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West India

Committee.

Circular. \* \* \*

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THE  
**West India Committee Circular**

VOL. LIX



Nos. 1153 to 1164  
JANUARY to DECEMBER, 1944



LONDON  
THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE  
40, NORFOLK STREET, W.C.2

# The West India Committee Circular



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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX. JANUARY 1944 No. 1153

Telephone:  
TEMPLE BAR 8922

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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

January, 1944

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## The Empire's Mission

"TO plan for the future you must understand the past." All those concerned with the future development of the British Empire will gain assurance, if they need it, from a recent speech of LORD BENNETT, a former Prime Minister of Canada, when he said that in the past a great deal had been done in laying sound foundations on which to build with confidence.

Speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation LORD BENNETT said the President mentioned that this was the 116th Anniversary of the Corporation: one could not help thinking of what had happened to the Empire during that time. In those far-off days there were no electric cables, no wireless, no steamships worthy of the name, and no means which enabled those who governed the far-off British Colonies to communicate with them except with great difficulty. When that was realised, one realised something of what had been done in time past. But more than that the British Empire had been able to protect the great sea routes of the world so that pirates had disappeared. It had driven slavery out of the world and given about a quarter of the people of the world a Government of Justice. That was the greatest possible achievement.

In the great contribution to the war made by the Dominions and Colonies that constituted the Empire, had been found this family response to every demand made upon them—because of love of the old centre of the family, the home of the family. It was one of the most amazing things the world had ever seen. How had it been done? How had the Empire come into being? Why did it continue with other Empires falling and nations no longer great that were very great one hundred years ago? The people of Great Britain had most to do with it. "You learned the lesson of the rebellion of the American Colonies. . . . Having learned that lesson the one great aim and purpose from the centre of the British Empire has been to enable people to govern themselves, not that they should become soldiers, not that they might be trained in military prowess, but that they should be citizens of the British Empire, able to govern themselves as befits people with a high sense of responsibility for their generation and the generations coming after."

LORD BENNETT said he could not attempt to do more than indicate how much those in the far-off Dominions owed to the Government of the United Kingdom. It would be impossible to exaggerate the benefit to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other members of the

British Empire. Almost a miracle had been worked in South Africa. "In Canada and every other part of the Empire we feel a deep sense of gratitude in addition to admiration and pride, because of the fact that we have sprung from this old land, and that the institutions you have created here have found a counterpart in all those new countries. . . . The past, great as it has been, is not comparable to the obligations of the future. How you are to determine the foreign policy and the contributions towards the maintenance of a common defence between Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and this country is a problem which will call upon the finest wits of statesmen; but I am one of those who believe that as from this conflict and that of 25 years ago we have realised that in unity is our strength, and that in this combination of the British Empire people of every race, colour and religion are united, so we may be able to devise a policy that shall continue the maintenance of this Empire as the greatest force the world has ever known. I should be false to my own convictions if I left the problem in that sense. I do not believe the British Empire is an accident. I believe the miracles of this war are miracles. I believe Dunkirk is as much a miracle as anything can be, and we have survived and will continue to do so because we have a Divine Mission to all the world. We have discharged that mission with a high sense of obligation to one another and to the peoples of the world."

## West Indian Agricultural Policy

THE Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which met at St. Thomas in August decided to create, as reported in the October CIRCULAR, a Caribbean Research Council to operate through committees. In an address, presented from Washington on the West Indian Radio Newspaper on November 9th, MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, a member of the Agricultural Committee, said that the producers would welcome the emphasis which the Commission placed on the necessity for fair remuneration for agricultural produce. It was fully realised that it was useless even to talk of agricultural development, let alone of welfare, so long as farming was carried on at a loss or on a bare subsistence level. The meeting was equally emphatic that, although it was imperative to increase the production of food in the West Indies, the standards of living of the majority of the peoples would continue to depend on the export of agricultural products, of which sugar was the most important.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

I SAW very little holly at Christmas, and no mistletoe. Few families could get hold of a turkey, and plum-puddings, with substitutes for all the richer ingredients, were the ghosts of their proper selves—though the mince pie seemed to be bearing up well. In the weeks preceding the holiday, it hardly seemed to matter that the shops were closed at four o'clock, owing to the black-out, since they had so little to sell. I tried at half-a-dozen of the biggest bookshops in London for a book published the day before, and was told at all that it was already out of print—the effect of paper rationing. And yet it is long since I remember such a general spirit of buoyancy abroad at Christmas. Nothing can shake the universal conviction that it is the last Christmas of the war—at any rate of the war against Germany, for there is as yet little realization of the magnitude of the task in the Pacific. And so, in spite of short commons and meagre presents, London kept festival more cheerfully than in any year since 1939.

\* \* \*

There is solid foundation for all this optimism. The lean years of endurance, patience and hard slogging have brought their harvest, and there is no doubt that the force now assembled in these islands for the invasion of Europe is sufficient, in conjunction with the Russians, to overwhelm Germany. For all that, there is also some danger in the mood of the moment. If I were in Hitler's shoes, knowing the war lost in a military sense, I think I should say to myself: "The English are convinced they will win the war by August. They are counting their chickens before they are hatched. If only we can hang on till the autumn their disappointment will be so devastating that there will be a violent revulsion of feeling, and they will be ready to accept a compromise peace rather than go through another war winter." I think this would still be a miscalculation; no amount of disappointment would shake the popular determination this time to have done with German militarism for good; but it is a line of thought of which I see traces in the German home-front propaganda. And when I am asked, as I often am, why Hitler persists in an obviously hopeless fight, this is the answer I am inclined to give.

\* \* \*

Of course, there is also the reflection that, whatever happens to Germany, the end of the war is the end of him personally, and of his friends. There has been another debate in the House of Lords on the problem of the war criminals, followed by some learned pronouncements in the Press by the legal experts; and the Russians, by publicly hanging some particularly horrible Nazi butchers, have given practical notice that obedience to orders will not be accepted as a defence to a charge of atrocities. On the general issue of trial and punishment the best opinion seems to be that of Professor Goodhart, of Oxford. He tells us that crimes such as murder are the same in war as in peace, and that for the subordinate criminals the proper course in international law is to take them back to the scene

of their offence and there put them on trial before the ordinary courts of the country—Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, as the case may be. For the master-criminals, on the other hand, Hitler, Himmler, Mussolini and the rest, who have given the orders under which lesser men have committed the outrages, there is no applicable rule of international law, and they should be dealt with by a frankly political act, as men whose offences are too enormous and notorious to be brought under judicial process.

\* \* \*

The sinking of the German battleship *Scharnhorst* on the day after Christmas crowns a year of decisive achievement by the Royal Navy. The signal defeat of the summer offensive of the U-boats, which looks as if it has finally won the battle of the Atlantic, is, though less spectacular, as important a victory as the great campaign of North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Now the destruction of the *Scharnhorst* will have an immense liberating effect on our naval strategy; for she was, it is believed, the only German capital ship still fit for action, her consort, the *Tirpitz*, having been disabled by the brilliant attack of the midget submarines.

\* \* \*

Although a great deal of important work had been done in Moscow by the three Foreign Secretaries in clearing up inter-allied misunderstandings, the Teheran conference between the heads of governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union opened up new prospects in a way that no lesser men could have achieved. One notable result was the excellent personal relations established between President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, who had not previously met; in more than the geographical sense, they had to travel a long way to come together. In the declaration issued after the conference the most significant clause was that which affirmed that a common strategical plan had been worked out between the Allies. Nothing of the kind had been attained before. Germany's last hope—cross purposes between the Allies—is thus demolished.

\* \* \*

Our service chiefs are well pleased with the choice made of the high commanders to lead the invasion of Europe from the west. For the supreme command it was expected that an American would be chosen, since the United States will supply the bulk of the expedition in both men and material. Our men are delighted that the appointment has gone to General Eisenhower, whom they have learnt to know, to like, and to trust. The English officers who have served under him say that he has a unique capacity for establishing close and friendly relations throughout his headquarters, and that the spirit that prevails there has infected the whole of the Anglo-American forces under him. The chief British appointments, of Air Chief Marshal Tedder and General Montgomery, need no recommendation here; they are the proven heroes of the victorious Mediterranean campaign.

## VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G.

**B**BRITISH GUIANA has reason to be proud of Sir Donald Cameron, one of her sons who has risen to eminence in the Colonial Service. Now especially that he has been appointed Vice-President of the West India Committee, the members will similarly be interested in his career.

Sir Donald, who is the son of the late Donald Charles Cameron, of Demerara, was born on the West Coast of Demerara and educated at Rathmines School, Dublin. He matriculated at Trinity College, and his early ambition was to read for the Bar, but his plans were

frustrated by the death of his father, which necessitated his working for his living at the age of 18. So in 1891 he secured a post in the Government Secretary's department, where he soon became the right-hand man of its head, Sir Cavendish Boyle. While he was still a clerk, Cameron attracted the attention of Sir Augustus Hemming, then Governor of British Guiana, who highly recommended him to the Colonial Office for promotion. Later in Newfoundland he met Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who was so impressed by his ability that on becoming Secretary of State for the Colonies, he

sent him to Mauritius as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

In 1908 Sir Donald went to Southern Nigeria for twelve months; but he actually remained there for 17 years, afterwards returning for four more. He held various acting appointments and on more than one occasion administered the Government of Nigeria, to which he was to return as Governor in 1931. But in the meantime he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory, where he originated the reforms which have made his name a household word throughout Africa. In the face of great difficulties he affirmed and secured a place for the African in his own land and built him up by a process of education in his own local government undertakings so that he might be worthy of the responsibilities entrusted to him. His work in this connexion won for him the affection of Africans as far south as Basutoland and Bechuanaland, where the native Chiefs still respect his name for what he did for their race in Tanganyika.

On his return to Nigeria in 1931 as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald laid down a policy embracing the principles which he had applied so successfully in Tanganyika. It proved to be admirably suited to local conditions, and disappointment was general when, owing to ill-health, from which he has happily recovered, he resigned in 1935. It may be recalled that, shortly after his retirement, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, alluded to him "as one of the greatest Colonial Governors of all time."

In recognition of his great work, Sir Donald, already a K.C.M.G. and a K.B.E., was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the only son of Guiana ever to have received that high honour. He was also made an Honorary Doctor of Law (LL.D.) of Cambridge University.

Sir Donald and Lady Cameron, who is daughter of Mr. Duncan Gittens, of Oldbury, Barbados, had one son, Geoffrey Valentine Cameron, who, after a brilliant career at Oxford, became Legal Secretary at Malta, but lost his life when flying home on duty in May, 1941.

Sir Donald, who is now temporarily resident in London, his home in the country having been requisitioned by the R.A.F., leads a very active life. He is a member of several commissions, including the Education Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office, and is vice-chairman of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; and it is an open secret that he hopes to revisit the scenes of his youth and the West Indies with his wife after the war. It is a foregone conclusion that they would receive an enthusiastic welcome there.

### St. Vincent's New Administrator

The Colonial Office announced on December 23rd, that Mr. R. H. Garvey, M.B.E., District Officer, Nyasaland, had been appointed as Administrator, St. Vincent, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Mr. Garvey, who was born in 1903, became a cadet in the Fiji and Western Pacific Service in 1926. In 1929 he was appointed a District Officer and in 1932 appointed Assistant Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1941 and in that year he went to Nyasaland as District Officer.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on December 16th, the following twelve candidates were elected to membership:—

Sir WILLIAM MACNAMARA GOODENOUGH, Bart. (London)	Barclays Bank (Dominion) Colonial and Overseas). Mr. H. P. Sheldon.
Mr. DANIEL SHARPE (Country)	Mr. George A. Ross.
Sub.-Lieut. HENRY BERKELEY (St. Kitts)	A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd. Mrs. Bromley.
Mr. ALFRED SERGE HENRI JULY (British Guiana)	Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B. Mrs. Emily Stenbridge.
Mr. BERNARD WARREN WILLIAMS, B.M., B.Ch.Oxon, F.R.C.S.(London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Lt.-Col. L. S. Coke.
Miss OLIVE MURIEL WADE (Country)	Mr. O. H. Keeling.
Mr. GEORGE BENJAMIN GREENFIELD (British Guiana)	Messrs. Sendall & Wade. Mr. Alexander Elder.
Mr. ESMOND FARFAN (Trinidad)	Mr. G. Huxtable.
Mr. BERNARD ARCHIBALD COLLENS (Antigua)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Mr. G. Huxtable.
Mr. JULIAN STANLEY CROSSLEY (London)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Barclays Bank (Dominion) Colonial and Overseas).
Lt.-Col. ALEX. E. BEATTIE (London)	Mr. H. P. Sheldon. Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Pilot Officer FERNAND W. FARFAN (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.

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 Indians in the Forces

### Christmas and New Year Greetings

**Jamaica.** The Governor of Jamaica sent the following Christmas message to the Jamaica Squadron, R.A.F. —

"The people of this Colony send you the season's greetings and good wishes for the future. We are all proud of the record of the Squadron which bears the Colony's name and have noted with pleasure the award approved by His Majesty the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy."

The West India Committee, on December 24th, telegraphed "best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all personnel of the Jamaica Squadron." The following reply has been received:—"Sincere wishes for a very happy Christmas and prosperous New Year."

**Trinidad.** A telegram despatched to the Trinidad Squadron, on December 17th, read:—"The West India Committee send best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all personnel of the Trinidad Squadron. Have instructed bank to-day to cable Barclay's Alexandria gift ten pounds from J. Gordon Miller to provide the little extra for good cheer."

On December 28th, the West India Committee received the following cable (dated December 20th) from the Win the War Association, Trinidad:—"Please convey to all Trinidadians in Services greetings and good wishes for Happy Christmas and best of luck in the New Year, from Win the War Association, parents, relatives and friends."



BOAT REPAIRING IN A SOUTH WEST HARBOUR



SOME HINTS IN NET BRAIDING



A LESSON WITH THE SEXTANT

BELGIAN REFUGEES AT WORK



SOME OF THE GUESTS ROUND THE CHRISTMAS TREE



BROADCASTING FROM THE MEMBERS' ROOM  
THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

[See page 5

## At Home to the Forces

### Christmas Party at West India Committee

LONG before this issue of the CIRCULAR reaches the West Indies our readers will have heard about the Christmas Party held on December 22nd in the members' room of the West India Committee, when the Ladies' Committee were At Home to the Forces.

They will, we anticipate, have read the Press telegram sent by Reuter describing the festivities, and many no doubt "heard" the party over the radio from a recording made by the B.B.C., with Mr. I. J. Bahardur Singh, of Trinidad, in charge of the microphone.

Through the courtesy of the Colonial Film Unit a film camera, under the direction of Mr. Hal Morey, together with the necessary lighting apparatus, had been installed, and a short film was made which it is hoped will be shown on screens in the West Indies in due course.

The room was filled to capacity by volunteers in the three Services, and there were a number of happy re-unions among men and women who had not met since they left home to come to England. The singing of popular songs round a decorated Christmas tree added greatly to the jollity of the proceedings. In spite of the difficulties of catering, Lady Davson, the voluntary workers and members of the staff succeeded in obtaining an ample supply of refreshments.

Two further At Homes were given on December 23rd and 31st.

Two photographs taken at the party held on the 22nd are reproduced on the opposite page. That at the top shows some of the many guests; the lower shows Bombardier D. M. Jackson and Mr. Singh making a B.B.C. recording.

## Well Done H.M.S. Jamaica

On behalf of the West India Committee the following telegram was sent on December 30th to Captain J. Hughes Hallett, D.S.O., R.N. :—

"Heartiest congratulations to you and to your officers and men on gallantry in delivering knockout to *Scharnhorst* on Sunday, December 26th."

The Secretary of the Committee received the following reply on January 3rd :—

"Please convey to your Committee the thanks of all officers and men for your kind message which we much appreciate.—Hughes Hallett."

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy is the following :—

### D.F.C.

PILOT OFFICER W. K. HYNAM, D.F.M., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 100 Squadron, of Barbados.

This officer has completed, in various capacities, many successful operations against the enemy, in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT F. J. GOSLING, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 190 Squadron, of Bermuda.

This officer has completed an outstanding tour of operational duty. On several occasions, Flight Lieutenant Gosling has completed flights of over 24 hours' duration, many of them in very bad weather. Throughout all his operations he has displayed exceptional gallantry and determination.

### George Medal

FLYING OFFICER G. A. OSBORN, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, of Bermuda.

This officer has on two occasions displayed great gallantry in rescuing members of his crew from burning aircraft. When serving as an instructor at an O.T.U. he was engaged in testing a Whitley which crashed and burst into flames. F/O Osborn, who was thrown clear and was uninjured, immediately re-entered the aircraft and dragged clear the observer, who was badly injured. In effecting this rescue F/O Osborn suffered severe burns about the hands and was in hospital for six weeks. In March, 1943, F/O Osborn was captain and pilot of an

aircraft which crashed shortly after taking off on an operational flight. The aircraft was soon enveloped in flames and ammunition and Verey lights were exploding. F/O Osborn was dazed, but extricated four injured members of the crew from the wreckage. He was badly burnt about the hands, arms and face. Though in a state bordering on collapse, he did all he could to ensure that every member of his crew had been extricated before he was finally persuaded to receive attention.\*

As we go to press several other awards are announced. They will appear in our next issue.

[\* The award to Flying Officer (now Flight Lieutenant) Osborn was made in July last, but we have only recently obtained a copy of the citation].



One of the first African Star ribbons seen in London was worn by Craftsman G. A. Carr, of British Honduras

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ANDERSON, D. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BAILEY, C. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BRYAN, H. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BRUCE, C. Z. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BURGESS, B. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHEE-A-TOW, Elaine ...	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
CRICHLAW, B.	Barbados	R.C.E.	Sapper
CROSSLEY, L. J. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DALE, E. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAWSON, H. R.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DE FREITAS, G. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DOWDING, C. B.	Barbados	R.N.V.R.	Petty Officer
EVANS, T. R.	Grenada	R.A.D.C.	Private
FIELDING, R. T.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FLETCHER, A. K.	Br. Guiana	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
FLOOD, G. L. ...	Bermuda	R.S.F.	Fusilier
FORD, A. M. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FOSTER, F. N. ...	Jamaica	A. & S.H.C.	Sergeant
FRANCE, A. A.	Jamaica	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
HARRISON, F. R.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
HAUGHTON, W. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HIGGS, B. R. ...	Trinidad	R.M.R.	Sergeant
HIGGS, W. R. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
HOCHOY, Vivian I.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
JEMMOTT, A. F.	Barbados	R.A.C.F.	Sergeant
JOSEPH, Leonine E.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
KERR, Muriel C.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
LINDO, V. O. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MCLEOD, S. G. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MCKAY, G. E. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MARTIN, K. B.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
MILLER, C. S. ...	Jamaica	L.W.	Private
NALTY, W. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
OUTERBRIDGE, R. V. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
OXFORD, E. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PATTERSON, J. S.	Barbados	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
PUNNETT, R. L.	St. Vincent	G.R.	Captain
RAY, J. J. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
REES, T.	—	R.N.	Lt. Com. (E)
REYNOLDS, R. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROBINSON, Sybil I.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
SMITH, C. E. M.	Bahamas	R.A.F.	A.C.2
THOMAS, H. P.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
TUCKER, W. L. H.	Tobago	R.C.A.	Gunner
VALERE, J. A.	Trinidad	R.C.C.S.	Sergeant
VAUGHAN, L. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
VEEOCK, R. P.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
WEBBER, A. A.	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Cadet
WHITE, G. H.	Jamaica	A.S.H.C.	Sergeant
WHITECROSS, H. S.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
WILLIAMS, C. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WILLIAMS, K. E.	St. Vincent	A.T.S.	Private
WILLIAMS, L. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WILLIAMS, V. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WOODHAM, S. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.C.E.=Royal Canadian Engineers. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.N.V.R.=Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. R.A.D.C.=Royal Army Dental Corps. R.S.F.=Royal Scots Fusiliers. R.C.A.M.C.=Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. R.N.F.A.A.=Royal Naval Fleet Air Arm. R.M.R.=Royal Montreal Regiment. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. R.E.=Royal Engineers. L.W.=Lincoln and Welland. G.R.=Gurkha Rifles. R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery. R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. A. & S.H.C.=Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

## West Indies and the War

### BERMUDA

The Bermuda Women's Auxiliary Force has sent a gift of £8,410 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### BRITISH HONDURAS

A further donation of £3,000 has been received from the people of the Colony by the Red Cross and St. John Fund. Of this amount, £2,140 was raised by a flag day.

### BARBADOS

The third *Annual Report* of the Barbados Voluntary War Workers' Association contains a record of much useful work accomplished during the period October 1st, 1941, to September 30th, 1943. Nearly 4,000 knitted woollen garments, pullovers, mufflers, pairs of socks and gloves, were made. About 1,000 were presented locally to those leaving to join H.M. Forces or to Merchant Seamen survivors. The remainder were shipped to the West India Committee. Other activities include preparation of hospital supplies, cookery demonstrations to aid the Grow More Food Campaign, and the despatch of food hampers for Barbadians serving in the Forces.

The Association express their gratitude to the West India Committee and their Ladies' Committee. "No task seems too great for them and we thank them especially for their administration of the Barbados Leave Fund, their arrangements for our regular supplies of wool and the distribution of our Christmas parcels."

At September 30th, the total receipts of the Association had amounted to \$147,976 and particulars are given of the purposes to which \$131,932 remitted to England during 1941 and 1942 have been applied. The report is signed by the President, Mr. E. A. Collymore, and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Reynolds.

## Promotions in the Services

Captain J. O. Blank (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant T. A. P. H. Bryson (Antigua) to Captain.  
 Second Lieutenant J. E. Challenor (Barbados) to Temporary Captain.  
 Captain W. J. Ewen (Jamaica) to Major.  
 Second Lieutenant J. Farah (Trinidad) to Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant Pilot F. W. Farfan (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer C. W. Graham (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer G. G. Hubah (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant Pilot A. G. G. Johnson (Bahamas) to Pilot Officer.  
 Sergeant Pilot D. H. Matthew (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer D. Merry (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer C. V. Pereira (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant Pilot T. E. G. Purchas (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Sergeant Pilot A. J. Thomas (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.

# The War in the Caribbean

## Anglo-American Relief Measures

THE U.S. Department of State published, on December 13th, a volume, prepared by the United States section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, entitled *The Caribbean Islands and the War*. A copy of this publication has not yet reached us, but the following notes, taken from a "brief digest" issued by the U.S. Office of War Information, will indicate the success already achieved through Anglo-American co-operation in alleviating a critical situation in the Caribbean area.

In the spring of 1942 enemy submarines came to the Caribbean in force. The Axis was attempting to destroy the petroleum and bauxite supply lines from that area and to sever the islands from their source of food and other essentials. Schooners carrying food and labourers from island to island were sunk by shell fire. Submarines brazenly sailed into undefended harbours destroying shipping at anchor and at dock, and occasionally dropped shells on the islands themselves. Dominica and British Guiana were without bread. The American Consul reported from Antigua: "There is little doubt that a considerable part of the population is now going without food. . . . A large number of workers, including base workers, have recently left their jobs . . . because of lack of food." In Ponce, Puerto Rico, police intervention was necessary to quell disturbances among long files of people intent on buying rice. Prices of commodities rose sharply as a consequence of short supply. The Axis radio monotonously repeated the warning, "He who sails for North America sails certainly to death."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, cabled to Ambassador Winant at London suggesting that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain confer together in order to take action to meet the situation outlined above.

The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, in a letter to President Roosevelt, wrote:—As you are aware, the problem of supply in the Caribbean area is occasioning this Government the gravest concern. Not only has the normal economy of the region been disrupted by war, but certain sections have, through enemy submarine action and diversion of shipping, been reduced to near starvation. . . . It is clear that this Government must act immediately to alleviate a situation that threatens the military and political position of the United States in the Caribbean. The need for haste and economy of action calls for the use of existing agencies in solving this problem. It is proposed that the Office of Lend-Lease Administration furnish the administrative machinery and funds to establish stockpiles of food and other essential civilian supplies, as well as assist in providing, maintaining and operating a system of distribution throughout the area. . . . In general, supplies will be made available where they are needed, on a cash-reimbursement basis, receipts to be paid into a revolving fund which will finance replenishment of the stockpiles. This will

allow participation in the programme of all lands in the area, both American and foreign. Questions of direct Lend-Lease will be decided following the policies evolved by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration during its operations under the Act of March 11th, 1941, and in consultation with the American members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Any agency or department of the Government which can assist in the plan set forth will be called upon to lend its facilities. The necessity for speed is so great that only the closest collaboration among all branches of the Government can avert disastrous consequences.

The President gave immediate sanction to the programme.

Most urgent of all was the shipping problem. Convoys were assigned to protect the movement of military supplies outward from the United States and of essential war material coming in from the Caribbean. These convoys gave assistance to strategic cargoes but did not provide services to many of the islands, particularly in the eastern region of the Caribbean. Thus the areas of critical scarcity experienced little relief in the early stage of the convoy programme. In order to use the convoy system to the best advantage, the War Shipping Administration developed feeder lines by which supplies shipped in convoy could be distributed. Canada rendered a signal service in this connexion by drastically revising her shipping routes to conform to the changed conditions.

A proposal by President Roosevelt for the utilization of the local schooners resulted in a substantial amelioration of the situation. In a memorandum to Under-Secretary of State Welles, the President wrote:—I have read your memorandum of April 18th in conjunction with a long letter to me from Charles Taussig, outlining the immediate problems of supplies of food and other needed materials for the islands of the Caribbean. I am perfectly willing to have an early conference of the Supply Officers of the administrations affected called, in conjunction with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, but I want to point out that it is literally impossible to divert cargo-carrying ships from our immediate war needs.

It might be possible to send certain easily unloaded supplies on the southward bound trip of bauxite vessels—stopping at some central place like Port-of-Spain on their way south for a few hours.

However, I am convinced that too little attention has been paid to the use of local schooners and sloops now located in the islands themselves. In some islands, for example, there is a shortage of oil and gasoline, and it ought to be possible for these schooners and sloops to get oil and gas at Curacao or even in Venezuela to meet the needs of the small islands. The same thing applies to certain needed foodstuffs.

The West Indies Schooner Pool was organized in the British West Indies under the auspices of the Anglo-



American Caribbean Commission with sufficient schooners to take care of almost the entire essential requirements of the smaller islands in the eastern Caribbean. Emergency stockpiles of food were accumulated in various parts of the Caribbean which were drawn upon when urgently needed. An emergency land-water transportation route was developed from Florida through Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico with a feeder line from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica. Over one million tons of sugar have been transported over the first link of the route between Cuba and Florida. Food and other supplies have gone over this system in reverse direction. The Governor of Jamaica said: "This Colony was also fortunate in being permitted to draw emergency flour supplies from the United States stockpile in Cuba during two brief periods of shortage, and we have subsequently been permitted to participate in this stockpile system to an extent sufficient to provide an insurance against future emergencies."

For decades the Caribbean had devoted its agriculture mainly to the production of sugar. A substantial part of its food requirements was imported. It became necessary, as part of the plan, immediately to stimulate domestic food production. It was not only necessary to overcome inertia and to utilize existing facilities and skills, but there were also financial risks incurred by producers when they changed over from the familiar to the new and uncertain. In addition, there was the problem of altering established habits of consumption. But the fact remained that a ton of food grown locally saved a ton of shipping space. The urgency of the situation, growing out of ship shortages and submarine warfare, combined with joint appeals of all the governments concerned, resulted in substantial progress. It is estimated that local food production has increased by at least 30 per cent. and in some islands by even a greater amount. Price support and marketing programmes were generally instituted which aided materially in the drive for more local food. Economic controls were inaugurated. Food, petroleum, petroleum products and even electricity were allocated or rationed. Several types of subsidies were employed to curb the rapidly mounting cost of living; these have been largely of three kinds:—

(1) Purchase of a commodity by the Home Government at a fixed price, and sale of the commodity at a lower price or, in some cases, free distribution of the commodity. The banana subsidy in Jamaica is an example of this type of procedure.

(2) Purchase of a commodity by the Local Government and sale of the commodity at a lower price.

(3) Reduction or abandonment of tariffs for the duration. An example of this is the suspension of the tariff on jerked beef entering Puerto Rico.

A general programme of wage increases together with war bonuses was promulgated in the various countries of the Caribbean which partially offset the increased cost of living.

The morale of the peoples in the Caribbean region was a favourite target of Axis propagandists. Accumulated social, economic and political shortcomings of centuries were condensed into vitriolic radio tirades beamed from Nazi Europe to the Caribbean and to South America. It became necessary to meet and

defeat this psychological warfare carried on by the Axis against the morale of this area. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission inaugurated a nightly half-hour short-wave programme of news and information to combat Axis propaganda and to stress the urgent necessity for immediate increase in food production.

In meeting the costs of the adjustments made necessary by the impact of the war on the civilian populations of their territories in the Caribbean, the British Government and that of the United States have followed a policy of each paying its own way. Lend-Lease funds have been used only for activities directly or indirectly connected with military operations.

The combined efforts of all the countries involved to ameliorate the conditions of the blockaded peoples of the Caribbean have met with success. There has been a substantial increase in industrial expansion. Local fisheries have been promoted. Inter-island trade has increased. Through the joint Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Great Britain and the United States have co-operated effectively in meeting the problems in the Caribbean directly caused by the war. The success attained so far has already alleviated an immediate situation of crisis. This does not, however, imply the liquidation of the long-range problems of the islands. Those problems remain unfinished business challenging the continued combined efforts of the Governments concerned.

## A Staff Anniversary

Mr. George J. Dent has received many congratulations on having completed 40 years service as a member of the staff of the West India Committee.

When he joined the Committee in January, 1904, the staff consisted of the secretary and one clerk, and the offices were then in Seething Lane, having, a few months previously, been moved from Billiter Square Buildings.

For many years Mr. Dent has been in charge of the department concerned with subscriptions and records of members, the majority of whom he knows personally. Since the war he has, like other members of the staff of the Committee, rendered considerable assistance in attending to the wants and general welfare of the large number of West Indian volunteers who have made 40, Norfolk Street, their headquarters while in London.

Since 1922, Mr. Dent has been associated with the West Indian Club, and on the death of Captain F. F. C. Messum in November, 1940, he was appointed acting hon. secretary. He is a Past-Master of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826).

SIR BERTRAM and LADY JONES were among recent callers at the West India Committee. They have a wide circle of friends throughout the West Indies, which they have visited on no fewer than nine occasions.

THE premium for commodity war risks insurance in Jamaica is reduced as from January 1st; the new rate is 2/6 per month, or £1 10s. per annum. A reduction in the rate from £4 10s. to £3 per cent. per annum was reported in the CIRCULAR of September, 1943.

## Colonial Research Committee

### Surveys the Past, Plans the Future

IN June, 1942, the Government appointed the Colonial Research Committee, of which Lord Hailey is chairman, to advise on the expenditure of the £500,000 a year provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the promotion of research and enquiry in matters affecting the Colonies and to advise upon and co-ordinate the whole range of research in the Colonies, irrespective of the provenance of funds. A White Paper\* has now been issued containing its first report dated September 30th, 1943. In future the Committee proposes to present an annual report in April, that is at the close of the financial year.

The report opens with summaries of the history and functions of the Committee. In the former it is pointed out that although considerable sums were spent on colonial research under the Colonial Development Acts and by the Empire Marketing Board, the money recently voted is the first provision for colonial research made by Parliament on any comprehensive scale.

#### Work already Accomplished

As an essential preliminary task the Committee has confined itself mainly to surveying the special problems and needs of colonial research as a whole, and to an examination of the general principles which should be followed in its organization. "If future developments can now be planned on a comprehensive scale, the Government will be in a better position to put schemes of research into operation as soon as scientists and others now engaged in war duties are free to take part in the work of colonial development."

An interesting summary follows of the results of the Committee's investigations, not yet completed, to form some estimate of the character of the research work already undertaken in the Colonies. Much of it has so far been done under Government auspices, and in many cases was both initiated and financed by the Colonial Governments. In addition many important research projects have been financed by unofficial and commercial bodies, and also by different Foundations, Trusts, Research Councils, etc. Apart from the work in the Colonies themselves, much has been accomplished in laboratories, research institutes and other bodies in the United Kingdom and through international organizations. The examples cited in this section of the report indicate clearly not only how much has already been done, but also the magnitude of the task which lies ahead.

#### Fields of Research Surveyed

The main portion of the report is devoted to the conclusions so far reached respecting the requirements for conducting colonial research with the maximum efficiency and the subjects to which research should be devoted. Special problems discussed under the former head are the need for extended range and continuity of research, the effect of shortage of

technical staff, isolation and restricted opportunities for colonial research workers, the need for central and regional organization and the question of Government control.

Under the second head, the Committee summarises the conclusions reached respecting topographical and geodetic surveys; magnetic and meteorological services, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, animal health, medicine and the social services.

#### To Encourage Research in the Colonies

Particulars are given of Research Schemes already approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It is intended that there should be the greatest possible elasticity in the arrangements for submitting schemes to the Committee. Whilst the bulk will probably come from Colonial Governments, the Secretary of State will also transmit schemes recommended by his various Advisory Committees. Although the Committee is not an executive body, it may initiate schemes by inviting research organizations to undertake them or recommending the appointment of special persons to take charge of the work. "Finally, the Committee hopes also to be able to consider applications for grants from individual research workers. It believes it to be an important part of its duties to encourage research in the Colonies in the pure as well as the applied sciences, and to give young scientists an opportunity of acquiring first-hand knowledge of the environmental and social problems of the colonial territories by carrying out research projects along the lines of their own interests in these territories. The Committee has, therefore, recommended the establishment of Colonial Research Fellowships so as to build up a cadre of young men and women familiar with colonial scientific problems and able to help in their solution. It also believes that it may be of value to finance occasional pieces of research by senior scientists holding academic or other research posts."

#### International and Imperial Aspects

The Committee has, moreover, surveyed wider aspects. Research in Australia, South Africa and Canada may be of vital interest to British Colonies, and the Committee has established permanent contact with those scientific liaison officers of the Dominions who have been appointed in London. It expresses the hope that effect will be given to the recommendations in the reports of the British Commonwealth Science Committee, set up by the Royal Society, on the means by which contact between scientists and the English-speaking world can be maintained. Close contact already exists between the scientists of the United Kingdom and those of the United States, and the Committee considers that collaboration with the scientists of foreign powers is equally important for many parts of the Colonial Empire as are the links between the different colonies themselves.

The White Paper also contains, as an Appendix, the first report of the Colonial Products Research Council which, under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey, works in close association with the Colonial Research Committee. This report will be dealt with in our next issue.

\* *Colonial Research Committee, Progress Report, 1942-43*, Cmd. 6486, H.M. Stationery Office, 1943, price 6d.

## The New Year Honours

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

### BARON

COLONEL SIR COURTAULD THOMSON, K.B.E., C.B.  
For philanthropic and public services.

Sir Courtauld holds many public offices and appointments. He is chairman of the Red Cross Sales Committee, and of University College Hospital. He is chairman of several companies including the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., and is a member of the West India Committee.

### G.C.M.G.

SIR GEORGE HENRY GATER, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

### G.B.E. (Military Division)

ADMIRAL SIR PERCY LOCKHART NOBLE, K.C.B.,  
C.V.O.

Admiral Noble was Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Allan Everett in H.M.S. *Calcutta* on the America and West Indies Station in 1920 when the Prince of Wales paid his memorable visit to the West Indies.

### K.C.B. (Military Division)

LT.-GENERAL FRANCIS P. NOSWORTHY, Colonel  
Commandant, R.E.

General Nosworthy was born in Jamaica and is a son of Mr. Richard Nosworthy, formerly Collector General of that Colony.

### K.C.M.G.

MR. HILARY RUDOLPH ROBERT BLOOD, C.M.G.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Gambia.

Mr. Blood was Colonial Secretary, Grenada, from 1930 to 1934. He administered the Government of Grenada and of the Windward Islands on several occasions.

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER, lately Director-  
General Finance, Ministry of Supply.

Mr. Cooper is a director of the Bank of England and chairman of several companies including Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

PROFESSOR FRANK LEONARD ENGLEDDOW, Professor  
of Agriculture, Cambridge.

Professor Engledow is a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and was a member of the recent West India Royal Commission.

### C.M.G.

MR. BERTIE HARRY MICHAEL EASTER, C.B.E., Colonial  
Education Service, Director of Education, Jamaica.

MR. WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY, Colonial Administra-  
tive Service, Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

MR. ROBERT CHRISTOPHER STAFFORD STANLEY,  
O.B.E., Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial  
Secretary, Barbados.

### C.B.E.

THE MOST REVEREND ARTHUR HENRY ANSTAY,  
D.D., Archbishop of the British West Indies.

MR. FREDERICK JACOB SEAFORD, O.B.E. For public  
services in British Guiana.

### O.B.E.

MR. ARTHUR EMLYN. For public services in Trinidad.  
MR. FREDERICK GEORGE HARCOURT, M.B.E., Assistant  
Administrator, Antigua.

MR. HAROLD ROBERT HOWIE, Commissioner of  
Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.

MR. HAROLD EDWARD SKEETE, M.D., C.M. For  
public services in Barbados.

*Continued at foot of next column*

## The Pictorial Pages

WHEN the Germans invaded Belgium in 1940 they discovered, on reaching the coast, that the fishing fleet had put to sea. The larger vessels sailed straight for England while the smaller boats made for French ports such as Dieppe, Le Harve and Cherbourg—only to find that the panzers had arrived first. Warily and overloaded, these small craft, running the gauntlet of the *Luftwaffe*, sailed for ports in the south of England.

In due course the boats, large and small, were gathered together and escorted by the Royal Navy into a harbour in the south-west. From this port the Belgian fishermen have carried on their work, and have made a valuable contribution to our food supply.

A fishery school was opened in September, 1941, and it is modelled on the lines of the famous school at Ostend. There are 14 separate courses in the curriculum including such subjects as navigation, signals, care of motor engines, geography, instruments and charts, and mathematics. The pupils are also taught how to use the various defensive weapons with which fishing craft are now equipped.

Much attention has been devoted to the welfare and general well-being of the Belgians, and Lady Arthur Peel and others have done valuable work in this connexion.

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the Belgians at work and at school. The second page is the subject of an article on page 5.

*The Prisoner of War*, issued monthly by the Red Cross and St. John War Organization, contains not only information concerning conditions in the camps but also copies of letters and photographs which prisoners have sent to their relatives. We mentioned in the September CIRCULAR that the journal, which is not for sale, is sent free of charge to those registered with the Prisoners of War department as next of kin. As many members of the public also wish to read this publication, the Organization has now arranged for copies of each issue to be available in all public libraries.

MR. LEONARD ANTHONY PAUL SLINGER, M.B., B.Ch.,  
Colonial Medical Service, Resident Surgeon, Victoria  
Hospital, St. Lucia.

### M.B.E.

MR. JOHN LEWIS CHAPMAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
Health Department, St. Vincent.

CAPTAIN DONALD NORMAN ALBERT FAIRWEATHER,  
British Honduras Volunteer Force.

MR. HERBERT HENDERSON FRASER, Private Secretary  
to the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

MR. WALTER STANLEY JONES. For public services  
in the Turks Islands.

MAJOR ANDREW BENJAMIN WAY, British Guiana  
Home Guard.

CAPTAIN (LOCAL MAJOR) FRED WOOD, Jamaica Home  
Guard.

### KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL, FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

MAJOR CHARLES CAMPBELL MURLAND, Commissioner  
of Police, British Guiana.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"GOOD lawyer, bad neighbour."

\* \* \*

WE learn from Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson that he has resigned his directorship of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

\* \* \*

MR. L. B. FREESTON was received in audience by The King, on December 10th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Mr. Freeston was among recent callers at the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

MR. FREDERICK MALCOLM BOLAND, Chief Magistrate, Trinidad, has been appointed second Puisne Judge of British Guiana. Mr. Boland, who was born at Port-of-Spain, is a Barrister-at-Law and Bachelor of Laws. He entered the Colonial Service in 1926 as a magistrate in St. Patrick, Trinidad.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cocoa Association of London, held on December 16th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: chairman, Mr. G. N. Blyth (United Africa, Ltd.); vice-chairman, Mr. A. E. Cope (Wilson, Smithett & Cope); hon. treasurer, Mr. J. E. Minoprio (J. H. Rayner & Co. Ltd.).

\* \* \*

IN its issue of December 4th, *Picture Post* devoted its front cover and three whole pages of illustrations to the 30 girls from the South Caribbean Area who arrived in England at the beginning of November to join the A.T.S. Shortly after their arrival the girls visited the West India Committee as reported in last CIRCULAR.

\* \* \*

Among several other journals which have recently published photographs of West Indian interest, are the *Times Weekly Edition* and the *Birmingham Mail*. The former, in its issue of December 1st, showed two scenes in the north-west of British Guiana, while the latter, on November 20th, reproduced a photograph of a consignment of 37 pineapples from the West Indies, the first to reach this country since the first year of the war. According to the caption they were earmarked for London but we are unable to report that 40, Norfolk Street, received its quota!

\* \* \*

REFERENCE is made elsewhere in this issue to the part played by H.M.S. *Jamaica* in helping to destroy the *Scharnhorst*. It is interesting to recall that the first H.M.S. *Jamaica* was a sloop of 114 tons, built at Deptford in 1710. She was wrecked in the West Indies in 1715. The present ship, a cruiser, was "adopted" by Bristol early in 1942.

\* \* \*

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, a member of the commission appointed recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate higher education in the West African Colonies, will leave London shortly. The

commission, in addition to collecting evidence, hopes to visit the educational institutions in each of the West African Colonies. Its visit should occupy about three months.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1944 become due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

\* \* \*

REFERENCE is made elsewhere in this issue to the award of the George Medal, in July last, to Flight Lieutenant G. A. Osborn, of Bermuda, for displaying great gallantry in rescuing members of his crew from burning aircraft. Flight Lieutenant Osborn was in the news again recently, when, to give a wounded American navigator his only chance of life, he volunteered to fly in weather that had grounded all other aircraft. Within 40 minutes the patient was in hospital receiving blood transfusions that saved his life.

\* \* \*

SUB-LIEUT. HENRY R. BERKELEY, who was recently admitted to membership of the West India Committee, is the son of the late Captain Reginald Berkeley, the author, and a great nephew of Mrs. John Berkeley. Early in 1940, Mr. Berkeley, known to all his friends as Peter, left St. Kitts, where he had been staying with his mother at her estate, to work in a munition factory at Toronto, and two years later joined the Canadian Navy. His father, Captain Reginald Berkeley, won the M.C. in the last war, and for a time represented Central Nottingham in the House of Commons. He later became secretary of the League of Nations Union.

\* \* \*

MR. C. W. DEBYSINGH, head teacher of the San Fernando Canadian Mission School, arrived in England from Trinidad recently to take up a scholarship at Nottingham University College. This scholarship was awarded by the British Council in 1939, but owing to war conditions it had to be deferred. Mr. Debysingh will study English and methods in education with a view to taking the Nottingham diploma in English and the Cambridge certificate of proficiency, and hopes to complete his work by June next. Mr. Debysingh is keenly interested in agriculture and was awarded agricultural diplomas for 15 consecutive years by the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago.

**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 Indian Prospect

### By Chairman of the Glasgow Association

THE annual meeting of the West India Association of Glasgow, held on November 28th, was presided over by Sir Norman Lamont, chairman of the Association. Sir Norman opened his speech, moving the adoption of the report, by expressing gratification that, for the first time in five years, there was no change to record in the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies. There was no Department of State in which continuity of policy was so essential, especially at the present time when the whole relationship of the Mother Country to the Colonies was undergoing profound and far-reaching change. "Colonel Stanley is evidently giving careful attention to the intricate problems of his vast and varied domain. Let us hope that he may long continue in office, to administer its affairs with wisdom and insight."

#### The New Constitutions

Turning to recent constitutional changes, he considered that the most important during the year had been the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the principle of a bicameral legislature for Jamaica, consisting of a House of Assembly, based on universal adult suffrage, and a nominated Legislative Council.

In British Guiana the new Constitution provided for a Legislative Council, with three official members, 21 unofficials, of whom 7 are nominated and 14 elected. These two new Constitutions seemed to be very suitably adapted to the governance of Jamaica and British Guiana in their present stage of education and political experience.

#### Grave Conditions in Trinidad

In his review of the position of major West Indian crops, Sir Norman dwelt in particular on the serious conditions in Trinidad. In 1937, Trinidad was first of the five chief sugar-producing colonies with an export of 143,000 tons. This year, based on estimated exports to August 31st, it had fallen to fifth place with 55,000 tons. All the colonies had to devote some of their sugar lands to food crops and all had suffered from lack of fertilizers. Trinidad, however, had suffered far more than the others by the withdrawal of labour for work on the American bases, at which wages had been paid far beyond the possibility of agricultural, or even industrial, competition. The usual, and indeed inevitable, result had been to enable labourers to indulge their natural liking for leisure, by working fewer days per week, while still maintaining their previous standard of living. "This preference for less work and more leisure as against harder work and higher standard of living is likely to cause considerable embarrassment to our social reformers in the future. But, in the meantime, two of the larger sugar factories have had to close down, and all the companies have had to reduce their acreage under cane; and, even so, to leave a large area unreaped. Farmers cane shows a similar reduction to estate cane. Overheads, of course, have risen enormously, through handling the reduced crops; the outlook for 1944 is still more serious; while that for subsequent years is very grave indeed."

Serious as the position of sugar in Trinidad undoubtedly was, the plight of cocoa was even worse. Sir

Norman said it could, indeed, scarcely be regarded any longer as a major industry. In addition to the scarcity and high wages of labour, cocoa planters had to contend with the dreaded witchbroom disease. Grenada had been more fortunate in both respects.

#### Planning for the Future

After expressing warm appreciation of the war services rendered by the West Indies, Sir Norman devoted a large portion of his speech to post-war problems. The West Indies had not escaped the "planning fever." Official guidance was given, however, by the Report of the Royal Commission of 1939. From this arose the Stockdale inquiry with its Development and Welfare Report of 1941-42. Next came the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which had just given birth to a Research Council. Another comprehensive inquiry had been conducted by the Trinidad Agricultural Policy Committee. Their recommendations, as regards education in particular, deserved careful study and wide publicity, for they would appear to have an application elsewhere than in the Caribbean. On questions of housing and social welfare wishful thinking became rather more apparent. "But improvement in both directions is extremely desirable, and no one will blame the Committee for hitching their wagon to a star, or even a nebula." On many other subjects the Committee had much of value to say and their report would, he hoped, be studied carefully by members of the Association.

But, Sir Norman pointed out, these reforms would cost money, and revenue in the West Indies, as elsewhere, depended not only upon full employment but also upon steady work.

At present, money was flowing into the West Indies, and especially into Trinidad, in a volume never before experienced. But the American bases would be finished some day, oil was a wasting asset, and if sugar and cocoa estates were abandoned now they would never be replanted. It was because of the alarming possibilities which might result from the collapse of all this wartime prodigality and artificial prosperity, that he thought Colonial Governments, while advancing to the limits of prudence in education, should be careful to create no standards that it might be impossible to sustain and to raise no hopes that it might be impossible to fulfil.

#### Full Co-operation of Labour Essential

In the endeavour to raise the standard of living, labour must be willing to co-operate much more fully. Sir Norman quoted statements by Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, Industrial Adviser, Trinidad, who in his Report for 1942, had shown with reference to labour shortage in the Colony, that absenteeism was the real problem.\*

"Surely the moral of all this is to encourage the workers to desire a higher standard of living. Improved housing may indicate an increased sense of moral responsibility on the part of the State, or of the employer, but it is no sign of social advancement in a worker that he is willing to live in a nice new house, with electric light and running water, if it costs him no more, either in money or effort, than to live in a tumble-down shack. Workers desiring improved conditions should be able to, and assisted to obtain them. With

\* A summary of Mr. Lindon's Report will be found in the November, 1943, CIRCULAR, Ed.

this incentive steadier effort might follow. But if neither the desire nor the facilities are present, higher wages may merely increase absenteeism, with no social advantage whatever."

#### Land Settlement in Jamaica

In conclusion Sir Norman said that if, as the result of a general lack of confidence in the future, private enterprise and estate-agriculture in certain of the Caribbean Colonies seemed less likely to expand than to contract, then surely it was only common prudence to take every possible step to encourage land settlement and to promote mixed farming for the peasants. He gave particulars of the progress already made in Jamaica at a cost of £800,000. "So far as can yet be judged, this interesting experiment is proving a definite success, and Jamaica may well form a model for other Colonies where there is over-population or under-employment. It also proves that the Colonial Office under the present Government, is alive to the needs of the future. . . . Let us hope that prosperity, and increasing opportunities for a better life, may be in store for the West Indian people."

## Cocoa Association of London

### Difficulties of the Past Year

AT the fourteenth annual general meeting of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., held on December 16th, the chairman, Mr. F. C. Bevis, devoted the greater part of his address to the disastrous position of the distributive sections of the Association. At the present time, as they knew only too well, the trade of brokers and dealers, he said, was practically extinct. The unenviable position of the distributive traders had been eased by the generous continued payments for certain services made by shippers and manufacturers, and on behalf of the Association he thanked them for what they were doing.

The Board had secured membership of the recently formed British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Association, Ltd. It was the definite intention of the Council of the Federation "to bring to the notice of the Government that whilst, in the exigencies of the war, curtailment of trading activities is accepted as part of the price of war—although your own trade did not expect nor deserve such drastic treatment as it has suffered—a continuance of this policy one moment longer than necessary will seriously impair the revival of overseas trade which has taken you so many years to build and which trade, Government spokesmen now so frequently stress, will be vital to us later.

"The contracts of your Association became world wide, and it is therefore necessary to use every endeavour to see that such a distributive organization as you have built up flourishes again, and London and Liverpool regain their eminence in the world's cocoa trade.

In concluding his address Mr. Bevis said that the Board had been pleased to see the continued arrivals of West Indian cocoas, after the Ministry of Food had intimated that no provision had been made for them.

Even though a moderate quantity had arrived during the year a far greater quantity could have been consumed, judging by the continued demand by manufacturers who were eager for any arrivals. He had no doubt that he was expressing everyone's opinion in referring to the excellent quality of the West Indian cocoa which had been received, and they must compliment the producers and urge that, whatever irksome conditions beset them in these times, good quality would always be remembered and sought after.

## Sea Island Cotton

### Egyptian-Grown Competitors

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, when he addressed the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in 1941, said (as reported in the CIRCULAR of May 15th of that year) that a limited supply of an Egyptian variety, Giza 26, might be available as an alternative to Sea Island cotton. Giza 26 could be purchased formerly at a lower price than Sea Island. The contract the Association had from the Ministry of Supply for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, would be to the advantage of West Indian producers. At the annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in June last, attention was also called to probable competition with Egyptian cottons as affecting the future of the West Indian industry. It was pointed out (see CIRCULAR for July) that within the last two or three years cottons have been produced in Egypt and the Sudan whose quality approached closely that of Sea Island cotton, other than superfine. They are grown under irrigation with higher yields in consequence. After the war when H.M. Government cease to be the only buyer of the Sea Island crop, the competition from the Egyptian and Sudanese cottons is likely to be keen, and growers of Sea Island cotton were advised of the need to take all possible steps to increase their yields and decrease their production costs.

Information has now been received that a still better cotton has been produced in Egypt. The *Empire Cotton Growing Review* for December, in an abstract of an article published in *Cotton* with reference to the new long-stapled Egyptian cotton, described as Giza 39, that is being developed in Egypt, says it is stated that the Cotton Research Board carried out extensive tests on the cotton last year, and is satisfied that a big advance has been made. It was already known that this new type gave a yarn strength superior to that of Malaki, the present best variety in the Egyptian range, and the agricultural merits of high yield per acre and clean, high-grade cotton appear also to be proved. In addition, this cotton has a lighter colour than Karnak and Malaki. Egyptian-grown Malaki, of which the civilian trade before the war had very little experience, is probably now being used almost exclusively for military fabrics, but there seems every reason to believe that after the war it will form a keen competitor to Sea Island in high-quality fabrics, and the competition of Egyptian-grown cotton will be made still keener with the coming into production of Giza 39.



Daily Mail

**NET RESULTS**

—by Illingworth



"You wouldn't believe, dear, the trouble I've had getting this tree home in the Tube."

