Turpin (British Guiana), to Second Lieutenant.  
Sergeant J. A. M. Weatherill (Bermuda), to Pilot Officer.  
Pilot Officer A. O'Brien Weeks (Barbados), to Flying Officer.  
Pilot Officer G. Wood (British Guiana), to Flying Officer.  
Pilot Officer F. C. Yearwood (Barbados), to Flying Officer.

### Sir Douglas Jardine Resigns

It was announced by the Colonial Office on September 4th, that Sir Douglas Jardine had tendered to the King his resignation of the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands on grounds of ill-health, and that His Majesty had accepted the resignation.

Sir Douglas was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands in May, 1941, in succession to Sir Gordon Lethem. In last issue of the CIRCULAR we announced with great regret the death of Lady Jardine at St. John's, Antigua.

It was announced by the Colonial Office on September 18th that Mr. J. S. Macpherson, Chief Secretary, Palestine, had been appointed to succeed Sir John Huggins, as Head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, and member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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.
ARMSTRONG, J. C.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BRAITHWAITE, E. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CAMPBELL, MAR- JORIE H.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
CLINTON, HED- MANN, D. B.	Jamaica	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
CRICHTON, G. McG.	St. Vincent	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
CROSBIE, LINDA L.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
EMTAGE, J. B. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
EVANS, A. W. ...	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
FARRAR-KARRAM, R.	Jamaica	C.L.W.R.	Bandsman
HANSON, ROSETTE	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
HARRY, PEARL L.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
JOHNSON, A. C. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Telegraphist
LOTHIAN, T. J. ...	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
LEOTAUD, M. J. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.	Gunner
McKINLEY, C. ...	Jamaica	R.F.M.E.	Craftsman
McNAUGHT, BERYL	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
MELHADO, LORNA	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
MILLER, E. I. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MOSCA, M. R. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.	Gunner
NASH, E. N. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
NOBBS, BETTY F.	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	Corporal
O'RAKE, CON- STANCE	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
PERCIVAL, W. O. ...	Br. Guiana	C.G.G.	Sq. Sgt. Major
ROSTANT, L. C. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.	Gunner
SHIVDASANI, AMRU	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
STUART, C. G. ...	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	I./Cpl.
TERRIER, J. W. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
THOMAS, KATH- LEEN I.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
VIRTUE, H. G. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	Air Mechanic
WILLIAMS, E. C. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Flying Officer
WOODBERRY, J. W.	Jamaica	R.N.	Able Seaman

R.A.F.=Royal Air Force, W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force, R.N.F.A.A.=Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force, C.L.W.R.=Canadian Lincoln and Welland Regiment, R.N.=Royal Navy, R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery, C.G.G.=Canadian Grenadier Guards.

### The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death on active service of the following:—

SERGEANT J. D. ARTHUR (Grenada).  
SERGEANT F. T. WESTON (British Guiana).  
FLYING OFFICER J. D. WILSON (Trinidad).

#### Reported Missing—Believed Killed

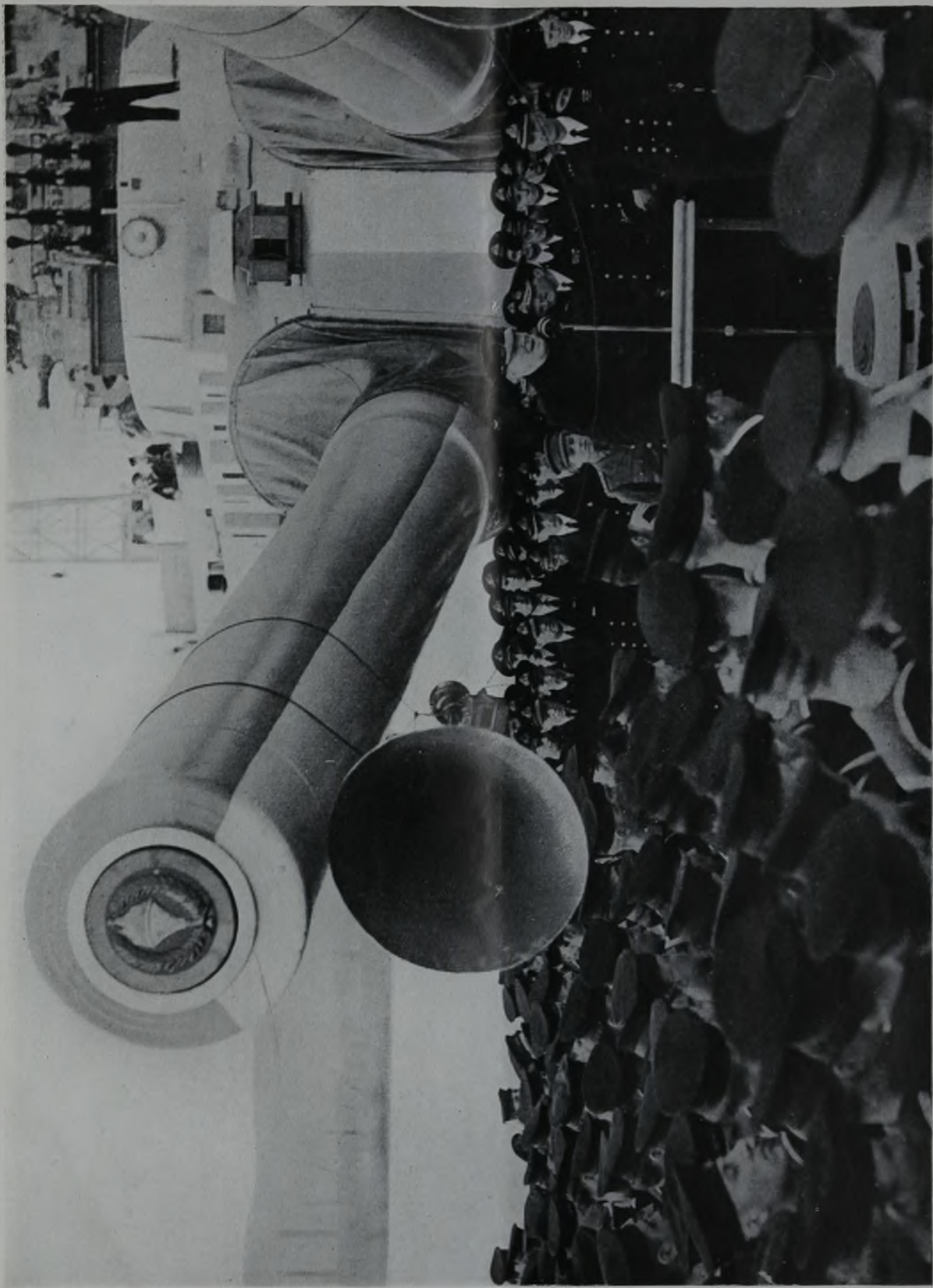
PILOT OFFICER A. W. GOODING (Barbados).  
PILOT OFFICER V. E. TUCKER (Jamaica).

#### Reported Missing

PILOT OFFICER T. DOS SANTOS (Trinidad).  
PILOT OFFICER D. D. DU BOULAY (St. Lucia).  
SERGEANT L. F. GILKES (Trinidad).

SERGEANT PILOT F. W. FARFAN (Trinidad), who was reported as missing in last CIRCULAR is now known to be safe.





MR. CHURCHILL COMES HOME IN THE RENOWN

ADDRESSING THE SHIP'S COMPANY BEFORE DISEMBARKING





A WAR TIME WEDDING IN SUSSEX

[See page 190]



MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON THE MOVE

[See page 190]



## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on September 21st, the following eleven candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
The VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.	{ Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. LIONEL SHIRLEY COKE (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
STARCH PRODUCTS, LTD. (Country)	{ Mr. O. H. Keeling.
Mr. JOSEPH BENTO FERNANDES (Trinidad)	{ Mrs. P. D. Cross.
Mr. E. G. D. PRITCHETT, B.S.A., I.C.T.A. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. O. H. Keeling.
Pilot Officer IAN SANCEAU (Country)	{ Mr. J. M. Pringle.
Sergeant WILFRED MARTIN KNOWLES, R.A.F. (Barbados)	{ Mr. G. B. Westwood.
Mr. HOWARD HAYDEN, M.A. (Barbados)	{ Hon. Fred G. Grant, O.B.E.
Mr. HENRY NEWCOME WRIGHT, LL.D. (London)	{ Mr. T. E. Ward, F.R.G.S.
Mr. PHILIP LYLE (London)	{ Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.
Miss R. PAMELA DENTON (London)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E.
	{ Mrs. Marjorie M. Sanceau.
	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E.
	{ Mrs. J. McL. Cater.
	{ Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B.
	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	{ Mr. W. G. Freeman.
	{ Mr. W. J. Blanchard.
	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	{ Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
	{ Mr. C. H. Thorley.

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.

### Presentations to the Library

Among the gifts received recently by the Library of the West India Committee is a copy of *Hebrewisms of West Africa*—presented by Sir Claud Hollis; an Address to the People of Jamaica, signed by The King, in 1927, when Duke of York—from Sir Edward Stubbs; and 18 volumes presented by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, two of which, *The Laws of Jamaica*, "comprehend all the laws in force from 1680 to 1792," while a third is a bound copy of a speech by the Governor of Jamaica on proroguing the Jamaica Legislature on April 11th, 1840.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee votes of thanks were passed to the donors for these welcome additions to the Library.

ON behalf of its readers at home and overseas, the CIRCULAR begs to offer its sympathy to Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies Committee of the War Services Committee, in the loss she has suffered in the death of her mother, Mrs. Clayton Glyn. During the first thirty years of the century Mrs. Glyn (Elinor Glyn), was the author of a large number of books—several of which gained world-wide fame—and was one of the first English authors to direct films in Hollywood, where she resided from 1920 to 1930. Only a few months ago she paid a visit to 40, Norfolk Street, to see the services undertaken on behalf of West Indian volunteers in the Forces.

## The Caribbean Commission

### Research Council Appointed

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the meeting at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, attended by representatives from research institutes and agricultural experimental stations of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands in the Caribbean area.

At the close of the meeting an official announcement stated that after consideration of reports by these representatives in committee, the Commission decided to create a Caribbean Research Council to serve in an advisory capacity to promote scientific, technological, social and economic research for the benefit of the people of the area. This Council will operate through committees for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, health, sociology and industry.

A provisional sub-committee of the Council was appointed, consisting of Dr. England, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the British West Indies, Dr. Chardon, of Puerto Rico, and a representative nominated by the Governor of the Netherlands. This sub-committee held its first meeting after the close of the Commission's meeting, with Dr. Fernandez, of Surinam, as the representative of the Netherlands. It recommended that first detailed agricultural study should relate to land tenure.

Statements of research policy to be considered by the Caribbean Research Council and its committees in regard to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and nutrition were prepared and will shortly be published in a comprehensive report.

Other matters which received the attention of the Commission included the development of post-war tourist traffic, industrial developments, survey of labour conditions in the British West Indies, school meals and quarantine. It was also agreed that steps should be taken to prepare, for public issue, a report on the work of the Commission since its formation early last year.

### Bermuda's New Governor

The Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, September 27th, contained the following announcement:—

"Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Burghley was received in audience by The King and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

"Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Burghley and the Lady Burghley subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with Their Majesties."

Lord Burghley, who has represented Peterborough in the House of Commons since 1931, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds—the means employed by an M.P. to resign his seat.

## Anglo-U.S.A. Alliance

### First Step Towards a World Peace

"THE time to work for a true and lasting Anglo-United States Alliance is now. It will be too late when the guns cease firing." This is the theme of a powerful article, written specially for the London *Daily Mail*, by Mr. Lawrence Hunt, an eminent New York lawyer, whose views on Anglo-American relations have been given great prominence in the United States. The following extracts are taken with due acknowledgment from Mr. Hunt's article as published in the *Daily Mail* of September 2nd.

"Our Allies are wondering what America is going to do when the war is over. Most Americans are also wondering, and many of us are troubled in our minds and hearts because there is as yet no honest answer that makes sense.

"Talk? Yes, indeed. Nothing else but. Vast clouds of talk about the Century of Common Man, the Four Freedoms, One World, the Atlantic Charter, the American Way of Life, Rehabilitation, Collaboration, Co-operation, World Revolution, and so on.

"Some of the talk is ugly.

"Under the guise of idealism, there are certain Americans, most of them ignorant and some of them malicious, who lose no opportunity to attack the British Empire and to propose that it be weakened or destroyed. Many of these naive or vicious citizens fervently denounce Isolationism; they even claim to be friends of the British people, and explain that they merely want to manage or change the British Empire as they see fit.

"Consciously or unconsciously, these people powerfully support the propaganda of Dr. Goebbels to the effect that the United States is planning one way or another directly or indirectly, to break up, or at least to weaken, the British Empire.

"In my judgment it is high time for our most responsible Government authorities to make it emphatically clear to the American people that this kind of treachery toward an Ally never has been and never will be part of America's foreign policy.

"Let's not fool ourselves.

"Personal conferences between our leading statesmen, helpful and necessary as they have proved to be in carrying on the war, have not made, cannot in themselves make, an American foreign policy on which all peoples, including the American people, can count.

"We must face facts—bad as well as good. If we do we shall have a fair chance to make a better world in our time and for our children.

"If we deceive ourselves we shall get nowhere fast.

"One fact is that the United States to-day is not committed to do one thing to help maintain peace after this war. We have made no binding commitment with the other United Nations. We have not even an alliance with Great Britain, which is the very minimum necessary for our survival on decent terms.

"The British people should always bear in mind that President Roosevelt cannot make any binding treaty to enforce peace. Such a treaty must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate.

"The American people are not nearly so united behind their President as are the British people behind

their Prime Minister.

"Roosevelt no longer has the support of a clear majority in Congress except in matters having an obviously direct relationship to prosecution of the war.

"However, the election of a Republican Administration would not necessarily be harmful to Anglo-American relations. It would be well if Englishmen realized that there are a great many Americans who are opposed to the New Deal Administration but who would favour an alliance with Great Britain. It is a profoundly unfortunate fact that there has been no attempt by any of our Government leaders to tell the American people that they actually owe their national survival to Britain, which alone saved the freedom of the world.

"Churchill and other British statesmen have been extremely generous in expressing their appreciation of America's contribution to the war, but their counterparts in the American Government have been remarkably casual and comparatively feeble-hearted in expressing any appreciation of Britain's much longer and greater war effort.

"Your Prime Minister on several notable occasions has voiced the hope that in future the peoples of the British Empire and the United States will walk—and, if need be, march—together. There has been no public response by our policy-making officials.

"The results of this apparently negative official attitude toward an Anglo-American alliance are already infortunate. The Americans in this war, as in the last, are again being led to believe that they are doing vastly more than their Allies to win it.

"They should be told that co-operation is a two-way street; that British concessions to American wishes are not signs of weakness, or fear, or moral inferiority, and that Americans also must make equal concessions; that they should not try to meddle in the management of British Empire affairs any more than they would permit the British to meddle in the management of American affairs.

"And yet there has been no attempt by our highest Government officials to enlighten American citizens in these elementary principles of decent international behaviour. Our British friends can render us a great service if they will help us, politely but firmly, to realise what equal partnership must mean.

"The first step toward a world peace guaranteed by force must be complete and wholehearted co-operation expressed in forthright terms of a binding alliance between the U.S.A. and the British Empire.

"Many thoughtful Americans already feel the urgent necessity of an alliance among all the English-speaking peoples, because they are beginning to know that in an uncertain and unhappy world the United States will need the British Empire just as much as the British Empire will need the United States.

"I think the American people and the United States Senate would agree to such an alliance if it were submitted to them as the basis of a clear, sensible and forceful foreign policy in the best interests of American security. They might not agree, but even so the peoples of the world would at least be spared the supreme cruelty of false hopes and a vast amount of humbug.

"That first step should be taken in the near future, while we are keenly conscious of the compelling comradeship of war.

"When the guns cease firing it will be too late."



# The Imperial College

## Progress Maintained in War-time

MR. O. T. FAULKNER, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, says, in his annual report for 1942, that the most notable fact is that the College has been allowed, and indeed required, to carry on its normal activities almost as though the world were at peace. The chaotic state of our Colonial Agricultural Departments after the first world war, when a different policy was followed, had demonstrated the desirability of the full maintenance of its activities even in war time. But it needed a clear vision to appreciate a policy which kept some young men lecturing about the peaceful arts and science of agriculture while their contemporaries fought for the life of their country. "Thanks to this far-sighted policy on the part of those who rule our destiny, I can record progress which I regard as satisfactory for any year and remarkable for war time."

### International Co-operation

During the year Professor Cheesman and Professor Hardy visited Mexico for a month in the long vacation to advise the National Bank of Commerce—a Government agency—on cocoa culture. Mr. Spencer, the senior horticultural assistant, who accompanied them, has been lent to the Bank for a year to start the work recommended. Professor Cheesman spent his Christmas vacation in Ecuador on a very similar mission and Professor Harrison went to Bolivia to advise the Government on general agricultural development, including transport; he visited Peru for much the same purpose in 1941.

Very satisfactory progress was made in research work during the year, details of which are given in short reports by the various departments appended to the Principal's report. The only exception was at the Low Temperature Research Station where refrigeration was impossible owing to unexpectedly long delay in making one of the rooms and its air circulating system sufficiently gas tight for gas storage experiments. The extension of time spent at the College by Colonial Office post-graduate students to two years has, in addition to other advantages, enabled them to carry out researches and make useful contributions to our knowledge.

### Training for West Indian Posts

The problem of unsuitable students who come to the College to take the three years Diploma course has been one of much concern to the staff for many years. Of the eleven who entered in 1941 only seven were judged, at the end of the Academic year, to have shown enough promise to be allowed to proceed to the second year of the course. Mr. Faulkner says there seems to-day to be no lack of opportunity in the West Indies for able young men who have had the training of the Diploma course and can be recommended as of sufficient character and ability to be likely to give a good account of themselves in suitable posts. Thus out of nine who gained Diplomas in 1942, he believed that seven, who desired employment, found reasonably satisfactory posts within a few weeks. Moreover they were notified of two or three posts for which they could propose no suitable candidate. To lower their standard and to award the College Diploma to men not likely ever to make good in an

agricultural career would not solve the problem, for employers needed men who knew their work and could be given responsibility. It would also be no satisfactory solution if they avoided the difficulties by allowing unpromising students to proceed to the final examination knowing that they must fail, for "we do not want to create a class of 'failed Diplomates.'" The chief hope for an amelioration of the position seems to be, says Mr. Faulkner, that, after the war, vastly improved facilities for travel by air may make it possible for the selection of entrants to be at least partly centralized, which must be the first step towards improvement.

### The Roll of Honour

After dealing with the work of the College farm, the meeting of West Indian sugar technologists, hostel accommodation and the voluntary war time services of the staff, Mr. Faulkner concludes with an expression of the deep regret felt at the death of the following four ex-students on military service: Mr. R. S. Ball, Mr. H. T. Measures, Mr. C. B. Johnston and Mr. M. R. Cuke. It was known that Mr. J. G. (Guatemala) Smith was a prisoner of war in Germany, and news was anxiously awaited of many ex-students who were in the Agricultural Department of Malaya.

In addition everyone at the College was deeply distressed by the death of Mr. Arthur Clough while he was on his way to take up an appointment in Kenya. Of the many voyages which students have made by sea to and from Trinidad during the war this was the first on which the ship has been sunk or damaged by enemy action.

## Colonial Economic Committee

### Terms of Reference and Members

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies announced some time ago his intention of setting up a Colonial Economic Advisory Committee to give him advice on matters of general economic policy in the Colonial Empire. This Committee has now been appointed with the following terms of reference:—

"To advise the Secretary of State on such questions of economic policy in relation to the Colonial Dependencies as he may refer to the Committee, including particularly matters of general policy arising on programmes of economic development."

The members of the Committee are:—

Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, *chairman*.

Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., *vice-chairman*.

Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Sir William Goodenough, Bart.

Sir John Hay.

Sir Hubert Henderson.

Sir Harold Howitt, D.S.O., M.C.

Mr. A. Dalgleish.

Mr. E. F. M. Durbin.

Mr. J. Hallsworth.

Mr. J. McFadyen, J.P.

Mr. J. McLean.

Captain B. H. Peter, C.B.E.

Professor L. C. Robbins.

It will be recalled that Sir Hubert Henderson was a member of the West Indian Royal Commission, and joint secretary to the Economic Advisory Council from 1930 to 1934.

## Development and Welfare Act

### Approved West Indian Schemes, 1942-43

A RETURN of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from November 1st, 1942, to March 31st, 1943, has been officially published. The cost of the Schemes included in this Return amounts to £1,601,190 for Development and Welfare and £15,340 for Research. This brings the total estimate of expenditure on Schemes approved since the Act came into operation in July, 1941, to £3,716,087, made up as follows. Development and Welfare, £3,633,589 (Grants, £3,134,389, and Loans, £499,200) and Research, all Grants, £72,498.

The Schemes affecting the West Indies, detailed in the recent Return, are summarized below. All are grants except otherwise indicated.

**General.**—Agricultural and Veterinary Scholarships. Grant to Secretary of State on behalf of all Dependencies with Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, £100,000.

Food Yeast factory, grant to Jamaica Government, £25,000.

**West Indies.**—**General.**—Minor amenities in various Colonies, continuation, £10,000.

Tuberculosis survey in Trinidad and other Colonies, supplementary, £300.

Visit of inspection by representative British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, £700.

Veneral diseases survey, £8,500.

Training of subordinate personnel, £10,000.

Technical assistants, £10,000.

**Barbados.**—Children's museum, £1,800.

**British Guiana.**—Land Settlement experiments, Anna Regina, £4,225.

Additional expenses, Y.M.C.A., New Amsterdam, £250.

Veterinary Surgeon, Rupununi District, £6,000.

Drainage and irrigation, £96,000.\*

Stock farm extension, £31,300.

**British Honduras.**—Improvements at Government rice and corn mill, Belize, £290.

Enlargement of airfield, Belize, £100,000.

**Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands.**—Census, supplementary grant, £35,300.

Supervisor of physical training, supplementary, £1,050.

Educative work in expansion agricultural credit for small farmers, £7,250.

Social Welfare Officer, £6,500.

Bridle road to Maroon Settlement, £1,920.

Reserve water storage tank, Grand Turk, £530.

Mona reservoir and ancillary works, £382,000.\*

Alternative water supply, Mandeville, £3,100.

Playgrounds, public elementary schools, £5,000.

Homes for defective and delinquent children, £2,750.

Rural Health demonstration, £46,500.

Two post-secondary training centres for girls, £2,900.

Visit by expert on local government, £3,500.

Bethlehem Training College, improvements, £3,000.

Sister Tutor, £2,000.

Public Health training, £15,100.

Launch for Turks and Caicos Islands, £6,000.

**Leeward Islands.**—**General.**—Federal Senior Medical Officer, £7,300.

**Antigua.**—Road and drainage improvement, St. John's, £3,000.

Clerical staff, Department of Agriculture, £3,600.

**Montserrat.**—Reconstruction of main roads, £30,140.

Public health services, £14,045.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—Government dairy farm, £7,720.

**Windward Islands.**

**Grenada.**—Food storage centres, £6,435.

\* Loan free of interest in first instance. Terms of interest and repayment to be settled later.

**St. Vincent.**—Improvement village water supply, £3,000.

Road Improvements, £900.

**Research.**—Joint Anglo-American Fishery Survey in Eastern Caribbean; grant to Trinidad Government, £6,000.

Purchase of land for use of the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, Barbados, £1,700.

## Sea Fisheries of Barbados

IN the August CIRCULAR mention was made of three reports on West Indian Fisheries by Dr. H. H. Brown, which have been published as Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Bulletin Nos. 1 to 3.

The *Sea Fisheries of Barbados* are dealt with in Bulletin No. 1. The introductory section summarizes the findings and recommendations, made in May, 1942, of the Anglo-American Fisheries Investigation of which Dr. Brown was a member. Fish is shown to be a staple article of diet for all classes. In the year 1940 about 1,000,000 lb. of fresh fish, value \$100,000, were landed by local fishermen and 3,000,000 lb. of fishery products, value \$225,000, were imported. The dominant fishery is for flying fish.

In anticipation of shortages of supply of fishing gear in the near future it was recommended that the Government should furnish fishermen immediately with the necessary twine, wire, hooks, rope, canvas and other accessories. Special importance was attached to the recommendation that support be given to a West Indies fishery development organization which would plan and execute immediately commercial fishery research and food fish production projects throughout the West Indies to meet the war emergency food shortage.

Recommendations were also made, to be acted on "when circumstances permit." Research work in Barbados should, for example, include: direct survey by commercial fishery methods for large pelagic fish, bonito, dolphin, albacore, king fish, etc.; exploration of a wide area for flying fish; drift, trammel and seine nets for flying fish; bait and pole methods for dolphin; improvement of fish pots. Other recommendations in this category include the institution of a fishery department, reservation of certain beaches for public recreation and others for use by fishermen, provision of fish markets and the use of cold storage to improve distribution.

The body of the Report is in three parts. The first, "Descriptive," gives a general account of topography, with a map showing soundings in fathoms, and of the various fisheries, for example, flying fish, pot and net, sea egg, red snapper, brim (bream) and red fish. Part 2, "Fishery Administration and Research," deals generally with the utilization of West Indian fish in wartime, and, with special reference to Barbados, the collection of statistics, law enforcement, dynamiting and beach rights and improvements. The "Data of Fishery Industries" presented in Part 3, include information on prices, markets and distribution, ice manufacture and cold storage, and imports.

MISS WINSOME BACH, senior woman physical training organiser in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been appointed Jamaica's first Woman Supervisor of Physical Training.



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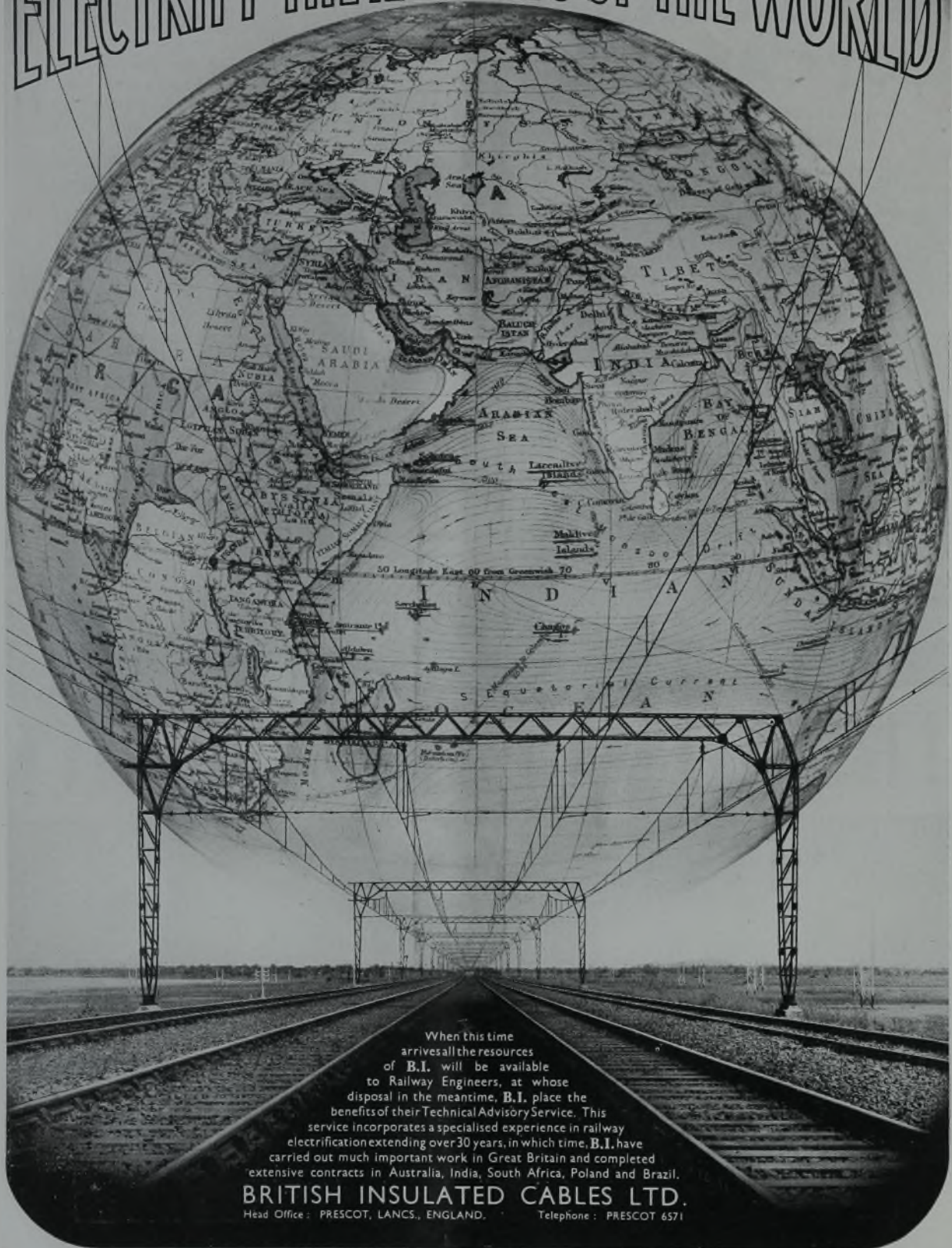
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## Agriculture in St. Lucia, 1942

### Shortage of Labour and Shipping

IN his Annual Report for 1942 Mr. E. T. Ward, Agricultural Superintendent St. Lucia, records that both estate and peasant agricultural work continued to be seriously affected by "alternative employment, particularly that associated with the construction of the two United States Air Bases in the Colony." In addition there was the lack of shipping facilities.

### Sugar and Coco-nuts

There had been promise of another record sugar crop, but, owing to shortage of labour during reaping, production fell from 10,125 tons in 1941 to 8,780 tons, of which 5,684 tons were exported.

Of Fancy Molasses 35,940 gallons were made but, in spite of a satisfactory contract made with an American firm followed by strenuous efforts to obtain shipping space, it proved impossible to export any. Very little molasses could be exported, only 2,779 out of 310,200 gallons made, and the bulk was converted into rum for local consumption. The total production of rum amounted to 72,472 gallons and the exports to 1,516 gallons.

Weather conditions were favourable to coco-nuts and most estates recorded good yields. Both nuts and copra were in great demand at encouraging prices but again absence of shipping and shortage of labour combined to prevent adequate advantage being taken of the position. Moreover owing to labour shortage large numbers of nuts spoiled under the trees. As the year advanced and labour conditions tended to improve efforts were directed solely to the manufacture of copra. These were restricted by the lack of drying facilities. The Malayan-type copra drier, introduced with the co-operation of two planters, proved of great value. Other estates were arranging to erect one or more of these driers and consequently a considerable increase in copra production during 1943 was anticipated.

### Limes and Bananas

The limes in all areas enjoyed comparative freedom from both citrus weevil and wither-tip disease. Exports of limes and lime products, estimated as barrels of limes, fell however, to the exceedingly low figure of 10,825 barrels valued at £9,256 compared with 25,251 barrels (£17,608) in the previous year. The usual exports of green limes were restricted by lack of shipping and from September onwards the export of settled lime juice to the United Kingdom was prohibited. On the other hand the demand for distilled oil remained firm and an average of 33s. to 34s. per lb. c.i.f. was realized for sales through the West Indian Lime Oil Sales Co., Trinidad.

Bananas, one of the minor agricultural industries, suffered severely. Only two shipments to Canada were possible and with employment offering at the U.S. Bases and the cessation of shipping very little attention was paid to this crop. Mr. Ward says it is doubtful whether as many as 500 acres are under bananas at present, a large proportion of which are in a semi-abandoned condition. As a result there was a significant increase in the incidence of Panama disease.

Among many other matters of interest in the report

it should be mentioned that Mr. Ward says that it is encouraging to be able to record the amount of interest which all section of the community are showing in the raising of live-stock, particularly the more prolific smaller animals such as pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits and poultry. If this interest is maintained it should augur well for essential meat supplies in the future.

## Inter-American Co-operation

### Institute of Agricultural Sciences

THE Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was officially inaugurated by the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, on March 19th. On that day Mr. Wallace, accompanied by President Rafael A. C. Guardia of Costa Rica, travelled to Turrialba, Costa Rica, and laid the corner stone of the dormitory building of the first field office of the Institute.

The establishment of the Institute as an important element in plans for future inter-American agricultural co-operation was proposed a little over three years ago by Mr. Wallace, then Secretary for Agriculture, as reported in the CIRCULAR of August 8th, 1940. Later developments were recorded in the CIRCULAR for March of last year.

In his speech at the inaugural ceremony, reported in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* for June, Mr. Wallace pointed out that all the American republics had shared in the creation of the Institute, and it was to be hoped that all would co-operate in its growth and development, not only in a material manner, but also with ideas, leaders and students. "The Institute, as is natural, will take up technical and economic problems concerning cash crops . . . but in my opinion, even more important than this research concerning agricultural products will be studies of the conditions of rural life. The Institute has already set apart five acres of its best land to be devoted to research in food crops for home consumption." He trusted that the work of the Institute would prosper and be fruitful.

### Antigua Syndicate Estates

Antigua Syndicate Estates Ltd., with a capital of £200,000, came into operation on August 1st with Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin as chairman, and Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart as general manager. The company owns a block of some 5,500 acres of arable sugar land, of which an average of 3,500 acres is reaped annually. It owns the properties commonly known as the Bryson Estates, Gunthorpes Estates, Syndicate Estates, Delaps and the Tudway Estates, whose former owners have exchanged these estates for shares.

The combination has been made to secure and expand the sugar industry, and it is hoped to increase the sugar area operated by the company, and thereby to assure some measure of prosperity to those engaged in the sugar industry of the island.

## Government Changes

IT was announced on September 25th that The King had been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

**Lord President of the Council.**—MR. ATTLEE.

**Chancellor of the Exchequer.**—SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

**Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.**—LORD CRANBORNE.

**Lord Privy Seal.**—LORD BEAVERBROOK.

**Minister of State.**—MR. R. K. LAW.

Mr. Attlee will continue as Deputy Prime Minister on assuming the office of Lord President of the Council.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be a member of the War Cabinet.

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs will be the Leader of the House of Lords, and will have access to the War Cabinet in both capacities.

The new Minister of State will assist the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

## Governor of Leeward Islands

As we go to press it is announced that The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Leslie Brian Freeston, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in succession to Sir Douglas Jardine, whose resignation on grounds of ill-health is announced elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

Born in 1892, Mr. Freeston was educated at Willaston School and at Oxford. He served in the Army throughout the last war and was appointed to the Colonial Office in 1919. In 1938 he became an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office in charge of the East African Department, and in the following year was appointed to Tanganyika.

In the course of his duties at the Colonial Office Mr. Freeston visited the Bahamas and British Honduras.

## Basic Beachcomber

"Beachcomber," the versatile columnist of the *Daily Express*, is widely known for his comments—responsible and otherwise—on a variety of subjects. In a recent contribution, he dealt, in non-basic English, with the question of production and distribution. We reproduce below his views on the subject—but correspondence on this occasion is not invited.

"The organisation of a more elastic national economy, based on unrestricted purchasing power, will necessitate a higher potential of regulated production, in order to assure a planned expansion of distributing agencies.

"This being so, the doctrine of limited output cannot be allowed to interfere with a policy of widely developed units, acting together in such a manner as to check the restrictive tendencies of a fully productive community. The cartel and the trust are complementary factors in any rationalised system of competition, and as such they tend to bring an equilibrium into unstable or tentative associations of producers."

## The Pictorial Pages

As all the world knows, Mr. Churchill returned to London on September 19th after an absence of nearly seven weeks, during which he was busily engaged in a long series of discussions at Washington and Quebec. He returned in H.M.S. *Renown*, a 32,000 tons battle-cruiser, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, Subaltern Mary Churchill, and Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

The first of the pictorial pages shows Mr. Churchill addressing the ship's company before disembarking, with Miss Churchill at his side. Since he became Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill has made seven visits abroad—six to President Roosevelt and one to Marshal Stalin.