Daily Sketch

**Some recent cartoons**

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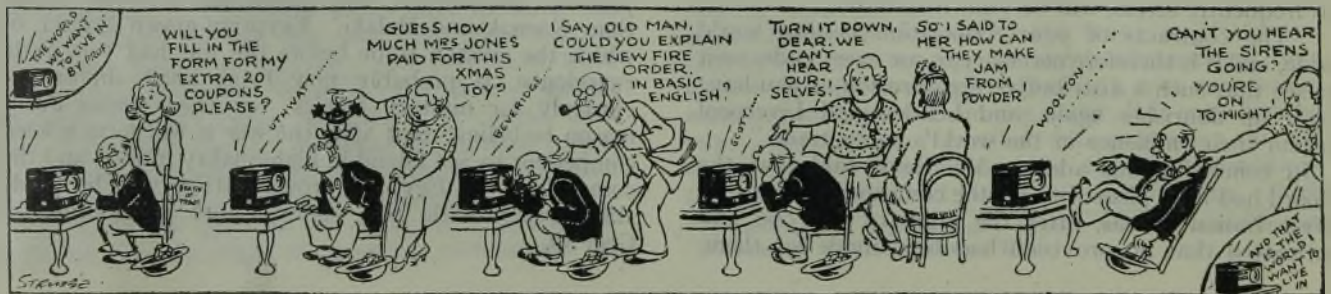


Evening News



Moon Studies the Anti-flu Hints

Sunday Dispatch



Daily Express

## British Guiana Rice Industry

### Damage by Heavy Rains and Floods

THE Report of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, October 1st, 1942, to March 31st, 1943, was published in the *Official Gazette* of August 21st. During this period climatic conditions were very unfavourable. Rains which continued to fall in December were the prelude to the heaviest weather experienced in the Colony since 1880 and culminated in floods which caused serious damage in many areas. A considerable part of the 1942 autumn crop was damaged, and many nurseries prepared for the 1943 spring crop were ruined. Work on the irrigation and drainage schemes, initiated by the Rice Production Expansion Committee in March, 1942, also suffered considerably, with the result that the cost of the schemes themselves was greater than expected and, still more unfortunate, the plans for increasing production this year in these areas were upset. Nevertheless it proved possible to complete or make considerable progress with certain projects.

So much padi from the autumn 1942 crop still remained in the hands of the growers at the end of March that it was impossible to estimate the total crop, but during the period under review, deliveries to the mills amounted to 889,783 bags equivalent, on a two to one basis, to 445,000 bags or 35,600 tons of rice. Some of this padi, however, was rendered useless for human consumption through flood water entering the mills and causing the seed to germinate.

The accounts show an excess of income over expenditure of \$156,173. One third of this has, in accordance with Regulations, been added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to \$155,228. The remaining two-thirds, \$104,116, has brought the total surplus funds up to \$308,845. These funds may be utilized by the Board for the general benefit and advancement of the rice industry. The Board decided to allocate immediately \$250,000 to finance a scheme for the production, purchase and distribution of seed padi, and a further \$70,000 as available for the erection of three padi storage bonds on the Corentyne Coast and of a bond at New Amsterdam for the storage of rice in transit from the Corentyne Coast to Georgetown.

The Board was able to report, June, 1943, that work was well ahead on the production of the required quantity of pure line seed. Some 1,500 acres of the Government estates at Anna Regina were being used for this purpose, and if all went well, some 30,000 bags of seed should be ready for distribution by the end of this year.

### A Useful Bibliography

The Netherlands Information Bureau in New York has published, as Booklet No. 9, a bibliography of English literature on the Netherlands Colonies in the West Indies.\* Its value is enhanced by the addition of a Supplement on British Guiana. This, as the author explains in his preface, has been included because British Guiana was first colonized by the Dutch and

\* *A Selective Guide to the English Literature on the Netherlands West Indies*, by Philip Hanson Hiss: The Netherlands Information Bureau, 10, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, 1943.

not finally ceded to Great Britain until August, 1814; and also because experience in British Guiana in many respects parallels that of Surinam and partially compensates for deficiencies in the literature in English on the latter country. The contents of each of the three divisions of the book—Curacao, Surinam and British Guiana—are arranged under some 14 subject headings, such as general, history, law, social conditions, economy, geography, science, and include references not only to books but to articles and papers in technical journals, bulletins, magazines, etc. There is also an author index.

The utility of this bibliography will not be restricted to those specifically interested in Curacao, Surinam or British Guiana, because many of the references are to publications dealing with the West Indies generally, or at least with a much more extensive area than the above three territories.

## Agriculture in Bermuda

### Food Production and Storage

MR. T. A. RUSSELL, Director of Agriculture, Bermuda, in his *Annual Report* for 1942, records the active progress made during the year in the programme to increase the local production of food and to build a sound agricultural system. Each succeeding year of the war has seen less attention being given to exports and more effort devoted to supplying the local market with produce throughout the year.

The closure of the export trade to serve as an outlet for surplus vegetables and the need of local production of as much food as possible, indicated the necessity for planning production to obtain an orderly and steady supply of vegetable crops. The plan which was adopted, some points in which are given, "appears to have worked well on the whole and to have fulfilled its main purpose of encouraging the farmer to produce and of stabilising the price of the main items of local produce." One measure which proved highly successful in furthering the use of fresh local produce was to prohibit the sale of canned vegetables—mostly imported—for an experimental period of three months while fresh vegetables were plentiful.

To conserve the produce a Government Cold Storage Plant was opened by the Governor in May, 1942. The need for this had been urged by the Department of Agriculture for several years and "after innumerable delays construction was finally started in 1941." By its means a supply of fresh vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, celery and carrots, was preserved well into the summer months and space was provided for seed potatoes kept for planting in the autumn. The chief defect was its limited size, storage capacity 18,000 cubic feet, and proposals are being made for its extension. The Government Canning Plant had a most successful season, 4,556 cases being packed compared with 2,233 in 1941. The bulk of the 79 tons of fresh vegetables used comprised carrots, beets and turnips. Whilst, owing to war conditions, the cost of production was increased, it compared favourably with that of imported supplies and the whole season's pack was sold within two or three days of being released.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 21st.*

I regret to announce the death after a short illness of Mrs. J. C. McMichael, wife of the manager of the Antigua Sugar Factory. Mrs. McMichael, formerly Miss Angela Roden, was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Roden, of Antigua. News has also been received of the death in Jamaica of Mrs. Janet Jemmott, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Branch. Mrs. Jemmott was formerly Miss Sheila Branch. The marriage has taken place in the United States of Miss Margaret Gordon Petrie Hay, of Antigua, and Leonard Beecham T. Lockett, son of the late Leonard Beecham Lockett, of Jamaica, and of Mrs. Lockett. Paymaster Lieutenant A. J. Petrie Hay is expected home for Christmas leave after service in the Western Mediterranean with the Forces. Mrs. Davies, wife of the Colonial Secretary, arrived yesterday.

**Development and Welfare Committee.** The Acting Administrator has appointed a committee to consider for which purposes grants available under a Development and Welfare Scheme for the provision of minor amenities, handicrafts and public services could be usefully applied. The Assistant Administrator is chairman and the other members are Dr. C. E. S. Bailey, Hon. S. T. Christain, Hon. A. Moody Stuart, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Acting Inspector of Schools.

## BRITISH GUIANA

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

Speaking in the Legislative Council, on December 1st, on the subject of the large irrigation and drainage schemes projected for the Colony, the Governor said that the whole project was designed to provide a comprehensive framework within which every interest, whether sugar, rice, cattle, ground provisions or residential conditions in villages, will have the possibility of getting established on the only conditions which make steady production possible or can raise the standards of living in this colony. If any one of these interests was going to damn this or that part of the whole because its particular importance was not put first then, he said, we shall see our hopes wrecked.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 29th*

Sir John and Lady Huggins continued their official tour of the island visiting St. Catherine and Clarendon. On December 1st Lady Huggins broadcast her impressions of Jamaica, and for hundreds a familiar figure now has a familiar voice. December 14th saw publication of two major news items—Jamaica's financial position disclosed in Legislature, and Kandel report on secondary education made public. The former is a bitter pill indicating an estimated deficit of over a quarter million; the latter embodies sweeping changes in policy and outlook. The P.N.P. candidate, Wills

Isaacs, won a closely contested by-election in Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council. Lady Huggins opened old Jamaica furniture show at Institute. The show proved a great Christmas attraction and was unanimously declared one of the best staged by the Institute.

## ST. LUCIA

**Transport Difficulties.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writes that during August, the transport position still further deteriorated. Whilst ground provisions were plentiful, particularly in the rural areas, proper distribution to the larger consuming centres was impossible. The local supplies of bread fruit and mangoes had reached the point of wastage due to the lack of other outlets. The arrival of truck tyres enabled internal transport to be restored practically to normal in October. The important Leeward coast motor launch service was, however, seriously dislocated owing to the loss of the M.V. *Bernadin*, one of the two launches plying daily, during a heavy storm on October 11th.

**Medical Conference.** Sir Frank Stockdale, accompanied by Sir Rupert Briercliffe, arrived on October 8th and left a fortnight later. On the 11th, Sir Rupert presided over a conference attended by senior medical officers of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Dr. Birch, mental expert from Barbados, and Col. P. J. Stock, of the Colonial Office, were also present. The conference, which was opened by the Governor, Sir Arthur Grimble, discussed general health matters and anti-malarial schemes in particular.

**Personal.** The Hon. A. A. Barnard, elected member of the Legislative Council, died on October 6th. Mr. J. L. Cato, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of St. Vincent, arrived on October 8th to assume the duties of Acting Labour Commissioner in the Colony. Mr. Roy Angier and Mr. Amos Etienne had left for Canada to join the Royal Air Force.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Need to Stagger Business Hours.** It was suggested in 1941 that business hours in Port-of-Spain should be staggered in order to relieve congestion in passenger transportation. Whilst no general agreement was reached certain sections of the community adopted voluntary staggering but not on any organized basis. The position has grown worse owing to the great increase in the number of passengers carried on the Trinidad Electricity Board's vehicles; about fifteen million in 1943 compared with eleven million in 1941. The question was re-opened in October in the Chamber of Commerce when a committee was appointed, with Major A. Storey as chairman, to enquire into the question. The committee has prepared for the consideration of the Chamber proposals for the hours of opening and closing business houses, banks, schools, stores, etc.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory

THE annual report covering the period November 28th, 1942, to December 13th, 1943, shows that the revenue amounted to £25,499 and the expenses to £1,091, leaving a profit of £24,408. This sum, added to £53,374 brought forward, makes a total of £77,782, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent., less income tax, which will absorb £19,350, and leave £58,432 to be carried forward.

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors' report will be issued on January 4th. The preliminary accounts show that for the year ended September 30th, oil profits amounted to £648,085. After deducting amortisation of wells, £240,664, and head office and New York expenditure of £12,856, and adding £143,168 brought forward, there is a balance of £537,733. Against this there is chargeable the interim dividend of 12½ per cent., £72,188, provision for taxation, £190,000, and provision for deferred drilling operations £30,000, leaving a balance of £245,545.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent. (actual) (10½d. per share), less British income tax at 5s. 0½d. in the £, making a total dividend of 30 per cent. for the year. The balance carried forward is £144,483.

## 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, 1943, amounted to £415,498, which added to £190,930 brought forward, makes a total of £606,428.

The following appropriations have been made: reserve fund, £200,000; provision for deferred repairs to premises, £50,000; interim dividends paid June 30th, 1943, 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 £181,277. The reserve fund has been further increased by the transfer of £300,000 from contingency account.

## British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The profit for the year ended July 31st last, after charging £7,940 for depreciation and amortisation, amounted to £23,709. After adding the balance brought forward of £1,329 and deducting a provision for taxation of £16,000, there is left a disposable sum of £9,038. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, which will absorb £7,702, and leave £1,336 to be carried forward.

The manager in British Guiana, Mr. George S. Harriss, states that the results for the year and for 1941-42 were as follows:—

	1942-43	1941-42
Cubic yards treated	893,250	1,025,200
Hours operated	5,630	7,018
Acres dredged	32.25	35.73
Average depth dredged in feet	17.2	17.8
Estimated bore values in grains of bullion per cubic yard	3.78	4.50
Dredge recovery in grains bullion per cubic yard	4.80	5.36
Bullion ounces recovered	8,934	11,454
Fine ounces recovered	8,413	10,782
Field costs per cubic yard pence	9.43	8.53

The need for economy in the use of spare parts, states Mr. Harriss, continues to throw a heavy burden on the workshop, but the Dredge and Power Plant have been well maintained, and as the adverse weather conditions have delayed preparations for crossing the Upper Mahdia Falls and slowed up operations somewhat, the position as regards spares is now somewhat more satisfactory than at the beginning of the year.

An increase in field costs per cubic yard is to be noted, but is mainly accounted for, he states, by the drop in yardage dredged. The total operating costs remain at the same level as last year against extraordinary expenditure in the dredging of the Middle Mahdia and ever rising labour and material costs.

## The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th last, the directors state that the profit, after providing for directors' fees, taxation and depreciation, amounted to £42,570. After adding the amount brought forward (i.e. £9,781, less £1,930 placed to the credit of the fund for redemption of the 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares), there is a balance of £50,421. A transfer has been made to general reserve of £10,000 and the dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. preference shares, less income tax, absorbed £11,250, and out of the balance of £29,171 the directors recommend a dividend of 8d. per share, less income tax, on the 700,000 ordinary shares, which will absorb £17,500, leaving £11,671 to be carried forward. The amount of £10,000 previously standing at the credit of depreciation reserve, has been written off fixed assets. The 1943 crop amounted to 56,870 tons sugar, against 55,377 tons in 1942.

The report is accompanied by a statement of the Chairman, SIR LEONARD LYLE, in the course of which he says: "Although the company's sugar production at 56,870 tons established a new high record, it is necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the proceeds realised from the sale of this record output little more than covered production costs. Practically the whole of our profit was made on the operation of our distilleries, which have been employed to maximum capacity.

"Two points of importance emerge: one concerns the Imperial Government and the other the Government of Jamaica. So far as the former is concerned, it is evident that the price paid by the Ministry of Food for colonial sugar is unjustifiably low, and until that price is brought up to an economic level, it is impossible further to improve conditions for the many thousands of people who find employment in the sugar industry. The simple truth is that the Ministry of Food's price does not permit a reasonable return to the producer on his sugar production. It is interesting to note that our 1943 export sugar price was less than £14 per ton f.o.b., including special preference certificates, which compares with a price of over £19 per ton paid by the United States to Puerto Rican producers.

"So far as the Jamaican Government is concerned, present legislation in regard to payments for farmers' canes reacts unfairly on efficient producers. We are happy to see the company's farmers participate in the benefits derived from our efficiency, but this can only be done after full regard has been paid to the fact that this efficiency is largely the result of very heavy capital expenditure, a factor which appears to receive no consideration in the present price formula. Surely the basis of the formula should be to provide an incentive to greater efficiency rather than a deterrent, and I trust it will be possible for the Sugar Control Board to review this matter at an early date.

"The company's 1944 crop, due to start in January, will probably provide a smaller sugar output than in 1943 as a result of curtailed ploughing and restriction of fertilisers. The present proposal of the Ministry of Food to increase the price by £1 per ton, is insufficient for the Jamaican producer, especially having regard to the disparity of his position in the matter of special preference certificates compared with other colonies."

## Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd.

The report for the year to June 30th last, states that the production of sugar was again very disappointing, the crop amounting to 25,938 tons, against 38,443 in 1942. The greater part of farmers' canes was reaped, but the company had to leave 5,750 acres unreaped, equivalent to about 10,000 tons sugar, and this had a serious effect on the year's results. But for the sums received on account of the 1942 crop there would, state the directors, have been a considerable loss on the year's working. Arrangements were made to grind the canes of a neighbouring estate on a toll basis. 3,246 tons of sugar produced therefrom were handed over to the proprietors.

All raw sugar for export was sold to the Government at £14 5s. 0d. per ton, c.i.f. The expenditure during the year charged to provision for renewals to plant and machinery amounted to £7,805, leaving a balance of £9,582. The board has recommended allocating a further £10,418 out of the surplus shown in the accounts, so as to bring this reserve up to £20,000.

The profit for the year was £11,789 which, added to £39,373

brought forward, makes a total of £51,162. After deducting provision for taxation of £9,000, and provision for renewals to plant and machinery of £10,418, there remains a balance of £31,744 which is carried forward.

Mr. J. M. DU BUISSON, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says: "We have had another most disappointing year, due entirely to shortage of labour. Our farmers also have been seriously affected by this shortage, but I am glad to say that they were able to reap the bulk of their crop, though this meant that we obtained far less assistance from some of them in reaping our own canes.

"It may be of interest to mention that whereas our normal daily complement of field workers in the past has been about 6,000, our average throughout crop this year was only about 2,000. This shortage still exists. Until the numbers engaged in actual war work, or in other means of gaining their livelihood consequent upon the war, are reduced, and those so released are willing to return to work in the fields, I can see little prospect of the position improving. Shortage of labour can be remedied to a large extent by wholesale mechanisation. Although this cannot be effected during the war, it must, I consider, be our aim as soon as we can get the machines.

"Government opinion as to the importance of the sugar industry to the island has passed through several phases during these war years and this has made it impossible to plan ahead, but I am glad to say that at present it recognises that the continuance of the industry is essential to the Colony. The local government is now offering a grant of \$40 for every acre replanted in cane by a certain date, and this is supported by the committee which they appointed to study the efficiency of the industry and the steps necessary for its maintenance. This grant, while welcome as an indication of the Government's intention, will be of little use to us for we can only plant land that has been ploughed, and our ploughing programme is limited by the weather. However, it is hoped that it may benefit some of our farmers.

"With conditions in the field so chaotic, the factory has not been at all pressed, but even here labour has been so intermittent that good work has been almost impossible. In view of the difficulty of obtaining spares, we must also face a larger renewal programme after the war, and that is our reason for placing a substantial sum to provision for machinery.

"As for 1944 crop, we have a fair supply of canes, if labour is available to reap them. The Ministry of Food have offered a price of £15 5s. 0d. per ton c.i.f., a rise of 20s. per ton over 1943. Owing to shortage of labour, we have only been able to plough up some 600 acres for planting in cane this year, instead of our normal programme of some 3,000 acres. We must, therefore, look forward to a considerable reduction in cane tonnage from our own estates for 1945 crop.

"We have been in negotiation for the lease of our oil rights over a portion of the company's property, by which we shall receive a small annual rental. If oil is found we shall participate by way of royalties."

#### Caroni, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th last, the directors state that after providing £42,260 for depreciation, the loss amounts to £24,339. The balance brought forward was £1,632 and £7,616 has been transferred from taxation account and £20,000 from the general reserve. The dividend on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares absorbed £24,577, and the deficit to be carried forward is £19,668. The directors record the election to the board of Mr. Philip Lyle and the resignation of Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who has taken up an appointment in Jamaica.

The report is accompanied by a statement by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, in the course of which he says:—

"The abnormal labour situation in Trinidad accounts for the poor return from the 1943 crop, but this was partly redeemed by profits from ancillaries. There was a loss of £1,974 on root crops grown, by Government instructions, to augment the island's food supply in war time.

"Redistribution of the Sugar Reserve Pool, formed in 1942, brought in a sum of £21,824. Taxation adjustments and depreciation allowances having been agreed with the Inland Revenue authorities, there has been transferred from taxation account to the credit of profit and loss appropriation account £7,616. The amount of £20,000 previously allocated to general reserve account has likewise been transferred. Assets, under present circumstances, cannot be maintained at the same standard as in normal times, and your directors therefore decided

to write off £42,260 for depreciation. In addition, the amount of £10,476 already standing at the credit of depreciation reserve has been written off assets. The debit balance of £19,668 is carried forward. With the position thus clarified, notice was given to the guarantors, Tate & Lyle Ltd., and they will implement the agreement by provision of funds to meet the half-yearly preference dividend due in December.

"Original estimate of the 1943 sugar crop, just before the grinding season started, indicated at least 30,000 tons sugar. A second survey in February reduced the figure to 27,500 tons, but labour for harvesting proved insufficient. The factories were kept open until July in the hope of an improving labour supply, but the rainy season set in, further harvesting became impossible and, perforce, about 56,031 tons canes were left unreaped in the fields, of which 4,200 tons were farmers' canes. The crop reaped was only 18,931 tons sugar, as compared with 29,404 tons in 1942.

"Two years ago there was definite evidence of a growing shortage of labour in Trinidad. Complacency ignored it; obstinacy denied its existence, and appeasement postponed the day of reckoning. The advent of the Americans gravely accentuated the dearth of man-power. Full appreciation of the existing labour situation was still lacking, and apparently no provision was made to bring in labour to meet requirements for construction of the bases. Moreover, local labour frowned at any relaxation of immigration laws to meet the emergency. The 'comrade' complex of local labour did not expand to embrace unemployed brethren in neighbouring Colonies. The few immigrants who did arrive to share in the plethora of work were deemed 'foreigners.' Virtually, there was then established an island labour monopoly.

"Agricultural workers, attracted by the prospect of less arduous employment at what appeared to be equal rates, but with free travelling, or an allowance for travelling expenses, gravitated to the new works. The problem was further complicated by the circulation of much money freely spent by the Forces. The labour situation steadily deteriorated and the cultivation of sugar, upon which the island's future economy depends, was increasingly neglected.

"The Colony has been affected by the circumstances of war to a far greater degree than any other colony or island in the Caribbean. Maintenance and development of agriculture should go hand in hand with essential works if Trinidad is to face the post-war period with food and export crops in plentiful supply.

"We have received assurances, however, that realities of the situation are now recognised and hesitation, as to the proper course to pursue, a thing of the past. Indeed, latest advices from the Colony indicate that assistance for rehabilitation has already been promised. A preliminary and helpful step is the decision of the Government to encourage growers by offering a bonus, or subsidy, of \$40 per acre for each acre of cane planted now.

"In the meantime, your company has decided to close down Waterloo and Caroni factories for the 1944 season, and concentrate production at the new Brechin Castle factory, which has a capacity of 30,000 tons sugar. The grinding period will be prolonged to enable reaping of canes with the labour available, and, as work on the bases approaches completion, man-power for agricultural operations should be steadily released. Our hope is that the co-operation of labour, the farming community, estates proprietors, and Government, evidence of restoration to normal sugar crops will soon be apparent."

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to record that FLYING OFFICER J. M. McBRIDE (Trinidad), has been killed on active service.

### Previously Missing, now presumed killed

Flying Officer R. B. Martin (Jamaica).

### Reported Missing

Pilot Officer A. U. Duncan (Jamaica), Flying Officer C. P. King, D.F.M. (British Guiana), Sergeant C. H. Phillips (Jamaica).

# 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.** Signm. V. A. Farley, Sgt. K. W. Pereira.  
**Bahamas.** Pte. Barbara Ings, P/O A. G. Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, Sub/Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, F/O W. M. Lightbourn, Pte. H. Macduff, Sto. J. D. Malone, O/Sea. H. P. Malone, L.A.C. K. W. Malone, P/O G. S. Mather, A.C. W. Margaret Millar, Cpl. J. E. Patterson, A.C.2 C. E. Smith, S/Lt. C. Thompson, F/Sgt. M. L. Thompson.

**Barbados.** A.C.2 J. C. Armstrong, Pte. M. M. Best, Cpl. C. H. Bowen, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Signm. V. H. Cadogan, Pte. B. Carrington, Gnr. C. Carrington, P/O W. S. Deane, P/O C. B. Dowding, Dvr. A. Fenty, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Sgt. R. Gabriel, Pte. L. M. Gooding, Signm. C. W. Griffith, L/Cpl. C. N. Hassell, Pte. W. L. Holmes, L.A.C. R. N. Inniss, Sgt. A. F. Jemmott, Pte. C. W. Jordan, F/Sgt. H. A. King, Signm. C. R. Kirton, Tpr. R. L. Knight, Sgt. W. M. Knowles, Pte. C. E. Lythcott, Pte. G. W. Padmore, O/Sea. J. S. Patterson, L/Cpl. W. A. Pleasants, L.A.C. P. E. Ryan, L.A.C. T. L. Ryan, Pte. A. Pte. A. Weatherhead, F/O A. O. Weekes.

**Bermuda.** T/Sgt. E. Brennan, A.M.2/c R. Caton, A.M.2/c G. J. Cook, A.M.2/c P. Corbett, O/Sea. H. Darell, O/Sea. H. R. Dawson, A.M.2/c T. V. Early, A.M.2/c E. Flood, O/Sea. J. T. Fowle, Sgt. J. R. Gibbons, N.A. II. F. R. Harrison, P/O W. R. Higgs, F/Sgt. H. Hughes, A/Cook G. L. Joslin, Gdsmn. A. Kuhn, P/O D. H. Matthews, O/Sea. E. N. Nash, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, N.A. II. R. V. Outerbridge, A.M.2/c R. C. Rankin, A.M.2 J. J. Ray, Sgt. P. C. Roach, Lt. P. J. Smith, A.M.2/c F. A. Tavares, Lt. Roy Taylor, Sgt. T. J. Wadson, Sgt. E. Whitecross, A.M.2/c H. S. Whitecross, L.A.C.W. Ellen Whitney, L.A.C.W. Lucy Whitney, P/O P. Williams.

**British Guiana.** Sgt. R. G. Amory, A/C F. T. Brazao, L.A.C. P. P. Camacho, Pte. N. J. Chapman, Sgt. B. A. Collens, Signm. G. M. Craig, Cpl. F. D'Agrella, Signm. G. E. Davson, A.C.2 G. A. De Freitas, A.M.2 A. K. Fletcher, Gnr. C. Gomes, Sgt. G. B. Greenfield, Pte. H. Harnandan, Pte. R. W. Johnson, A.C. C. A. McClean, Signm. C. N. Moffett, A.C.2 P. Palmour-Edwards, Sgt. N. I. Rego, F/Sgt. J. V. Ryder, Cfn. C. Stuart, Lt. H. S. Wallbridge.

**British Honduras.** Sgt. L. C. Balderamos, A.C.2 M. Hulse, Sgt. R. Lind.

**Dominica.** Sgt. A. J. Shillingford.  
**Grenada.** Pte. T. R. Evans, L/Sgt. O. W. Knight, Sgt. W. G. Lang, Cpl. D. Rapier, L.A.C. J. G. St. Bernard.

**Jamaica.** L.A.C. F. Baylis, Sgt. K. D. Bodden, Sgt. J. H. Bonitto, A.C.2 C. Z. Bryce, A.C.2 I. Chance, A.C.1 A. C. Chin, N.A. II. D. B. Clinton-Hedmann, A.C.2 L. J. Crossley, Sgt. J. H. Ebanks, Pte. Myrtle Eves, Pte. Dorothy Fielding, A.C.2 R. Fielding, Lt. A. D. Fraser, Sgt. M. A. Guilfoyle, A.B. M. R. Harris, A.C.2 W. E. Haughton, Sgt. A. G. Henriquez, Sgt. J. O. Hudson, Pte. Marguerite Irving, Bdr. D. M. Jackson, A.C.1 A. Johnson, Sgt. D. Johnston, Lt. W. Lannaman, A.C.1 R. A. Lawrence, Sgt. L. Leigh, Sgt. A. G. Lindsay, A.C.2 V. O. Lindo, A.C.W.2 Carmen Llewellyn, Sgt. L. O. Lynch, A.C.2 G. E. McKay, A.C.2 S. G. McLeod, Spr. K. B. Martin, A.C.2 D. A. Maxwell, L.A.C. R. Maxwell, Sgt. V. H. Mendez, A.C.2 C. K. Mollison, Gdsm. K. F. Munn, A.C.2 W. G. Naity, L/Cpl. L. V. Patterson, Cpl. R. Quallo, A.C.2 R. W. Reynolds, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, Sgt. H. Robison, Pte. J. A. Samuda, Cadet M. L. Sharp, A.C.W. Amru Shivdasani, A.C. P. Shoucair, Tpr. M. G. Smith, A.C.2 H. P. Thomas, A.C.W. Kathleen Thomas, P/O D. J. Thompson, A.C.W. Noelle Thompson, A.C.W. Sonia Thompson, Sgt. H. Vernon, A.C.2 L. Williams, F/L R. U. Williams, A.C.2 A. I. Wong, A.C.2 S. E. Woodham, Sgt. H. O. Wynter.

**Montserrat.** Signm. C. R. W. Allen, Gnr. D. P. Maloney, Sub. Muriel Otway.

**St. Kitts and Nevis.** Signm. K. E. Gumbs.  
**St. Lucia.** L.A.C. E. J. Eudoxie.

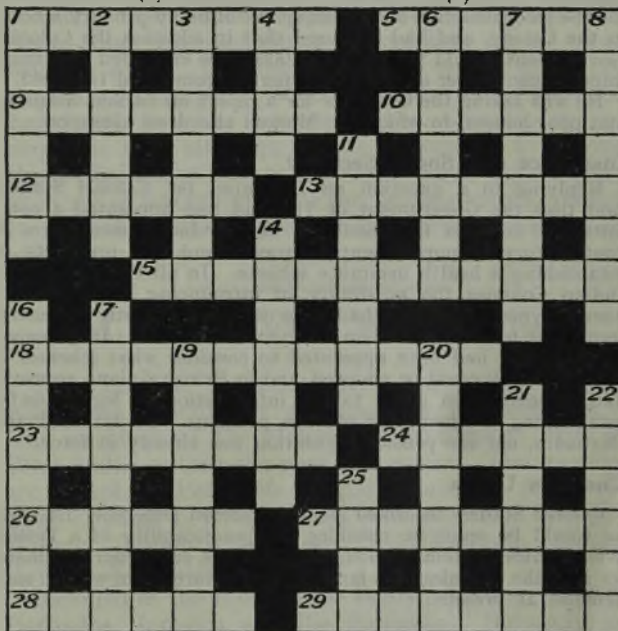
**St. Vincent.** Sgt. R. M. Cato, Signm. A. W. Douglas, Pte. C. T. Prescod.

**Trinidad.** Sgt. R. Bahadoor Singh, A.C.2 F. G. Couri, A.C.2 G. A. De Freitas, Dvr. J. E. De Gouville, Sgt. L. J. De Verteuil, Lt. J. Farah, Sgt. E. K. Farfan, P/O F. W. Farfan, F/O A. D. Fraser, W/O.2 J. A. Greenidge, P/O A. Hamel-Smith, F/O T. M.

Harries, A.C.2 G. F. Hobson, P/O C. G. Hubah, A.C.2 G. Kenny, Sgt. K. Kernahan, P/O U. Look Yan, F/O E. G. Lyder, Lt. R. A. Lyder, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, Cfn. W. Maynard, F/O F. N. Murray, P/O G. C. Murray, Fl/Lt. C. V. Pereira, Sgt. R. Phillips, P/O C. Rooks, F/Sgt. C. Scoon, F/O W. B. Short, L.A.C. C. H. Sullivan, Sgt. O. O. Sylvestre, Gnr. W. L. Tucker, Sgt. E. A. Valere.

# Crossword Puzzle No. 28

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ACROSS  |  | 2 Anger (6)   |
| 1 Ten dig in but remain badly off (8)               |  | 3 Anagram of "a regret" (7)                                       |
| 5 Made a slip (6)                                   |  | 4 Often a prominent feature (4)                                   |
| 9 Its just the opposite (8)                         |  | 6 An African weapon (7)   |
| 10 The snake is prominent in this view (6)          |  | 7 Ghostly (8)   |
| 12 State agreement (6)                              |  | 8 "The drone" seems an appropriate anagram (8)                    |
| 13 Anagram of ten gross (8)                         |  | 11 Theft (7)  |
| 15 Our homeland (two words, 5, 7)                   |  | 14 Middlemen of commerce (7)                                      |
| 18 Anagram of bid ten tether (three words, 3, 6, 3) |  | 16 Many people at Christmas could not get the bird to hold it (8) |
| 23 Forty R.E.'s could turn to it (8)                |  | 17 Shocking (8)   |
| 24 Charm (6)  |  | 19 Examine (7)  |
| 26 Full of the idea (6)                             |  | 20 Such people are wanderers (7)                                  |
| 27 Anagram of "Aden grit" (8)                       |  | 21 Epithet for a ready speaker (6)                                |
| 28 Welcomes (6)                                     |  | 22 Air raids have brought such water to notice (6)                |
| 29 Obtained from coin cart (8)                      |  | 25 Extent (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 February number :—

- British Insulated Cables Ltd.
- Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.
- Fawcett Preston & Co. Ltd.
- G. M. Hay & Co. Ltd.
- International Harvester Export Co.
- James Nourse Ltd.
- Royal Bank of Canada.
- W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd.

## West Indies at Westminster

### Trinidad's Labour Supply

On December 8th, Squadron-Leader Donner asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the importance attached to the rehabilitation of the sugar industry by the Colonial Office, and the Ministry of Food, he would request the American authorities to release labour by diminishing the tempo of their construction works in Trinidad during the crop season. Colonel Stanley said that labour was being gradually released as work on the bases approached completion, but he felt unable to accept the suggestion that the American authorities should be requested to slow down defence work they still considered necessary in order to release more labour for agriculture.

In reply to a further question, Colonel Stanley said it had not proved necessary under the Immigration Ordinance of 1942 to turn back labourers from other Colonies who wished to get into Trinidad, except in a few cases on security grounds. In effect the only restrictions were those of transport. Statistics did not show the exact percentage of normal labour now available for agriculture, but he did not think it was as low as 30 per cent., as Squadron-Leader Donner had suggested. The Governor was exploring the possibilities of recruiting labour from neighbouring Colonies where there was a surplus available.

### Schools and Hospitals in Jamaica

In reply to Dr. Morgan who, on December 14th, raised the question of conditions at the school at Annotto Bay, Colonel Stanley said that the Governor, with the support of the Comptroller, had recently submitted an application for a grant of £500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the reconstruction and enlargement of many primary schools in the Colony, and had proposed that in addition the Colonial Government should provide £100,000 to be expended on similar improvements over an eight-year period from April 1st, 1943.

He was asking the Governor for a report on various hospitals and poor houses, to which Dr. Morgan also drew attention.

### Insurance and Social Security

Replying to a question, on December 1st, Colonel Stanley said that the Government of Trinidad had appointed a committee to consider the possibility of introducing some form of contributory unemployment insurance and the prospects of establishing a health insurance scheme. In all the other West Indian Colonies the possibility of introducing some form of unemployment insurance had been discussed recently in general terms but no definite action had yet been taken. In Jamaica, a Committee had been appointed to consider what schemes of social security could be adopted, and in British Guiana approval had recently been given to the introduction of legislation for establishing a scheme for old age pensions. In Trinidad and Barbados, old age pension legislation was already in force.

### Customs Union

Colonel Stanley informed Mr. Colegate on December 1st, that he would be ready to consider the practicability of a British West Indies Customs Union, if there were any general demand for it in the Colonies. So far as he was aware there was no such demand at present.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 28.

**Across:** 1, Indigent; 5, Lapsed; 9, Converse; 10, Aspect; 12, Treaty; 13, Songster; 15, Great Britain; 18, The Bitter End; 23, Forestry; 24, Amulet; 26, Imbued; 27, Gradient; 28, Grects; 29, Narcotic.

**Down:** 1, Incite; 2, Dander; 3, Greater; 4, Nose; 6, Assagai; 7, Spectral; 8, Dethrone; 11, Robbery; 14, Factors; 16, Stuffing; 17, Terrible; 19, Inspect; 20, Nomadic; 21, Fluent; 22, Static; 25, Area.

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

December 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	
	79	80	82	83
2½ Consols (yield £3 1s. 0d. per cent.)	79	80	82	83
3½ War Loan ...	103½	103½	104½	105½
12½ Angostura Bitters...	40/-	40/6	22/6	25/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Prof.	39/-	41/-	27/6	32/6
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/-	35/-	33/6	34/6
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	52/6	54/6	44/-	46/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Prof.	40/6	42/6	40/6	42/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	60/-	62/6	55/-	60/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof.	27/6	30/-	26/3	28/9
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/1½	2/7½	2/-	2/6
Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Prof.	18/-	20/-	20/-	22/6
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3	2/-	3/-
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/1½	4/7½	4/3	4/9
8½ Linmar & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/7½	48/1½	46/3	48/9
8½ Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/6	1/-	1/6
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$100	33	37	37½	41½
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
8 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/-	13/-	10/6	12/6
7 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/3	17/3	10/-	11/-
Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/9	2/3	1/6	2/-
20 Trinidad Leaseholds	86/3	88/9	73/9	76/3
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	76/10	79/4½	65/-	67/6
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/9	4/9	3/9	4/6
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	17/3	18/3	8/9	9/9

**Honey.** There is no change to report.

**Lime Oil.** There is no quotation for Handpressed. 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 continues quiet. The last price was 1/6 sellers, ex wharf, London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The spot London values are as follows: Defectives, 1/4; sound unassorted, 1/7; sound 80's, 2/2 per lb.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is quoted at 3/3 ex wharf, London.

## West African Cocoa, 1943-44

In reply to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Sorensen, on December 1st, about the West African cocoa trade, Colonel Stanley said there was no loss on the operations of the year 1942-43, and there had been no cut in the price to be paid for cocoa in West Africa during the season 1943-44. On the contrary, the position of the Gold Coast producer had been improved in that the full port price was to be paid at railway stations up-country, thereby relieving the up-country producer of the cost of transport. In view of the much-increased exports from West Africa, the storage situation no longer gave cause for concern and, in the present circumstances, there was insufficient surplus cocoa available to justify the provision of any elaborate equipment for the extraction of cocoa butter in West Africa as a war measure.

FOUR St. Vincent school boys sustained a loss for which it will doubtless be very difficult to make adequate compensation. The Inspector of Schools states, in his Annual Report for 1942, that they entered for the London University Matriculation, but their papers were unfortunately destroyed by enemy action.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

FEBRUARY 1944

No. 1154

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February, 1944

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## The Government's Sugar Policy

TO sugar producers in the British West Indies the summary of the policy of H.M. Government stated in Parliament by COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, on January 26th, and officially communicated to the West India Committee, which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue, comes as a message of great encouragement and hope. It brings encouragement in times of difficulties due in large measure to war conditions, and hope for those post-war days which we all trust are not far distant. The West India Committee has had constant discussions and conversations with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food, in which means have been sought whereby immediate relief could be obtained and future security assured.

COLONEL STANLEY in his statement expresses the wish of H.M. Government to acknowledge the co-operation which they have received throughout the war from Colonial sugar producers. The West India Committee, on behalf of the sugar producers, acknowledge the careful consideration which it has received from the Colonial Office and also from the Ministry of Food. SIR WILLIAM ROOK, Director of Sugar, has attended several meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee and discussed with its members the problems facing the sugar industry. In September, 1943, the Director informed the West India Committee that the Ministry of Food was prepared to propose a price increase of 15s. per ton for the 1944 crops. In the following November, as a result of further representations by the Committee, the increase was raised to £1. for all sugar produced for export in 1944.

At the last of these Conferences the West India Committee had been left in no doubt that the Government departments realized that there had been very real difficulties in regard to sugar production and shipments although all would agree that so far as the removal of crops was concerned the Ministry of Food had done all possible to keep things going. It had also been quite clear that various causes had contributed to a feeling in some Colonies and elsewhere that the sugar production was not wanted. One reason was the policy of food production, a necessary one in these times, but it appeared to have given the impression that what was wanted was a curtailment of the sugar production. "That was incorrect and regrettable in so far as in some Colonies it may have helped to discourage producers in their production."

It is evident that H.M. Government are concerned with maintaining the well-being of the Colonial sugar

industry not only now but in the future. As COLONEL STANLEY announced, they propose, subject to the approval of Parliament, to raise to 400,000 tons the maximum quota of sugar which may be admitted at the special Colonial Preference rate and to review the whole Special Preference arrangements after the war.

Some critics of West Indian affairs raise the cry that there has been undue dependence on sugar, and that future welfare depends on production of food in place of sugar for export. Over three years ago the agricultural authorities in Puerto Rico pointed out (see CIRCULAR of October 3rd, 1940) that more imported food was available for the population by an exchange economy than under a policy of self-sufficiency. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission at its recent meeting at St. Thomas reached a very similar conclusion. As MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD said in his broadcast mentioned in our last issue, the Commission was emphatic that although it was imperative to increase the production of food in the West Indies, the standards of living of the majority of the peoples would continue to depend on the export of agricultural products, of which sugar was the most important.

## M.P.'s to Visit West Indies

The Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom branch) has arranged for a delegation of four members of the House of Commons to visit the West Indies within the next few weeks. The members are: Captain Peter Macdonald, chairman (Conservative), Captain L. D. Gainmans (Conservative), Mr. John Wilmot (Labour) and Mr. J. Henderson Stewart (Liberal National).

Included in the tour will be British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and the Bahamas. Bermuda will also be visited.

In the Legislature of all these Colonies, with one exception, there are branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The delegates hope to discuss with Governors, the Comptroller and officials and with the members of the Colonial Legislatures and others, social and economic conditions, and the improvement schemes which have been planned. Something will also be seen of the working of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

The visit has been arranged after consultation with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Information, and the Colonial Office is actively co-operating in the arrangements for the visit.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. CHURCHILL'S second attack of pneumonia in a year brought two things forcibly home to the public mind: first, the really severe strain upon a man no longer young, not only of the travels he has undertaken in the national cause, but also of the conferences themselves, which call for intense labour and the greatest mental agility; and, secondly, the sad nakedness of the political land, should we ever be compelled to look for an alternative war leader. Happily, that emergency has not arisen. Enforced inactivity seems to have refreshed the giant; never has Mr. Churchill seemed in more ebullient spirits than when he stepped almost straight from the train into the House of Commons and proceeded immediately to answer questions in his usual trenchant manner. To one member, who asked what steps he proposed taking to relieve himself of part of his heavy responsibilities he replied cheerfully—and a little defiantly—that he has no intention of departing from his established routine.

\* \* \*

The Prime Minister's return heightens the atmosphere of expectation, which every week seems to grow more tense. In years to come we shall probably preserve a memory of London on the eve of the invasion of Europe as distinctive as that of London during the great "blitz." The town at present is curiously full of people and empty of traffic—for, apart from the buses, no one drives except on business. The taxis seem mostly to contain four or five American soldiers each, cruising slowly round the "sights" and receiving with appropriate docility problematically accurate lectures on London history from the driver. On the crowded pavements, where a year ago one heard every language from Norwegian to Serbo-Croat, American seems now the only speech; even the young women of London have caught the accent of their swains. All the theatres are enjoying a prodigious boom, although nowadays they open at 6 or 6.30 and one dines after the show. Work, owing to the black-out, stops correspondingly early, and the City is a desert long before seven o'clock.

\* \* \*

The growing habit of "eating out" is due less to frivolity than to the universal absorption in war tasks. In every home the whole family, including the housewife, is generally out and very busy all day. There are no servants, except the very old and infirm. When we do eat at home, there is a marked tendency to desert the dining-room for the kitchen. Many a solid householder, fending for himself while his womenfolk have been snatched from him by the Red Cross or the A.T.S., wishes London possessed, what thrives in Salisbury, an elementary school of cookery for the male sex, in which at least one high cathedral dignitary is patiently learning how to cook his own rice puddings.

\* \* \*

We are all—those of us who are not in uniform—contentedly growing shabby, like the buildings of London, which for a long time we have been too busy to paint or repair. But in the realm of dress there has been a notable triumph for British passive resistance

over official control. Two years ago, in the name of "austerity," tailors were forbidden to make permanent "turn-ups" to trousers, or to insert more than an inadequate minimum of pockets in any suit. From the very first the British people, as one man, set out to make the regulation unworkable. They discovered that, although your own tailor must not turn up your trousers, nothing prevented him from making them two inches too long, and you might then take them round to another tailor to be turned up, and even to have extra pockets put in. Now the Board of Trade has given up in despair and withdrawn the regulation.

\* \* \*

After many disappointments, it seems now certain that the long-projected meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Empire will soon be held in London. There are very weighty matters to discuss, for the whole position of the British Commonwealth in the post-war world hangs in the balance, and the differences of opinion are likely to lead to considerable debate.

The broad question is this: shall we, while continuing as half a dozen sovereign nations without formal organs of co-ordination, command sufficient resources of power to discharge the vast responsibilities that the world will expect of us? In order to stand as an equal in the company of such giants as the United States and the Soviet Union, do we not need to aim at some higher degree of integration, which will enable the Empire to pursue a common foreign policy and a single defence system, jointly controlled by all partners, in peace time?

Broadly speaking, the difference of view is likely to be between those members of the Commonwealth whose own territory has been in imminent peril during the war, and those which, although making as full a contribution to the common effort, have enjoyed for geographical reasons a greater security. Australia and New Zealand have felt acutely the need for greater unity, although their joint planning takes in the first place a regional form. But Canada reacts strongly against the movement for closer imperial integration, fearing that it tends to reverse the process by which the Dominions acquired their national status, and to disturb her special relation with the United States; and South Africa is not unlikely to take a similar view. It is for the Prime Ministers in conference to find a synthesis of these divergent points of view.

\* \* \*

The approaching coming-of-age of Princess Elizabeth has given rise to some speculation concerning the peerage or other dignity, which it seems to be assumed will be conferred upon her. It is generally agreed that she cannot be made Princess of Wales, but various other traditional royal titles, and some fancy ones, have been suggested. The whole discussion seems to me to be based on ignorance of historic tradition and law. In the whole of English history, though there have been a number of heiresses presumptive, no King's daughter has received in her own right a peerage or other title (other than Princess Royal, which is not now vacant) since Aethelflaed, daughter of Alfred the Great.

## The Caribbean Commission

### Work Done and Plans for Future

THE Anglo-American Caribbean Commission when it met at St. Thomas last August agreed, as mentioned in the October CIRCULAR, that steps should be taken to prepare, for public issue, a report on the work of the Commission since its establishment in March, 1942. The report, which has now been published\*, gives a full account of the useful work already accomplished by the Commission in dealing with war emergency problems caused by the submarine menace and also of its longer range plans in the endeavour "to assist the Caribbean communities to secure a better standard of life and a greater happiness."

After detailing the basic policies agreed upon between the two Governments, the report states that the Commission is aware that there are natural limitations to which it must bow in attempting to treat comprehensively the regional problems of the Caribbean. The area has not the resources to become a completely self-contained economic unit, nor should it. The degree to which foods should be produced locally, the price-levels for its export crops, the volume of exports, the extent of industrialization and even wages will depend in a large measure on post-war international planning above the regional level, but in the meantime there is work to be done at the level on which the Commission now functions.

### Co-ordination of Research

At the St. Thomas meeting the Commission spent four days in considering the co-ordination of research relating to human nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the Caribbean area. The full report on these subjects is given as Appendix III, occupying 20 pages, and should receive careful consideration. The programme was not limited to food or soil products. Fisheries, forestry, marketing, livestock, processing, storage, agricultural education, general nutrition and various systems of land tenure all came within the purview of discussion. Each of the sections of the report, summarizing present conditions and making recommendations for effecting improvements, was first prepared by different sub-committees of specialists and then submitted to and, after revision, approved by the whole Commission. It was agreed that the opportunity and the desire exist for co-ordination of research services throughout the Caribbean, and that inter-territorial co-operation in research methods would be to the advantage of all people in the region. A Caribbean Research Council was therefore appointed to carry forward the purposes of the meeting. As mentioned in the CIRCULAR of October last, this Council will operate through committees for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health, sociology and industry.

\* Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, 1942-43, pages 1-94, obtainable from the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, 810, 18th Street, N.W. Washington; Development and Welfare in the West Indies, The Moorings, Bridgetown, Barbados; and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

## West Indian Conferences

### On Common Social and Economic Matters

THE United Kingdom and the United States Governments have agreed to set up a regular system of West Indian Conferences under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to discuss matters—chiefly of a social or economic nature—of common interest to all Caribbean countries.

Colonel Stanley made this announcement in Parliament on January 19th, when replying to a question by Sir P. Hannon. He continued: The Conferences will be purely advisory and delegates will have no executive powers unless specifically entrusted with them by their governments. Each territory or group of territories in the Caribbean area will be entitled to send two representatives, of whom one will normally be an unofficial. It is hoped to hold the first Conference early this year. Subjects of discussion will include the question of supplies for development and welfare work, the stabilization of prices of locally produced foodstuffs for local consumption, the maintenance of local food production after the war, and fisheries research. Although the Conferences will begin with British and United States participation only, it will be open to them to invite representatives from other countries to attend. A central secretariat will be provided by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

The above statement by Colonel Stanley embodies the conclusions reached by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission at its meeting in St. Thomas and contained in its report, dealt with elsewhere on this page. In that it is explained that the technical and scientific functions of the Commission being encompassed in the Caribbean Research Council, it remained to devise a democratic system of conferences and consultations with local representatives of the territories and colonies. The Commission agreed that the Conferences should be advisory, but it would be hoped that they would attain a really influential position and it would be open at any time to the interested Governments to agree among themselves to delegate to the Conferences any special powers which they might think desirable.

### A Quinine Substitute

Mepacrine, a substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria, is saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of allied troops, says *The Times*.

The loss of Java gave the Japanese control over the source of 95 per cent. of the world's supply of quinine. Mepacrine had been discovered and tried out before 1939. Weight for weight, compared with quinine, mepacrine is five times as effective and its dose is correspondingly lower. It has proved itself valuable not only in the treatment of malaria but in its prevention. Thirty-three chemical processes are involved in its manufacture. Some 250 tons of raw materials are necessary to produce one ton of mepacrine, but no fewer than 1,500,000,000 tablets, of the size of an aspirin, have been supplied already to the Services.



## Future of Colonial Sugars

### Government Purchase until 1946

H.M. GOVERNMENT have been giving careful consideration to the policy to be followed in regard to the Colonial sugar industry. When making this statement, in reply to a Parliamentary question by Mr. E. Harvey, on January 19th, Colonel Oliver Stanley said that he hoped to make an announcement on the whole subject shortly. On the question being raised again by Sir Leonard Lyle, on January 26th, Colonel Stanley stated that authority had been given to the Ministry of Food to purchase all Colonial exportable sugars up to the end of 1946, and it had also been decided to seek Parliamentary approval for the amendment of the Colonial special preference certificate system to bring it more into line with present-day levels of production. Full details of these two decisions are given in the following official statement which was circulated in *Hansard* of January 26th.

In order to encourage sugar producers in the Colonies, and to afford them security, His Majesty's Government authorised the Ministry of Food to undertake to purchase their total exportable surpluses, up to the end of 1946, in return for an undertaking to make those surpluses in their entirety available to the Ministry. Prices will be subject as hitherto to review from time to time in the light of conditions prevailing.

His Majesty's Government wish to acknowledge the co-operation which they have received throughout the war from sugar producers, and they are glad, by means of the proposed three-year contract, to afford the industry a considerable degree of security and thereby enable them to make their full contribution to immediate and post-war needs. The production of food-stuffs in the Colonies for local consumption has not receded in importance and policy will be determined in each Colony in the light of local needs for food production.

It has also been decided to modify the existing arrangements regarding the Colonial special certificated preference. It was announced in Parliament on May 1st, 1940, that it was proposed to continue unchanged during the war the allocations to individual Colonies of quotas under the special Colonial preference on sugar granted under the Finance Acts of 1932 and 1943. His Majesty's Government have lately reviewed this question, having regard to the long period which has elapsed since the allocations were originally made, the growing discrepancies which have developed between benefits enjoyed by the several Colonies, and the changes which have taken place in the general sugar situation and, subject to the approval of Parliament for the necessary amendment in the Finance Act, they propose to raise to 400,000 tons the maximum quota of sugar which may be admitted at the special colonial preferential rate.

Quotas for the purpose of this special preference will then be allocated as follows: For the financial year 1944-45 and subsequent years until further notice, each Colony will be entitled to a quota equal to one-third of its average exports of sugar to all destinations, taken to the nearest 100 tons, during the three calendar years immediately previous to the commencement of the

financial year, provided

(i) that no Colony's quota will, pending further notice, be reduced below the quota to which it is entitled under existing arrangements, and

(ii) that any Colony which exports during the financial year a quantity of sugar less than the amount represented by its special preference quota will be required to surrender so much of its quota as corresponds to the deficiency.

It remains the intention of His Majesty's Government to review the whole special preference arrangements after the war.

## West Indian Higher Education

### Committee to Visit Caribbean Area

WITH the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies has appointed a committee of its members, and co-opted representatives from the West Indies, with the following terms of reference:—

"To review existing facilities for higher education in the British Colonies in the Caribbean and to make recommendations regarding future university development for those Colonies."

The chairman of the committee will be Sir James Irvine, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor, St. Andrew's University, and its other members will be:—

Mr. A. M. Carr-Saunders, M.A., Director, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Miss Margery Perham, M.A., Reader in Colonial Administration, Oxford University.

Dr. R. E. Priestley, M.C., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Birmingham University.

Mr. P. Sherlock, B.A., Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.

Mr. H. Springer, B.A., member of the House of Assembly, Barbados.

Secretary, Mr. T. R. Rowell, B.Sc., Assistant Educational Adviser, Colonial Office.

The committee will spend some three months in the West Indies considering the problem on the spot and proposes to visit the Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana, beginning as early in February as possible. Mr. W. D. Inniss, M.A., lately assistant master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, has been appointed to serve as a member of the committee during its deliberations in Trinidad, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, K.C., member of Executive and Legislative Councils, British Guiana, will be a member of the committee during its deliberations in British Guiana.

The committee will welcome expressions of their views by those who wish to give evidence, either on paper or by delegations. Where time does not permit a visit to any of the Colonies in the area, the committee will be glad to receive delegations from these Colonies and to hear their views.

Anyone in the United Kingdom who wishes to give evidence, either orally or in writing, to the committee, should communicate with Mr. T. R. Rowell, Colonial Office, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.



THE SUPREME COMMAND, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

[See page 30



A CANADIAN BOMBER LOADING UP FOR BERLIN



AN INVASION EXERCISE. CANADIAN MORTAR CREW IN ACTION [See page 30

## 1,600 Christmas Parcels

### For West Indians in the Forces

FOR the fourth Christmas in succession the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee packed and dispatched a parcel to each of the West Indian volunteers on their records. This year the number exceeded 1,600.