The photograph reproduced on the top half of the second page was taken recently in a village in West Sussex. It shows a farmer driving away his bride (a Land Girl who has worked on his farm since the beginning of the war) in true Sussex style—in a farm waggon with decorated horses. The bride carried a bouquet of wheat.

The other illustration on the same page shows mobile 3.7 in. anti-aircraft guns being moved to new positions. The disposition of these guns—one of which recently shot down a German plane flying at a height of seven miles—is constantly under review by Anti-Aircraft Command. The towing vehicles accommodate a complete gun detachment who are ready for instant action.

## Jamaica's Telephone System

Following protracted negotiations, the Legislative Council of Jamaica has approved the sale of the All-Island Telephone System to the Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd., for £112,600.

The Council authorized the Jamaica Government to conclude negotiations with the Jamaica Telephone Co., and, after settlement of various details, to execute the necessary contract, the draft of which will be prepared in Jamaica and the final terms agreed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London.

It is understood that the existing franchise, under which the Jamaica Telephone Co. operates the telephone service in Kingston and St. Andrew, will be extended to cover the combined systems.

Telephone and General Trust Ltd. acquired a substantial interest in the Jamaica Telephone Co. some fourteen years ago, since which date the telephone system in Kingston and St. Andrew has been completely modernized by the installation of the most up-to-date type of automatic telephone equipment.

It is felt that substantial benefits will accrue to the public of Jamaica by the combination of two separate systems into one unit.

SERGEANT JULIAN GARDINER DAVIES (United States Army), son of Mr. A. Cory Davies, of New York, and late of Trinidad, was married on September 29th at Pro-Cathedral, Bristol, to Miss Milena de Relja Ohmućević (American Red Cross), daughter of Sir Ivo and Lady de Relja Ohmućević. Mr. Sydney A. Bacon acted as best man.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"YOU can break colt, but not old horse."

\* \* \*

MR. H. G. MILLS has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as assistant engineer to the Georgetown Sewerage & Water Commissioners, British Guiana.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT RONALD STURDY, R.N.V.R., of Jamaica, was married on June 26th to Miss Gladys Elizabeth Shelley. Mr. Sturdy is a Rhodes Scholar, and an Oxford Double Blue.

\* \* \*

LADY BYATT, who, we regret to learn, died on September 10th at Wester Elchies, Strathspey, was the widow of Sir Horace Byatt, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1924 to 1930.

\* \* \*

SIR HARRY LUKE has arrived safely at Port-of-Spain. As reported in the CIRCULAR for July, he has accepted an appointment with the British Council as chief representative in the West Indies.

\* \* \*

MISS MARY M. HANSHELL, of Barbados, who is in England serving in the A.T.S., is the 330th member of the West India Committee to take up Life Membership. She is the daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Hanshell, for many years a Life Member of the Committee, and of Mrs. Hanshell.

\* \* \*

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, deputy chairman of the West India Committee who was almost crippled by sciatica some months ago, recently underwent a cure at Droitwich and is now restored to health and is once more immersed in business affairs. He will be returning to the Worcester-shire Spa in October to make assurance doubly sure.

\* \* \*

MR. CEDRIC O. J. MATTHEWS, British Guiana Scholar for 1937, has been appointed research assistant on Colonial labour at the International Labour Office. Mr. Matthews took an honours degree in history at London University in 1941, and is shortly submitting a thesis, "West Indian Governments since 1919," for his Ph.D.

\* \* \*

MR. G. J. JOHNSON, director of Angostura Bitters (London) Ltd., and London director of Griffiths, McAlister & Co., Ltd., has been elected a member of the Committee of the West Indian Club. He is the son of the late Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., who was for many years a member of the Club and also of its Committee.

\* \* \*

MR. R. M. CLUER, who has been appointed Puisne Judge, Jamaica, will be no stranger to that colony where he served (his first Colonial Service appointment) as Resident Magistrate from 1932 to 1937. For the next two years he was Crown Counsel in the Straits Settlements and since 1939 he has been Puisne Judge, Tanganyika Territory. Born in 1891, Mr. Justice Cluer

is a son of Judge Albert Rowland Cluer, the well known County Court Judge.

\* \* \*

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Peter Previté, of the Royal Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Previté, to Miss Helen Alexander, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alexander of Grenada. Mr. Peter Previté is a cousin of Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previté, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and godson of the late Mr. H. F. Previté, a treasurer of the Committee from 1920 to 1929. Miss Alexander has recently been engaged in war work in Trinidad, where her fiancé has been stationed for two years.

\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER H. GRAHAM YEARWOOD, whose engagement to Section Officer Jean Barnwell, of Harborne, Birmingham, was announced recently, is the second son of the late Hon. H. Graham Yearwood and Mrs. Yearwood, of Barbados. It may be remembered that the Hon. Graham Yearwood, who died in 1934, had represented St. Joseph in the House of Assembly for 40 years and was King's Solicitor. He was a great authority on the history and tradition of Barbados.

\* \* \*

AN annual Review of Empire Legislation is usually published by the Society of Comparative Legislation. This year, owing to war difficulties which included the destruction of the Society's offices in the Temple, a biennial review has had to be substituted. *The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, Vol. XXV., Parts I. and II., which is available for consultation at the West India Committee rooms, contains summaries of the more important Acts passed during 1940 and 1941 in the British Isles, the Dominions, India and the Colonies.

SIR CHARLES ORR, formerly Governor of the Bahamas, replied in the *Sunday Times* of September 12th to a letter, the writer of which had stated that "most of the Governors of our Crown Colonies are appointed from officials in the Colonial Office." In actual fact, said Sir Charles, not more than two or three of the hundreds of the Colonial Governors appointed to our Crown Colonies during the last thirty years have, it is safe to say, been chosen from among "officials in the Colonial Office." The great bulk of them—perhaps 90 per cent.—have been selected from among officers of the Colonial Service who have spent the early years of their careers as District Officers in the closest contact with the people.

\* \* \*

COLONIAL administration is a task that has to be learnt, just like any other profession or trade, not from books or vague "knowledge of the world," but by hard study and practical experience. Very occasionally an amateur with no previous experience may make a success, but it is the exception which proves the rule.

## Obituary

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

### MRS. WADE

Mrs. Amy Blanche Wade, who died at Gloucester, on August 25th, was governing director of Wade Plantations, Ltd., owners of estates in St. Kitts and Montserrat, and sole partner of Sendall & Wade, West India merchants.

Mrs. Wade had a wide circle of friends throughout the Leeward Islands, where she was a regular visitor for a great many years, and always took a close personal interest in the business and social welfare of the Colony.

Her husband, Mr. Paget A. Wade, who died while on a visit to St. Kitts in 1911, was a pioneer of the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry, having shipped cotton from St. Kitts in 1902. He was for some years a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

### MR. E. C. STEMBRIDGE

The sudden death of Mr. Ernest Clague Stembridge at 40, Herne Hill, London, on September 21st, deprives the West India Committee of a very helpful and devoted friend.

Born in 1876 he began his career as a reporter, and in 1900 he went to Demerara to join the staff of the *Daily Chronicle*. Shortly after his return three years later he was appointed to the Press Association from which he retired in 1941 after 37 years service mostly on the night editorial staff. His was a busy life; yet he found time to associate himself with *The Morning Post*, *The Sunday Times* and latterly *The Times*, and to write weekly "London Letters" for various West Indian papers. He was also a frequent contributor to the CIRCULAR, in whose development he took a practical interest. *The Caterer* was another of his favourites. Modest and unassuming, he hid his light under a bushel and his articles were rarely signed. An expert on the Peerage he was known to his colleagues in Fleet Street as "the walking Debrett."

Stembridge was a zealous supporter of the West Indian Club and attended nearly all its "functions." He will be much missed. He is survived by his second wife, Emily, daughter of the late Mr. F.W. Hopkinson, of Demerara. To her we express our deep sympathy.

## Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions, transfers and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

BROWNE, H. R. E., O.B.E. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados), Assistant Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

PATRICK, R. (Deputy Director of Education, Ceylon), Director of Education, Trinidad.

THRELKELD, T. (Veterinary Officer, Jamaica), Senior Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

### First Appointments

BACH, Miss W., Physical Training Supervisor, Jamaica.

FORREST, J. W., Education Officer, Windward Islands.

IBBERSON, Miss D., Social Welfare Officer, Trinidad.

WALKER, M. M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

WILLIAMS, Miss N. S., Sister Tutor, Trinidad.

## Britain's Naval Losses

### A Review by the First Lord

THE broadcast talk on September 16th, of Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, which may not have been heard by some readers of the CIRCULAR overseas, was a stirring account of the Navy's successful struggle for the mastery of the Mediterranean.

Our losses were heavy and in two months we lost such a succession of capital ships that the whole position at sea was threatened.

In September, 1939, said Mr. Alexander, the British and French fleets together were so much superior to the German that there was no fear of our losing command of the seas, but in June, 1940, the position changed, almost overnight. The French fleet went out and the Italian fleet came in. Mussolini had six battleships, two of them very modern, and 19 cruisers, together with large numbers of destroyers and submarines, to which we could oppose four battleships, one aircraft-carrier, and seven cruisers. Fortunately, we had in the Mediterranean a Commander-in-Chief of great spirit and resource, who proved equal to the enormous responsibility.

After referring to the loss of the *Ark Royal*, and other incidents, Mr. Alexander said that at one period in the Mediterranean we had three cruisers left, yet our men fought on, working wonders. A small convoy with ammunition got through to Malta in January, 1942, but an attempt to get another one through in February had to be abandoned. In March Admiral Vian, in command of the fighting Fifteenth Squadron, was sent to make another attempt. He met the Italian fleet and the *Luftwaffe*, and his battle with them was one of the most brilliant in our naval history.

Mr. Alexander described how the damaged Italian fleet was forced to turn for home, and said that during a long time Malta had to be supplied with aircraft to defend her against the *Luftwaffe* and to help to protect the relief convoys. Over 700 aircraft were transported by His Majesty's carriers in this way and 111 by a United States carrier. His Majesty's submarines sank a total of 1,335,000 tons in perhaps the most difficult area in the world for successful submarine operations. Forty-one of our submarines were lost.

How the scene had changed from 1941! The balance of sea-power had been entirely altered. Not only was the Italian fleet out of action, but our naval forces were gallantly supported by our American friends.

Mr. Alexander's speech will have made the people of the Empire—and particularly those in the United Kingdom—realise how grateful they should be to those men "who go down to the sea in ships."

MR. T. H. NAYLOR has been appointed a director of the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., and of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. Naylor is a director of the Demerara Co., Ltd., and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

THE newly-formed A.T.S. in Trinidad made its first appearance in uniform on September 3rd, when special services were held in connexion with the National Day of Prayer.



## Labour in the Windwards

### Employers' and Workers' Organizations

A LETTER, dated March 8th, to the Governor of the Windward Islands from the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, has been recently published containing proposals for a labour staff in those Colonies. Sir Frank Stockdale suggests that there should be a Windward Islands Commissioner of Labour, with headquarters in Grenada, full time labour officers in St. Lucia and St. Vincent, whilst, in Dominica, labour matters could be adequately dealt with by a special officer in the office of the Administrator. In the event of these proposals being acceptable the Comptroller expressed his readiness to support an application for a specified grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Published with the letter are notes by Mr. F. A. Norman, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller, arising out of a visit to Grenada and St. Vincent in October of last year. Mr. Norman reported that there seemed to be no active labour unrest but it would be advisable to get a good labour organization working before any acute controversy took place. For example the migration of labour and its return from, in some cases, enhanced war wages, might cause demands for wages increases which the planters might not feel disposed to grant unless increased prices were paid for their primary products. There were, of course, he said, the usual number of people who did not want to work, or were unemployable, but generally speaking there was no unemployment in Grenada or St. Vincent. This was partly due to the extensive migration of labour to Trinidad, and as work in Trinidad slackened there were further opportunities in Curacao and Aruba as the result of which some planters in Grenada were beginning to experience a labour shortage.

The organization of both employers and workers was, Mr. Norman said, defective in Grenada and St. Vincent. For instance, in Grenada, employers were anxious to make what they regarded as a just demand for more equitable prices for their cocoa, but owing to lack of suitable co-operation and organization were unable to make a proper representation of their views. "It is not much good small groups of employers getting into corners and grumbling about the prices they are getting for their cocoa and it would be far more useful to have a strong and united organization of Cocoa Growers who could agree on a price to be asked and could put forward their demands in a collective manner, supported by evidence from the various estates as to cost of production, cost of labour, materials and so on."

On the workers' side organization in Grenada also left much to be desired. Mr. Norman discusses the existing trade unions and expresses the opinion that future success probably lies along the line of three or four trade unions at the principal centres, activities being co-ordinated through the medium of a general trade union council centred at St. Georges.

There was no registered trade union in St. Vincent at the time of Mr. Norman's visit, but after addressing a meeting of the labour party, which to some extent acts as one, he came to the conclusion that it could launch

a separate organization as a registered trade union.

The labour legislation in both Grenada and St. Vincent was, Mr. Norman considered, adequate. The only gap of importance was in the realm of factory safety to which further consideration was being given.

## Childhood in Antigua

By MAUD BAYNES

There is an Island in a shining sea,  
Which brings entranced memories to me  
Of glistening flowers and tall sheltering trees,  
Bright friendly skies and fragrant breeze.

Sparkling pebbles on the pearl-white sands,  
The opal jelly-fish in my hands,  
The rosy flush the twin-shell unlocks,  
Pink crabs crawling side-ways on the rocks.

Grass richly strewn with tiny seeds,  
Like a fallen load of scarlet beads,  
A childish heart expressing bliss  
At the sweet scent of stephanotis.

The crimson flower of the hibiscus tree  
Against an expanse of azure sea,  
The allamanda's golden cup,  
The frangipani folded up.

The oleander's colour pale,  
The fragrance which the fields exhale  
After the riotous tropic rain,  
The rushing wind of hurricane.

Crickets chirping in the dark,  
Fireflies' fleeting fairy spark,  
Moonlight streaming about my bed,  
Shedding a radiance around my head.

The Baynes family have long associations with Antigua. Miss Maud Baynes is the sister of Mr. Edward Baynes who, as also his grandfather, the late Mr. E. D. Baynes, was Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

## The Showers

"The time has come," the Showers said,  
"To grow more things to eat;  
More rice, cassava, different peas,  
More green-leafed plants and beet,  
And there will be the fodder crops.  
For milk and eggs and meat."

"If every home with every meal  
Did eat more local fare,  
Would we release," the Farmer said,  
"All Ships from coming here?"  
"I doubt it," said the Falling Rain,  
"But many would we spare."

By Mr. H. D. Huggins, Agricultural Economist, in a "Grow More Food" number of *The Farm Journal*, British Guiana.





"YOU TOO . . . ?"

News Chronicle



Keep it up, sonny, and I can stay in business" —by Iltzingworth.

Daily Mail



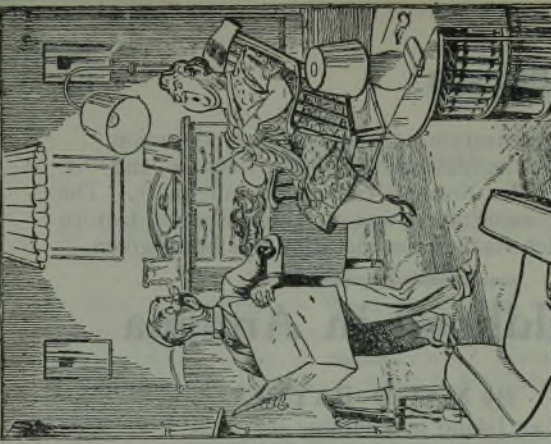
"Answer quickly, Katinka—before we're interrupted by another Victory Salute." —by Neb.

Daily Mail

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Evening News



"Well, whenever Peace comes, I want you clearly to understand I'll have no repetition of your disgraceful behaviour on Armistice Night, 1918!"



Post-War Problems—By Moon

Sunday Dispatch



# Witchbroom Disease of Cocoa

## The Problem of Control in Trinidad

THE Annual Report on the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture includes, as noted elsewhere in this issue, brief summaries of the research work and other activities of the various departments of the College. That on the Department of Mycology is entirely occupied with the important question of the possible control of witchbroom disease of cocoa. It states that "the economic control of the disease seems even more remote than it did in 1941, as our recent observations and the results of the carefully controlled experiments of the Department of Agriculture, set up at our suggestion to determine the value of the periodic removal of brooms, indicate that the disease cannot be controlled in this way. If this is so the only feasible control will be the use of immune or resistant varieties of cocoa." This brief statement might possibly be read to mean that it is not worth while continuing to attempt to keep the disease in check until the full success has been attained in introducing and propagating resistant varieties, a task which is being prosecuted with great vigour. Replacement by immune or resistant varieties is naturally the ideal solution. Meanwhile it is of interest to recall the results obtained by the removal of brooms at Marper Estate in the Manzanilla district, bearing in mind however that labour difficulties and the market price of cocoa may now have become determining factors. It was on Marper Estate that witchbroom disease was first found in 1928. The Government purchased it soon afterwards and it has been worked since as an estate on which experimental and research work were also conducted.

The *Annual Report* of the Department of Agriculture for 1938 stated:—

"Witchbroom disease is so severe in some of the Manzanilla vegas [valleys] that large areas have been virtually abandoned and conditions similar to those found in South America exist.

"It had already been proved that, at a cost of \$3 to \$5 per acre, per annum, this disease can be kept in check on a 100-acre block even though that block is surrounded by abandoned cocoa. The loss of crop in any one year up to the present has not exceeded 10 per cent.; in many years it has been below 5 per cent.

### Crop Yields at Marper Estate

"This was considered demonstrative enough for the large proprietor but it was not considered good enough proof that a peasant proprietor with 5 acres could be expected to keep his Witchbroom in check, if he were surrounded by dirty neighbours. For this demonstration a 5-acre block was taken on Marper Estate in the centre of a large area which had been abandoned on account of Witchbroom infection. The site was chosen as containing more disease than any other place in the island. The whole block was cleared of Witchbroom early in 1937—an operation which necessitated removing 90 per cent. of the canopy. The block was cutlassed and drained. Five separate acre plots were marked out and given the following treatments:—

(1) Control; (2) 5 tons lime; (3) 600 lb. super phosphate; (4) 5 tons lime, 600 lb. super.; (5) 5 tons lime, 600 lb. super, 600 lb. sulphate of potash.

"The manures were applied to the beds over the prunings and cutlassed weeds and the soil from the drains was scattered over the top to make turtle-backed beds. At this stage planters prophesied that the whole block would die.

"Half of each acre plot was sprayed with Bordeaux mixture as soon as new foliage came out. Half way through the crop season the yields looked so promising on those plots that a sixth acre of abandoned cocoa was included for yield records."

Details are given for each plot of the yield of dry cocoa and the number of witchbroom infected pods reaped.

"Over the whole 5-acre block the average yield was 290 lb. of dry cocoa per acre. The absolute control acre taken in half-way through the season gave 9½ lb. of dry cocoa. No cocoa had previously been picked off this block so that the annual yield in any case could not have exceeded 20 lb.

"The loss of crops from infected pods amounted to 12 per cent. It cannot be claimed that this figure is low because infected pods were not counted. If 290 lb. of dry beans per acre were obtained from these abandoned plots it is evident that there could not be a great number of pods missed.

"The manurial treatments have not had a very marked effect yet. There seems to be no effect of liming or potash. The super phosphate treated plots averaged 83 lb. of dry cocoa more than those which received no phosphate. Spraying had little effect on the crop in the first year.

"When it is realised that the average yields in Trinidad have recently dropped to below 200 lb. of dry beans per acre the reclamation of this 5-acre block is nothing short of miraculous. *It definitely proves that if a peasant proprietor, even in a very severely infected Witchbroom area, likes to work his cocoa he need suffer very little loss from Witchbroom and even without the fertiliser treatments he should reap yields of at least 1½ bags per acre. There is no excuse for any small peasant proprietor returning yields of less than 1½ bags per acre in normal years.*" (Italics in the Report).

Dealing generally with conditions in the Manzanilla area, the Report states that "Witchbroom disease is a limiting factor but it has been proved that on a 100-acre block it can be controlled and yields maintained at three bags (500 lb.) per acre.

"Marper is an object lesson to all estates in the Manzanilla district. While we do not pretend to show a profit on the year's working—no experiment estate in the world could claim that—Marper Estate has demonstrated how Witchbroom can be kept under control even in a very heavily infected district at a cost of about \$5 per annum, once its incidence has been brought to controllable dimensions. Marper yields have shown a slight tendency to increase in spite of Witchbroom losses while neighbouring estates have been abandoned owing to failure of crops."

The last two *Annual Reports* of the Department of Agriculture contain the following brief references to Witchbroom conditions at Marper Estate:—

"Over the estate Witchbroom infection of vegetative

parts was less than in 1939 but pod infection was higher. (Report, 1940).

"Over the estate in general, the incidence of vegetative and pod brooms was lower than in 1940. The loss of pods averaged 4.1 pods per cent. of the crop, or an average of less than one pod per tree." (Report, 1941).

#### Recent Results at River Estate

The latest available information on the loss occasioned by the disease is given in a paper by Mr. R. E. D. Baker, Reader in Mycology, at the Imperial College, published in *Tropical Agriculture*, January 1943. In one plot at River Estate 1,329 pods were harvested, of which 127, or 10 per cent., were attacked by witchbroom disease and 297, or 22 per cent., were destroyed by other diseases, chiefly black pod and brown pod. "It is," Mr. Baker states, "interesting to note that although witchbroom disease may now be classed as 'exceedently severe' on this estate, it only occasioned a direct loss of 10 per cent. of the pods which came to maturity."

### Jamaica's New Governor

Sir John Huggins arrived at Kingston, by plane, at the end of September, to assume office as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

A telegram, received as we go to press, states that after taking the oath, the Governor, in a brief address, said there were two vital matters before the Colony. The first was to get on with the business of winning the war. The second matter was the early introduction and successful operation of the new constitution, which was of vital importance to Jamaica and other colonies aspiring to self-government. He said that Colonel Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "to whom you owe so much for the introduction of the new constitution," had expressed to him his greatest confidence in their firm determination to operate it in a manner which would bring contentment and prosperity to the Colony.

### Dehydrated Banana Products

The State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, a large producer of bananas, has at Santos two dehydrating plants for the utilization of bunches too small for export. The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* for August, quoting the April issue of *Brazil*, states that in recent months 80 tons of dried bananas have been shipped to British war prisoners in Germany. In the more modern of the two factories, which has been in operation for a few years, the principal product is dehydrated banana flakes; tomato soup, brown bean soup and onion powder are also prepared. The banana flakes are small, straw-yellow particles that taste and smell like bananas. They are packed in rubber-lined paper cartons. Three hundred tons of bananas are needed to produce 30 tons of flakes. The factory has been operating 24 hours a day, and production has been between 28 and 30 tons a day.

The second factory makes three types of dehydrated bananas—flour, dried and preserved fruit, as well as preserved guava, quince, pineapple and peach. The dried bananas, which retain their original form, are the principal product. Ten tons of fresh bananas yield

about 3,527 lb. of dried bananas which are put up in 25 lb. paper-lined boxes for export or in quarter and half-pound packages for local consumption.

Banana flakes are reported to be on sale in Washington and doubtless in other cities of the United States.

## West Indies at Westminster

### Estate Hospitals in Trinidad

Replying to Mr. Riley on September 24th, Colonel Stanley said that in Trinidad the duty of providing medical services in the case of estate labour was largely regarded as devolving on the employer. A hospital with arrangements for medical attention was provided on many estates, with, in some instances, a maternity ward. Other estates relied on the services of the Health Department. The question of defining the liability of the employer in respect of the provision of hospital facilities was one that the Government of Trinidad intended to consider. The Health Department has the power of inspection over hospitals provided by private employers.

### Probation Systems

In the course of a reply on the introduction of the probation system for juvenile and adult offenders in the Colonies generally, Colonel Stanley, on September 24th, said that in a number of West Indian Colonies probation work was carried out by voluntary organisations. In addition plans had been approved in Jamaica and Trinidad for the appointment of Government probation officers.

### War Risks Insurance, Trinidad

The Trinidad War Risks Insurance Ordinance, which was passed in April, came into effect on August 1st. The West India Committee has received from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce copies of the Ordinance and of the Rules made under it. The commencing premium is at the rate of 37½ cents per month or part of a month for each \$100 or part thereof of the sum insured.

No announcement has yet been made by Government as to whether it will be permissible to pass on any part of the cost of the insurance to the consumers in the selling prices of the goods.

In moving the Bill in the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General explained that sugar for local consumption, cocoa, copra and other local products would not be insurable and that the main reason for that decision was that it was feared that the prices received by the growers would be adversely affected if the merchants were compelled to insure. He gave the assurance, however, that should damage through war risks be sustained by such non-insurable goods, the Government would do its best to extend sympathy to the sufferers in a practical form.

The Attorney-General also stated that the premiums in respect of the insurance would be allowed as a deduction for Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax purposes.



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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 27th*

ANTIGUA is undergoing a period of change. In the first place the resignation, owing to ill-health, of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Douglas Jardine, and his return home with his two daughters, necessitates Mr. J. D. Harford coming back to Antigua as Acting Governor, while the Antigua Administrator, Mr. H. Boon, acts as Administrator of St. Kitts. Great sympathy and regret are felt for His Excellency in his bereavement causing this final step. The resignation of the Bishop, the Right Reverend George Hand, will take effect at the end of this year. The elections for the Antigua Legislative Council resulted as follows: Wilson, Jeffery, Stevens, George and Christian; the same as for the previous Council except that George of All Saints village replaces Alexander Moody Stuart, who did not stand for election.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *September 25th*

In my cable published in the May CIRCULAR I referred to the rising prosperity level of the small man of British Guiana as indicated by the sharp increase of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of March last. More recently published returns show that deposits at the end of August had amounted to the hitherto unreachd figure \$6,271,287. The Savings Bank is investing every month between \$200,000 and \$240,000 in War Bonds, the total of which at the end of July was \$2,000,000.

## JAMAICA

The Dairy Industry is making rapid strides, and according to information obtained by the *Daily Gleaner*, the industry, in another two years, will be producing sufficient milk to enable the local condensery to manufacture the total condensed milk requirements of the island. In addition, a large quantity of fresh milk should be available.

Jamaica Co-operative Development Council held its inaugural meeting on August 6th, when Mr. N. W. Manley, K.C., was appointed chairman. The Council is a voluntary body and has been formed with the approval of the Government.

Mr. D. G. Goode, personal assistant to the Director of Agriculture, has retired after 40 years of public service. At a farewell party, held at Hope, several speakers, including the Hon. H. H. Croucher, Acting Director of Agriculture, and Captain Arthur Thelwell, secretary of the Jamaica Agriculture Society, referred to the excellent service Mr. Goode had rendered.

**Proposed Irrigation Scheme.** The following have been appointed members of a committee to consider a report on a proposal to carry out a Government Irrigation Scheme on the plains of Clarendon: the Director of Public Works, chairman; the Commissioner of Lands; the Hon. H. H. Croucher, Acting Director of Agriculture; and Mr. S. A. G. Taylor, Executive Engineer Hydraulics.

The Leonard Lyle Scholarship for 1943 has been awarded to Mr. Horace Fowler. The scholarship is of an annual value of £250 and is the gift of the West Indies

Sugar Co. Ltd., tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, for a period of at least three years.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Tobago Telephones.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. Kenneth Reid, wrote on June 17th that the Government had taken over the Tobago telephone system, which would be under the management of the Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Co. Ltd., who were then occupied in putting the lines in order, much to the joy of everyone in Tobago.

## Land Settlement in Jamaica

THE report of the Lands Department of Jamaica, for the year to March 31st, 1942, a copy of which has recently been received, gives an account of the progress being made in the island's land settlement programme.

It shows that since the scheme was started four years ago, 16,100 people have been established as settlers on 75,590 acres of land, together with 1,996 ex-soldiers on a further 7,750 acres.

The following extracts have been taken from this instructive report:—

### Land Settlement Policy

There was no alteration in the established land settlement policy, which is based on His Excellency's Message dated June 25th, 1938, and the subsequent Motion in Council dated July 21st, 1938. This motion approved the raising of a loan of £650,000 for land settlement purposes, subject to certain conditions which included inter alia the following:—

- (a) The establishment of a Revolving Fund whereby all revenue is applied to the furtherance and extension of land settlement in the island.
- (b) The deposit payable in advance by settlers to be one-tenth of the purchase price and the balance to be payable in instalments over a period of ten years.
- (c) Expenditure on amenities of a public nature not to be charged to the settlers but to be borne by public funds.

### Social Welfare

The programme of social welfare work instituted on land settlements has been broadened and expedited by the appointment of two junior Social Welfare Officers. One of these officers is a lady whose duties are specifically designed towards the improvement of the conditions of the women and children of the families settling on land settlements. This social work is difficult and unspectacular, but has been greatly appreciated by the settlers.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Training Centre at Irwin has continued to show satisfactory progress, and has been the means, not only of alleviating the serious unemployment situation in Montego Bay, but also of encouraging a number of these persons to return to the land as a means of livelihood. Experiments carried out in placing these unemployed on their own holdings,

after six to eight months training, has shown that only 40-50 per cent. are likely to make successful settlers, the remainder preferring to work for wages. It has since been decided to establish a similar Training Centre in the Spanish Town areas, and "Twickenham Park" property has been acquired for this purpose. The proposal to establish a number of such Agricultural Training Centres at points in proximity to the main centres of unemployment throughout the island, is now receiving the support of the Labour Department, and the acquisition of other Estates for this purpose is being given consideration.

**Marketing of Produce**

One of the problems of small settler agriculture is the marketing of the small quantities of produce. In the case of crops like bananas or cane, the market is more or less fixed by island-wide prices, and also these crops are bought by large organizations which pay these standard prices. Crops such as coffee, ginger, cacao, etc., however, are usually purchased from the settler by small itinerant dealers who, in turn, sell to other dealers, and the crop may be handled by three or four intermediaries before it is exported. If the marketing system could be evolved by which growers could get full value for their produce, it would be of very great benefit to the small settler, and would result in encouragement in the production of these commodities.

The Lands Department is making efforts to assist settlers in solving their marketing problems, and it is hoped to evolve a system by which the overseers can assist the settlers by arranging for co-operative marketing. The disposal of perishable food crops presents an even more difficult problem as there are no organizations similar to green grocers in larger cities; nor are there any auction markets. This trade is entirely in the hands of small vendors, and, as a result, the growers do not get the full value of their produce. In some cases, the growers market the crops to the consumers themselves, but this is not a general practice.

So far, the efforts of Government to assist this production of small crops by the establishment of a buying centre at the Low Temperature Station has not been completely beneficial to the small grower. The Low Temperature Station of necessity fixes prices at minimum rates, as they have to bear the loss attendant on handling perishable products. The rates were fixed with the idea of providing a reserve outlet for the products; but the small trader has taken advantage of this situation, and now offers the grower these minimum prices stating that they are "government prices." In some cases, the retail prices in Kingston are more than twice the prices obtained by the grower. This problem too is also receiving attention.

**The Jamaica Census**

A census was taken in Jamaica in January last, and according to preliminary figures, the total population is 1,237,391; that of the Cayman Islands, a dependency, is 6,679, and that of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the other dependency, 6,148. Jamaica's population in 1921 was 858,118. Of the 1943 total, 599,793 were males and 637,598 females; 641,988 were in the age-group of 21 years and over, and 595,403 in the younger age-group. The island's present average of population per square mile of total area is about 295.

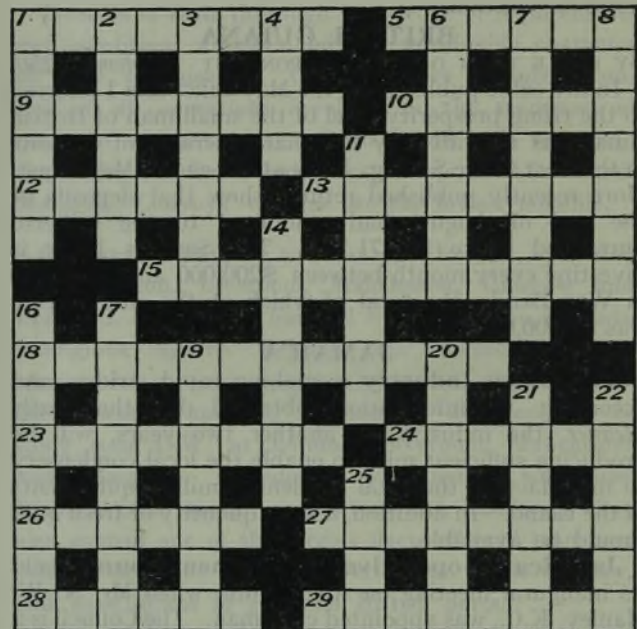
**Crossword Puzzle No. 25**

ACROSS

- 1 Labour reform movement of a century ago (8)
- 5 Hang on (6)
- 9 Anagram of "red anger" (8)
- 10 Dancing girl (6)
- 12 Table linen (6)
- 13 Not isolated (8)
- 15 On way of trying to get rich quickly (three words, 5, 3, 4)
- 18 Proposed new mode of taxation (four words, 3, 2, 3, 4)
- 23 The Blitz left many buildings so (8)
- 24 Confessed (6)
- 26 Render inoffensive (6)
- 27 Genuine (8)
- 28 Just the usual practice (6)
- 29 Anagram of "sea cress" (8)

DOWN

- 1 Convincing (6)
- 2 Sudden (6)
- 3 Found in "her tome" (7)
- 4 Check (4)
- 6 Salary of a member of the Cathedral Chapter (7)
- 7 Enclose (8)
- 8 Anagram of "the braid" (8)
- 11 Anagram of "cold tea" (7)
- 14 A person need not be a this beheaded to this a cause (7)
- 16 Scattered (8)
- 17 Summary (8)
- 19 Scene of recent landing in Italy (7)
- 20 You may be lost in this daylight (7)
- 21 Peasants, usually youthful (6)
- 22 Proverbs (6)
- 25 Well known volcano (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

**Our Advertising Pages**

Owing to the restriction in the use of paper, announcements by the following companies which were due to appear in the current issue, have had to be held over until the November number :-

- George Fletcher & Co. Ltd.
- D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd.
- International Harvester Export Co.
- Saunders Valve Co. Ltd.

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 Indian Service Visitors

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

**Antigua.**—Sgt. B. A. Collens, Sgmn. V. A. Farley, S/O Mary Macandrew, Sgmn. N. Mendes.

**Bahamas.**—Cpl. H. Adderley, A.C.W.2 Mary Brown, Gnr. D. Butler, A.C.W.2 Peggy Hilton, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, A.C.W.2 Grace Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, F/O W. M. Lightbourne, P/O G. S. Mather, A.C. K. W. Malone, A.C.W.2 Joan Stratton, S/Lt. C. Thompson, Sgt. M. L. Thompson, A/LA L. Trenchard, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn, Cpl. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—Sgmn. A. S. Alleyne, L.A.C. K. Atkinson, Pte. D. C. Barker, Cfn. P. Bentley, Pte. M. Best, L/Cpl. F. H. Boyce, Cpl. L. Boyce, Gnr. T. Branche, Sgmn. V. H. H. Cadogan, Gnr. E. E. Clarke, P/O W. Deane, F/Lt. S. P. Edgehill, Pte. H. Fadelle, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Pte. I. C. Gittens, Sgmn. C. W. Griffith, Sgt. C. Hassell, Pte. W. Holmes, Sgt. W. K. Hynam, Sgt. H. A. King, Sgmn. C. R. Kirton, Pte. R. F. V. Lambert, Pte. C. E. Lythcott, Gnr. N. K. Mahon, Gnr. L. E. Mapp, Gnr. C. A. B. Pierre, L.A.C. P. E. Ryan, Pte. R. I. Skeete, Spr. G. I. Skinner, F/O A. O. Weekes, Pte. C. H. Worrell.

**Bermuda.**—Cpl. F. C. Aitchison, A.C.W.1 Jean Evans, F/Sgt. E. C. Holman, O/Sea. D. Kuhn, S/Lt. J. Misick, F/Lt. E. G. Nicholl, P/O G. A. Osborn, 2nd Lieut. P. J. Smith, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, P/O J. Weatherill, F/O E. C. Williams.