The women volunteers were sent a book, cigarettes, comb, face cream and a Christmas card, and the men a parcel containing woollen comforts, a book, cigarettes, and a card. The men serving overseas received an additional supply of cigarettes and a stick of shaving soap.

The Ladies' Committee express their thanks to those in the Colonies who supplied the woollen comforts; 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 on the purchase of the remainder; to Messrs. Allen Lane for a number of Penguin books; and to L. Rose & Co., Ltd., for so kindly providing the packing materials and the services of their expert packers.

The preparation and dispatch of these parcels entailed the voluntary helpers and staff in a great deal of extra work, but, it was willingly undertaken, and carried out with the minimum of delay. It may also be mentioned that certain Colonies were anxious for their own volunteers to receive an individual gift in money, and they asked the Committee to arrange for its distribution, and some hundreds of Treasury notes were sent out in registered envelopes together with a receipt form specially printed and stamped for easy return.

Many letters of thanks for the Christmas parcels have been received from the various battle-fronts and from training centres at home and overseas. Extracts from a few of these letters appear below:—

*From an A.C.2 stationed in England :*

I beg to express my deepest gratitude for the parcel. May your Committee ever carry on its good work, thereby bringing some happiness to us as West Indians who are thousands of miles from home.

*From a Lieut.-General, West African Forces :*

I would be grateful if you would convey to your Committee and to all those who have so generously assisted them with either funds or services my sincere thanks and gratitude for the splendid Christmas gift which I have just found waiting for me here. I can well realise the tremendous amount of work which has been involved in the acquisition, preparation and despatch of these gifts. I can only say that they are most deeply appreciated and form a wonderful reminder of the affection of one's old home and friends.

*From a Craftsman in the R.E.M.E., M.E.F. :*

On behalf of the others who are along with me, I wish to thank you and your staff for the Christmas parcels received.

*From a 2nd Lieutenant, India Command :*

Ever so many thanks for the Christmas gift from the West India Committee. It is a very pleasant thought to know that one is remembered when even so far away as India.

*From newly enrolled A.T.S. :*

It was a pleasure to receive your Christmas gift, especially as we have not had time to receive any parcels from Barbados yet. It was so kind of you. Will you kindly convey my thanks to the other members of the Committee?

*From a Bombardier, R.A., C.M.F. :*

Please convey my thanks to the Committee for the parcel I received a few days ago.

*From an A.C.2 stationed in England :*

It was on December 15th, when the sun seemed to have gone to sleep, when the atmosphere whispered the coming of winter, when my thoughts were centred on home, that I was summoned to the post office. For a while it seemed as if spring was here. My thoughts gradually returned, only to find myself holding the Christmas gift sent by the hands of those thoughtful and kind-hearted women comprising the Ladies' War Services Committee.

*From an L.A.C. in U.S.A. :*

I should like to thank you very much for your Christmas parcel, which arrived this morning in perfect condition. It is most kind of you to go to so much trouble in remembering those who are training over here, and I do want you to know just how much it is appreciated.

*From a Chaplain, R.A.F.V.R., Palestine :*

The things are really most welcome, and it is particularly nice to be remembered like that after two-and-a-half years away from home.

*From a Sergeant in the R.E.M.E., B.N.A.F. :*

Many thanks for your parcel which I have received to-day. I am very grateful for same.

*From a Lieutenant, R.A., C.M.F. :*

This is just a line to thank your Ladies' War Services Committee for its Christmas parcel which arrived safely two days ago. The contents are greatly appreciated.

*From a Signalman, M.E.F. :*

I am in receipt of your lovely Christmas parcel which reached me quite safely, and I was more than delighted to receive it.

*From a Private, stationed in England :*

This is my appreciation of the kind thought of the Committee for sending the lovely parcel, believe me, it was very welcome. We are all very grateful to the Committee.

*From an A.C.2 in Canada :*

I would like to thank you and all concerned for the parcel from the West India Committee, which arrived here two days before Christmas. I think that also shows an exceedingly good judgment on someone's part, the distance from here to London being approximately 6,000 miles.

## West Indies and the War

### ANTIGUA

THE Antigua War Services Committee has sent a gift of £100 to the British Sailors' Society earmarked for widows and orphans of merchant seamen. The gift was sent through the West India Committee.

### BARBADOS

A recent gift of £600 from the Barbados Win the War Fund has been divided equally between the A.A. Command Welfare Fund and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

### BRITISH GUIANA

The Red Cross and St. John Fund has received a gift of £965 from the people of British Guiana.

### BRITISH HONDURAS

Reference was made in the CIRCULAR for November to the closing down of the British Honduras Forestry Units on the completion of their work in this country.

The following telegram dated January 20th has been received from Captain M. S. Metzgen, our correspondent in the Colony:—

"Thousands of inhabitants greeted arrival at Belize of contingent of foresters returning home from Scotland. Ovation unprecedented. Governor made speech of welcome. Men all happy and speak in high terms of

treatment by Government and people in the United Kingdom."

### JAMAICA

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has sent the following donations: £5,000 to Red Cross and St. John Fund; £1,314 to Lady Cripps's United Aid to China Fund; £500 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

### TURKS ISLANDS

The people of Turks Islands contributed £10 towards a gift of £400 made recently to St. Dunstan's by the employees of an aircraft works at Bristol. This sum was raised mainly from a sale of work, which Miss A. L. Tatem, of Turks Islands, and now a sister at the aircraft works, helped to organise. The chairman of the committee was Mr. K. E. Stringer, who lived for some years in Jamaica.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ASHBY, J. N.	Barbados	R.C.O.C.	L/Cpl.
BACQUE, P. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
BARNARD, K. L.	Antigua	R.C.O.C.	Private
BURTON, Marguerite	Barbados	P.M.R.A.	
DYBALL, Mavis C.	Jamaica	F.N.S.	Sister
ELLIOTT, G. W.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
FERREIRA, Mary F.	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
FRENCH, N. J.	Bahamas	W.A.A.F.	L.A.C.W.
GAYNOR, Phyllis M.	Jamaica	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
GREENHALGH, Emily	Barbados	A.T.S.	Driver
HANS, W. F.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
HUTTON, G.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
*JARDINE, E. W.	Trinidad	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
JARDINE, N. V.	Trinidad	R.N.V.R.	Ord. Sea.
JOHNSON, J.	Bermuda	R.C.O.C.	Private
KEMPE, W. R.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
KEMSLEY, S. H.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
LAROC-WILLIAMS, E. M.	Br. Guiana	R.E.	Lieutenant.
LEACH, E.	Bermuda	R.N.	WT
LEBROOY, P. J.	Bermuda	R.A.	Lance Bdr.
LOWE, S. A.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	A.C.2
LYON, Noel	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MORRIS, M. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Private
MCLEAN, R.	Jamaica	R.A.	Lance Bdr.
MALONE, H. P.	Jamaica	R.C.A.	Gunner
MARSHALL, E.	Bahamas	R.N.	Seaman
MARSAHLL, F. L.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
MARSHALL, H. E.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
NORRIS, M. A.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
MOODY, L. M.	Jamaica	R.A.	Lance Bdr.
PEARCE, Audrey P.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROSE, D. J.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
SOUSA, J.	Br. Guiana	O.C.T.U.	Officer Cadet
STOUTE, F. A.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
VINCENT-TOWNEND,	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
Myra D. L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Jun. Comdr.
WHITE, T. S.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Sea.

R.C.O.C.—Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. R.A.F.—Royal Air Force.  
P.M.K.A.F.N.S.—Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service. A.T.S.—  
Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.C.A.M.C.—Royal Canadian Army Medical  
Corps. W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.N.F.A.A.—Royal Navy  
Fleet Air Arm. R.E.—Royal Engineers. R.N.—Royal Navy. R.A.—Royal  
Artillery. R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force. R.C.A.—Royal Canadian  
Artillery. O.C.T.U.—Officers Cadet Training Unit. R.E.M.E.—Royal  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

\* Late R.A.F. re-enlisted.

## Awards and Decorations

### BAR TO D.S.O.

SQUADRON LEADER HUGH BERESFORD VERITY, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 161 Squadron, of Jamaica.

Since being awarded the Distinguished Service Order, Squadron Leader Verity has completed very many sorties all of which have demanded a high degree of skill and determination. He is a most inspiring leader and his achievements have been outstanding.

### D.F.C.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT A. R. DE LISLE INNISS, Royal Air Force No. 248 Squadron, of Barbados.

Flight Lieutenant Inniss has destroyed four enemy aircraft and probably destroyed and damaged others. He has participated in many air combats and, on one occasion, took part in a low-level attack on Cherbourg airfield where casualties were caused among enemy personnel. This officer is a most inspiring leader. By his complete disregard of danger, his devotion to duty and his keenness to seek out and destroy the enemy he has set a most praiseworthy example.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT D. P. PATON, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 600 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed many sorties at night and has destroyed four enemy aircraft, two of them in one sortie. His example of courage and devotion to duty has been most praiseworthy.

### D.F.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT C. P. KING, Royal Air Force, No. 263 Squadron, of British Guiana.\*

In the course of many sorties, Flight Sergeant King has inflicted much damage on enemy targets. He is a skilful and determined pilot, whose example has been most praiseworthy. He has destroyed one enemy aircraft.

[\*The award to Flight Sergeant (later Flying Officer) King was made in September, 1942, but it was only recently that we obtained a copy of the citation. In the casualty list in last CIRCULAR Flying Officer King was reported as missing.]

### M.M.

LANCE-BOMBARDIER DANIEL M. H. JACKSON, Royal Regiment of Artillery, of Jamaica.

On the afternoon of April 21st, 1943, the enemy was very active in shelling with 88 mm. guns any movement of our own troops on the open ground east of Djebel Fadaloun. This area was in full view of the enemy. During this shelling the line to an observation post in the foremost peak of Fadaloun feature was cut. Bombardier Jackson went out from the observation post to repair this line and, in spite of heavy shelling which the enemy directed at him, continued examining the wire until he located the break and repaired it. By his total disregard of enemy action he maintained communication to his post on the F.S. base during a most important period, when it was vital that this post should be maintained in action as it had a commanding view over all the enemy positions in that sector.

Throughout all operations in which the F.S. troop had been engaged in the Middle East, this non-commissioned officer showed exceptional coolness and tenacity and was an excellent influence on all the personnel in his charge.

## Britain and the Colonies

### A Ministry of Information Exhibition

A COLONIAL EXHIBITION, held at the premises of Messrs. Rootes, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, during the last fortnight in January, attracted thousands of visitors.

It was arranged by the Ministry of Information to demonstrate the life and activities of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the British Colonial Empire living in 58 lands. The exhibits were mainly in the form of photographs, models and dioramas, and dealt principally with agriculture, material resources, communications and airways, law and justice, forms of government, education, pest control, and the war effort of the Colonies. Two striking exhibits were a large revolving globe and a mosquito 70 times life size.

The exhibition was opened on January 17th by the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in the course of his speech said:—

“About two-thirds of our colonial people live in tropical East and West Africa, and most of the rest in the West Indies, Ceylon and Malaya.

“The principle of our colonial administration has been trusteeship, which means that we have tried, through education in its widest sense, to help these peoples to advance socially, economically and politically. We want in every Colony, for the mass of the people, the highest possible standard of living, combined with as much self-government as they are ready for. In time, trusteeship should develop into partnership with Great Britain within the Commonwealth and in a common loyalty to the Crown.

“You can see throughout the exhibition traces of this threefold work of education—for health, for prosperity and for self-government. Some of the most remarkable exhibits are those connected with medical services, both in the prevention of the many diseases which occur in tropical countries and also in the curative field. You will find welfare work well illustrated here, and the hospital services and the maternity and child welfare clinics.

“And health in a wider sense—there is the great work of community education which covers instruction in better housing, hygiene, food growing and food cooking. Twenty-six nutrition committees have been formed in the Colonies, and many of them have now developed into general welfare committees.

“On the economic side, the necessities of war have spurred us on to discover improved methods of growing and marketing products; and this research, and the many new skills which colonial men and women have learnt, will help after the war to expand both home and export markets, and so to give the wherewithal for social advance and a higher standard of living. We must and we shall keep this up after the war by more technical education for the craftsmen, the builders and the carpenters of each country. And meanwhile the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 with its financial provision of £50,000,000, marks a great advance in colonial welfare, for it helps the poorer Colonies to expand socially and economically so that they will be able to stand on their own feet as soon as possible.

“And lastly, there is what you may call political education, the training of people to fill responsible posts in Government and other services in their own neighbourhood. To gain experience in local government is one of the very best ways of learning how to run your own affairs on a larger scale.

“The magnificent war effort of the Colonies is reflected in some of the exhibits. These people have given freely of life and treasure. I wish it were possible to show adequately all that we owe to them for supplying raw materials—bauxite, wolfram, tin, graphite, copper, zinc, mica, manganese, chrome, iron ore, industrial diamonds—and those foodstuffs which are the sinews of war, as well as for their fighting services against the common enemy. Malta, of which we are all proud, is an outstanding example of courage, but from every Colony come stories of bravery and sacrifice. Colonial troops from the African Territories played a leading part in the East African campaign; men from the West Indies, from Africa, from Ceylon and Mauritius, are serving with the Royal Air Force; men from Cyprus, the first of all colonial troops to go overseas, are serving in the Middle East; the men of Fiji have a magnificent record in the war in the Pacific; loggers from British Honduras have been working in the Scottish forests; skilled technicians from the West Indies are busy in British armament factories; colonial women are serving in the A.T.S.

“I think that those of you who see it will feel that this exhibition should make us proud of our record in the field of colonial administration.”

The exhibition is to be shown at the chief provincial centres throughout Great Britain.

### A West Indies Exhibition

Another exhibition, held in London during the last week of January, also created considerable interest and attracted a large number of visitors. It was devoted to the West Indian Colonies and arranged with considerable skill and originality, by the student members of the Geographical Society, Birkbeck College (University of London).

The exhibition consisted mainly of charts, diagrams and maps prepared by the students of the Geographical Society, and photographs, some of which were lent by the West India Committee. The first of the three rooms in which the exhibition was housed, showed the West Indian Colonies and their world position, historical sketch, physical and geological background, climate and natural vegetation. The second showed agriculture, industries, trade and communications, and the third population, education, housing and health.

The exhibition was opened on January 22nd by Lady Davson, who was introduced to those present by Professor Eva Taylor, Professor of Geography of the University of London at Birkbeck College.

Any individual member of the Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent direct to the Secretary at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, or paid into the local branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

# Agriculture in Jamaica

## Survey and Policy for Development

**A** MEMORANDUM on Agricultural Development in Jamaica by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, has been published in the June to August issue of the *Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society*. As the author says in his Foreword, the aim of the memorandum is to present a preliminary survey of the agricultural conditions of the Island and to suggest the requisites to promote the social and economic life of the people.

In his opening general survey, Mr. Wakefield says that much of the land has hitherto been exploited and misused beyond measure. "Each generation has thought only of itself and has been almost wholly concerned with extracting the greatest possible amount of soil-wealth by the continuous cultivation of export crops. These have successively ousted one another by the extent of their profits. . . . Soil-erosion has been and still is rife, considerable forest areas necessary to the conservation of soil and water have been destroyed and some areas are ruinous and unpopulated to-day. . . . In the long run the provision of social services and the amenities of a progressive community will be of no avail if the 'good of the land' is not ever placed to the forefront of all agricultural endeavour. Soil-erosion and a high birth-rate are both leading to the point that if the present conditions are not changed the island will not be able to maintain its population of the future. Fortunately the people of Jamaica are becoming more soil conscious and many are fully alive to the serious effects of accelerated soil-erosion on the life and welfare of the people."

### Major Planting Industries

Soil and climatic conditions of Jamaica are suited to the cultivation of a large variety of crops. Nevertheless the welfare of the island has depended and will continue to depend in a large measure on bananas and sugar. With both of these crops there are conditions or factors which are likely to add to the post-war difficulties.

Two of the main objectives for the Island should be the development of a farming system to produce as much food as possible for home consumption and, at the same time, to increase the output of high-priced export crops.

**Bananas.** The banana is the most important crop and in many areas would not be replaced adequately by any other economic plant. The industry has been seriously handicapped because it is not organized as an Island Association of Growers. Until such an association is formed it will remain difficult for the Government to consult with the industry and to associate it closely with research, marketing, disease control and other matters. A beginning was recently made by the formation of the Cornwall County Banana Growers' Association. Mr. Wakefield hopes that the movement will spread throughout the Island and that the small man will be strongly represented on the executive bodies of the desired organization.

More local field research is required for the benefit of the industry as a whole. In addition one of the most urgent needs is the breeding of a banana immune or resistant to Panama and Leaf-spot diseases. Good work has been done by the Jamaica Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Imperial College of Agriculture, but Mr. Wakefield recommends that it should be placed on a West Indian basis and its cost should be an Imperial and not a local charge, and proposals to this end will be included in a scheme for centralization of research in the British West Indies.

**Sugar.** Mr. Wakefield says that the sugar industry is well organized as far as the manufacturers are concerned and their Association has played a leading part in the formation of the British West Indies Sugar Association. The cane-farmers, many of whom cultivate extensive acreages for supply to the factories, are also forming an Island Association of Cane Growers. The desired close collaboration between the two Associations will be best obtained by means of a Statutory Board.

Dealing with the post-war position of the sugar industry, he refers to the feeling of dismay at the prospect of any reduction in the present output. The basic sugar quota allotted to Jamaica under the International Sugar Restriction Scheme was 86,000 tons. The Royal Commission recommended the allocation of a further 50,000 tons. Following the war-time removal of restrictions the exports rose to 136,899 tons in 1940-41.

Mr. Wakefield states that "the importance of an increased quota, even beyond the figure recommended by the Royal Commission, can be over-emphasized. But there is almost certain to be a world surplus of sugar after the war, and it may then be impossible to avoid a reduction in the Jamaica current output which may lead to a critical position locally. It is therefore especially important that every possible means should be taken to maintain the banana as a major export crop and to keep the small growers actively interested in the crop rather than to permit them to grow cane because they have not yet been persuaded to spray for Leaf-spot disease. "The importance of industrial research to determine new uses for the products and by-products of the sugar cane cannot, he says, be over-estimated. The subject is, however, one to be dealt with on a West Indies if not on an Empire basis. "Also the American workers in Puerto Rico have carried out a good deal of industrial or consumption research. During a recent conference held in that country the authorities expressed their desire to collaborate freely with British research organizations and to promote a free exchange of information."

### Minor Planting Industries

In the past some of the minor crops have played a more important part in the development of Jamaica than they do to-day. The decay of the coffee and ginger industries is attributed to fall in world prices and to soil ruination following indiscriminate planting of

sloping land. Cocoa has been cut out wholesale to make way for the more profitable banana. Mr. Wakfield says that the rehabilitation of the minor crop industries should not be left longer in abeyance; it calls for investigation and experimentation both with the plant and for the application of soil conservation methods. A very brief summary of his survey of present conditions and his recommendations for the future can only be given here.

*Coffee.* Most of the renowned Blue Mountain coffee areas have been ruined beyond any hope of rehabilitation by soil-erosion alone. The coffee areas of the lower altitudes are neglected and in poor condition. The quality of coffee produced is very poor and markets are being lost in competition with countries that have improved the quality of their coffee exports.

There should be a comprehensive programme of rehabilitation carried out in conjunction with a soil-conservation campaign. The measures considered necessary are detailed. He also recommends co-operative collecting and selling organizations and centralization of milling and curing. The aim should be to establish grades for selling forward on type in accordance with the requirements of the New York and Canadian markets. One of the first steps necessary is the formation of a local Coffee Trade Association as the industry cannot be salvaged by individual effort alone.

*Cocoa.* Parts of Jamaica are well suited to cocoa and the future trend of the world cocoa industry appears to be somewhat favourable to resuscitation of this crop in the Island. He therefore recommends new plantings with high-yielding selections from the Imperial College, Trinidad, obtained through Kew to avoid risk of introducing witchbroom disease.

*Citrus.* There is considerable room for expansion of the citrus industry provided the world market can absorb the produce. Investigation is still required as to the best kinds of stock for different conditions. Citrus groves are well suited to the stall feeding of dairy stock. The folding of pigs between citrus trees by means of the electric fence, which can be moved in rotation from one folding strip to another, may also provide a secondary cash product and at the same time keep down costs and improve soil fertility.

*Coconuts.* Coconuts and the production of copra are of increasing importance, profitable for the large planter and a useful crop for the small man who should be encouraged, where conditions are suitable, to plant trees around his homestead. Attention should be paid to drainage and manurial experiments in connexion with coconut wilt. Picketing of dairy cattle through coconut groves could be developed on the lighter soils. The tree and its several parts might be made to take an equally important part in the economy of the Island as they do in the East.

*Pimento.* Investigation is required to ascertain how far the rust disease may be due to senescence, faulty methods of collection, or to soil deterioration which may follow over-grazing and lack of manuring. Selected trees might be usefully grown to provide shade for stock.

*Hard Fibres.* Development of a sisal industry will depend on possibilities of local use. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to compete in world markets. The

pre-war experience of the Kenya bag factory should be studied if the establishment of a sisal bag factory is ever contemplated.

There are three rope works in the Island; whereas the industry and the public would benefit more by one up-to-date central factory which should be controlled as a public utility company.

*Other Crops.* A general recommendation is made that experimentation is necessary on essential oils, tobacco, "Bombay" mangoes, avocado pears and other fruits, which are established minor crops, and also on tomatoes, onions and other vegetables, which are useful sidelines both for export and internal consumption.

### "Target" for Sugar Exports

Colonel Stanley, in his statement respecting the purchase by the Government of Colonial sugars up to the end of 1946, reported elsewhere in this issue, said that prices would be subject to review from time to time in the light of conditions prevailing.

The other important point is the quantity basis. The Ministry of Food, after studying the position and considering which would be best for each Colony, have suggested that a "target" should be set, based on the 1939 basic quota figures or the actual exports of 1943, whichever was the greater. Producers would be asked to aim at the figure referred to as a basic figure, plus 20 per cent. They would have the assurance, in making the necessary arrangements, that they had an outlet for their crops, whilst the Ministry of Food would be placed in a stronger position to press for such desirable things as the exact quantity of fertilisers or the renewal of machinery. Such an arrangement would, it was considered, work out favourably in helping both the producers and the Ministry in their endeavours and in securing the continuance of that co-operation which, as the Director of Sugar assured the West India Committee, had been of assistance in the past and for which the Ministry were very grateful.

### A British Guiana Centenary

The Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana will reach its Centenary next month. Formed on March 18th, 1844, it was known for the first year as the Agricultural and Commercial Society. Then, on condition that politics must not be discussed at any of its meetings, the Society was honoured by the patronage of H.M. Queen Victoria and allowed to prefix the word Royal to its designation. The plans for commemoration of the Centenary include an historical exhibition in Georgetown of old newspapers, books, pamphlets and maps of British Guiana.

We look forward to giving in our next issue an account, contributed by Mr. J. Graham Cruickshank, one of the Directors, of the foundation of the Society and of some of the valuable work which it has done during its long life.

**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 January 20th, the following fourteen candidates were elected to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD. (Country)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Mr. Horace H. King.
Mr. ROLAND HOLLIS McDADE (London)	The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Capt. ELIOT ARCHIBALD DE PASS (Jamaica)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. DARNLEY ALEXANDER, LL.B. (Jamaica)	Mr. Harold de Pass.
Lieut. THADDEUS GIDEON (Country)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co. Ltd.
Mr. ALAN HENRY PAGE (London)	Mr. Alex. Elder.
F/Sgt. AMBROSE A. GRAHAM (Trinidad)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
Mrs. CHRISTOPHER SWABEY (Country)	Mr. II. L. Q. Henriques.
LOW & BONAR LTD. (Country)	Mr. R. A. Agostini. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
Mr. GEORGE RICHARD COLE (London)	Mr. Sydney W. Pitt. Mrs. John Arbuthnot.
Mr. ARTHUR REGINALD JEFFERIS (London)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. David Andrews.
RALLI BROTHERS LTD. (London)	Mr. Alex. Elder. Mr. F. A. Greenaway.
THE UNITED BRITISH OIL- FIELDS OF TRINIDAD LTD. (Trinidad)	Sir William Rook. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. JOHN DONALD GORDON (London)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. David Andrews. United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd. (London).
	Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, O.B.E., M.A. Mr. John W. Gordon. Mr. Harold de Pass.

### New Life Members

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, Sir William Rook and Mrs. A. B. Conyers were admitted as Life Members of the West India Committee, bringing the total number of Life Members to 333.

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.

## Colonial Secretary, British Honduras

Mr. Arthur Norman Wolffsohn, O.B.E., Director of Surveys, British Honduras, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of that Colony.

Mr. Wolffsohn was born at Belize, British Honduras, in 1888, and entered the Colonial Service in 1906. After active service in Gallipoli and France in the last war he returned to the Colony and in 1919 was appointed assistant engineer to the Sea Defence Department in British Guiana. He returned three years later to British Honduras as Government Surveyor.

We have received the following telegram from Captain M. S. Metzgen, our correspondent in British Honduras:

"The appointment of the Hon. Arthur Norman Wolffsohn, Director of Surveys, as Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, is received here with general satisfaction and delight. Mr. Wolffsohn is a native of the Colony and the son of the late Hon. Sally Wolffsohn, an outstanding figure in the political and business life of the Colony for over 50 years. At his death the Colony lost a staunch friend and champion of economic development."

## The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the members of the Supreme Command, Allied Expeditionary Force, at their London headquarters. Taken on February 1st, it shows, left to right (seated) Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander; General Sir Bernard Montgomery, C.-in-C., British group of Armies; (standing) Lieut.-General Omar N. Bradley, Senior Commander, American ground forces; Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander; Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Air C.-in-C.; and Lieut.-General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff.

The top half of the second page shows bombs, including one of 2,000 lb., being loaded into a Halifax bomber of the Moose Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, for delivery on Berlin. This was the crew's 29th raid, the last trip of their first tour. They have now been screened—that is, they will enjoy a well-deserved rest with some non-operational and instructional flying.

In the lower illustration on the same page, Canadians, somewhere in England, are seen firing a 3-in. mortar, in the course of an invasion exercise. The exercise lasted 22 hours, during which the men went without food or rest. It was carried out in co-operation with artillery, using live ammunition.

## Vegetable Seeds for Export

### Possible Development in West Indies

AMONG possible new crops for Jamaica reference is made in the Report on Agricultural Development in that island, dealt with elsewhere in this issue, that the production of vegetable seeds for the English market deserves close examination. The war has cut off supplies from the former seed-producing countries of Europe and many colonies have in consequence been aiming at producing as much seed as possible for local requirements, as imported seed was very difficult to obtain. The results, so far, have been most encouraging, and the Colonial Office states that some territories with suitable climates may be able to build up a vegetable seed trade for overseas markets after the war. The whole position has recently been investigated by Dr. H. A. Tempany, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In many territories interesting and promising experiments have been initiated by the agricultural authorities. In the West Indies, trials have, it is reported, been started in various places possessing suitable hill country. As in most other Colonies the seed of tomatoes is easily produced, and success has been obtained with beans, egg plants, lettuces and cauliflowers. The warning is given that the Colonies have special problems in vegetable seed production. It has to be stored very carefully and in some cases the use of refrigerators may be necessary. One advantage is the practical certainty of dry harvests.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"**B**ETTA fe be lion-hearted dan pig-headed."

\* \* \*

SUB-LIEUTENANT HENRY R. BERKELEY, regarding whom a note appeared in last issue, is a great nephew of Mrs. John Bromley—and not of Mrs. John Berkeley as inadvertently stated.

\* \* \*

MUCH sympathy will be felt for the Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa, of Jamaica, in the loss which he has suffered in the death of his wife, on January 22nd. Lady D'Costa, then Miss Ethel de Mercado, was married in 1899.

\* \* \*

JANUARY 26th was Call Night at the Inns of Court. Among those called to the Bar by the Middle Temple was Mr. G. H. Gordon, of St. Lucia, barrister-at-law, of the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT B. BALL GREENE, whose promotion to Captain is announced elsewhere in this issue, is the son of Mr. G. Ball Greene, who has many friends in British Guiana, of which Colony he was for some time Assistant Colonial Secretary. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1924 owing to ill health.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was announced recently of Lieutenant Percy Michael Bugle, R.N., younger son of the late Mr. E. A. Bugle and of Mrs. Bugle, of British Guiana and St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Miss Elizabeth Barrow, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sowton Barrow, of Stradboke, Exmouth.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER engagement to be announced recently is that of Flying Officer Ian Sanceau, only son of Squadron Leader and Mrs. R. J. Sanceau, and Miss Ann Mary Marcel, W.R.N.S., elder daughter of Pay Commander and Mrs. C. P. Marcel, of Melton Mowbray. Flying Officer Sanceau is the only grandson of the late Sir Robert Rutherford, chairman of the West India Committee from 1917 to 1927, and of Lady Rutherford.

\* \* \*

MISS LENORE THOMAS, of Barbados, who is serving as a corporal in the A.T.S., was married recently at Aberdeen to Major Ian Donald, Royal Army Dental Corps. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of Dalkeith, Barbados, and brother of Lieutenant A. Nigel C. Thomas, Glider Pilot Regiment, who was a recent caller at the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

SIR ROBERT FALCONER, President of the University of Toronto from 1907-32, who, we regret to learn, died on November 8th, spent eight years of his boyhood in Trinidad, where his father was a Presbyterian missionary. Sir Robert was educated at Queen's Royal College, where he won a Gilchrist Scholarship which enabled him to proceed to Edinburgh University. He received the K.C.M.G. in 1917.

\* \* \*

MR. W. N. O. BELGRAVE, Director of Agriculture,

Federated Malay States, a former Barbados Island Scholar, of whom nothing had been heard since the Japanese captured Kuala Lumpur, is alive and well. This welcome news was, reports *The G.G. Review* of October, received recently by his mother in Barbados. Mr. Belgrave married Miss Vera Gale, daughter of the late Mr. Gale, proprietor of the *Barbados Advocate*, and Mrs. Gale.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS of the West India Committee are reminded that their subscriptions for 1944 became due on January 1st. The hon. treasurers will be obliged if those members whose subscriptions are not paid annually by their bankers or agents, will pay the amount at their earliest convenience, either direct to the Secretary in London, or, if they are resident in the West Indies, British Guiana or Bermuda, through any branches of the Banks in those Colonies.

\* \* \*

ACCORDING to the *Official Bulletin* of the Ministry of Health of Panama, malaria is being rigidly controlled. More than 300 anopheles breeding places in the towns of the interior are regularly kept under control by weekly inspection and identification of the larvæ. Seven species of Anopheles have been identified, namely, *A. albimanus*, *argyritarsis*, *pseudopunctipennis*, *apicimacula*, *albitarsis*, *strodei* and *neomaculipalpus*. The methods most favoured include the use of oil and Paris green. Paris green, which destroys only the larvæ, is preferred owing to the economy in use and facility of transportation.

\* \* \*

THE February number of *The Prisoner of War*, an official Journal of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization, contains no news of prisoners of war in the Far East. The reason is that this month sees the first issue of *Far East*, which will be published monthly, provided that sufficient news is available to justify it. Copies of the first issue have been posted to all registered next of kin of prisoners of war in Japanese hands and also in certain cases to the next of kin of the missing. As in the case of *The Prisoner of War*, copies of *Far East* are being distributed to public libraries, representatives of the War Organization in the Counties, Regimental Associations, etc.

\* \* \*

THE Economic Committee which the Secretary of State appointed to advise him on matters of general economic policy in the Colonial Empire has started work. The full committee, of which the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is chairman, has held two meetings, and there have also been five meetings of various sub-committees, which are dealing with special topics. As mentioned in the October CIRCULAR, Sir Hubert Henderson, one of the West Indian Royal Commissioners, is a member of the Committee. Colonel Stanley recently informed the House of Commons that he regarded it as a most important committee.

## Obituary

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

### MR. R. B. WOODHOUSE

Mr. Rowland Berkley Woodhouse, of Messrs. E. D. & F. Man, who died on January 30th at the age of 72, after a short illness, was a well-known figure in Mincing Lane and one of the greatest authorities on rum.

He was the son of the late Mr. Henry Melville Woodhouse, for many years chairman of the London Commercial Sale Rooms, and his family had been connected with Mincing Lane, father to son, for an unbroken period of about 200 years.

Mr. Woodhouse originally intended to follow a legal career and studied law for a time, but later he joined his father's firm of Messrs. C. M. & C. Woodhouse. Since 1916 he had managed the rum department of Messrs. E. D. & F. Man, and for several years past had been a member of the Rum Propaganda Committee.

"Rowley," as he was generally known, will be much missed by a wide circle of friends in the West Indies and in the wine and spirit trade in this country.

### SIR JOHN B. FARMER

Sir John Bretland Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor Emeritus of Botany at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, died at Exmouth on January 26th. The son of the late Mr. J. H. Farmer, of Atherstone, he entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1883 and, after taking first class honours in Natural Science, was appointed demonstrator of botany in the University and in 1889 elected a Fellow of Magdalen. Three years later he joined the staff of the Royal College of Science, London, as Assistant Professor of Botany, at the period when the late Thomas H. Huxley was relinquishing the Chair of Biology which he had occupied with such great distinction. Farmer rapidly revolutionised the teaching of botany by focusing attention on the plant as a living organism. His wide knowledge and interest in plant life had been widened by a visit to Ceylon, and through his delightful lectures and by organising field excursions, including an annual one to the Snowdon district, he communicated his enthusiasm and interests to all his students.

Very early in the present century Farmer played an important part in initiating and developing the economic side of botanical science which has now become of such great practical importance throughout the Empire. Largely due to his efforts the Biological Laboratories of the Imperial College were established, and he was appointed Director in 1907. In that same year he became a member of the advisory council to the committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and organised, and was the first Director of, the Forest Products Research Board. In 1925 he visited Trinidad to select a site for the research station for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. He took an active part in the formation of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, of which he was a Governor.

In 1926 he was created a Knight. He married Edith May, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. Pritchard, then Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University, and they had one daughter.

## New Uses for Colonial Products Work of the Research Council

IN January, 1943, the Government appointed a Colonial Products Research Council, under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey which, as previously mentioned in the CIRCULAR, works in close association with the Colonial Research Committee, of which Lord Hailey is the chairman. The first reports of the two bodies were published together as a White Paper (Cmd. 6486); that of the Products Research Council appearing as an Appendix to the Research Committee's Report, a summary of which will be found in our last issue.

The terms of reference of the Council are, briefly, to review the field of Colonial production and to advise what Colonial raw materials are likely to be of value to the manufacture of intermediate and other products required by industry; to initiate and supervise researches on such products, and generally to consider how, by the application of research, greater use can be made of them.

Unlike the Colonial Research Committee, the Council is an executive body: it organizes research and has its own Director of Research, Dr. J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S. Whilst no colonial product of any kind is outside its scope, the Council decided initially to concentrate its attention on those commodities which, although of great importance to the Colonies, are least well served by existing public or private research or development organizations. The immediate programme includes the initiation of researches on certain commodities, on the production of which very large numbers of Colonial peoples depend for their livelihood. These include sugar, vegetable oils, certain essential oils, notably clove oil, and citrus oils.

The researches, most of which are of special interest to the British West Indies, which have been planned or actually initiated, are given below together with details of the institutions where the work is being conducted and the names of the scientists in charge.

Sucrose and Sucrose Derivatives.—University of Birmingham, Professor W. N. Haworth.

Eugenol and Isoeugenol.—University of Durham, Professor R. G. Clemo.

Lime Oil, Lime Juice and Citrus.—Imperial College of Science and Technology, Professor I. M. Heilbron.

Fixed Oils and Fats.—(1) University of Liverpool, Professor T. P. Hilditch; (2) Lister Institute, Dr. Ida Smedley-MacLean.

Caffeine and Theobromine.—University of Manchester, Professor A. R. Todd.

Petroleum Products.—Dyson Perrins Laboratory, Oxford, Professor Sir R. Robinson, in consultation with the Research Department of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

Production of Ergosterol.—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Chemical Research Laboratory, Dr. A. C. Thaysen.

Dr. Simonsen, the Director of Research, has been accommodated at the Imperial Institute, London, and the consequent ready availability of the Institute's store of knowledge on Colonial products is of the greatest value. It is hoped, states the report, that the Council and the Institute by general co-operation and mutual transfer of problems for investigation, will be able to supplement and second one another's work to the great benefit of Colonial economics.

## Agriculture in Dominica

### Hope Despite Present Difficulties

MR. H. B. PIDDUCK, acting Agricultural Superintendent, says in his *Annual Report* for 1942, that the year as a whole was more typical of Dominica than its recent precursors, with a distinct but not entirely severe dry season and a very thundery, unsettled wet season, broken by a short Indian summer in October. Even in the latter month 5.91 inches fell at the Botanic Gardens, whilst in November frequent deluges occurred with much damage to soil, roads and river banks.

The total supply of food crops was on the whole satisfactory but prices averaged double those of 1939, due to increased demands owing to short imports and expanding exports including illicit trade with the French islands.

### Limes, Bananas and Other Fruits

The lime crop was not quite as good as in 1941 and there were considerable difficulties in moving products both internally and for export. The actual exports were approximately equivalent to 75,000 barrels compared with 95,000 the previous year.

Owing to enemy action, contract shipments of bananas to Canada were very irregular early in the year and ceased altogether in April. As the Dominica Banana Association had sold 63,894 bunches to Canada in 1941, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1940, the cessation of shipping facilities was a serious blow to the industry. In September a Colonial Development and Welfare Subsidy was inaugurated for twelve months, which enabled the Association to resume purchases at 1s. 9d. per count bunch at all former buying stations. The fruit so purchased was disposed of locally, exported by sailing vessels or, in some cases, used to relieve want in areas inadequately served by the rapidly dwindling motor transport.

The decline in exports of other fruits was even more disastrous, for while the demand in nearby islands increased, it was quite inadequate to compensate for the loss of the valuable and increasing trade, particularly with Canada and Bermuda. Apart from limes and bananas, only 11,908 packages, valued at £5,516, left the island, as against 32,556 valued at £14,945 in 1941. The rest of the crop was consumed locally, hand pressed for oil in the case of citrus, or left to rot due to expensive or inadequate transport.

### Cocoa, Vanilla, Bay Rum, Coco-nuts

Although cocoa is still but a useful minor industry, those producers who persevered during the lean years were rewarded by satisfactory prices which locally remained fairly steady at about 5d. per lb. Hence, for the second consecutive year, there was unusual resuscitation and replanting activity.

Exceedingly heavy prices again prevailed for vanilla, 7s. 0d. per lb. for uncured beans being normal during the 1941-42 crop, which was a good one. Fortunately most of the cured beans were shipped before sea transport was disrupted and the exports amounted to 18,019 lb. (£44,480) compared with 12,019 lb. (£18,667) for the 1940-41 crop.

Improved prices in 1941 gave a fillip to the Bay oil

industry which continued for a part of 1942, until it became difficult to move the oil, and by November dealers had gradually felt compelled to offer as low as 2s. 0d. per lb. Dominica Bay Rum is firmly established on the home market and the export trade is reported to be improving. The combined exports of copra and coco-nuts were equivalent to roughly 1,788,300 nuts compared with 2,202,000 in 1941. Local consumption is increasing and copra was again shipped to Barbados in exchange for products made there.

The output of syrup, rum, coffee, honey, oils, fruits, spices, starches and forest products, more than ever helped to emphasize the potentialities for self sufficiency and for sale in wartime, and it is hoped, says Mr. Pidduck, that with better organization in marketing the foundations for a sounder permanent economy are being laid.

## Trinidad's Health Campaign

PLANS have been made, the Colonial Office announces, to spend another £500,000 on Trinidad's health programme this year, £100,000 more than in 1943. Among the purposes to which this extra money will be devoted are new specialists in the hospitals, higher salaries for nurses, and the appointment of a new Health Education Officer to supervise the teaching of hygiene in schools.

Some new buildings have been erected but progress in this direction has been slow owing to the shortage of building materials. Work on two new hospitals may be held up until after the war, but it is hoped that a start on the island's £300,000 tuberculosis sanatorium will be made this year. Two new health centres have already been built and the first rural dispensary is now in course of construction. Three more health centres and eleven dispensaries are to follow. A child welfare centre established last year is proving very successful.

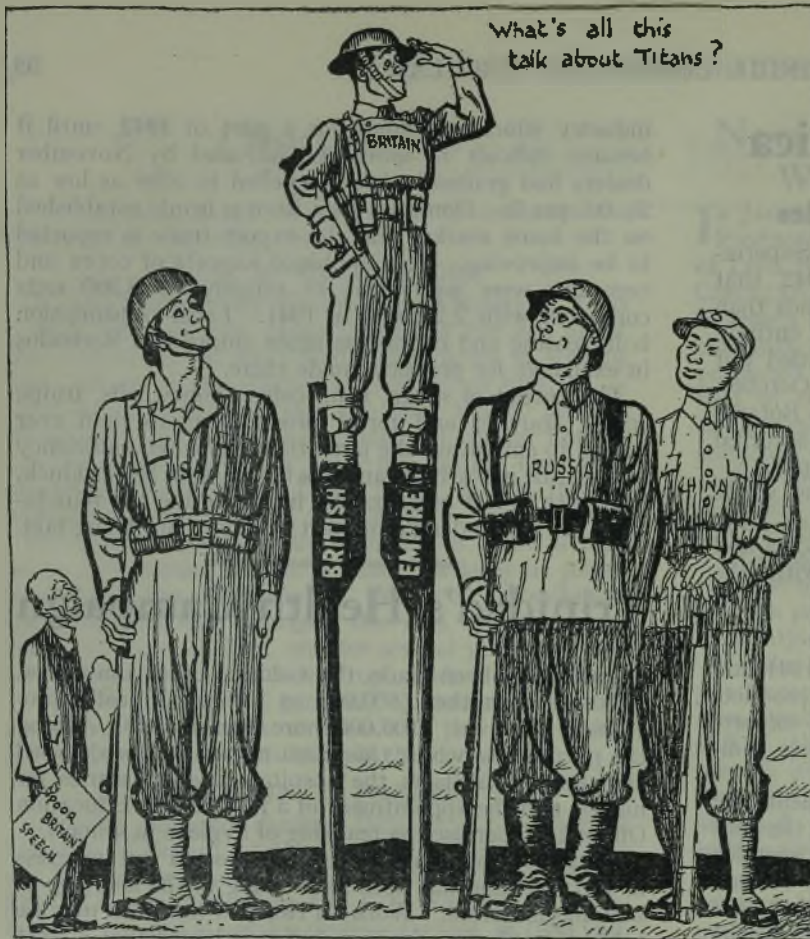
Campaigns against disease have made gradual but steady progress. Anti-malarial measures have included the clearing of swamps in many rural districts and in one place a strip of sea coast which has been cleared promises to become a popular health resort.

The incidence of typhoid and dysentery has declined and a vigorous campaign against hookworm is being carried out. Two mobile hookworm units are now supplementing the work of the clinics in rural areas.

The Medical Superintendent at Trinidad's Leprosarium has been responsible for many improvements in the medical care of the patients, and district clinics throughout the island now deal with many early cases and prevent their transfer to the Leprosarium at all.

## A Freight Increase

Notice of a forthcoming advance in the war surcharge on outward rates of freight has been given by the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines. They announce that as from February 14th, 1944, the surcharge of 25 per cent. at present applying on traffic other than cement will be increased to 50 per cent. on shipments from the United Kingdom to the West Indies, Bermuda, Bahamas, the Guianas, Cuba, Mexico, Spanish Main and Central America.



OUR REAL STATURE

—by Illingworth.  
Daily Mail

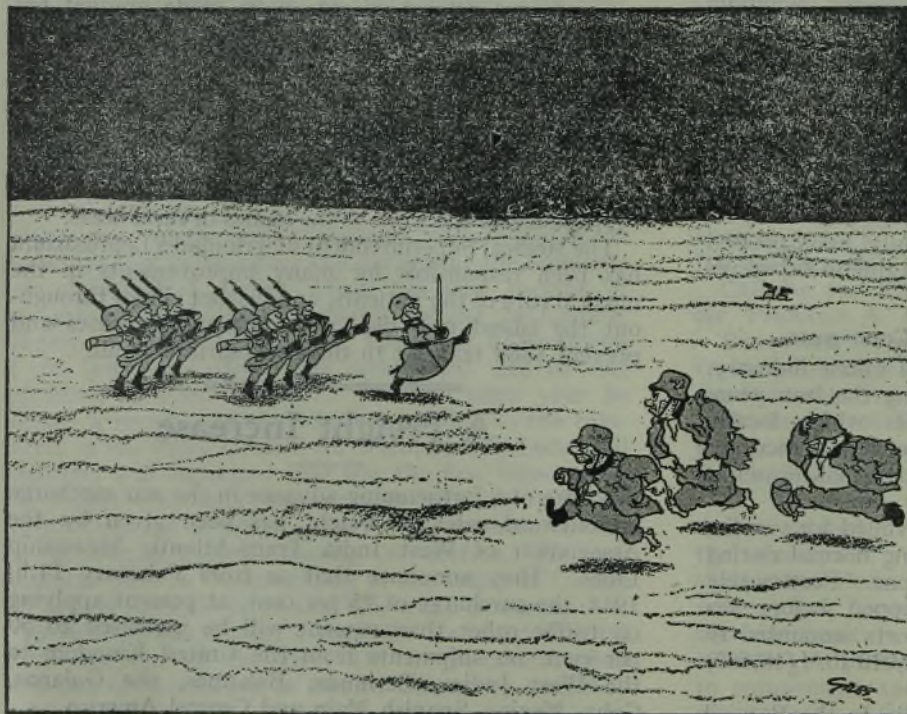
Some recent cartoons—reproduced by kind permission



DISPATCH . . . URGENT :—"Turn left over the bridge by the church. And as you'll be passing the vicarage . . . do you mind?"  
Evening News



"And as my journey isn't strictly necessary, I've brought you some of my own coal."



"I'D LIKE TO SEE THEM YEN THEY 'AF BEEN OUT HERE A WEEK OR TWO."

Sunday Express



"Is that the Ministry of Reconstruction?"

Daily Sketch

## British Guiana Fisheries

### Sea and Fresh Water Industries

THE Report by Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fisheries Investigation, on *The Fisheries of British Guiana* was published as DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE IN THE WEST INDIES, BULLETIN No. 3. (Advocate Co., Ltd., Barbados, price 60 cents.) British Guiana differs from Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, the reports on which were dealt with respectively in the October and November issues of the CIRCULAR, in that there are fresh water fisheries already of considerable importance and capable of development.

In his "General Findings" Dr. Brown points out the very important part fish constitutes of the food supply of the Colony. In 1941 the local fresh fish production was estimated at 4,500,000 lb. valued at \$450,000, and the imported fishery products were 5,250,000 lb., valued at \$562,000. These imports, largely of salt fish, are equivalent to several times their weight in fresh fish. Local production could, he considers, be stimulated by (a) the provision of fishing gear to supply replacements; (b) institution of a distributive system with insulated ice depots in country districts, and development of sea and rail transport; (c) development of the trench fisheries. Some 16 pages of the Report are taken up with a very useful summary of the general topography, ocean currents and tidal streams, and of the deep sea, coastal and estuarine fisheries.

#### Deep Sea and Coastal Fisheries

The deep sea fisheries for red snapper and grouper are conducted by schooners, some owned in British Guiana, others in Barbados. Plenty of ice is carried; 10 to 12 tons in the larger vessels which have a capacity of 16,000 lb. of fish. The usual trip takes about 12 to 13 days. The men who fish in the coastal areas are of the peasant type. They own and operate their boats with considerable resource and energy as shown by their use of ice, unique for this type of fisherman in the British West Indies. Dr. Brown considers that they would materially benefit by the organization of Credit Unions to finance the purchase and insurance of new vessels and gear. He gives particulars of the coastwise fishing boats, the types of gear used, facilities for hauling boats, the drying and repairing of nets and also an account of the fish of the coastal waters. He concludes this part of his Report with suggestions for experimental work.

#### Fresh Water River Fisheries

Fresh water fish are obtained from the rivers and from the irrigation canals and trenches. The aboriginal Indians of the very sparsely populated areas of the interior live at subsistence level by hunting and fishing with a little cassava cultivation. The District Commissioner of the Rupununi estimates that, except on the savannahs where meat is available, fish comprises 60 per cent. of their animal food. They split and sun-dry fish for short term preservation, but freight rates down the cataracts, about 18 cents per lb., preclude these fish being brought to Georgetown. There seems no reason, says Dr. Brown, why dried pacu, prepared by them, should not be made available in useful quantities to gold, diamond, log and balata workers up country,

at least during the present shortage of imported salt cod.

#### Fisheries of the Canals and Trenches

Dr. Brown recalls that the great majority of the population of the Colony is concentrated in the narrow coastal strip which is under intensive cultivation of sugar and rice. These plantation areas, largely below high tide level, are protected by sea walls and dykes, and are intersected by an elaborate system of canals and trenches. He describes in considerable detail the layout and operation of this irrigation system which has given rise to a remarkable fishery, contributing an important amount of protein to the resident population of the sugar plantations and coastal village districts.

In addition to the canals and trenches there are large areas under water due to the practice of flood following. Ten-acre fields on the irrigated sugar plantations are flooded to a depth of from three to twelve inches for periods varying between four months and two years. The usual practice is to a depth of six inches for six or twelve months. Neglecting side lines and four-foot drains, the following areas are at any time under water and under mechanical control, and could therefore, Dr. Brown reports, be utilized for fish culture purposes.

	Acres
In canal system on 100,000 acres of sugar and rice lands	6,000
Under flood fallow at any time	15,000
Under rice at any time	15,000
	36,000

Dr. Brown gives a graphic description of the astonishing range of fishing activities displayed by the populations of the village and plantation communities in the drainage areas. He indicates measures for improvement, including more control than is exercised at present, at any rate in some areas, and expresses the opinion that although the culture of fish on the estates of British Guiana should be a profitable venture, these suggestions for stocking and fishery management of the irrigation systems are not put forward solely with this object but, in the interests of public welfare, to make available to plantation and village populations significant amounts of that animal protein in which their diet is generally regarded as being deficient. Improvement of diet alone would do much to raise social standards, apart from the recreational value of fishing. The Report concludes with full statistical data of the fishery industries and proposals for fishery administration and research. There are maps of the British Guiana coastlands, the East Coast Demerara and Irrigation Water Conservancy, and of the layout of the canal system on a typical ten-acre field.

### Our Advertising Pages

Owing to the restriction in the use of paper, announcements by the following companies and institution, which were due to appear in the current issue, have had to be held over until the March number:—

George Fletcher & Co. Ltd.  
D. I. Flack & Son Ltd.  
Mirrlees Watson & Co. Ltd.  
Ridley College.  
Duncan Stewart & Co. Ltd.  
Watson Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 26th.*

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Mr. L. B. Freeston, who arrived on January 17th, was sworn in and assumed office immediately. The acting Governor returns to St. Kitts and Mr. F. G. Harcourt resumes as Administrator of Antigua after an attack of typhoid fever. The total receipts for the Antigua War Fund to January 6th last amounted to £11,254. The recent distributions are St. Dunstons, £100; Tobacco Fund, £25; Masonic Hospital, £25; Orphans and Widows Merchant Seamen, £100; Christmas presents to Antigua Boys and Girls serving in the Forces, £52.

## BARBADOS

**The Sugar Crop Prospects.** In his monthly notes for September, Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, wrote that the sugar canes were still very backward and heavy rains were required during the rest of the year if an average crop were to be obtained.

In his notes for October, received since the above was in print, Dr. Saint said that during the second and third weeks of the month, there was a very welcome change in the weather with heavy rains throughout the island.

**Cassava.** The Government factory was steadily increasing its output and had produced by the end of September, 2,000 bags of flour for human consumption and 4,700 bags of meal as a stock food.

**Agricultural Centres.** In connexion with the scheme financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to assist peasant agriculture, an inspection had been made of properties suitable for agricultural stations. They will be used as demonstration centres and stud farms.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 25th.*

The agreement reached in the sugar dispute covering three-year period appears to satisfy both manufacturers and workers. The Chinese Benevolent Society welcomed Sir John and Lady Huggins and first Chinese Consul, Mr. Wong Check Kwong at an official dinner at the Myrtle Bank Hotel. A Civil Aviation Committee has been named by Government to investigate prospects of putting Jamaica on the post-war aerial map. The Island Treasurer flew Londonwards presumably to discuss ways and means of meeting the huge deficit facing the Colony on the eve of trial of the new constitution elections. Unemployment, agriculture and education, the main problems of the day, are due for discussion at the Spring Session of the Legislature. Big drive started by visiting doctor Laubach with slogan "each one teach one." Lady D'Costa, social worker and well known public figure, died January 22nd.

**Chief Justice Retires.** According to the *Daily*

*Gleaner* of December 18th, the Hon. Sir Robert Furness, Chief Justice of Jamaica, is to retire from the Colonial Service at the end of March. Sir Robert and Lady Furness will continue to reside in the island.

**Increased Taxation.** The Estimates for 1944-45 were laid before the Legislative Council on December 14th. The estimated deficit on the year's working is £1,146,300, bringing the total estimated deficit at March 31st, 1945, to £1,448,633. The excise duty on rum has been increased from 12s. to 20s. per Imperial gallon, and the duty on locally manufactured cigarettes has been raised from 8d. to 2s. 4d. per 100 cigarettes. These and other taxation increases are estimated to produce £161,000 in the present financial year and £541,000 in a full year.

## ST. LUCIA

**The Crops.** Mr. E. J. Ward's notes for September, which arrived recently, indicate that the crops were making favourable progress despite oppressingly hot, calm weather throughout the month with sudden heavy showers and occasional thunderstorms. Sugar canes were developing satisfactorily, a good crop of limes was being picked, also a small amount of cocoa with prospects of a good crop. Ground provisions were generally plentiful and transport had been facilitated by the receipt of tyres.

**Education Officer.** Mr. Percy Barber had arrived to take up his appointment as an Education Officer in the Windward Islands, for three years in the first instance, under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Sleeping Sickness of Horse Kind.** This disease of horses, mules and asses, known technically as *Equine Encephalo-myelitis* has made its appearance in South Trinidad. Addressing the Agricultural Society on November 16th, Captain Metivier, Senior Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture, said, as reported in the *Port of Spain Gazette*, that the disease had been long known in North America and spread to Colombia and Venezuela in 1938. Restrictions were promptly placed on the importation of equines from Venezuela. In 1941 after information had been received that the disease had died out in Venezuela in the preceding year, these restrictions were removed. Early in 1943 the disease flared up again in Western Venezuela, and the restrictions were once more imposed. Cases, however, occurred in Trinidad in September last, and Captain Metivier acknowledged the great assistance which had been given by American Army Veterinary Officers in dealing with the outbreak and by the Venezuela Government in supplying the vaccine used for vaccinating animals against this virus disease.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

IN their report for the year to June 30th, the directors state that after charging administration and general expenses in London and Barbados and providing for depreciation and renewals, the amount at the credit of profit and loss account, including £2,925 brought forward, is £19,980. £9,500 has been provided for taxation and it is recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent. free of income tax be paid on the issued capital of £160,000, requiring £8,000, and that the balance of £2,480 be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £5,126, consisting chiefly of the cost of extensions of mains and services.

The growth of the company's service during the past five years is shown by the following figures of units sold: 1939, 3,259,188; 1940, 3,491,601; 1941, 3,743,107; 1942, 3,943,511; 1943, 3,973,328.

The provision of additional generating plant is still receiving the consideration of the board.

Mr. W. ANTHONY BROWN, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says:—

"Despite numerous interferences with normal business, it is satisfactory to be able to report an increase—though small—in the number of units generated and sold; also that 364 new consumers were connected during the year as compared with 30 in the previous year when, as reported, many applications were known to have been in abeyance for some time.

"The maximum load during the year was 1,400 K.V.A. (compared with 1,305 K.V.A. during the previous year) and there is a prospect of a further increase in the maximum demand during the current year. The installation of additional generating plant is therefore becoming increasingly urgent, especially as the adequate overhaul of existing plant has not been possible. The requisite authority to purchase plant in this country has not been given, while enquiries regarding other sources of supply have not as yet yielded results which we regard as satisfactory, either for the company or for the consumers in Barbados.

"In consequence of the steady increase in costs, the company had to make an application for permission to increase charges further, and official sanction to increase the war surcharge from 7 per cent. to 18 per cent. was granted (with effect from February 1st, 1943). As a result the net revenue for 1942-3 was only slightly below that for 1941-2. There was a falling off in revenue during the opening months of the current year, due to a compulsory rationing scheme which was withdrawn at the end of October, 1943.

"We are glad to be able to report that the Hon. G. D. L. Pile has agreed to act as chairman of the advisory committee in Barbados, and we have recently elected Mr. H. A. Cuke as an additional member. With these rearrangements we feel that we may rely on our affairs in Barbados receiving a continuance of that watchfulness and attention which has been of great advantage to the company in the past."

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

The report of the directors for the year to September 30th shows that the output of sugar was 32,162 tons and the price for the crop was £13 15s. 3d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes is 17s. 0.91983d. per ton. Contractors have been paid 16s. 6d. on account and the balance of 6.91983d. per ton will now be paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus is 3s. 10.21542d., making a total price of 20s. 11.13525d. per ton of cane.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £101,070, to be allocated as follows:—"A" shareholders, £46,607; staff bonus, £3,928; "B" shareholders, £163; contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 3s. 10.21542d. per ton of cane, making a total price of 20s. 11.13525d. per ton of cane, £50,372.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders, after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £32,607, and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders, less income tax, £8,166, or £24,441.

Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report says: "While the result for the year is not unsatisfactory, the crop has been a disappointing one. Owing to the half-hearted way in which estate labour

worked, cane deliveries were poor and, excluding one week when the factory could not grind as there was no storage room for the sugar, and one week when estate labour was on strike, the mills were out of cane for 878 hours. This compares with 334 hours last year, which was just double the time lost in 1941, itself the highest up to that time. Rainfall interfered with reaping to some extent, but no more so than in several recent years.

"Crop ended on August 25th, leaving 963 acres unrcaped. About 3,600 tons of sugar was left in the field. When this cane is cut next year, it will probably not give above 50 per cent. of what it would have yielded if cut at the right time and the land will have been wasted for a year. If the crop had been reaped as it should have been, the figure of 8.25 tons cane per ton sugar would have been improved upon and more sugar obtained from the same tonnage of cane; many thousands of pounds have thus been lost to the industry and the island, which is so dependent upon it.

"Labour does not yet appear to realise its responsibilities and does not appreciate that efforts to victimise employers have repercussions which affect everyone. If the cane left standing had been cut, £5,000 would have been paid out to labour for reaping it, as well as a further large sum for cultivating or replanting the land after it had been reaped. It must be realised that it is only by close co-operation between employer and worker that real prosperity can be assured.

"The next crop has been adversely affected by the manner in which this crop has been reaped; nevertheless, with favourable weather, we hope to see nearly the same output."

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The preliminary accounts for the year to September 30th were published in last CIRCULAR. The report of the directors, since published, incorporates the information usually given by the chairman at the annual general meeting.

The directors state that a sum of £240,664 has been written off wells during the year, and up to date 95 per cent. of the original cost has been amortised; the whole of the wells now stand in the accounts at £144,862. In addition to the amortisation charges, before determining the profits, the sum of £31,166 has been written off for depreciation of plant, buildings and equipment.

"In the national interest," they state, "this company, in common with other oil companies, does not now publish figures of drilling and production, but it is generally recognised that the Trinidad oil industry is contributing to the war effort on a substantial scale. It will be appreciated that the extent to which we are thereby drawing upon our reserves of oil and the allocation to us of materials for drilling to maintain those reserves are matters at present outside our control. Under the circumstances the directors have appropriated £30,000 from the profits of the year and £20,000 from general reserve to institute a provision in respect of deferred drilling operations.

"The Government of Trinidad has recently announced that as from January 1st, 1943, it is extending the Trinidad excess profits tax to British companies operating in Trinidad. The cess on oil levied on oil companies is to be abolished as from October 1st, 1943. A taxation committee of the Trinidad oil companies is studying the proposals and it is understood that it is not the intention that the companies shall pay in the aggregate more in tax than was previously the case. At the same time, the incidence of the tax and the fact that the reciprocal arrangements in force to prevent double taxation may not in all cases be fully operative, may cause some additional tax burden in the case of this company unless provision is made for the grant of further relief. The provision for taxation is estimated to be sufficient to cover the liability to all taxation on profits earned to September 30th, 1943.

"The cost of living in Trinidad has risen further during the year and is reflected in our labour and other production costs.

"The agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union remains in operation.

"We continue to deliver our crude oil to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., under our sales agreement, the products therefrom being now dealt with under arrangements with the authorities. Deliveries of casing head gasoline are also now made to Trinidad



Leaseholds, Ltd., by arrangement with United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd."

#### Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the output of sugar was 21,867 tons and the price for the crop was £14 3s. 8d. per ton, f.o.b. Cane quality was better than it has been for the past three years, but deliveries were again very poor and crop was prolonged on this account. The first payment for canes is 19s. 0.4293d. per ton. Contractors have been paid 17s. 9d. on account and the balance of 1s. 3.4293d. per ton will now be paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus is 4s. 1.5915d., making a total price of 23s. 2.0208d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of peasants' canes has been paid for at the rate of 17s. 9d. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 3s. per ton, making a total payment of 20s. 9d.

After charging revenue with £4,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £57,310 to be allocated as follows: To shareholders £26,989, to staff bonus £1,666, to contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 4s. 1.5915d. per ton of cane, making a total price of 23s. 2.0208d. per ton of cane £28,655. The profit at the credit of shareholders, after the addition and deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £16,794, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £42,189, making a total of £58,983. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., subject to income tax at 6s. 6d. in the £ (relief at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the £ being allowed for Dominion Income Tax), which will absorb £11,624. Leaving £47,359 to be carried forward.

In the course of his annual statement, the chairman, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, says: "The quality of the cane reaped this year showed a marked improvement at 7.79 tons per ton of sugar, against 8.71 last year. This is the best figure since 1939, when we took 7.25 tons of cane to the ton of sugar. It is doubtful if we shall see such a figure again in the near future. The new varieties of cane being grown give a better tonnage and a higher return of sugar per acre, but require more cane to make a ton of sugar. So long as the figure can be kept somewhere about this year's level, the result is better, for all concerned, than when we had a very good recovery on cane, but the planters had a very poor return per acre. Further development may give us canes that give as good a yield in the field and an improved quality.

"The way in which this crop was reaped was again disappointing. It had been planned to start at the beginning of February, but a dispute between field labour and planters as to the method of reaping held it up. After this dispute had been settled by arbitration, a real start was made early in March. Then for seven weeks deliveries were good, though not quite up to what we would have liked. Thereafter they steadily fell off, till in August they were insufficient to keep the factory working half-time. Crop finally closed on August 27th fully a month later than it need have done if cane supplies had been more regular, even allowing for the month lost at the start.

"The present attitude of agricultural labour is most disheartening. In any agricultural industry prosperity must depend on work being performed at the right time. Times and seasons do not wait while men take things easy and the most bountiful harvest suffers if not reaped at its prime. Had this crop been handled as it should have been more sugar would have been produced from the same cane and estates would have been able to get on with preparation for future crops, this past year would have been a more prosperous one and the outlook brighter for the future.

"The price of sugar for next crop has been fixed at £15 5s. c.i.f., an increase of £1 per ton over the past crop. The crop will, unfortunately, be a short one, owing to the very late finish of the 1942 crop interfering with the planting programme, and the fact that 25 per cent. of the normal planting acreage was allocated for food stuffs.

"I must express our appreciation of the way in which the Staff have carried on, dealing efficiently with the many problems that arise from shortage of supplies and other war-time conditions. Factory Labour also gave their whole-hearted co-operation in spite of the discouragement occasioned by short cane supply throughout the latter part of the crop."

New industrial uses of sugar are being sought by the Sugar Research Foundation recently formed in United States.

## Promotions in the Services

- Sub-Conductor E. T. Andrews (Jamaica) to Captain.  
 Sub-Lieutenant K. G. Ball (Trinidad) to Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant E. Ball-Greene (British Guiana) to Captain and Adjutant.  
 L.A.C. R. S. Bigg (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer L. C. Bovell-Jones (British Guiana) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Wren B. M. Bragg (Barbados) to Third Officer.  
 Pilot Officer F. R. Burnard (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer V. E. Camacho (British Guiana) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Squadron Leader A. R. Clark (Jamaica) to Wing Commander.  
 A.C.1 H. W. E. Crum-Ewing (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Lieutenant Commander S. A. Cuthbert (British Honduras) to Commander.  
 Pilot Officer D. Van B. Dun (St. Vincent) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer R. E. H. Foote (Antigua) to Flying Officer.  
 Private A. G. Forbes (Trinidad) to Second Lieutenant.  
 L.A.C. L. G. Forbes (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 L.A.C. J. L. Fox (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 A.C.2 M. L. Gosling (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant A. M. Hall (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.  
 Sub Lieutenant D. Harrison (Trinidad) to Lieutenant.  
 Sub Lieutenant R. Harty (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant S. A. Neald (British Guiana) to Captain.  
 Flight Lieutenant A. R. de L. Inniss, D.F.C. (Barbados) to Squadron Leader.  
 Second Lieutenant A. S. July (British Guiana) to Lieutenant.  
 Second Lieutenant S. H. Kemsley (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant I. Kerr-Jarrett (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer R. C. Lambert (St. Kitts) to Flying Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant L. H. Leighton (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.  
 Second Subaltern A. D. Liddelow (Trinidad) to Subaltern.  
 L.A.C. E. G. Lyder (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant P. W. Mackey (British Guiana) to Lieutenant.  
 Asst. Section Officer Violet Milliner (Jamaica) to Section Officer.  
 Pilot Officer G. C. Murray (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer D. P. Paton (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 A.C.2. R. P. Rubie (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant B. A. Sam (British Guiana) to Lieutenant.  
 Second Lieutenant R. Saward (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.  
 Act. Major T. A. H. Scott (Barbados) to Captain.  
 Second Subaltern H. M. Shepherd (Barbados) to Junior Commander.  
 Second Lieutenant E. D. Slater (British Guiana) to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer C. L. Smith (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 L.A.C. F. D. Smith (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Major P. A. T. Sneath (British Guiana) to Lieutenant Colonel.  
 Second Lieutenant B. E. Verley (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer P. Williams, D.F.M. (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant J. L. Yearwood (Barbados) to Pilot Officer.

## A Civil Service Conference

According to a press telegram from Jamaica, representatives from the Civil Service Associations of six West Indian Colonies have accepted an invitation from the Jamaica Civil Service Association to meet at Kingston during February. This will be the first conference of its kind in the West Indies.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 29.

Across: 1, Inflated; 5, Glider; 9, Sturgeon; 10, Amuses; 12, Rutile; 13, Mandarin; 15, Irrefragable; 18, Thunderbolts; 23, Narcotic; 24, Minute; 26, Apices; 27, Derelict; 28, Danger; 29, Imitator.

Down: 1, Insert; 2, Fruits; 3, Angular; 4, Eros; 6, Lame dog; 7, Describe; 8, Resented; 11, Carrion; 14, Terrain; 16, Standard; 17, Guardian; 20, Trident; 21, Purist; 22, Fetter; 25, Beam.

## 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. W. Conacher.  
**Bahamas.** Tel. H. Albury, A.C.W.2 Peggy Hilton, F/Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, P/S.A. A. R. Knowles, P/S.A. C. K. Knowles, Sub/Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, D/Sto. D. Malone, A.C.W. Peggy Millar, Cdr. John Scaife, A.C.W. Joan Straton, Ldg/Sea. W. M. Thompson, Sub/Lt. Chester Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn, Cpl. Joan Winder.  
**Barbados.** Sgt. F. Adams, Sgmn. A. S. Alleyne, Pte. Gloria Archer, A.C. T. C. Armstrong, L/Cpl. J. N. Ashby, L.A.C. K. Atkinson, Cfn. P. Bentley, Gnr. A. H. Bishop, L/Cpl. F. H. Boyce, L/Bdr. H. C. Boyce, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Pte. H. Burke, Sgmn. V. H. Cadogan, Pte. B. Carrington, Gnr. G. Daisley, Cadet D. S. B. Davies, P/O W. Deane, P/O C. B. Dowding, Gnr. H. Evelyn, Pte. H. E. Fadelle, Pte. Odessa Gittens, Pte. G. Hall, Pte. Mary Hanschell, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, P/O W. K. Hynam, Pte. Muriel Jackman, Sgt. A. F. Jemmitt, Sgmn. R. Johnson, Pte. C. W. Jordan, Bdr. C. C. King, Cpl. R. L. Knight, Pte. R. F. Lambert, Pte. Enid Malone, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Pte. Brenda Nurse, A/Sgt. C. A. B. Pierre, Sgt. R. S. Proverbs, Pte. R. I. Skeete, Spr. G. Skinner, Gnr. L. Sodon, Lt. A. N. C. Thomas, Cpl. E. St. E. Thompson, Pte. S. Thorne, Sgt. R. Toppin, Spr. D. N. Watts, Pte. A. Weatherhead, F/O. H. Yearwood.  
**Bermuda.** Sgt. J. R. Acton, Lt. Com. R. H. Arnold, Lt. (E) W. H. Cooper, O/Sea. H. Darrell, O/Sea. H. R. Dawson, O/Sea. J. T. Fowle, Pte. T. H. Greenwood, Pte. Grace Halliday-Wilson, A.M. W. F. Hans, N/A2 F. K. Harrison, P/O W. R. Higgs, F/Sgt. E. C. Holman, A/M2 G. Hutton, A/M2 J. C. Johnson, Gdsmn. A. Kuhn, Pte. J. Lindo, L/Bdr. Elliot Leach, A/M2 F. L. Marshall, N/A2 F. W. Marshall, A/M2 H. E. Marshall, A.B. E. N. Nash, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, N/A2 E. L. Petty, N/A2 J. D. Petty, A/M2 A. C. Plant, N/A2 J. Ray, Lt. P. J. Smith, A/M J. Sousa, Lt. R. A. Taylor, O/Sea. E. B. Tucker, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, Sgt. E. H. Whitecross, F/O. E. C. Williams, F/O. P. Williams.  
**British Guiana.** Sgt. R. G. Amory, A/C. F. J. Brazao, Pte. W. H. Boston, L.A.C. F. Camacho, Pte. Elaine Chee-A-Tow, A.C.2 G. A. De Freitas, L.A.C. L. A. De Freitas, Gnr. P. M. De Freitas, Sgt. R. A. De Freitas, L.A.C.W. Mary Ferreira, A.C.1 A. V. L. Fox, Sgt. L. Harding, Pte. C. A. Hinds, Cfn. L. A. Kirton, Sgt. A. A. Learmond, Ldg/Sea. G. L'Homme, L/Bdr. W. Lyken, A.C.1 C. McLean, Cfn. S. P. Moore, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, Gnr. C. I. Schulz, Sgt. R. D. Taylor, Cadet A. A. Webber.  
**British Honduras.** F/O. G. Fairweather, WOP/A.G., L. M. Moody, L.A.C. L. Young.  
**Grenada.** Pte. T. R. Evans, A.C.1 J. S. Jones, Pte. Hilda Kent, Pte. Rita Kerr.  
**Jamaica.** O/Sea. H. L. Allen, Tpr. Eric Armstrong, Tpr. Everald Armstrong, Pte. Marjorie Austin, P/O Ben Bacquie, Cpl. G. Bacquie, Pte. Lucille Barnett, Pte. Ruby Barnett, L.A.C. F. Baylis, Pte. Winifred Beare, L/Cpl. Elizabeth Blagrove, Pte. Hazel Blake, Sgt. J. H. Bonitto, Gnr. L. G. Brown, A.C.2 P. Brown, A.C.2 B. E. Burgess, L.A.C. B. E. Burrowes, A.C.2 H. C. Bryan, A.C.W.2 Marjorie Campbell, Sgt. D. D. Casserly, F/O D. E. Chance, A.C.2 A. Chin, Gnr. F. P. A. Cocks, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, A.C.2 E. H. Dale, O/Sea. G. W. De Montagnac, Sgmn. A. A. Dixon, Pte. Laura Dutton, Pte. Mavis Dyball, Cfn. C. Earle, Pte. W. Eaves, Pte. Lena Enwright, Pte. Dorothy Fielding, Pte. E. G. Fonseca, A.C.2 H. A. Forbes, Pte. Nellie Forrester, O/Cod. W. H. Fowler, P/O J. L. Fox, Pte. B. K. Frankson, Cpl. A. R. Gabbidon, L/RM. J. W. Garry, P/O C. Grannum, L.A.C. S. L. Hanlan, Gnr. R. Hanna, A.C.W.2 Pearl Harry, Sgt. V. B. Hazell, L.A.C. C. G. Helwig, Sgmn. R. Heron, Sub/Lieut. A. C. Hirst, Pte. J. C. Howell, Pte. Marguerite Irving, A.C.2 F. S. Jackson, A.C.W.2 Alma La Badie, Sgt. G. Lecesne, A.C.W.2 Carmen Llewellyn, L.A.C. P. D. Lopez, P/O J. Mareham, A.C.W.2 Beryl McNaught, A.C.2 O. K. Mollison, Sgt. J. E. Morgan, O/Sea. O. Newman, A.C.2 A. D. O'Connor, A.C.W.2 Constance O'Rane, A.C.2 E. A. Oxford, Cadet L. V. Patterson, L.A.C. E. Parkin-Charles, A.C.2 B. H. Pennicooke, A.C.2 R. K. Plummer, Lt. E. C. S. Pratt, Cpl. R. F. Quallo, Sgt. A. G. Reid, Sgt. W. A. Reid, L.A.C. M. Roberts, P/O R. P. Rennie, Gnr. J. C. Russell, Gnr. S. J. Ryan,

A.C.W.2 Lisa Salmon, Cadet R. Samuda, A.C.W.2 Amru, Shivdasani, L/Cpl. Fiona Simson, P/O F. D. Smith, F/O W. A. W. Strachan, Cfn. B. H. Thompson, A.C.2 J. McL. Urquhart, A.C.2 L. M. Vaughan, Sgt. H. Vernon, Pte. R. E. Walton, A.C.2 C. Q. Williams, A.C.2 V. W. Williams, Sgt. D. H. Willoughby, AF/A P. M. Willoughby, A.C.2 A. I. Wong, L.A.C. R. Woolway, A.C.W. Valerie Younis.  
**Montserrat.** Spr. J. E. Harper, P/O O. R. Kelsick, Sub/Lt. J. H. Shand.  
**St. Kitts.** Sgt. G. R. Boon, F/Lt. G. G. Farara, F/O R. C. Lambert, Capt. J. F. Leys.  
**St. Lucia.** S/ldr. D. A. Barnard, L.A.C. E. J. Eudoxie.  
**St. Vincent.** Pte. V. Corea, F/O D. Dun, Pte. Cynthia Isaacs, Pte. Kathleen Williams.  
**Trinidad.** Sgt. R. A. Agostini, F/O R. A. Alston, F/O P. L. U. Cross, F/O F. Dempsey, F/Sgt. C. Eckel, Sgt. E. Farfan, P/O F. W. Farfan, 2nd Lt. A. G. Forbes, F/O A. D. Fraser, F/Sgt. A. A. Graham, Pte. L. C. Graham, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, F/O T. M. Harries, F/O C. G. Hubah, F/Sgt. J. J. Hyde, Sgt. A. G. Ironside, P/O D. K. Jardine, O/Sea. E. W. Jardine, F/O C. J. Jardine, Pte. N. V. Jardine, Pte. L. P. Johnston, F/Sgt. C. A. Joseph, Pte. L. E. Joseph, F/O L. J. Keating, F/Lt. P. W. Kelshall, Tpr. V. Lambert, Pte. Muriel K. Lee, Sub. Dorothy Liddelow, F/O E. G. Lyder, Lt. R. L. Lyder, Pte. Doreen Marciano, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, L/Bdr. J. S. McIntyre, A.C. H. S. Merry, F/Lt. F. N. Murray, F/O G. C. Murray, Spr. F. F. Nunes, F/Lt. D. P. Paton, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, Sgt. N. Pereira, F/Sgt. R. G. Phillips, Sgt. O. Pollard, F/Sgt. W. Reicie, F/Lt. D. G. Rochford, Pte. Agnes Scott, Sgt. J. R. Skinner, A.C. F. A. Stoute, Sgt. J. G. Swan, Pte. Ida Thornhill, 2nd/Lt. A. J. Torrance.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following :  
**ASH, D. D.** (Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Trinidad), Senior Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Trinidad.  
**ALBERGA, G. F.** (1st Class Superintendent, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**BAILEY, Dr. B. U. V. W.** (Chief Medical Officer, Barbados), Chief Medical Officer, Sierra Leone.  
**BOWEN, H. P. E.** (Deputy Registrar and Marshal, Trinidad), Registrar-General, Trinidad.  
**COX, G.** (1st Class Superintendent, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**GOLDSWORTHY, W. R.** (Senior Master, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica), Vice-Principal, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica.  
**GORDON, G. W.** (Surveyor, P.W.D., Trinidad), Senior Surveyor, P.W.D., Trinidad.  
**GREEN, R. P.** (Auditor, Leeward Islands), Senior Assistant Auditor, Nigeria.  
**HELWIG, Dr. G. V.** (Supervising Inspector, Secondary Schools, Jamaica), Chief Inspector, Education Department, Jamaica.  
**HILL, R. D. R.** (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Chief Magistrate, Palestine.  
**LANCASTER, Capt. F. G., M.B.E., M.C.** (Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bahamas), Commissioner of Police, Bahamas.  
**MAIS, D. C.** (Chief Clerk, Lands Department, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.  
**MAYERS, T. H.** (Solicitor-General, Jamaica), Attorney-General, Jamaica.  
**MIKLOS, T. C. M.** (Chief Draughtsman, P.W.D., Jamaica), Architect, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**MURRAY, H. W. C. M.** (Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Surveys, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**NEWBOLD, C. D.** (Legal Draughtsman, Jamaica), Solicitor-General, Jamaica.  
**SCARFF, A.** (Superintendent of Machinery, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**STEDMAN, L. C.** (1st Class Superintendent, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**SPEAK, J. A.** (Crown Lands Officer, Jamaica), Senior Lands Officer, Jamaica.  
**YOUNG, J. G.** (Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica), Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.  
**First Appointments**  
**CAMPBELL, M. J. G.**, Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.  
**SULLIVAN, F. R.**, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.

# West Indies at Westminster

**Demerara Sugar.** When enquiry was made by Mr. Thorne, on January 25th about United Kingdom supplies of Demerara (yellow crystal) sugar, Mr. Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said that the very small quantities imported were distributed to the trade in the same way as sugar refined in the United Kingdom.

## Training of Apprentices

Colonel O. Stanley, replying to Mr. Sorensen, on December 15th, said that he would be prepared to consider, in consultation with the Minister of Labour and with Colonial Governments, the possibilities of adopting, when circumstances permit, schemes whereby youths in the West Indies and West Africa could receive industrial training in their own countries and then be brought over for some months to acquire experience in British workshops.

**Jamaica Sugar Workers.** In reply to Mr. Riley, on January 20th, Colonel Stanley said he understood that a strike occurred in one area a fortnight previously, but he had no report that any large numbers were involved. Negotiations were proceeding between the Jamaica sugar manufacturers and representatives of the workers, regarding wage rates, and he had every reason to expect an early and satisfactory conclusion.

**Lease of Air Bases to the U.S.A.** Colonel Oliver Stanley, replying to Captain Plugge, on January 20th, said that the only air bases in the Colonies which had been leased to the United States Government were those in Bermuda, British Guiana and the West Indies. As provided in the exchange of notes dated September 2nd, 1940, these leases run for 99 years and neither party had suggested any alteration of that period.

**Trinidad Sugar Industry.** In reply to Colonel Arthur Evans, the Secretary of State, on January 18th, said that, after consultation with him, the Governor of Trinidad had arranged for the Report of the Benham Committee on the Sugar Industry, together with the recommendations on the Report which had been made by the Trinidad Executive Council, to be laid on the table in the Legislative Council and published on January 7th.

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

January 29, 1944

**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.)	79½	80½	82½	82½
3½	War Loan ... ..	103½	104	105¼	105¼
12½	Angostura Bitters ...	41/-	45/-xd	22/6	25/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	41/6	45/-xd	27/6	32/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	33/-	34/-	33/-	34/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	54/6	56/6	46/6	48/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/6	42/6	41/6	43/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	60/-	62/6	57/6	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3	28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/-	2/6	1/9	2/3
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	19/-	21/-	20/-	22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	3/9	4/3	4/4½	4/10½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/7½	48/1½	46/10½	49/4½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/6	2/6	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	37	41	37½	41½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/-	15/-	10/6	12/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/-	17/-	9/6	10/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/9	2/3	1/6	2/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds	98/9	91/3	72/6	75/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	77/-	79/6	67/6	70/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/9	4/9	4/-	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	16/6	17/6	9/6	10/6

**Honey.** Prices are unchanged. Some shipments have been arriving from Jamaica, and are passing through the usual channels under Ministry of Food control.

**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** is quiet and easier at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf, London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The spot London values are as follows: defectives, 1/4; sound unassorted, 1/7; sound 80's, 2/2 per lb.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is slightly dearer at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

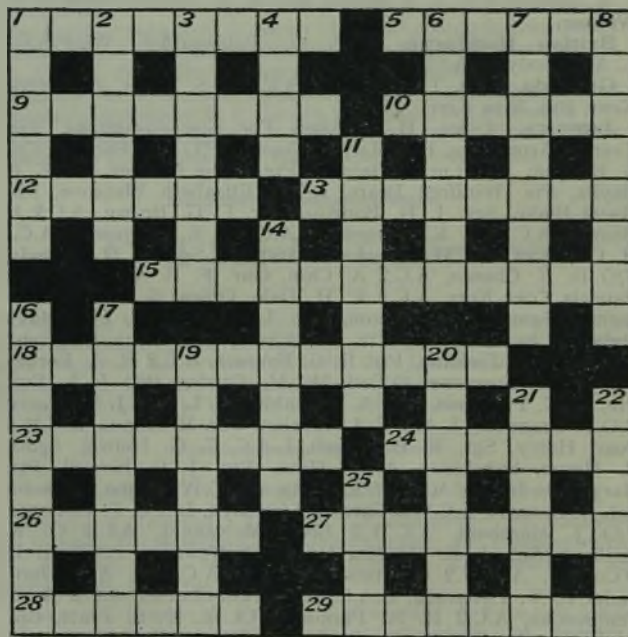
# Crossword Puzzle No. 29

## ACROSS

- 1 Anagram of "fat lined" (8)
- 5 Travels through the air without motive power (6)
- 9 The source of caviare (8)
- 10 Entertains (6)
- 12 Titanium ore (6)
- 13 Anagram of "main darn" (8)
- 15 This statement is unanswerable (12)
- 18 Formerly only fell to the earth, now they rise from it and ride the air (12)
- 23 If it produces sleep a bed is provided (8)
- 24 Trifling (6)
- 26 Tips (6)
- 27 Anagram of "trice led" (8)
- 28 "The absent — greater still appears, Less fears he who is near the thing he fears" (6)
- 29 A mimic (8)

## DOWN

- 1 Introduce (6)
- 2 Dead Sea — were alleged to turn to ashes in the mouth (6)
- 3 Sharp cornered (7)
- 4 God of love (4)
- 6 A stile is a serious obstacle to him (2 words 4, 3)
- 7 Anagram of "crib seed" (8)
- 8 Anagram of "ten reeds" (8)
- 11 Garbage (7)
- 14 The area of events or operations (7)
- 16 Approved model (8)
- 17 Anagram of "a gun raid" (8)
- 19 Anagram of "ice does" (7)
- 20 You will find one on a penny (7)
- 21 A stickler for accuracy in speech (6)
- 22 Restrain (6)
- 25 May be of wood or of light (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

MARCH 1944

No. 1155

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LONDON, W.C.2.

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CARIB, ESTRAND LONDON

March, 1944

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## The West Indian Contingent

THE announcement issued by the War Office on February 21st, that a contingent of fighting troops, including men from all the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda, would shortly be moved to an active theatre of operations, will have been received with the greatest enthusiasm and satisfaction. In the very early stages of the last Great War bitter disappointment was felt throughout the West Indies by all those whose offer was declined on the ground that they could best render aid by helping to defend their own shores. This decision did not damp their ardour and as we wrote in the CIRCULAR of November 17th, 1914, "every homeward passenger steamer is bringing seekers for commissions and intending recruits for 'Kitchener's Army.'" Within a year, when the immediate danger in the West Indies due mainly to predatory cruisers had passed, the following announcement appeared in the *London Gazette* (October 25th, 1915): "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of a Corps from Contingents of the inhabitants of the West India Islands to be entitled 'The British West Indies Regiment.'" Eleven battalions were raised and served with distinction in Palestine, France and Italy, in addition to the (privately financed) Trinidad Merchants' and Planters' Contingent and the Barbados Citizens' Contingent.

In the present war history is repeating itself. Immediately after the declaration of hostilities the West India Committee received many inquiries from West Indians both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies as to how they could best be of service. Advice for some general ruling was sought and given in a broadcast by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 19th, 1939, when he emphasized the need for conserving manpower in vital local industries, including agriculture, and of looking to their own defences. As his successor pointed out in June, 1940, the possibility should not be overlooked of operations having to be undertaken in tropical or sub-tropical climates, where there would be need of trained personnel accustomed to such conditions. The eagerness with which many who could be spared have come over, in many cases at their own expense, to serve in the Forces is shown by the lists which have been published regularly in the CIRCULAR. Some have made the great sacrifice, others have been wounded or are prisoners of war or missing, whilst still others have been awarded honours and decorations by H.M. The

King. We must not overlook the contributions to the war effort by foresters from British Honduras and technicians from Jamaica, the Bahamas and British Guiana. Now after a longer period of waiting than during the last war, due to the greater menace to the West Indies from submarine attacks, the time has arrived when a Contingent can come over to serve at the front. We are confident that once again history will repeat itself and that all members of the new West Indian Contingent will acquit themselves, as their compatriots did in the last Great War, with great credit to themselves and to the Armies of the Empire of which they will form part.

## Currency Reform

THE Colonial Office Memorandum on West Indian Currency, reproduced on page 49 of this issue, revives an important question which has lain dormant for many years. In October, 1920, LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN (now Sir Ivan) DAVSON contributed to the CIRCULAR two articles in which he presented proposals for reforms. Shortly after he toured throughout the West Indies and explained his proposals to representative interested bodies, several of whom forwarded resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressing, in general, agreement that changes on the lines suggested would be beneficial and requesting that a Committee should be appointed to determine how effect could be given to them.

In April, 1922, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, then Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, appointed a Committee of which COLONEL DAVSON was a member, to consider what, if any, changes were desirable in the currency systems of the West Indian Colonies.

The present Colonial Office Memorandum continues the story from this stage. It records how the Committee, whose report was presented to Parliament in June, 1923, concluded that whilst it was desirable to have a single Currency Board no immediate steps could be taken. Most of the difficulties then in the way having disappeared the Memorandum suggests steps which could now be taken. Various matters will, it is considered, require detailed examination, but they should not give rise to great difficulties if the basic principle of a unified currency is accepted. Such a currency, it is emphasized, should facilitate inter-Colonial trade and intercourse, and also strengthen further the link with the Mother Country.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

MAKING his parliamentary survey of the war situation, the first since his illness, Mr. Churchill seemed to me to be showing the weight of his heavy responsibilities. He was as robust and determined as ever, and his command of the House unimpaired; but I missed the light-hearted touches with which he is accustomed to enliven his speeches—especially when the outlook is dark, as it is not now. Only twice did he raise a laugh, and the first time—when he spoke of the German generals' and the Nazis' decision to "hang together," I don't think it was intentional. He seemed surprised that members were amused; and when the House is quicker-witted than Mr. Churchill, he is not quite his usual self. Small wonder, considering the burden he bears.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless it was a masterly exposition, and its sober tone most timely. In this year, when we should be looking forward to the most formidable task we have undertaken, there has been too much readiness to take speedy victory for granted. The Prime Minister insisted that the House should face the facts, that there is as yet no sign of weakening in the enemy's ranks, and we have no right to assume, though we may well hope, that the European war will be ended this year. The cold water he poured on the more thoughtless optimists has been taken by some critics abroad as an indication that the invasion of Europe has been postponed until the autumn or later. It may be as well, therefore, to repeat his explicit assurance, at the end of the speech, that we intend "to fall upon and smite the Hun by land, sea and air, with all the strength that is in us during the coming spring and summer." I have seen enough of the preparations to be quite certain these words mean exactly what they say.

\* \* \*

Strategically, by far the most striking feature of the speech was the marked change of emphasis between the sea and the air. Hitherto Mr. Churchill has always given precedence to the war against the U-boats—the essentially defensive phase. Now the battle of the Atlantic is won, and he shifted his emphasis to the offensive campaign of the bombers over Germany. This, which now continues all round the clock, the Americans bombing by day and the R.A.F. by night, has attained to terrific power, and is still growing heavier. Four-fifths of German fighter strength is employed in the defence—which makes our campaign an immense contributing factor to the Russian victories in the East—and still the enemy cannot save his war industries from systematic obliteration. But a new objective, besides the bomb targets, has now come into sight. It is no less than the complete driving of the Luftwaffe out of the sky. This is what Goring attempted to do to the R.A.F. in the battle of Britain; and his failure caused the invasion of the British Isles to be abandoned. It now becomes possible to contemplate a day when our bombers can fly over Germany without any opposition except from the A.A. guns;

and if that happens the character of the war will be revolutionized.

\* \* \*

We have had a week's renewal of the bombing of London, and no doubt there is more to come. It has been done by a scratch lot of bombers, of many different makes, and the damage, though considerable, has been very sporadic. Judging by the fantastic exaggerations put forth by Gobbels, one object of the raids is evidently propaganda—an attempt to redeem the many promises of reprisals that the Nazis have made to the citizens of battered Berlin. But there may be more in it than that. Most German actions have a military reason. I have been talking to one of our best-known authorities on air strategy, and he put to me a curious and interesting suggestion. He thinks the raids indicate that the Germans, hard-pressed as they are in the air battles over Europe, have given up hope of being able to provide sufficient fighter cover to enable their bombers to be used over the battlefields of the invasion. There is therefore no point in continuing to husband their dwindled bomber force against that day, and they are accordingly making the best use they can of it by bombing London. This is pure speculation, of course; but it seems to me a very plausible explanation.

\* \* \*

London has settled down to another season under fire with all the old equanimity. There is even a sort of pleasure in being able to show our American visitors what the "blitz" was like; and the characteristic attitude is that of the old lady returning to her bunk in the shelter after three years. "Well, it's nice to be back among old friends. I've missed the life down here ever so much."

\* \* \*

To the Education Bill, now facing a stern though good-tempered controversy between the religious denominations in committee, the Government have added a vast and ambitious scheme for reorganizing the medical services after the war. Briefly the plan provides that everyone shall have access to all necessary medical attention at the cost of the tax-payer; yet at the same time that each shall be cared for by his own family doctor, chosen by himself, and visiting him, if desired, in his own home. Surgical, specialist, and consultant aid is to be included in the scheme, and is also to be free. The doctors will either remain in separate practice, and be paid by a capitation fee for each patient; or combine in group practices and receive a salary. The project envisages a revolution, but has been favourably received by the representative bodies of the medical profession, and has an excellent prospect of being embodied in law.

\* \* \*

The horn of plenty has been opened over London, and on my sideboard lies a dessert dish piled high with oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. Nothing like it has been seen for four long years, and it seems as if peace itself could provide no more imposing spectacle.

## West Indians for the Front

THE War Office announced, on February 21st, that a contingent of fighting troops from the West Indies will shortly be moved to an active theatre of operations. It will include men from all the British West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda.

Announcing this decision the War Office states: "This will give soldiers from the West Indies and Bermuda the chance they have long waited for to take an active part in the war. Although many hundreds of men from these Colonies are fighting in the three Services (many of them are in the R.A.F.) and have many fine achievements to their credit, no separate combatant contingent from the Caribbean has been sent overseas.

"Bermuda and the West Indies have fighting traditions of which they may be proud. A contingent from the Bermuda Volunteer Rifles Corps was attached to the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment for two-and-a-half years during the last war and a contingent of Bermuda Militia Artillery also served on the Western Front. Both won warm praise from Earl Haig.

"The West India Regiment, disbanded in 1926, has a long and honourable record going back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its first battalion served in the Cameroons campaign in 1914-15 and the 2nd Battalion in the German East Africa campaign. In addition, an entirely new Corps, the British West Indies Regiment, was raised from contingents of inhabitants of the West Indies during the last war. Eleven battalions were raised and the Regiment served in practically every theatre of war. It suffered nearly 2,000 casualties and won 120 honours and distinctions, including 5 D.S.Os., 9 M.Cs., 8 D.C.Ms., and 37 M.Ms. Not all the Regiment had a chance of meeting the enemy, but the 1st and 2nd Battalions were warmly commended for their attack on Turkish positions in the Jordan Valley in September, 1918, and showed what fine fighters British West Indians are."

*The Times*, in its issue of February 25th, published the following telegram from its Barbados correspondent:—

"Broadcasting on an announcement received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Brigadier A. E. Stokes Roberts said that the South Caribbean area would provide a large proportion of the contingent of fighting forces of the West Indies which was to be moved soon to an active theatre of war. Barbados would have an appropriate quota.

"The Colonial Office announcement has been enthusiastically received, and a fund will be opened to provide for units and individuals extra equipment not catered for in regulation issues."

## Prisoners of War Exhibition

The King has given permission for a Prisoners of War Exhibition to be held in the gardens of Clarence House in May. The exhibition will be sponsored and financed by the *Daily Telegraph* for the benefit of the Red Cross and St. John Fund. It will take the form of a reconstruction of a German hutment prison camp. Two special huts will contain a display of hundreds of works of arts and crafts executed by prisoners in the camps.

## 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.B.E.

MAJOR W. E. TUCKER, R.A.M.C., of Bermuda.

Since this officer's capture in France in May, 1940, he has worked continuously in hospitals where British and Allied troops have been treated. He has combined with his great skill as a surgeon a whole-hearted and unsparing devotion to duty which has been an example to all. His outstanding work merits the highest praise.

### D.F.C.

ACTING WING COMMANDER GEOFFREY TREVOR WYNNE-POWELL, A.A.F., No. 90 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has participated in many sorties involving attacks on targets in the Ruhr and many other important centres. He has displayed great skill throughout and, although his aircraft has been hit by anti-aircraft fire on several occasions, Wing Commander Wynne-Powell has invariably pressed home his attacks with great determination. By his personal example of courage and resolution this officer has contributed materially to the high standard of morale of the squadron he commands.

### Mentioned in Despatches

Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Arnold, R.N.V.R. (Bermuda).

Sergeant I. Morrison, R.A.O.C. (Jamaica).

Lance Corporal L. V. Patterson, No. 1 Commando (Jamaica).

## The Trinidad Squadron

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ROBERT J. L. FERRIS, medical officer of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The following is the official citation which accompanied the announcement of the award:—

"Flight-Lieutenant Ferris has displayed outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty. During a period in October, 1943, his headquarters was subjected to severe enemy attacks. On one occasion four men were killed and two others were buried under the débris.

"Flight-Lieutenant Ferris immediately set to work removing the bodies and releasing the buried men. His medical equipment had been destroyed and he was compelled to work with a pair of scissors and a small wood saw, with which he succeeded in releasing one man after amputating his leg.

"He accomplished this while the air attack was in progress, and worked with very little light while held upside down by his legs.

"During an engagement between British and enemy ground forces he treated military and civilian casualties alike. He worked incessantly under most rigorous conditions. His coolness and courage proved a source of inspiration to all."

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
AMOS, L. C. H.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
BEDFORD, Patricia H....	Bahamas	A.T.S.	Private
BENNETT, S. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BERNAL, S. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BLONDEL-FRANCIS, H. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BRANDON, K. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Corporal
BURROWS, Ruth	Antigua	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
CAMERON, N. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHAMBERS, H. F.	Jamaica	R.N.F.A.A.	Air Fitter
CHISHOLM, H. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CLARIDGE, J. V.	Bahamas	R.C.O.C.	Private
CLERK, H. L. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COLLYMORE, L. F.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COLTHIRST, C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COOPER, E. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CURRY, C. W. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
CURTIS, Lobelia	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Private
DAWES, G. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAWSON, W. E. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DE LA MOTHE, H. D. ...	Trinidad	R.C.E.	Sapper
*De SILVA, D., D.F.M....	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
DWYER, G. S. N.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
EXELL, S. M. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FITT, Rita P. ...	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
FLANIGAN, N. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FRECKLETON, H. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GABBIDON, K. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GREENE, O. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GREY, C. D. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HANS, G.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
HANSON, R. E....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HART, V. F. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GREIG, Helen C.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
HARPLEY, D. A.	Jamaica	—	Lieut.
HARRIS, D. S. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HARRISON, J. M.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.11
HENDERSON, I. ...	Jamaica	R.A.	Gunner
HOKINGS, Phyllis E. ...	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.S.O.
HOWES, G. A. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	A.M.11
JAISINGH, F. T....	Br. Guiana	R.A.S.C.	Private
JEFFERY, W. W.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JOHNSON, I. F. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JORDAN, H. L. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
KARRAM, H. E. V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LAWRENCE, K. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LEE, G. B.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LEIGH, A. G. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LEWARS, D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LINDO, C. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McFARLANE, R. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McGANN, S. L. N.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McKENZIE, M. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McLEAN, D. A....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McLEAN, R. L....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MAIR, A. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MALONE, D. E. G.	St. Kitts	R.A.F.	Sergeant
MANNIX, C. E. ...	Antigua	R.C.A.C.	Private
MARRETT, L. T.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MARSHALL, W. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MARSHALLECK, V. G. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MELHADO, O. S....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Corporal
MILLS, N. W. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
NELSON, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
OUTERBRIDGE, R. D. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Fly. Officer
POCOCK, A. W....	Trinidad	R.N.F.A.A.	Air Mechanic
RIGDEN, Betty ...	Br. Guiana	W.R.N.S.	Wren

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ROBINSON, L. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROBISON, C. L....	Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
ROBOTHAM, K. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RUDD, V. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SCAIFE, J.	Bahamas	R.N.	Commander
SCOTT, C. I. B. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SIMPSON, L. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SMELLIE, R. O. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WALLER, A. A....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WATERHOUSE, R. A. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Tele.
WEBB, D. J.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WEBBER, Lorie Ann ...	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	L.A.C.W.
WEBSTER, D. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WIGGAN, K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WIGHT, Katherine	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
WILLIAMS, J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WOOLLEY, H. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
YOUNG, H. L. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ZULL, R. J.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant

\* Believed killed.

R.N.F.A.A.—Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm. A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force R.C.O.C.—Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. R.N.—Royal Navy. R.C.E.—Royal Canadian Engineers. R.A.—Royal Artillery. R.A.S.C.—Royal Army Service Corps. R.C.A.C.—Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

## Promotions in the Services

Cadet Elsie Barnell (Trinidad) to Second Subaltern.  
 Pilot Officer W. A. Becker (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Lieutenant H. K. Bell (Trinidad) to Captain.  
 Flying Officer F. J. Dempsey (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant N. J. de Verteuil (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer C. H. Egerton-Eves (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer O. R. Kelsick (Montserrat) to Flying Officer.  
 Captain D. E. Longe (Jamaica) to Major.  
 Flying Officer J. Maura (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant Pilot W. G. Muschett (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Air Mechanic A. W. Pocock (Trinidad) to Sub-Lieutenant.  
 Flying Officer J. L. H. Richards (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Corporal Beryl I. Smith (Trinidad) to Second Subaltern

## The War Services Fund

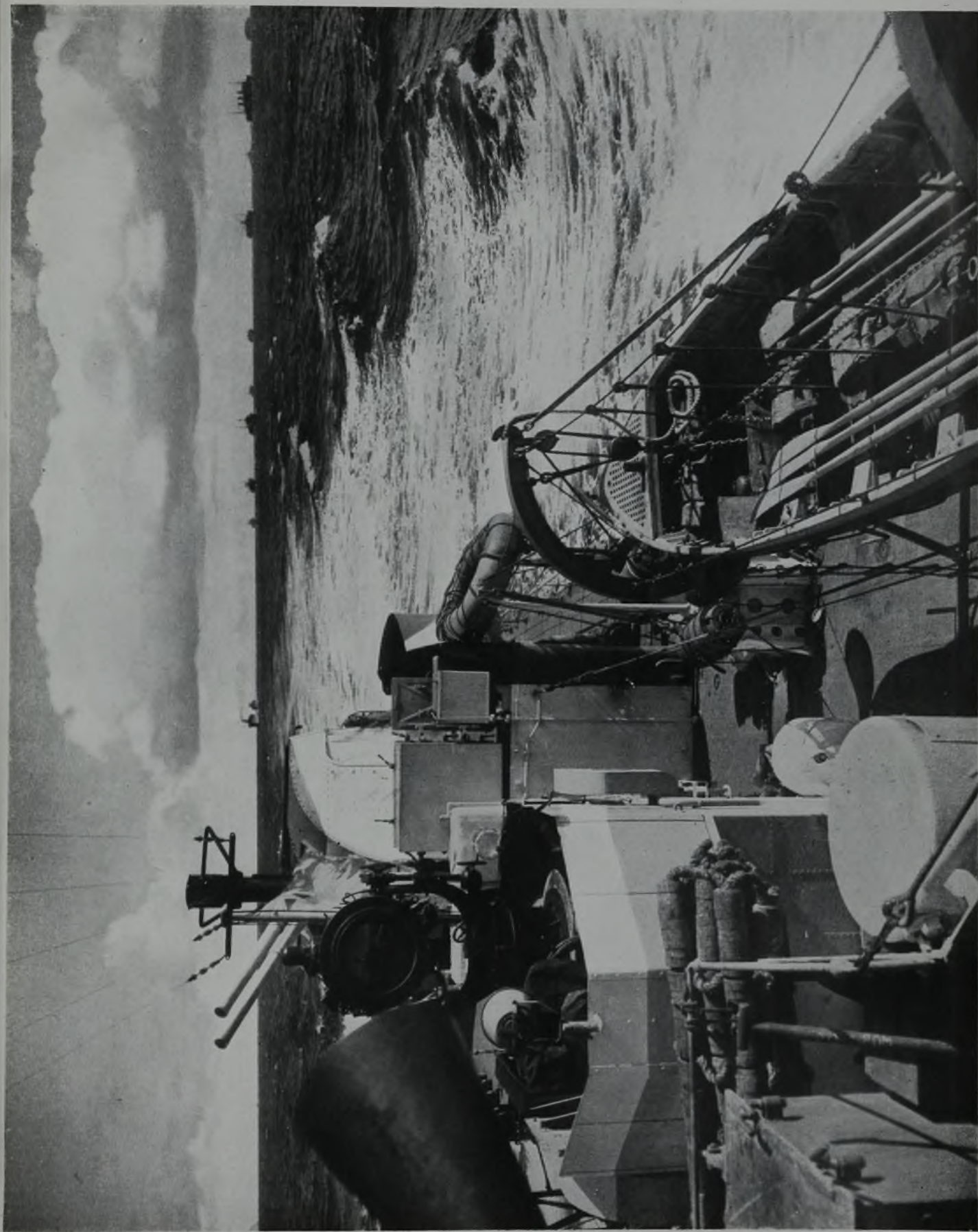
SINCE the publication of the last list of donations to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, the following sums have been received and are gratefully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
*Bermuda Services Overseas Association ...	125	0	0
*The People of St. Lucia ...	50	0	0
*Grenada War Purposes Committee ...	100	0	0
*C. H. Thorley, Esq. ...	1	1	0
*Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall ...	2	2	0

\* Further contribution.

In addition to the above, the following sums have been received for Prisoners of War:—

Guests at Balmoral Hotel, Barbados, £67 5s. 10d.; St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, British Guiana, £9 5s. 10d.; J. R. Carrington, Esq., £13 0s. 0d.; A. O. Parris, Esq., £1 0s. 0d.; Miss Evans, £2 2s. 0d.; Mrs. Bancroft, £2 0s. 0d.; Mrs. Reid, 10s. 0d.; Mrs. Grant, 10s. 0d.



ANOTHER CONVOY ARRIVES SAFELY AT A BRITISH PORT





THE BATTLEMENTS OF STIRLING CASTLE

[See page 48

## Developments in Trinidad

### Governor's Message to Legislature

SIR BEDE CLIFFORD, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, in a Message to the Legislative Council of the Colony, on October 29th, dealt mainly with the programme for future developments with which he had been concerned during the official visit to England, from which he had then just returned.

The full text of his address has been published as *Council Paper* No. 61 of 1943, a copy of which has now been received.

### Discussions in England

In discussions with the Secretary of State and others at the Colonial Office, he had described the development work already embarked upon and outlined a plan for post-war expansion in every field of Government activity. Subject to the concurrence of the Council, general agreement had been reached as to the future programme to be followed in co-operation with the Comptroller of Development and Welfare and the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. He had also discussed with other Ministries and appropriate officials and experts, questions relating to aviation, military matters, economics and currency, public relations, social insurance, supply and rationing. As he had previously mentioned in a broadcast from London, His Excellency said he had found a greatly increased interest in the Colonies and a generous recognition of the important part they were playing in the prosecution of the war.

Whilst he could not anticipate the final report of the Franchise Committee, Sir Bede said that he was aware of the general line of their recommendations, and he thought that the authorities at home would be sympathetic to any request for a more liberal franchise.

Education, health, housing, control of malaria and other diseases were all very fully discussed; railway harbour developments were dealt with and Government proposals for Colony-wide water and electricity services received helpful support. Sir Bede continued:

"I had meetings with the London representatives of the petroleum and sugar industries of the Colony, with the West India Committee, with my old friend, Sir William Rook, who controls the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food, and with Sir Leonard Lyle. Sir William believes that the post-war demand for sugar will exceed the supply, and the same view was expressed in other quarters as regards cocoa. These opinions regarding the markets offering for agricultural output appeared to be shared by no less an authority than Lord Keynes. I discussed telephone problems with Sir Alexander Roger, and our ambitions in regard to unemployment insurance with Mr. Dyer Simpson, who is an expert on this subject. The questions we discussed have been followed up with the Colonial Office and the Comptroller of Development and Welfare since my return to the Colony and we are endeavouring to obtain the services of an experienced actuary.