**British Guiana.**—Sgt. R. G. Amory, L.A.C. F. P. Camacho, Sgmn. G. M. Craig, Sgmn. J. H. V. Craig, Sgmn. G. E. Davson, A.C.1 A. V. L. Fox, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, Sgt. L. Harding, Pte. C. A. Hinds, Sgmn. R. Jacobs, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Sgt. F. I. Osborn, Sgmn. G. L. Rutherford, Pte. M. A. Samad, Lt. H. S. C. Wallbridge, L.A.C. J. Willems.

**Dominica.**—L.A.C. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.**—Gnr. L. V. Gale, L/Sgt. O. W. Knight, Cpl. D. E. W. Rapier.

**Jamaica.**—Tpr. M. C. Abraham, Sgt. R. W. Ashman, A.C.2 C. Atherton, Sgt. J. H. D. Bonitto, Gnr. J. N. C. Brandon, L.R.M. P. W. Brassington, A.C.W.2 Marjorie Campbell, A.C.2 A. C. Chin, N.A.2 D. B. Clinton-Hedmann, Gnr. F. A. A. Cocks, A.C.W.2 Linda Crosbie, Doreen Dewdney, Sgt. R. H. Dickson, Lt. C. P. J. Dykes, Pte. C. P. Earle, P/O C. H. Egerton-Eves, N.A.2 R. Farrah-Karrain, Lt. A. D. Fraser, Pte. D. Garrick, A.C.W.2 Rosette Hanson, A/B M. R. Harris, A.C.W.2 Pearl Harry, Sgt. V. Hazell, Sgt. A. G. Henriquez, Iris Hudson, Ivy M. Jones, A.C.2 K. A. Ken, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, Sgt. A. G. Lindsay, A.C.W.2 Beryl McNaught, A.C.W.2 Lorna Melhado, Sgt. V. H. Mendez, A.C.2 Edward Miller, Phyllis Mortimer, A.C.2 R. W. Murray, Mavis Norton, A.C.W.2 Constance O'Rane, L/Cpl. L. V. Patterson, Sgt. A. O. Pearson, O/Sea R. E. A. Pickering, Sgt. H. A. Purcell, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, A.C.W.1 Kathleen Robinson, A.C.2 J. J. Robinson, A.C.W.2 Amru Shrivdasani, A.C.2 P. Shoucair, F/O W. A. W. Strachan, A.C.2 J. W. Terrier, Pte. B. H. Thompson, P/O D. L. J. Thompson, Cadet J. Tulloch, A.C.2 E. N. Wallace.

**Montserrat.**—Subaltern Muriel Otway.

**St. Kitts.**—A.C.1 G. Boon, Cpl. A. W. H. Farara, Sgt./Pilot W. Farara, Sgmn. K. E. Gumbs.

**St. Lucia.**—W/Cdr. W. J. V. Branch, L.A.C. E. Eudoxie.

**St. Vincent.**—Gnr. V. Corea, Sgmn. A. Douglas, P/O D. Dun, L.A.C. D. Grant, L/Cpl. J. A. Liverpool.

**Trinidad.**—Sgt. R. Agostini, Sgt. B. C. Anderson, Sgt. E. Barnell, F/O P. L. U. Cross, P/O J. E. Cumming-Bart, Sgt. Y. De Meillac, Sgt. L. J. De Verteuil, Sgt. N. De Verteuil, 2nd Lieut. J. Farah, L.A.C. H. A. A. Gobin, F/Sgt. A. A. Graham, P/O C. W. Graham, F/Sgt. J. A. Greenidge, P/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C.1 J. Horsham, Sgt. W. H. Ironside, A.C.1 G. Kenny, Sgt. K. Kernahan, Tpr. Vic. Lambert, L/Bdr. J. S. McIntyre, Gnr. M. R. Mosca, P/O G. C. Murray, F/O C. V. Pereira, Sgt. P. W. Ray, Sgt. L. Rother, Cpl. P. Singineau, A.C.W.2 Beryl Smith, A.C.1 F. Williams, P/O F. C. Yearwood.

RUSSIA has asked for a supply of West Indian Sea Island cotton seed and 100 seeds of each of the St. Vincent and Montserrat varieties have been dispatched to the Soviet Union.

## Trinidad Services Library

### Lady Clifford's Appeal to our Readers

AT the outbreak of the war, a Services Circulating Library was started at Port-of-Spain to distribute books, magazines, etc., to all British naval and military units stationed in Trinidad and to all naval and mercantile marine calling at Trinidad. The activities of the Library, which is now run under the auspices of the Women's Voluntary Service, have grown extensively. The Win the War Association has recently made the Library an allocation for the purpose of importing reading matter from overseas. The Library, however, could make good use of much larger supplies of suitable current literature than it can afford to purchase. Lady Clifford, the chairman of the Library, has asked the West India Committee to appeal to readers of the CIRCULAR for gifts of any magazines, journals, weekly newspapers, etc., which they have finished reading and can thus pass on for the benefit of others by whom they will be greatly appreciated. Please address any such contributions, and we hope they will be numerous, to Lady Clifford, c/o the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, and they will be forwarded to Trinidad.

## The Giant Toad in Barbados

FIVE years ago, as reported in the CIRCULAR of February 10th, 1938, a large consignment of giant toads (*Bufo marinus*) spent a few days at the Farnham Royal Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology en route from Puerto Rico to Mauritius. It was pointed out at the time that this toad had been introduced into Puerto Rico only a few years previously from Barbados and Jamaica, and had been successful in ridding the Puerto Rico sugar crop of its worst enemy, the May beetles, the grubs of which devour the roots of the cane.

The history of this useful toad (often called a frog) in the West Indies is carried back another century by a note in the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society* (Vol. IX, No. 4, August, 1942). It quotes from *The Barbadian* newspaper of February 10th, 1841: "The Editor notices a late issue of the *Medical Journal* (Barbados) which states that frogs had been introduced here within the past six or seven years and acted as great purifiers of the island."

The giant toad has long been recognized in Barbados as a valuable asset in keeping down root borer, beetles, brown hard-backs and other insect pests of cane and food crops. As the note in the *Journal of the B.M. and H.S.* continues, a century ago with 400 or more estates in the island, each with one or more ponds, there were probably 1,000 ponds full of water in the rainy season. Now the ponds have been drained, pastures planted and ravines and gullies cleared so that they provide a quick run off of water. "This large toad can therefore no longer act as a great purifier of the island, as noted by *The Barbadian* editor over 100 years ago, for modern conditions prevent it from establishing more than a local and infrequent abundance."

## Company Reports & Meetings

## The Markets

September 30, 1943

### United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

THE report for the year 1942 shows that the profit, after providing £328,661 for depreciation, amounted to £118,734 which, added to £37,163 brought forward from 1941, makes a total of £155,897. After deducting £19,244 for the dividend (less income tax) on the 8 per cent. preference shares, there remains a balance of £136,653. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax at 5/2½, on the ordinary shares, which will absorb £83,320, leaving a balance of £53,333 to be carried forward.

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "It is of interest to note that the taxes payable in the United Kingdom and in Trinidad will amount to approximately £465,000, as compared with the sum of £118,700 available for the shareholders, a very good indication that this company is playing its full part in contributing to the war effort on the financial as well as the practical side.

"Nothing has yet been determined in respect of our claims for some restitution of tax in recognition of the considerable contribution of our gross profits derived from the sale of capital resources by the depletion of our oil asset, but we are hopeful that settlement of these outstanding matters will soon be reached. It is clear that, in view of the nature of the relief, it will be necessary to put such sums to reserve, thereby husbanding our resources as far as possible to meet the expenditure which will ultimately be necessary in the effort to replace our oil assets.

"The balance sheet this year includes the £750,000 twenty-five year debentures, which were issued on December 31st, 1942, to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd. In my statement last year, I drew attention to the continued absorption of our liquid resources and, as this tendency continued during 1942, the introduction of additional funds became a necessity. As explained in the circular issued to shareholders on December 28th, 1942, the board decided that, in the circumstances, these additional funds could most appropriately be obtained by an issue of redeemable debentures. The original suggestion of the board was to offer the issue to the ordinary shareholders of the company, but official approval to the issue could only be obtained on the condition that the debentures were taken up by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.

"Current methods of calculating taxable profits result in our paying taxes on a notional figure of profits far exceeding the net profits brought out in our accounts. The effect on this year's results has been mitigated somewhat as our taxation reserves at the beginning of the year have, in the course of settlement of our actual liability for the past, proved somewhat more than was required. Nevertheless, year in and year out we pay taxes on a notional profit substantially in excess of the true figure. No one grudges the contribution of his share to the war expenditure, but it is perhaps a mistake that it should be called income or profit tax.

"I have not been able to give you information on the work done during the year at our fields and refinery, but I know that you appreciate that it has been a strenuous and difficult year for our management and staff."

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 25

**Across:** 1, Chartism; 5, Append; 9, Gardener; 10, Geisha; 12, Napery; 13, Together; 15, Smash and Grab; 18, Pay as You Earn; 23, Roofless; 24, Avowed; 26, Disarm; 27, Sterling; 28, Custom; 29, Caresses.

**Down:** 1, Cogent; 2, Abrupt; 3, Theorem; 4, Stem; 6, Prebend; 7, Ensphere; 8, Diatribe; 11, Located; 14, Espouse; 16, Sporadic; 17, Synopsis; 19, Salerno; 20, Reverie; 21, Swains; 22, Adages; 25, Rtna.

The work of the Treasurers is greatly facilitated if subscriptions to the West India Committee (which became due on January 1st) are sent promptly.

**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. 0d. per cent.)	79½	82½
3½	War Loan ... ..	104½	106½
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	22/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	32/-	27/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	35/6	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	54/6	43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	40/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/3	63/9
—	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-
6	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/4½	2/10½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	20/-	22/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ...	2/3	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/3	4/9
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	50/-	52/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/9	2/9
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100 ...	33½	37½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar... ..	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	14/6	15/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	17/3	18/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/-	3/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	89/3	92/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	77/-	79/6
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ...	4/-	4/9
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ...	16/-	17/-

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged.

**Lime Oil.** Handpressed is not quoted. Some allocations of Distilled are now being made to users under the control scheme at prices varying according to origin and packing.

**Lime Juice.** There is no quotation for Concentrated or Raw.

**Orange Oil.** It is hoped to be able to quote the control price of Sweet in the near future. Bitter is not quoted.

**Pimento.** The market is very quiet with sellers at 1/6 ex wharf, London.

**Nutmegs** continue quiet. London spot quotations are unchanged at: defectives, 1/5 to 1/6; sound unassorted, 1/8 to 1/10; sound 80's, 2/-; sound 65's, 2/2 to 2/3 ex wharf.

**Mace.** The last small sales on the spot were made at prices ranging from 3/5 to 3/8 for the mixed red to pale according to quality.

## Health in St. Vincent

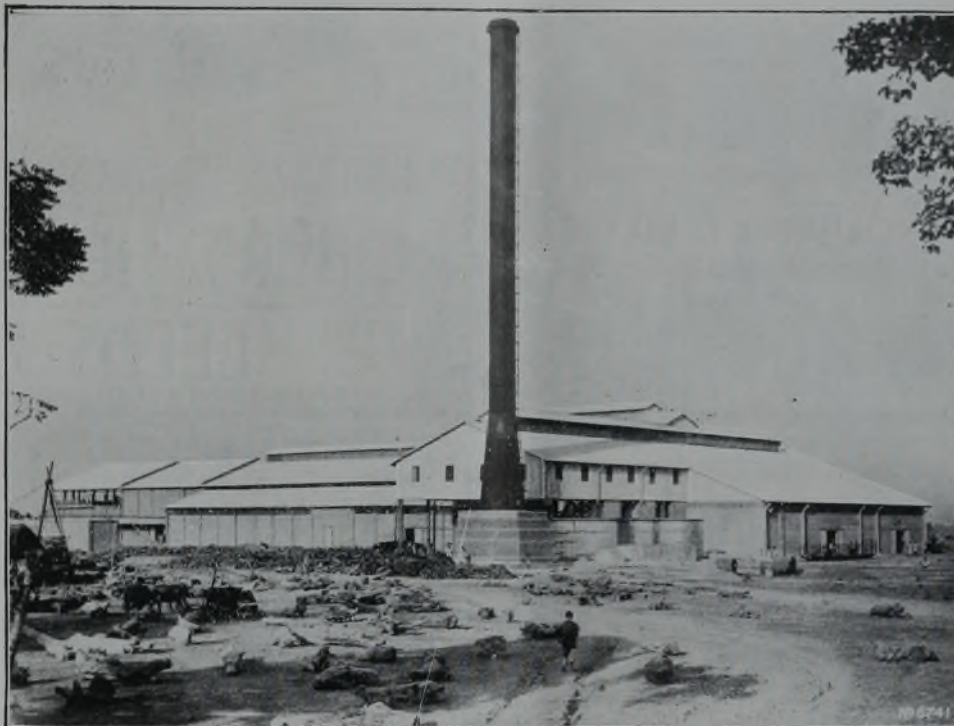
In his Annual Report for 1942 Dr. W. Leslie Webb, the Senior Medical Officer, records the inauguration of a scheme for the establishment of rural Health Centres under the auspices of the West Indian Development and Welfare Organization which has provided £10,000 for the cost over an experimental period of five years. Dr. E. D. B. Charles was selected to take charge and went to the United States for training in health work and social medicine prior to entering on his new duties.

Schemes for the improvement of the water supplies were discussed with Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. A free grant of £3,000 had been recommended for rural minor schemes and one of £2,600 for preliminary investigations of proposals for supplying piped water for the whole island.

The vital statistics show a deterioration—higher death rate and lower birth rate—which Dr. Webb says "can only be ascribed to the lowering of standards due to a general increase in the cost of living, to which in some localities an actual shortage of food must be added. There have, however, been no epidemics."



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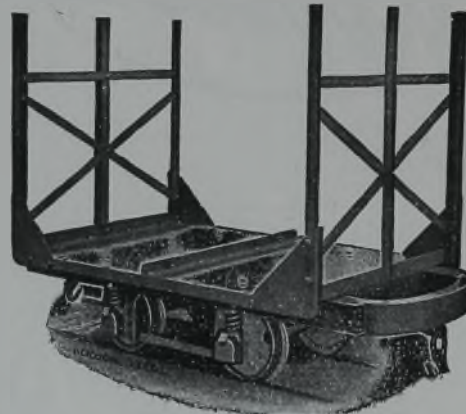
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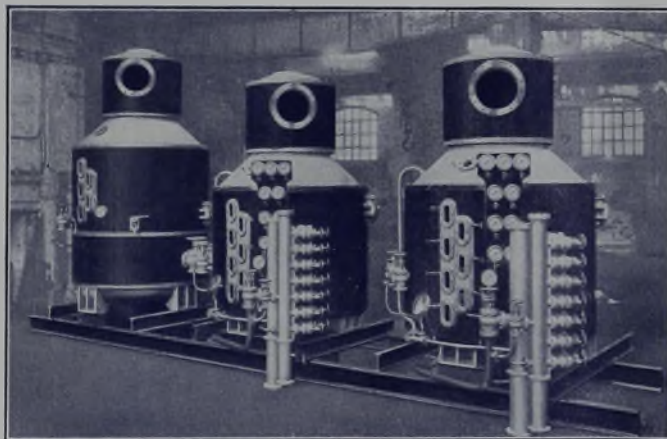
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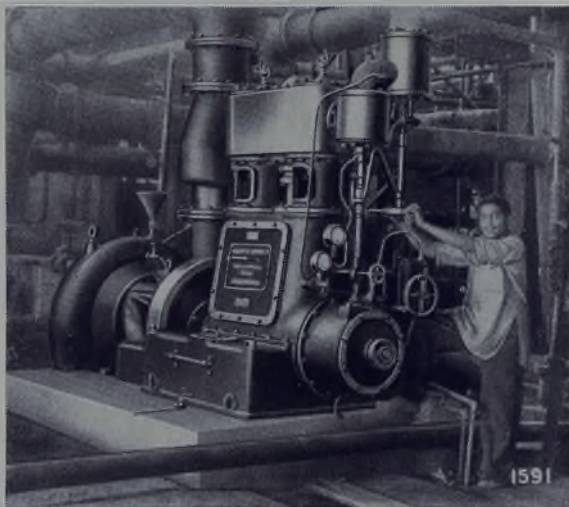


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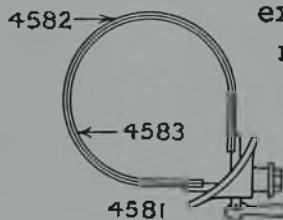
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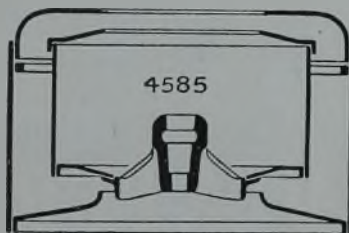


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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII. NOVEMBER 1943 No. 1151

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November, 1943

## The West India Committee

AT a General Meeting held on Trafalgar Day the members of the West India Committee availed themselves of the privilege conferred upon them by the Royal Charter granted to that body by KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH of appointing a President and Vice-Presidents. On the motion of LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, Chairman, seconded by MR. J. GORDON MILLER, Deputy-Chairman, LORD HAILSHAM was unanimously elected President, and the EARL OF HAREWOOD and SIR DONALD CAMERON were similarly appointed additional Vice-Presidents. It will, we believe, be generally agreed that no better choice could have been made. The new officers are men of distinction and all three are connected with the West Indies by family ties. LORD HAILSHAM, who was Lord Chancellor in 1928-9 and again from 1935 to 1938, is the elder son of the late MR. QUINTIN HOGG, the great philanthropist and founder of the Polytechnic, who was Deputy-Chairman of the West India Committee for fourteen years, while it was still "The Standing Committee of West Indian Planters and Merchants." MR. DOUGLAS HOGG, as the President then was, was at first destined for a business career, and for some years he worked as an overseer on one of his father's sugar estates in Demerara. He might have remained in business, but for the failure of the sugar industry, which prompted him to abandon it in favour of the law, and after a brilliant career at the Bar and in public life, some particulars of which we give on another page, he won by sheer ability the coveted seat on the Woolsack.

The appointment of LORD HAREWOOD to be a Vice-President once more brings the Lascelles family into close personal relations with the West India Committee of whose Executive his brother, MAJOR THE HON. EDWARD C. LASCELLES, was a valued member until his untimely and lamented death in 1935. In our next issue some account of the connexion of the Lascelles with the West Indies will be given. Meanwhile it must suffice to remind our readers that LORD HAREWOOD's father, the fifth Earl, was President of the West India Committee for fourteen years. It is no secret that the sixth Earl was invited to accept high office some years ago. He declined then because the Barbados estates had passed to his brother, whom he felt would be more useful to our body as a Member of the Executive. They are now owned by his younger son; but when LORD HAREWOOD visited Barbados in 1936 he purchased Waterford estate for himself and his elder son so that the family connexion with the island might be main-

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tained in the direct line. So he has now felt able to accept a Vice-Presidency. It may be recalled that the PRINCESS ROYAL, LORD HAREWOOD's wife, graciously consented to become Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) soon after its formation. She has visited its rooms on more than one occasion.

We now come to SIR DONALD CAMERON whose distinguished career in the Colonial service, which began in British Guiana where he was born, was crowned by his appointment to be Governor of Nigeria; but of him too we shall have more to say in a future issue.

Hitherto the positions of President and Vice-Presidents of the West India Committee have been regarded as purely honorary except where the occupants have been members of the Executive. The Charter, however, empowers the General Meeting to appoint those officers "with such powers" as it may determine. Taking advantage of this clause it was decided at the meeting referred to above to invite LORD HAILSHAM, LORD HAREWOOD and SIR DONALD CAMERON to attend meetings and take part in the deliberations of the Executive Committee. Actually all three had already expressed their desire to do this, and it is hardly necessary to emphasize the advantages which must accrue to the West India Committee from such practical co-operation.

It must not be assumed that the interests and sympathies of the new Officers are confined to those Colonies in our group with which they happen to be particularly identified. On the contrary we have their assurance that their interests are essentially catholic and cover the whole sweep of West Indian islands from Jamaica to Trinidad, embracing also the Bahamas, the neighbouring Colonies on the Main and Bermuda.

In conclusion it only remains for us to say that the recent appointments, which will no doubt be acclaimed throughout the West Indies, will undoubtedly add to the influence which the West India Committee wields, and will further its constant effort to promote the agriculture, manufacturing industries, trade, well being and general welfare of the Colonies and their people whom it serves.

APART from the contributions of some Colonial Governments towards the cost of their local military forces, the total monetary contribution of the Colonial Empire for the prosecution of the war amounted, up to the end of last month, to approximately £48,000,000, made up as follows:—Gifts £23,300,000, loans free of interest £10,700,000 and interest bearing loans £14,000,000.

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE acquisition of bases in the Azores will be of the utmost value to both the Navy and the Air Force in driving home the advantage we have now attained in the battle of the Atlantic. To have obtained the use of these critically situated islands with the good will of the Portuguese Government is a triumph of patient and scrupulous diplomacy, of which the credit belongs to Mr. Eden; the more so because it is known that there were highly placed persons in the allied counsels who wished to hasten the process by high-handed methods which Portugal would have had good reason to resent. Dr. Salazar's honourable scruples for the neutrality of his country were dispelled by the appeal to the ancient alliance, which throughout the war he has insisted, to friend and foe alike, is still in full force.

\* \* \*

There is nothing in international history quite like this alliance, which still rests upon the confirmation and renewal of treaties made by Edward III. and Richard II. with the then Kings of Portugal in 1373 and 1386. It is an exaggeration to say that it has never been interrupted in all these centuries; Portugal sent a large contingent to assist the Spanish Armada, and we were in fact almost continuously at war, for the right to trade with her African colonies, from 1580 to 1654. But when peace was at last made by Cromwell, it was expressly on the basis of the mediæval treaties; and since then the alliance has been uninterrupted.

\* \* \*

The Azores are 1,200 miles from Newfoundland and about 900 from Portugal, in the very centre of the main traffic routes of the North Atlantic. Aircraft based upon them will go a long way towards closing the remaining gaps in the continuous air cover across the ocean which is the best possible protection for our convoys. They guard the routes, not only to the United States, but to the Caribbean and South America. Never have we had better cause for gratitude to our ancient ally, linked to us through so many generations by the common interest of two great colonizing and trading powers in the freedom of the seas.

\* \* \*

The admission of Italy as a "co-belligerent" creates an extremely complex situation. It is no longer a secret that Marshal Badoglio, when he opened negotiations in August, wished immediately to transfer his country to the allied side. Naturally there was great reluctance to accept Italy as an ally, not only of Great Britain and the United States, but of Greece and Yugoslavia, whose peoples have suffered so bitterly at Fascist hands. The whole-hearted detestation of the Italians for the Germans, however, and their eagerness to take an active part in the expulsion of their oppressors, could not in the end be deprived of its natural outlet. But it has been made perfectly clear that Italy's declaration of war upon Germany alters nothing in the armistice terms of September 3rd. The lands usurped by Fascist aggression will be restored to their rightful owners; and

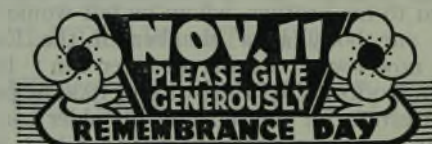
justice must be done upon the guilty men. It is for the Italian people, who sustained the fallen regime for twenty years, now to prove by their works that they have undergone a change of heart. If they do so, it will count in their favour at the Peace Congress. But, in Mr. Churchill's expressive phrase, they must "work their passage home."

\* \* \*

One of the most moving incidents of the war occurred on October 25th, when the liners *Empress of Russia* and *Drottningholm* arrived at Leith carrying 3,500 men, the first contingent of 5,000 prisoners of war released, in exchange for German prisoners, by Germany. A profound pathos underlay the occasion, seeing that most of the men owed their release to their medical certificate that they were too severely disabled to be capable of any further part in the war; and indeed their haggard faces bore testimony to their sufferings, not only on the battlefield but in captivity. But their hearts were evidently stout and their spirits high as they came down the gangway, joining cheerfully in the chorus of "Roll Out the Barrel," played by the band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers on the quay. They were welcomed with a message from the King and Queen, and speedily distributed to hospitals in England and Scotland.

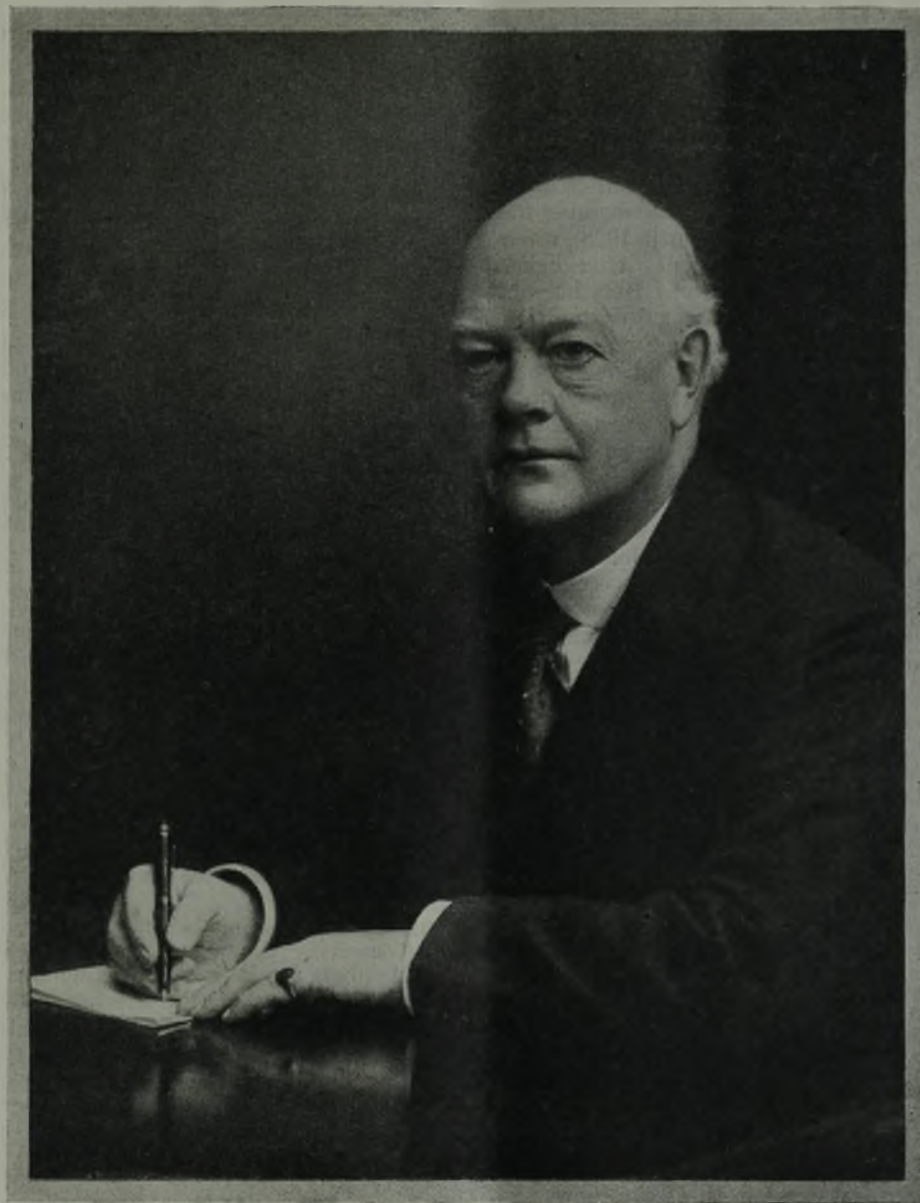
\* \* \*

Night air-raids on London, of which we have had very few in the last two and a half years, began again in the middle of October and continued on eight successive nights. But it was a very different thing from the great "blitz" of 1940-41—only brief incursions by a few fighter-bombers, which dropped some light bombs and hurried home. Some Londoners felt almost ashamed of having nothing more impressive to show the American troops. We know, of course, that the remaining heavy bombers of the Luftwaffe are very busy on other fronts, and that it will need a good deal of re-equipment of the airfields on France before they resume—as they still may—large-scale attacks on English towns. The present minor raids are probably intended merely as a basis of propaganda, for sensational accounts were promptly published in Germany of the lurid scenes of the burning ruins of London. I remember remarking on the eighth night that, if that was all the Germans wanted, I didn't see why they bothered to send out their machines at all; they could still tell just as thrilling a story. Goebbels took my advice the very next day, publishing another account of the bombing of "selected targets in London," when in fact not a single German machine had crossed our coasts.





## THE PRESIDENT OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



The Right Hon. the Viscount Hailsham

**T**HE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM of Hailsham who has honoured the members by accepting the position of President of the West India Committee has been successively sugar estates' overseer, barrister, Member of Parliament, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor, and, before being appointed to that high office for a second term, Secretary of State for War and Leader of the House of Lords, a truly remarkable record.

He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Quintin Hogg, a former Deputy-Chairman of the West India Committee,

and grandson of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bt., who was chairman of the old East India Company. After leaving Eton, where he was Captain of the Oppidans, as the students not on the foundation are called, Douglas Hogg, as he then was, entered his father's business, Messrs. Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co., West India merchants, and going out to Demerara to gain experience, he worked as an overseer on Golden Fleece and Nonpareil. At Eton he had had his "field" at football, and finding in his father's secretary an equally first-class player the two played football against one another over the overseer's

house at Nonpareil, a tall building on piles. He also raised a team at La Penitence, then a sugar estate, which had the honour of beating Georgetown.

When the sugar industry was brought to the verge of ruin by the foreign sugar bounties he had to do something to earn a living, as he told us at a banquet given in his honour in 1928. He accordingly abandoned sugar for the Law, which proved to be his *métier* after the South African War, during which he saw active service with the 19th Lothian and Berwick Yeomanry; he was called to the Bar in 1902 by Lincoln's Inn, of which he became a Bencher eighteen years later. He was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales from 1920 to 1922, and sat in Parliament as Conservative member for St. Marylebone from the latter year until 1928, when he was first appointed Lord Chancellor. After being Secretary of State for War from 1931 to 1935 he was again made head of the Judiciary, an exalted position which he filled with great distinction for three years.

His experience of trade served him in good stead when he visited Canada as British delegate to the Ottawa Conference in 1932, and again when he sat in the same capacity at the World Economic Conference held in London in 1933.

Raised to the peerage as Baron Hailsham in 1928 he was advanced to Viscount in the following year. He lost his first wife, who was daughter of Judge Trimble Brown, of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1925, and was married in 1929 to the widow of the Hon. Clive Lawrence.

It will be recalled that at the West India Committee dinner held at the Dorchester in July, 1937, which was attended by the late Duke of Kent, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Harewood and Lord Harlech (then Secretary of State for the Colonies), Lord Hailsham was in the chair.

Lord Hailsham has had many honours conferred on him and the West India Committee is fortunate to have him as President.

## The Pictorial Pages

REFERENCE is made on page 202 of this issue of the CIRCULAR to the arrival at Leith, on October 25th, of the *Empress of Russia* and the *Drottningholm* carrying some 3,500 repatriated prisoners of war. On the following day the *Atlantis* arrived at Liverpool with a further 790 repatriates—over 100 of them stretcher cases and 39 sightless.

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the *Atlantis* coming alongside the crowded landing stage, a broad green band and red crosses on her white hull.

The inset shows Captain Ernest Halloway, of Liverpool, who served for over 50 years in the ships of the Harrison Line, principally on its Central American and Caribbean services, and was blinded when the *Craftsman*, a Harrison liner, was attacked by a German raider. He is being guided by Captain the Marquis of Normanby, who was wounded and captured in the retreat to Dunkirk, and who devoted his time in the prison camp to the welfare of the blind. Behind them is Sir Ian Fraser, chairman of St. Dunstons.

The illustrations on the second page are the subject of an article on page 205 of this issue.

## The West India Committee

### Ordinary General Meeting

IN accordance with the Notice given to members in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, an Ordinary General Meeting of the West India Committee was held on October 21st.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, the chairman, presided, and on his proposal, seconded by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy-chairman, the meeting unanimously elected Lord Hailsham as president, and the Earl of Harewood and Sir Donald Cameron as vice-presidents of the West India Committee.

These elections are the subject of a leading article in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

### Eleven New Members Elected

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on October 21st, the following eleven candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mr. HAROLD STANNARD, M.A. (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
F/O CLIFFORD JOHN CARRINGTON MANNING (Barbados)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. REGINALD ALBERT JORDAN (Antigua)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C.
Mr. G. T. WARREN (Antigua)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Lieut. WILLIAM WALTER WELLS (Trinidad)	Mr. J. C. McMichael.
Mr. R. O. WILLIAMS, JR. (Kenya)	Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
Mr. DERRICK BIGGERSTAFF HARGAN (London)	Mr. J. G. McMichael.
Dr. I. O. B. SHIRLEY (Country)	Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
Mr. HERBERT HART (London)	Lady Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE PRINGLE (London)	Mr. Alexander Elder.
Mrs. THOMAS GREENWOOD (Country)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
	A.A.C.S.
	Mr. Alexander Elder.
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	Sir Alfred Sherlock.

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.

## 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:—

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*Mrs. Bromley	...	1	1
*Mrs. Bryson	...	3	0
Mrs. Berkeley	...	5	0
A. P. Skeete, Esq.	...	10	0
"Anon"	...	50	0
"Anon"	...	5	0
*Lady Rutherford	...	1	0

\* Further contribution.



THE ATLANTIS AT LIVERPOOL WITH 790 PRISONERS OF WAR

*Inset.* Captain Ernest Halloway and the Marquis of Normanby

[See page 204





The Princess Royal meets the contingent at the Colonial Office



Leaving the West India Committee



A visit to St. Paul's Cathedral

JAMAICA GIRLS FOR THE A.T.S. ARRIVE IN LONDON



## Jamaica Girls for A.T.S.

### First Party Arrive in London

**T**WENTY-FOUR girls who were recently enlisted into the A.T.S. in Jamaica arrived safely in London in the middle of October. A number of West Indians who have travelled independently are already serving in the A.T.S., but this is the first organized party to arrive.

The girls were recruited by Senior Commander Doreen Venn during her recent visit to Jamaica, and were chosen from a large number of volunteers.

Shortly after their arrival in London they reported—in charge of Senior Commander G. M. Croft—at the offices of the West India Committee, where they were welcomed by Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies Committee, and Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary. They signed the visitors' book in the following order:—

Marjorie Austin, Lucille Barnett, Ruby Barnett, Ethel Bartlett, Winifred Beare, Monica Bent, Dorothy Bonnier, Patricia Coke-Kerr, Ena Collymore, Olga Crawford, Laura Dutton, Mavis Dyball, Myrtle Eves, Dorothy Fielding, Helen Fielding, Nellie Forrester, Phyllis Gayner, Dorothy Gill, M. Irving, Audrey Lewis, Norma Marsh, Avis Marzink, Joyce Robinson, Marjorie Scott.

As they entered Norfolk Street from the Strand, they were met by a camera-man of the Colonial Film Unit, who made a film of their entry and reception at No. 40. After leaving the West India Committee they visited St. Paul's and were filmed on the steps of the Cathedral. Some "stills" from the film are reproduced on the opposite page.

The arrival of this party in London received a good "Press," and a general write-up, with interviews and photographs, appeared in the *Evening Standard*, *Evening News*, *Star* and other newspapers.

### Reception at the Colonial Office

After a brief stay in London, the girls left for their training depot. They were given special leave on October 28th to attend a tea party at the Colonial Office given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver Stanley), and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (the Duke of Devonshire).

The party was honoured by the presence of the Princess Royal, Controller Commandant of the A.T.S., who was attended by the Dowager Lady Lloyd, Lady-in-Waiting, and by Senior Controller L. V. L. E. Whateley, Deputy Director of the A.T.S.

After inspecting the contingent, and shaking hands with each member, Her Royal Highness made a short speech of welcome which was replied to by Private M. F. Irving. Colonel Stanley then welcomed the girls on behalf of H.M. Government.

Among those present were Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and other Colonial Office officials, and representatives of the War Office (including A.T.S. Headquarters), the Ministry of Information and the B.B.C. The West India Committee was represented by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, chairman; Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, a deputy-chairman; Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies Committee; Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary; and Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary.

## Awards and Decorations

**A**MONG the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

### D.S.O.

**FLIGHT LIEUTENANT CHARLES LAMBERT ROY**, No. 150 Squadron, of Virgin Islands.

Flight Lieutenant Roy has carried out his attacks with consistent skill and courage. He has set an example of admirable cool judgment and determination, frequently in the face of strong enemy opposition, and he has been an inspiration to the rest of the squadron. As a captain, Flight Lieutenant Roy has contributed much to the squadron's repeated successes, maintaining morale at a very high level. His operational sorties as captain have included six raids on Cologne and five on Hamburg.\*

### D.F.C.

**FLYING OFFICER GILBERT WOOD**, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 103 Squadron, of British Guiana.

This officer possesses a fine fighting spirit and outstanding courage. The targets which he has attacked include such places as Berlin, Kiel, Hamburg and many in the Ruhr area. Whatever the opposition, Flying Officer Wood has always completed his duties as bomb aimer with the greatest accuracy and skill. His fine steady record and high example have been most meritorious.

**FLYING OFFICER GILBERT WALTER FAIRWEATHER**, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 106 Squadron, of British Honduras.

This officer has navigated his aircraft unerringly to many important and distant enemy targets, such as Nuremberg, Munich and Berlin. He also took part in the Battle of the Ruhr. At all times he has displayed remarkable efficiency, courage and enthusiasm.

## Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer G. M. Bridges (British Guiana), to Flight Lieutenant.

Flight Sergeant A. U. Duncan (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

O/Cadet W. F. S. Heath (Montserrat), to Second Lieutenant.

Flight Sergeant O. R. Kelsick, O.R. (Montserrat), to Pilot Officer.

L.A.C. R. C. Lambert (St. Kitts), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer U. L. Look-Yan (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.

Sergeant C. J. F. Marchand (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.

Lieutenant C. R. K. Rowan-Robinson, M.C. (Jamaica), to Captain.

Second Lieutenant M. P. Scott (Trinidad), to Lieutenant.

L.A.C. R. M. C. Swan (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer H. G. Yearwood (Barbados), to Flying Officer.

\* [The award to Flight Lieutenant Roy was made some time ago but has only recently been brought to our notice.—ED.]

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
AUSTIN, Miss M. V.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BARACATT, K. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BARNETT, Miss L. M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BARNETT, Miss R.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BARRETT, W. F.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BARTLETT, Miss E. L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BEARE, Miss W. E.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BENNETT, D. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BENT, Miss I. M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BRENNAN, S. L.	Bahamas	R.C.A.	Gunner
BROWN, P.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHAMBERS, E. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHEVANNES, R. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHIN, L. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COLLYMORE, Miss E.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
CRAWFORD, Miss O.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
*FERRIS, J. G.	St. Lucia	R.A.F.	Sergeant
FORBES, H. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FORRESTER, Miss N.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
FOWLER, W. H.	Jamaica	R.N.	O. Coder
FRASER, A. H.	St. Vincent	R.E.	Lieut.
GADPAILLE, L. E.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
GILL, Miss C.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
HOBSON, J. F. L.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HOWELL, J. C.	Jamaica	P.C.	Private
JACKSON, F. S. I.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JOHNSTON, L. P. L.	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Private
LEWIS, Miss G.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
LLEWELLYN, Miss C.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
MCINTOSH, L. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MARSH, Miss N.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
MARZINK, Miss A.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
MINTY, A. R.	Br. Honduras	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
MUNN, H. L.	Jamaica	C.H.	Private
NOBBS, Miss B. F.	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	Corporal
NUNES, F. F.	Trinidad	R.C.E.	Sapper
O'CONNOR, A. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PALMOUR-EDWARDS, P. E. D.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PENNICOOKE, B. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PLUMMER, R. K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PRESCOD, H.	Barbados	C.A.S.C.R.U.	Private
SALMON, Miss L.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
SOUTHERN, A. G.	Bermuda	F.A.A.	N.A.2
URQUHART, T.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
†RHOADES, W. E. A.	Trinidad	R.E.	Corporal
ROACH, P. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROOKS, C. O.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
ROSTANT, T. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SHAW, H. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SMELLIE, F. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
THOMPSON, E. St. E.	Barbados	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
TUCKER, E. B.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
WELLS, W. W.	Trinidad	P.C.	Lieut.
WONG, A. I.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WYNTER, H. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
YOUNIS, Miss V. C.	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2

\* Reported missing now presumed killed

† Prisoner of war.

A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service; R.A.F.—Royal Air Force; R.C.A.—Royal Canadian Artillery; R.N.—Royal Navy; P.C.—Pioneer Corps; R.C.O.C.—Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps; W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force; C.H.—Cameron Highlanders; R.C.E.—Royal Canadian Engineers; C.A.S.C.R.U.—Canadian Army Service Corps Reconnaissance Unit; F.A.A.—Fleet Air Arm; R.E.—Royal Engineers; R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force; R.C.A.M.C.—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

## West Indies and the War

### BAHAMAS

A FLAG day held in the Colony recently resulted in a collection of £2,037 for the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### BARBADOS

The Voluntary War Workers' Association has sent £250 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross "Aid to Russia" Fund.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A mobile canteen, the gift of the St. Andrew Society of Trinidad, was handed over by the Duchess of Atholl to Lord Rosebery, Regional Commissioner for Scotland, at the headquarters of the St. Andrew Society in Edinburgh, on September 30th.

In the course of a brief speech the Duchess said: "The burden of anxiety and suffering which this country is necessarily feeling in this, the fifth year of our titanic struggle, is considerably lightened by this spirit of helpfulness, which has been called out on all sides. None of the generous gifts made to this country touches us more than those which come to us from distant parts of our Commonwealth and Empire. Moreover, without Trinidad's oil this canteen might never go."

Lord Rosebery, in accepting the canteen, said that it would be attached to the Regional Column of the Civil Defence Reserve, whose task was to reinforce any local civil defence units requiring assistance in a "blitz."

## Red Cross and St. John Fund

The total income of the Red Cross and St. John Fund during the past four years has amounted to £25,021,000. Lord Iliffe, chairman of the Duke of Gloucester's Appeal, gives particulars in the War Organization's journal, *Summary of Work*, for October, of how the annual income of the Fund has grown from £3,091,000 in its first year to £11,328,000 in this, its fourth year.

In the same issue of *Summary of Work* it is mentioned that the result of Flag Day in British Guiana, recently received, shows a record collection of £5,312, nearly £2,000 in excess of last year, and that donations to the Fund and for "Aid to Russia" from British Guiana have exceeded £27,200.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record that SERGEANT-PILOT D. S. W. DEANE (Barbados) has been killed in action.

### Reported Missing—Believed Killed

Sergeant-Observer W. E. Alcazar (Trinidad), and Sergeant A. A. Walrond (Barbados).

### Reported Missing

Sergeant B. C. Anderson (Trinidad), Flight-Sergeant Yves DeMeillac (Trinidad) and Sergeant L. L. Kerr (Trinidad).

### Prisoners of War

Pilot Officer C. E. L. Grant (British Guiana), and Sergeant W. G. T. Greaves (Grenada).



## Trinidad Labour Conditions

### Report of the Industrial Adviser

MR. A. G. V. LINDON, the Industrial Adviser, in his *Administration Report* for 1942, indicates clearly the difficulties with which the industries of the Colony have been faced owing to war conditions.

The position of the sugar industry became more acute. Production fell from 131,671 tons in 1941 to 104,429 tons. An inadequate labour supply caused planting to be restricted and the grinding season to be unduly prolonged. It will be realized, says Mr. Lindon, that sugar cane crops during the next three or four years will be diminished proportionately owing to reduced cultivation. The economic position of the cocoa and coco-nut industries was again one of grave concern. Their difficulties were intensified by the attraction of estate labourers to the more regular and more remunerative employment offered by the U.S. Defence Bases with which the planters could not hope to compete. The Fishing Industry was partially dislocated by the needs of war and the livelihood of a substantial proportion of the residents in acquired areas was disturbed. The Government made every effort to minimise hardship and inconvenience, and a scheme to establish fishing on a firm and organized basis was under active consideration. On the other hand minor industries, particularly those providing service, such as hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, made appreciable progress.

Although the Government had during recent years attempted to inspire the population with the urgency of increased food production, it was not until 1942 that the "Grow More Food" Campaign became a reality.

### Absenteeism the Real Problem

Dealing with the inadequacy of the labour supply, which became very pronounced during 1942, Mr. Lindon says the problem was not so much one of actual shortage as of the available man power not being prepared or able to work regularly and at full time. "Absenteeism was, and remains, the real problem, for it is apparent that if workers on the respective pay rolls of the various industries had been prepared or could have been induced to work six or even five full days a week no serious shortage would have occurred. It is held by some that the degree of absenteeism in the Colony is due to unsatisfactory wages and working conditions on the one hand and to malnutrition on the other, but on public works, on the waterfront, in general engineering, in road haulage and passenger transport, electricity supply and similar industries wages and working conditions were at least fair in comparison with those of leaner years, and yet these industries experienced a high degree of absenteeism and labour turn-over."

It is necessary to repeat, continues Mr. Lindon, that although the Defence Bases offered unusual opportunities for increased earnings by full employment and overtime, the U.S. authorities, until recently, experienced the same common difficulty of being able to recruit a wholly dependable labour force which could be relied upon to be in sufficient force at the proper place and time, and that early in 1942 it became necessary to recruit some 2,000 labourers in Barbados.

## Cost of Living, Br. Guiana

### Significance of Index Figures

"COST of Living Statistics and Index Numbers" for British Guiana are dealt with by Mr. Colin Fraser, Commissioner of Labour, in an interesting report published in the *Official Gazette* of the Colony issued on July 31st.

Mr. Fraser describes the method of compiling cost of living index numbers designed to indicate the effect on domestic budgets of fluctuation in the prices of commodities in domestic use. He explains that it is necessary to "weight" an article according to whether it forms a large part of the consumption or not. Bread (including flour and biscuits) has, for example, been given a "weight" of 162 and sugar 46, because a survey by the Cost of Living Committee showed that bread was approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as important as sugar in average working class expenditure, and that an increase in the price of bread would accordingly have a far greater effect on the cost of living than a corresponding increase in the price of sugar.

It was decided to compile separate index numbers for working class families in Georgetown and for East Indian working class families on sugar plantations because of the considerable difference in the kinds and quantities of commodities consumed by the two groups.

Figures are given of the fluctuations in the cost of living of both these groups, based on March to December, 1938, as 100, at the end of each month since January, 1939.

Since April of this year the figures for the Georgetown families have been slightly altered owing to fuller information obtained in a 1942 survey.

The comparable figures for July of this year, compared with those of March to December, 1938, as 100, are 163 for the Georgetown families and 184 for the East Indian families on sugar plantations.

Mr. Fraser points out the necessity of emphasizing that these index numbers only provide a means of measuring the approximate extent of fluctuations in the cost of living. For precise accuracy the quantities and, so far as possible, the qualities of the goods bought must remain constant and must be the same as in the average case envisaged in the survey, which resulted in the "weights" on which the index numbers are based. For instance, he says, it is erroneous to conclude on the evidence of the index numbers that it costs more for an East Indian working class family to live on a sugar plantation than for a working class family to live in Georgetown. Substitution is well known to play an important part in the war-time domestic economy, but it would be impossible to evaluate month by month the average changes effected by the introduction of substitutes. The index numbers compiled by the British Guiana Department of Labour, in accordance with the system in general use, are designed to indicate the general movement of prices of commodities in proportion to their importance in the domestic budgets of average working class homes.

MR. B. J. O'Brien, Assistant Secretary, Mauritius, has been appointed Under Secretary, Trinidad.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Development of Sea Fisheries

THE Report by Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fisheries Investigation, on *The Sea Fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago*, was published, as reported in the August CIRCULAR, as DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE IN THE WEST INDIES, BULLETIN No. 2 (Advocate Co. Ltd., Barbados; price 60 cents.) The Report contains a map of Trinidad and Tobago, showing the ten- and one-hundred fathom lines and prevailing currents in knots.

As in the case of Barbados, dealt with in the October CIRCULAR, the body of the Report on Trinidad is in three parts. The first, "Descriptive," gives a general account of topography, ocean currents, nets and the various fisheries, and embodies much information collected personally by Dr. Brown as the result of a survey during which he visited a large number of the beaches. In contrast to Barbados, there is around Trinidad a complete absence of luxuriant coral growth and no coral barrier or fringing reefs. This is explained by the silt and sharp changes in salinity from Orinoco water. Another point mentioned is that in certain areas, and especially in the almost land-locked waters like the Gulf of Paria, oil pollution is a very real menace to fisheries. Much of this oil may, Dr. Brown says, have been dumped by shipping. The damage to fisheries is not only from floating oil but from oil which sinks after some process of polymerisation and contaminates bottom muds.

The second part relates to Fishery Administration and Research and includes the outlines of a War Emergency Marketing Plan, a Fishery Department and long-term suggestions for market organization.

In Part three, data are given concerning production, distribution, cold storage and imports.

The sea fisheries of Tobago are dealt with separately in the fourth Part of the Report. Dr. Brown mentions the presence of particularly large schools of bonito (*Sarda sarda*) off Castara as the most significant observation he was able to record in the island. Their numbers appear greater than in either Trinidad or Barbados. Tobago may lie near a main route of their migration. Their exploitation by the purse seine should be a promising line for the practical fishery research which he suggests. If successful the production of fish might be materially increased. Tobago itself has no large capacity for increased consumption of fish and distribution to Trinidad, on ice, would have to be organized.

### General Recommendations

The introductory section of the Report contains a summary of General Findings of the Anglo-American Fisheries Investigation, May, 1942, and Recommendations based thereon. Projects which, it was considered, could immediately be put into operation in the Trinidad area include the construction of fish traps or pounds, purchase and operation of one or more Tuna Clipper refrigerated collection vessels and development of a shrimp trawling industry. Further projects which research might justify include the provision to fishermen of additional or improved boats and gear; demonstration of information regarding new techniques; the establishment and operation of ice plants, salting projects, improved wharfage and marketing facilities.

## Colonial Fisheries Development

### Advisory Committee Appointed

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee to advise him on problems concerning fisheries (marine and fresh-water) in the Colonial Empire, in association with his Fisheries Adviser.

Fish is an important source of protein in the diet of the colonial populations, and there is no dependency of the Colonial Empire where there is not some kind of fishing. There has hitherto been no organized attempt to develop the colonial fisheries, but the war has brought this question into prominence owing to the cessation of imports of fish from Norway and other countries, and the inability of the colonies concerned to fill the gap from their own resources.

Fishing development is a long term business, owing to the need for basic research into the life history of the fish concerned. There is, however, scope for immediate development in certain colonies, such as those in West Africa and the West Indies, and steps are being taken to explore the fishing grounds there and to encourage development where possible. In the Caribbean area this work is being carried out in co-operation with the United States Government.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:—

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (chairman).

Mr. G. L. H. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Office (vice-chairman).

Dr. S. Kemp, Sc.D., F.R.S., Director, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, Ph.D., Director, Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire.

Dr. E. S. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. G. A. Reay, Director, Terry Research Institute (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Aberdeen.

Dr. B. S. Platt, M.Sc., Ph.D., in charge of investigations into nutrition in the Colonial Empire under the Medical Research Council.

Mr. J. R. Norman, Deputy Keeper, Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S., Reader in Invertebrate Zoology, Cambridge.

Mr. R. S. Wimpenny, Naturalist, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. J. Thomson, C.B.E., Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. Morley Neale, Member of the firm of Messrs. Neale and West, Steam Trawler Owners, Cardiff.

Mr. C. N. Hooper, Clerk of the Fishmongers Company.

Mr. R. H. Burt, Colonial Office (Secretary).

The first meeting of the committee was held on October 20th.

## A Trinidad Mobile Canteen

A mobile canteen, presented by the employees of the Pitch Lake, Trinidad, to the borough of Southampton, was formally handed over to the Mayor, on October 28th, by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clifford, the Southampton representative of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

A further reference to the canteen and to the presentation ceremony, which was attended by Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Previté, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, will appear in next issue.





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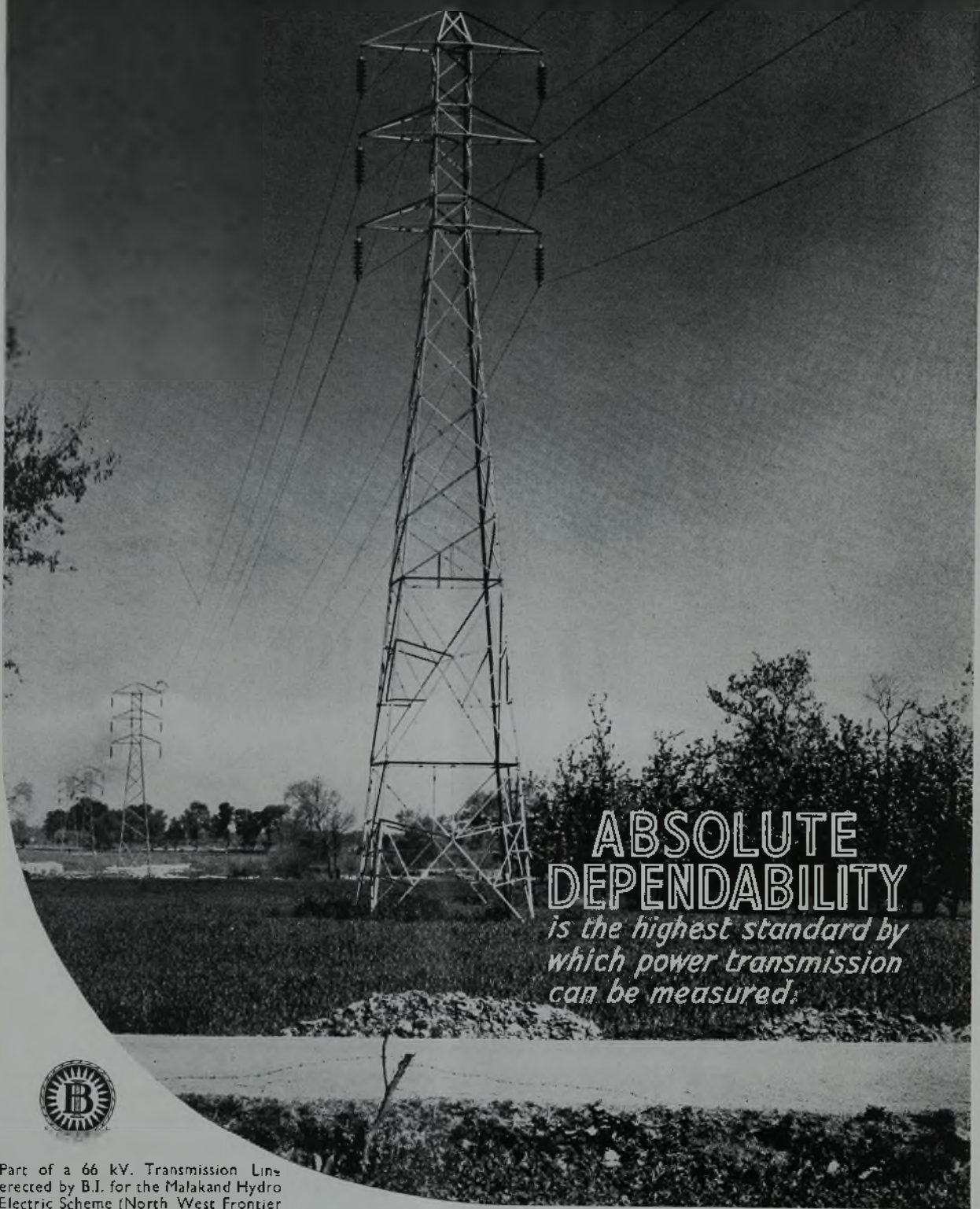
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## General Smuts at Guildhall

### A Review of the Allied War Effort

GENERAL SMUTS, Prime Minister of South Africa, who is now in England, was given a great ovation when he arrived at the Guildhall, on October 19th, to deliver a speech on the progress of the war. The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, presided over a large audience. On the platform were the High Commissioners for the Dominions and members of the Government.

At the outset of his speech General Smuts said: "You are to-day a prouder City than ever before in your long history. Not only your own citizens, but freedom-loving people throughout the whole world, are proud of London, of this historic and impregnable citadel of freedom."

#### Empire's Strength in Crisis

After referring to the recent South African elections, when the war policy was approved by an overwhelming majority, the General said: "I have thought it worth while to refer to the political situation in South Africa and elsewhere in the Commonwealth because it gives so conclusively the lie to those prophets of evil who preach the doom of the Empire, and who see in the Statute of Westminster dire forebodings of the dissolution of our Commonwealth of Nations whenever it might come up against a first-class crisis.

"The crisis did come, and in a worse form than anybody had ever anticipated. But so far from causing a break-up, it has only cemented us more closely in common understanding and in unity of action.

"This great Commonwealth of Sovereign States, spread over the world, forerunner of the future government of man, is to-day, under the most searching of tests, more of a reality than ever before, just as it is to-day a greater power for good, a stronger buttress of man's future, than it has ever been in the past."

General Smuts then proceeded to deal with the situation in mid-October last year when we reached the nadir of our fortunes. He continued: "Then, at two points of this vast war front, things happened which transformed the whole course of the war, and perhaps of history. The battles of Stalingrad and El Alamein mark the real turning points in this war and will rank in history with the other decisive battles of the world. . . .

"The end is not yet, but those two victories mark the beginning of the end.

"The great and increasing American forces, now marching into line in the East and the West, will play their decisive part in this great battle of man.

#### Russian and British Contribution

"But nothing will rob the Soviet Union and the British Commonwealth of the glory which is theirs—the honour of having turned the tide of war by ending the victorious course of the enemy at the most critical moments and places of the war, when the enemy was in sight of a colossal achievement. That great moment of history is theirs and ours.

"That Russia, after all her sufferings in the last war and in a bloody revolution since, after the loss in this war of her most valuable agricultural and industrial territories, after the loss also of millions of her brave

army and a very large part of her population in a long series of retreats and setbacks—that Russia after all this could stage such a come-back, and keep it up remorselessly in all weathers, is one of the most amazing chapters of history.

"Our admiration for all this is unbounded. But our high sense of Russia's service should not make us depreciate our own contribution and make us think less of it in comparison. From El Alamein onwards we of the British Commonwealth have done things on the battle-front which will stand comparison with the contributions of any of our Allies.

#### Conquest of the Mediterranean

"The conquest, with American assistance, of Africa, of the Mediterranean, and especially the bringing of Italy to her knees, are events of first-rate importance in this war. I doubt whether any other service of greater importance for our final victory has been rendered in this war. No greater events have taken place in this war.

"The restoration of vital war communications, the conquest of vital bases for the attack on Hitler's fortress of Europe, the knock-out of a great European Power, the coming over of the powerful Italian Navy to us, all this has followed from our successful Mediterranean strategy.

"The British Commonwealth in particular may be justly proud of its contribution to victory. Nor have we seen the full fruits of our service.

#### The Role of the U.S.A.

"In the assault upon Hitler's Europe next year the United States will undoubtedly take a leading part. In spite of its already great contribution its role in the war has so far been principally what it was originally intended to be—the arsenal of democracy. Its industrial effort has been prodigious and is still moving to an almost incredible peak.

"Meanwhile the naval losses of Pearl Harbour have been more than made good, and the shipbuilding programme has more than replaced all the losses from the U-boat attack since the beginning of the war. Meanwhile also vast air and land forces have been forming and training, and a considerable addition has already been made to the Allied war fronts in East and West.

"But in view of the intense and prolonged strain and the excessive demands upon the British Commonwealth, American manpower has been rightly looked upon as our grand strategic reserve in the West for the final moves in the war.

"While, therefore, every ally will go all out to bring about the final climax, the United States, latest and freshest and most potent newcomer into the field, may have to play the decisive part in the concluding act of the great war drama. . . .

"One more concluding remark on the war. The time is short. The time factor in this fifth year of the war has become all-important, and from now on every moment counts."

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ACCORDING to a Press telegram from Ottawa an air service is about to start between Canada and Nassau, Bahamas, via New York and Miami.

## The Middle East in 1940

### A Tribute to Wavell's Leadership

THE CIRCULAR need make no apology for devoting this column to a speech made by Lord Cranborne some weeks ago, at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims to Lord Wavell just before his departure from London to take up his appointment as Viceroy of India. Lord Derby presided over a distinguished company which included Ambassadors, High Commissioners for the Dominions and members of the Government.

Lord Cranborne, now Lord Privy Seal, did well to remind us of a brilliant campaign in 1940 which saved us, and the world, from disaster.

Proposing the health of Lord Wavell, Lord Cranborne said:—

"I sometimes feel that we do not realise even now what we owe to Lord Wavell for his brilliant leadership and his unshakeable courage in the last days of 1940. There never was a time, I suppose, when both these lands and the British Empire and indeed the whole world were in greater peril. Not only were our own shores immediately and dangerously threatened but throughout the whole world our position appeared to foreigners who did not know us, to be rocking.

"Nowhere was that more true than in the Middle East, which was the vital channel for us between our territories in the east and in the west. With the fall of France the main bastion of the Allied position in the Middle East melted away like snow, and had we not held Egypt and the Suez Canal our whole position might have become hopeless. I think it was our overwhelming good fortune that we should have had in command at that time a man capable of facing that dangerous, indeed desperate, position.

"As we all know now, the Italian armies on the western border of Egypt were already massing for what they believed to be the final assault upon Egypt, and Lord Wavell no doubt knew that merely to stand on the defensive was to court disaster. So with unequal forces, inferior equipment, and indomitable courage, he and his men struck at the enemy and drove them back headlong from Egypt, through Libya, to the very borders of Tripolitania.

"Even now when we have so much to think of, we should not forget the details of that campaign. It was one of the most remarkable of modern times. I think I am right in saying that Wavell started off with one armoured division, one Indian division—which was a very practical expression of Anglo-Indian co-operation—one infantry brigade, and a brigade group, that is, a total strength of 31,000 men, against Italian forces in the forward area alone numbering 80,000 men. Throughout that campaign Lord Wavell never used at any one time more than three divisions, and in two months he had succeeded in destroying an Italian army of four corps, comprising nine divisions and part of a tenth, and in capturing, besides killed and wounded, 130,000 prisoners, 400 tanks, 1,290 guns, and masses of other material, at a loss to us of 500 men killed, 1,373 wounded, and 55 missing.

"That must be almost a record for all time. At the same time, as you know, he attacked the Italians in

East Africa, drove them out of Somaliland, Abyssinia, and Eritrea, and thus in a few months transformed the situation, completely annihilating the Italian armies amounting to something near half a million men. Those battles at the moment they were fought might well go down to history as one of the turning-points in this great war and the first flicker of hope to the Allied cause."

### Barbados Trade in 1942

The total trade of Barbados for last year was valued at only £3,365,321, compared with £4,184,917 in 1941, and with £4,474,744 in 1939. Exports, which in 1941 were valued at £1,885,353 declined to £1,362,084, while imports fell from £2,299,564 to £2,003,237.

There has been a considerable change in the direction of the export trade during the past two years, no less than 56.8 per cent. of the shipments being sent to the United Kingdom against only 20.8 per cent. in 1941; on the other hand the exports to Canada declined from 63.2 per cent. in 1941 to 15.9 per cent., and those to the United States from 7.7 per cent. to 2.5 per cent.

The imports obtained from the United Kingdom showed a further decline and amounted to only 22.3 per cent. against 24.2 per cent. in 1941. Imports from Canada, which had been steadily increasing for some years, dropped from 39.7 to 28.9 per cent., while the proportion obtained from the United States rose from 5.7 per cent. in 1941 to 12.3 per cent.

### Forestry Units Closing Down

The British Honduras Forestry Units which came to this country at the height of the Battle of the Atlantic have made a valuable contribution to our war-time timber supplies at a time of acute shortage.

They have now finished their job and will be returning to British Honduras; but any members of the Units who volunteer to remain in this country and engage in other forms of war-time employment will be afforded an opportunity to do so, providing that suitable employment is available.

### Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions, transfers and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

BLACKBURN, K. W., O.B.E. (Colonial Secretary, Gambia), Administrative Secretary to Comptroller of Development and Welfare, West Indies.

O'REILLY, H. A. O. (Attorney-General, Leeward Islands), Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands.

ORRETT, LT.-COL. W. A. (Deputy Commissioner of Police, Trinidad), Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

STEVENSON, N. S., O.B.E. (Conservator of Forests, British Honduras), Conservator of Forests, Nigeria.

#### First Appointments

HAYDEN, H., Director of Education, Barbados.

ALEXANDER, D. A. R., Deputy Clerk of Courts, Jamaica.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"Cuss cuss neber kill John Crow."

\* \* \*

MR. C. H. JONES has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Assistant Engineer, Dominica.

\* \* \*

MR. H. E. WILSON is disposing of his property, Wilson Point, Tobago, and will be returning to England in due course.

\* \* \*

MR. JOSEPH BENTO FERNANDES, of Trinidad, is the 331st member of the West India Committee to take up Life Membership.

\* \* \*

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd., has returned to London after visiting Jamaica and Trinidad.

\* \* \*

THE HON. F. J. SEAFORD has arrived in London from British Guiana. Mr. Seaford is a local director of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and their chief consulting engineer.

\* \* \*

A SON was born on October 27th, at the Middlesex Hospital to Mrs. Shewell, wife of Captain Guy Shewell, Royal Canadian Artillery. Mrs. Shewell is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Henriques.

\* \* \*

WE understand that Dr. K. S. Dodds, lecturer in botany at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, who recently came to this country, will be returning to the Colony shortly to resume his duties.

\* \* \*

LORD BURGILEY, the new Governor of Bermuda, arrived in the Colony on October 15th. He was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor and then proceeded to the Council Chamber where the oath was administered by the Chief Justice.

\* \* \*

MR. E. W. EVANS, who last year visited the West Indies on behalf of the B.B.C., is now at the Colonial Office as the Liaison Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Evans will be remembered as Colonial Secretary of British Honduras from 1927 to 1929 and of Bermuda from 1929 to 1932.

\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER GILBERT WOOD, of British Guiana, was married on October 27th to Miss Margaret Eleanor McKnight, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McKnight, of Potternewton, Leeds. Mr. Wood, who was a member of the staff of S. Davson & Co., has just been awarded the D.F.C. as will be seen elsewhere in this issue.

\* \* \*

A DAUGHTER was born on August 2nd to Mrs. Stockdale, wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Stockdale, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards. She was christened Sarah Victoria by the Bishop of London at St. Marylebone Church on October 16th. Colonel Stockdale is the elder son of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale.

WE much regret to learn of the death, at Worthing, on October 8th, of Mrs. Ada Bartlett, wife of Mr. Archibald S. Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett, before her second marriage, was the widow of Mr. John Freeland Foote, of Parham Hill, Antigua, who was a well-known sugar planter and for many years a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of Archbishop E. A. Dunn will be happy to learn that he has recovered from a serious illness which kept him in Belize Hospital for some weeks, and is now convalescing. The Diocesan Synod of British Honduras has decided to delegate the choice of a new bishop of the diocese—in succession to Dr. Dunn, who recently retired—to the Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Anstey, and the Provincial Synod.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT HUGH OSWALD FERGUSON, who, we greatly regret to learn, died in September from wounds received in action, served in Trinidad from 1936 until the outbreak of the war as an assistant engineer on the staff of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers with the rank of Second Lieutenant (having previously served in the Officer Cadet Reserve) and after a period of service in England with a Bomb Disposal Unit was sent to India and promoted to Captain. He was later transferred to the M.E.F. as a Lieutenant and then to the C.M.F. Mr. Ferguson was a keen Rugby player and while at Sheffield was captain of the University XV., and subsequently played for Derbyshire and other counties.

\* \* \*

MR. O. T. FAULKNER, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, who arrived in London at the end of September for consultations with the Governing Body, has now returned to the Colony. It was his first visit to England since 1939. Many of our readers at home and overseas will have heard Mr. Faulkner's voice on the radio on October 12th, when he had a discussion, on the home service programme of the B.B.C., with a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council on "Nutrition and Agriculture." Mr. Faulkner, by means of a recording, will be heard again on November 9th in the Red on the Map Series of broadcasts. His talk is entitled: "The West Indies: Too much sugar?"

## The Princess Royal's Court Circular

A Court Circular, the first ever to be issued for the Princess Royal, was dated November 1st from Harewood House, Leeds. It recorded that the Princess Royal (Controller Commandant) had that afternoon inspected an Officers' Training Unit of the Auxiliary Territorial Service in the Home Counties after lunching in the Officers' Mess.

It is understood that regular Circulars will be issued announcing the activities of Her Royal Highness.

## Obituary

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

### HON. C. F. P. RENWICK

By the death in Grenada, on September 13th, of the Hon. Charles Felix Percival Renwick, K.C., O.B.E., the Colony has lost one of her greatest sons. He was a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and leader of the local Bar.

Born in the island in 1887, he was educated at the Grenada Grammar School and Harrison College, Barbados. He came to England in 1908 to enter the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar three years later. He returned to Grenada and his great skill as an advocate brought him a large clientele; during the past 30 years he had appeared in nearly every case of importance.

Mr. Renwick was responsible for the operational planning of the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association and played an active part in the formation of the Grenada Co-operative Bank and served as its solicitor for ten years. He was one of the founders, and later managing director of the Grenada Sugar Factory, and in 1915, in association with the Hon. T. Albert Marryshow, was responsible for the birth of a local newspaper, *The West Indian*.

He had served as a member, or chairman, of many Government Committees and represented Grenada at the Canada-West India Trade Conference, the Inter-colonial Conference, Barbados, and at other conferences. He was chairman of the Grenada War Contingent Committee from 1914 to 1918, and during the present war had been chairman of the War Purposes Committee. Mr. Renwick was deeply interested in the welfare of the junior officers of the Civil Service and was most outspoken regarding the general living conditions in the Colony. He gave evidence before the Moyne commission

Sir Arthur Grimble, Governor of the Windward Islands, in the course of a telegram from St. Lucia to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Grenada, described Mr. Renwick as "one of Grenada's greatest sons, whose unselfish services to his country in public and private have been beyond counting and whose loss will be bitterly felt by every lover of liberty and progress among us. Though we have lost the daily help of his brilliant ability, the memory of his service and the inspiration of his unflinching courage of purpose will remain."

to quote in full owing to pressure on our space, as follows: "Judging the cocoa position hopeless from the advent of witchbroom and switching to other industries, the writer has by experience found that no other industry has the appeal the cocoa industry had, and none of the many tried can ever replace cocoa in our financial and social system.

"The spread of swollen shoot in West Africa has caused an entire new estimate of cocoa's future prospects. If based on immunity to witchbroom, the industry in Trinidad would have an assured future on selected soils that no other tropical crop has, and our road system is an asset worth millions to the new generation in establishing the cocoa industry."

## Trinidad's Cocoa Industry

### Some Effects of its Decline

AN instructive article by Mr. H. Neal Fahey on the plight of the Colony's cocoa industry appears in the June number of the *Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago*.

After referring to the rapid decline of the industry, Mr. Fahey points out that the ultimate reaction of this disaster on the people of the Colony, including their social system, standard of living, and ability to finance their Government and public works, is disguised by the temporary prosperity of the oil industry and by the large sums of money poured into the island in connexion with the construction of the defence bases.

Mr. Fahey then proceeds to give a brief outline of the development of the industry, and continues: "Just how Trinidad came to love cocoa to an extent that became such an obsession in time that the successful merchant, doctor, lawyer drifted into being a cocoa proprietor as a duck does to water—and Government officials, clerks, shopkeepers and labourers developed the same obsession—was due to many factors which in time made the average Trinidadian look on sugar as the capitalist industry and the cocoa industry that of the Trinidadian. . . .

"On the Spanish cocoa estates [in Trinidad], the system had developed of getting the slaves to grow cocoa in the provision grounds worked by them for their food and giving a slave his liberty when he had raised 1,000 cocoa trees to bearing stage, a system replaced after emancipation by our contract system.