"Questions relating to taxation of the oil companies of Trinidad were discussed, and legislation to implement the conclusion reached will be submitted to you for consideration. I wish to express my appreciation of the readiness with which the Imperial authorities

surrendered revenue they have hitherto enjoyed in order to effect a settlement of this matter.

### The Future of Sugar

"Shortly before my departure for England, we debated the future of the sugar industry in this House, and Council agreed with the view of Government that the industry was in need of assistance, and approved a vote of \$50,000 to encourage the planting of cane this season. That vote was, of course, only a token vote subject to further increase as soon as the amount needed to stimulate planting could be calculated, and the general approval of the Secretary of State obtained. Two of our meetings at the Colonial Office were almost exclusively devoted to the difficulties facing the sugar growers and manufacturers which I explained were mainly due to the special conditions prevailing in Trinidad, where very large numbers of our people are engaged on the bases and other important war work. The result was that I was authorised by the Secretary of State to inform the West India Committee that the claim of the industry to financial assistance was accepted and that the initial assistance to planting contemplated by Government, and already supported by this Council, was approved by the Colonial Office. It was also agreed that, after the report of the Benham Committee had been studied, any recommendations supporting further aid to the industry would be sympathetically entertained. Backed by this encouraging and helpful attitude on the part of the Colonial and Imperial Governments, I most earnestly appeal to the cane farmers and the estates to press forward vigorously with their cane planting programme, because upon the planting of cane now depends not only the future of the industry but the provision of work for the people in 1945, when it seems probable that the completion of the bases will greatly increase the demand for employment in agriculture. Concurrently with this appeal I feel it necessary to warn all concerned that there must be no relaxation of our efforts to grow more and more food and especially crops like rice that can be stored. There is every prospect that the price of sugar will continue to rise and, in addition to this, it is more than probable that, subject to the recommendations of the Committee being favourable, this Council will vote further sums for assistance to the industry. Government has already guaranteed \$4.50 for canes reaped this season, and I have every reason to hope that \$5 can and will be assured to growers for the 1944 harvest."

### Education, Health and Water Supply

His Excellency said that the Government were anxious to press ahead with the Teachers' Institute and the Farm Institute for which a site had been selected. Until the lack of trained teachers was remedied it would seem unnecessary to consider the application of compulsory education to the whole Colony. An extensive programme of construction for hospitals and health centres had been prepared and recently modified to enable greater use being made of local materials and of the limited amount of imported material available.

Dealing with the water problems of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Bede said that the Government had given close attention to the question of centralization and the Executive had reached agreement as to certain main principles which he detailed.

# British Guiana Centenary

## Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society

*The Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, formed on March 18th, 1844, celebrates its Centenary this month. We are indebted to Mr. J. Graham Cruickshank, one of the directors, for the following account of the foundation of the Society and of some of the useful work accomplished during its long life.*

THE founder of the Society was Mr. William Hunter Campbell, a young Scotsman, a Writer of the Signet, who, with a few others, had some years before started the Edinburgh Botanical Society and was its first secretary. He had been a fellow-collegian in Glasgow of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Hooker, in later years Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

A prospectus having been issued, shares in the new Society were quickly taken up by prominent residents locally and by overseas friends and well-wishers. A committee was formed and a memorial was addressed to the Governor (Mr. Henry Light) and the Court of Policy. The leading objects of the Society (it was stated) were "the improvement of the agriculture of the Colony and the encouragement of every branch of industry, manufacture or trade, whereby the resources of the Colony are likely to be developed and increased." The funds of the Society were to be devoted "more especially to the establishment and maintenance of suitable public rooms in Georgetown for the use of members, namely, an exchange room, a reading room, a museum and model room, and a library."

The first office-bearers were Sir Michael McTurk (president), Hon. Wm. Arindell and Mr. Charles Conyers (vice-presidents), Mr. W. Brand (treasurer) and Mr. W. H. Campbell (secretary). On the lamented death of Sir Michael McTurk before the end of the year, Mr. John Croal was elected president. For seven years the old Colonial Hospital (reconditioned) was used, and then a more suitable building was put up, facing Water Street. Mr. Campbell died in Scotland in 1883, after 39 years arduous and unwearied service as the Society's hon. secretary. A marble bust to his memory stands in the reading room.

Steps were at once taken to form a library of valuable books; the leading newspapers, reviews and periodicals were to be found in the reading room; and every effort was made to stimulate and satisfy a taste for the best literature.

Before long the Society was found useful to Government, which again and again referred questions of Colonial moment for its opinion. These problems were investigated by select committees of practical planters,

commercial and business men, who reported; and not infrequently their views, in part or wholly, were adopted by the Administration.

At its monthly meetings papers on important colonial topics were read and discussed, and full reports were published in the press. In the middle '40's of the last century only a few years had elapsed since the Negro slaves had been granted unfettered freedom, and the labour problem was ever uppermost. Rather naturally with a people who had been slaves not only in America but (most of them) from time immemorial in Africa—when freedom came—when "free fall"—many of them wanted to "feel free." In their phrase, they "took walk," became squatters, or worked irregularly just when their "mind gave them." Estate after estate—"bandin," "mash-up," went ruin. Something must be done. India, China, Madeira, even West Africa were explored for labourers; and the question of immigration was ever uppermost at meetings of the Society. Other matters discussed at the time were labour-saving machinery; thorough or tile drainage; steam or horse-drawn ploughs—it being even suggested at one time that to draw the plough through the heavy clay soil an elephant might be imported from



Mr. W. H. Campbell, founder of the Society

the Far East, as an experiment! Altogether the Society did much to awaken and mould public opinion on a very wide range of subjects.

In 1845, the Society, which at its own cost had sent samples of soil to be analysed by chemists in Great Britain, suggested to Government the employment of a Colonial Agricultural Chemist; and Dr. John Sheir, of Aberdeen University, was engaged and did valuable work. The Society also, some time later, advised the purchase of an abandoned coffee estate on the outskirts of the town to be laid out as a Botanical Garden; and this useful and beautiful garden has abundantly justified its existence.

On April 3rd, 1864, the Society suffered a serious blow. A disastrous fire demolished a large part of the narrow lane by the waterside that was then Water Street, and among the charred and smouldering ruins after the fire was the Society's reading room and library. Measures were at once taken to gather funds to rebuild. The Combined Court came to the help of

the Society; the Governor (Sir Francis Hincks) subscribed liberally; and money came in from every prominent colonist and from over the water. A new and greatly improved building—the one still in use—was put up; the site being as before in one of the most advantageous and centrally situated business parts of the town.

In the replacement of its library the Society was privileged to have the mature experience of Mr. William Walker, a retired Government Secretary, who was its representative in London. About twenty-five years later—in 1888—the Society was fortunate to secure as its librarian a gentleman who was to become widely known as an historian of the Colony, and as a writer of great charm on the forests, creeks and muddy foreshore of Guiana. This was Mr. James Rodway who had come to Demerara, as a chemist's assistant, in 1870,

and soon became known as a serious student of Guiana history. He had already published in the *Argosy* a bibliography of Guianese literature. During his long period as librarian—he retired in 1925, and died during the following year—Mr. J. Rodway bent his attention to the building up of a strong Local Literature section. Among the valuable books now in this section is Bryant's *Narrative of the East Coast Slave Insurrection of 1823 (1824)*—the first book published locally—with its plates of the dams and buildings of

old Georgetown. There are also some rare "Vade-Mecums" of the beginning of last century, unobtainable elsewhere, with their lists of plantations then in cultivation and the number of slaves on each. Among the Charts may be mentioned those of Van Keulen (1720), Knapp (1738), and Otten (1740) of the old colony of Berbice, and Bercheyck's map of the Demerara River (1759). The sea-coasts had not yet been empoldered.

It will be remembered that one of the "leading objects" of the Society had been a museum. Until the great fire of 1864 little had been done in that direction, although exhibits had been received from Mr. (later Sir) Robert Schomburgk, Mr. Appun and other travellers in the interior. As a result of measures taken after the fire the spacious, well-lighted, airy building along North Street that now houses the Natural History Museum was erected and was opened in February, 1868.

A curator was then wanted, and the Society was happy, through Sir Joseph Hooker, to secure in 1877 the services of Mr. Everard im Thurn, M.A. It is unnecessary to dwell here on his valuable work for the Society and the Colony. His reports on journeys to

Mount Roraima, and to the Kaituk (misnamed Kaieteur) waterfall on the Potaro river, to collect ethnological and other exhibits, have become classics.

In 1882, Mr. im Thurn took up an appointment as Magistrate of the Pomeroon District. (He was afterwards knighted and became Governor of Fiji.) He was succeeded by Mr. E. Glaisher who, dying not long afterwards, was followed by Mr. John J. Quelch, B.Sc., from the zoological department of the British Museum. Mr. Quelch made two extensive trips to the summit and about Mount Roraima with—and largely at the exclusive cost of—Mr. F. V. McConnell, in 1894 and again in 1898, with rich results to the Museum. He represented the Colony at Chicago Exposition in 1893.

Mr. Rodway (filling the dual offices of Librarian and Curator) succeeded Mr. Quelch and was, on his retirement, followed by Dr. Walter E. Roth, retired medical

magistrate of the Pomeroon river, and an anthropologist of international repute. Dr. Roth greatly enriched the aboriginal Indian collections of the Museum.

The next Curator was Mr. P. Storer Peberdy, of the Cheltenham College museum, by whom the museum was completely reorganized and its exhibits displayed to better advantage.

In 1936 the whole of the collections were permanently loaned to Government who, opening a branch museum in the Carnegie Building, Main

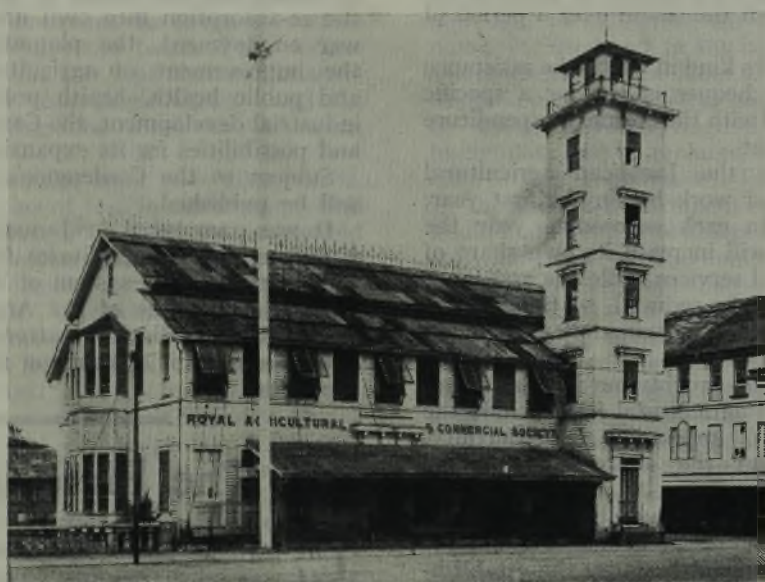
Street, in addition to the old Natural History museum, now conduct both as "The British Guiana Museums."

In the early '80's it was decided to publish the proceedings of the Society in a half-yearly journal which was named *Timehri*, after the Indian hieroglyphics found on rocks in some of the rivers of Guiana. Its first Editor was Mr. im Thurn. *Timehri* was before long to achieve a reputation not only in Guiana but in Europe and America. In almost every number were published permanently valuable papers by authoritative writers, each dealing with his special subject.

Mainly on financial grounds the publication of *Timehri* was suspended; but it is intended to publish a special number during the centenary year.

The establishment of a Chamber of Commerce and a Board of Agriculture has affected the Society's active work in those matters, although, as it has been pointed out, there are a number of people in the Colony who, without being experts in agriculture and commerce, yet take a real interest in such topics and can best discuss them through the medium of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society.

During a hundred years the Society has been, as it



Part of the Society's premises

may be described, the cultural centre of the Colony. In its reading room, from time to time, there have been delivered lectures or talks by prominent visitors or by local residents qualified to speak on a particular subject. The presidents and directors have included most of the leading men—planters, commercial men and public officers—in the Colony during a century.

## Large Grant to Jamaica

### For Agricultural Development

THE Colonial Office announced on February 14th that the biggest single grant to be made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act since the Bill was passed in 1940, is one of £525,000 to Jamaica for agricultural development in the island over a period of five years.

The grant is the first of its kind in which the assistance given by the British Exchequer is not for a specific service, but will be merged with the ordinary expenditure of the Colonial Government.

The grant will enable the Jamaican agricultural authorities to expand their work by, in the first year, roughly 60 per cent. In each succeeding year the Government of Jamaica will increase its own share of the cost of the agricultural services while the assistance on a percentage basis will be reduced, so that by the fifth year the grant will cover approximately 47 per cent. of the cost.

The main features of the programme for the future development of Jamaica's agricultural life, include the checking of soil erosion, improving land fertility, increasing production and the adoption of mixed farming methods.

The Agricultural Department will be extended to permit wider experiment and research, and its operations will be conducted on a regional basis by the establishment of four agricultural stations which will deal with all forms of crop and animal husbandry in the region served.

The scheme is subject to review after it has been in operation for three years.

## St. Lucia's New Administrator

The Colonial Office announced on February 10th that Mr. Edward Francis Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E., Director of Labour, Mauritius, had been appointed Administrator, St. Lucia.

A son of the late Rev. W. H. G. Twining, he was born at Westminster in 1899, and educated at Lancing College, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was an officer in the Worcestershire Regiment, and was subsequently seconded to the King's African Rifles.

In 1930 he was appointed an Assistant Administrative Officer in the Northern Provinces, Uganda Protectorate. Eight years later he became Deputy Head of the then new Labour Department of Mauritius. In 1939 he was appointed Acting Director of Labour in Mauritius and subsequently became Labour and Public Information Officer in that Colony.

## West Indian Conference

### On Food, Health and Other Problems

DELEGATES from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, the Windward Islands and also from Puerto Rico and the American Virgin Islands, will attend the first of a regular system of West Indian Conferences to be opened in Barbados on March 21st, by the Governor of Barbados, Sir Henry Grattan Bushe. Members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission will also be present.

The Conference, which will be presided over by Sir Frank Stockdale, British co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, will consider means of raising the nutritional level in the Caribbean area, the re-absorption into civil life of persons engaged in war employment, the planning of public works for the improvement of agriculture, education, housing and public health, health protection and quarantine, industrial development, the Caribbean Research Council and possibilities for its expansion.

Subject to the Conference's concurrence, its report will be published.

It was announced in January last that the United Kingdom and United States Governments had agreed to set up a regular system of West Indian Conferences under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to discuss matters, chiefly of a social or economic nature, of common interest to all Caribbean countries.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE striking photograph reproduced on page facing 44 was taken recently from one of the destroyers escorting a large convoy which arrived safely at a British port.

Our shipping losses have steadily declined, and during the second half of last year, on the main Atlantic and United Kingdom coastal convoys, they amounted to only one in 1,000. To quote Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his recent speech in the House of Commons, our victories over the U-boat packs in the North Atlantic last year were "among the decisive maritime actions of history."

The second pictorial page shows members of the A.T.S. looking down on the village from the battlements of Stirling Castle. Since the beginning of the war, the A.T.S. have occupied quarters in this famous castle, which since 1794 has been the headquarters of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and they have now become part of its long history. Their recreation room was once the boudoir of Mary Queen of Scots.

MRS. ROOSEVELT arrived recently at Fort Simonds, the American defence base in Jamaica, and addressed the American forces there. She later proceeded to Kingston and stayed at King's House as the guest of the Governor and Lady Huggins.

# West Indian Currency

## Colonial Office Memorandum

IN 1923 the West Indian Currency Committee made an exhaustive review of the currency situation in the West Indies and concluded that it was desirable to unify the various systems under a single Currency Board. The Committee recognized, however, that no immediate steps could be taken to implement that policy since the change envisaged would involve the introduction of new coinage, and at that time there existed large surpluses of United Kingdom silver which could only be repatriated at a prohibitive cost. Other difficulties were the position of the coin as unlimited legal tender, the predominant part played by the bank notes in the circulation of paper currency and the absence of any effective limits on the issues by certain banks, the variations in the precise terms of the various Government note issues, the fact that the circulation of each issue was confined to a single Colony, and the variation of the accounting unit from one Colony to another.

2. Most of these difficulties have now disappeared. There is no longer a surplus of coin in circulation. Full legal tender status of silver coin has been terminated in certain Colonies by Proclamations issued under the Coinage Act, 1870, and similar action could be taken in the remaining Colonies. The bank note issues now form a much lower proportion of the total currency in circulation. At the time of the Currency Committee's Report bank notes formed over 70 per cent. of the total paper currency in circulation and nearly 40 per cent. of the estimated total of all currency, including coin. Since then, and especially since the war, there has been a considerable increase in the circulation of Government notes, with the result that by the end of 1942 bank notes formed little more than 25 per cent. of the paper currency in circulation. A further change of great significance has been made in a recent agreement for the limitation of the bank note issues, the effect of which will be both to reduce immediately the proportion of bank notes in the total circulation and to ensure that any future expansion in the total currency circulation will be in the form of Government notes or coin. As regards the Government issues themselves, there has also been progress, in that they have now been brought on to a common basis, that of the model Colonial sterling exchange system under which notes are issued and redeemed, not against coin but against sterling deposited or paid out in London. Some time before the war arrangements had been made by which Trinidad Government notes were constituted legal tender in the Leeward and Windward Islands, the previously existing Government issues in those Colonies being gradually withdrawn. Since the war, further progress has been made in making Government notes interchangeable by arrangements concluded between Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana by which the Government notes of each of the other Colonies are all accepted as legal tender. Finally, as regards monetary unit in the various Colonies, a change has been made by the adoption of the British West Indian dollar as a unit of account in Trinidad for Government as well as for

commercial purposes, thus bringing this Colony into line with British Guiana.

3. The obstacles seen by the Currency Committee having been largely removed, it might now be considered what steps could be taken towards bringing into being the organization that the Committee envisaged as ultimately desirable. If it were felt that it was desirable and logical to proceed towards the unification of the currency system of these Colonies, it would be a comparatively simple matter to establish a single authority which would take over the issue of the Government notes (now the dominant part of the total currency in circulation) and could also become the authority for regulating the supply of coin. The Committee contemplated the withdrawal of United Kingdom coin in circulation and the substitution of special coin to be issued by the proposed new authority, but it would not be possible at present to contemplate the minting of new coin to substitute for the United Kingdom coin now being used and, in any case, less importance is to be attached now to the issue of a new coinage since coin has become of so much less significance in the total circulation. United Kingdom coin could still be allowed to circulate and be replaced at a later date by a special issue of West Indian coin. The transfer of responsibility for the issue of Government notes to a central authority would make very little difference to the public and would only carry to its logical conclusion the process of interchanging Government notes which has already been commenced between the Colonies of the Eastern Group. The authority would no doubt continue for the time being to utilize the notes actually available in their present form, but new supplies of notes could be in a suitable common form.

4. It is to be noted that the process of assimilation of currency issues has proceeded a good deal further between the Colonies of the Eastern Group than between those Colonies and Jamaica. The advantages of a unified currency on grounds of trading convenience are also probably greater as between the Eastern Colonies than as between those Colonies and Jamaica. It is also relevant that the dollar is not used as a unit of account in Jamaica as it is predominantly in the Eastern Group. It may be therefore that even if the Eastern Colonies should feel it desirable to proceed towards a uniform currency system among themselves, Jamaica will prefer not to join with them.

5. On the other hand, the general advantages of a unified currency might be such that not only Jamaica but other Colonies whose trade connexions are looser still, including British Honduras, Bahamas and Bermuda, would wish to participate in the scheme.

6. In any case it should be understood that the step taken now would be no more than a preliminary stage in the development of the complete scheme envisaged, under which the Central Board would issue not only its own notes but also its own coin at face value and appropriate the seigniorage (first to build up a reserve and in due course as profit to be distributed). Meantime there would be a very real advantage in having the note issues controlled under a single authority: the reserves held as cover would be aggregated and the currency thereby strengthened; a currency which could be freely used throughout the West Indies should facilitate inter-island trade and intercourse; a currency more

clearly based on sterling would tender to strengthen further the link with the Mother country; there would be improved control in currency and exchange matters; and there would be economy in administration, printing and paper and in reserves of unissued notes.

7. Several alternatives are possible:—

(1) The appointment of a Currency Board to control the issue and redemption of notes and coin throughout the Caribbean group of Colonies. This Board would take over existing note issues and issue new notes of its own as and when they were required. No new West Indian coin would be issued until after the war but the Board would assume the responsibility for the supply of United Kingdom coin meanwhile. Notes could be issued in denominations expressed both in B.W.I. dollars and in pounds sterling which would be interchangeable and legal tender throughout the area, passing as £ in Jamaica (and if they participated in the scheme, in Bahamas and Bermuda) and as \$ in the Colonies which have adopted the \$ as the unit.

(2) As in (1), but issuing separately \$ notes in the "dollar" Group and £ notes in the "pound sterling" Colonies. In that event the two kinds of notes could be made legal tender either within their own group only or throughout the area, though no doubt they would not normally circulate outside their own group.

(3) The appointment of a Currency Board to control currency of dollar denomination in the Eastern Group of Colonies only.

(4) As in (1) or (3) above, but using some other unit in place of the dollar. The West Indian Currency Committee proposed a 4s. 2d. royal and cent scheme, but other alternatives might be preferred: for instance a new unit could be adopted, e.g., a royal or florin of two shillings or the possibility of reinstating the shilling, perhaps divided, as in East Africa, into 100 cents might be considered. If a new unit of, say, 2s. were adopted this would be a convenient fraction of a £: notes for less than a £ would then be practicable. This would not involve devaluation: and there might be advantages in ceasing to use the word "dollar" which tends to confusion with the U.S.A. dollar.

8. Under any of the above alternatives, various questions would arise, e.g., whether the Board should be situated in London or in the West Indies; how the members should be appointed; and how any surplus income of the Board, and any contingent liability, should be apportioned between the constituent Governments. These matters would need detailed examination but they have been found capable of equitable solution in other areas and should not give rise to important difficulties if the basic principle of a unified currency is accepted.

### Mr. F. E. V. Smith for Nigeria

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Jamaica, will be in charge of a special branch which has been created in the Nigerian Government's Secretariat to deal with post-war planning and reconstruction.

Mr. Smith has served in various capacities in Jamaica since 1927, when he was appointed Government Microbiologist. He paid a brief visit to London in November last.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on February 22nd, the following eight candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MANSFIELD (Country)	Mr. Harold de Pass. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
CAPT. H. M. MULLINS (Country)	Captain T. G. Pollock. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
LIEUT.-COMMANDER OWEN MAXWELL HENZELL (Jamaica)	Miss Marion Moody-Stuart. Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
ALFRED FIELD & COMPANY, LIMITED (Country)	Mr. F. R. Dorken. Mr. Alex Elder.
MR. ALASTAIR MACGREGOR FRAME (U.S.A.)	Mr. Gordon D. Hodge. Mr. C. Ernest Woodhouse.
MAJOR NIAL PATRICK SHERLOCK (London)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
RALPH MARTINDALE & Co., LTD. (Country)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. A. M. Armour.
P/O. CHESTER JOSEPH MARCHAND (British Honduras)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.

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. 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.

### Bahamas New Colonial Secretary

It was announced by the Colonial Office on February 22nd that Mr. Duncan George Stewart, Assistant Secretary, Nigeria, had been appointed Colonial Secretary, Bahamas, in succession to Mr. W. L. Heape, C.M.G.

Mr. Stewart was born in the Transvaal in 1904 and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford. In 1928 he became a Cadet in the Administrative Service, Nigeria. In 1931 he was appointed an Assistant District Officer in the Northern Provinces and subsequently became Assistant Secretary.

### Medical Scholarships

The award of 15 Scholarships for West Indian students to proceed to Great Britain to obtain medical qualifications was approved last year by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The scholarships are of the value of £400 per annum, to include cost of passages and all other expenses. Selected candidates will be required to enter into bonds to serve in Government posts in the West Indies for five years after qualifying.

It was reported in *The "G.G." Review* for November, that eight students had already been recommended for scholarships; four from Trinidad and two each from Jamaica and Barbados.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"LIZARD neber plant corn, but him hab plenty."

\* \* \*

MR. J. R. SIMPSON has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, British Guiana.

\* \* \*

A SON (Michael John) was born recently at Fulmer Chase Nursing Home, Bucks, to Mrs. Maura, wife of Flight Lieutenant J. Maura, of the Bahamas.

\* \* \*

MR. H. V. WISEMAN, M.A., B.Sc., has been appointed, under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, to be an Education Officer in the Windward Islands.

\* \* \*

COLONEL C. B. R. MACDONALD, late Royal Engineers, who had been appointed Engineering Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, arrived in Barbados on December 8th.

\* \* \*

A RADIO telephone service between the United States and Trinidad was inaugurated on February 23rd by an exchange of greetings between Lord Halifax and Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Colony.

\* \* \*

DR. W. F. CLEAVER, who, we regret to learn, died at Portesham, Dorset, on January 24th, was for many years a District Medical Officer in Trinidad. He had lived in Dorset since his retirement in 1923.

\* \* \*

A TELEGRAM sent from Trinidad on February 22nd, stated that Sir James Irvine, Miss Margery Perham and Dr. R. E. Priestley, three of the members of the West Indian Higher Education Committee, had arrived in the Colony.

\* \* \*

MR. L. C. HILL has returned to England from Jamaica where he was engaged for nearly a year in connexion with an inquiry into Local Government administration. He was formerly secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers.

\* \* \*

THE CIRCULAR learns that Vuille's Printerie, Ltd., of Port-of-Spain, have acquired from Mr. C. B. Franklin the publication rights of *The Trinidad Year Book*. They hope to issue the 1945 edition in January next and to enlarge the scope of this valuable work of reference.

\* \* \*

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. B. C. H. Cross, D.F.C., to be his adviser on air transport. The services of Mr. Cross have been made available by the B.O.A.C., with whom he held the appointment of Regional Director, Central Africa.

\* \* \*

MR. FERNANDO HENRIQUES has been elected president of the Oxford Union Society. He was born in Jamaica 27 years ago and is the third West Indian to become president of the Union. Mr. Henriques is reading law

at Brasenose College and broadcasts frequently to the West Indies.

\* \* \*

MRS. LAMBERT, who gave birth to a son in Carshalton on January 18th, is the wife of Trooper Victor Lambert, of Trinidad. They already have a daughter, Carol, who makes a brief appearance with her father in a Ministry of Information newsreel which will be shown in the West Indies shortly.

\* \* \*

MR. HERBERT HOOVER, a former President of the United States, arrived at Nassau, Bahamas, on February 16th, for a visit during which he will be the guest of Mr. John Beaver White, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hoover was met at the airport by the Duke of Windsor, and lunched at Government House.

\* \* \*

LONDON'S famous rocket guns, known to the A.A. troops as "Z," took about five years to develop. When the first gun was ready for testing, results could not be fully observed here as the weather was not suitable. The scientists chose Jamaica for their final experiments and they worked in the island for some weeks.

\* \* \*

A DAUGHTER was born in London, on February 1st, to Mrs. Cunliffe Foster, the wife of Captain George Cunliffe Foster, a director of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., at present serving in the East Surrey Regiment. Captain Cunliffe Foster has many friends in the West Indies which he visited in 1938, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Douglas Cunliffe Foster.

\* \* \*

THE CIRCULAR learns that Dr. A. V. Greaves, Government Bacteriologist, Hong Kong, and Mrs. Greaves, have been repatriated by the Japanese and have arrived safely in Canada. Dr. Greaves was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and the University of Toronto. Before going to Hong Kong in 1929, Dr. Greaves spent three years in the Bahamas as Government Bacteriologist.

\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER C. H. EGERTON-EVES, of Jamaica, and Mr. S. U. Morris, of Grenada, were among the speakers at a conference held recently at Bletchley. The conference, arranged by the Bucks County Education Committee, was attended by over 200 representative members of youth organizations. Its object was to give young people in this country an idea of life, conditions and problems in the Colonies.

**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. H. V. MYERS

Mr. Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E., J.P., who died at Kingston, Jamaica, on February 23rd, was one of the leading merchants in that Colony. For many years he had been a well-known public figure, sportsman and philanthropist.

Born in 1876, he was the son of the late Mr. F. L. Myers, and was educated at the Kingston Collegiate School. On the retirement of his father in 1914, he became the sole proprietor of the business of Fred L. Myers & Son, general merchants. The business expanded greatly under his direction, and the name of Myers, especially in connexion with rum, became known throughout the world.

In 1919 he was awarded the M.B.E. and was appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council, resigning in 1927. In 1924 he was made an honorary commissioner for Jamaica at the British Empire Exhibition, and a party which he gave at Wembley was attended by the Prince of Wales and nearly 1,000 guests. Mr. Myers, in addition to being a director of several companies, had served on a number of local committees and associations, and was president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange from 1924 to 1933.

Mr. Myers retired in January, 1941, when his interest in the firm of Fred L. Myers & Son and in the business of Edwin Charley were acquired by his only son, Mr. Eustace Myers.

### MR. H. HAMEL SMITH

Mr. Harold Hamel Smith, who died suddenly at his home at Chaldon Common, Caterham, on February 14th, was the founder of *Tropical Life* and its editor for 35 years. The journal suspended publication in 1939, when Mr. Hamel Smith had to undergo an operation.

Born at Croydon in 1867, he entered the City at the age of 16, and shortly afterwards attended his first cocoa sale. For nearly 60 years he was a well-known and popular figure in the Mincing Lane district and he gathered an extensive knowledge of tropical produce and its marketing, and was an authority on cocoa and its distribution.

He twice visited Trinidad, where his father owned cocoa and sugar estates, and on the second occasion he stayed in the island for three years. He was the author of several well-known works on cocoa, coco-nuts, sisal and was a frequent contributor to trade and technical journals.

By the death of Mr. Hamel Smith, the West India Committee has lost one of its oldest members and one of its keenest supporters.

### Mr. J. M. PRINGLE

Mr. John McKenzie Pringle, who died at Cardiff on December 23rd, was the third son of the late Sir John and Lady Pringle.

Born at Aqualta Vale, Jamaica, in 1885, he was educated at Bedford Grammar School and passed into Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the East Yorkshire Regiment but shortly afterwards returned to Jamaica

on leave, and resigned his commission to assist his father, taking up residence at Brimmer Hall, Port Maria.

"Johnnie" Pringle, as he was known to his many friends, was an all-round sportsman, and as a polo player was one of the best No. 3 Jamaica ever had.

In 1920 he left Jamaica for Boston, Mass., and later proceeded to Canada where he had charge of the marketing of the bananas of the United Fruit Co. and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Ltd. Some years later he came to London as a director and manager of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., and occupied this position at the time of his death.

Mr. Pringle was first married to Miss Lillian Courtright, who died some years ago, and by this marriage there was a son, now Major J. C. Pringle, M.C., a prisoner of war in Germany, and two daughters. He married secondly Miss Mildred Lincoln by whom he had one daughter.

## The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties. A number of these casualties, we are informed, occurred some time ago, but as they have not been announced previously in the CIRCULAR they are now published for purposes of record:—

### Killed in Action or on Active Service

SERGEANT K. J. ALEXANDER (Trinidad).  
 SIGNALMAN B. G. ALLEN (Montserrat).  
 SQUADRON LEADER P. L. ARCHER (Barbados).  
 SERGEANT S. A. BARTON (Jamaica).  
 LIEUTENANT P. DA COSTA (Barbados).  
 SERGEANT D. B. L. HASSELL (Barbados).  
 FLYING OFFICER H. J. HIRST (Jamaica).  
 FLYING OFFICER U. L. LOOK-YAN (Trinidad).  
 SERGEANT B. F. H. MILLER (Barbados).  
 L.A.C. R. H. MYERS (Bermuda).  
 PILOT OFFICER J. OUTERBRIDGE (Bermuda).  
 FLYING OFFICER B. V. VEIRA (St. Kitts).  
 SQUADRON LEADER H. D. VENABLES (Trinidad).

### Previously Missing, now Believed Killed

Sergeant R. T. Abbott (Trinidad), Sergeant Observer C. Parnell King (Barbados), Flying Officer C. P. Ross (Grenada), Flight Sergeant J. S. Whitecross (Bermuda).

### Missing, presumed Killed

Flying Officer H. T. Etienne (St. Lucia), Pilot Officer G. L. de Meillac (Trinidad), L.A.C. C. C. O. George (Trinidad), Pilot Officer J. A. McCoy (Dominica), Pilot Officer W. H. Perinchief (Bermuda), A.C.2 H. A. L. Stone (Trinidad).

### Reported Missing

Pilot Officer J. E. Alves (St. Kitts), Pilot Officer J. T. E. Cumming-Bart (Trinidad), Flight Sergeant C. Eckel (Trinidad), Sergeant G. B. Greenfield (British Guiana), Flight Sergeant R. G. Phillips (Trinidad), Pilot Officer A. G. Thorne (Jamaica).

### Prisoner of War

Lance-Sergeant M. E. De Roux (Jamaica), Wing Commander C. G. S. Rowan-Robinson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Jamaica).

Corporal C. L. D. H. Walwyn (St. Lucia) who was reported missing in the CIRCULAR for August last, is now known to be a prisoner in Thailand.

THE Board of Trade announces that the premium under the United Kingdom War Risks Commodity Insurance scheme for the three months commencing March 3rd, will be at the rate of 5s. per cent.

# Agriculture in Jamaica

## Survey and Policy for Development

*Continued from page 29*

### New Crops

**Soya Beans.** Very promising results have been obtained by the Department of Agriculture and the crop is capable of extensive development both as a food and possibly for plastics.

**Pineapples.** The possibility of developing a pineapple canning and juice industry is under consideration.

**Derris.** Soil and climatic conditions of most of the coastal areas appear favourable for the cultivation of derris as an insecticidal root. Commercial production would be particularly advantageous to sugar estates. Recommendations are made for obtaining good strains for trial.

**Bulbs and Flowers.** The highlands appear suitable for the growing of flower bulbs for export. The Canadian and American flower markets are also worth consideration.

**Vegetable Seeds.** Production for the English market deserves close examination. The business is usually very profitable but demands great care.

**Desiccated Root Crops,** for example, horse-radish and carrots, may prove profitable lines for the small holder.

**Grains, Pulses and other Food Crops.** Investigations of both indigenous and exotic varieties were started but have been interrupted. They should be carried through as soon as possible in the interests of improved nutrition and making the Island more self-supporting in staple foodstuffs.

**Bamboo.** Forty varieties of industrial bamboo have been introduced into Puerto Rico to test their suitability for furniture making, both for export and local use, also for roofing and the building of cattle sheds. The work is of great importance to rural rehabilitation and the utilization of eroded hillsides. Planting material of species resistant to weevil attacks has been offered and should be obtained. Two or more members of the Education Department should be sent to Mayaguez for training in the manufacture of bamboo furniture.

**Plantains.** Growing plantains for the American market is an important industry in Puerto Rico, the financial return to the grower exceeding that from sugar. Jamaica might be able to establish an industry to supply Canadian markets or even to develop a market in the United Kingdom.

### The Livestock Industry

The most promising line for agricultural development in Jamaica is undoubtedly, says Mr. Wakefield, the livestock industry. Apart from the economic aspect, the importance of the keeping of cattle on the intensive system of stall-feeding will become more and more apparent as the population increases; it will also have a considerable nutritional value. The British West Indian market alone offers a very wide scope, the imports of animal products or substitutes in 1937 amounted to a total value of nearly £1,200,000. Jamaica does not at present produce her own requirements. It is suggested that the annual demand for horses and mules could be met from Jamaica instead of

from the American continent. In British Guiana and Trinidad the value of such imports in 1939 was £22,100. Reference is made to the advantages which would follow if a West Indies Animal Breeding Station were established in Jamaica, as will be proposed under the scheme for the centralization of research.

The milk condensery has led to a marked interest in dairying. A second one is contemplated and Mr. Wakefield recommends that it should be organized on a co-operative basis with shares held by the producers as well as by the Government.

### Pastures, Silage, Fodder Trees

Recommendations are made for improving the Guinea grass pastures of Jamaica which "are outstanding throughout the West Indies for their natural excellence, but many of them have lain undisturbed for a century or more." Among other points, attention is directed to the fact that the value of young grass as a protein food is not sufficiently realized in Jamaica. It is also stated that the pastures are far too large for economic use and that the electric fence, already successfully operated on one farm, should provide the cheapest and most practical method for use in rotational grazing.

It is recommended that experiments and demonstrations on improved methods of making silage be made, as it is necessary to provide for the dry season and periods of drought when mature grass feed may be short. Investigation is also required as to the value of humerous fodder trees which can be grown. Two are mentioned. *Gliricidia maculata* (Quick-stick or St. Vincent Plum) which yields cattle food of high protein content. In Costa Rica almost every field is hedged by *Gliricidia* and in Jamaica it should border pastures and be used as posts for electric fences; and *Leucaena glauca* (Wild Tamarind), the seed of which is almost equal to linseed cake in feeding value, whilst the tree is a useful soil renovator.

Attention is directed to the vital importance of providing improved water supplies. Wherever possible water schemes for domestic use in the rural areas should be co-ordinated with the requirements of stock-keeping, for example by having drinking troughs for animals where standpipes are provided, whether on roadsides or settlements.

### Friesian-Zebu Cattle

Mr. Wakefield discusses at length the important question of the breeds of cattle which should be developed and encouraged as most suitable to local conditions. His conclusion is that the Friesian-Zebu cross is likely to be a more suitable animal than the Jersey-Zebu for a future intensive system of mixed farming. "Even if this view is confirmed by experimentation, a general change-over from the Jersey to the Friesian cannot be rapidly effected."

*To be Concluded*

FOR the academic year, October, 1944, to June, 1945, the British Council will make available six Scholarships to suitable West Indies students who are anxious to do research work or follow courses of study either at a British University or elsewhere as sanctioned by the British Council. The value of the scholarship is at the rate of approximately £300 for the year plus the return fare. This sum covers all fees at Universities or Colleges, board and lodging and incidental expenses.



**THE EMPIRE IS PULLING ITS WEIGHT**  
—MR. CHURCHILL

Sunday Chronicle



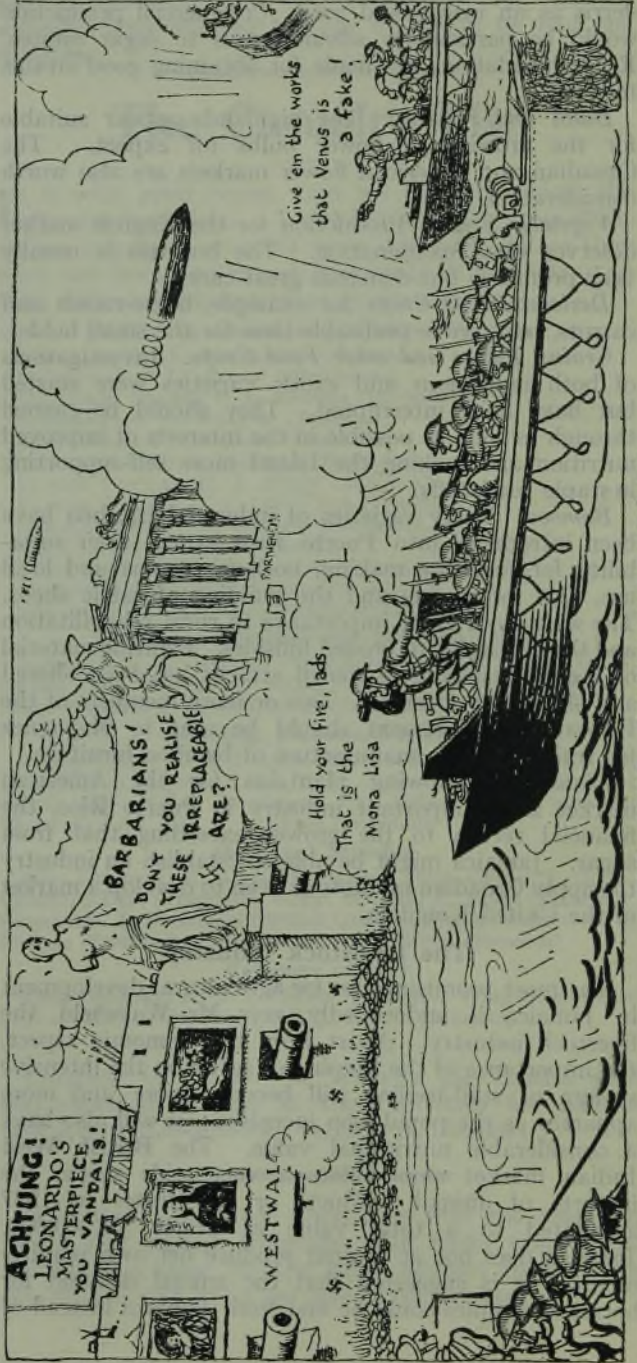
**Northern Daily Telegraph**

**Some recent cartoons**

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Evening Standard



**UP THE CONNOISSEURS!**

—by Illingworth.



**Daily Sketch**

## Education in St. Vincent

### Proposed Policy and Financial Aid

PROPOSALS for future educational policy in St. Vincent by Mr. S. A. Hammond, Educational Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, have been published (Government Printing Office, St. Vincent, price 2s. 6d.). They are contained in 17 memoranda prefaced by a covering despatch by Sir Frank Stockdale.

#### The Objectives

Discussing general aims, Mr. Hammond says that educational development in the West Indies has a direct connexion with economic development. This in its simplest terms is the conservation and better use of their resources, both in their land and their people, and the increased exchange of goods and services, whether internally in the producing country, or externally in exchange for goods and services which cannot be produced locally. He traces many West Indian economic, social and hence educational ills to a pre-occupation with export trade, which accepts as unavoidable both the importation of necessities such as food, building materials and technical and professional services, and the misfortunes which have followed changes in world markets. "The material foundation of education in the West Indies is not an elaborate school system, desirable though that may be. It is the conservation and right use of the means by which the people ultimately live, namely the soil, and the conservation of the people themselves by a stable family economy; for the first essential for the upbringing of the young is security. . . . The better use of the land, and the foundation upon it of better homes and families, should be the primary objectives of educational policy."

#### Essential Services

Mr. Hammond recommends that, in practice, policy should be directed towards establishing and maintaining the following services which may be briefly summarized thus:—

- (a) Teachers and schools for all children of general school age, 5 to 15 years.
- (b) Teachers and equipment for adolescents within the above ages, giving a general education based on and made realistic by practical activities.
- (c) Secondary schooling to benefit individuals and enrich the civilization and interests of their society.
- (d) Vocational and professional training whether in the island or abroad.
- (e) Opportunities for adult education.
- (f) Economical administration of these services.

All these subjects are fully dealt with by Mr. Hammond in his Memoranda (which occupy some 50 pages) which will doubtless receive careful consideration not only in St. Vincent but throughout the West Indies.

#### Grants Recommended

Sir Frank Stockdale in his despatch summarizes the financial assistance which he would be prepared to recommend for education in St. Vincent, as follows:—

(1) School buildings, over 6 years	...	...	...	£ 90,000
(2) Housing of Teachers	...	...	...	7,675
(3) Building Officers (Grant to Windward Islands, over 6 years)	...	...	...	11,520

(4) Maintenance of new buildings (half cost) over 6 years	...	...	...	£ 1,680
(5) Books, over 5 years	...	...	...	2,600
(6) Books, Teachers' Library, over 5 years	...	...	...	125
(7) Stationery (half cost), over 5 years	...	...	...	2,700
(8) Minor equipment, over 5 years	...	...	...	600
(9) Sewing and Minor Handicraft supplies, over 5 years	...	...	...	900
(10) Housecraft and Handicraft supplies, over 5 years	...	...	...	1,500
(11) Garden supplies, over 5 years	...	...	...	150
(12) Training of Teachers, over 5 years	...	...	...	11,700
(13) Vocational Training, over 5 years	...	...	...	2,500

## Four Recent Marriages

Flight Lieutenant Vivian Camacho, R.C.A.F., who was married on September 21st, at St. Chads Church, to Miss Mary Walsh, is the only son of Lady Camacho, and of the late Sir Maurice Camacho, a former Chief Justice of British Guiana. His bride, who is serving in the W.A.A.F., is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Walsh, of Howth, Co. Dublin.

Signalman Alvin McIntosh, R.C.A., and Private Cynthia Isaacs, both of whom hail from St. Vincent, were married on January 22nd, at the Parish Church of St. John, Southall, Middlesex. Signalman McIntosh is the son of Mrs. L. E. McIntosh, of Kingstown, and his bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs, of Montrose Lodge, St. Vincent.

Another recent service wedding was that of Flying Officer H. Graham Yearwood, and Section Officer Jean Barnwell, who were married at St. Mary's Parish Church, Beaconsfield, on February 18th. Mr. Yearwood is the second son of the late Hon. H. Graham Yearwood and Mrs. Yearwood, of Barbados. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barnwell, of Harborne, Birmingham.

Lieutenant Malcolm P. Scott, of Trinidad, who was married on February 4th, at Machar's Church, Bridge-of-weir, to Miss Mary M. McLeod, is the son of the late Mr. Percy Scott and of Mrs. Scott, of Maracas, St. Joseph, Trinidad. His bride is the daughter of the late Mr. John McLeod, and of Mrs. McLeod, of Renfrewshire.

## Why not a Guava Industry?

A little over eight years ago, "Agronomist" used the above title for an article in the CIRCULAR (January 2nd, 1936) in which means were suggested whereby an export trade could readily be developed in the West Indies of guava jelly and canned guavas. There is now the possibility of putting guavas on the market in another form. Mr. E. M. Mrak, of California University, reports in a paper reviewed in the *Experiment Station Record*, September, 1943, that investigations have shown that guavas can be dehydrated successfully and that the dried product reconstitutes well and is satisfactory for use as a cooked fruit or in a variety of desserts. Dehydrated apples, pears, apricots have long been well established in favour. Dehydrated guavas should be assured of a popular welcome.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 23rd*

**M**ISS HELEN GOODWIN cables that "although the January CIRCULAR has not yet reached here, air-mail letters from England infer incorrect publishing of my telegram sent December 21st . . . if an error has occurred please correct immediately."

The mistake, for which we express our regret, was made in the report of the death of Miss J. Jemmott, which should have read: "News has also been received of the death in Jamaica of Janet Jemmott, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jemmott. Mrs. Jemmott (mother of Janet) was formerly Miss Sheila Branch, of Antigua."

The Anglican Synod, which met to elect a new Bishop in succession to Bishop Hand, chose the Venerable N. W. Newnham Davis, now Archdeacon in St. Kitts.

The Antigua Chamber of Commerce has elected as its first President Mr. Ronald Cadman, managing director of Joseph Dew & Son, Ltd.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Crop Prospects.** Dr. S. J. Saint in his monthly notes for November reports that, with the good rains of October maintained during the month, the cane crop was improving to such an extent that, should the weather during December and January be favourable, it was estimated that a crop equivalent to between 115,000 and 120,000 tons of sugar should be made.

**Popularity of New Seedling Canes.** Dr. Saint gives figures showing the rapid change over to the new and high-yielding varieties during the period 1934-36 to 1942-44. It is interesting, he says, to note that the new seedling B.37,161 has risen, within three years, to occupy almost fifty per cent. of the variety acreage on plantations. During November planting for the 1943-45 crop was started, the varieties comprising largely B.37,161 and B.34,104.

**Cassava Products.** By the end of November the Government Cassava Factory had nearly completed taking off the old crop. Over 2,460 tons of roots were purchased, and just short of 18,000 bags of meal and flour produced. The meal is being incorporated in the animal foodstuffs known as "B.A.F."—Balanced Animal

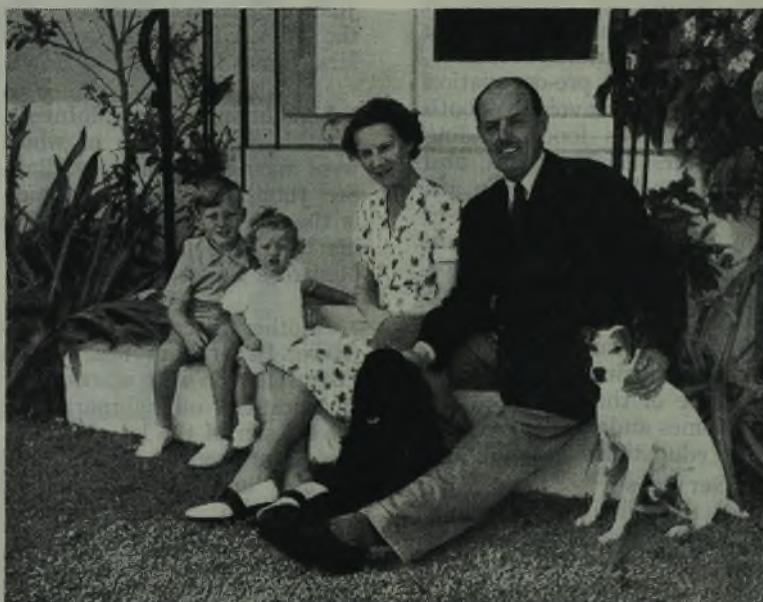
Food; the flour is being used by the biscuit factories, and is also available in shops at four and a-half cents. per pound.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 28th.*

At the invitation of the Governor, Colonel J. M. Barrata, Federal Interventor of the State of Para, Brazil, accompanied by the First Secretary Ceremonial Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Legal Adviser to the State of Para, the Director of the Department of Press and Propaganda, State of Para, and an official cinematographer, paid an official visit to

British Guiana from February 13th to 15th with the object of gaining first-hand information and of discussing the possibility of interchange between the peoples of the two countries regarding commercial and cultural projects. At an interview with the Press the Director of Press and Propaganda, Para, said it was hoped that the visit would help to cement bonds of friendship between the two border countries. He spoke of the possibility of inaugurating a regular steamship service between Brazil and the Guianas which it was hoped would lead to



Mr. W. L. Heape, the new Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, with Mrs. Heape and their two children—Photo, Stanley Toogood

intensification of trade.

**Executive Council.** The Hon. J. I. de Aguiar has been appointed by the Governor to be provisionally a member of the Executive Council in the place of the Hon. M. B. G. Austin who had resigned.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Teachers' Vacation Course.** Captain M. S. Metzgen, our honorary correspondent, wrote on February 11th: On January 3rd, teachers of British Honduras attended the opening of their annual two weeks' Vacation Course, when the Most Rev. William A. Rice, S.J., Bishop of Belize, delivered an interesting, inspiring and thought-compelling Address. His Lordship was welcomed by the Director of Education, Mr. Bernard E. Carman.

**Local Scholarships.** Four scholarships have been awarded from elementary to secondary schools of Belize: one girl and three boys. The girl will go to St. Hilda's College (Anglican), two of the boys to St. John's College (Roman Catholic) and the other to St. Michael's College (Anglican).

**Pensioners' Association.** An Association of

Government Pensioners in British Honduras was formed, with headquarters at Belize, in December last. The Association has petitioned the Secretary of State praying for a War Bonus. Branches are to be established in each of the five Out-Districts of the Colony.

**The Belize Yacht Club**, sponsored by prominent men of Belize, has aroused a good deal of interest. Plans have been drawn up for the establishment of a club-house and regular course in the vicinity of Newtown Barracks.

**War Effort.** British Hondurans are now serving the Allied cause in various parts of the world including the United States, and, from reports received, are creating favourable impressions.

**Home Guard.** The inaugural parade of the British Honduras Volunteer Home Guard was held on January 3, under the command of Major T. L. Bowring, R.E.

**Civil Service Conference.** Mr. Roderick A. Pitts of the Customs and Mr. Donald R. Gill of the Treasury have been elected to represent the Colony at the forthcoming Conference in Jamaica of West Indian Civil Service Associations.

#### ST. KITTS NEVIS

**Social Welfare Officers.** A free grant, not exceeding £4,000, has been approved under the Development and Welfare Act for meeting training expenses and salaries of Social Welfare Officers for duty in the Presidency.

#### ST. LUCIA

**Cost of Living.** For October last the cost-of-living index figure was 180 compared with September, 1939, taken as 100. The figure has increased rapidly as shown by the following official returns for five successive Octobers, 1939 to 1943, namely, 102, 113, 131, 162, 180.

**Crop Prospects.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote on January 24th, that in December there had been well distributed rains throughout the Colony. The sugar crop was maturing satisfactorily. Cocoa picking continued and arrangements had been made for the sale of the crop, possibly about 150 tons, in Canada on the same terms as last season.

**Forest Conservation.** Mr. Beard, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Lesser Antilles Division, had spent two weeks in the island on his first visit as Advisory Forest Officer for the Windward and Leeward Islands. He inspected the forest areas and addressed a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Board of Agriculture on forest conservation.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Cost of Living.** By November last the cost of living index figure had risen to 190, compared with the datum year 1935, taken as 100; an increase of 28 points since November, 1942.

**Price of Farmer's Canes, 1943.** As the result of calculations made in accordance with the Ordinance the price of Farmer's Canes, 1943, was determined at \$4.20 per ton. The Government granted a subsidy of 30 cents per ton canes delivered to manufacturers, making the final price \$4.50 per ton. The Government also decided to assist manufacturers by a subsidy of 15 cents per ton on their own canes crushed in 1943.

#### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The arrival towards the end of February of copies

of the official *Gazette*, issued during the period July 24th to November 13th, has provided opportunity of recording a few notes on events in this remote Dependency of Jamaica.

**The Salt Industry.** In 1942 the total exports of salt, practically the sole industry, only amounted to 429,386 bushels, compared with 1,327,697 the previous year and 1,847,120 in 1940. During the six months ended June 30th, 1943, the exports were reduced to 110,844 bushels as against 897,985 in 1940. Assistance has been provided by H.M. Government, and the *Gazette* of November 13th records a motion, unanimously passed by the Legislative Board, expressing gratitude for subsidies of £16,000 for essential supplies and £25,000 for aid to the salt industry.

**Population.** A census taken on January 4th, 1943, and published in the *Gazette* of August 28th, gives the total population as 6,148, compared with 5,612 in 1921, the last census year, and 4,723 in 1871.

**Educational Progress.** A report published on October 23rd places as the immediate aims of the Government Senior School the provision of means of higher education for boys and girls and assistance in the "levelling up" process in other schools by training teachers for them. In the elementary schools lessons are given in hygiene, the practical application of which is shown in the improved way the children keep themselves, the school and its surroundings. Handicrafts are also taught and progress has been made in the school gardens, which are being established wherever possible.

## New Wireless Station at Barbados

Cable and Wireless Limited has many wireless stations in the West Indian area which are used for the transmission of telegrams between the islands or for connecting West Indian islands with Cable and Wireless Limited's cable system. Wireless communication with North America was provided from Jamaica and Bermuda.

A large wireless station of the most modern design has latterly been installed at Barbados by means of which telegraph traffic between Great Britain and Australia can be automatically relayed; and the station is also available for the transmission of traffic to and from the West Indies themselves. A wireless set is also operated between Barbados and Montreal.

## 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 April number:—

Convoys, Ltd.  
 General Electric Co., Ltd.  
 G. M. Hay & Co., Ltd.  
 Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd.  
 International Harvester Export Co.  
 Petters, Ltd.  
 Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.

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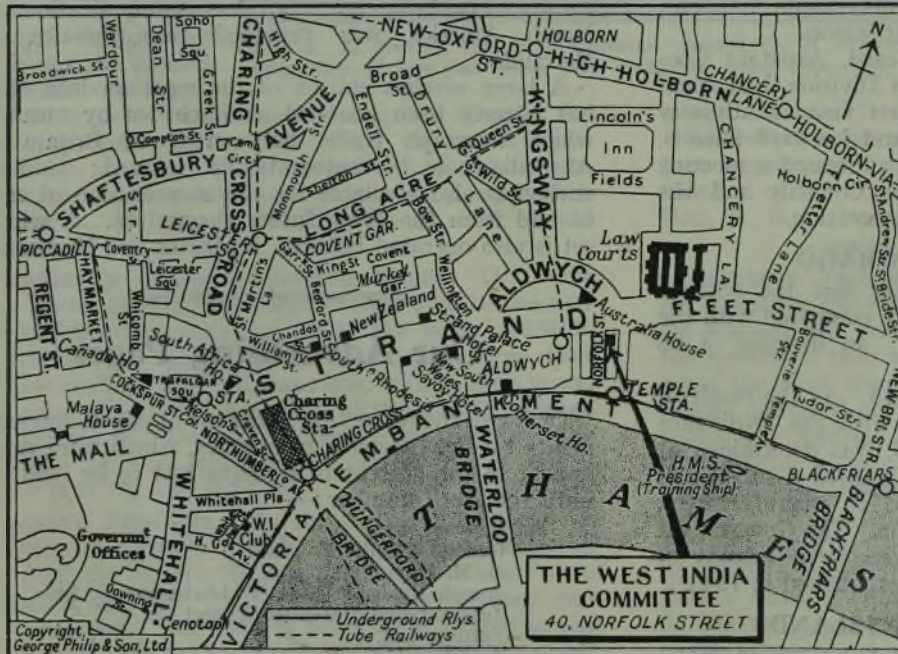
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Commodity Sub-Committees are not included in the above.

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.

# West Indian Service Visitors

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

**Antigua.** Cpl. A. S. Griffin, Sgt. J. R. Henry, Sgt. K. Pereira.

**Bahamas.** Tel. H. H. Albury, Pte. Patricia Bedford, Pte. J. V. Claridge, Lt. A. N. Ince, P/O A. G. G. Johnson, F/Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, A.C.W. Grace Johnson, S.A. A. R. Knowles, S.A. C. K. Knowles, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, L.A.C. K. W. Malone, Pte. Wendy Maura, A.C.W. Margaret Millar, I/S. Inst. V. J. Pritchard, L.A.C. J. Roberts, A.C.2 C. E. M. Smith.

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**Bermuda.** A.M.2 L. Amos, A.M. G. J. Cook, Lt. W. H. Cooper, Pte. Lobelia Curtis, L.A.C. H. Evans, Sgt. G. Fisher, N.A.2 E. C. Flood, O/Tel. V. E. Foster, Capt. G. Gilbert, L.A.C.W. Barbara Gordon, Capt. R. M. Gorham, N.A.11 G. Hans, Sto. W. F. Hans, Pte. W. S. Harris, A/S/O/ Phyllis Hookings, F/O W. R. Higgs, A.M.2 G. Howes, Lt. D. Hunter, A.L.A. W. R. Kempe, A.M.2 H. E. Marshall, P/O D. H. Matthews, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, F/O R. D. Outerbridge, N.A.2 J. D. Petty, Capt. P. Purcell, N.A.2 J. J. Ray, Sgt. P. E. Roach, Sgt. A. M. Smith, N.A.2 A. G. Southern, O/Sea. G. Staight, N.A.2c A. E. Tavares, Lt. F. S. Ward, O/Sea. H. Whitecross, F/J. E. C. Williams, Sgt. H. J. Zuill.

**British Guiana.** F/Sgt. E. B. Armstrong, Sgt. K. B. Bender, Cpl. F. J. d'Agrella, Cpl. J. L. Dunbar, L.A.C.W. Mary Ferriera, Cpl. A. Grant, Cfn. E. L. Gray, F/Sgt. L. Harding, Pte. H. Harmandan, Dvr. F. T. Jaisingh, A.C.1 C. McClean, Lt. V. R. Minney, F/Sgt. J. V. Ryder, Pte. M. A. Samad, Gnr. C. I. Schulz, A.C.1 G. J. Tranquada, O/Sea. R. P. Veacock, L/Cpl. P. A. Wilson.

**British Honduras.** A.C.2 M. Hulse, A.C.2 W. W. Jeffery.

**Dominica.** Cpl. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.** Pte. Betty Kent, Pte. Rita Kerr, Gr. V. Williams.

**Jamaica.** O/Sea. H. L. Allen, Sgt. R. W. Ashman, Tpr. E. Armstrong, A.C. C. V. Atherton, Cpl. Eileen Ayers, Cpl. G. Bacquie, L.A.C. F. Baylis, A.C.2 P. Brown, F/Sgt. V. Bunting, A.C.2 B. E. Burgess, F/Lt. H. Capstick, A.C. C. Carby, Sgt. T. C. Causewell, A.C. E. W. Chambers, A/F H. F. Chambers, F/O D. E. Chance, A.C.1 L. Chance, A.C.2 R. Chevanne, N.A.2 D. B. Clinton-Hedmann, Pte. Ena Collymore, A.C.2 L. F. Collymore, Bdr. F. Connell, A.C.2 E. H. Dale, F/Sgt. R. H. Dickson, A.C.2 R. G. Dixon, Pte. Laura Dutton, Sgt. J. H. Ebanks, F/O C. Egerton-Eves, L.A.C. R. F. Evans, F/Sgt. D. E. Fonseca, Gnr. E. G. Fonseca, A.C.2 L. H. Forbes, O/Cod. W. H. Fowler, P/O J. L. Fox, Pte. D. Garrick, A.C.W. Rosette Hanson, Lt. D. A. Harpley, A.C.W.2 Pearl Harry, Lt.-Com. O. Henzell, Sig. R. T. Heron, A.C.2 A. C. Hill, Bdr. D. M. Jackson, A.C.1 A. L. Johnson, Sgt. Dalton Johnston, Pte. Leonine Joseph, A.C.2 K. A. Ken, Cadet O. C. Launelott, A.C.1 R. Lawrence, A.C. S. A. Lowe, A.C.2 G. E. McKay, A.C.2 L. S. Marrett, Pte. A. L. Matheson, Sgt. V. H. Mendez, A.C.2 E. Miller, S/O Violet Milliner, A.C. O. K. Mollison, F/O R. G. Moss, Pte. H. L. Munn, A.C. R. W. Murray, W/O W. G. Muschett, F/Sgt. I. G. Patterson, A/AB R. Pickering, A.C.2 R. Plummer, Cpl. B. Potopsingh, I/Cpl. T. Restall, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, A.C.2 P. A. Roach, L.A.C. D. Roberts, A.C.W. Rosemary Roberts, L.A.C.W. Kathleen Robinson, A.C.2 L. J. Robinson, Sgt. C. L. Robison, A.C.W.2 Lisa Salmon, A.C.2 L. G. Samms, F/O F. D. Smith, A.C. L. G. Stephenson, A.C. J. W. Terrier, A.C.1 J. A. Tulloch, A.C.2 F. M. Urquhart, Sgt. H. Vernon, Pte. R. E. Walton, Pte. W. M. Warden, Petty/O O. K. Watkis, Cpl. R. M. Watson, Sgt. S. J. Whittaker, Sgt. R. W. Williams, A.C.2 A. I. Wong, A.C.2 H. G. Wooley, L.A.C. R. Woolway, A.C.1 E. Zinc-Wallace.

**St. Kitts.** Sgt. L. A. Delisle, Tpr. H. M. King, F/O R. C. Lambert, Sgt. D. E. Malone.

**St. Vincent.** Pte. G. McG. Crichton, L.A.C. H. Daniel, Sgmn. A. McIntosh, Pte. Cynthia McIntosh, Sub. Muriel Otway.

**Trinidad and Tobago.** F/O M. R. Alston, Pte. Rita Butler, F/O P. L. U. Cross, L.A.C. E. J. de Verteuil, F/O A. D. Fraser, A.C.2 H. E. Fraser, Miss Nancy Gordon, Pte. L. C. Graham, Sgt. B. R. Higgs, F/O C. G. Hubah, F/O A. S. Kelshall, Sgt. K. Kernahan, Pte. Muriel Kerr, Pte. Kimmy Lee, Pte. Sheila McCracken, L/Bdr. J. S. McIntyre, Pte. Georgie Masson, Cfn. W. Maynard, F/O G. C. Murray, Pte. Patricia Pearce, O/Sea. O. J. Pereira, Sgt. N. Pereira, Pte. Sybil Robinson, Gnr. L. C. Rostant, F/Sgt. J. C. Scoon, Pte. Agnes Scott, F/O W. B. Short, F/Lt. L. R. G. Smith, Pte. Sheila Thornhill.

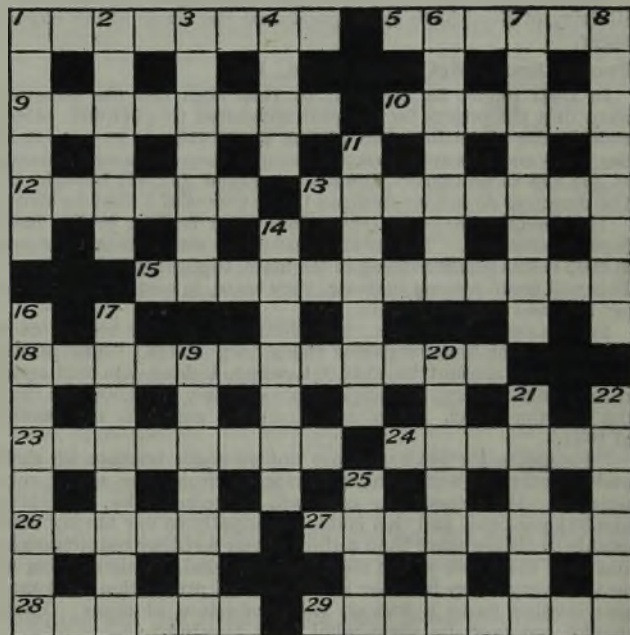
## Crossword Puzzle No. 30

ACROSS

- 1 Easy to do but often difficult to decipher (8)
- 5 Gain (6)
- 9 Epithet for a well-read man (8)
- 10 "The letter killeth whilst the — keepeth alive" (6)
- 12 Corrects (6)
- 13 Prone to error (8)
- 15 This street has a famous Old Lady (12)
- 18 If a visitor came here now from Mars would he think our this had reached a high stage (12)
- 23 As Horace wrote : " He's armed without that's — within " (8)
- 24 Turned (6)
- 26 Ancestor worship in Japan (6)
- 27 Pre-Lenten festivities (8)
- 28 Take in (6)
- 29 Part Songs (8)

DOWN

- 1 A this tongued person is very plausible (6)
- 2 Corrupt (6)
- 3 Anagram of " red bath " (7)
- 4 You may have a this on some other person's property (4)
- 6 Check (7)
- 7 Anagram of " beer food " (8)
- 8 To be this limits movement (8)
- 11 Gives authority to act (7)
- 14 A useful product of coal tar (7)
- 16 Anagram of " C.I.D. sleep " (8)
- 17 Securing satisfaction for injury (8)
- 19 Finds (7)
- 20 Anagram of " coin ace " (7)
- 21 Carved (6)
- 22 No youngsters (6)
- 25 Usually given on a truck or lorry (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.



## Company Reports & Meetings

### Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

THE net profit for the year to September 30th, 1943, amounted to £37,928. After deducting £2,476 for income tax, and adding the £10,053 brought forward, and £1,549 profit on the sale of investments, there remains a balance of £47,054. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and of 5 per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £8,500, leaving £38,554 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; general reserve, £12,500; reserve for doubtful debts, £460; donation to war funds, £417; leaving £14,552 to be carried forward.

### Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

The net profit for the year to August 31st last, after providing for all charges, including depreciation and deferred repairs, amounted to £6,572, which, added to £53,372 brought forward, makes a total of £59,944. The directors have set aside £25,000 for general reserve, £10,000 for war contingencies reserve, and they recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, which will absorb £3,873, leaving £21,071 to be carried forward subject to directors' fees.

MR. J. B. TALBOT-CROSBIE, the chairman, speaking at the annual meeting held in Glasgow on February 25th, said: "In submitting the accounts for the eighteenth year of the company's trading, I am glad to be able to report that in spite of labour troubles and increased costs, the results have been on the whole satisfactory. The gross trading profit after providing for deferred repairs is £25,947, as compared with £27,852 in the year to August 31st, 1942. After providing for taxation in Jamaica, the net profit is £6,572, as compared with £8,023. 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 to you. The cane reaped during the year amounted to 114,855 tons, producing 10,548 tons of sugar. These figures compare with the 1942 figures of 125,043 tons of cane, and 10,267 tons of sugar. The cultivation and factory costs again show an increase. As against this, climatic conditions were more favourable than in 1942, causing a slight improvement in the sucrose content of the cane.

"The net average selling price per ton, including the special price received for our local quota for consumption in Jamaica was £14 3s. 11d., as compared with £13 19s. 5d. in 1942.

"With regard to the current year, the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food have again purchased the whole of our export sugar."

### Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year to June 30th last the directors state that the profits for the year amounted to £141,601. After making the allocations and paying the dividends as set out in the profit and loss appropriation account there remains a balance of £32,876 to be carried forward as against £42,921 brought in. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

The directors have to report that good trading profits have been maintained. The 1942 sugar crop was satisfactory but in 1943 it was smaller owing, in the main, to shortage of fertilizers. This will mean a steep increase, they state, in cost of production per ton, and reduced profits.

SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, states: "The profits for the year amount to £141,601, which I think you will agree is very satisfactory, although approximately £18,000 less than the previous year. They are, however, equal to the results of 1941.

"Prospects for next year are not so good, because we shall undoubtedly receive smaller dividends from our sugar subsidiaries. We expect our crop will be reduced by something like 33½ per cent. and this is due principally to our having been unable to obtain more than a third of our fertiliser requirements, and that third not of the most suitable kind. This is going to mean a very steep increase in the cost of production, and may also involve us in a loss on the production of sugar. There should, however, be some relief from taxation.

"Labour problems, to which I have referred on more than one occasion in recent years, are growing more difficult. On

(Continued at foot of next column)

## The Markets

February 29, 1944

**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.)	78½	79½ xd. 82
3½	War Loan	103½	104½ 105½ 105½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	41/-	45/- 30/- 32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	41/6	45/- 32/- 35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6 13/- 13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/6	33/6 33/6 34/6
8½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	57/6	59/6 48/6 50/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/6	44/6 42/- 44/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	59/4½	61/10½ 57/6 62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/- 26/3 28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/3	2/9 1/6 2/-
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6 9d. 1/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	18/-	20/- 20/- 22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3 2/- 3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	3/9	4/3 4/- 4/6
8½	Litmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	50/6	52/6 47/8 50/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/6 1/6 2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	36	40 37 41
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6 34/6 35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/6	13/9 10/- 12/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	15/6	16/6 9/9 10/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/9	2/3 1/6 2/-
20	Trinidad Leaseholds	80/-	82/6 73/1½ 75/7½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	77/6	80/- 70/- 72/6
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/-	5/- 4/- 4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	15/6	16/6 9/- 10/-

**Honey.** Some shipments have been arriving from Jamaica, and are passing through the usual channels under Ministry of Food control. Prices are unchanged.

**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** is unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf, London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The spot London values are as follows: defectives, 1/4; sound unassorted, 1/7; sound 80's, 2/2 per lb.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 30.

**Across:** 1, Scribble; 5, Profit; 9, Lettered; 10, Spirit; 12, Emends; 13, Fallible; 15, Threadneedle; 18, Civilization; 23, Innocent; 24, Veered; 26, Shinto; 27, Carnival; 28, Digest; 29, Descants.

**Down:** 1, Silver; 2, Rotten; 3, Breadth; 4, Lien; 6, Repulse; 7, Forebode; 8, Tethered; 11, Mandate; 14, Benzene; 16, Eclipsed; 17, Avenging; 19, Locates; 20, Oceanic; 21, Graven; 22, Adults; 25, Tare.

our estates in the last ten years rates of wages have increased by 100 per cent., half of this increase having taken place in the last five years; but in spite of this our relations with labour have deteriorated and our statistics show that in 1942 the average attendance of all available male piece-rate workers was only two and a-half days per week.

"Once more I would like to record our deep appreciation of the services rendered by our staff overseas and at home in the face of great difficulties, and I would also like to express our gratitude to the Government authorities on this side for the help they give us. It is unfortunate, however, that we do not seem to have been able, in recent years, to obtain in Demerara, either from the labour leaders or from the Local Administration, that degree of co-operation without which it seems to us it is impossible to make much progress as regards the welfare of the Colony. As I have mentioned before, anything that is good for British Guiana is to our advantage, and any setback the Colony sustains affects us accordingly."

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX. APRIL 1944 No. 1156

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April, 1944

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## West Indian Conference

THE West Indian Conference held in Barbados from March 21st to March 31st is another very important step taken "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation" between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean area and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area. The first step was the establishment of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the joint communique of the two Governments, issued on March 9th, 1942, defining its aim in the words quoted above. In August, 1943, the Commission created the Caribbean Research Council to provide technical and scientific advice, to encourage exchanges of experiences, improved use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems and to avoid duplicating the work of existing research agencies. It remained to devise a democratic system of conferences and consultations, and the two Governments agreed that a regular system of West Indian Conferences should be inaugurated, under the auspices of the Commission, to discuss Caribbean problems with local representatives of the territories and Colonies concerned. Thus at the recent Conference the first three days were devoted to public discussion of the questions on the Agenda, which were then referred to seven committees, whose reports were in their turn discussed at the final public sessions before being unanimously approved. It is not intended that the Conference should be a mere means of dealing with an emergency but that it should be a standing body and have a definite continuity of existence, although its personnel will vary according to the subjects to be discussed. It will be advisory, but in the official report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission for 1942-43, hope was expressed that the Conference would attain a really influential position and it would be open to the interested Governments to agree among themselves to delegate to it any specific powers which they might think desirable. Moreover, although the Conference was to start with only British and American participation, the possibility was left open of inviting any other countries which might be interested in particular projects. This is in keeping with a direction given to the Anglo-American Commission when it was established, namely, that it was "to bear in mind the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean." The full report of the Conference is not yet available. Elsewhere in this issue we publish

a summary of information which has come to hand. It is significant that the interest in the proceedings of the Conference is not confined to the Caribbean area. The Governor of Barbados, who opened the Conference, described it as a herald of unity and co-operation between free nations, whilst Mr. Charles Taussig, American Co-Chairman of the Commission, who was present, said that this international functioning of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference, was being scrutinised closely by many nations as a possible model for other regional commissions.

## State Aid for Trinidad Sugar

THE recent rapid decline of the Trinidad sugar industry caused the Government to appoint the "Benham" Committee of enquiry, whose very comprehensive report is briefly summarized elsewhere in this issue. The Committee state definitely that the industry is heading towards extinction due mainly to a shortage of labour which sent up costs in various ways. It may often be desirable that an industry which is working at a loss should be allowed to shrink or disappear so that the labour, land and stock which it employs can be put to more suitable and more profitable use. This argument, the Committee state, is not valid for the sugar industry of Trinidad. It will be badly needed in the future as a major source of employment and there is nothing apparent which can take its place. But State aid is necessary to check its decline and revive an industry which will be a valuable asset to the Colony as soon as it has passed through the period of transition from its present contracted condition to its normal pre-war dimensions.

We give on another page the Committee's summary of their recommendations, together with alternative proposals which the Government, while accepting the main principle of the Report, intended to bring before the Legislative Council. These proposals, with some subsequent amendments, were embodied in a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on February 23rd. The full text of the resolution has not yet been received, but substantial financial assistance was guaranteed for 1944 to 1946. As however the Governor said, in winding up the debate, the only final solution of the problem would be a price for sugar which bore some relation to the cost of production.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

A BEAUTIFUL week of early spring sunshine—I hope that by the time these words are printed it may be mentioned—has assisted London in the task of raising £165,000,000 of war savings for “Salute the Soldier” week. The streets re-echo to the sound of loud speakers, not always, I am afraid, pleasing to a musical ear; Cabinet Ministers, municipal dignitaries, and actresses take turns in exhorting us from platforms in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere; a pageant of the army's history is playing to crowded audiences at one of our largest theatres; and an imposing parade of the fighting and civil defence services with tanks and guns marched through London on the opening Monday. Watching this latter spectacle I was struck with the fact that the women now march quite as well as the men. This is no doubt because the old full-time foot-slogger has practically disappeared from war. The modern infantryman, who is borne by petrol to the battlefield, has so many accomplishments to acquire besides pedestrianism that his uniformed sister has time to overtake his long start in that ancient art.

\* \* \*

Perhaps some explanation is required of these “weeks,” in which the enthusiasm of the people for their fighting services is mobilized in aid of the cause of war savings. “Salute the Soldier” week has nothing to do with the finance of the army. All the millions in the world would not put a single additional round of ammunition in the soldier's pouch. War production depends entirely upon two factors—labour and raw materials, both of which are completely controlled by the Government, and money can do nothing to increase the supply of either. But enormous sums are being paid out weekly to wage-earners, at a time when the goods available for civilian consumption are ever more restricted. If the high war incomes are permitted to compete for the inadequate supply of goods, no result can follow except an immense increase of prices—in a word, inflation. The sole object of the savings movement is to prevent this disaster; and so succeeded very much better than in the last war.

\* \* \*

I write in the middle of a considerable political crisis, which began over the Education Bill, but has spread to a wider field. For a long time there has been a steady movement of public opinion towards the principle of “equal pay for equal work” as between men and women. Although not personally convinced, I feel sure that the principle is destined to prevail; in fact, I foresee after this war as full a triumph of economic feminism as that enjoyed by political feminism after the last. But at present men in official employment are still paid at substantially higher rates than women of equal rank.

\* \* \*

In committee on the Education Bill Mrs. Cazalet Keir moved to apply the doctrine of equal pay to male and female teachers under the local authorities; she was supported by the group of young Conservatives, led by Mr. Quintin Hogg, called the Tory Reform Com-

mittee; and, amid scenes of great excitement, the amendment was carried against the Government by a single vote.

\* \* \*

In a stormy debate the next day the Prime Minister made it clear that the Government could not accept the amendment, which would wreck the finance of the Bill, and entrench in a single branch of public administration a principle denied in all the others. Clearly when equal pay for equal work is finally established, it will have to be by a decision of Parliament applying to all the public services alike. Mr. Churchill announced his intention to reverse the decision by motions which will be treated as questions of confidence—that is, if they are not carried the Government will resign. No one, of course, dreams of dislodging the Prime Minister in the middle of this critical year of war; and the feminists, having made their demonstration, will certainly not seek to bar a great vote of confidence in Mr. Churchill's war administration.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless there is a wind blowing and this straw is not the only sign. With so much domestic legislation in prospect, all parties are thinking of the post-war position; and the Labour Party, in particular, live in fear of being left, if the Coalition continues indefinitely, in the same helpless position as the Liberals after the last war. They at any rate, and probably others, would welcome an appeal to the country if one could be contrived without injury to the war effort; and since the desire undoubtedly exists I should not be surprised if by some means a general election came about before the end of the year. The machinery for holding it has recently been overhauled, and arrangements made for compiling, if necessary, an emergency register of voters—including those on active service. But if there is to be an election national sentiment will undoubtedly expect a pledge from all parties that they will continue to support the conduct of the war with its present declared aims, under Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister.

### West African Cocoa

In the House of Commons, on March 29th, Colonel Stanley stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Sorensen, that as a result of a full examination of the position of the cocoa industry in West Africa, in consultation with the Governments concerned and the resident Minister in West Africa, substantial price increases have been announced in the Gold Coast and Nigeria for the next crops. An organization for research into, and the control of, the West African cocoa diseases is already at work and arrangements are being made to strengthen it. It is intended that the controlled purchase by His Majesty's Government of the entire cocoa crops of the territories concerned shall continue, at any rate for the next two years, during which time consideration will be given to the framing of a long-term policy for the industry.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALEXANDER, N. G. ...	Jamaica	R.E.K.R.	Private
BEDFORD, D. T. ...	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
BLAIR, J. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
CADIZ, P. J. ...	Trinidad	C.A.C.R.U.	Trooper
CASSON, G. ...	Tobago	R.N.V.R.	Sub. Lieut.
COOPER, V. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
DE PASS, E. A. ...	Jamaica	R.N.V.R.	Lt. Comdr.
DUNCOMBE, Cynthia W.	Bahamas	W.R.N.S.	Wren
GORDON, Margaret A. ...	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
GOSLING, M. L. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
JAMES, Lucille I. ...	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
LINTON, P. B. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LOVERING, S. E. ...	Bermuda	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MORRIS, L. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
NORMAN, R. V. ...	Jamaica	R.C.E.	I./Corporal
PHILLIPS, E. ...	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
REECE, G. ...	Br. Guiana		L./Corporal
REID, R. O. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROBINSON, Emily Joyce	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
ROBERTSON, R. S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
RUDON, K. G. ...	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SALMON, A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
SCOTT, A. I. ...	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
SHAW, F. N. G. ...	Jamaica	Q.A.I.M., N.S.R.	Sister
VERITY, J. W. B. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
WILSON, J. E. ...	Jamaica	C.A.O.C.	Colonel
YEARWOOD, Jean M. ...	Barbados	W.A.A.F.	Section Officer

R.E.K.R.=Royal East Kent Regiment. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. C.A.C.R.U.=Canadian Armoured Corps Reconnaissance Unit. W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.E.M.E.=Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. R.C.E.=Royal Canadian Engineers. A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.A.S.C.=Royal Army Service Corps. C.A.O.C.=Canadian Army Overseas Corps. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.=Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

## Correspondence Invited

### By Personnel of A.A. Command

OVER 1,000 huts used by the men and women in Anti-Aircraft Command have been furnished and made comfortable by the contributions received from 20 Colonial territories. These huts are on gun and searchlight sites on moors, on lonely islands round the coast, or on other exposed places, where the personnel spend long periods of waiting between raids.

The huts bear the name of the Colony which has provided the furniture and other amenities, and they display, when obtainable, a map of the Colony concerned and photographs showing its scenery and products.

In order to strengthen this link between the men and women of Anti-Aircraft Command and the men and women in the Colonies who have provided the hut equipment, Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., the Welfare Officer of the Command, has sent a message to the Colonies concerned, asking the public generally to write letters which will be posted up in the huts for the information and instruction of the troops. In his message to the Colonies, Colonel Mitchell says: "Letters from yourselves, about yourselves and about where you

live, and perhaps personal photographs which you yourselves have taken, would be of real educational value to our men and women."

He invites correspondents to ask questions about this country and about English home life—questions which will be answered by the occupiers of the huts.

Every West Indian Colony has contributed to the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Furnishing Scheme and the CIRCULAR has no doubt that many letters will be sent from those Colonies to Colonel Mitchell for transmission to the appropriate huts.

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by The King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

### D.F.C.

PILOT OFFICER B. F. H. MILLER, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 103 Squadron, of Barbados.

This officer has completed many successful operations against the enemy, in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

[In last issue we announced with great regret that Sergeant B. F. H. Miller had been killed in action. At that time we had not learned of his promotion.]

### D.F.M.

SERGEANT VIVIAN B. HAZELL, R.A.F.V.R., No. 101 Squadron, of Jamaica.

He has completed many successful operations against the enemy in which he has displayed high skill and devotion to duty.

## Promotions in the Services

Leading Aircraftman A. K. Aiken (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant H. K. Aitken (Jamaica) to Captain.  
 Leading Aircraftman J. J. Blair (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant C. W. Branch (Antigua) to Captain.  
 Second Lieutenant L. D. Branch (Barbados) to Lieutenant.  
 Flying Officer D. L. Brown (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant Pilot F. W. Bridges (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Leading Aircraftman V. Cooper (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Leading Aircraftman V. E. Dalrymple (Dominica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer D. De Verteuil (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer C. A. Dowding (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer J. M. Farquharson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Aircraftman 2, M. L. Gosling (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant K. F. Goellnicht (Trinidad) to Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant A. G. Henriques (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Cadet L. Hunter (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer G. S. Jones (British Guiana) to Flying Officer (now reported missing).  
 Pilot Officer A. S. Kelshall (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer P. W. M. Kelshall (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant B. F. H. Miller (Barbados) to Pilot Officer (killed in action).  
 Sub-Lieutenant J. Misick (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.  
 Second Lieutenant A. E. Moss (Trinidad) to Captain.  
 Cadet D. J. Rose (British Guiana) to Second Lieutenant.  
 Second Lieutenant B. Sam (British Guiana) to Lieutenant (died of wounds).  
 Flight Sergeant A. B. Smith (Tobago) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Leading Aircraftman A. M. Smith (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer G. S. C. Swan (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer D. J. Thompson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Lieutenant M. R. Thompson (Jamaica) to Captain.  
 Flying Officer R. U. Williams (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.

## H.M.S. Antigua

### New Frigate for the Royal Navy

THE announcement that the King has approved of the name H.M.S. *Antigua* being given to a frigate recently added to the Royal Navy has, writes a contributor to the *Antigua Star*, been received with great satisfaction in the island whose people bear in mind with pride and gratitude the protection which the Navy has accorded them and the part played by Antigua in Naval History during the past three centuries.

The old Naval Dockyard at English Harbour built in the 18th century has particularly interesting association with the Royal Navy and with Nelson who first arrived at English Harbour in September, 1784, as Captain on H.M.S. *Boreas* which he brought out to join the Leeward Islands Squadron. At that time Sir Richard Hughes was Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands Station. When he left in 1786, Nelson, who was Senior Captain, succeeded him as acting Admiral and Commander in Chief, and resided until June, 1797, in the Admiral's House which still stands in its quiet garden within the Dockyard Walls, and is now preserved as a museum.

It was from this house that Nelson left with his best man Prince William, Duke of Clarence, to visit Nevis for his marriage with Mrs. Nisbet, on March 11th, 1787.

It is moreover particularly appropriate that the ship which bears Antigua's name should be a frigate, because in the early days of Antigua's history the defence of Antigua was assigned to a frigate, and we read in the minutes of a meeting of the Council and Assembly of Antigua held at "the towne of Parham" on June 17th, 1796, that it was agreed that "all accounts to this day brought before us relating to the Country's friggatt (Antegoa friggatt) be referred to the treasurer and payed."

Now in 1944 an Antigua frigate takes the seas again, and carries with it the good wishes of the people of Antigua who will doubtless, as the official communique states, "wish to associate themselves in a tangible manner with the ship that bears the island's name."

Our honorary correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, to whom we are indebted for the above contribution, added the following note: This attractive communication, however, contains one mistake. The Admiralty Records show that Prince William, Duke of Clarence, was not best man to Lord Nelson at the latter's wedding, as is usually believed, but acted as what is locally known as "father-giver" to the Bride. This term is expressive, and may have descended from Elizabethan English in a similar manner to the word "fall" which is used to denote a bridal veil. An English Dictionary of 1611 describes a "Fall" to be a certain type of veil worn by ladies at that time.

To return to Naval matters of the time of Nelson it is interesting to note that in the Admiralty List of 1792, published in the Naval Records of 1807, among the ships mentioned as stationed in the Leeward Islands under Rear Admiral Rodney appeared the sloop *Antigua* under command of John Neil Pleydell, with a crew of a 100 men locally commissioned.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on March 23rd, the following four candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. JACK ASLIN WILLIAMS (British Guiana)	Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I. Mech. E., M.I. Struct. E., Mr. J. M. Campbell.
C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD. (Country)	
F/O EDWARD F. H. HALY, D.F.C. (British Guiana)	Curtis Campbell & Co., Ltd. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.
MR. HUSEIN HIRJI (London)	
	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mrs. Arbuthnot.
	Mr. F. A. Greenaway. Mr. Deane Maraynsingh.

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. 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.

## Central Quarantine Bureau

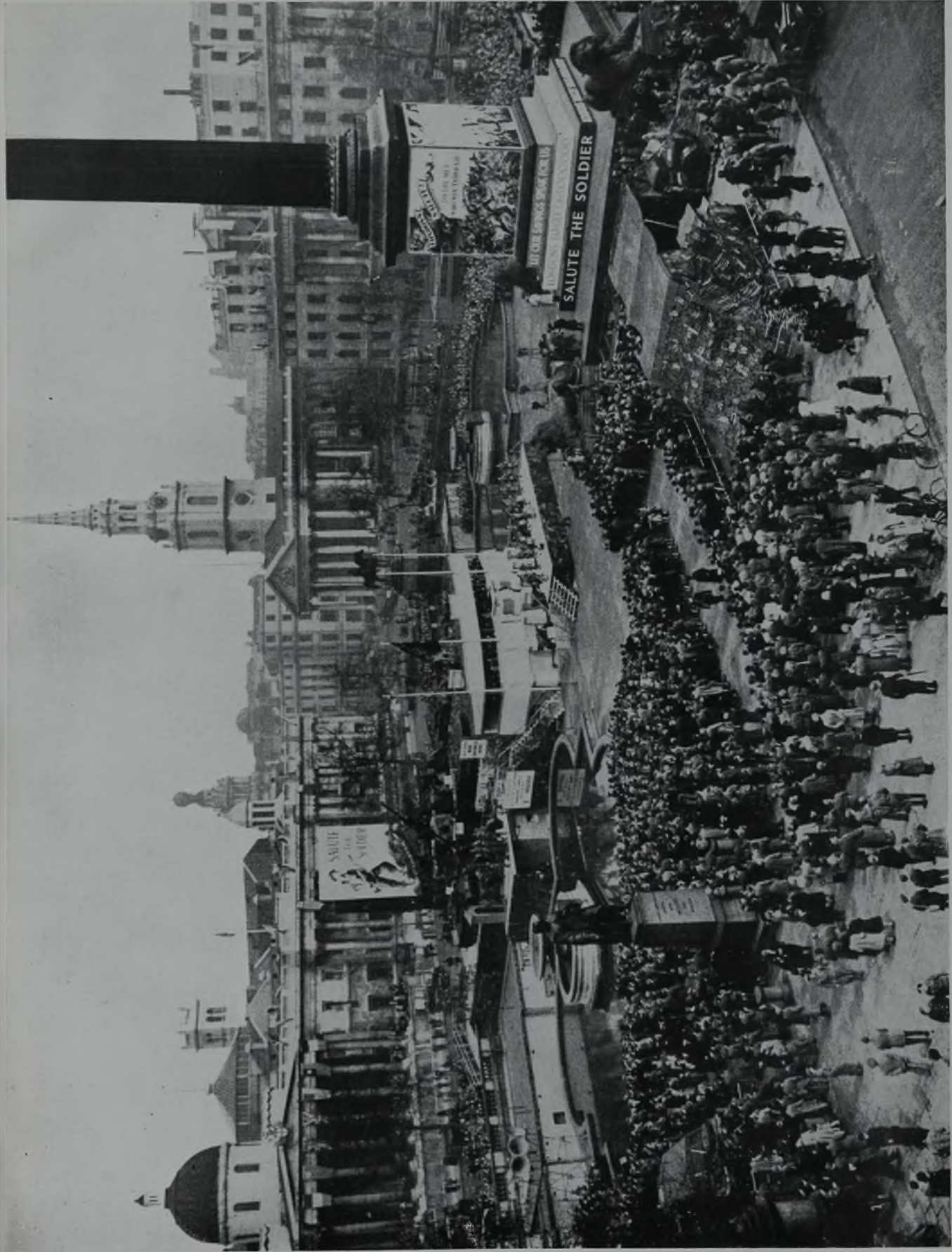
### Trinidad Recommended as the Seat

Trinidad has been recommended as the seat of a West Indian Quarantine Bureau, according to the recently issued report of the British West India Quarantine Conference held in November last. The *Trinidad Guardian*, quoting the report, says that the choice was made because Trinidad is "the largest centre for both sea and air traffic of the British territories in the West Indian area." A grant is to be sought under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment and maintenance of the Bureau for a period of five years. The Bureau, of which an experienced health officer would be the Director, would collect and transmit epidemiological information, co-ordinate and secure uniformity in quarantine procedure in the West Indies, provide technical assistance, advise on quarantine matters and train port health officers.

## New Bishop of British Honduras

The Very Rev. William J. Hughes, Dean of Georgetown, has been appointed Bishop of British Honduras in succession to the Most Rev. E. A. Dunn who recently retired.

The new Bishop was ordained in 1921 and after serving curacies at St. Matthew and St. Peter, Leicester, was made vicar of St. Benedict, Bordesley, Birmingham, in 1927. He became rector and sub-dean of St. George's Cathedral, Georgetown, in 1930, and Dean in 1937.



"SALUTE THE SOLDIER" WEEK IN LONDON

THE OPENING CEREMONY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE



THE KING TAKING THE SALUTE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE



COMMANDOS MARCHING THROUGH FLEET STREET

[See page 68

# West Indian Conference

## Better Food, Health and Industrial Development

THE first of the West Indian Conferences to which reference was made in our last issue opened in Barbados on March 21st, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies and co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Mr. C. W. Taussig, the American co-chairman of the Commission was also present.

### Agenda

The agenda of the Conference as announced by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the following day was as follows:—

- (1) The raising of nutritional level by (a) local food production, (b) expansion of fisheries;
- (2) The re-absorption into civil life of persons engaged in war employment;
- (3) The planning of public works for improvement of agriculture, education, housing and public health;
- (4) Health protection and quarantine;
- (5) Industrial development;
- (6) The Caribbean Research Council and possibilities for its expansion.

### National Unity and Co-operation

Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, Governor of Barbados, described the meeting as the symbol of a new spirit in international affairs. Welcoming the delegates from each Caribbean country, Sir Henry said: Here, in a small way it is true, is a herald of that unity and co-operation between free nations which alone can consolidate the great and overwhelming victory soon to be consummated.

Sir Henry read a message from Col. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for Colonies, who expressed the hope that the deliberations would prove successful and fruitful for the future of the Caribbean area. Replying to the Governor, Sir Frank said: Many of our problems are stubborn ones, and they will not be solved unless there is a stirring not only among the several government authorities, but also among the people themselves. Development and progress in the Caribbean is dependent upon utilization of natural resources to the limit, and upon the capacities of the people. Wastage of natural resources should be checked in the community interest, intensive methods of production should be demonstrated and encouraged, a wider diversification of the economic structure should be established, and the capacities of the people improved by training, education and co-operation.

Inter-Caribbean co-operation seems, he continued, to offer the best hope for the future, and the regional approach appears to be the only logical one. So much depends here, as indeed in the world, upon the establishment of the fullest co-operation between the British Commonwealth and the United States, and upon the creation of a lasting friendship between their peoples.

Mr. Charles W. Taussig said: At this moment you, the delegates to this Conference, are only a collection of individuals. Ten days from now, depending on your wisdom, courage and energy, you will have become a

unified body, carrying weight and authority in the councils of the world. A substantial part of the agenda of the Conference is devoted to subjects designed to increase the self-sufficiency of the area, but we are all aware that the well-being of the Caribbean is dependent in large measure on its relations with the rest of the world. The functioning of this international regional machinery, consisting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference, is being scrutinized closely by many nations as a possible model for other regional commissions which would enable dependent areas of the world to improve their conditions through collective action.

### Common Problems to be Solved

Speaking on behalf of the delegates, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Trinidad delegate, said: We, the peoples of the West Indies, must learn the lesson that democracy must begin at home. It is quite true that in this group of communities there are many social and political problems which are purely local in character. But it is equally true that there are many problems common to all—problems which have to be faced and solved. Among them are: the raising to a better standard of living, the need for educational reform and cultural development—in short, a better way of life.

This Conference, Sir Lennox added, has a symbolic purpose and meaning. We are crystallising and giving effect to a vital idea—namely that the only hope for future generations is that the peoples of the earth must either unite or perish.

Speaking for the American delegates, Dr. A. Fernos Isern, of Puerto Rico, said: In the course of the Conference we will be only too glad to report on what we have done and are doing and plan to do, and to listen to your reports, comments and suggestions—to the end that we may contribute in the fullest measure towards formulation of plans and methods of approach for solution of our common problems.

### Agriculture and Nutrition

Methods of raising the nutritional level in the islands were discussed, and the matter was referred to a committee for a report.

On the following day the delegates turned to the second item on the ten-day agenda—the reabsorption into post-war industry of persons now engaged in war work.

Speakers emphasized the need of increasing and improving agricultural production, as well as expanding the West Indies fisheries. Mr. H. E. Allen, of Jamaica, said efforts to expand agriculture there had been very successful. Success has been attained by adopting guaranteed prices, an assured market, and propaganda which makes the grower feel he is a partner in a big undertaking. In addition, credit facilities were provided through 100 loan banks established throughout the island.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly stressed the importance of building up community life in agricultural areas. He



said: If people are to be attracted back to the land, they must be assured of light, water, sewerage and a reasonable opportunity for recreation and amusement.

Dr. H. H. Brown, Fishery Adviser to the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, said that the West Indies import four times as much fish as are caught locally. The local fishermen in most cases need new methods, and more detailed information about the fishing grounds.

#### Health Problems

When discussing matters of health the delegates approved of the establishment of a central Quarantine Bureau in Trinidad as recommended in the report of the British West India Quarantine Conference. Dr. R. B. Hetherington, of British Guiana, spoke of the discovery of yellow fever recently in the hinterland of British Guiana, and of the measures taken to protect the West Indies and the American Continent. After Dr. Branday had described the action taken in Jamaica to reduce the incidence of yaws, V.D. and malaria, Dr. Gilmour, a specialist, warned the Conference of the futility of setting up clinics and sanatoria unless there were better housing, better standards of living and better education of the people, especially the children.

Colonel Wenger, an American expert, described the progress of the training centre set up at Trinidad at an estimated cost of \$100,000 at which it was hoped in the near future to be able to train men from other Colonies to fight venereal disease.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly said that three needs had emerged from this session of the Conference. They were the need of an informed public opinion, the urgent need for education and the need for co-operation and contribution to a common pool without expecting to gain more than a fair share.

#### Supplies for Public Works

Mr. Charles W. Taussig told the Conference that supplies would be available immediately for certain public construction projects in both British and American territories in the West Indies. Most of the lumber will come from Nicaragua.

Mr. H. E. Allen, of Jamaica, urged that priority should be given to the building of schools. Jamaica had, he said, compulsory education, but could not enforce it because there were no schools to accommodate the children. For this reason, 121,000 children in Jamaica were unable to obtain any education. Delegates from the Windward and the Virgin Islands said that similar conditions existed there. The matter was referred to a committee for report.

During the final days devoted to public sessions the Conference reviewed the work of the Caribbean Research Council, and also discussed the possibilities of industrial development. The Barbados correspondent of *The Times* reports that some degree of industrialization in the Caribbean area, predominantly agricultural, was regarded as essential. The need of capital, the necessity for research into resources, the size of populations and possible industries which could compete in world markets were all discussed. The Conference then divided into sub-committees for detailed consideration of the items on the agenda.

#### Proposals for the Future

The reports of the seven sub-committees were unani-

mously adopted at the final session of the Conference held on March 31st. A resolution was passed urging the immediate consideration of the recommendations by the United States and British Governments, and it was recommended that a permanent secretariat be established.

The programme adopted, as reported by *The Times* correspondent, included proposals for greater local food production and the greater use of protective foods such as meat, dairy produce, and green vegetables. It was also proposed that land be acquired by Governments in areas where it is not being profitably worked and used as small-holdings for settlers; that incentives be provided for the production of food with high nutritional value; and that after the war emergency measures be continued for the purchase in bulk and sale of basic foodstuffs where this would be beneficial to producers and consumers.

The sub-committee on public works urged immediate action to relieve unemployment in areas affected by the completion of military construction. They also recommended that the Governments be empowered to zone and plan the use of land, and to acquire it in the public interest at fair values; and that machinery be established for the planning of public works throughout the Caribbean area with regional planning units, with a central planning authority to co-ordinate the work of the regional units in each of the larger territories, and with an international Caribbean planning commission to serve as an adjunct to the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

The Conference urged the development of new industries and expansion of existing industries on condition that they can survive without continued State assistance in the form of tariff protection, subsidies, or uncontrolled monopoly privileges. Special assistance would, however, be needed by tariff protection and other means for limited periods, and the United States and British Governments are asked to safeguard the West Indies against predatory dumping of their products.

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## Caribbean Conference Broadcasts

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Eye-witness accounts of scenes and talks at the recent Anglo-American Caribbean Conference were broadcast every day from Barbados to the British Empire and to America.

The talks were transmitted from the new station\*—latest link in the Empire's telegraphic chain—established by Cable and Wireless Limited to speed communications between the West Indies and the two powers which are co-operating in the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The station (V.P.O. 11) was equipped for telephony to meet possible war demands, and was thus able, at short notice, to comply with the Commission's request for facilities.

Three fifteen-minute talks were broadcast at the end of each day's session; one for relaying in the B.B.C.'s Empire programmes, one for the N.B.C.'s American programme, and a third for the West Indies.

\* A reference to this station was made on page 57 of our last issue. Ed.

## The First Printing in Tobago

By DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE

*Dr. McMurtrie, of the American Historical Association, contributed a Paper on "Early Printing on the Island of Trinidad" to the CIRCULAR of September, 1943. We are indebted to him for the following account of "The First Printing on the Island of Tobago," reprinted from the NATIONAL PRINTING EDUCATION JOURNAL of April, 1943.*

THE island known as Tobago, originally discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498, lies twenty miles north-east of the larger island of Trinidad, best known as the source of a large portion of the world's supply of asphalt. Governmentally, it is to-day part of the British Colony of Trinidad.

So far as I know, no account of the early press of Tobago has ever been published, and the date of the first printing on the island has not been known. While reading the *Guide for the Study of British Caribbean History* by Joseph L. Ragatz, I found reference to establishment of a printing plant at Scarborough in Vol. C.O. 285, 5, in the British Public Record Office. I thereupon wrote the secretary of the Public Record Office requesting transcripts of any passages relating to printing. Though the volume in question has been transferred to some depository in the interior of England, he was courteous enough to obtain for me the desired data, which clearly established the approximate date of the first printing on the island of Tobago.

First, reviewing the negative evidence, we find that the Acts of the island's legislature had been printed in London in 1776, and the Militia Law of Tobago had been printed at Bridgetown, Barbados, in 1795.

It appears that on April 23rd, 1798, the Duke of Portland transmitted to Stephen Delancey, Governor of Tobago, a circular urging the printing of the island's laws. Its receipt was acknowledged on June 5th by Governor Delancey, who stated that "the acts of this Island have not been printed for many years, and there is at present no printing office."

In the minutes of the island's Assembly appears record of a message under date of June 25th, 1798, from the Governor to the Assembly, asking that body to consider the propriety of ordering the laws of the island to be printed at Barbados, or elsewhere that they should think most convenient.

The Assembly resolved to have the laws printed in England and to order three hundred copies for local publication "unless in the meantime a printer properly qualified should arrive and establish himself in the Colony and shall undertake to perform this business, and in that case the Committee are authorised to employ the said printer to that effect."

But on August 28th of the same year Governor Delancey was able to write the Duke of Portland as follows:

"I beg to inform Your Grace that a printing office is now established at Scarborough and that I hope soon to have it in my power to obey your Grace's directions contained in your circular of the 23rd of April last respecting a printed collection of the Laws of the Island of Tobago."

The earliest known issue of the newly-established press is "An act to establish and regulate a small coinage for this island," a copy of which is preserved

in the Public Record Office. This act had passed the Assembly on October 18th and the Council on October 24th, received gubernatorial assent on December 5th, and was published December 6th. It was transmitted to the Duke of Portland in a letter dated December 16th, 1798, from Joseph Robley, President of the Council, who was apparently acting as Governor during Delancey's absence on sick leave.

I regret that I am not now able to record the name of Tobago's first printer, but I am continuing my search for more details regarding the early history of printing on the island.

A weekly newspaper entitled *The Tobago Gazette* began publication at Scarborough in September, 1807.

## British Council Scholarships

FOR the academic year, October, 1944, to June, 1945, the British Council is making available six scholarships to suitable West Indian students who are anxious to do research work or to follow courses of study either at a British university or elsewhere as sanctioned by the Council. The value of a scholarship is at the rate of approximately £300 for the year plus the return fare. The scholarships may provide (1) an advanced course in English specially designed for teachers in English; (2) an excellent training in librarianship; (3) a special course in instrumental music—piano or 'cello; (4) a special course in one of the great industrial or manufacturing firms. Candidates for (1) and (2) must be graduates of an approved University. In the case of (3) and (4) consideration will be given to candidates of outstanding ability in the particular field for which further training is desired.

Local Selection Committees in the Colonies will examine applications and forward their recommendations to the Chief Representative of the British Council for the West Indies, in Trinidad, when the final selection will be made. The British Council does not undertake to allot a scholarship to any particular Colony but each successful applicant will be required to return to his or her Colony when the training is finished.

## Reliance on Censorship!

An official notice in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* states that a communication has been received from the Secretary of State saying that a case recently arose elsewhere in the Colonies where a company transmitted certain telegrams containing information of value to the enemy. These telegrams were intercepted by the Censorship. When prosecuted the company argued that, although the information in the telegrams was obviously dangerous, there was little fear that it would pass the Censor and the degree of responsibility of the firm was therefore decreased.

The Secretary of State points out in this connexion that it is no defence in favour of a person dispatching an offending document that he knows that the document may be submitted to censorship for examination. The public should carefully note that the fact that a document is liable to censorship does not absolve the sender from the regulations governing security.

## The Pictorial Pages

GREATER London's "Salute the Soldier" Week was opened on March 25th at Trafalgar Square by Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose speech was made under the muzzles of field and anti-aircraft guns.

The "week" in London was the first round of a new savings campaign that will continue throughout the country until the end of July. The capital, as is generally known, exceeded its target of £165,000,000 by £1,600,000.

On March 27th, one of the largest and most impressive parades of the war passed through London. The parade was headed by the band of the Royal Marines, followed by a contingent of Wrens, men of the Merchant Navy and of the R.A.F. Then came the Army, represented by detachments of Guards, Commandos, the County Regiments, and Canadian pipers. They were followed by Home Guards, Firemen, Wardens and Members of the Nursing Services. In the rear came Churchill tanks, guns of all sizes and calibres, searchlights, pontoons, lorries, bulldozers and mortar carriers.

The first of the illustration pages shows a view of Trafalgar Square during the opening ceremony, while the second shows the King, accompanied by the Queen, and Princess Elizabeth, taking the salute outside Buckingham Palace, and Commandos crossing Ludgate Circus into Fleet Street, with St. Paul's in the background.

## Housing in St. Vincent

Dr. W. I. Webb, Senior Medical Officer, is the author of a Report upon a Survey of Housing and Sanitary Conditions undertaken in St. Vincent during 1940-42, which has been published under the title *Housing Survey*. In 1940 the Health Division of the Medical Department surveyed conditions in the poorer parts of Kingstown, and the findings which were published are appended to the present Report, which is concerned with the whole Colony with the exception of Kingstown.