"With the difficulties experienced by the cotton and coffee planters through the introduction of further slaves being prohibited by the British, and limitation by this transport on the expansion of the sugar industry, there was a natural drift to cocoa with its easy, calm life and less exacting labour problems, and we find sugar, cotton and coffee estates in the valleys and banks of Caroni converted by degrees to cocoa.

"The slave having earned his freedom through the industry, loved it, and as a free man worked a contract or became a cocoa squatter in some isolated spot. In after years the introduced East Indian labourer, in lieu of a return passage to India to which he was entitled, accepted a grant of land and became a cocoa proprietor.

"Such was the confidence in the industry that insurance companies, merchants, capitalists, officials and persons administering even the trust funds of widows and children loaned money on mortgages to owners of cocoa estates, such loans aggregating millions of dollars, and all classes, on forming an estate, built homes and lived on their estates. . . .

"To-day the children of the merchant, doctor, lawyer, sugar overseer who spent his life and life savings in forming a cocoa estate, have lost all the fruits of their fathers' labour and many an elderly person, after untold hardships in forming a cocoa estate, has found, after attaining the goal of his lifetime with its expected financial security, that his goal was only a mirage that absorbed the energies of his youth and has left him stranded and homeless in his old age."

Mr. Fahey concludes his article, which we are unable

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



# The West India Committee

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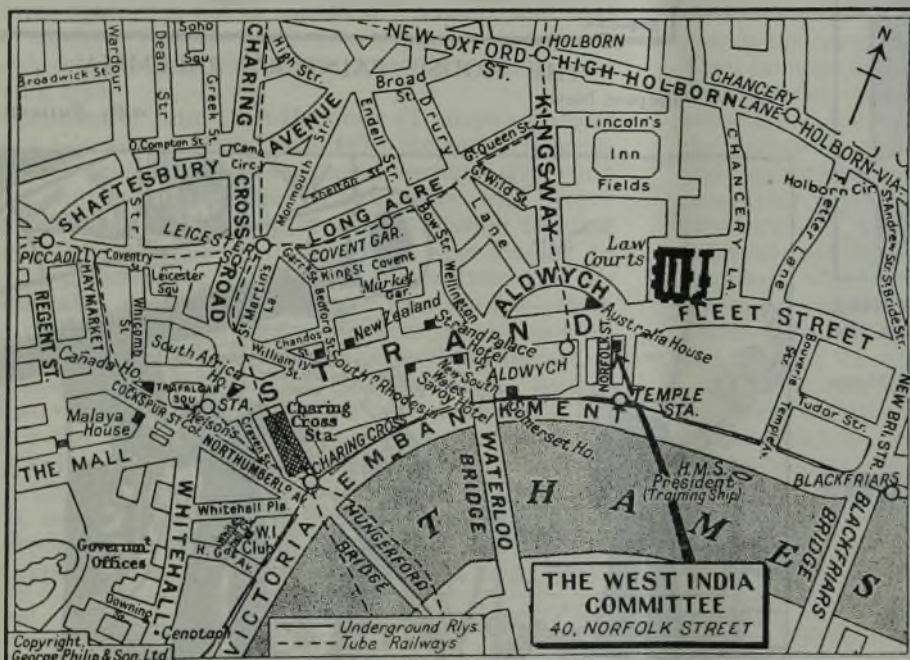
THOMAS SOUNESS

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Commodity Sub Committees are not included in the above.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairmen are ex officio Members of all Committees.



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

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





Sunday Dispatch **Village Life in Occupied Europe**

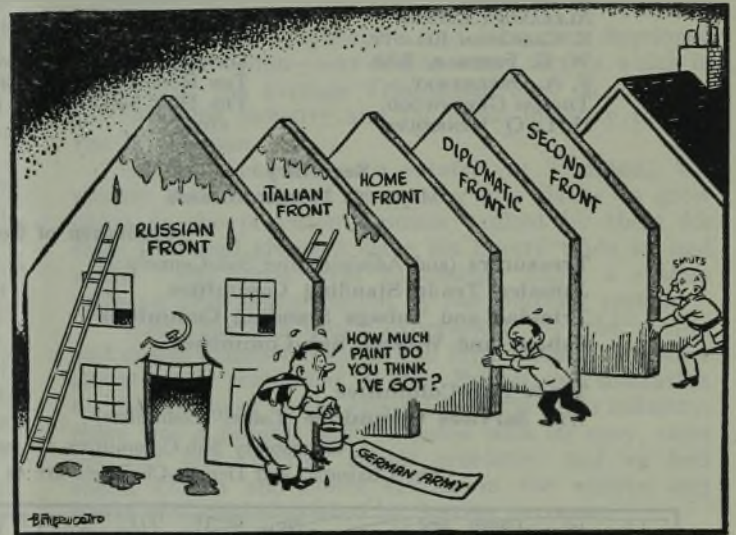


Daily Mail



"In this, some credit is due to rating Barnacle here. He...er...prepares the bottles."

Evening News



Empire News **THE HOUSE PAINTER'S DILEMMA**

-By Butterworth

## Some recent cartoons

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Promotion strictly by merit

by Illingworth  
Daily Mail



## New Books Reviewed

### *Trinidad and Tobago Year Book*

THE *Trinidad and Tobago Year Book, 1943*, a copy of which has just reached us, contains a wealth of information regarding the Colony.

In addition to the usual information regarding administration, trade, banking, the professions, etc., there is a section dealing with the war effort of the Colony, and an interesting article and chronological summary of the activities of the U.S. Army in Trinidad.

There is also a list of Trinidadians serving in the Forces, and in this connexion the introduction to the work states: "Thanks to the West India Committee, we have been favoured with a list of 'Volunteers from Trinidad serving with His Majesty's Forces' as shown by the Committee's records. We were helped by this organization in a similar manner during the last great war."

This is the 78th edition of this popular year book, and Mr. C. B. Franklin, the compiler, is to be congratulated on another fine issue.

### *A Book about Travellers*

Having spent some "dank summer months" in Trinidad as temporary aide-de-camp to one of the colony's most distinguished Governors in 1939, James Pope-Hennessy might have been tempted to write a travel book. He gives us instead a book about travellers.\* It tells again the published experiences of nine English visitors to the West Indies, some of them—Raleigh, Trollope, Froude—famous men; others, such as Waller, Henry Coleridge, Mrs. Carmichael, "little known in their own day."

The narrator is Cashel, an imaginary character whom the reader might be pardoned for regarding as a "stooge," did not Mr. Pope-Hennessy explain that his central figure "is not in intention" himself, and that the modern episodes and contemporary judgments his sketches contain are neither altogether authentic nor wholly true.

Grandson of John Pope-Hennessy (Trollope's Phineas Finn), Governor of Barbados in 1876, the author suggests that his grandfather was recalled because the white community suspected him of sympathy with Negro rights, though the real reason was his attempt to bring about federation by methods which were leading to serious disturbances. He resents the treatment of his grandfather and assures the reader that the few—there are really very few—harsh references in his book to Barbados and its inhabitants are perfectly deliberate.

Cashel, "a pallid boy of twenty-two . . . neither looked nor felt like anybody's aide-de-camp. His meditative face, large eyes and curly hair, reminded you of a Bulwer-Lytton hero, but failed to inspire confidence in a Crown Colony." He was evidently a square peg in a round hole at Government House. He hated answering the telephone and ordering the car. Official life oppressed and bewildered him; but he found solace

in reading books which the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain had lent him. Cashel suffered from nostalgia. Glancing at the superb view from Lady Chancellor's road he hated the fierce sunlight and "loathed the objects the sun encouraged—the tough flowers, the giant butterflies that flopped over the dry lawns, the magenta bougainvillea in the gardens, the pink and orange poui trees that flamed along the hills. He thought of a northern landscape and of a London sky." Past visitors became his companions.

Brooding over his books Cashel liked to compare social conditions prevailing in Trollope's time with those of to-day. In 1858 Trollope found "the schottische, the polka and the galopade" danced in Jamaica; Cashel gives a lively sketch of a ball at Government House at St. Anne's in 1939, there the company revelled in the Palais Glide and Lambeth Walk—"always an imitation of some aspect of English life that was in essence tawdry and trivial: little of English dignity or of English worth"—but preferred to sit out by himself in a far corner of the verandah and meditate. He similarly compares a dinner at Government House in Sir William and Lady Robinson's day with one given by his chief. "1939? or 1887? Tradition or stagnation? Cashel did not know."

*West Indian Summer* is illustrated by a coloured frontispiece after a lithograph by Kidd, and forty pictures, most of them old views from woodcuts, engravings and lithographs, of Caribbean scenes and life.

James Pope-Hennessy's first book *London Fabric* won the Hawthornden prize. Readers will expect a high standard of literary distinction maintained in *West Indian Summer*, and they will not be disappointed A.A.

### *Looking Ahead*

In *Wealth for Welfare*, H. W. Foster and E. V. Bacon, heralded as "unpractised authors," propound a grandiose scheme for Colonial, Dominion, and, finally, world reconstruction and development.\* Both are obviously men of wide and varied experience. One is now in the Army and the other on Government Service. They envisage in the first instance a chartered Imperial Development Authority which could co-ordinate the activities of lesser Authorities to be formed to develop the Colonies, and control a system of survey, research and experiment which must be largely centralized. The recognition of this begat the further idea of a World Development Authority. The general aim of the Imperial Authority—the "I.D.A." as it would inevitably be called—would be to find means to achieve a momentum of production in our Colonies, at home, and in our Commonwealth to ensure the maximum of stability and equality of opportunity.

Since the idea began to germinate in July, 1939, the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, the formation of which was in itself an earnest of the intention of the Government to devote attention at long last to the social and economic needs of the Colonies, has been succeeded by the Committee set up under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 and the appointment under it of a Comptroller with highly competent

\* *West Indian Summer. A Retrospect* by James Pope-Hennessy, London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1939. 12/6 net, or 13/- post free from the West India Committee.

\* *Wealth for Welfare*. By H. W. Foster and E. V. Bacon. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price 12/6 net, or 13/- post free from West India Committee.

advisers and an Inspector-General of Agriculture for the West Indies; but the authors consider that "in view of the immensity of the task [of post-war reconstruction and long-term development] its scope is diminutive."

The budget of the Colonial Development and Welfare Committee is limited to £5,000,000 (and to £500,000 for schemes of research) in any one year for ten years. Mr. Foster and Mr. Bacon estimate that their Authority would require £7,500,000 spread over five years for the development of British Honduras alone on anything like an adequate scale and they devote 51 pages to a critical survey of conditions in that Colony which they take as an example to show what could—and in their opinion should—be done under their scheme. They suggest that the Imperial Development Authority which would require vast resources might be financed by means of a capital levy of £3,000,000,000—about which the British taxpayer would have something to say—to be imposed at the end of the war and an inheritance tax or, alternatively, a capital levy of £1,000,000,000 followed by loans guaranteed by the State to a maximum of £2,000,000,000 for a fifty-year plan.

I.D.A. should, say the authors, be represented in the Cabinet where matters other than Dominion are concerned and the responsible Minister should be assisted by a chairman and a vice-chairman who might be Members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords respectively, though their work would ordinarily be a whole-time job. A Select Committee might also be appointed to meet and consider a progress report every three months. "The status of the Directors should come to be regarded as one of the greatest dignity."

To show how development and the consequent improvement in the standard of living benefits trade as well as backward peoples, the authors cite the striking case of the Wagishu, a tribe living on the eastern borders of Uganda. In 1919 they were absolutely uncivilized and their country was quite undeveloped. A railway was pushed through the Wagishu country and as a result the men of the tribe were able to go to work, earn wages and get into touch with civilization. "To-day, after twenty years have passed, the changes have been immense." There are two considerable towns, railway stations, garages, shops, hotels and an aerodrome. Prosperity and trade go hand in hand. The authors are convinced that mankind as a whole could be lifted on to a higher plane of well-being, of opportunity for happiness and personal development, if enough imagination and resolution were devoted to developing the material resources necessary to support such a new way of life.

Most readers will share their conviction and it will be an encouraging symptom of a growing interest in the social and economic conditions of the Colonies and Dominions if *Wealth for Welfare* provokes serious discussion. A.A.

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SOME results of war conditions on the cost of living in the West Indies are indicated by Prices Control Orders issued in Antigua during July. The retail price of tea is given as 5s. per lb., table butters of various brands range from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d. per lb., cooking butters from 2s. 7d. to 3s. 1d. and margarine is 1s. 5½d.

## Trinidad—Use of Local Timber

Mr. R. J. Brooks, Conservator of Forests, in his *Administration Report* for 1942, deals with the question of the utilization of local lumber.

He points out that although this has not reached the maximum production permissible, the Colony is dependent upon large supplies of imported soft woods, mainly pitch pine, white pine and douglas fir, to fill the demand for high grade, properly seasoned lumber cut to a variety of standard dimensions. No supplies of this type of local lumber are available, he says, partly because of the high cost of exploitation of the natural mixed forests with their low volume production per acre, and partly because of the lack of any adequately financed lumber organization capable of producing, seasoning and carrying stocks of the required article. The restriction of imports caused by war conditions has been met partly by a restriction in private construction activities and partly by an increased consumption of local lumber, but in unseasoned form. Pending the time when the regenerated forests commence to yield regular supplies of timber at a high rate of volume per acre and consequent low cost of exploitation, the situation could be improved, Mr. Brooks considers, by the exploitation of the mora forests. Difficulties in connexion with the provision of finance, machinery and equipment, and skilled personnel in war time have, however, proved insuperable and any such exploitation, except by small local contractors, must wait until conditions return to normal. The utilization of both local and imported lumber is extremely wasteful, avoidable destruction by fungi and termites being on a very large scale owing to lack of even simple precautionary measures.

## The Red Rose

To-day thy beauty strikes a saddened note,  
Thy crimson petals bring a deeper thought,  
We see the fields of battle grim, remote,  
Wrecks of brave men who dying fought.

Thy silken beauty shed upon the path,  
Is it but fallen glory sadly spent?  
Or is it but an emblem of War's wrath,  
The life blood red of thousands killed and rent?

Oh rose so fragrant and so wondrous fair,  
What do'st thou in a Hitler world so vile?  
Surely thy trees this summer should be bare,  
When treachery and falsehood blatantly beguile.

But little recks the rose of mice or men,  
Of German savages who kill or maim,  
It knows not of the whip or prison pen,  
It just continues blossoming the same.

\* \* \*  
Misguided rose why proudly flaunt your red,  
When on so many fields, so many men lie dead.

E. C. JACKMAN.



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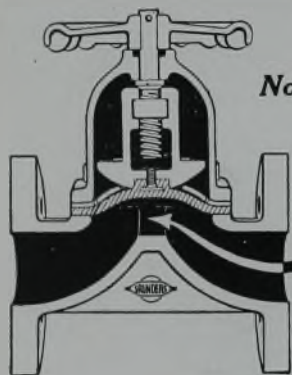
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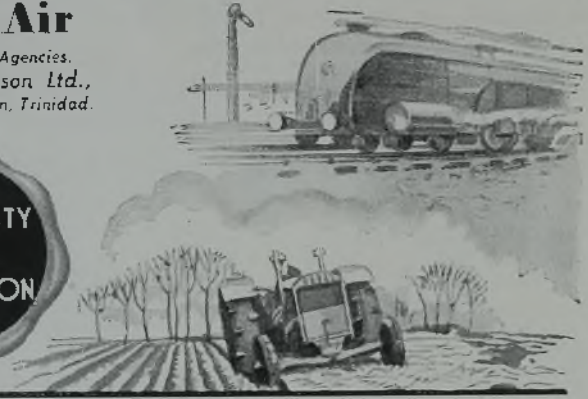
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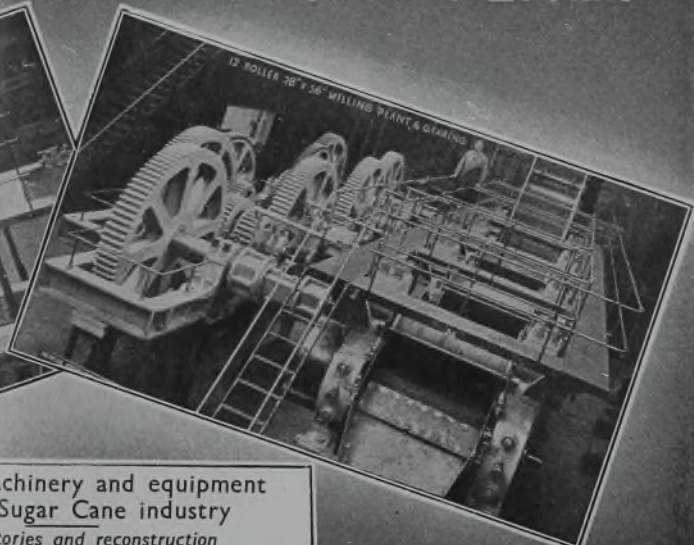
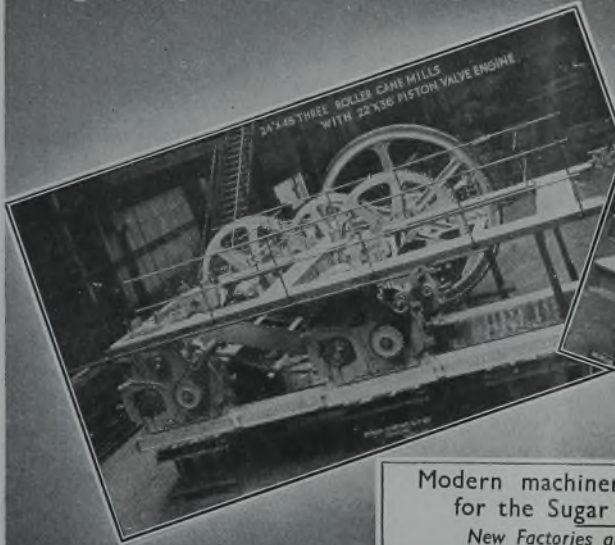
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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *October 26th*

THE three nominated members of the Legislative Council of Antigua are Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart, Mr. Alexander Turner and Mr. Francis Anjo. A fete held by the War Services Committee on Thursday, October 21st, cleared £190. Good rains and frequent thunderstorms have relieved the fear of hurricanes. The estate "Montpellier" with grinding mill has been bought by a syndicate owning the rum distillery for similar purpose; the engineer employed is Walter McSevney, Junr., latterly of the Waterloo Factory, Trinidad.

**Executive Council.** Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart and Mr. John L. E. Jeffery have been re-appointed for three years unofficial members of the Executive Council of the Presidency.

**Railway Extension.** A grant of £1,800 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has been approved by the Secretary of State for railway extension in Antigua.

## BARBADOS

**Second Highest Sugar Crop.** Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Acting Director of Agriculture, reports in his notes for June that, as a result of low rainfalls and high winds in certain areas, the growth of the young crop and ratoons had been somewhat retarded.

The final figures for the 1943 crop show an output of 133,300 tons of sugar. This is the second highest crop on record, and when it is considered that it was made with an acreage of cane less than normal on account of taking cane land to grow food crops, the result can, Dr. McIntosh says, be considered satisfactory.

**Peasant Agriculture.** The Manager of the Peasants' Loan Bank spoke to a large gathering of peasants on the extension of the scope of the Peasants' Loan Bank and the Colonial Development and Welfare Act as it concerns peasant agriculture. Thirty-six districts were visited by the two Peasants' Agricultural Instructors and advice given on a wide range of subjects, special emphasis being placed on the following: (1) manuring, (2) composting, (3) onion, peanut, tomato and vegetable growing, (4) the care and feeding of cattle and pigs. Twenty-five schools were visited. A drive is being made also to encourage the growing of peanuts, for which it is highly probable that the demand will be much in excess of the supply.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *October 23rd*

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on October 21st the Governor in his Address referred to the lifting of Imperial Treasury control over the finances of this country which is now accomplished. His Excellency said he had been pressing for that since coming here, and in view of the present position he had urged that the usual conditions justifying release had been more than fulfilled in the last few years. Speaking also regarding the recent appointment of Advisory Com-

mittees of the Legislative Council he said he had long been convinced that the working of such Committees would be an immense help to the members, to the Council and to the Government. The Chairmen of these Advisory Committees will also be Members of the Executive Council and therefore au fait with what is going on throughout the Administration.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *October 25th*

People very favourably impressed by sincerity, friendliness and informality of Sir John and Lady Huggins, and by His Excellency's speech at swearing in ceremony stressing policy of first things first and his expressed interest in developing the island's air facilities and tourist trade. He hopes soon to tour the country parishes. Lady Huggins has made few public appearances yet but eager crowds gather wherever she shops.

Two fires on consecutive nights, October 10th—11th, did serious damage. The first partly destroyed Bumper Hall, and the second demolished commercial premises in Slipe Road, but there was no loss of life. Dr. Valentine has resigned from the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. Major Nathan, air enthusiast and proprietor of the *Jamaica Daily Express* has returned to the Colony after six months in Britain on behalf of Jamaica Recruiting Committee.

## ST. LUCIA

**Crops and Transport.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writes in his notes for July, that, with good rains in most districts, the canes were making satisfactory growth. There was hope of a good crop of limes which were being allowed to ripen for the sole manufacture of lime oil. A good average crop of cocoa was also in prospect. Although ground provisions were plentiful their distribution to marketing centres was seriously hampered by poor transport facilities. In fact the island's transport problem was rapidly becoming acute through the continued lack of tyres.

**H.H. A. A. Wright**, Administrator of the Colony, went on vacation leave from July 14th prior to retirement, and the Hon. F. E. Degazon, Crown Attorney, had been appointed Acting Administrator.

## ST. VINCENT

**Cost of Living.** The index figure at the end of June was 177, compared with the basic year 1939 (to August 31st) taken as 100. This is a rise of seven points since January last.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**State Aid for Sugar.** At the opening, on October 29th, of the New Session of the Legislative Council the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, announced that the sugar industry's claim to State aid had been accepted by the Colonial Office. He added, reports Reuter, that recommendations on such aid made by a committee in Trinidad would be sympathetically entertained.

**Franchise and Development.** The Governor also informed the Legislature that the Colonial Office would

take a sympathetic view of any request the Franchise Committee might make for a more liberal franchise. He said that a comprehensive development plan, including housing, education and health was discussed during his visit to London and, subject to the Legislature's approval, it would be carried out in co-operation with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

**Cost of Living.** At the beginning of August the cost of living index figure had risen to 188, compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. The index figure has been officially issued monthly since August 1st, 1939, when it was 108. At the same date in the four subsequent years it has risen successively to 130, 143, 164 and 188.

## Social Welfare Services

### Schemes for the Windward Islands

**P**ROPOSALS for the development of Social Welfare Services in the Windward Islands by Mr. T. S. Simey, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, have recently been published, prefaced by a letter from the Comptroller to the Governor.

Mr. Simey recommends the appointment of Social Welfare officers who should give most attention to the following services the objectives and operations of which he discusses fully:—

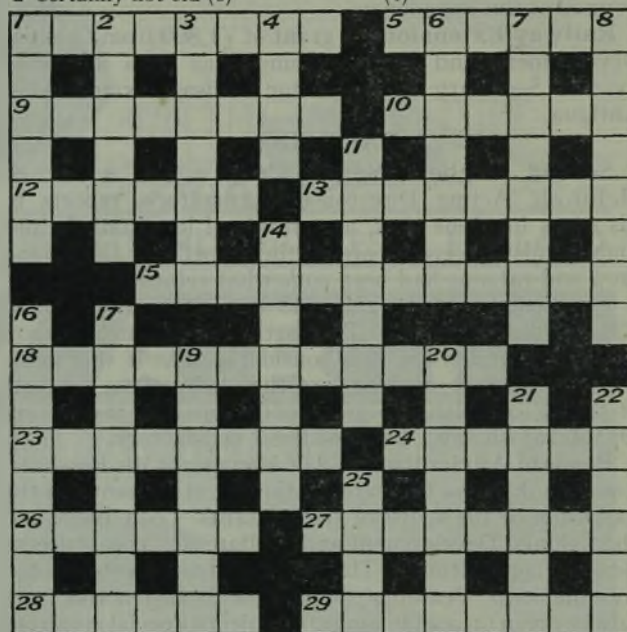
- (1) *General Planning* and administration of the Social Services with particular reference to the development of Local Government Institutions.
- (2) *Rural Services*, especially in connection with Peasant Agriculture, involving social problems and rural amenities.
- (3) "*Social Security*" Services: Poor relief, free meals, friendly societies, hostels, special provision for orphans, the blind, and other afflicted persons.
- (4) "*Community*" or "*Leisure Time*" Services, including community services, youth services, adult education, broadcasting.
- (5) *Delinquency Services*. Probation and after-care and other social services connected with magistrates' and other courts; prisons; juvenile delinquency.

Sir Frank Stockdale recommends the appointment of a Social Welfare Commissioner with headquarters in Grenada who, with a capable assistant, could supervise work in that Colony. There should also be Social Welfare Officers for the Colonies of St. Vincent and St. Lucia. He would recommend a free grant, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of the order of £16,000 spread over five years for salaries, travelling and superannuation, and a further sum of £1,000 might, he says, be required to meet the costs of special training in Jamaica and British Guiana.

The following paragraph from Mr. Simey's memorandum will explain the last item:—"The officers should be sent to Jamaica as soon as possible after appointment, for a period of training with Jamaica Welfare Ltd., which has already carried out a number of successful experiments in the development of welfare services for the rural population. They should also visit British Guiana where a sound system of local government has been built up on a representative basis."

## Crossword Puzzle No. 26

- ACROSS**
- 1 With an edge like a saw (8)
  - 5 These vary greatly in individuals (6)
  - 9 Make another attack (8)
  - 10 Used to arouse from sleep (6)
  - 12 A good little fighter (6)
  - 13 Insects breathe through these (8)
  - 15 Being considered again for international communications (two words, 5, 7)
  - 18 Easy course of action (two words, 5, 7)
  - 23 Check (8)
  - 24 Place upon (6)
  - 26 Of the world of spirits (6)
  - 27 Great handicaps to the hiker (8)
  - 28 Kind of fishing vessel (6)
  - 29 Anagram of "does sane" (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Amanuensis (6)
  - 2 Certainly not old (6)
  - 3 One of the United States (7)
  - 4 This of a leaf may be 1 across (4)
  - 6 Thoroughly on the alert (two words 3, 4)
  - 7 An acid often in the first half (8)
  - 8 We have much need of this for many others in these days (8)
  - 11 Jack is the man to climb this (7)
  - 14 Gigantic (7)
  - 16 The golfer makes this shot to get on the green (8)
  - 17 An unnatural note (8)
  - 19 Anagram of "tear ran" (7)
  - 20 Awaits on the illdoer (7)
  - 21 Much the same as 2 down (6)
  - 22 Wool and various fibres are usually this before use (6)
  - 25 A happy word to end with (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

## 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 December number:—

- Bank of Nova Scotia.
- Bovril Ltd.
- T. Geddes Grant Ltd.
- General Electric Co., Ltd.
- Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.
- Petters Ltd.
- Ridley College.
- Tecalemit Ltd.

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 Indian Service Visitors

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

**Bahamas.**—Gnr. S. I. Brennan, Pte. W. Holmes, L.A.C. W. Wendy Ince, Tel. A. C. Johnson, Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, O/Sea. A. R. Knowles, O/Sea. C. K. Knowles, Sub.-Lt. D. Lightbourn, Pte. Helen MacDuff, Sub.-Lt. R. C. Thompson, L/Sea. W. M. Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn, Cpl. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—Pte. D. C. Barker, Pte. McD. Best, Gnr. A. H. Bishop, Gnr. H. Bourne, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Cpl. C. H. Bowen, L/Bdr. H. C. Boyce, Pte. B. Carrington, L/Cpl. R. A. Chandler, Capt. G. L. Clarke, Pte. H. L. Cobham, P/O W. Deane, Cpl. Dorothy Fenty, Tpr. C. A. Greaves, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, Pte. W. Holmes, Sgt. A. Hutchinson, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, Sign. E. Jackson, Sgt. H. A. King, F/Sgt. M. S. Mahon, Cpl. G. Pitcher, Pte. H. Prescott, Sgt. R. S. Proverb, L.A.C. T. L. Ryan, Gnr. L. H. Seale, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, L/Cpl. C. G. Stuart, Pte. E. S. Thompson, Spr. D. N. Watts, Pte. A. H. Weatherhead.

**Bermuda.**—Cpl. J. R. Acton, Lt. Cdr. R. A. Arnold, Sgt. E. J. Brennan, Lt. R. H. Burrows, Lt. W. H. Cooper, O/Sea. H. Darrell, NA/1 R. Fountain, Dvr. T. H. Greenwood, Dvr. Grace Halliday-Wilson, Sgt. E. Holman, Pte. J. Lindo, Gnr. F. J. Mullin, F/Sgt. K. Nesbit-Doe, P/O G. A. Osborne, A/M2 A. C. Plant, Sgt. G. W. Skinner, N/A2 A. Southern, 2nd Lt. P. J. Smith, O/Sea. E. Tucker, Sgt. J. C. Warnick.

**British Guiana.**—F/Sgt. E. B. Armstrong, Cpl. K. B. Bender, F/Lt. G. M. Bridges, Pte. N. J. Chapman, Sgt. B. A. Collens, Cpl. F. d'Agrella, Gnr. P. M. de Freitas, Sgt. R. A. de Freitas, L.A.C. Fizul-Karim, Sgt. G. B. Greenfield, Sgt. L. Harding, Cfn. E. Lewis, Gnr. D. Lopes, L/Bdr. W. Lyken, A.C.1 C. A. McClean, Cfn. S. P. Moore, Cpl. Irma Osborne.

**British Honduras.**—L.A.C. P. Zayden, A. R. Minty  
**Dominica.**—L.A.C. O. Perryman.  
**Grenada.**—A.C.1 J. S. Jones, Sgt. J. A. Marryshow, F/O C. P. Ross.

**Jamaica.**—A. G. Alexander, Cpl. G. Bacquie, A.C.2 W. F. Barrett, A.C.2 D. Bennett, F/Sgt. A. V. Black, A.C.2 P. Brown, J. F. Carter, Sgt. D. D. Casserley, A.C.2 E. W. Chambers, A.C.2 R. O. Chevannes, A.C.2 A. C. Chin, A.C.2 L. A. Chin, Sgt. R. H. Dickson, P/O A. V. Duncan, P/O C. H. Egerton Eves, Pte. Lena P. Enwright, Margaret Findlay, Sgt. D. E. Fonseca, A.C.2 H. A. Forbes, L/RM J. W. Garry, Pte. J. C. Howell, A.C.2 F. S. Jackson, Sgt. C. Dalton Johnston, Lt. J. O. King, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, A.C.W.2 Carmen Llewellyn, A.C.2 M. McIntosh, P/O C. J. Marchand, Florence Maule, L.A.C. R. Maxwell, A.C.2 E. Miller, P/O R. G. Moss, Pte. H. L. Munn, A.C.2 A. O. O'Connor, Miss Parke, Gnr. A. H. Patterson, Sgt. I. G. Patterson, A.C.2 B. H. Pennicooke, A.C.2 R. K. Plummer, Sgt. W. A. Reid, A.C.2 P. A. Roach, L.A.C. M. F. Roberts, A.C.W.2 Lisa Salmon, A.C.2 H. A. Shaw, Evelyn Shaw, A.C.2 F. H. Smellie, A.C.2 J. W. Terrier, Cfn. R. H. Thomson, A.C.W.1 Noelle Thompson, A.C.W.1 Sonia Thompson, A.C.2 L. M. Urquhart, Sgt. D. Veitch, V. R. Welds, F/Lt. R. U. Williams, Sgt. R. W. Williams, A/F(A) P. M. Willoughby, L.A.C. J. C. Woolway, Sgt. H. O. Wynter, A.C.W.2 Valerie Younis.

**Montserrat.**—Pte. J. H. Hickson, P/O O. R. Kelsick, Sgt. C. N. Meade, Gnr. T. J. Riley, Pte. J. H. Skeritt, Sgmn. A. M. Taylor.

**St. Kitts and Nevis.**—F/O G. H. Farara, Tpr. H. M. King, Capt. J. F. Leys, L.A.C. A. D. Wattleby.

**St. Lucia.**—L.A.C. E. J. Eudoxie.

**St. Vincent.**—Pte. P. B. Ambrose.

**Trinidad.**—F/Sgt. R. Abbott, F/O R. A. Alston, Sgt. Bahadur Singh, L/Cpl. D. P. Bell, F/O P. L. Cross, A.C.W.1 Beryl Cuthbert, Sgt. L. J. de Verteuil, Sgt. C. Eckel, A.C.2 H. E. Fraser, F/Sgt. A. A. Graham, Pte. L. C. Graham, P/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C.2 J. F. Hobson, A.C.1 J. Horsham, P/O C. G. Hubah, F/Sgt. J. J. Hyde, Sgt. A. J. Ironside, P/O C. J. Jardine, Pte. L. Johnston, F/Sgt. C. A. Joseph, F/O L. J. Keating, F/O A. S. Kelshall, Gnr. M. J. Leotaud, Sub. Dorothy Liddelow, P/O W. L. Look Yan, Lt. R. U. Lyder, Cfn. W. Maynard, Sgt. H. S. Merry, P/O F. N. Murray, P/O G. L. Murray, Sgt. R. Phillips, Sgt. P. W. Ray, Sgt. R. Richardson, F/O L. J. Richards, A.C.2 T. P. Rostant, F/O V. B. Short, P/O W. H. Short, Cpl. P. Singuineau, Sgt. J. R. Skinner, F/Lt. L. R. Smith.

**Virgin Islands.**—S/L. C. L. Roy.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Jamaica Cement Factory.** On September 23rd Mr. Riley asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware of the renewed demand for a cement factory in Jamaica to help in meeting bad housing conditions. He was informed in a written reply that in normal circumstances the proposal had much to commend it but, as explained in previous answers, it was impracticable at present owing to competing demands for materials such as steel and for fuel oil. As regards housing, the provision of cement only would be insufficient since large supplies of lumber and other requisites, such as nails, would be necessary and these were at present in very short supply.

**Jamaican Labourers in U.S.A.** Mr. Mathers was informed on October 14th that there was dissatisfaction, soon after their arrival, amongst some of the Jamaican labourers employed in certain parts of the United States. The complaints were investigated and remedied and, according to a report made in the middle of August, conditions were satisfactory.

The grounds for dissatisfaction submitted by Mr. Mathers were that the labourers had stated that they had suffered discrimination at the hands of local shopkeepers, and had been paid less than the prevailing wage-rate, thus violating agreements to the contrary.

**Development and Welfare Schemes Procedure.** On October 13th a written answer to a question by Mr. Riley stated that the recommendations of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies were prepared after consultation with the local interests concerned, and were now usually published locally. An opportunity was thus given for discussion by the Legislative Council of a Colony before they were submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. All moneys provided under the Act were included in the estimates so that an opportunity was invariably given for discussion of the schemes by the Legislative Council.

## "The British Achievement"

### U.S.A. Survey and Future Views

UNDER the title "The British Achievement," the *London Daily Express*, of October 29th, gave a summary by its New York correspondent, Mr. C. V. R. Thompson, of an article published on that same day by *Fortune*, a "powerful organ of American business men." "Britain," it says, "stands to-day on the verge of winning the war she declared against Germany in that far-off September of 1939, and victory is no longer in doubt. Partly Britain will owe it to America, partly to Russia, mostly to her own resolution in peril. So long as Winston Churchill is read—which is to say so long as English is spoken—that resolution, that military achievement, are not apt to be forgotten."

But, it is asked, what of the economic question? Particulars are given showing that the British war expenditure in 1942 had been quadrupled since 1938. This was possible partly by the surging up of total production, partly because the British people were willing to consume 15 per cent. less food, clothes and other consumer goods than in 1938. "Partly it came out of the sacrifice of domestic capital, the continuous and reckless drain on assets abroad. These are the acid test, the sacrifice of treasure which Britain is throwing into the war.

"If the figures appear small alongside the billions the U.S. Treasury has spent, consider that Britain's production has gone forward in continuous black-out and within 12 minutes reach of the enemy.

"Consider, too, that the measure of Britain's power

has never been just its magnitude; it has been its location. If the war has proved anything it is, as Walter Lippmann has argued, that American interests in the Atlantic can be secure only while British harbours, airfields and British workshops are in British and therefore friendly hands."

Moreover, "precisely because Britain abuts on the Continent and is part of Europe, as well as of the Atlantic community the problems of peace are crowding on her with an urgency unknown in Washington. The day is close when Britain and the United States will have to join hands if they want a European peace with less dire economic consequences than the last."

Post-war economic problems with which Britain will be faced are then dealt with in considerable detail. It is only possible here to mention a few points. It is shown how, while "the United States was tuning up to become the greatest of all the arsenals of democracy, Britain, in fact, became democracy's forward base and transmission line. In the process she has had to effect the complete reorganization of her economy, a reorganization which will probably remain for several years after the war."

"Britain will come out of the war with a massive load of debt which stands to-day at £17,000,000,000. . . . Despite Lease-Lend, Britain has had to sell about £1,000,000,000 worth of securities and other assets abroad. She has likewise gone into debt to the amount of about £1,500,000,000 to India, South Africa, the Argentine and other countries. As a result her creditor position to the rest of the world has probably fallen from some £3,500,000,000 before the war to £1,000,000,000. This means a sharp reduction of revenues from the outside world which used to help to pay for British imports. In addition there will be a reduction of shipping revenues."

"If these imports are to be returned even to the 1938 level, imports may have to be increased 50 per cent. over pre-war level."

"Has British industry the resilience to do this, and can it be done within the framework of a gradual return to a competitive free trade world?"

"This much can be said: Britain believes that the restoration of her economy to a high level of prosperity is not only possible, but, given a world of international co-operation, it is probable that most Britons would still hold with Winston Churchill's dictum of August, 1940. Few would have believed we could survive, none would have believed that we should to-day not only feel stronger, but should actually be stronger than we have ever been before."

#### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 26.

Across: 1, Serrated; 5, Tastes; 9, Recharge; 10, Alarm; 12, Bantam; 13, Stigmata; 15, Basic English; 18, Plain sailing; 23, Restrain; 24, Impose; 26, Astral; 27, Blisters; 28, Hooker; 29, Seasoned.

Down: 1, Scribe; 2, Recent; 3, Alabama; 4, Edge; 6, All agog; 7, Tartaric; 8, Sympathy; 11, Steeple; 14, Titanic; 16, Approach; 17, Falsetto; 19, Narrate; 20, Nemesis; 21, Modern; 22, Teased; 25, Glee.

The work of the Treasurers is greatly facilitated if subscriptions to the West India Committee (which became due on January 1st) are sent promptly.

## The Markets

October 30, 1943

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. 0d. per cent.)	79½	80
3½	War Loan ... ..	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Fat Pref.	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	35/9	36/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	56/-	58/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/3	63/9
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**Honey.** The price is unchanged, but there is to be a resumption of imports from Colonial and Dominion sources. The Ministry of Food will continue to be the sole purchaser and will control distribution.

**Lime Oil.** Handpressed is not quoted. Distilled is now being allocated to users under the control scheme.

**Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated and Raw is controlled.

**Orange Oil.** Both Sweet and Bitter are controlled.

**Pimento.** The market is quiet and unchanged with sellers at 1/8 ex wharf, London.

**Nutmegs** continue quiet with the last quotations unchanged at: Defectives, 1/5 to 1/6; sound unassorted, 1/8; sound 80's, 2/-; sound 65's, 2/2 to 2/3, ex wharf.

**Mace** remains quiet. The last small sales on the spot were made at prices ranging from 3/5 to 3/8 for the mixed red to pale, according to quality.

## Red Cross Parcels

It was announced in *Prisoner of War*, issued by the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, that the Ministry of Food has sanctioned the increase of ½ lb. in the amount of chocolate which may be purchased from the Red Cross Next of Kin Packing Centres at Finsbury Circus and Glasgow for inclusion in next-of-kin parcels sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The maximum amount which may now be bought from the Red Cross is, therefore, 2 lb.

It should be noted that this does not affect the arrangement whereby the Red Cross will add ½ lb. of chocolate as a gift to every parcel if weight allows; nor to the amount which the next of kin may, themselves, include.

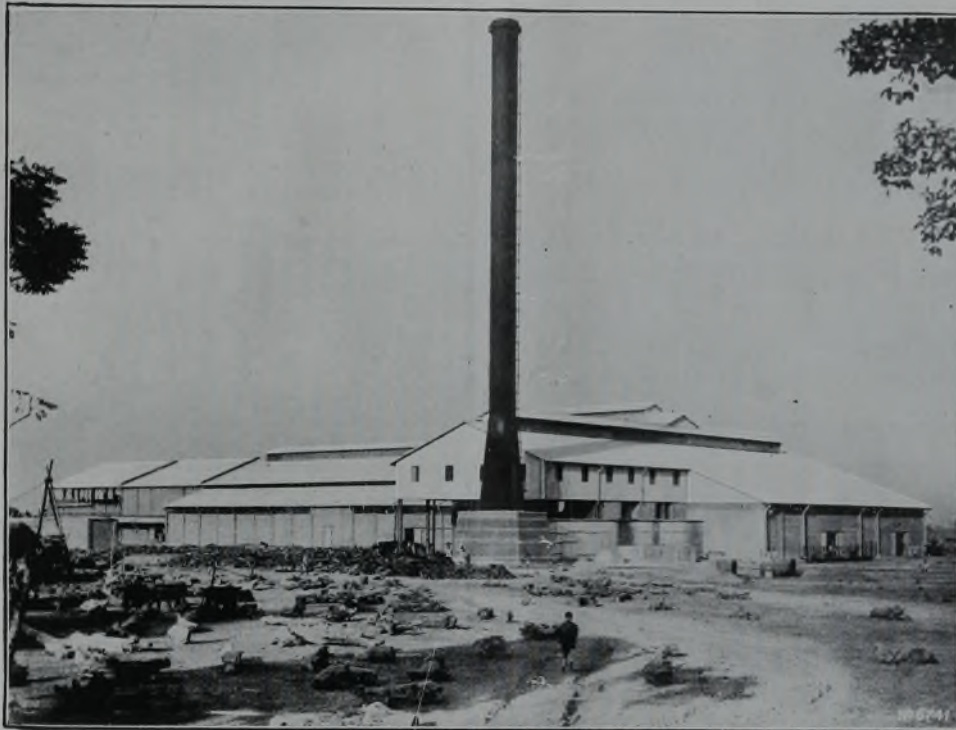
The price of the chocolate remains the same as before, i.e., 9d. per ½ lb.

Next of kin are reminded that allowance should be made for the full weight of chocolate and soap to be added at the packing centres.

No form of chocolate other than that made in solid slabs without filling of any kind may be sent in next of kin parcels. This is made clear in all the instruction leaflets. Nut chocolate is particularly most unsuitable as the nuts develop maggots very quickly.



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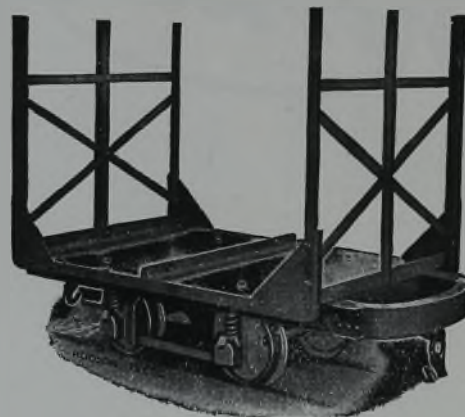
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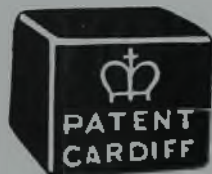
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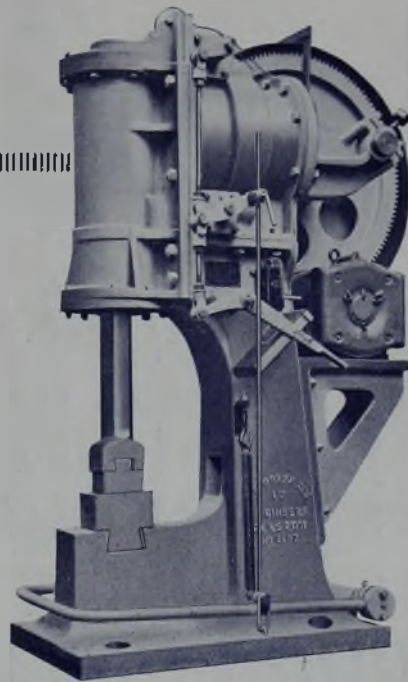
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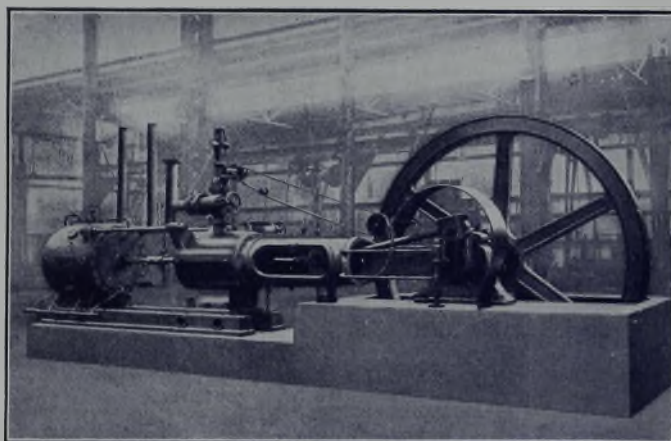
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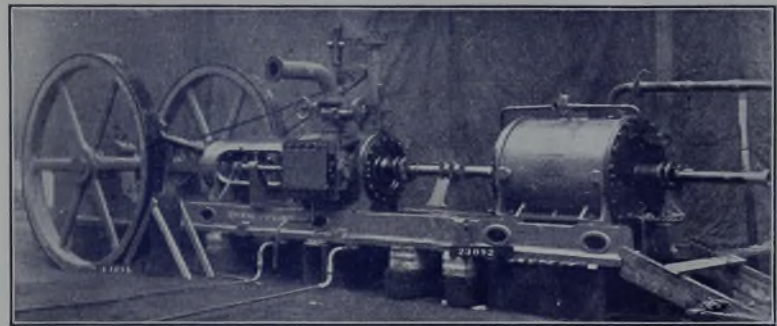
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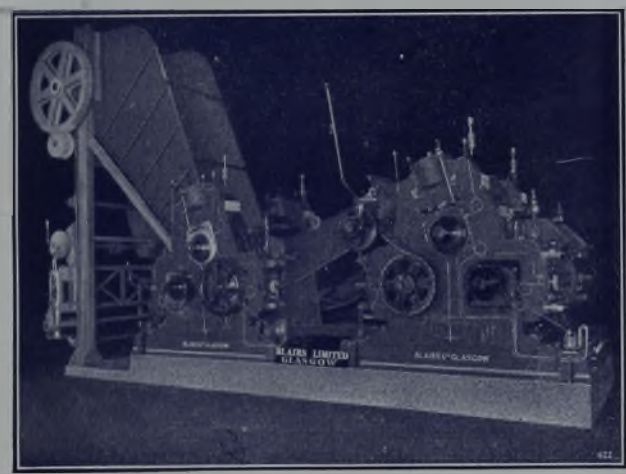
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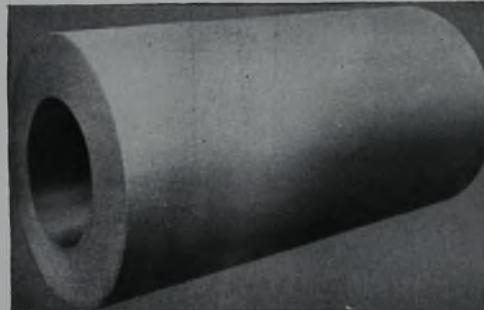


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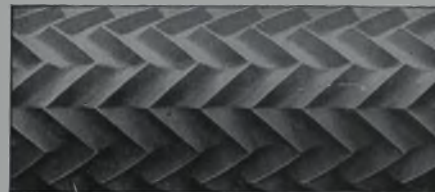
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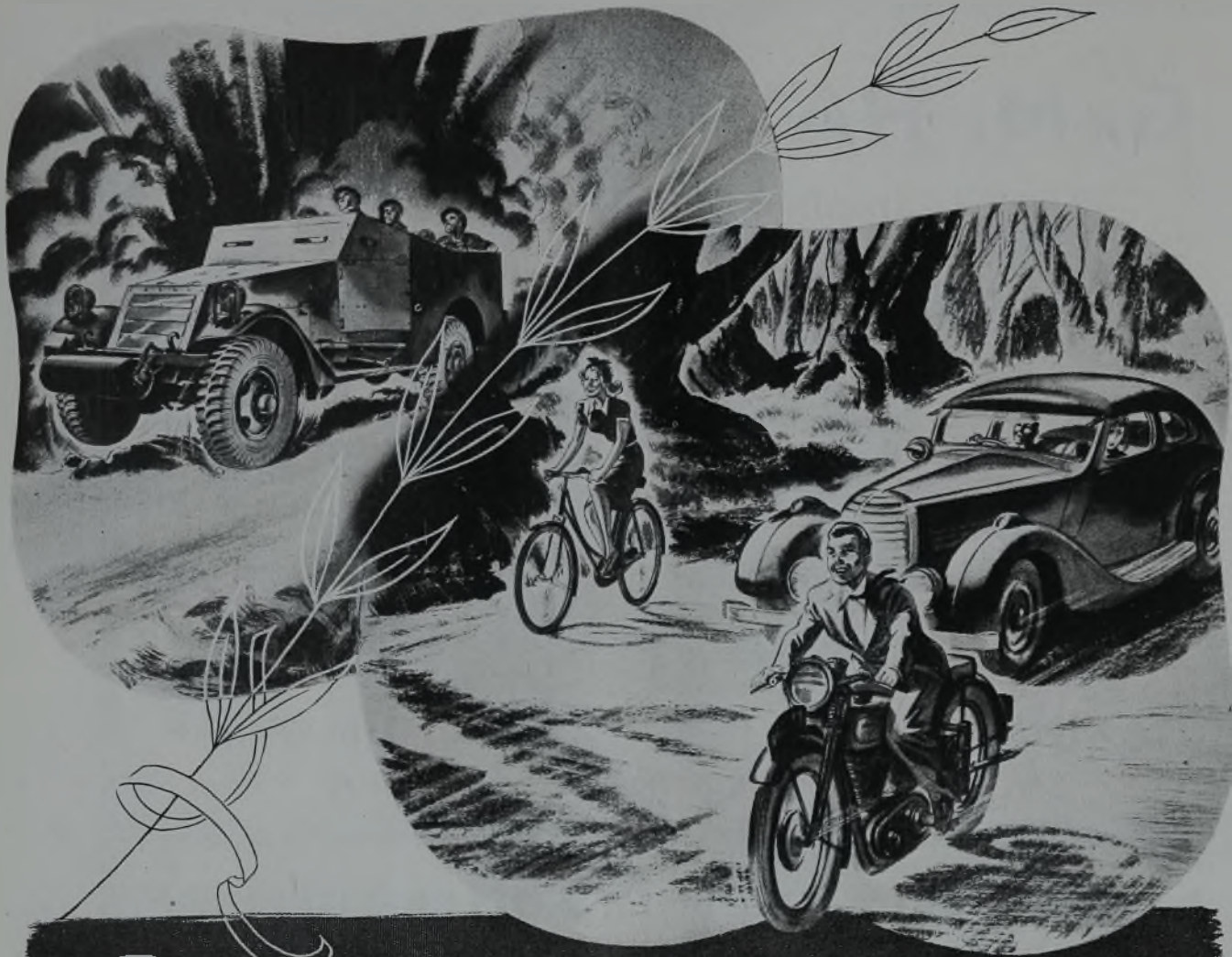


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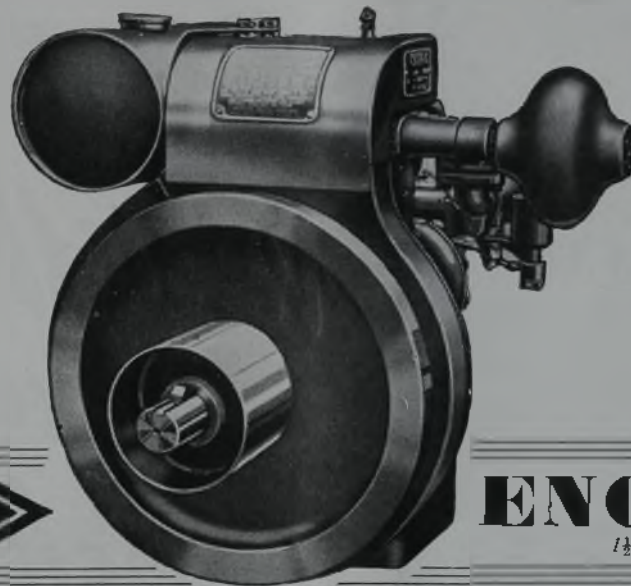
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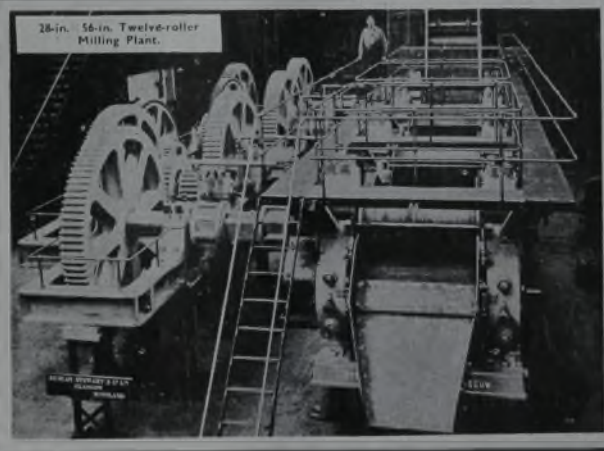
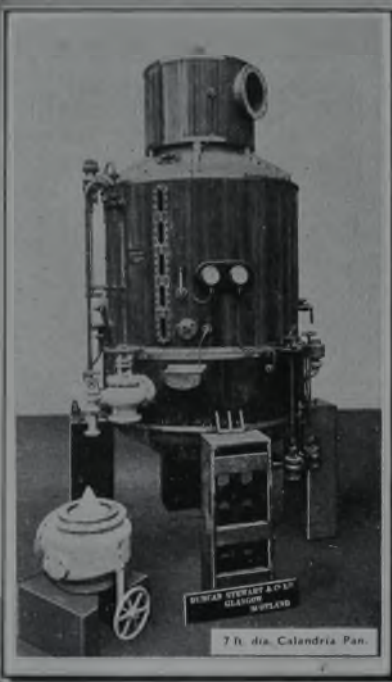
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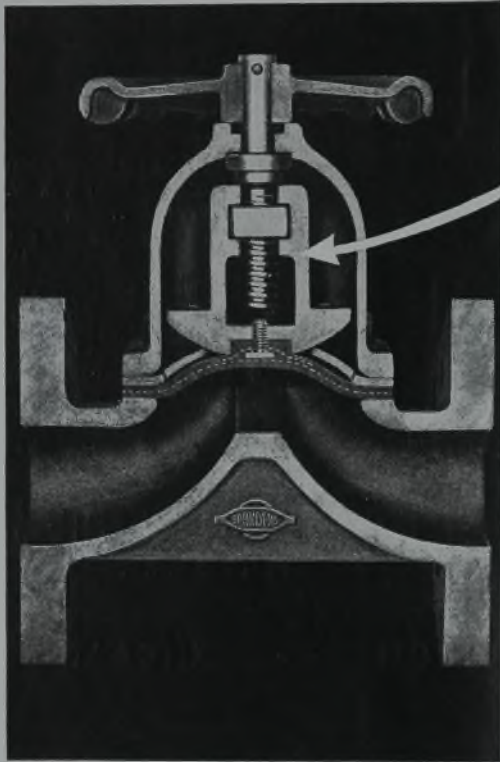
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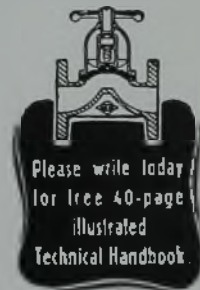
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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LVIII.

DECEMBER 1943

No. 1152

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December, 1943

THE warmest greetings and best wishes for 1944 are offered to all 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 from the Princess Royal, written from Harewood House, Leeds, on November 14th, has been received by the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).*

THE Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee\* is a record of very valuable and interesting war services rendered to an important part of the British Empire. My visits to 40, Norfolk Street have given me great pleasure, and on each occasion I have noticed and admired the spirit of friendliness and willing co-operation which is so evident there, as well as the efficiency of the work.

At a recent meeting in the Colonial Office I had the pleasure of seeing and talking to a contingent of Jamaica girls who had volunteered for the A.T.S., of which I am Controller-Commandant, and I was very proud to welcome them into that fine service, and to congratulate them on the way in which they had come forward to devote themselves to the common cause.

I wish the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) even greater success in their efforts during the coming year.

\* Published elsewhere in this issue.

## London and her Trade

POST-WAR plans and blue-prints may be had these days for the asking. In the final analysis, these plans and what they imply will depend on the sound development of trade, and Mr. Thomas Wiles, chairman of the Port of London Authority, did well to remind us of this fact when he addressed a conference of the London Liberal Party on November 24th.

Mr. Wiles declared that only by the resuscitation of London as a free world market for commodities and services, could the machinery of world trade be geared to peace-time world production, and he added that the livelihood of millions depended on the smooth working of the machinery. The future prosperity of Britain and the Empire was linked with the prosperity of the international trade of London as surely as it had been in the past.

He was convinced that under peace-time conditions the public had everything to gain by insisting on the individual importer being allowed to function again in those businesses which had been his lifelong study. Only so would the huge national subsidies be abolished and the burden of taxation relieved.

Other speakers at the conference referred to the

valuable services which the merchants and the markets of London had performed during long years of evolution. These services, they pointed out, had contributed greatly to this country's foreign exchange income before the war—and their loss would be serious; but the gap their loss would leave in the system of international distribution would be far more important. There was general agreement as to the folly of imposing restrictions on the free flow of international trade.

## Looking Forward

IT will be recalled that the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39 stressed the need for large expenditure on social services and development "which not even the least poor of the West Indian Colonies can hope to undertake from their own resources," and recommended the establishment of a West Indian Welfare Fund of £1,000,000 a year for twenty years. The Government applied the principle to all the Colonies by making provision under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, of £5,000,000 a year for ten years with additional expenditure for research. That the assistance so provided will not be limited to the period of ten years was indicated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a speech at Oxford. It was clear we should never have the development of social services if we adhered rigidly to the rule that each Colony must pay its own way. As readers of the CIRCULAR are aware, most of the West Indian Colonies are dependent on agriculture. The exports of all, except Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras, are 100 per cent. of agricultural, and almost entirely primary, products liable to wide fluctuations in price. To secure a stable market for such products at economic prices in the post-war world is one of the aims of H.M. Government. Moreover the West Indies have already made progress in the development of secondary industries. The impending establishment in Jamaica, on the initiative of the Government, of a Food Yeast factory is a significant step in this direction. Plans for the development of other industries are being actively considered locally. The return of peace in the world, with the improvements in transport by sea and air which may be expected, should see not merely a revival, but an increase in the tourist trade with great economic benefit to many parts of the West Indies. We trust that in the coming year world conditions will permit substantial progress to be made in securing for the West Indies that measure of economic security which is essential for their welfare and future development.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE intensive bombing of Berlin, which has provided the most dramatic war news of the end of November, brings to fruition a very long-term policy, and rewards the vision and foresight of some very patient men. The decision to concentrate on the production of heavy bombers was taken in the darkest days of 1940, although we then stood quite alone after the fall of France; most of the world expected each week to be our last; and the projected bombing force could not expect to come into decisive action for something like three years. But, standing as we did without allies against the big battalions of Berlin, the bomber seemed to represent our only chance of ever being able to hit back against the enemy; and so the decision was taken, even at the cost of diverting to this remote offensive weapon much effort that seemed urgently needed for immediate defensive production.

\* \* \*

One of the men associated with that inspired gamble on the future was the Prime Minister. Another was Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command, who has throughout the war never made any secret of his conviction that strategic bombing is capable of deciding the whole issue. There are still only a small minority who agree with him; but he now has at last the opportunity to test his theory in practice. The systematic bombing of German cities which is now going on, and which has already laid the great port of Hamburg in ruins, is something of quite a different order from anything that was accomplished by the enemy in the early years of the war, or by ourselves in 1942. In the two successive raids on Berlin, on November 22nd and 23rd, it is stated that the high explosive dropped was about two-thirds of the amount used by the Germans in the whole eleven months of the London blitz. District by district, Air Marshal Harris proposes to wipe out this great centre of communications, manufacture and government; and then to continue the process with each of the great cities of Germany. The future will show how long the fighting power of the armies beyond the German frontiers can survive the creeping paralysis at the heart.

\* \* \*

Against the resounding victories of Bomber Command the apparent ineptitude of our strategy in the Aegean, where the weak British garrisons of Cos, Leros and Samos have been successively overwhelmed, seems all the more disappointing. Mr. Attlee has explained that the operations were undertaken merely as a diversion, which has in fact assisted our progress in Italy; if a diversion was required, it has yet to be proved that the best way of effecting it was by sending into the Dodecanese forces obviously too weak to maintain themselves. There is a suspicion abroad, which we are likely to hear voiced in Parliament, that, whether through divided counsel among the allies or not, the Mediterranean strategy is no longer being pursued with the vigour and comprehensiveness that marked its

earlier stages. There may be indirect and hidden advantages that have been gained by the expedition to the Dodecanese; but the effects of the visible failure on our friends in the Balkans and the Near East generally have been disquieting.

\* \* \*

The general applause that has greeted the three Foreign Secretaries who took part in the Moscow Conference has been well deserved. The detailed and concrete agreements that they reached have taken the world—including the enemy—by surprise. Perhaps the most important result of their discussions is the setting up of the inter-allied commission for European affairs in London. Here at last is the nucleus of a combined administration, out of which can come, not merely an immediate authority for the years following the war, but perhaps even the germ of an enduring "United States of Europe." As Mr. Eden was careful to emphasize in Parliament, there is no idea of a threefold dictatorship over the continent by three Powers, all of which stand outside it. The adhesion of all the countries to be liberated is essential to the effective working of the scheme. But the lesson we have all learned from the failure of previous attempts to secure peace is that responsibilities must be proportioned to power. For the moment power on the allied side rests overwhelmingly with the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union; and these three cannot refuse the responsibility of laying the foundations of post-war planning.

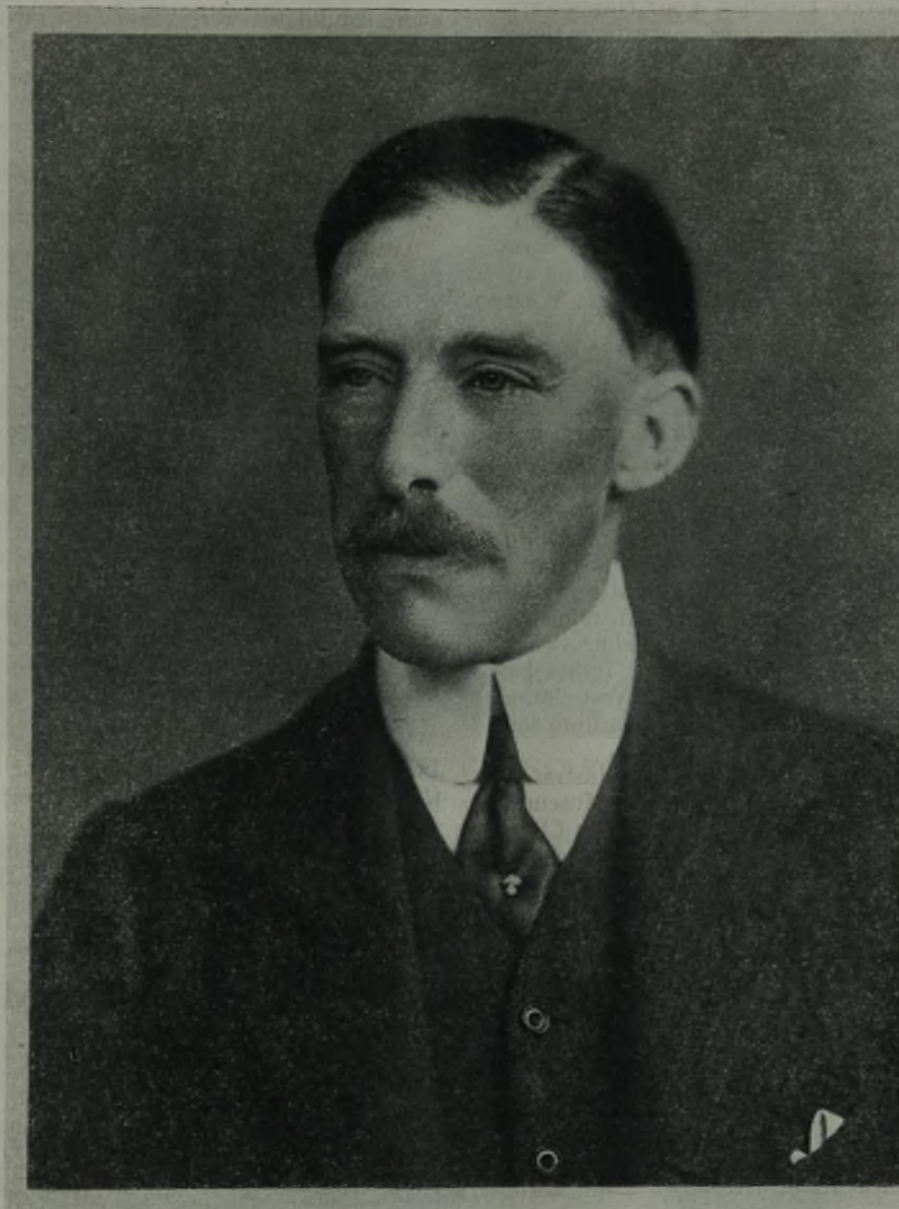
\* \* \*

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, has stirred up an astonishing hornet's nest by his decision to release Sir Oswald Mosley from detention under the defence regulations. Sir Oswald, as leader of the British Union of Fascists, is probably the most unpopular man in England; and, when the present hysteria has died down, it will be acknowledged that nobody is less likely to be prejudiced in his favour than Mr. Morrison. But the release was accompanied with only a very curt intimation of the reasons; and in the heat of the moment the fact that Sir Oswald is a millionaire has given occasion for some monstrous insinuations against the Home Secretary.

By the time Mr. Morrison came to give a full explanation in Parliament, the agitation was in full blast, and will not now be easily allayed. The explanation itself is decisive to a reasonable mind—although reason has been largely sidetracked by blind passion. Detention under the regulations is not a punishment, but solely a precaution to prevent a suspicious character from endangering the State or the war effort. Since the persons detained are not brought to trial, the Home Secretary is bound to limit his actions to the bare minimum required by public security. Sir Oswald has been unanimously certified by five doctors, three of them members of the prison service, to be in such a state of health that his life might be endangered by further imprisonment.



## VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



The Earl of Harewood, K.G.

**T**HE appointment of Lord Harewood to be a vice-president of the West India Committee, which was announced in last CIRCULAR, is singularly appropriate for his father was President. His family has been connected with the West Indies for more than 250 years, and he himself is, with his elder son, joint proprietor of a sugar estate in Barbados.

The connexion of his family with the West Indies dates from soon after the Restoration when Henry Lascelles went out to Barbados where he joined the Civil Service. It was on his return to England

that he purchased the Harewood Estate in Yorkshire and started a business in London as a West India merchant. The firm, incidentally, survives to-day under the name of Wilkinson & Gaviller, though its historic premises in Great Tower Street were completely destroyed by enemy action in 1940. Henry Lascelles' son Edwin was created Baron Harewood in 1796, but died five years later leaving his estates to his cousin Edward. The Barony of Harewood was revived in favour of this Edward Lascelles, who was afterwards created Earl of Harewood in 1812.

Other members of the family made their home in Barbados in the eighteenth century. The family estates "Belle" and "Mount" were left by the fifth Earl to his younger son, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, whose brother was otherwise provided for, and they are now owned by the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Lord Harewood's younger son. An interesting point regarding these estates, including "Waterford" in St. Michael's, the property of the present Earl and his son and heir, is that they have for a long period been entrusted to the management of the Pile family.

Henry George Lascelles, sixth Earl of Harewood, K.G. the new vice-president is the elder son of the fifth Earl and his wife, Lady Florence Katherine Bridgeman, daughter of the third Earl of Bradford. He was born in 1882 and, after passing through Eton and Sandhurst, received a commission in the Grenadier Guards. With them he served with distinction in the first world war. He was wounded three times and was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar and the Croix de Guerre. He later held the rank of Major in the Yorkshire Hussars.

Lord Lascelles, as he then was, gained experience of public life as an Honorary Attaché to the British Ambassador in Rome (1905-7) and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada (1907-11), and in 1913 he contested the Keighley Division of Yorkshire as a Unionist. His marriage in 1922 to Princess Mary, only daughter of King George the Fifth, and now the Princess Royal, was the occasion for great rejoicing throughout the Empire. Her Royal Highness has strengthened the family ties with the West Indies by becoming Patron of that branch of the West India Committee which is caring for men and women from the West Indies who come over to join the forces.

The variety of Lord Harewood's interests is illustrated by the fact that he is a Trustee of the British Museum, and a leading and active member of the Jockey Club, of which he has twice served as a Steward. Lord Harewood is a prominent Freemason, being Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

## At Home to the Forces

Although the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) are at home all day and every day to the West Indian men and women in the Forces, they will be At Home in the wider sense of the term on the afternoons of December 22nd, 23rd, 30th and 31st.

Tea and refreshments will be served from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and to judge from last year's experience a good time will be had by all!

In the State of Sao Paulo a large reduction in the coffee crop is anticipated due to severe frost in September. The *Board of Trade Journal* of November 20th says that from preliminary estimates published in the local press a drop of about 35 per cent. is anticipated. In 1918 there was a similar set-back, when frost was responsible for a reduction of about 50 per cent. in the crop.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on November 16th, the following eight candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
THE HON. L. B. FREESTON, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Leeward Islands)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Mr. G. R. SHARP (British Guiana)	
Mrs. K. M. STAHL (Country)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. O. H. Keeling.
Mrs. Stembidge (London)	
Col. A. T. McGRATH (Bahamas)	Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Sir Alfred Sherlock.
Mr. G. Cunliffe Foster (Country)	
Mr. CHARLES LOUIS DE GALE (Grenada)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. Alex. Elder.
Capt. THOMAS GILMOUR POLLOK (Country)	
	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. O. M. Bain. Mr. Henry S. Gibson. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.

### The Officers and Executive Committee

On another page will be found a list of Officers and Executive of the West India Committee, together with a brief reference to the object of the Committee and a map showing the position of its offices.

We regret that owing to an error the names of two members of the Executive were omitted from the list published in last CIRCULAR; they are Mr. J. M. Campbell and Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.

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

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.

## Uses for Surplus Molasses

Sugar producers in Cuba and Puerto Rico are, in common with those in the British Colonies of the Caribbean area, facing the problem of utilizing surplus molasses to economic advantage. Our contemporary *Sugar* gives in its October issue news from Washington that arrangements have been worked out by the War Shipping Administration, War Food Administration and War Production Board to import 300,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses during 1943-44. The bulk will come from Cuba, but Puerto Rico may also supply some.

Ten tankers, each of 10,000 tons capacity, have been allocated to transport the molasses, which will be used in the United States to make alcohol for war and industrial purposes. In Puerto Rico, it is reported from San Juan in the same issue of *Sugar*, where several million gallons of molasses have had to be run into ditches, a proposal for dehydrating molasses to save shipping space is under consideration as well as a plan for the manufacture of food yeast.





FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST--KNOLE PARK, AT SEVENOAKS



THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN HALL

[See page 230





THE CONTINGENT ARRIVES AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Major C. Wynne-Roberts in conversation with three of the girls



Lady Davson explaining some of the facilities offered by the War Services Committee

A.T.S. RECRUITS FROM THE SOUTH CARIBBEAN AREA

See page 225



## A Trinidad Mobile Canteen

### Presentation to Southampton

A MOBILE CANTEEN, a gift of the employees of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co. Ltd., was presented on October 28th to the Borough of Southampton. A brief reference to this gift was made in last CIRCULAR, and we are now able to publish a photograph showing the canteen being formally handed over to the Mayor, on behalf of the donors, by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clifford, the Southampton representative of the Linmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd.

In expressing his thanks to the employees of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co. Ltd. for their generous gift, the Mayor said the donors were not only expressing their sympathy with Southampton in a very practical way, but were also establishing a spiritual link between the people of the Borough and the people of Trinidad.

Other speakers included the Sheriff of Southampton and Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previtte, Royal Marines, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Among those present were Mrs. H. W. Clifford, Mrs. F. M. Bond and Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Marriott.

The vehicle bears the Southampton coat of arms on each side and the words "Emergency Meals Service." For the time being it will be engaged in carrying meals to school-children. The CIRCULAR is able to publish the accompanying photograph through the courtesy of Southern Newspapers, Limited, Southampton.



The Mayor accepting the Canteen

## Nurses from the West Indies

At a recent meeting of the London County Council, it was reported that its Hospitals and Medical Services Committee, following discussions with representatives of the Colonial Office, had offered, subject to review of the arrangements at the end of twelve months, to accept annually 18 candidates from the West Indies for general nursing training at hospitals under the management of the Council. The arrangement is subject to agreed conditions relating to educational standard, medical fitness, and welfare arrangements.

The candidates will undergo a six months' preliminary course at a hospital in the West Indies to test their suitability for general nursing training.

Mr. W. L. HEAPE, Colonial Secretary, Bahamas, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, British Guiana.

## More Recruits for A.T.S.

### 30 Girls from South Caribbean Area

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the arrival in London of the first organized party of West Indian girls for the A.T.S.

A second contingent—this time from the Southern Caribbean Area—arrived in the early part of November after an uneventful crossing.

Accompanied by an A.T.S. officer and two N.C.O.'s, the girls reported, shortly after their arrival, at the West India Committee, where they were welcomed by Lady Davson, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy-chairman; Mr. W. G. Freeman, a member of the Executive; and Major C. Wynne-Roberts, secretary. Press representatives were present and also a photographer, who took a series of pictures, three of which are reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue.

Before leaving, the girls signed the Visitors' Book in the following order:—

BARBADOS.—Gloria Archer, Margaret Clairmonte, Odessa Gittens, Enily Greenhalgh, Helen Greig, Muriel Jackman, Joan Kysh, Cynthia Malone, Brenda Nurse, Patricia Pile.

GRENADA.—Hilda Kent, Mary Kerr.

ST. VINCENT.—Cynthia Isaacs, Kathleen Williams.

TRINIDAD.—Hazel Blake (of Jamaica), Rita Butler, Vivian Hochoy, Leonine Joseph, Muriel Kerr, Muriel Lee, Doreen Marciano, Georgina Masson, Sheila

McCracken, Audrey Pearce, Sybel Robinson, Agnes Scott, Marjorie Smith, Ida Thornhill.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Elaine Chee-a-tow, Sheila Sadler.

After a short stay in London the girls proceeded to a training camp somewhere in the south of England. A few days ago they were happy to receive a visit from Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and Lady Davson, who saw the girls at work and congratulated them on their smart appearance and on the speed with which they had adjusted themselves to their new way of living.

### Reception at the Colonial Office

They subsequently received special leave one afternoon to attend an informal tea party at the Colonial Office as the guests of the Duke of Devonshire.

After shaking hands with each member of the contingent and asking from which Colony they had come, His Grace made a short speech which was replied to by Miss O. Gittens, of Barbados.

Among those present were Controller Lady Maude Baillie and other officers of the A.T.S.; Mr. L. B. Freeston, Governor-designate, Leeward Islands; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Beattie; Lady Davson; Rear-Admiral A. Bromley and other officials of the Colonial Office.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALLEN, H. L.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
ARCHER, Gloria T.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
ARMSTRONG, E. V.	Jamaica	R.C.R.R.	Trooper
ARTHUR, C. E.	Barbados	C.C.	Private
BALDERAMOS, L. C.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BLAKE, Hazel L. ...	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
BUTLER, Rita A.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BYNOE, E. R.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Sergeant
CATON, C. R.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
CLAIRMONTE,	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
Margaret R. A.			
COKE-KERR,	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Patricia M.			
COLEMAN, S.	Jamaica	P.C.	Private
COOK, G. J.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
CORBETT, F. C. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
DE CAIRES, Muriel T.	Br. Guiana	P.M.R.A.	Flying Officer
		F.N.R.S.	(Sister)
DELISLE, I. A. S. ...	St. Kitts	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
DUTTON, Laura L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
EARLY, T. V.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
EVES, Myrtle I. ...	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
FIELDING, Helen M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
FIELDING, Mary D.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
FISHER, B. W. I. ...	Bermuda	R.A.A.	L/Bombardier
FLOOD, E. C.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
FRASER, H. E.	Tobago	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FROST, J. M.	Jamaica	R.A.	Lieutenant
GITENS,	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
Hazeline O.			
GUILFOYLE, J. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
HALL, D. G. H. ...	Jamaica	R.H.R.	Private
HENDERSON, J. E.	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Sergeant
*HILLOCKS, J. F. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.1
HULSE, M.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
IRVING,	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Marguerite F.			
ISAACS, Cynthia B.	St. Vincent	A.T.S.	Private
JACKMAN, Muriel E.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
JOSEPHS, J. C. ...	Dominica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JOSLIN, G. L. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Asst. Cook
KENT, Hilda E. ...	Grenada	A.T.S.	Private
KERR, Mary R.C.D.	Grenada	A.T.S.	Private
KYSH, Ethel J. ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
LEE, Muriel K. ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
MARCANO, Doreen	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
MASSON, Georgie ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
MCCRACKEN, Sheila J.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
MALONE, Cynthia E.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
MURPHY, P. J. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
NEWMAN, O.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
NURSE, Brenda H.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
PAGE, G. ...	Barbados	R.N.	Midshipman
PEREIRA, O. J. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
PEREIRA, O. V. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
PETTY, J. D. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
PILE, Patricia K. ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
PIMRNTAL, D.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
PUNNETT, Roy L.	St. Vincent	R.G.R.	Captain
QUALLO, R. F. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Corporal
RANKIN, R. C. H.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
ROACH, P. C. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
SADLER, Sheila C. ...	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
SCHULZ, C. I.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.	Gunner
SCOTT, Agnes A. ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
SCOTT, Marjorie L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
SERRADO, G. L. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
SMITH, Marjory E.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
SMITH, T. L. L. ...	Grand Turk	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
TAVERS, A. E.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.2
THORNHILL,	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
Sheila Ida			
WALLEN, A. J.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
WADSON, T. J.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
WORLEDGE, J. A.	Jamaica	R.A.C.	L/Corporal

\* Discharged.

C.C.=Canadian Corps. R.A.A.=Royal Australian Artillery. R.C.A.M.C.=Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. R.N.=Royal Navy. A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.C.R.R.=Royal Canadian Reconnaissance Regiment. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.N.F.A.A.=Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm. P.C.=Pioneer Corps. P.M.R.A.F.N.R.S.=Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Reserve Service. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. R.A.=Royal Artillery. R.H.R.=Royal Highland Regiment. R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. R.E.M.E.=Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery. R.C.A.S.C.=Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. R.A.C.=Royal Artoured Corps. R.G.R.=Royal Gurkha Rifles.

## Promotions in the Services

Flight Lieutenant S. W. Fitt (Trinidad) to Squadron Leader.  
 Lieutenant D. S. Gideon (Jamaica) to Captain.  
 Flight Sergeant C. Grannum (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Lieutenant F. Gregory (British Guiana) to Captain.  
 Captain Denis Hayward (Trinidad) to Major.  
 L.A.C. W. R. Higgs (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant R. D. MacAndrew (Antigua) to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer C. V. Pereira (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant E. B. Powell (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 A.C.2. M. H. Short (Tobago) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant P. J. C. Smith (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant A. G. Thorne (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer K. E. White (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer G. Wood, D.F.C. (British Guiana) to Flight Lieutenant.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record the death on active service of the following:—  
 SQUADRON LEADER J. R. HIRD (Trinidad).  
 SERGEANT L. A. ROTHER (Trinidad).

### Previously Missing, now Believed Killed

Sergeant D. De Silva, D.F.M. (British Guiana),  
 L/Corporal E. F. Harris (Bermuda), Pilot Officer P. B. Nanton (Antigua), Pilot Officer N. B. Smythe (Jamaica).

### Reported Missing

Sergeant V. H. Bartlett (Jamaica), Sergeant M. E. Cipriani (Trinidad), Sergeant B. F. H. Miller (Barbados).  
 Pilot Officer C. P. Ross (Grenada), Flight Sergeant J. S. Whitecross (Bermuda).

### Prisoner of War

Sergeant B. C. Anderson (Trinidad), reported as Missing in the CIRCULAR for November.



# The West India Committee

## Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee, to September, 1943

**T**HE Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) has pleasure in presenting its fourth report containing an account of its work on behalf of the West Indian men and women volunteers who have enrolled in the fighting and auxiliary services.

On this occasion the report covers the 15 months period to September 30th, 1943, in accordance with the decision announced last year to publish the report and the audited balance sheet and accounts at the same time.

It will be noted that the figures which appear in the fourth column of the table at the foot of this report also cover the 15 months period to September 30th last.

Since September 30th, 1942, additional Leave Funds have been opened by Bermuda, St. Kitts, Trinidad and British Guiana, and negotiations are being carried on to render a similar service for our friends from Jamaica, in connexion with which it will be noticed that donations have already been received.

### The Accounts

The accounts, which have been prepared on the same lines as those of a year ago, speak for themselves. The increase in expenditure is related to the large increase in the work done compared to a year ago, but it should be pointed out that in addition to the actual amounts paid for clerical services, much assistance is given by the Accounts Department of the West India Committee which cannot be assessed in the financial statement.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a balance in hand of £1,417 19s. 1d., but attention is drawn to the fact that the actual receipts during the year amounted to only £1,484 9s. 4d., whereas expenditure during the year was £1,729 4s. 9d., so that further donations will always be welcome in order to maintain and increase the work.

### Visitors to War Services Depot

Among those who called at 40, Norfolk Street, during the period under review were:—

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire.

Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica.

Lord Knollys, Governor of Bermuda, accompanied by Lady Knollys.

Lady Clifford, wife of the Governor of Trinidad.

### General Review

It will be seen from the figures that there has been some diminution in the number of parcels and cases received from overseas, but this is readily understandable owing to increasing local difficulties over supplies; moreover, the need to care for survivors of enemy action in the Caribbean area has absorbed a considerable proportion of the admirable and sustained efforts of the Central War Organizations in each Colony.

With all these organizations the happiest and most cordial relations have been maintained, and to their

number has been added the Bermuda's Services Overseas Association, formed in July, 1942. In this connexion the Committee were glad to welcome as a new member Mrs. Horsfall, a Bermudian lady resident in this country. Many activities for Bermuda have been undertaken, including the administration of the monthly grant made to each Bermudian on service by the Bermuda Government.

Work in connexion with prisoners of war continues to increase, and among other activities it has been possible to arrange with the Ministry of Pensions for allotments to be paid to the next-of-kin, in the West Indies, of merchant seamen interned. Satisfactory reports have been received that quarterly next-of-kin parcels and the monthly gift of cigarettes are reaching the prisoners, and are greatly appreciated. The practice of sending periodically a case history for each prisoner to the Central Organization in each Colony for the information of the relatives has proved valuable in allaying anxiety, and as a useful link between the relatives and the Committee.

The Ladies' Committee appreciates the continued loyal services of its voluntary workers and staff, and the never failing assistance of the secretariat and staff of the West India Committee. The free tenancy of the War Services rooms on the 2nd floor made available by the Law Land Company has been continued and extended to deal with the growth of the work, and renewed thanks are due to the Company for their kindness. The Committee is also grateful to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, who have again audited the accounts of the War Services Committee without charge.

Volunteers enrolled may be found in almost every unit, combatant and non-combatant, and men from the West Indies are serving on every front. The Committee has been proud to record the number of decorations received, which are published regularly in the CIRCULAR, and has noted with deep sympathy and regret the fatal casualties.

Owing to the increased number of these volunteers, the emphasis of the work has shifted somewhat towards the many personal services which the Committee is glad to perform for them. Of these the maintenance of the Register of current addresses for the redirection of letters and parcels, and the distribution of comforts, count very high, but arrangements for accommodation and private hospitality, the administration of the Leave Funds made available by many of the Colonies, correspondence with those overseas, and personal interviewing are proving of equal importance. It is felt, moreover, that the individual case files maintained by the Committee relating to these men and women in their Service careers, and to their life in this country, will prove of real value when the time for their demobilization has arrived, and questions of priority may need to be con-

sidered. The innumerable letters of thanks received from them, and the knowledge that many of them regard the West India Committee as their "home" in this country, add greatly to the happiness with

which the Committee's duties are undertaken.

40, Norfolk Street,  
London, W.C.2.  
November 18th, 1943.

MARGOT DAVSON,  
Chairman.

	1940. Half-year to June 30th.	1941. Year to June 30th.	1942. Year to June 30th.	1943. 15 months to Sept. 30th	GRAND TOTAL.
Cases or parcels received—					
(a) Surgical and hospital supplies, comforts, clothing, honey and preserves	227	1,320	1,484	879	3,910
(b) Citrus, coffee and molasses	6,762*	—	—	—	—
Cases or parcels lost by enemy action	—	12	42	68	122
Volunteers registered	60	498	669	533	1,760
Women serving with the Forces and Nursing Services	—	14	25	74	113
Volunteers' letters re-directed (based on weekly average)	130	3,224	17,316	27,903	48,573
Signatures of those who call at the West India Committee rooms when on leave	68	199	1,396	2,876	4,539
Volunteers' Personal parcels re-directed	—	757	2,889	3,301	6,947
British Broadcasting Corporation Introductions given	—	—	492	575	1,067
Prisoners of War	—	11	73	70	154

\* Regulations did not permit further consignments of this nature.

## West Indians on Service

### Large Increase during Year

UP to September 30th last, 1,766 volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda had registered their names with the West India Committee. Compared with the corresponding date last year, this is an increase of over 500.

The following table, compiled up to September, shows the Services in which these men and women had

enlisted, those taken prisoner, invalided, or killed or died on active service.

It will be observed that the table includes only those volunteers who have joined the fighting forces, or, in the case of women, the auxiliary services. It should be remembered, however, that some hundreds of West Indians have arrived in the United Kingdom to assist the war effort as foresters, technicians in munition factories, or to work in Civil Defence or the nursing services. Further, there are many West Indians serving with the Merchant Navy, over 30 of whom are prisoners of war.

COLONY.	TOTAL registered with West India Committee	ON ACTIVE SERVICE						MISSING			PRISONERS OF WAR			INVALIDED			KILLED OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE		
		R.N.		Army		R.A.F.		R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women												
BAHAMAS ...	70	20	—	9	3	22	10	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
BARBADOS ...	229	10	4	128	7	49	3	—	—	2	2	2	5	2*	2	—	1	3	9
JAMAICA ...	615	34	3	254	11	221	15	—	1	7	—	19	3	2	15†	6	2	3	19
LEeward ISLANDS																			
Antigua ...	26	4	—	12	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat ...	45	—	1	32	5	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	29	1	1	9	1	13	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
WINDWARD ISLANDS																			
Grenada ...	24	1	1	9	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia ...	15	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Vincent ...	26	1	1	14	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica ...	16	2	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	227	13	—	60	6	106	6	—	—	7	—	7	4	1	2	1	2	3	9
BRITISH GUIANA ...	199	9	1	96	1	62	7	—	1	1	—	4	3	—	4	2	—	2	6
BRITISH HONDURAS	34	2	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
BERMUDA ...	153	25	3	46	2	53	3	—	1	2	—	9	1	—	2	—	—	1	5
	1,708																		
	58†																		
TOTAL ...	1,766	122	15	689	44	576	50	—	4	28	2	45	23	5	26	9	7	13	50

\* 1 W.R.N.S.

† 1 A.T.S.

‡ Not yet fully identified.



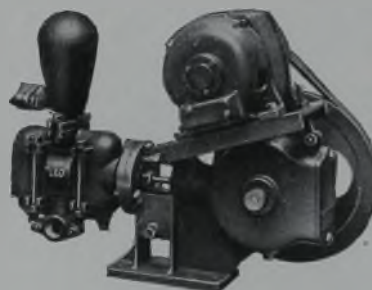
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## Mutual Aid in War

### The Empire's Share and Sacrifice

THE publication as a White Paper of the *Report on Mutual Aid*, presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Parliament,\* should clear up the many misconceptions which have arisen regarding the operations of the Lend-Lease Act and subsequent Agreements.

The Lend-Lease Act, passed by Congress in March, 1941, was entitled "An Act to Promote the Defence of the United States," and it may be assumed that it was partially aimed at keeping the war as far as possible from the American shores.

The Report sets out the immense effort which the United Kingdom has made to the war. Despite the help of lend-lease this country spent in the United States the sum of £1,500,000,000 up to the middle of 1943. British cash payments to other members of the United Nations totalled £2,250,000,000 in excess of the sums received from them, and all these payments were obtained from the sale of gold and overseas investments, by the repayment of long-term sterling loans and by balances held by others of the United Nations. The debit balance would have been greater but for the magnanimity of the Canadian Government which, on two occasions, subscribed \$1,000,000,000.

British supplies to Russia under lend-lease terms totalled £179,000,000 up to last June, which sum does not include the cost of transport and other services.

When it is found that they can most effectively be procured in the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire, the Government of the United Kingdom has undertaken to provide the forces of the United States with :

- (a) Military equipment, munitions, and military and naval stores.
- (b) Other supplies, materials and services for the United States forces.
- (c) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of military projects in Great Britain and the Colonial Empire.
- (d) Supplies, materials, etc., needed in the construction of military projects in territory other than Great Britain or the Colonial Empire.

The above does not include the pay of the forces, administrative expenses or local purchases.

Besides these classes of materials and services, we supplied a large number of shipping services. Ships are put at the disposal of the United States; troops and stores are carried on British ships and disbursements of United States ships are met in British and Colonial ports.

The cost of reciprocal aid in the Colonies has been entirely borne by the Government of the United Kingdom. But against this should be placed the generous sums which the Colonies have subscribed to the Imperial Exchequer for the prosecution of the war.

It is pointed out that the aid which we receive from the United States under lend-lease can for the most part, be measured in terms of large contracts. The articles can be measured in bulk. It is not so in the case of our reciprocal aid which is mainly the provision

\* *A Report on Mutual Aid*. Cmd. 6483, H.M. Stationery Office, November, 1943, price 2d.

of services, both great and small and of a wide variety of items transferred in the daily intercourse of the war effort. In this war it has become impossible to evaluate various items on the field of battle and in many quarters of the globe. Also, one of the most important items furnished by us is the information and the fruits of research and practice which we have supplied since the earliest days of the war. This service, as the Report states, cannot be valued in money, but it has cost more blood and effort than most aid.

Arms, munitions and equipment have also been supplied to China and to our other allies, and we have kept open routes to carry these goods. Holland, Belgium, Norway and Yugoslavia pay for all we give them. We have made available to our allies 94 naval vessels of various types ranging from a cruiser to minesweepers.

When two nations are sparing no effort in giving reciprocal assistance in the prosecution of a war, it is fruitless to try and strike a balance sheet of services rendered in money values and, in this case, the process is made more difficult by the higher price-levels obtaining in the United States.

With these qualifications, a guide to British Aid furnished to the United States can be obtained from the following estimates of costs up to June 30th, 1943 :

#### (i) Capital Installations in the United Kingdom.

	£ millions
Barracks, hospitals, etc. ... ..	31
Air ports ... ..	55
Aircraft repairs depot, etc. ... ..	5
Others ... ..	1
	92

#### (ii) Goods and Services transferred in the United Kingdom.

	£ millions
Military stores including equipment ... ..	21
Food and other Army supplies ... ..	10
Aircraft and aeronautical equipment ... ..	20
Industrial, naval and goods ... ..	13
Miscellaneous services ... ..	18
	82

#### (iii) Shipping services.

	£ millions
Freight services ... ..	36
Disbursements including Bunkers ... ..	6
	42

The figures for supplies to Russia under our lend-lease agreement with her, also up to June 30th, are :

	£ millions
Vehicles and tanks... ..	93
Guns, ammunition, etc. ... ..	16
Aircraft and aeronautical equipment ... ..	65
Industrial materials and supplies ... ..	5
	179

These figures do not include the very large expenses incurred in conveying these stores to Russia and keeping open the routes.

The summary of the Report opens with these words : "The part which the British Commonwealth has borne and is bearing in the field of mutual aid cannot be measured in terms of money. Indeed, financial sacrifice is not the most valuable part of what any of the United Nations is called upon to contribute to total war; for the claims of war against each are the same, that they should give all they have."

## Too much Sugar?

### A Broadcast Talk by Mr. O. T. Faulkner

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the recent visit to England of Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Before his return to Trinidad, Mr. Faulkner prepared a talk "Too Much Sugar?" which was recorded by the B.B.C. and broadcast in their Home Service programme on the night of November 19th and not on the 9th as originally arranged.

The talk occupied 20 minutes and dealt mainly with the planting, cultivation, transport and manufacture of sugar in the West Indies. Mr. Faulkner then dealt briefly with the International Sugar Agreement and with the development of the beet industry. He continued:—

"It seems to me certain that temperate countries will continue producing sugar beet after the war. Yes, I think sugar beet has come to stay. Where then lies any hope for the West Indies? It seems to me there's only one possible hope and that's to find some other use for sugar than eating it. Does that sound queer to you? Is there any real hope of such a thing? Well, I've been in England for a few weeks now and during this time I've made it my business to try to find out what's going on in this direction in this country. And as a result I personally have now—what I certainly had not a month ago—a really hopeful feeling that some important industrial outlet for sugar will be found before very long. Perhaps some of you will think this is only the incurable optimism of an enthusiast who ought to be old enough by now to know better. Perhaps it's only a case of no fool like an old fool. Well, perhaps so, but the Colonial Office and the Colonial Products Research Council are interesting themselves in this matter, really actively, and for this reason I think my optimism may prove well-founded.

"It's been of great interest to me to see how the method of tackling this kind of problem has changed in recent years—even during the last ten years. Research workers working on a job of this sort used in the old days to start trying to make some one particular thing out of whatever it was they were working on—perhaps gunpowder, for instance. If their idea didn't work out, and they couldn't make gunpowder—they weren't much further on. But now the method they adopt is quite different; they take their sugar, and knock it about like fury in the lab. Beating it first with alkalis and then with acids, and so on, first under high pressures, then under low pressures, till at last they produce something.

"Let's say they find they've produced, at a cheap price of say 2d. a pound, or so, something that has a long chemical name like her-a-bi-meta-thingummibob, but even at 2d. a lb, or even at two farthings for that matter, no-one would want to buy. You don't want it, I don't want it, nobody wants it. Does that deter your research team? Not a bit of it. They've got something, they've got something pure and cheap and they now set to work to find out what that something can be used for, not having the foggiest idea whether they will end up by making paving-stones or synthetic pigskin or

it may even be a very superior honey. Or they may even find that it produces a new product which the man in the street never knew he wanted at all until it was produced, like cellophane. That's the way they go to work nowadays. The natural question you ask is—when it actually comes to sugar—is this all fond hopes and enthusiasms, or is it practical politics? Well, I've told you what I think. Genuinely I believe that before long it'll be practical politics. And if so, that'll be the most important thing that has happened to the West Indies in the century, if not indeed in their whole history. For it would mean just everything to the West Indies."

## The Pictorial Pages

DURING recent months, several large estates in Great Britain have been presented to the National Trust. Another, Knole, at Sevenoaks, Kent, will be handed over to the Trust by Lord Sackville, and the trustees of the estate, if a scheme which they have placed before the Chancery Court is approved.

Under the scheme, Knole, and some 53 acres of its park, will be presented to the Trust for permanent preservation, together with an endowment towards the upkeep of the property. Part of the house will be let to the Sackville family for private occupation. The rest will be in the full control of the National Trust for showing to the public, and Lord Sackville will leave the historic and valuable contents on loan in the house.

Knole, which has been an archbishop's residence, a Royal Palace, and the seat of a noble family, was built by Archbishop Bourchier in the decade that followed the purchase of the estate in 1457, and was remodelled by the first Earl of Dorset in the five years that preceded his death in 1608.

The CIRCULAR is indebted to *The Times* for permission to reproduce the photographs on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue. The illustrations on the second page are the subject of an article on page 225.

## Red Cross and St. John Gifts

The Red Cross and St. John War Organisation mentions in its *Summary of Work*, of November 13th, the following gifts in kind recently received from the West Indies; a consignment of pineapples, orange marmalade and tomatoes from the Bahamas; surgical goods from Jamaica, and very welcome hospital supplies from Tobago and Barbados.

The receipts from Flag Day collections were in many cases very high. British Guiana sent £5,312, thus exceeding the previous year's total by nearly £2,000. Trinidad and Tobago remitted £2,172, nearly three times the 1942 collection. Bermuda's Flag Day realized the record sum of £8,410. In British Honduras the Flag Day and a Fair raised £2,140. Other contributions were £1,100 from St. Kitts-Nevis and £136 from Antigua.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

“ONE dese times nebba done.”

MR. H. P. SHELDON has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

MR. F. E. V. SMITH, chairman of the Exports, Imports and Prices Board, Jamaica, has returned to the Colony after a brief visit to London on official business.

MISS ISA MELVILLE, who, we regret to learn, died on November 1st, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was the third daughter of the late Mr. John Melville, of Berbice, British Guiana.

THE REV. ROBERT C. STREATFEILD, until recently Dean of Nassau, and Rector of Christ Church, Bahamas, has been appointed by the Bishop of Coventry as Vicar of Leamington.

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, lately Governor of Jamaica, was received in audience by the King on November 25th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nigeria.

“I MAY mention that I was among the troops visited by H.M. the King [in North Africa], and had the privilege of a talk with him.” L/Cpl. D. A. Lewis, of British Guiana, in a recent letter to the West India Committee (War Services).

ONE of the first African Star ribbons seen in London was worn by Craftsman George A. Carr, of British Honduras. Craftsman Carr is enjoying a well-deserved leave after over a year-and-a-half in North Africa and was among recent visitors to the West India Committee.

SIR HARRY LUKE, chief representative of the British Council in the West Indies, has been on a visit to British Guiana, according to a Press message. After a short stay in Georgetown he left for an air tour of the hinterland, accompanied by Mr. A. G. Boys, his personal assistant.

MRS. GORDON, to whom a daughter was born in London on October 31st, is the wife of Captain William Gordon Gordon, The Scottish Horse (attached R.A.F.), of Lude, Blair Atholl. Captain Gordon is the son of the late Mr. W. Gordon Gordon, and of Mrs. Gordon, of Knowsley, Trinidad.

MISS DOREEN PATRICIA REID, whose engagement to Private Roy McCollum, Jnr., United States Air Corps, was recently announced, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moir Reid, of Windermere, St. Kitts. Her fiancé is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McCollum, of Fort Worth, Texas.

AN inter-Colonial quarantine conference was opened

at Port-of-Spain, on November 15th, by Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. According to a Press telegram, delegates were present from all the British West Indian Colonies, and advisers attended from the Rockefeller Foundation and from the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

NINETEEN development schemes were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during October involving a total expenditure of £497,228. Among the free grants are two for Jamaica—£60,000 for the construction of catchments and storage tanks in the drier rural areas, and £7,000 for the extension of facilities at Palisadoes airfield.

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, Junr., son of Mr. R. O. Williams, Acting Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, has been appointed an Agricultural Officer, Kenya. He was educated at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and King's College, University of London, and for the past four years has been a student at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

MR. F. W. HICKMAN, who, we regret to learn, died recently at Herne Bay, Kent, was known to many West Indian importers, having been export buyer to D. O. Henriques & Co., Ltd., of 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., for nearly twenty years. He is succeeded by Mr. R. J. Fell, who for some years has been the buyer for Messrs. Henriques' South African department.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MELMOTH DU BUISSON, Welsh Guards, was married on November 24th at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, to Miss Joanna Beatrice Reeve, only daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Wentworth Reeve. Captain Du Buisson is the eldest son of Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and Mrs. Du Buisson.

MR. D. A. R. ALEXANDER, whose appointment to the Colonial Service as Deputy Clerk of Courts, Jamaica, was announced in last CIRCULAR, was until recently Warden of the Colonial Hostel, Liverpool. Mr. Alexander was born in St. Lucia, where he was junior master on the staff of St. Mary's College, Castries. He came to England to study law and last year became a Bachelor of Law.

SERGEANT J. E. ALVES, R.A.F., of Basseterre, St. Kitts, was the navigator of a Lancaster bomber which was attacked and damaged by a night fighter while over Germany recently. Sergeant Alves could find only a few charred fragments of his maps which had been burnt by the fighter's cannon shell. His dividers were missing and he had to improvise new ones out of a matchstick and a piece of string; but with a small-scale map of Europe and these make-shift tools he kept the pilot on the course during the long flight home. This exploit was referred to in a communique issued recently by the Air Ministry.

## Trinidad Sugar Cane Growers

### Subsidy to Encourage Planting

ON August 10th, the Government approved of the payment of a subsidy at the rate of \$10 per acre of land, cultivated and newly planted in canes during the period August 1st to October 15th of this year. This was an interim measure of assistance as the evidence at that date was inadequate to show whether the above subsidy would be sufficient to check the rapid contraction of the sugar industry by encouraging planting. The necessary investigations were made by the Sugar Committee, and in a *Gazette Extraordinary* of September 15th, it is announced that the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Committee that a subsidy shall be paid at the rate of \$40 per acre cultivated and newly planted or replanted in canes (other than Uba) between August 1st and November 15th, 1943, on lands which have been under cane cultivation at any time since the introduction of the Cane Farming Ordinance in 1937. The subsidy will be paid, during 1944, in three instalments: \$10 in January, \$20 in June, and \$10 in October. Applicants for subsidy will be required to satisfy the Director of Agriculture in respect of each instalment that the land is in a reasonable condition of cultivation.

In making this announcement, the Government expressed the hope that the fullest advantage would be taken of the offer and appealed to all concerned to plant the maximum acreage of canes before November 15th. The following three points were strongly emphasized:—

- "(1) The production of sugar is needed in the general interests of the United Nations.
- "(2) It is important to ensure that there shall be no shortage of sugar for local consumption in 1945.
- "(3) Planting of canes now, for reaping in 1945, should ensure employment and earnings in 1945, when the present heavy demands for labour on other projects may have slackened."

## Summary of War Gifts

The following summary of monetary gifts from the West Indian and Atlantic Colonies to H.M. Government and War Organizations during the three months ended September 30th, 1943, has been compiled from Supplementary List No. 15 supplied by the Colonial Office:—

Bahamas ... ..	2,287	British Guiana ...	6,525
Barbados ... ..	1,952	British Honduras ...	3,241
Bermuda ... ..	2,595	Jamaica ... ..	7,856
		Trinidad & Tobago...	31,889
Leeward Islands:		Windward Islands:	
Anguilla ... ..	25	Dominica ... ..	100
Antigua ... ..	136	Grenada ... ..	500
Montserrat... ..	100	St. Lucia ... ..	307
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	1,140	St. Vincent ... ..	190

During the same period the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have also contributed £800,000, and the Government of British Guiana £208,333 6s. 8d., as free of interest loans to H.M. Government.

## The CIRCULAR as a Link

THE following are extracts from two of the large number of letters received recently by the West India Committee from West Indians serving overseas:—

FROM A CAPTAIN, R.A.O.C., IN ITALY.

Please convey my thanks to the Ladies' Committee for sending on copies of the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. They keep me "in the picture" regarding the news of British Guiana and the West Indies, and I find the list of those serving in the Forces most interesting.

The CIRCULARS prove very popular in the Officers' Mess, and we have a fair number of visitors; quite a lot of the 7th Armoured Division (the "Desert Rats") are becoming British Guiana and West Indian conscious!

FROM A FLYING OFFICER, IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

Thank you for your letter of April 28th and also for the copies of the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, both of which I was very pleased to receive a few days ago.

I have read all the CIRCULARS from cover to cover, and found them very interesting indeed. For, from them, I could follow the movements of many of my friends who are in the Services, and still in England—and from whom I seldom get any news. My brother officers (all of whom are English) are also very interested in these CIRCULARS, as for the past 18 months I have been telling them what grand places the West Indies are—of course, Trinidad in particular! I am very pleased to see them all so absorbed in West Indian literature.

In publishing these letters the CIRCULAR wishes to point out again that the West India Committee should be informed immediately of the enlistment of men and women in the Forces—and their subsequent movements—and that the Committee is grateful for old copies of the CIRCULAR for transmission to service men and women; extra copies cannot be printed owing to the paper control regulations.

## British Guiana Sugar

### Estate Workers' Advisory Committee

A dispute having arisen out of a claim made by the Man Power Citizens' Association that the war bonus to sugar estate and sugar factory workers should be increased, the Governor appointed, on August 13th, an Advisory Committee to enquire into and report on:—

- (a) the extent to which work, especially piece work, is normally available to workers on the sugar estates and in the factories;
- (b) the extent to which the workers, especially piece workers, normally engage in work on the estates and in the factories;
- (c) if available work is not fully taken up, the reason why this is so; and to make recommendations.

Mr. Percy W. King is the chairman of the committee and the other members are Mr. Bernard R. Wood and Mr. Eugene S. O'Connor.



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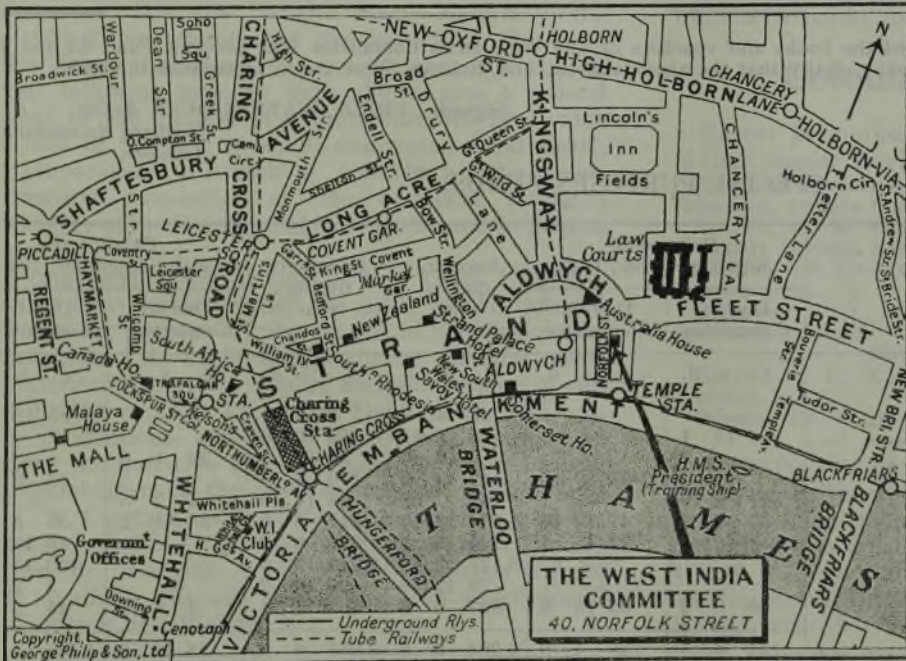
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War Services Committee (Ladies' Committee)	.. .. .	LADY DAVSON, O.B.E.

Commodity Sub-Committees are not included in the above.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairmen are ex officio Members of all Committees.