The Report which is very detailed, running to 53 pages, concludes with the following estimate of the problem involved: Of existing houses, 1,650 are unfit for human habitation; 3,434 are situated in overbuilt areas and perhaps it would be necessary to remove a third of these to rectify this, say 1,000 houses; 5,737 provide less than 40 square feet of floor space per inhabitant, and it is estimated that provision must be made for 3,000 families to rectify this state of affairs. There are therefore 1,650 houses unfit for human habitation, 1,000 need demolition to rectify overbuilding, whilst 3,000 more are required to relieve overcrowding, 5,650 houses in all. But this is an over-estimate for many houses suffer from more than one of the disabilities set out above.

It is believed that the provision of 3,000 to 4,000 additional houses of adequate design carefully laid out on newly acquired land where necessary, might solve the problem under all three heads.

## British West Indian Cotton

PRODUCTION 1942-43.

ISLAND.	Sea Island.		LINT PRODUCTION IN LB.	
	Acres.	Total Clean.	Acres.	Total Clean.
Anguilla	200	17,224	17,224	16,024
Antigua	896	76,516	76,516	73,530
Barbados	648	56,990	56,990	56,990
Montserrat	4,005	643,983	643,983	611,752
Nevis	2,573	200,148	200,148	186,081
St. Kitts	1,100	223,150	223,150	169,015
St. Lucia	16	2,527	2,527	2,387
St. Vincent	3,534	362,776	362,776	335,246
British Virgin Islands	55	2,232	2,232	2,082
<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>1,585,546</b>	<b>1,585,546</b>	<b>1,453,107</b>

ISLAND	Marie Galante.		BALES (400 lb.)
	Acres.	Total Clean.	
Grenada	3,240	506	506
St. Vincent	450	88	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>594</b>

### ESTIMATED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION 1943-44

ISLAND	ACRES	PRODUCTION	
		Lint, lb.	Bales (400 lb.)
<b>Sea Island</b>			
Anguilla	120	13,920	35
Antigua	1,500	162,000	405
Barbados	700	65,800	164½
Montserrat	4,000	648,000	1,620
Nevis	2,500	295,000	737½
St. Kitts	1,500	306,000	765
St. Lucia	46	9,338	23
St. Vincent	2,500	285,000	712½
British Virgin Islands	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,866</b>	<b>1,785,058</b>	<b>4,462½</b>
<b>Marie Galante</b>			
Grenada	3,200	195,000	487½
St. Vincent	400	30,000	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>562½</b>

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. B. HICKLING, a director of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, has returned to London after visiting New York, Washington, and Trinidad on business.

MRS. VAUGHAN LOVELL-KNIGHT, to whom a daughter was born at Westminster Hospital, on March 12th, is the daughter of the late Mr. Rudolph Bonitto and of Mrs. Bonitto, of St. Andrew, Jamaica. Her brother, Mr. John H. D. Bonitto, is a sergeant navigator in the R.A.F.V.R.

THE engagement was announced recently of Lieutenant Patrick Mackey, Parachute Regiment, eldest son of the late Mr. F. A. Mackey, and of Mrs. Mackey, of British Guiana, and Miss Mary Isobel Macdonald, only daughter of Mr. J. Macdonald, of Dunbar, Scotland.

ACCORDING to a Press telegram from Port-of-Spain, the Trinidad Government will shortly introduce a motion in the Legislature recommending a unified decimal West Indian currency related to sterling, and a conference, presided over by Sir Frank Stockdale, will be called upon to make recommendations.

# The Sugar Industry of Trinidad

## Grave Position. State Aid Needed

IN July, 1943, a committee was appointed by the Governor "to recommend to the Government what measures, if any, should be taken in view of the present position and future prospects of the sugar industry." The committee was: Chairman, Dr. F. C. C. Benham, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare; Dr. C. Y. Shephard, Carnegie Professor of Economics at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, Industrial Adviser, Trinidad; and Secretary, Mr. P. D. Macdonald, Colonial Administrative Service.

The report of the committee, commonly called the "Benham" or "Fact Finding" committee, has been published in the Colony as a *Council Paper*. It is a long document, occupying altogether with appendices 48 foolscap pages, which will be of permanent value not only for its treatment of urgent problems, but for the mass of detailed information it contains regarding the industry.

The immediate crisis facing the industry is clearly indicated by this brief extract from the "General Survey," which forms Chapter I of the Report. "The amount of sugar produced in Trinidad fell from 132,000 tons in 1941 to 104,000 tons in 1942, and 71,000 tons in 1943. The industry is now heading towards extinction, for it is consuming its capital in the sense that replanting—the vital form of maintenance—is not being undertaken to anything like an adequate extent. The estates replanted only 5,889 acres in 1942, and could not plan to plant more than 2,500 acres at most in 1943. The cane-farmers' replanting had fallen off still more sharply, and few cane-farmers were planning to do any planting at all in 1943."

After dealing in successive chapters with "receipts and costs," "the estates," "labour," "the cane farmers," and "the formula for determining the price of farmer's canes," the committee, in Chapter VII, discuss why the industry is depressed. They state that the sugar industries of some Colonies, which receive no more per ton for their sugar than Trinidad, are making profits and even tending to expand. But in Trinidad the industry is working at a loss, and is shrinking rapidly. "It is working at a loss because it is shrinking. Too little cane has been produced and delivered to the factories. This raises factory costs per ton, and thereby tends to keep down the price of farmers' canes. And too little cane is produced owing mainly to shortage of labour . . . Since 1941, when work on the Bases began, the estates have not been able to get anything like amount of labour they required for planting cane, and the total quantity of cane delivered by cane-farmers has fallen heavily."

Losses through factories working below capacity and with frequent stoppages, became really serious in 1943, when only 71,000 tons of sugar were produced. They largely explain why manufacturing costs per ton were more than twice as high as in Barbados.

In the next three chapters the committee deal with

"the case for State assistance," "possible forms of State assistance," and "the efficiency of the industry."

The committee express their belief that, looking ahead, the sugar industry will be badly needed as a major source of employment, "we can see nothing to replace it"; its economic prospects over the next few years are good, but finally we believe "that state aid is necessary to check its decline, and to revive it during the transitional period, already begun, of returning to more normal conditions."

The possible forms of state assistance are dealt with very fully. The measures already taken by the Government are indicated, and the committee then state their views on the general principles which should govern the forms in which assistance is given.

The efficiency of the industry is discussed in Chapter IX, the final sentence of which reads: "We conclude, therefore, that the industry is reasonably efficient, except for the cultivation methods of some cane farmers." Chapter XI deals with such matters as zoning cane areas, factories and cane farmers, labour relations and research. The main body of the report concludes, Chapter XII, with the committee's summary of their recommendations which is as follows:—

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

We have expressed numerous opinions in the course of the Report. We do not repeat them all here. We indicate briefly our positive recommendations.

Our four major recommendations are:—

- (i) Government to guarantee a minimum price for cane of \$5 a ton during 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947.
- (ii) The Formula determining the price of farmers' cane to be revised. During the years 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 a fixed annual sum of \$800,000 to be allowed under the Formula for depreciation and profit.
- (iii) A Joint Standing Committee to be set up to deal with employment problems in the Sugar Industry.
- (iv) A Cane-Farmers Service to be set up under the Department of Agriculture.

### Guaranteed Minimum Price for Canes

The main purpose of the guaranteed minimum price is to encourage planting so that enough cane will be available when labour returns to the industry. We recommend that Government should also give a "reaping guarantee" by assuring growers who can reap and deliver that their cane will be bought. The Government should consider, early next year (i.e., 1944), in the light of results achieved, whether the planting subsidy should be repeated, still as an emergency measure, in 1944. Any payment per ton of cane made by Government to make up the difference between the price shown by the Formula and \$5 should be made to estates as well as to cane-farmers.

### Price Formula for Farmer's Canes

The main purpose of the fixed annual sum for four

years under the revised Formula is to ensure that factories provide adequate replacements and are available to deal with a larger output when labour returns to the industry. The general purpose of the revised Formula is to enable estates and cane-growers, and cane-farmers to share alike in the ups and downs of the industry, the factories being treated as "public utilities" and allowed their costs, including depreciation, plus a limited profit which in normal times would fluctuate averaging not more than 4 per cent. The revised Formula provides that the actual number of tons of cane per ton of sugar should be taken, 5 tons of Uba cane to count as 4, 10 tons of Coimbatore to count as 9 and so forth.

#### Standing Committee on Employment

The main purpose of the Joint Standing Committee is to promote more direct and harmonious relations between employers and employees. It will consist of three representatives of the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation and three representatives of the Sugar Workers' Trade Union under a neutral chairman. It will deal with matters arising out of or affecting employment in the sugar industry. We recommend also that overseers should be instructed to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the workers, and the term "driver" should be replaced by "foreman."

#### Establishment of Cane-Farmer's Service

The main purpose of the Cane-Farmer's Service, which could either be separate or part of a wider Agricultural Extension Service, is to assist cane-farmers to obtain better results. We suggest various ways in which it might help.

Our two first major recommendations are meant to provide that factories and cane are available when labour returns in considerable numbers to the industry. But more labour is needed at once, e.g., to reap during the coming crop and to carry through the cultivation of newly planted cane as well as of ratoons. We are not very hopeful of speeding up the return of labour or of inducing those at present employed to do considerably more work, but we make recommendations and suggestions. We recommend holidays with pay for regular workers, the cost to be borne by the State in the first year, namely 1944. We recommend that overtime rates should be paid. We recommend that "tasks" should be standardized but that where possible tasks should be replaced by straight piece-work with small units.

We put forward two proposals, without definitely recommending either of them, for the consideration of Government. The first is an Output Bonus to be paid in Housing Certificates, and the other is an Output Bonus to be paid in cash. Government would bear the responsibilities involved by the Housing Certificates, and would pay half the cash Output Bonus. The two proposals might be tried together or possibly either one of them could be tried alone.

We recommend that taxation should be increased, notably on rum.

We agree with the Director of Agriculture that no extension of the cane belt is necessary or desirable. We consider that practically all existing factory capacity will be needed for a normal crop. We recommend that

each factory should be obliged to take, if available, a certain amount instead of a certain percentage of farmers' canes. We conclude by stressing the importance of research.

#### GOVERNMENT'S ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

Part II of the Report contains the following Summary of Alternative Proposals which it is stated the Government intends to bring before the Legislative Council:

Government accepts the main principle of the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the sugar industry, namely, that it should grant such assistance as may be necessary to meet conditions created by the war. But, in so doing, Government is concerned to ensure that such assistance shall be conditional upon improving efficiency in the industry as a whole. While, therefore, the price of farmers' canes will be guaranteed during the years 1944, 1945 and 1946, the Government proposes that the payment of the guaranteed price should be subject to the fulfilment of conditions of efficient planting to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture and the form of assistance proposed for the factories is also subject to conditions, as outlined below, with the same object of efficiency in view.

Impressed by the need to encourage the planting and cultivation of canes, the Government proposes that the guaranteed price should be \$5.50, instead of \$5.00 per ton as recommended by the Committee of Enquiry.

#### Proposed Action by Government

The action which Government would propose to take may be summarised as follows:—

(a) During 1944, 1945 and 1946, farmers of land not under cultivation by manufacturers on 31st December, 1943, to be guaranteed a price of \$5.50 per ton for their canes subject to the fulfilment of conditions of efficient planting to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture; and,

(b) A bonus of \$7 per ton in respect of export sugar to be paid during 1944 to factories producing sugar at not more than \$40 per ton (including manufacture and handling), provided that the bonus may from time to time be decreased by an amount equivalent to 8/9ths of any increase in the f.o.b. price of export sugar.

Under these proposals it would be the policy of Government during 1944 to require the industry to take all possible action to ensure that redundant factories are eliminated, essential factories that are inefficient are improved, and efficient methods adopted. In the light of the results achieved in this respect the question whether the bonus to factories should be paid in succeeding years would be decided.

The measures of assistance proposed are based on the understanding that all those engaged in the industry who employ labour will in their own interest, as well as that of their employees, assume the sole responsibility for adopting the principles in paragraph 96 of the Committee's Report, and the amount of assistance to be offered is considered adequate for this purpose.

These proposals do not involve any amendment of the Cane Farming Control Ordinances and the Legislative Council, if it approves the proposals, will be invited to re-enact these Ordinances.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE man dat slow fe promise sure fe keep him wurd."

\* \* \*

THE KING has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, normally held in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day, April 23rd, shall not take place this year.

\* \* \*

THE thanks of the Executive of the West India Committee have been passed to Mr. C. J. P. Cave, for the gift to the Library of 13 issues of the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was announced recently of Corporal A. Edwin Owen, son of Major and Mrs. C. A. Owen, of Moore Road, Durban, and Miss Dorothy Edghill, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edghill, of Barbados.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER engagement to be announced recently was that of Flight-Lieutenant Leslie Robert Broadhurst, R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. E. A. Broadhurst, of Barnes, Surrey, and of the late Mrs. Broadhurst, and Miss Coralie Clare Straton, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Straton, of Nassau, Bahamas.

\* \* \*

MR. H. C. PORTER, after 25 years' service as a director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and 12 years' service as a director of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., has relinquished his seat on the boards of both companies on medical advice.

\* \* \*

MR. H. WILLCOCKS and Mr. F. D. Bush have been appointed Superintendent of Maintenance, and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, of British West Indian Airways, Ltd., Trinidad. These, and other first-class appointments, were made by the Crown Agents during March.

\* \* \*

MISS N. M. C. HORROCKS, formerly Matron of the Georgetown Hospital, British Guiana, who has been serving in the R.A.F. Nursing Service, has now been released from this Service, and is shortly proceeding to Ceylon, to take up the appointment of Matron of the Hatton Nursing Home.

\* \* \*

MISS FIONA SIMSON, a Lance-Corporal in the A.T.S., who was married at Chieveley, Berkshire, on March 29th, to Lieutenant John Leslie Edwards, R.N.V.R., is the daughter of the late Colonel J. R. Simson, and of Mrs. Simson, of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. Her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, of Bolton, Lancashire.

\* \* \*

MR. RUDOLPH DUNBAR, of British Guiana, made his debut as conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra at a concert held at Liverpool on March 12th in aid of the Colonial Comforts Fund. The all-American programme included Rhapsody in Blue, by George Gershwin, and Plain Chant for America, by William Grant Still.

AMONG the Government delegates at the forthcoming International Labour Conference, to be held in Philadelphia, is Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, Industrial Adviser to the Government of Trinidad. The British Employers' Delegation includes Mr. C. W. Murray, managing director of George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Derby, who is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

OWING to ill-health, Mr. W. W. Pigott, who has been secretary to the Cocoa Association of London since its inception in 1929, has resigned, and will retire from the City. His many friends will hope that his health will be restored, and that he will have many years in which to enjoy his well-earned retirement. Mr. G. W. Hawkins, assistant secretary to the Association, has been appointed secretary.

\* \* \*

DR. E. E. WILLIAMS has been appointed secretary of the Agricultural Committee of the Caribbean Research Council. Born in Trinidad in 1911, he received his early education in that Colony and subsequently had a distinguished academic career at Oxford. He has written a number of works on Caribbean problems, and has been Assistant Professor of Social and Political Science at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

\* \* \*

MR. THOMAS E. HUTCHINSON, second master at Keith Grammar School, has been appointed Principal of Queen's Royal College, Trinidad. A former pupil of Thurso Academy, Mr. Hutchinson graduated at Edinburgh University M.A., with Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and B.Sc. In 1933 he received the Diploma of Education of Oxford University. He has been a member of Keith Town Council since 1932.

\* \* \*

DR. PERCY JAMES KELLY, who, we regret to learn, died at Maidstone on February 12th, joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1908. He was Surgeon-General of British Guiana from 1922 until 1932 in which year he retired, and was awarded the C.B.E. Dr. Kelly served throughout the last war as a captain in the R.A.M.C., and during the present war had served in several of the ships of the Merchant Navy which had taken part in the North African operations.

## Canada and Post-War Aviation

The annual report of Trans-Canada Air Lines, which was laid on the table of the Canadian House of Commons on March 20th, shows that this organization is preparing to operate international air services after the war.

In co-operation with various departments of the Dominion Government, there has been study of the fields in which Canada would expect to take part in supplying services, and surveys have already been made for the routes to the West Indies and South America.

## Obituary

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

### SIR DAVID PRAIN

Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., who died at Whyteleafe, Surrey, on March 16th, was an eminent botanist and a great administrator.

Born at Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, in 1857, he was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and at Aberdeen University, where he became M.A. with honours in science. Later he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and in 1883 took his M.B. with the highest honours, and was appointed demonstrator in anatomy at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. He served in the Indian Medical Service for two years, and was then appointed curator of the herbarium and library at the Royal Botanic Garden at Calcutta, thus beginning the career that proved so fruitful of achievement in the botanical world.

He was later appointed superintendent of the Garden, and in 1905 returned to England to become Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. He remained at Kew for 17 years, and worthily maintained the dignity of his office. His house there became the scene of many gatherings of botanists from all parts of the Empire and from foreign countries.

Sir David was a member of the Tropical Agricultural College Committee, appointed by Lord Milner in 1919, and was vice-chairman of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, from its inception (as the West Indian Agricultural College) in 1921 to 1937, when he resigned and was appointed president.

When the Imperial Institute was reorganized in 1926, Sir David was appointed the first chairman of the Advisory Council on plant and animal products, and occupied that post for ten years. To quote Sir Harry Lindsay, the Director of the Institute: "His vast fund of knowledge and administrative capabilities contributed much to the success of the new organization, and placed the Empire as a whole still further in his debt."

Sir David was Trustee of the British Museum from 1924 to 1936, and served on numerous committees.

## Change of Address

Since September, 1939, the address of the West India Committee has been 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Many letters, newspapers, and official publications continue to be sent to the old address at Trinity Square, and have to be re-addressed by Post Office officials—thus consuming valuable time.

Will correspondents in the West Indian Colonies, especially those in charge of dispatch departments, please make certain that they are sending their mail to 40, Norfolk Street?

IN notes on recent economic conditions in Cuba, *Board of Trade Journal*, of March 18th, it is reported that the "Sugar Retirement Law," promulgated in November last, provides a system of pensions for workers in the sugar and allied industries. The cost is to be shared equally by employers and employees.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action or on Active Service

FLYING OFFICER G. W. CARTER (Barbados).  
CAPTAIN H. S. HEALD (British Guiana).  
LIEUTENANT A. S. H. JULY (British Guiana).

### Died of Wounds

LIEUTENANT B. A. SAM (British Guiana).  
LIEUTENANT G. N. C. CAMPBELL (Barbados).

### Previously Missing, now reported killed

SERGEANT M. E. CIPRIANI (Trinidad).  
FLYING OFFICER J. H. WATLINGTON (Bermuda).

### Reported Missing

Flight Sergeant C. Eckel (Trinidad); Sergeant G. M. Edwards (Jamaica); Sergeant J. L. Hamilton (Jamaica); Flying Officer T. M. Harries (Trinidad); Flying Officer G. S. Jones (British Guiana).

Sergeant M. S. Smith (Jamaica), who was recently reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

## Colonial Appointments

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

CAPPE, V. L. (Accountant, Government Savings Bank, Jamaica), Assistant Manager and Accountant, Government Savings Bank, Jamaica.

CLARK, J. H. HERVEY (Inspector of Constabulary, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, British Honduras.

DRAKE, T. N. (First Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

GIBSON, L. B. (Attorney General, Trinidad), Attorney General, Palestine.

GOMES, S. E. (Assistant Attorney General, British Guiana), Attorney General, Leeward Islands.

HUGHES, REVEREND H. (Assistant Director of Education, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Education, Jamaica.

JACK, E. L. (Secretary to the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica), Manager to the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica.

LOWE, A. (Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Jamaica), Mechanical Engineer, Government Railway, Jamaica.

McFARLANE, J. E. C. (Financial Clerk, Jamaica), Assistant Treasurer, Jamaica.

MORALES, C. McL. (Examiner), Assistant Director of Education, Jamaica.

POLLARD, C. N. SCIPIO (Legal Draughtsman, Trinidad), Police Magistrate, Nigeria.

WHITE, H. McD. (Accountant, Jamaica), Assistant Treasurer, Jamaica.

### First Appointments

HOAKING, MRS. M. H., M.B., B.Ch., Medical Officer of Health, Trinidad.

HULSE, Miss B. M., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

HUTCHINSON, T. E., Principal, Queen's College, Trinidad.

POLLONAI, Miss G. M. T., Senior Nursing Sister, Health Department, Trinidad.

STRETTON, G. W. P., Deputy Government Chemist, Jamaica.

It has been announced that the American Consulate at St. Lucia was officially closed on November 20th, 1943, and that the American Consul at Barbados would assume the functions hitherto performed by the American Consul at St. Lucia.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Drainage of Trinidad Swamps.** In reply to Mr. Riley, on February 16th, it was stated that plans had been made for the gradual draining of the Laventille and Caroni swamps to be carried out as and when the necessary equipment and labour became available. Land reclaimed from these swamps was at present being used for the cultivation of rice.

**Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.** It was stated in the House of Commons on February 23rd that the total commitments for schemes approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to that date amounted to £7,408,746, which included £4,056,591 for the West Indies and £2,046,147 for Africa. The issues made for schemes in these two areas were respectively £638,600 and £447,851.

**Medicinal Use of Bananas.** In reply to a question asked by Mr. Purbrick on March 9th it was stated that as bananas form a useful addition to the diet of children suffering from coeliac disease, arrangements were being made by the Minister of Food which he hoped would result in enough bananas being imported in dried form to provide all approved cases of coeliac disease with the supplies they needed.

**Jamaica Constitution.** The Secretary of State, replying to Mr. Mathers on March 15th, said that good progress had been made in the preparations for the introduction of the new Constitution in Jamaica. The census returns on which the new electoral roll would be based were already in the hands of the Jamaican Government. It was not possible at present to state when a general election would take place.

**British Guiana and Trinidad Franchise.** On March 15th Colonel Stanley said that he had received and was considering the report of the Franchise Committee in Trinidad. It would be published in the Colony together with Government's proposals for action on it as soon as these had been drawn up.

He understood that a report signed by 11 of the 21 members of the British Guiana Franchise Commission had been submitted to the Governor, together with a minority report signed by one member. The Governor was awaiting the comments or signatures of the remaining members of the Commission. No special arrangements had yet been made for a census in connexion with the possible future extension of the franchise in either Colony.

**Jamaica Local Government.** Mr. L. C. Hill, who was sent out to Jamaica to advise on the reorganization of Local Government, has completed his investigations and returned to England. In answer to a Parliamentary Question on February 9th, he expressed that his report would be submitted to the Legislative Council in May and that Mr. Hill would be returning to Jamaica shortly to assist in putting into operation those recommendations in the report which are approved.

**Bauxite in Jamaica.** Replying to Mr. Riley, on February 9th, on behalf of the Colonial Office, Mr. Emrys Evans said it had been decided that the Jamaica bauxite deposits, not being immediately available, could not make a contribution to war needs. The question of the post-war development of these deposits was under consideration.

**Trade with the United States.**—Colonel Stanley, replying on March 29th to Mr. Riley, said that the British West Indian Colonies were already included in the scope of the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Such difficulties as at present existed in finding markets for West Indian exports were mainly due to war conditions and particularly to limitations of shipping. He did not consider that any useful purpose would be served at present by considering negotiations for a reciprocity trade agreement between the U.S.A. and the British West Indies.

**British Council and Libraries.**—Colonel Oliver Stanley, replying to a question, on March 22nd, said that the British Council undertake in the West Indies cultural activities designed to interpret British life and thought and to promote closer cultural relations with the United Kingdom. These activities include the provision and extension of library facilities. He understood that the Council were now considering a five-year plan for the extension of the Trinidad Central Library scheme to the Eastern group of West Indian territories and that, as a first step, eight librarians from various territories in that group, were being trained in Trinidad with the aid of scholarships granted by the Council.

**Wages in British Guiana Sugar Industry.**—In reply

to a question by Mr. Fraser, on March 22nd, Colonel Oliver Stanley said that wage rates paid to labour in the British Guiana sugar industry compared favourably with those in other sugar producing Colonies, but the chief difficulty facing the industry was a shortage of labour, owing to the competing needs of food production for local consumption and other important purposes. Wages had already been increased on more than one occasion during the war. As the average turn out was now, men, 2.3 days per week, women, 1.45 days per week, further increases would not necessarily tend to improve the labour supply.

## Empire Lecturers' Conference

The Royal Empire Society has established an Empire Lecturers' Conference. The aim of the Society is to bring home to the young people of the United Kingdom the importance of co-operation with the Dominions in the grave tasks which lie ahead when the war is over and of responsibility in promoting the health, education, prosperity and political progress of the peoples who look to the Mother Country for guidance and protection.

The regular meetings of the Conference, usually held weekly, are addressed by persons whose experience enables them to speak, for example, of the development, resources, characteristics and problems of a Dominion or a Colony. Thus on March 31st, Mr. W. G. Freeman, formerly Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, gave a review of measures which have been taken to promote development of the West Indian Colonies. After a brief sketch of the historical background he compared the action taken as the result of recommendations of the West Indian Royal Commissions of 1897 and 1938-39 as indicating the great advance made by the Mother Country in realizing its responsibility to provide means of assisting Colonial peoples to secure economic, cultural and political progress.

To extend the work of the Conference to a wider field, we understand that the schools are to be approached and lecturers provided, if desired, to impart information on the Dominions and Colonies.

## 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:—

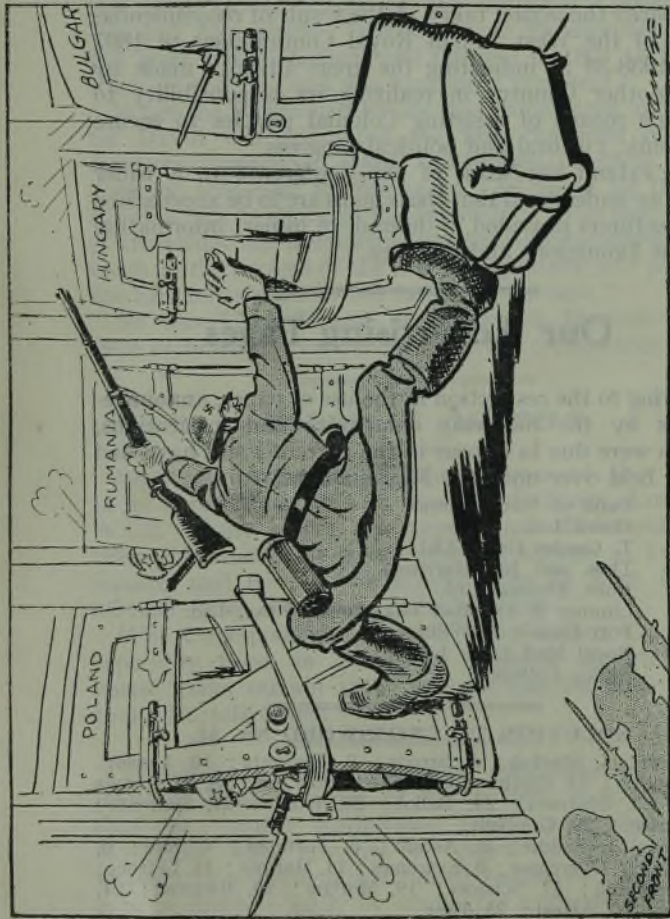
Bank of Nova Scotia.  
Bovril Ltd.  
T. Geedes Grant Ltd.  
Thos. and Jas. Harrison.  
Robt. Hudson Ltd.  
Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.  
Pott Cassels & Williamson.  
Royal Mail Lines Ltd.  
Ridley College.

## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 31.

**Across:** 1, Starfish; 5, Stroke; 9, Decorate; 10, Latent; 12, London; 13, Particle; 15, Take it from me; 18, No comets seen; 23, Obstruct; 24, Ballot; 26, Ironic; 27, Sentence; 28, Gusset; 29, Gradient.

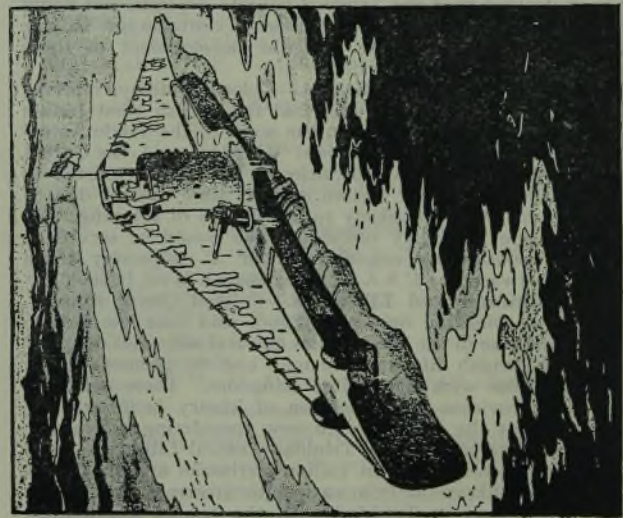
**Down:** 1, Saddle; 2, Ascent; 3, Formosa; 4, Site; 6, Tractor; 7, Overcome; 8, Extremes; 11, Maltose; 14, Lettuce; 16, Incoming; 17, Scissors; 19, Mortise; 20, Enacted; 21, Glance; 22, Attest; 25, Beer.





Daily Express

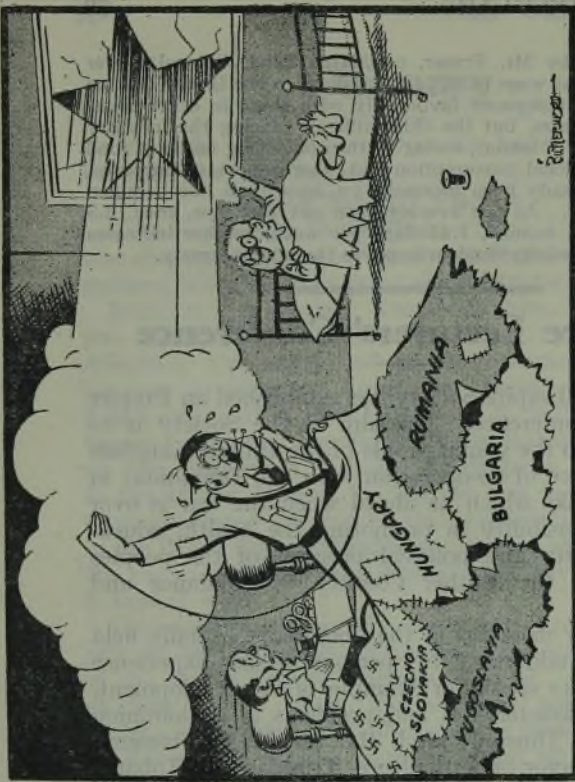
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.



"O.K. Down once more to give them a final rinse."

Sunday Dispatch

By Rodd



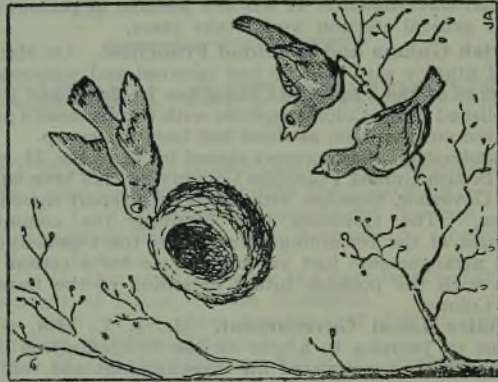
MAKE DO AND MEND

Empire News

By Butterworth

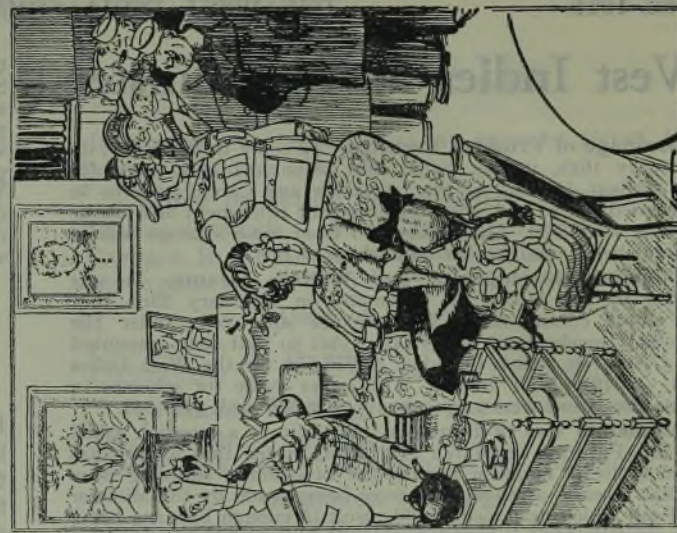
## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



"Lazy thing! Look at her with her pre-fabricated nest."

Daily Sketch



"...and here we see typical natives performing their quaint tribal rite of Afternoon Tea."

Evening News



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 25th.*

**M**RS. ROOSEVELT, wife of the President of the United States, when visiting for a few hours the United States Army Base in Antigua was met by Colonel Thoroughman, Officer Commanding the U.S.A. Forces and His Excellency Mr. L. B. Freeston, Governor of the Leeward Islands. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her pleasure at landing in Antigua but regretted that she could not stay longer as her visit was definitely to the troops. This is the second visit to the U.S.A. troops of eminent ladies, as Princess Juliana of Holland paid a similar visit previously.

Professor W. H. Richardson called in at Antigua en route to the Anglo-American Caribbean Conference. The Leeward Islands Representative at the Conference is Mr. T. Davis, manager of the St. Kitts sugar factory. On his return Professor Richardson will hold an enquiry into labour conditions in the sugar industry of Antigua.

## BRITISH GUIANA

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

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt paid a flying visit to British Guiana last week-end. The primary purpose of her coming here was, she said, to visit the United States Army and Navy Air Bases and to deliver a personal message from President Roosevelt to the servicemen stationed there. In the course of an interview with pressmen, in answer to a question whether America would be more National than International after this war, Mrs. Roosevelt said she hoped America had learnt the lesson of the last 25 years—that however much a nation might wish to live her own life she could not cut herself off from the rest of the world because the rapid strides in transportation made that impossible. The Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, met Mrs. Roosevelt after her arrival and tendered a hearty welcome.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Teachers' Vacation Course.** Our honorary correspondent Captain M. S. Metzgen has supplied more information about the Teachers' Vacation Course, the opening of which he reported in our last issue. The Course, the seventh to be held in Belize, was conceded by all to have been the most successful ever held. It was more largely attended than any of the previous Courses, 217 teachers being registered. The subjects dealt with in lectures and discussions included the principles and methods of teaching, handwork, civics and compulsory education.

**British Council Visitors.** Sir Harry Luke, Chief Representative of the Council in the West Indies, his private secretary, Mr. Anthony Boys, and Mr. Hugh Paget, the Representative in Jamaica, visited the Colony during February and conferred with the Governor, Heads of Departments, prominent business men and others. It is generally hoped, says Captain Metzgen, that as a result of their visit the Council will extend its scope of usefulness in British Honduras.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 25th.*

The month has marked the arrival of several prominent visitors, including Mrs. Roosevelt on a tour of American bases, Sir Harry Luke, on behalf of the British Council, Dr. Burgin on behalf of the Ministry of Information, and the Empire Parliamentary delegation—Captain Peter Macdonald, Captain L. D. Gammans, Mr. John Wilmot, Mr. J. Henderson Stewart.

The M.P.'s saw something of the serious dislocation in the island services. A tribunal has settled the five-day waterfront stoppage. A stoppage at the *Gleaner* office was followed by a truce and a second walk out leaving the island minus a morning paper. The *Express* filled the breach. Other stoppages affect some bakeries, and bus services. The atmosphere is tense, but there have been no disorders except a minor incident on the Race Course where relief workers refusing piece work came to blows among themselves. The trouble reflects general political tension pending general election under new constitution.

Great interest is being taken in the Corporation Council election on April 12th. Mr. Nethersole, the P.N.P. candidate, has resigned and seeks re-election. The Democratic party have put up Mr. Gerald Mair. A close straight fight is anticipated.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Bonus to Rubber Producers.** Official notice has been given that the Government is in a position to pay a bonus of five cents (U.S. currency) per lb. for every pound of rubber in excess of 100 tons delivered by producers to the Rubber Development Corporation between August 5th, 1942, and August 5th, 1943. The total quantity delivered during that period was 245,413 lb. net.

**Cost of Living.** At December 1st the cost of living index figure was 194 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. At the same date in the four previous years, 1939 to 1943, the figures were 118, 133, 145 and 174 respectively.

**Captain A. A. Cipriani.** At a public meeting held on February 2nd in celebration of his 70th birthday, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani was hailed, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, as a great West Indian, and a great fighter whose devoted and unselfish service, both for the Colony and the West Indies, had won for him a permanent place in the annals of those islands. Sir Lennox O'Reilly who presided said that in the twenty or more years that they had sat together on the Legislative Council Captain Cipriani had shown himself a fighter who could hit hard, but one who never struck a foul blow.

**Trade Envoy to U.S.A. and Canada.** The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, on February 1st, unanimously elected Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato to be their trade envoy to the United States and Canada in an effort to expedite supplies to the Colony.

# The West India Committee

**President :**

THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

**Vice-Presidents :**

SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
SIR DONALD CAMERON, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

**Chairman :**

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.

**Deputy-Chairmen :**

J. GORDON MILLER. H. J. J. FREEMAN.

**Executive :**

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SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
J. M. CAMPBELL.  
HAROLD DE PASS.  
J. ALAN DE PASS.  
JAMES DUBUISSON.  
A. DUCKHAM.  
ALEXANDER ELDER.  
E. CASLETON ELLIOTT.  
W. G. FREEMAN, B.Sc.  
F. A. GREENAWAY.  
THOMAS GREENWOOD

H. L. Q. HENRIQUES.  
E. D. A. HERBERT, O.B.E., M.A.  
LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING,  
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
SIR T. HARRISON HUGHES, BART.  
O. H. KEELING,  
B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.  
R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.  
SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.  
THE HON. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK.  
THE HON. SIR NOËL B. LIVING-  
STON.

M. MOODY-STUART, M.C.  
CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.  
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN.  
T. H. NAYLOR.  
MAJOR KENNETH E. PREVITÉ.  
SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.  
LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.  
SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK.  
SIR EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.  
H. ALAN WALKER.  
R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.  
CAPTAIN W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.

**Secretary :**

MAJOR C. WYNNE-ROBERTS

**Assistant Secretary :**

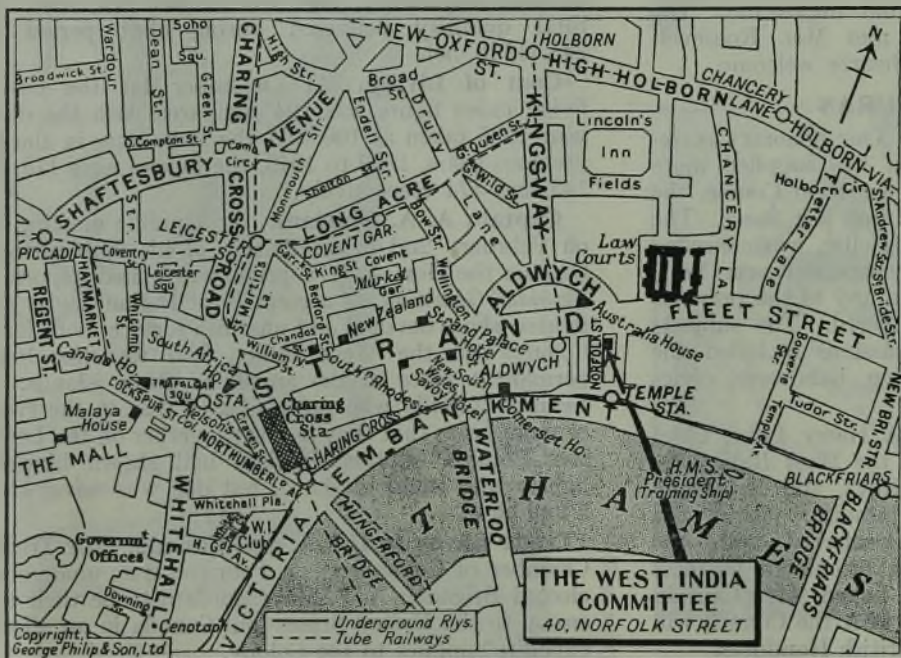
THOMAS SOUNESS

**Chairmen of Committees :**

Treasurers (and Administrative Sub-Committee)	.. .. .	H. J. J. FREEMAN
Jamaica Trade Standing Committee	.. .. .	ALEXANDER ELDER
Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee	.. .. .	J. GORDON MILLER
Labour and Welfare Sub-Committee	.. .. .	LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Trade Sub-Committee	.. .. .	J. GORDON MILLER
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.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Trinidad Freeholds, Ltd.

THE report for the year 1942, published in Trinidad in November last, states that no new wells were brought into production during the year. The production of crude oil was 19,613 barrels against 24,087 barrels in 1941. The royalties earned by the company during 1942 amounted to \$1,540.

During the year the balance of interest owing on equitable mortgage, the promissory note and sundry creditors were reduced in the aggregate by \$2,000. It is hoped, state the directors, that a further reduction of these liabilities will be possible in the near future.

Subsequent to December 31st, 1942, the directors were in negotiation with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., regarding the leasing of the Savanna Grande oilrights. These negotiations proved successful and it was anticipated, according to the report, that a lease would be signed in the near future.

## West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.

The profit for 1943 was £1,354, which, added to £536 brought forward, makes a total of £1,890. After deducting directors' fees, £300, depreciation, £16, and transferring to general reserve and reserve for taxation, £300, there remains a balance of £1,274. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. (same), leaving £524 to be carried forward.

## Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

The net profit for the year ending May 31st, 1943, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £41,632, which, added to £30,462 brought forward, makes a total of £72,094. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, which will absorb £26,750; a transfer to reserve for interests in Mexico of £5,000; leaving £40,344 to be carried forward.

The directors state that in the company's Trinidad fields there has been a further substantial increase in costs, unaccompanied by any improvement in the price of crude oil.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. G. W. IVEY, says: "Difficulties persist in obtaining essential plant for the operation of the various fields and for maintaining production; supply of equipment for exploration work is also obstructed by hampering restrictions, and we have not been able to proceed as we would have liked with the exploration in Trinidad of the new lands south-west of the Central Range."

## Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year to September 30th last, the directors state that the crop amounted to 5,482 tons compared with 6,660 tons in the preceding year, and that the tonnage of canes crushed was 57,506 tons and 63,786 tons respectively. Estate canes showed an increase of 4,300 tons and farmers' canes a reduction of 10,600 tons. The severe labour shortage in Trinidad continued during the year and as a result 2,500 tons of estate canes and 500 tons of farmers' canes were left uncut.

During 1942, the Trinidad Government made a levy on local sales of sugar to form a Sugar Reserve Pool to be expended for the benefit of the sugar industry in accordance with the directions of the Governor in Council. During 1943 this pool was distributed to the sugar manufacturers and cane farmers in Trinidad and the net amount received by the company, after deducting the share payable to cane farmers, was £5,887.

The profit for the year, owing to this distribution, shows a small increase. The labour shortage, however, has prevented the company from carrying out a full planting programme and other expenditure has had to be deferred. For these reasons and the necessity of preserving the company's resources, the directors can only recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. less tax, compared with 4 per cent. last year.

After providing for charges and depreciation, the net profit amounts to £23,234, to which is added the balance from last year of £7,831, making a total of £31,065. The sum of £12,500 is deducted for taxation reserve and the directors recommend a transfer of £5,000 to reserve for contingencies and the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent. less tax, which will absorb £3,392, leaving £10,173 to be carried forward.

Accompanying the report is a review by the chairman, SIR EDWARD ROSLING, in the course of which he states: "Our

main difficulty during the crop period was one of labour. Juice was poor, 10.49 tons of cane being required per ton of sugar compared with 9.57 last year. Weather, however, was not unfavourable and we were able to continue grinding until the end of June. Despite this, however, 111 acres of estate canes were left uncut, the acreage reaped being 1,575 acres.

"The average price realised for our sugar during the year was £18 17s. 10d. compared with £16 7s. 3d. in 1942. The cost of production on the other hand owing to the smaller output and higher wages, etc., rose from £14 0s. 0d. in 1942 to £16 2s. 9d.

"The financial position of the company remains sound and the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities, including Trinidad Government Loan and the provision of the dividend now recommended, is £125,697. In view of the difficult time through which the sugar industry in Trinidad is at present passing, it is most important that the company should have ample funds available to meet the expenditure which will have to be incurred in rehabilitating the estates, and this factor has been taken into account in considering a dividend for the past year. The amount required for taxation is substantially larger at £12,500 compared with £3,177 last year when we took credit for Excess Profits Tax repayable, which has since been paid. There is, however, no such credit this year, and taxation reserve covers all our tax liabilities up to and including the fiscal year 1944/45.

"We commenced crop at the beginning of February and the acreage of estate canes available is 1,659 acres. This is slightly more than the acreage actually reaped last year, but on the other hand our manager estimates that farmers' canes will again show a substantial decrease. If sufficient labour is available to enable us to reap all estate and farmers' canes and juice is normal, then the crop should be approximately the same as last year. Advices to date show that progress is slightly better than in 1943, so we are hoping that it will be possible to reap all the crop.

"In January of this year the Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Commons that, in order to encourage sugar producers in the Colonies, the Government had authorised the Ministry of Food to purchase their total exportable surpluses up to the end of 1946. This is satisfactory from the selling point of view and it is now our endeavour to produce as much sugar as possible, for which purpose we require labour and fertilisers. Arrangements are being made to improve the position but, as fertilisers have to be imported, this must obviously depend upon the available shipping.

"Our particular difficulties in Trinidad are labour and the re-establishment of cane farmers who, in Trinidad, normally grow a substantial proportion of the island's cane. In the summer of last year in order to encourage the cane farmers and also estates to replant as big an acreage as possible, the Trinidad Government offered a subsidy of \$40 per acre for all acreages planted from July 1st up to November 15th, 1943. This, however, was not a complete success as far as cane farmers were concerned, as there was no corresponding guaranteed price for the canes when reaped. The Government in Trinidad, however, in conjunction with the Colonial Office, have been considering the position of the sugar industry, and the Governor appointed a Fact Finding Committee under Dr. F. C. Benham. This Committee has recently issued its report and I am glad to say that it finds that the sugar industry is efficient. It also recommended to the Government that there should be a guaranteed price for all canes produced.

"The sugar estate labour position is affected by the wages being paid for other work and increased assistance given to the industry is always met with demands for increased wages. This has already occurred. The industry in Trinidad is prepared to meet these demands if the assistance from the Government will enable it to do so, but in the main the ability of the industry to pay wages must depend on the rehabilitation of the estates and the increase of the crop to a normal figure.

"To sum up the prospects for the future, it is possible that owing to the reduction in planting in 1942 and 1943 our crop may still show a further drop in 1945 or 1946, but on the other hand it is satisfactory to know that both the Imperial and local Governments are now taking active steps to assist the industry. I think that wages in Trinidad are likely to remain above the

level of that in other tropical sugar producing countries, thus necessitating special assistance at least for several years. If, however, in return for increased wages, labour will accept the responsibility of more regular working this will materially ease the shortage. In this case labour itself must benefit."

#### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th last, state that the accounts reflect the settlement, recently concluded with the Ministry concerned, of the most important of the unresolved matters referred to in the preceding report as the result of which it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the contingencies reserve of £50,000 set up in that year's accounts. That sum has, accordingly, been transferred to the oil stocks (United Kingdom) replacement reserve. Full provision continues to be made in the accounts against the probable outcome of other negotiations, to which, also, reference was made in the last report.

In the year under review, state the directors, crude oil production had to be maintained at an even higher level than previously, but, for reasons beyond the company's control, it has been impossible currently to drill to the extent necessary to replace drilled-up oil reserves thus necessarily drawn upon. This enforced reduction in drilling has resulted in an abnormal increase in working profit for the year. The directors, considering it desirable to make provision in this respect, have created a deferred drilling reserve of £150,000.

The setting aside of £50,000 from the year's profits, coupled with the transfer of a like sum from the contingencies reserve account, brings the total of the oil stocks (United Kingdom) replacement reserve account to £250,000, thus completing the provision considered necessary for this purpose.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., less Trinidad income tax at the rate of 3s. 11½d. in the £, and subject, to United Kingdom income tax at 6s. 0½d. in the £, resulting in a net payment of 1s. 1.432d. per share. This, after allowing for the interim dividend of 5 per cent. (less tax), and for the additional remuneration due to the directors arising from these dividends under the Articles of Association, leaves to be carried forward an unappropriated balance of profit of £143,391.

There has been no change in the company's holdings in associated companies. According to the latest published information, operations continue satisfactorily in the case of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. and North Venezuelan Petroleum Co., Ltd. The concession of the last-named company, which was due to expire in 1957, has been extended until 1983, by conversion under the terms of the new Venezuelan Law of Hydrocarbons. The exploratory activities of Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. have been suspended for the time being.

The total area controlled by the company in Trinidad at June 30th, 1943, was 121,464 acres, of which 120,051 acres comprised oil rights.

SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the accounts, says: "In common with all other oil companies of the United Nations, we have been called upon to increase our output of crude oil in support of the war effort. I am assured, however, that modern scientific methods of exploration and oilfields technique, combined, in our case, with the availability of new areas wherein to apply them, offer us, at the least, a reasonable chance of making good this abnormal depletion of our oil reserves.

"Throughout this exceedingly difficult war period it has been our policy to ensure, so far as lies in our power, that exceptional financial problems are dealt with as they arise, and are not allowed to remain to the prejudice of our future activities. You will also have noted from our accounts published in recent years, that certain specific reserves have been created in anticipation of post-war requirements. In addition, I can assure you that we have consistently taken a conservative view in providing for the depreciation of our plant and equipment.

"We have, thus, arrived at a position in which we are financially ready to meet, promptly and effectively and from within our own resources, a major change in the general world situation. To achieve this, at a time of unprecedentedly high taxation, has necessarily demanded some forbearance on the part of shareholders, but I hope and believe that you will agree with me as to the long-term wisdom of our policy.

"We are continuing our efforts to maintain the technical efficiency of our organisation and plants at the highest possible level. In our own refineries and laboratories, and as a result of close contact with the work of important research organisations,

we are keeping well abreast of the most modern scientific thought and operational technique.

"In this connexion, I welcome the opportunity of recording our gratitude to the major oil companies, both in this country and in the United States, for their friendly and most generous co-operation in making freely and immediately available to us, as to all other oil companies engaged in the Allied war effort, particulars of their experience in the development and operation of the very latest refining processes. I think it can be stated without fear of contradiction, that the whole-hearted co-operation that exists within the oil industry, in support of the Allied war effort, may well serve as a model for all industries.

"I am happy to be able to report that our relations with our large labour force in Trinidad continue to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the steadily increasing cost of living and food problems generally.

"We have been greatly encouraged by the number of expressions of warm appreciation that we have received from our West Indian employees regarding the services rendered them by our new General Hospital. We are very happy to feel that through this hospital and the dental clinics that are associated with it, we are making a valuable contribution to the improvement of the standard of health and fitness in the community in which we have our being.

"Some hundreds of our European staff have now served in Trinidad for a number of years without a satisfactory break, under arduous climatic conditions with insistent demands on their energies and resourcefulness. It is inevitable, therefore, that they should now be experiencing some sense of strain, but I am glad to say that notwithstanding the many difficulties with which they are faced, their morale and standard of efficiency remain high.

"Our apprenticeship scheme continues to make excellent progress and is producing valuable results. Certain of our staff have been given special leave in Canada and the United States, for the purpose of pursuing specialised courses of study designed to fit them to carry greater responsibility in the company.

"As will be clear to you, I hope, from previous statements that I have submitted to you, our policy is to strive continuously to increase the goodwill between the company and its staff and employees. We know very well that goodwill cannot be achieved merely by the spending of money, but demands as a prerequisite a fair and just personnel policy, administered by men of judgment and humane understanding. In such an organization as ours, there are, however, certain inescapable and substantial financial burdens that it is necessary for us to bear in support of our personnel policy. In this connexion, we expended during the year under review on staff pensions and life assurance, employees' gratuity funds, the provision of leave, medical services and various other staff and employee amenities no less a sum than £175,000. In addition, the cost of war bonus to staff and employees in the United Kingdom and Trinidad amounted to some £300,000.

"As in the past, I am happy to place on record an expression of our warm appreciation of the very full and friendly co-operation that we continue to receive from Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., and Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd., with whom we have long-standing commercial arrangements. As you are aware, the oil companies having interests in Trinidad are associated through the Petroleum Association of Trinidad and the Trinidad Oil Companies London Committee, both of which provide valuable opportunities for the consideration of common problems. In addition, the closest co-operation exists through the medium of the various operating and technical committees set up under the ægis of the British and United States Governments."

The report and accounts were adopted, and the final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax (making 15 per cent., less tax) was approved.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, on behalf of the meeting congratulated the chairman and the board on the results of a very satisfactory year's work. They knew that Sir Patrick held, to an exceptional degree, the respect and admiration of his colleagues, and he, Sir Ivan, felt sure that their feelings were also those of the shareholders.

"The chairman and the board," continued Sir Ivan, "are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory results of the year, and for their success in piloting the important negotiations with one of the Ministries to the satisfactory conclusion which appears in the statement.