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

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





## FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF COMFORTS, WOOL, ETC.

	Balance at 30th September, 1942				Receipts during year	Payments during year	Balance at 30th September, 1943											
	Due to Committee		Due by Committee				Due to Committee		Due by Committee									
	£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
British Guiana Red Cross ...	24	5	6	—	200	5	5	177	13	7	1	13	8					
Bahamas Red Cross	—	—	—	66	10	4	1,207	1	9	675	3	0	—	598	9	1		
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association	—	—	—	—	147	13	2	147	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Trinidad Red Cross...	—	—	—	25	3	11	4	8	6	4	8	6	—	25	3	11		
Montserrat Red Cross	—	—	—	—	2	9	5	10	0	8	7	11	3	—	—	—		
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee	—	—	—	24	19	3	700	16	6	787	3	11	61	8	2	—		
Voluntary War Workers Assoc., Barbados	91	12	6	—	94	9	5	197	7	0	194	10	1	—	—	—		
St. Kitts War Relief	5	19	6	—	168	14	6	196	1	3	33	6	3	—	—	—		
St. Vincent War Service ...	7	3	4	—	14	0	9	31	10	2	24	12	9	—	—	—		
Purchases for Prisoners of War ...	6	16	10	—	403	19	10	431	11	5	34	8	5	—	—	—		
Purchases of Wool (Stock)...	26	9	0	—	63	2	9	36	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sundries	—	—	—	1	17	5	2	6	29	4	0	27	4	1	—	—		
£	162	6	8	118	10	11	3,007	4	6	2,724	10	5	384	14	8	623	13	0

## FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIES.

Barbadian Leave Fund	—	463	15	0	815	0	0	753	12	6	—	525	2	6
Bermuda Leave Fund	—	—	—	—	273	10	0	273	10	0	—	—	—	—
British Guiana Leave Fund	—	—	—	—	200	0	0	82	13	9	—	117	6	3
Jamaica Leave Fund (pending) ...	—	—	—	—	105	0	0	9	0	0	—	96	0	0
St. Kitts Leave Fund	—	—	—	—	46	15	0	14	15	0	—	32	0	0
Trinidad Leave Fund	—	—	—	—	300	0	0	285	13	7	—	14	6	5
Barbadian Services Personnel	—	9	2	8	72	14	10	57	12	2	—	24	5	4
Bahamian Services Personnel	—	13	17	10	122	0	0	105	8	2	—	30	9	8
Bermuda Government Grant	—	—	—	—	2,328	10	0	1,075	19	8	—	1,252	10	4
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association General Account	—	—	—	—	1,044	4	3	534	19	10	—	509	4	5
£	—	486	15	6	5,307	14	1	3,193	4	8	—	2,601	4	11

## Colonial Food Yeast Ltd.

At the general meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association, held in Trinidad in November last year, mention was made, as reported in the February CIRCULAR, of the proposed installation in Jamaica, at the instance of the Imperial Government, of an experimental plant for the production of yeast from molasses and that the Jamaica Sugar Manufacturers' Association had nominated the factory of the West Indies Sugar Company to receive and operate it. In our following issue we were able to give a general account of the method of manufacture, the food value and uses of the new product, designated Food Yeast, the preparation of which is possible as the result of research conducted at the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

A company, called Colonial Food Yeast Ltd., has recently been formed under the aegis of the Colonial Office for the purpose of carrying out in British Colonies and elsewhere, the business of producers, manufacturers, and distributors, and to acquire and sell, dispose of and deal in, the product known as Food Yeast, and any other productions, articles or substitutes, intended to improve the nutritive value of human or animal foods. The shareholders in the company are Mr. S. Caine and Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, both of the Colonial Office, and the nominal capital is £100. The Chairman of the company will be Mr. Kenneth A. E. Moore. Finance will be made available through the medium of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

It is proposed, initially, to set up a factory in Jamaica

where there is a good supply of molasses immediately available from which the yeast can be made. It is hoped, we understand, to start commercial production in Jamaica as soon as necessary machinery can be obtained and erected in the island. A provisional patent has been applied for in respect of the process used.

It is important to note that this scheme is part of a long-range policy to provide an outlet for Empire sugar which can be produced on a scale in excess of what is required for ordinary export purposes.

## Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions, transfers, and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

ERSKINE LINDOP, Colonel R. A. (Commandant of Police, Bahamas), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Trinidad.

FINLAY, H. M. (General Manager, Central Water Board, Trinidad), Colonial Engineer, Barbados.

NICOLL, J. F. (Deputy Colonial Secretary, Trinidad), Colonial Secretary, Fiji.

O'BRIEN, B. J. (Assistant Secretary, Mauritius), Under Secretary, Trinidad.

## First Appointments

KIELY, D. P. K., Preventative Officer, Customs Dept., Trinidad.

WILSON, Dr. W. J. S., M.D., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

A STATUETTE of Sir Walter Raleigh was recently presented to the Imperial Institute by the Linmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. Executed in bronze metal it is 3 ft. 6 in. high and rests on an ebony pedestal 4 ft. 6 in. high, and may be seen in the West Indian section of the Institute. It will be remembered that Raleigh visited Trinidad in 1595, and found the Pitch Lake "to be most excellent for the caulking of my shippes."





—by Wingworth.  
Help! I'm being stabbed in the back

Daily Mail



"Personally I think our dear Fuehrer is talking out of the back of his neck."

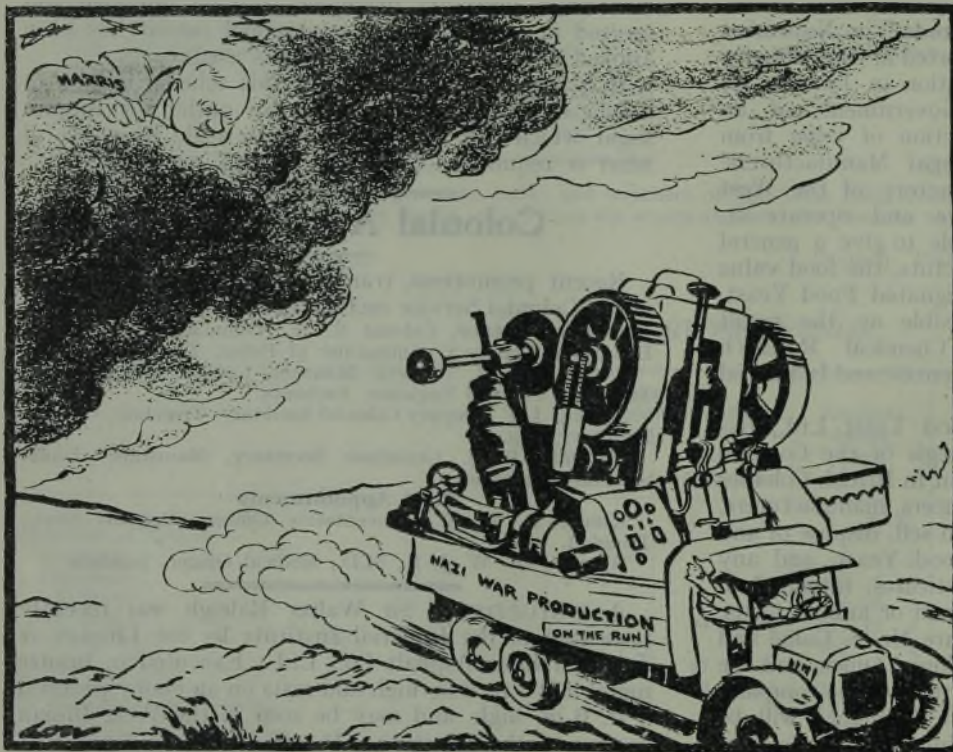
Daily Express

## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



Evening News



THE PURSUING EYE

(Copyright in all countries.)

Evening Standard



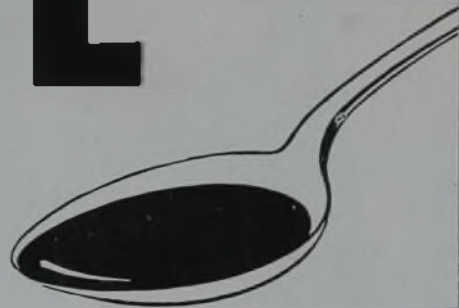
"I'll write you out a cheque for this, waiter."

Daily Sketch



# SPREAD BOVRIL THINLY

In the present shortage of Bovril, caused by war-time conditions, everyone should use what they can get with special economy. The thinner you spread Bovril the tastier sandwiches it makes and the further it goes, so please help as much as you can to relieve the shortage by "lasting out" your supply.



**A TEASPOONFUL  
MAKES TWELVE  
SANDWICHES**



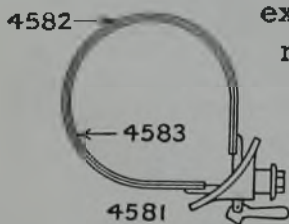
4580

## **PRIORITY—Maintain Your Centrifugal Machines in Good Order**

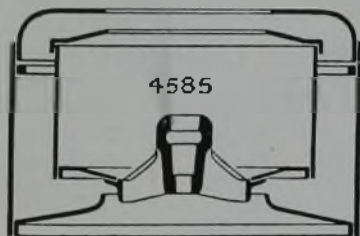


4565

It is of National importance that you should maintain your centrifugal machines in good working order. It may not be possible to purchase new "Watson-Laidlaw" centrifugal machines until after the war. Therefore, we recommend you to give your existing machines regular attention. "W-L." centrifugal machines give efficient service for many years.



On receipt of the spindle number of your "W-L." machines we can usually supply standard parts without delay and it is only by using the correct spare parts that the original efficiency of the machine is preserved.



4586



4564

*Spare parts list free, on request*

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98, LAIDLAW STREET,  
**GLASGOW, C.5, SCOTLAND**



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# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November, 23rd.*

**B**ARBUDA'S first Agricultural Exhibition, which included a display of handicrafts, was most successful. The Acting Governor and high officials made a special visit for the occasion; the Bishop was also present. Princess Juliana of Holland, who passed through Antigua on a visit to the Dutch West Indies, landed at the United States base both on her outward and return journeys. She was officially received but her visit was an official secret over a period ensuring safety. Constant rains contradict Antigua's reputation for drought.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Cane.** Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, states in his notes for August that at the end of the month, the crop throughout the Island was backward for the time of the year but, except in some coastal areas, was still vigorous and capable of responding quickly to rains. There had been large plantings of the new variety B.37161 which was standing up well to the dry conditions and, with adequate rains from September onwards, a good crop might yet be made. In the higher districts where the rainfall had been more seasonal the crop was looking well and some excellent plant cane fields of the new seedling B.34104 were to be seen.

**Cotton.** Applications for seed for almost 800 acres had already been received, and when Dr. Saint wrote should weather conditions be favourable, it was possible that 1,000 might be planted. Unfortunately, the last week of August was excessively dry and the small sowings that were made had not germinated well and prolongation of dry weather would render the establishment of the cotton crop a very difficult matter.

**Cassava.** The Government factory at Lancaster was well established, and flour for human consumption and a livestock meal were being manufactured at the rate of about five tons per day. The flour was being used to mix with wheaten flour for biscuits and later would be available at shops, while the meal was in large demand to meet the shortage of imported cornmeal, bran and pollards which are either unobtainable or are in very short supply. Dr. Saint anticipated that the entire cassava crop would be purchased and processed in good time for growers to harvest it and replant the land with sugar cane.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 25th.*

The Hon. G. D. Owen, Colonial Secretary, who is now on leave prior to retirement has received special recognition from the Legislative Council of his services to this Colony in the form of an enhanced rate of pension and a gratuity. Mr. Owen fought in Palestine during the last war and contracted a pernicious form of malaria to which he was subject for years after the termination of hostilities.

**Obligation on East Indian Leaders.** Our honorary

correspondent writes, in a note forwarded by air mail, that in declaring open, on October 11th, the Conference held to mark the Silver Jubilee of the British Guiana East Indian Association, the Governor, Sir Gordon Latham, in the course of his remarks said that he had observed an absence of the balanced reasoning mind in some sections of the East Indian community. What he had observed caused him concern. There was, he said, a great need for improving and bettering the individual and evolving a better community. That obligation lay on all leaders including those of the East Indian community. Sir Gordon stressed the need for wise and sound leadership, and mentioned that the most heartfelt complaints made to him had related to harsh treatment meted out by Indian landlords to Indian tenants. It seemed most saddening that people should be reproducing in British Guiana one of the worst features of rural life in India.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 29th*

Governor and Lady Huggins have been visiting different parts of the island and have everywhere scored greatest personal success. They attended the banquet and ball to mark the second anniversary of the garrisoning of the defence base. On November 25th they toured St. Catherine's and received an official welcome at the Rodney Memorial, Spanish Town, after lunching at the Assembly Rooms. They received a great welcome from cheering crowds at Linstead, Harkers Hall, and Bog Walk. The Liguanea Club gave a "welcome" dance to their Excellencies on the 27th.

On December 1st, Clarendon will give an official welcome to Sir John and Lady Huggins, and on the 11th they will attend the inaugural dinner of the Press Association at Myrtle Bank Hotel.

According to figures obtained by the *Daily Gleaner* from the Postmaster-General and the Government Savings Bank over £118,000 in dollars was received by the island in August—and nearly all of it came from Jamaicans working on farms in the United States.

The first conference of British military commanders in the North Caribbean Area was held in the island during September.

## ST. LUCIA

The Hon. Garnet H. Gordon has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council for three years from July 24th in the place of Mr. G. H. W. Palmer whose term of office expired in January.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Dr. A. H. McShine.** The *Trinidad Royal Gazette* of August 26th contains the announcement that H.M. the King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" within the Colony by Dr. A. H. McShine, C.B.E., on his retirement from the Legislative Council.

# Paper Bags for Shipping Sugar

# Crossword Puzzle No. 27

## Cuba Recommends Permanent Use

IN two previous issues of the CIRCULAR this year (January, p. 15, and September, p. 179) attention has been directed to the results of trials made in Cuba to ascertain whether paper bags could be used for the transport of sugar in place of the usual jute bags. Fuller information is now available. The *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, contains, in its issue of October 2nd, a translation, by Mr. J. E. O'Neill, of a report then recently published in the official bulletin of the Cuban Department of Agriculture.

After discussing how some objections which might be raised could be overcome, it is pointed out that the production of paper containers has progressed considerably during the last ten years, and that it is being demonstrated that products and materials as difficult to handle as sugar can be packed successfully and economically in paper bags. Amongst these are cement, chemical fertilizers, cereals, flours, starches, all kinds of grains and refined sugar. "Cement is even more easily deteriorated than sugar, as humidity damages it considerably; yet upwards of 60 per cent. of the cement now manufactured is packed and handled in paper bags."

Paper-bag manufacturers in the United States have recently been experimenting to verify the durability, resistance, etc., of paper bags when used for raw sugar. One large company effected comparisons between four or five-ply bags, exactly like those used for cement, and specially manufactured bags that included a cover waterproofed by treating the paper with a suitable asphaltic emulsion. "Bags of these two types, filled with sugar, were exposed to severe outdoor winter conditions, and it was found that those with waterproof covers withstood the severest tests with no damage to the contents. Several bags of both types were filled and placed in a damp warehouse full of rats. The treated bags proved immune to rats, while other bags were completely destroyed and the sugar was consumed."

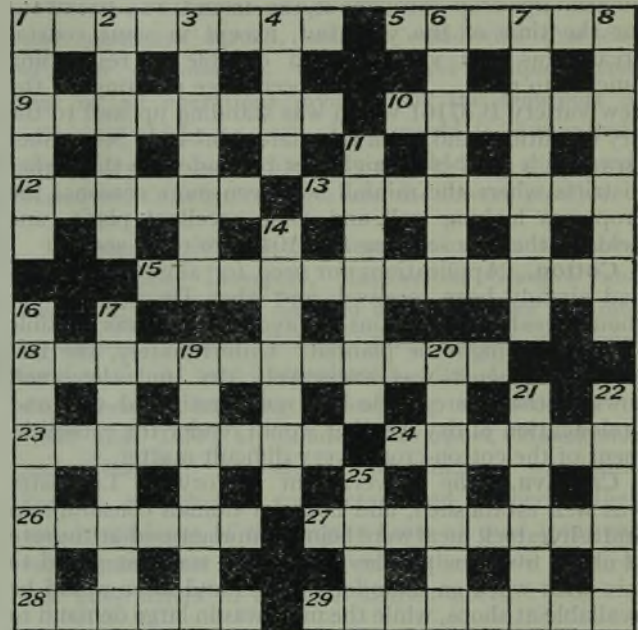
"It has also been proved that five-ply paper bags, the inner sheets of which have been previously impregnated with an asphaltic solution to waterproof them and to increase resistance, withstand the severest treatment during handling and transportation."

The report also states that consultations with various chemists specializing in sugar support the view that raw sugar can be satisfactorily handled if paper bags are used for packing, storage and transportation. "Past experiences in many fields of experimentation prove that the reduction in the weight of the individual bag from 325 to 100 or 125 pounds will result in considerably reduced handling costs where these are for manual labour. It has been shown that when the bag of 200 lb. or more has been reduced to units of 100 lb., packing and handling costs have been appreciably reduced."

The report concludes: "In order to dispel any ideas to the effect that this plan might be one depending solely on prevailing abnormal conditions, it should be remembered that never since 1932, and despite changing conditions affecting paper, jute and cotton, has there

(Continued in next column)

- ACROSS
- 1 Ten creep as a sham (8)
  - 5 Classify (6)
  - 9 Urgency (8)
  - 10 Be ambitious (6)
  - 12 Swallow up (6)
  - 13 Anagram of "freed red" (8)
  - 15 Self reliance (12)
  - 18 May lead to the loss of lives (two words, 8, 4)
  - 23 Anagram of "rate user" (8)
  - 24 Enter upon office (6)
  - 26 Member of the crab family with seven pairs of equal legs (6)
  - 27 Church living (8)
  - 28 A device (6)
  - 29 These prevent side views (8)
- DOWN
- 1 Under control, whether man or doll (6)
  - 2 Come out (6)
  - 3 Letter of Greek alphabet (7)
  - 4 Heart (4)
  - 6 Anagram of "said ten" (7)
  - 7 He may settle in a new company (8)
  - 8 Anagram of "red least" (8)
  - 11 "He well—that will not sin, yet can; But Death-bed sorrow rarely shows the man" (7)
  - 14 War has banished this course from the dinner table (7)
  - 16 Withering (8)
  - 17 Absolute ownership (8)
  - 19 Supple (7)
  - 20 Reading desk (7)
  - 21 Laugh to scorn (6)
  - 22 Vacation (6)
  - 25 A raw one is unfair (2)
- The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.



been a single instance of a packer of any one product who after having switched from cotton or jute bags to paper bags for the transportation or storage of products, has reverted to the use of cotton or jute. Once the paper bag has been adopted for packing a product, it has proved more economical than any other method."

SPEAKING in the House of Commons on November 11th, Colonel Oliver Stanley said that the Franchise Commissions in Trinidad and British Guiana would, he expected, be able to present their reports very soon.

**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 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.W.2 Mary P. Brown, Sgt. A. G. G. Johnson, Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, O/Sea A. R. Knowles, O/Sea C. K. Knowles, F/O W. M. Lightbourn, P/O G. S. Mather, F/O R. G. Pagett, Cpl. J. E. Patterson, L/S Ins. V. J. Pritchard, Sto.1 D. Sands, Ldg./Sea. W. M. Thompson, Cpl. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.** Sgmn. A. S. Alleyne, Pte. C. E. Arthur, Cfn. P. Bentley, Gnr. T. Branche, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Gnr. E. E. Clarke, Pte. J. G. Cummins, Gnr. G. O. Daisley, F/Lt. S. P. Edghill, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Sgt. R. Gabriel, Lt. J. A. Gill, Cpl. C. K. Gittens, Gnr. W. D. Goddard, Sign. C. W. Griffith, Sgt. C. N. Hassell, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, Pte. W. L. Holmes, Lt. A. N. Ince, Gnr. K. F. Ingram, Bdr. C. C. King, Gnr. J. A. Kirton, Sgt. W. M. Knowles, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Cpl. S. H. Padmore, Mid. G. G. Page, Sgt. C. A. Pierre, Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, Pte. F. Skeete, Pte. Estelle Shepherd, L/Cpl. C. G. Stuart, Cpl. E. St. E. Thompson, Spr. D. N. Watts, Pte. A. H. Weatherhead, Sgt. W. W. Worrell, F/O F. C. Yearwood, Sgt. J. L. Yearwood, Lt. T. G. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.** Sgt. E. Brennan, Sgt. F. W. Bridges, O/Sea. E. Doughty, L.A.C. H. Evans, Sgt. J. Exell, Pte. A. W. Fowle, Capt. G. Gilbert, L.A.C.W. Barbara Gordon, Dvr. T. H. Greenwood, Pte. W. S. Harris, F/Lt. E. G. Nicholl, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, N.A. II. J. D. Petty, Sgt. P. C. Roach, Pte. G. W. Smith, Sgt. T. J. Wadson, F/O E. C. Williams, F/Lt. A. J. Windgood.

**British Guiana.** Sgt. R. G. Amory, Pte. W. H. Boston, Sgt. H. G. Breen, Sgt. B. A. Collens, L.A.C. A. Grant, Sgt. J. R. Greathead, Sgt. G. B. Greenfield, Pte. H. Harnandan, Gnr. E. C. A. Lees, A.C. O. G. Marks, Sign. C. N. Moffett, Cfn. S. P. Moore, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, Gnr. C. I. Schulz, Lt. S. Wallbridge, L/Cpl. P. Wilson, F/Lt. G. Wood.

**British Honduras.** Sgt. L. C. Balderamos, Cfn. G. A. Carr.

**Dominica.** L.A.C. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.** Sgt. W. G. Lang, Gnr. K. L. Mancini, Gnr. V. O. Williams.

**Jamaica.** A.C.2 C. V. Atherton, Cpl. Eileen Ayres, Cpl. G. Bacquie, L.A.C. F. Baylis, Sgt. K. D. Bodden, Sgt. J. H. Bonitto, L.A.C. J. E. Burke, A.C.2 C. C. Carby, F/O D. E. Chance, L.A.C. J. W. Clarke, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, F/Sgt. R. H. Dickson, A.C.2 A. G. Dixon, Pte. Laura Dutton, L.A.C. C. A. Eulette, Pte. Dorothy Fielding, Pte. Helen Fielding, Sgt. R. Fox, Lt. A. D. Fraser, O/Sea. L. Gadpaille, L.R./Mech. J. W. Garry, P/O C. Gramum, Sgt. M. A. Guilloyle, A.C.W.2 Rosette Hanson, Sgt. D. B. Hayle, A.C.2 H. Hendricks, L.A.C. I. Henricks, A.C.2 G. A. Hill, Sub/Lt. A. C. Hirst, F/O H. Hirst, Sgt. J. O. Hudson, A.C. K. A. Kerr, Capt. P. F. Kerr-Jarrett, Pte. E. C. Lees, A.C.W.2 Sally Lopez, Pte. J. Lord, Spr. K. B. Martin, A.C.2 R. W. Murray, Sgt. S. J. Pascoe, O/Sea. O. V. Pereira, Sgt. C. H. Phillips, Lt. E. C. Pratt, Gnr. J. C. Russell, A.C.2 L. G. Samms, A.C.W.2 Amru Shivasani, Dvr. M. Sullivan, Sgt. A. L. Taylor, A.C.2 J. A. Tulloch, Sgt. H. Vernon, Pte. R. E. Walton, Cpl. R. M. Watson, Sgt. H. Westmoreland, L.A.C. D. A. Willoughby, AF/A P.M. Willoughby, A.C.2 A. I. Wong, L.A.C. R. Woolway.

**Montserrat.** Sgt./Maj. S. W. Howes, P/O O. R. Kelsick, Gnr. D. F. Maloney.

**St. Kitts.** A/C G. R. Boon, Sgt. L. A. Delisle, P/O R. C. Lambert, Capt. J. L. Leys, Cpl. C. G. Wigley.

**St. Vincent.** Pte. G. M. Crichton, L.A.C. H. Daniel, P/O D. Dun, Spr. C. K. Fraser, F/O J. L. Richards.

**Trinidad.** Sgt. E. R. Bynoe, A.C. A. Corrie, A.C.2 E. G. Couri, F/O P. L. Cross, P/O J. Cumming-Bart, A.C.W.1 Joyce Cyrus, Sgt. N. de Verteuil, Dvr. J. E. De Gouville, Sgt. C. Eckel, Sgt. E. Farfan, P/O F. W. Farfan, F/O A. D. Fraser, P/O T. M. Harries, Sgt. B. R. Higgs, P/O C. G. Hubah, F/Sgt. J. J. Hyde, Sgt. A. G. Ironside, F/Sgt. C. A. Joseph, Sgt. K. Kernahan, Spr. V. Lambert, F/O J. McBride, Sign. A. McIntosh, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, P/O C. M. Murray, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, Sgt. N. Pereira, Sgt. O. Pollard, Sgt. W. Recile, Gnr. M. J. Leotaud, A.C.W.2 Beryl Smith, Sgt. J. G. Swan, Sgt. G. S. Wilson.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Caroni, Ltd.

THE directors announced, on November 13th, that owing to the position of the company, resulting from adverse conditions in Trinidad, they will be obliged to pass the half-year's dividend on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares, due on December 1st, 1943.

This dividend will, therefore, be paid, less income tax at 10/- in the £, on December 31st, 1943, from funds provided by Tate & Lyle, Ltd., under the preference dividend guarantee agreement.

### British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

The profit for the year ended June 30th last, after charging interest on the income debenture stock, amounted to £25,461 compared with £36,838 for the preceding year.

In view of the substantial surplus in the accounts of the subsidiary and other companies, the directors feel justified in paying a dividend of 5 per cent. (less tax, at 5s. 6d. net after allowing for Dominion tax relief) which will absorb £12,316.

The restriction in the volume of goods available for export continued throughout the year. It has not been possible, therefore, to keep the stores so well supplied with goods as is desirable, although this fact is not apparent in the accounts, state the directors, owing to the rise in the value of stocks. Every effort is being made by the company's London buying agents to maintain stocks overseas.

In a reference to the Jamaica subsidiary businesses, the directors state:

Local Taxation absorbs a substantial part of the profits of these companies. The accounts show that both companies have done well but they reflect the reduced activity in Jamaica, to which reference was made in last year's report. The stocks, though high in value, are reduced in quantity, and naturally are not so well assorted as would normally be the case. The business of the London Shop, which was opened some years ago as a subsidiary activity of Hendersons, continues to make substantial progress.

It is more than ever difficult to forecast the results for the current year, but the welfare and development of the Colonial Empire is a matter which is receiving constant attention from the Imperial Government, and your directors believe that the prosperity of Jamaica is reasonably assured. The turnover up to the end of July compares favourably with that of last year, but the difficulties due to the war may result in a further reduction in profits.

### 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 £303,974, which, added to £71,930 brought forward, makes a total of £375,904. 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 ordinarys and transferring £120,000 to taxation and contingencies reserve account, there remains a balance of £193,904. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £100,000, and leave £93,904 to be carried forward.

MR. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, the chairman, in the course of his review, circulated with the report and accounts, states: "It will be appreciated that the results shown by the accounts are those arising not from operations dictated by commercial considerations but from the carrying out of official policy in relation to specific production required from time to time and they should be regarded accordingly. Though the profits at £303,974 show a reduction of £94,456, the amount required to be provided for taxation out of them is less by £120,000, so that the net amount available out of the year's operations is £183,974, compared with £158,430 in the previous year.

### ADDITION TO RESERVES

"The accounts are of especial interest on this occasion since the company's position in relation to Excess Profits Tax has now been clarified except for a matter affecting the first two accounting periods which is the subject of an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the City Commissioners. In the accounts for the four years to July 31st, 1942, provision for E.P.T. and other taxation was made from year to year for the estimated liability computed on a conservative basis. The

actual liability as now ascertained following the settlement of the company's standard profits and allowances is substantially less than the aggregate reserves so made and after making the consequential adjustment for directors' additional remuneration (which is based on profits after deducting E.P.T.) the sum of £150,000 is freed for transfer from taxation reserve.

"The directors feel that the wise course is to use this very welcome alleviation of the company's taxation burden to strengthen the financial position rather than to distribute it by way of dividend. It has therefore been added to general reserve account (thereby increased to £250,000) so improving the company's ability to finance further development when more normal conditions return.

"After making a substantial payment on account during the year the balance of £387,416 remaining at credit of taxation and contingencies reserve account is, the directors are advised, sufficient to cover all known liability for taxation on profits earned down to July 31st, 1943.

#### TAXATION IN TRINIDAD

"Since the accounts for the past year were prepared it has been announced that the Government of Trinidad is extending its taxation legislation so as to render British companies operating in Trinidad liable to Excess Profits Tax there. It is understood that this legislation is to be retrospective to January 1st, 1943, that there will be reciprocal arrangements aimed at avoiding double taxation, and that general assurances have been given that British companies will not thereby be called upon to pay in the aggregate more in taxation than was previously the case. If this is so it means in plain language that the Trinidad Government has decided to take a larger share of the taxable capacity of British companies operating in Trinidad, at the expense not of the companies but of the British Exchequer. The draft Bill has only reached this country very recently and is having the urgent attention of the Trinidad Oil Companies Taxation Committee and other interested parties.

"The proposed final dividend, making 15 per cent. for the year, is at the same nominal rate as for the past four years, but as the deduction for income tax (after giving effect to Dominion income tax relief) is at the rate of 5s. in the £ only, it is equivalent to a dividend for the full year of 22½ per cent. gross less income tax at 10s. in the £, and is therefore somewhat higher than the effective rate in recent years.

"The Company's Standard Profits and allowances as now ascertained cover the current rate of dividend with a modest margin for building up reserves for future development, and the large sums already paid or provided for E.P.T. may be regarded to some extent as a stabilizing factor during the currency of that tax.

"The news from the field, both geological and general, continues to be satisfactory and we may look to the future with reasonable confidence."

*Our Empire* is publishing a series of special articles on the Colonial Empire. The seventh of the series entitled *The Windward Islands*, contributed by Sir Selwyn Grier, who was Governor of the Windward group from 1935 to 1937, appears in its November issue. The article is illustrated with photographs which were supplied by the West India Committee.

#### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 27.

*Across*: 1, Pretence; 5, Digest; 9, Pressure; 10, Aspire; 12, Engulf; 13, Deferred; 15, Independence; 18, Careless Talk; 23, Treasure; 24, Accede; 26, Isopod; 27, Benefice; 28, Gadget; 29, Blinkers.

*Down*: 1, Puppet; 2, Emerge; 3, Epsilon; 4, Core; 6, Instead; 7, Emigrant; 8, Treadles; 11, Repents; 14, Dessert; 16, Scathing; 17, Freehold; 19, Lissome; 20, Lectern; 21, Deride; 22, Recess; 25, Deal.

The work of the Treasurers is greatly facilitated if subscriptions to the West India Committee (which became due on January 1st) are sent promptly.

## The Markets

November 30, 1943

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield £3 1s. 0d. per cent.)	War Loan	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	79½	103½	79½	81½
3½	103½	103½	103½	104½
12½	Angostura Bitters ...	30/-	32/6	22/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	32/-	35/-	27/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6	13/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/9	35/9	33/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	54/-	56/-	43/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	43/-	41/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/3	63/9	55/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/3	2/9	2/9
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/-	22/-	20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3	2/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/-	4/6	4/3
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/7½	48/1½	45/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/6	3d.
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	33	37	37½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	34/6	35/6	34/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/3	13/9	12/9
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	15/9	16/9	10/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6	2/6	1/6
20	Trinidad Leaseholds	83/9	86/3	73/9
11	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	73/9	76/3	63/9
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/-	5/-	3/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	10/-

**Lime Oil.** Handpressed is not quoted. The distribution of Distilled under the control scheme is proceeding at prices varying according to quantity and packing.

**Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated; there is no free market for Raw.

**Orange Oil.** Sweet Jamaica oil is being distributed under the control scheme at 23/6 per lb. in original packages. No Bitter is on offer.

**Pimento.** The market is quiet and unchanged with sellers at 1/6 ex wharf, London.

**Nutmegs** continue quiet with the last quotations unchanged at: Defectives, 1/5 to 1/6; sound unassorted, 1/8; sound 80's, 2/-; sound 65's, 2/2 to 2/3, ex wharf.

**Mace** remains quiet. The last small sales on the spot were made at prices ranging from 3/5 to 3/8 for the mixed red to pale, according to quality.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Trinidad: Unemployment Insurance.** Colonel Stanley informed Mr. J. Dugdale on October 27th that the Government of Trinidad had appointed a committee to explore the possibility of introducing some contributory system of unemployment insurance.

**Smallholdings in Jamaica.** In reply to Mr. Riley, on October 27th, Colonel Stanley said that up to March 31st, 1942, 16,104 smallholders had been allotted settlements, covering an area of 75,590 acres, acquired at a cost of £518,930. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price is payable in advance, and the balance by instalments over a period of ten years. The initial deposit is waived in necessitous cases. There has been, he said, steady progress in agricultural development on the settlements.

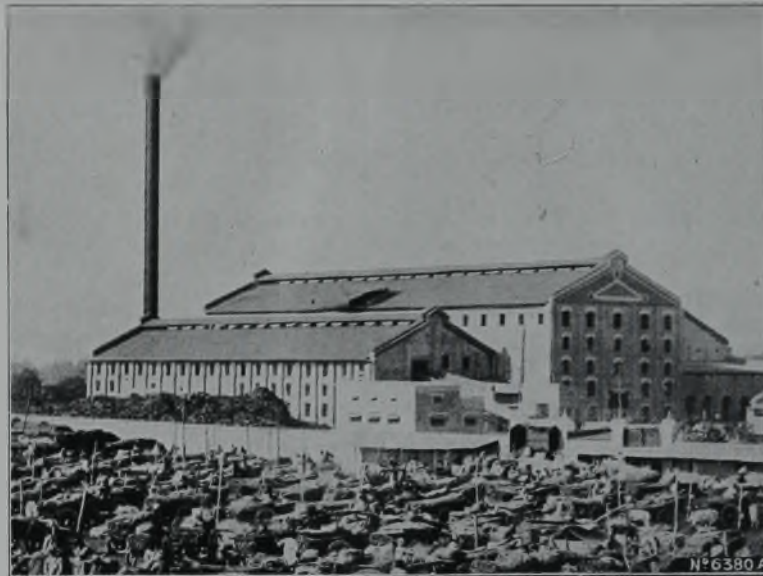
**Cocoa Producers' Prices.** On November 10th Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, whether, in view of the fact that in 1942 H.M. Government made £1,350,000 profit by trading in cocoa, he could state the price paid to the producers in the West Indies and in West Africa, respectively.

Mr. Mabane replied that 1.7 per cent. of cocoa purchased by his Department is from the West Indies, for which the price to the producer ranged in 1942 from £38 10s. to £89 10s. a ton, according to quality and grade. West African purchases were made from the West African Produce Control Board, but he understood that the producers' prices were approximately £15 a ton on the Gold Coast and £14 10s. a ton in Nigeria for the season ended September 30th, 1942.

Sir L. Lyle then asked whether this was considered a remunerative price by the producers, and, if not, was it not a mistake to cut the price too low when our object was to improve conditions. Mr. Mabane said that the arrangement to reduce the price was a matter for the Colonial Office, and the question should be addressed to the Secretary of State.



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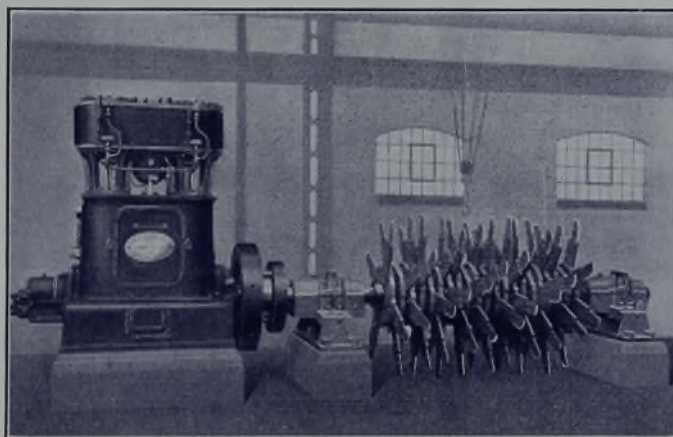
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