"We are bound to applaud the policy which the board has

pursued in recent years in strengthening the company's financial position so that it is ready to meet any developments at present unforeseen. The creation of reserves is perhaps peculiarly essential to an oil company in view of the unceasing scientific developments in oil treatment, of which it must always be in a position to take immediate advantage. Moreover, it is certainly encouraging to learn that there is a reasonable prospect that the depletion of the company's oil reserves may be offset by the exploration of new areas.

"There is one other matter to which I think shareholders would like me to refer, that is the enlightened policy pursued by the company in regard to its staff and employees, which for some years has been evident to anybody visiting the company's properties in Trinidad. There is plenty of evidence that it is appreciated by those whom it is designed to benefit, and it must contribute substantially to the high morale, to which the chairman's statement refers, notwithstanding the strain of war years, aggravated in the case of the European staff by the lack of a break in a temperate climate. This is a source of concern to all of us who have responsibilities in the West Indies."

Mr. R. G. LONGCROFT, in seconding, said that he would like to associate with the resolution, not only the board and the management, but also the staff both at home and abroad, and to convey to them the thanks of the shareholders.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, and the chairman, in expressing his thanks, said that in the matter of reserves, the board had been very conservative. He was glad that the meeting had approved the policy adopted because there were very difficult and troublesome times ahead, and the stronger the reserves, the better the company would be able to meet them. He was particularly happy that the meeting had permitted the board to send a message to each employee of the company. "I would like," said the chairman in conclusion, "and I am sure you would, to feel that that message is conveyed to every member of the staff however humble his job is, because if he does his job well, it is an essential part of our operations."

#### Rowntree & Co., Ltd.

MR. G. J. HARRIS, the chairman, speaking at the annual meeting, held at York, on March 31st, said that the profit for the year after providing for Excess Profits Tax, National Defence Contribution, and income tax, amounted to £297,018.

After referring to the war service and family allowance schemes of the company, and to the fact that they had 2,991 employees serving with the Forces, Mr. Harris said: "So far as our industry generally is concerned, we have had to face during the past year the effects of concentration schemes, consumer rationing, zoning, and many other developments that have made far-reaching changes in the structure of firms and in the structure of industry itself. I think we may claim, however, that these problems have all been tackled in a constructive and practical way, and with success. There can, I think, be few industries which have a finer record of efficiency and fairness in dealing with major issues than that enjoyed by the chocolate and confectionery industry. Two of the most serious problems now confronting us are the future supply positions of cocoa beans and milk.

"We are faced in West Africa, which supplied in peace time nearly 500,000 tons of the world's 700,000 tons production of cocoa beans, with two cocoa tree diseases, Swollen Shoot and Sahlbergella. The extent and effect of these diseases cannot to-day be wholly foreseen, but from present evidence it would appear that a world shortage of cocoa in the post-war period is inevitable. The greater part of the deficiency is attributable to the Gold Coast, and is due partly to these cocoa diseases, and partly to the general apathy on the part of the African farmer brought about by the unremunerative price he has received in the past for his crop and by the destruction of cocoa which took place in the Colonies during the earlier war years owing to shipping shortage. Vigorous measures to deal with this situation are, of course, being taken by the Colonial Office, the industry, and the other interests affected—an increase in price to the producer has already been announced—but the whole situation causes considerable concern . . .

"Before the war, the consumption of chocolate and confectionery was about 7 ozs. per head per week, as compared with the present ration of 3 ozs. The variety and form then available was, of course, vastly different from what is available to-day, but even so the present redemption of coupons is substantially 97 per cent., one of the highest redemption figures for any food-stuff, and reflecting the great need of the public for these concentrated foods."

## 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.** Signm. V. A. Farley, Sister Monica Nugent, Signm. C. Viera.

**Bahamas.** L.A.C. H. Adderley, Pte. Barbara Ings, P/O A. G. G. Johnson, A.C.W. Grace Johnson, S/O Rosemary Kelly, S/A A. R. Knowles, S/A C. K. Knowles, Sub.-Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, F/O W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, A.C.W. Margaret Loughran, Pte. Helen Macduff, L.A.C. K. W. Malone, F/O G. S. Mather, A.C.W. Peggy Millar, A.C.2 C. F. Smith, A/B T. Sweeting, S/Lt. Chester Thompson, F/Sgt. M. L. Thompson, P/O L. P. Trenchard.

**Barbados.** Sgt. F. Adams, Pte. A. St. A. Alleyne, Pte. Gloria Archer, A.C.1 J. C. Armstrong, Cpl. H. E. Boyce, Cpl. B. E. Burgess, Pte. H. Burke, Signm. V. H. Cadogan, Gnr. C. C. Carrington, F/Lt. S. P. Edgill, Dvr. A. A. Fenty, F/Sgt. A. A. Graham, F/O C. W. Graham, Signm. C. W. Griffith, Pte. W. L. Holmes, L.A.C. R. N. Inniss, Sgt. A. Jemmott, F/Sgt. H. A. King, Signm. C. R. Kirton, Tpr. R. L. Knight, Pte. K. V. Lambert, Pte. C. Lythcott, W/O M. S. Mahon, Pte. Enid Malone, O/Sea J. S. Patterson, Pte. R. I. Skeete, F/Lt. J. W. Skinner, Lt. N. Thomas, Pte. T. Thornhill, F/Sgt. S. R. Toppin, Sgt. W. B. Ward, F/O F. C. Yearwood, F/O H. G. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.** Sgt. J. Acton, Lt. M. C. Bowman, A.M.2 R. Caton, O/Sea H. Darrell, O/Sea. E. Doughty, A.M.2 T. Early, P/O M. L. Gosling, Sto. W. Hans, N.A.2 J. Harrison, A.M.2 D. E. Henderson, A.S.O. Phyllis Hookings, A.M. 2 G. Howes, F/Sgt. H. Hughes, Gdsmn A. P. Kuhn, Cfn. S. Lovering, Sto. F. L. Marshall, P/O D. H. Matthews, Lieut. J. D. Misick, N.A. E. L. Petty, A.M.2 A. C. Plant, Capt. P. L. Purcell, N.A.2 J. J. Ray, Major A. F. Smith, P/O A. M. Smith, A. M.(e) H. G. Virtue, O/Sea T. S. White, L.A.C.W. Ellen Whitney, L.A.C.W. Lucy Whitney.

**British Guiana.** A.C.2 E. A. Braithwaite, Pte. Elaine Chee A. Tow, Sgt. B. A. Collens, Sgt. A. V. de Freitas, L.A.C. L. A. de Freitas, Sgt. R. A. de Freitas, A.M.2 A. K. Fletcher, Gnr. C. G. Gomes, Capt. F. Gregory, A.C.W.2 Lucille James, Pte. E. C. Lees, Lt. P. W. Mackey, A.C.1 C. McLean, A.C.1 O. G. Marks, Cfn. S. P. Moore, Pte. J. R. Patterson, 2nd Lt. D. Rose, A.C. W. E. Roth, Pte. Sheila Sadler, Cfn. C. Stuart, A.C.1 G. J. Tranquada, O/Cadet A. A. Webber, L.A.C.W. Lorna Webber.

**British Honduras.** Cfn. G. A. Carr, A.C.2 W. W. Jeffery.

**Dominica.**—P/O V. E. Dalrymple, A.C.2 J. C. Josephs.

**Grenada.** L/Sgt. O. W. Knight, Cpl. D. E. Rapier.

**Jamaica.** P/O A. K. Aiken, Pte. N. G. Alexander, A.C.2 E. R. Angus, F/Sgt. R. W. Ashman, L.A.C. F. Baylis, A.C.1 D. A. Bennett, P/O J. J. Blair, F/Sgt. K. D. Boddin, Cpl. K. Brandon, Cfn. E. A. Brooks, Gnr. G. L. Brown, A.C. H. C. Bryan, A.C.2 C. Z. Bryce, Sgt. J. E. Burke, A.C.2 E. W. Chambers, F/O D. E. Chance, Cpl. A. C. Chin, A.C.1 L. A. Chin, L.A.C. J. W. Clarke, P/O V. H. Cooper, A.C.2 E. H. Dale, Tpr. P. de Mercado, F/Sgt. I. S. De Souza, F/Sgt. R. H. Dickson, L.A.C. A. T. Dundas, Cfn. C. Earle, W/Tel. C. A. Eulette, A.C.2 W. E. Haughton, Signm. R. Heron, Sgt. D. E. Hayle, Sgt. V. B. Hazell, Gnr. I. Henderson, Sgt. H. C. Hendricks, L.A.C. I. C. Hendricks, P/O A. G. Henriquez, Pte. J. C. Howell, Bdr. D. H. Jackson, A.C. A. L. Johnson, Sgt. Dalton Johnston, P/O I. Kerr-Jarrett, A.C.1 R. A. Lawrence, Sgt. G. A. Lecesse, A.C.2 V. O. Lindo, Sgt. A. G. Lindsay, Major D. Longe, Sgt. T. A. Lloyd, A.C.2 M. McIntosh, A.C.2 A. W. Maxwell, A.B. W. D. Morris, S.Q.M.S. K. A. Munn, A.C. E. A. Oxford, L.A.C. C. E. Parkin, A.C.2 B. H. Pennicooke, A/A.B. R. E. Pickering, Sgt. H. A. Purcell, A.C.2 R. W. Reynolds, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, A.C. P. A. Roach, Sgt. C. I. Robison, Gnr. F. M. Rose, Gnr. J. C. Russell, Pte. A. A. Salmon, Pte. J. Samuda, Pte. A. Scott, Pte. Marjorie Scott, L.A.C. P. Shoucair, A.C.2 FitzH. Smellie, Sgt. A. L. Taylor, Cfn. B. H. Thomson, Sgt. H. A. Vernon, Pte. R. F. Walton, O/Tel. R. A. Waterhouse, A.C.2 L. C. Williams, A.C.2 S. C. Woodham, Sgt. H. O. Wynter.

**Montserrat.** C.S.M. S. W. Howes, F/O O. R. Kelsick.

(Continued on next page)

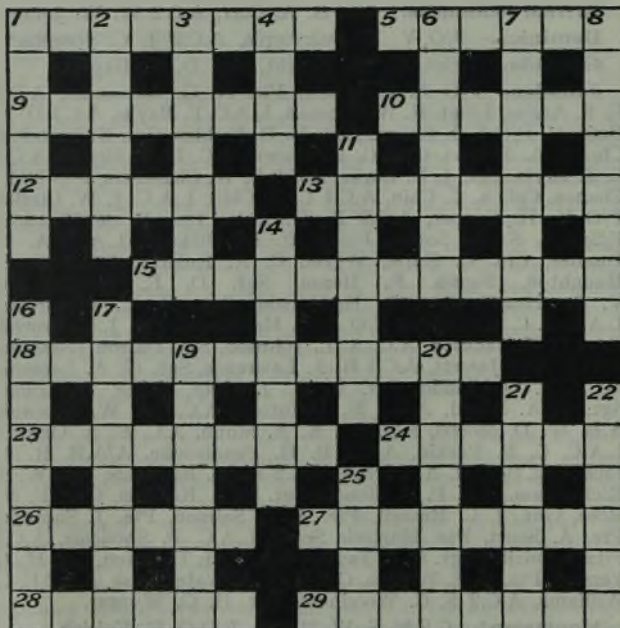
St. Kitts. Sgt. G. Boon, F/Lt. G. H. Farara, S/Sgt. W. L. Farara.

St. Vincent. Gnr. V. E. Corea, Gnr. L. Gibson, Cpl. E. C. Hopley, Cpl. J. A. Liverpool, Sub.-Lt. H. H. Otway, Pte. Elaine Williams.

Trinidad and Tobago. A.C. C. R. Achow, Sgt. R. A. Agostini, F/O R. A. Alston, Sgt. R. Bahadur Singh, Capt. F. G. Burslem, Pte. Rita Butler, Sgt. E. R. Bynoe, A.M.2 F. Corbett, A.C.2 E. G. Couri, F/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.W. Joyce Cyrus, Spr. C. V. De Freitas, F/O D. De Verteuil, L.A.C. E. J. De Verteuil, P/O N. De Verteuil, Lt. J. Farah, F/O A. D. Fraser, Sgt. H. A. Gobin, F/Sgt. A. Graham, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C.1 J. F. Horsham, F/Sgt. J. J. Hyde, Sgt. A. G. Ironside, P/O C. J. Jardine, O/Sea. E. W. Jardine, F/Sgt. C. A. Joseph, F/O A. S. Kelshall, Sgt. G. Kenny, Cpl. F. Lahouri, F/O E. G. Lyder, Pte. Doreen Marcano, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, F/Lt. F. N. Murray, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, F/Sgt. K. G. Proverbs, F/Lt. J. L. Richards, Sgt. R. Richardson, A.C.1 T. P. Rostant, L.A.C. T. L. Ryan, Lt. M. P. Scott, F/O W. B. Short, A.C.W. Beryl E. Smith, Pte. Marjory Smith, F/Lt. G. S. Swan, Pte. Ida Thornhill, Pte. Sheila Thornhill, Gnr. W. L. Tucker.

### Crossword Puzzle No. 31

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Anagram of " has first " (8)</p> <p>5 Took long steps (6)</p> <p>9 Embellish (8)</p> <p>10 Undeveloped (6)</p> <p>12 Its pride is well known (6)</p> <p>13 " Clear pit " gives it (8)</p> <p>15 Usually meant to indicate that the information given is true (4 words, 4, 2, 4, 2)</p> <p>18 " When beggars die there are . . ." (Shakespeare) (3 words, 2, 6, 4)</p> <p>23 Hinder (8)</p> <p>24 One ball may decide it (6)</p> <p>26 Such a statement is not meant to be taken at its face value (6)</p> <p>27 A judgement (8)</p> <p>28 Sartorial device to strengthen or give freedom of movement (6)</p> <p>29 Anagram of " get a rind " (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Load (6)</p> <p>2 Necessary to gain height (6)</p> <p>3 An island in the Pacific (7)</p> <p>4 Position (4)</p> <p>6 Valued for its power of drawing (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of " move core " (8)</p> <p>8 These sometimes meet (8)</p> <p>11 One of the sugars (7)</p> <p>14 Some varieties of this vegetable are good hearted (7)</p> <p>16 This tide may be dangerous (8)</p> <p>17 Cutting blades (8)</p> <p>19 Anagram of " it's Rome " (7)</p> <p>20 Decreed (7)</p> <p>21 To fly off obliquely (6)</p> <p>22 Certify (6)</p> <p>25 The war has caused this to become " smaller " (4)</p> |
|---|--|



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

## The Markets

March 30, 1944

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below :—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		78½	79½	82	82½
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 0d. per cent.)	103½	104½	105½	106
3½	War Loan ... ..				
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	41/-	45/-	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	41/6	45/-	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/3	33/3	33/6	34/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	58/6	60/6	49/6	51/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/6	44/6	43/6	45/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	60/-	62/6	57/6	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3	28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/-
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	1/0	1/6	9d.	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ... ..	17/6	19/6	20/-	22/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/-	4/6	4/-	4/6
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	51/-	53/-	48/-	50/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/3	2/3	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	36	40	36	40
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	12/6	13/6	10/-	12/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/-	17/-	9/6	10/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/-	2/-	1/9	2/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	83/1½	85/7½	74/4½	76/10½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	79/4½	81/10½	73/1½	75/7½
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/9	4/9	4/-	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	16/6	17/6	9/-	10/-

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento** is quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** Small sales are being made on the spot in London at 1/3½ to 1/4 per lb.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

### Celandine

Many days did I search in the dale  
Your bright yellow stars to unveil,  
Celandine.  
And one morning beside an old hedge  
Half hidden by grass, on a ledge,  
Celandine.  
Just one gleaming gem peeping forth,  
As if shy, and to face the world loath,  
Celandine.  
I joyed in your waxen delight,  
Though "the lesser" they call you in spite,  
Celandine.  
A unit you shone in the grass,  
Soon in armies your legions will pass,  
Celandine.  
Many petalled, and dear little star,  
Oriflamme of sweet Spring, not so far,  
Celandine.

E. C. JACKMAN.

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 CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

MAY 1944

No. 1157

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

May, 1944

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1944, at 12 noon.

By order,  
C. WYNNE-ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1944, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1943, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) To elect twelve members of the Executive Committee in the place of the following who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election:—

THOMAS GREENWOOD	B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.
LT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	O. H. KEELING
MAJOR J. ALAN DE PASS	SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.
ALEXANDER DUCKHAM	THE HON. SIR NOËL B. LIVINGSTON
E. CASSELTON ELLIOTT	SIR EDWARD STUBBS,
ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM, K.C.M.G., C.B.	G.C.M.G. H. ALAN WALKER

## The Imperial Destiny

THE celebration of Empire Day this month falls at a moment when none can be unconscious at what a memorable epoch in its life the Empire stands. For the first time during the war the Prime Ministers of the King's fighting Dominions, with the representatives of India and of Southern Rhodesia, have just been assembled for common counsel in London; and the anniversary cannot be separated by many days from the opening of the grandest enterprise of human liberation in which the Empire has ever been engaged. It is a day of the proudest memories and the most exalted hopes.

In the day when the world knows at last for certain that the totalitarian assault upon its liberties has been foiled and retribution for the aggressors is in sight, the habitual detractors are silenced, and there is an approach to unanimity in acknowledging the vindication of the one power that has stood unflinching and unbowed from first to last of these five years of deadly peril. In last month's debate in the British House of Commons, LORD WINTERTON, MR. HORE-BELISHA, and MR. SHINWELL, sitting side by side on the front Opposition bench, rose in turn to acclaim

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the Empire as the saviour of civilization and its hope for the future. Our great allies of the United States and the Soviet Union know well that without the cohesion and tenacity of this historic association of free peoples there would have been no nucleus round which the forces of liberty could rally to withstand the shock. When alliances had been shattered by the arms of the enemy, here was a brotherhood that only drew closer together in the shadow of defeat; when the League of Nations had been disrupted by the perfidy or irresolution of its own members, here was a system of collective security bound together by no covenant, but faithful without question to the unwritten trust.

The Prime Ministers in conference, however, know well that the Commonwealth cannot, at this testing juncture of history, rest upon its achievement. Its transcendent record only summons its members to give a fresh lead to humanity in setting the new course required by a changing world. The mutual fidelity of the British nations has ensured, in two world wars, the survival of their own way of life and that of other peoples who share their love of liberty and devotion to the rule of law. There is a still higher aim for statesmanship than securing the victory of its ideals in any war that may come and that is the prevention of war itself. British sea power, during the nineteenth century, successfully prevented the outbreak of war on a world-wide scale. But this ideal proved beyond the power of the British Commonwealth in 1914 and 1939. If the Empire of the future is to be worthy of the lofty repute to which its war record has raised it in the eyes of less fortunate nations, it must play the leading part in finding the way for mankind to deliver themselves from the recurrent scourge of war.

Manifestly such a task is beyond the strength of Great Britain alone, or of the Empire alone. It has to be undertaken in conjunction with our tried friends of the United Nations. What the Empire can uniquely provide, however, is the example of a combination of many races, creeds, and languages, which not only have abolished the fear of war among themselves, but can implicitly trust one another to stand together against any menace from outside. The problem for the future is how to communicate this potent secret to a still larger society of nations, without the cementing force of the British tradition. Can it best be done by drawing closer the political organization of the Empire itself, in order that it may concert its policy beforehand and speak with a single voice in the counsels of the international body? Or should its self-governing members—their numbers destined to be increased by the coming of some of the junior partners to adult status in the Common-

(Continued at foot of page 83)



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE continuous day-and-night air offensive, which proceeded during April with a fury altogether dwarfing the heaviest attacks the Germans made upon us three years ago, has significantly changed its targets. Previously the main effort was directed against the enemy's aircraft factories, as a step towards driving the Luftwaffe out of the sky. Now the chief objectives are the railway marshalling yards and other focal points of communications in Germany and northern France. This is the surest sign of imminent invasion, for it means that we are working to cripple the movements of troops and supplies to the points that will soon be attacked. The Luftwaffe has almost ceased to resist the bombers. We are, of course, well aware that it still possesses substantial forces, which are being held back for a still greater emergency; but the evident need to husband its strength is full of meaning.

\* \* \*

On the eve of the great campaign the Prime Ministers of the Empire have assembled in London for the conference that has been so much desired, and so many times unavoidably postponed. Besides sitting in the War Cabinet and sharing the control of strategy, they have a vast programme of planning before them, which touches every aspect of life after the war. But the most urgent and difficult problem before them is that of the post-war structure of the Commonwealth itself.

All five of the Prime Ministers, it may be taken for granted, desire the utmost unity of action within the Commonwealth; and all five wish for the continued co-operation of the United Nations in securing the peace of the world. But on the means of combining these ideals they differ markedly. Mr. Curtin, of Australia, holds that the nations of the Commonwealth should consult closely together *before* they enter negotiations with any other partners in a system of collective security; he has advocated the development of a sort of joint Foreign Office for the whole Commonwealth, though not necessarily a joint foreign policy. General Smuts, for South Africa, has ideas for a regional system, in which each of the great Dominions shall bear the main imperial responsibility, including that for the administration of dependencies, in its own continental area. Mr. Mackenzie King, thinking first and foremost of Canada's peculiar intimacy with the United States, seems to think of any closer imperial unity as a sort of by-product of the participation of the nations of the Empire in some larger society. If the Conference can find a means of reconciling these divergent, though not contradictory, points of view, it will have been an epoch-making event.

\* \* \*

We have passed through a desultory but disturbing epidemic of minor strikes—by miners, including conscript apprentices, by bus conductors in London, by gasworks men in Manchester, and others. The root cause, I suspect, is nothing more sinister than nervous excitement, caused by the suspense of waiting for the

invasion working upon men and women who have been labouring at high pressure for four years. But collectively these small disturbances, coming at such a critical moment, might imperil the success of the invasion itself, and must be firmly handled. None of the strikes has had the least encouragement from the trade unions, which are absolutely whole-hearted in their support of the war effort. The Government therefore has the Labour Party staunchly with it when it takes by regulation drastic powers of imprisoning fomenters of unofficial strikes. A small body of malcontents in the House of Commons petitioned for the regulation to be annulled, but were smitten hip and thigh by Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labour, who as an outstanding trade-union leader knows exactly where the freedom of combination legitimately ends and sabotage begins. The strike promoters are a very small minority; but it is quite conceivable that hostile agents are egging them on, and they deserve no leniency.

\* \* \*

A budget that makes no changes in taxation, even though presented by a new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, is a most unusual event, and may be taken to indicate that war finance is proceeding on sound lines. Sir John, however, uttered one notable word of warning. The pressure which has brought about a small but widely spread rise in industrial wages threatens to disturb the balance on which our security against inflation depends. The Government are compelled to discount it by permitting a slight rise in the cost of living, which they control by means of subsidies. It is to be hoped that this rise will not in turn be made the pretext for a further increase of wages, or we run a real risk of getting into that vicious circle, with wages and prices vainly chasing one another.

\* \* \*

At the Royal Academy private view I saw not a single top hat, and scarcely any of the elaborate confections that used to make this the first great fashion parade of the London season. Rationed clothing has had a withering effect on the traditional rite. The portrait painters seemed to me to have the best of the exhibition. There were no "problem pictures," and curiously few war subjects. The official war artists exhibiting had mostly chosen studies of aircraft in action, which allowed some original cloud effects. But it struck me on the whole as one of the dullest shows of recent years. The number of eminent Academicians who turned out in the overalls of civil defence perhaps gave a clue to the distractions from art that have prevailed of late. For once the architectural room was a centre of interest, for there were on view the Academy's plans and sketches for rebuilding London after the war. The most striking was a scheme for extending Piccadilly Circus to the top of the Haymarket and converting it into a sunken garden, round which the buses and other traffic would circulate at a level well above the heads of the walkers on the lawns.

## Leave Funds

### How They Are Administered

EARLY in 1941 a group of ex-servicemen in Barbados who had served in the last war, and who were aware of the difficulties which Colonial volunteers may experience while in the United Kingdom on leave, started a fund to provide a leave allowance for Barbadian members of the Forces. It will easily be understood that leave expenses for these men and women must necessarily be heavier than they are for those with homes in this country. This very welcome supplement, which was fixed at 5s. per day, covers the expenditure necessary for bed and breakfast in the many excellent Service Clubs and hostels for overseas forces, and has proved a real boon.

The administration of this fund was entrusted to the West India Committee by the Barbados Voluntary War Workers' Association, and the arrangements were duly safeguarded by rules requiring production of the leave pass, countersigned by the Orderly Room of the applicant's unit, and by certain limitations as to the total amount payable in any one year.

At a later period this generous gesture was followed by many of the other Colonies, including Bermuda, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Kitts, Antigua, Jamaica and the Bahamas. In some cases the necessary funds have been collected in the Colony by general subscription, but in certain instances such as Antigua, St. Kitts and British Guiana the initiative has been taken by private individuals and firms.

It has been found by the Committee from experience that a certain flexibility in administration is necessary since the conditions of leave vary very much, not only with each Service but in relation to the stage of training which the volunteer has reached. For instance, those in training for aircrew duties sometimes have long involuntary periods of leave pending posting to the next phase of their training, while those on active operations based in this country are frequently given 48 hours for recuperative purposes. Generally speaking, Army leave is more regular, but may be extended in cases such as embarkation or disembarkation leave.

The Navy, of course, is in a very special position, since those serving under the White Ensign may very often be absent for indefinite periods, after which they receive varying grants of leave.

The existence of these voluntary funds is welcomed

by the welfare authorities of the Services, who recognise the special difficulties of Colonial volunteers who have no home background in this country. They join with the West India Committee in hoping that those Colonies which have not already established these funds may be successful in their present endeavours to do so through appropriate local organisations.

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy is the following:—

D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICER HAROLD

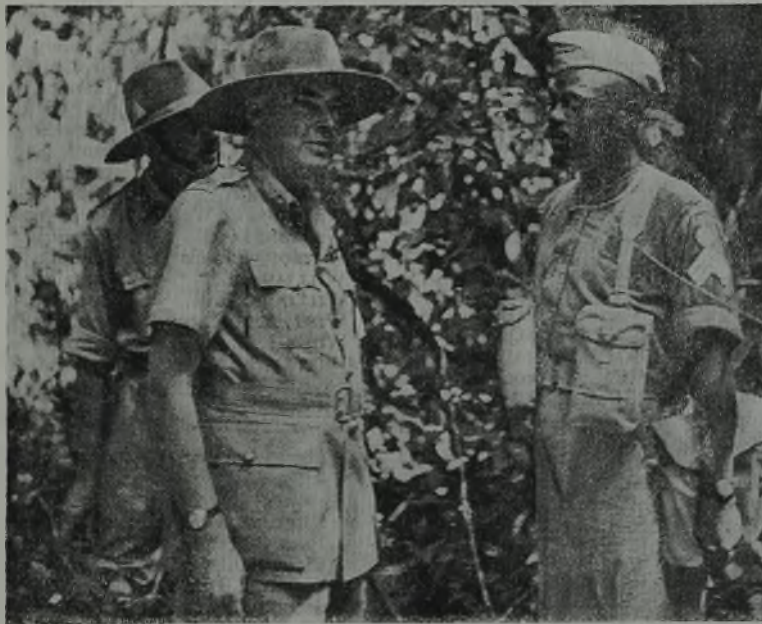
CHERBERD BRYANT, R.A.F.V.R., No. 514 Squadron, of Dominica.

This officer was the mid-upper gunner of an aircraft detailed to attack Frankfurt one night in March, 1944. Whilst on the bombing run the windscreen on the starboard side of his turret was shattered. An article of stores was seen to be on fire close to an ammunition tank. The danger was averted by Flying Officer Bryant, however, who acted with great promptitude and ejected the burning article through the broken windscreen. Although his turret could not be rotated mechanically while the windscreen was shattered, Flying Officer Bryant insisted on

manning the position and remained alert to the possibility of fighter interference. His oxygen tube had been severed by flying splinters but he resourcefully maintained his supply by holding the severed ends together. This officer displayed great courage, fortitude and devotion to duty.

(Continued from page 81)

wealth—be content to preserve and enhance their fraternity through their participation in the general work of the United Nations for the regulation of world affairs? It is well known that there is great diversity of opinion in the Empire on this crucial dilemma of practical statesmanship. It is the glory of the Empire that it gives to all divergent opinions free expression and due weight. All its members agree that its inward unity must be perpetuated and intensified; all agree also that its members must be loyal colleagues in the larger union of free nations. There need not be, and there must not be, any disharmony between these two ideals. It is the first task of the Prime Ministers in conference to find the means for their fusion in the service of the post-war world.



Lieut.-General Sir Francis Nosworthy, of Jamaica, Commander-in-Chief, West African Forces. This photograph was taken at an exercise held recently in Nigeria

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the forty-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, number and Colony.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
ALLEN, D. W.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
*BARTON, S. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BILLING, C. W.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
BLAKE, B.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BROOKS, C. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BROWN, A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BROWN, K. N.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
BROWN, V. G.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
BRUCE, R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CAMPBELL, L. C.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
CARBY, W. E.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
CARSON, A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COUBRY, J. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
CROOKS, C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
COWAN, H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CROMPTON-NICHOLAS, E. H.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Tele- graphist
DAVID, K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAVIS, A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAVIS, L. G.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
DUPERLY, D. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ELLIS, F.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FARRIER, R. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FERGUSON, A. L.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
FORBES, C. A.	Trinidad	C.A.C.	Trooper
FRITH, J. W.	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
GARDIER, C. A.	Barbados	R.C.A.S.C.	Corporal
GENTLES, O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GIBSON, B.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GISCOMBE, B. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GOODACRE, Daphne N.	Br. Guiana	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
GORDON, S. G.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
GOULBOURNE, L.I.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
GREEN, C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GREEN, S. O.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	L/Corporal
GREGG, D. D.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Tel'ist.
HART, V. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HANNAH, C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HARVEY, S. W.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HAUGHTON, F. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HENDERSON, C. D.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
HENRY, A. B.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HENRY, E. D.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HICKLING, Penelope A.	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	Section Officer
HITCHINS, K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HOSEIN, Y. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
HYLTON, N. W.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JACOBS, R. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
JORDAN, H.	Grenada	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LAMBIE, D. R.	Trinidad	R.R.C.	Private
LAWRENCE, V. J.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
LEWIS, A. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	L/Corporal
LIGHTBURN, J. R. H.	Bermuda	R.C.S.	O/Signalman
LORD, K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McCALLA, H. Mc.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
McGANN, C. O.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
McGREGOR, H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McGREGOR, K.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McKENZIE, G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MAGNUS, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MANTACK, H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MOODIE, E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MOODIE, G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MORGAN, J. J.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MORRIS, V. R.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MORRISON, R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
NELSON, J. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
PESSOA, A. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Private
PETGRAVE, H. O.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
PLUMMER, G. C.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
POMMELLS, R.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
POWELL, E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
PROVERBS, L.	Barbados	R.N.V.R.	Surg./Lt.
PUNNETT, R. L.	St. Vincent	R.G.R.	Captain
RAPSEY, Joan B. G.	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
REYNOLDS, S. S.	Trinidad	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
REZENDE, W.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RICHARDS, F. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RICHARDSON, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RICKETTS, A. B.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RILEY, S. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROUSSEAU, C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
RUSSELL, C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Corporal
SMITH, N. A.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
SINANAN, J. B.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SPICE, D. K.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
UYLETT, R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
VILAIN, F. W.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
WALKER, A. C.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
WALKER, H. O.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.1
WALKER, V. T.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
WALTERS, E. R.	St. Lucia	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
WALTERS, K. P. N.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WALTERS, Z. M.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
WANLISS, H. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WEBSTER, A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WATKINS, C. W. T.	Barbados	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
WATSON, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WATSON, Pamela D.	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
WILLIAMS, L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WILLIAMS, L. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WINT, A. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	P/Officer
WINT, J. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
WITER, K. W.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman

\* Killed in Action or on Active Service.

## Promotions in the Services

Sergeant G. A. Armstrong (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer H. C. Bryant (Bahamas) to Flying Officer.  
 Lieutenant O. D. Carman (Jamaica) to Captain.  
 Sergeant B. A. Collens (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Second Lieutenant J. A. L. Dege (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer J. P. De Verteuil (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Flying Officer G. H. Farara (St. Kitts) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant E. K. Farfan (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. J. Farquharson (Jamaica) to Colonel.  
 Pilot Officer J. L. Fox (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant M. A. Guilfoyle (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer A. Hamel-Smith (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer P. W. M. Kelshall (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant K. Kernahan (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Sergeant W. M. Knowles (Barbados) to Pilot Officer.  
 Leading Aircraftman A. K. Legge (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer C. J. F. Marchand (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer G. S. Mather (Bahamas) to Flying Officer.  
 Aircraftman 2 L. E. Mayor (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Flying Officer F. N. Murray (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant O. Pollard (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer F. D. Smith (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer D. J. Thompson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Squadron Leader H. B. Verity (Jamaica) to Wing Commander.  
 Aircraftman 2 L. I. C. Willems (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer J. L. L. Yearwood (Barbados) to Flying Officer.

The United States Army Headquarters in Trinidad have been transferred from Port-of-Spain to Fort Read. It is also announced that there has been a reduction in the status of the Trinidad sector and base command.



THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE EMPIRE MEET IN LONDON

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TRANSPORT, 1944

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## Trinidad Merchant Navy Club

### Boon to British and Allied Seamen

ON March 1st, 1942, Sir Hubert and Lady Young issued from Government House an appeal to the public of Trinidad and Tobago to provide for the maintenance of club rooms, comforts and recreation for merchant mariners of the United Navies who touched at Port of Spain. The Government undertook to build and equip club rooms for the seamen, with dormitories for an emergency, on Crown land near Government House, and Lady Huggins (since deceased) loaned, for the period of the war and six months thereafter, Coblenz House, in the immediate vicinity, for the use of the officers.

#### Public Response to Appeal

The object of the "Young" appeal was to provide the estimated monthly operating and maintenance expenses of \$3,000 in the following manner:—(a) A guarantee of \$2,000 monthly for the duration of the war and six months thereafter; and (b) a lump sum of \$25,000 to make up the remaining \$1,000 monthly for the next two years for additional equipment and comforts, excursions, transportation, etc.

The financial objectives of the appeal were over-subscribed when it closed on Easter Sunday, April 5th, 1942. The Chamber of Commerce guaranteed \$2,000 monthly and the Win the War Association, through whom the lump sum was subscribed, contributed \$30,603. Many gifts or loans—furniture, billiard tables, a piano, radio sets, paintings, etc.—were also received and are acknowledged with thanks.

The *First Annual Report* of the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club, Port of Spain, on its activities for the year ended April 30th, 1943, after recounting these facts, records how the club rooms for seamen, together with a dormitory to house 120 persons comfortably, were so quickly planned and completed by the Public Works Department that on March 30th the club, already provided with certain initial equipment, was formerly opened by Sir Hubert Young. On this occasion Sir Hubert mentioned all those who had assisted to bring about the achievement, including Mr. T. F. Mulvenny, British Security Officer at Baltimore, U.S.A., following whose arrival on special business in February the appeal had been issued.

#### Care of Survivors

Early in its career the club was called upon to house, feed and provide recreation for Merchant Navy survivors of enemy action. While not contemplated as one of its primary objects, this became, through the pressure of events, to be recognised as one of the most useful services which could be extended to those unfortunate mariners. From the opening of the club until April 30th, 1943, more than 50 per cent. of the survivors landed in the Colony were accommodated at the club proper and at two additional centres operated by the club when the emergency was at its height. The Report, issued by the Management Committee, chairman, Mr. S. H. Banning, contains full details of the weekly programme of entertainment and of other forms of recreation which have been provided. "One of the

outstanding considerations with both officers and men is the fact that at long last they can enjoy their own club in Trinidad any time they may visit our shores. Many letters of gratitude and appreciation have been received and have been duly recorded."

## The Budget

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened his first Budget in the House of Commons on April 25th. It was the seventh to be introduced since the war. The most important part of his speech related to the economic outlook after the war and to the proposals for helping industry to adapt itself to the needs of a testing time.

For the first time in many years there are to be no changes in taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expects the yield of revenue on the basis of present taxation to reach 52 per cent. of our total expenditure, and with that he is satisfied. He recognized that "there are possibilities of a change in the course of the war before the end of March, 1945"; but Chancellors cannot budget on possibilities, and he has again made provision for war expenditure amounting to £5,000,000,000.

#### The Sugar Preference

In the course of his speech, Sir John said: "I turn now from the year which has just closed to that which has just opened. I have, in the first place, to propose a number of minor adjustments in Customs and Excise, and I will deal with these minor details as rapidly as possible. The first adjustment concerns the present margin of preference on sugar, which I propose to continue for a further period of two years from August next. These margins were established at their present level in 1926 and their original term of 10 years has subsequently been extended on various occasions, the last occasion being in 1942. The Government are under an obligation to give 18 months' notice of any change, and it is convenient on this occasion as on the last to continue the margin for another two years.

"A Clause will also be included in the Finance Bill to implement the undertaking, given in January last by my right hon. and gallant Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Parliament would be asked to increase from 360,000 tons to 400,000 tons a year the maximum quota of sugar which may be admitted at the special preferential rate for Colonial sugar."

## Jamaica's Constitution

In the House of Commons, on April 26th, Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the new constitution for Jamaica had been approved by the Legislative Assembly; and whether the date for the elections under the new constitution had yet been fixed.

Colonel Stanley, in reply, said that the constitution had been accepted in principle, but in a change of this magnitude there were numerous details which required careful consideration. The majority of these had been disposed of, but a few points of importance remained to be settled and these were under consideration locally. It was not yet possible to state when the elections would take place.

## Food in St. Vincent

### An Analysis of Diet

DR. W. L. WEBB, Senior Medical Officer, is the author of a report on *Dietaries of the Poor in the Town of Kingstown, St. Vincent*, for a copy of which we are indebted to him. A table is given showing the average percentage distribution of cost and energy under ten groups — meat and fish, eggs, grain products, sugar, molasses and starch, vegetables, etc., in St. Vincent compared with the United States. Each of the ten categories is then considered separately with special reference to the factors noted as being in short supply, i.e. energy value, protein, calcium, iron and vitamin A.

Summarizing the results of the investigation, Dr. Webb says that an analysis of returns made by 24 poor families of Kingstown of their food consumption during one week, suggests that :

#### I. The diets of the poor

- (a) are below standard in energy value, but to no great extent ;
- (b) provide ample supplies of fat, phosphorus, and ascorbic acid ;
- (c) provide protein, iron and vitamin A in moderately short supply ;
- (d) are very deficient in calcium.

No conclusions were arrived at regarding the vitamin B complex.

II. A fully balanced diet satisfying high standards of requirements is obtainable for members of households under conditions pertaining at the time of survey at \$1.00 a week each for adults and children over 12 years of age.

\$0.80 a week each for children between 8 and 12.

\$0.60 a week each for children between 4 and 8.

\$0.50 a week each for children under 4 years of age.

In order to render the acquisition of a balanced dietary more readily available for the poor, it is suggested that measures should be taken to ensure the following :

- (a) increase consumption of meat to provide added supplies of first class protein and iron ;
- (b) increase the consumption of fish, to provide first class protein and calcium ;
- (c) increased availability of dairy produce at reasonable prices, particularly fresh full cream or skim milk, dry skim milk and cheese, to increase the intake of first class protein, calcium and vitamin A. Except for (i) below, this is the only way that the calcium intake can be brought fully up to requirements ;
- (d) popularization of sweet potato tops as a vegetable, to improve the calcium intake ;
- (e) the replacement of white fleshed varieties of sweet potatoes by yellow fleshed varieties, to increase consumption of vitamin A. By this means alone the existing dearth of vitamin A could be rectified without cost ;
- (f) conservation of mango trees to ensure retention of the main existing supplies of Vitamin A ;
- (g) exclusion of refined sugar from the dietaries of the poor to ensure the consumption of local brown sugar which has a high iron and calcium content ;

- (h) popularization of syrup and molasses in place of sugar for their high iron and calcium content ;
- (i) compulsory inclusion by bakers of calcium, either as chalk or as dried skimmed milk, in all bread intended for consumption by the public ;
- (j) provision of cheap bread.

Dr. Webb says that it is not within the scope of this memorandum to suggest how these proposals should be put into effect. He draws attention, however, to school kitchens as a means of influencing the dietetic habits and dislikes of the young.

## Agriculture in Montserrat

### Climatic and Shipping Difficulties

MR. W. E. BASSETT, in his *Annual Report* on the Agricultural Department, 1942, says that, despite a dry period about March, the year's rainfall was heavier than usual over most of the island. The establishment of cotton, the principal crop, was hindered by the dry weather during the early part of the planting season, March 1st to May 30th, and a scarcity of willing labour when rains came was followed by severely competitive weed growth. Later much damage was done by pests and disease encouraged by the rains ; vegetative growth generally was excessive and the average yield of lint, 142 lb. per acre, was the lowest since 1938.

The high rainfall slowed down the rate at which lime trees had been dying out during the past few years. The crop was near the average, but the exports, fresh limes, raw juice and lime oils, were much below the average of the past ten years.

Due largely to low returns in 1941, the plantings of tomatoes were smaller than usual and, with shipping difficulties, the exports were only slightly above a tenth of those in 1941.

In the early months of the year home-grown food crops were scarce. Growers had a strong tendency to give their main attention to cotton but, with increasing irregularity of food importations and development in Antigua of a demand for Montserrat grown food crops, plantings increased after ample rains which began in April. For the rest of the year Montserrat produced some fair crops of foods, but supplies to local consumers were often insufficient, partly on account of shipments to Antigua, and towards the end of the year it became necessary to pass legislation to control exports and to apply it with stringency.

### Change of Address

Since September, 1939, the address of the West India Committee has been 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Many letters, newspapers, and official publications continue to be sent to the old address at Trinity Square, and have to be re-addressed by Post Office officials—thus consuming valuable time.

Will correspondents in the West Indian Colonies, especially those in charge of dispatch departments, please make certain that they are sending their mail to 40, Norfolk Street ?

## B.B.C. West Indian Service

### Some Technicalities Explained

*The CIRCULAR is indebted to LONDON CALLING for permission to reproduce the following article, published in a recent issue of that journal under the heading "B.B.C. Paths to the West Indies and Central America; simple technicalities that every listener should understand":—*

**T**HOUGH each has its own acknowledged place in the Atlas of the world, in the schedules of the B.B.C. short-wave services the West Indies and Central America are inseparable. They cannot be dissociated because a signal directed to the one area must be audible in the other — to quote the engineers, they "subtend the same angle to England," which, interpreted, means that the direction of transmission is identical for both places. In this context, "Central America" is all that part of the continent between the River Amazon and the south of Mexico, and so comprises the countries Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, the Northern part of Brazil, and the Guianas. The description "West Indies" covers, of course, not only the British islands, but Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

In contrast to the signal path to South America (which, it will be remembered, poses few problems for the engineers) the ether-route to the West Indies and Central America is a troublesome road—and this despite the fact that the local time difference from G.M.T. does not vary by more than an hour from north to south of the American continent.

The chief cause of difficulty is the fact that the first part of the Britain-Central American path passes very near the auroral zone and, consequently, during the months of the British winter suffers from ionospheric disturbances more than does the route to South America, which by-passes the zone. One of the products of winter conditions is that from midnight to sunrise in Britain the lowest band of frequencies available for broadcasting—6 Mc/s—may not be low enough to maintain satisfactory communication.

In the summer months, the circuit is less difficult to engineer, as the worst period of reception occurs after midnight, Central American time (equal to about 4 a.m. G.M.T.) when, obviously, the audience is at a minimum.

The programme services for the area, like those for South America, are designed for two classes of audience: those who speak English and those whose mother tongue is Spanish or Portuguese.

Programmes in English are available from 11 to 12 G.M.T. and continuously from 18.00 to 03.00—that is, 7-8 a.m. and 2-11.30 p.m., Brazilian time, 6-7 a.m. and 1-10.30 p.m., Jamaican time. The General Forces programme (broadcast to listeners in Britain as well as to Britons abroad) is available from 11 to 12 and from 18.00 to 21.00, at which hour it becomes the General Overseas Service directed to the overseas audience only. At 02.15 the G.O.S. close down, but listening in the West Indies and Central America is maintained on

the same frequencies by the North American Service. The General Overseas Service includes the programme periods designed expressly for listeners in the West Indies, broadcast from 23.00 to 23.30 on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The present plan of technical operation specifies G.V.U. (11.78 Mc/s, 25-m band) for the 11.00-12.00 transmission; from 18.00 to 22.00, G.W.C. (15.07 Mc/s, 19-m band) is in use, being joined at 21.00 by G.S.D. (11.75 Mc/s, 25-m. band). At 21.15 G.S.B. (9.51 Mc/s, 31-m. band) comes into service, and at 23.00, G.R.W. (6.15 Mc/s, 49-m. band). Both continue in action until the General Overseas Service closes down at 02.15, after which they carry the North American Service until the end of the day's broadcasting to the

area at 03.30. On G.S.B., therefore, six and a quarter hours' continuous listening is possible, and on G.R.W., four and a half hours'.

Another four hours' reception of B.B.C. programmes, though necessarily at a more inconvenient local time, is made possible by the fact that the West Indies and Central American are able to "tap in" on the frequencies carrying the Pacific Service to Australia over the long-distance path. At present, they are G.R.M. (7.12 Mc/s, 41-m. band), operating from 05.00 to 08.15 G.M.T., and G.V.Z. (9.64 Mc/s, 31-m. band) which is in use for the whole of the Pacific Service—05.00-09.00.

The Empire Day Movement announces that a special Empire Thanksgiving and Dedication Service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 24th, at 6.15 p.m. The Archbishop of Canterbury will give the address and the Lord Mayor of London will attend in state.

### A Message to the West Indian Colonies

**I** SEND my warm Empire Day greetings to the British West Indian Colonies which, during the last three centuries, have been steadfast in their allegiance to the British Crown and, in spite of fluctuating economic fortune, loyal partners in the Great British Commonwealth and Empire which was never more united than it is to-day when confronted with the powerful and cruel foes of Liberty, Truth and Justice.

The British West Indies, so vital to the defence and security of the Western Hemisphere, are to-day to the fore in promoting that happy and trustful co-operation between the Empire and her Allies upon which the peace, happiness and prosperity of the world will hereafter largely depend. May God's blessing ever rest upon the British West Indies and their lovable peoples of all races.

**BLEDISLOE,**

President of the Empire Day Movement.

May 24th, 1944.



## U.S. Bases in the West Indies

### A Demand for Ownership

THE naval affairs sub-committee of the United States House of Representatives which recently returned from a tour of naval bases in the south Atlantic and the Caribbean has recommended, states *The Times* correspondent in Washington, in a telegram dated April 20th, that immediate steps be taken to obtain a perpetual title to the bases leased to the United States by Great Britain in return for 50 over-age destroyers.

The sub-committee's report, submitted to Mr. Vinson, chairman of the naval affairs committee, says that the Navy alone has spent over \$130,000,000 in eight localities, and adds: "Although the agreement was of questionable legality at the time when it was made, we thoroughly approved of it as an initial step looking toward the defence of the western hemisphere, even though this benefit to us was incidental to a vastly greater benefit which accrued to Great Britain through the acquisition of these ships." The sub-committee thinks that, in these circumstances, it would be a mistake for the United States ever to abandon these bases.

The same correspondent in a telegram dated April 27th states: "Members of the Congressional committee which recommended the leasing in perpetuity of the British Caribbean bases now leased to the United States for 99 years expressed themselves as 'amazed' at Mr. Churchill's flat rejection of that recommendation, but a different idea appears to prevail in the State Department.

"When asked by the Press to comment on Mr. Churchill's statement, and whether he considered the present situation concerning the bases satisfactory, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, replied laconically that that was a question which would be more appropriate if asked by the questioners' grandchildren."

#### The Prime Minister's reply

The report of the sub-committee was raised in the House of Commons on April 26th, when questions were put to the Prime Minister by Mr. Rhys Davies, Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. G. Strauss.

In the course of his reply he said: "The House may rest assured that there have been no developments calling for a review by the Government or the House of the existing position in this matter which remains unchanged. . . . There is not the slightest question of any cession of British territory—not the slightest."

Several London and Provincial newspapers have devoted considerable space to the report. In its issue of April 30th the *Sunday Times*, in the course of a leading article, says: "A considerable part of the population of the United States still think of the British Empire as despotically ruled in the interests of Britain. This misunderstanding accounts, no doubt, for a widespread anti-Empire, and in some quarters anti-British, feeling. There is, for example, the view attributed to the naval committee of the House of Representatives, and often advanced elsewhere, that the United States Government should take steps to acquire permanent possession of the naval bases leased to them by our Government. It is not surprising that questions were asked about this in the House of Commons last week. The Prime Minister's reply was eminently satisfactory. . . ."

"The naval bases referred to were leased to the United States Government for ninety-nine years. When

the arrangement was announced, the *Sunday Times* questioned the wisdom of handing the sites over for such a long period. This was not a niggardly view of the transaction. It was based on practical considerations. Within one generation there have been two world wars, in the early years of which the United States was not a belligerent. The control of the seas is more important than ever and, if catastrophe befell us again in the same conditions that prevailed in 1914-17 and 1939-41, Britain's inability to use these bases might be disastrous for America as well as for ourselves."

Another outspoken article appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* of April 29th, in the course of which our contemporary stated: "We got the American destroyers, and the United States obtained the lease of their bases. Perhaps it would be as well to remind our readers of the circumstances in which the agreement was signed. France had collapsed, and the withdrawal from Dunkirk had just been completed. Great Britain, practically unarmed, alone stood up fearlessly to the enemy, and the Battle of Britain had yet to be won. Russia, in accordance with her Treaty with Germany, was supplying the enemy with material to be used against us; and America, although sympathizing with us, was openly expecting our collapse, and was taking steps in order to minimize the effects of our downfall upon herself. It looked as if the British Empire had come to an end. . . ."

## Codrington College

### Appointment of New Principal

THE appointment was announced recently of the Reverend Victor Kenneth Johnson, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, as Principal of and Professor of Divinity at Codrington College, Barbados.

Professor Johnson is 34 years of age, was born at Winchester, and educated at Peter Symonds' School, Christ College and Westcott House, Cambridge. He is a graduate of Cambridge, Oxford and Dublin Universities.

At Cambridge, he was Ridout Prizeman at Christ's College and read for the Classical Tripos and Theological Tripos. He was honourably mentioned in the Jeremie Prize Award and the University elected him Peregrine Maitland student in the Comparative Study of Religion. At Westcott House he gained distinctions in ethics and in doctrine in the Cambridge Ordination Course. At Oxford, and at Dublin, he has studied natural science.

From 1934-7 Professor Johnson was chaplain of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Since 1937 he has been chaplain, precentor, camerarius, etc., of Queen's College, Oxford.

Codrington College, a brief history of which was published some time ago in the CIRCULAR,\* was founded in 1710 by Christopher Codrington, Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, Fellow and munificent benefactor of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Until 1830 it was more or less a school; from 1830-1875 it was a college. Since 1875 it has been a University College affiliated to the University of Dublin and confers all degrees, licences and academical ranks in the several faculties of that university. It is the only institution in the Colonial Empire where an English university degree can be taken under the same conditions of residence and examination as in England.

\* See Vol. LIV, Nos. 1064, 1065, 1067

## Our Prisoners of War

### How They Value Letters

FROM many communications from prisoners which reach the West India Committee, it would appear that letters from new prisoners and those transferred from Italy take a shorter time in transmission than letters from prisoners who have been interned for some time. Letters from several prisoners have taken many months to reach London but no doubt the mail has increased and this has probably caused the delay. Cheerful letters have, however, been received from prisoners transferred from Italy to Germany and they are finding camp conditions more comfortable; it is satisfactory to note that the Red Cross food parcels are reaching them regularly each week.

A relative in this country of one of the prisoners sent on a letter she had received and it was amusing to read the prisoner's description of the Christmas cake he and several other West Indians, sergeants in the R.A.F., had been making. They attempted to ice the cake with what ingredients were available, but "more of the icing went on the table than on the cake!"

During this year many printed post cards have been received from prisoners acknowledging their quarterly clothing parcels sent by the Committee, and the following is an extract of a letter recently received from an R.A.F. prisoner in Stalag Luft III. :-

"Yesterday I was the lucky recipient of your parcel. I could not have received a better birthday gift for to-morrow is my birthday. The parcel was ideal by virtue of the fact that it contained all the articles I needed most. I could never thank yourself and the West India Committee enough. I am in good health and very optimistic."

Much time and thought is spent on each individual parcel despatched, and the length of time each person has been interned is taken into consideration; and it must be remembered that these parcels take on an average four to five months to reach their destination. It is hoped that the recent quarterly parcels dispatched including 2½ lb. of chocolate, are beginning to reach the prisoners as it is realised how much the additional 1 lb. of chocolate will be appreciated, especially by those who have been interned for some years, when only 1½ lb. was permitted to be sent.

Unfortunately many cigarette parcels, sent by the Committee through a recognised supplier each month, do not appear to be reaching prisoners of war, but it is understood from reliable sources that this is a general complaint, and it is to be hoped that this will not long continue and that supplies will soon begin to reach them.

It gives the Committee great pleasure to answer every letter and post card received from prisoners, and in some cases these communications are the only ones they receive. However, from figures taken during this year, many more relatives in the West Indies are taking advantage of writing to prisoners of war care of the West India Committee than was done during the past year. During April 150 letters were forwarded from relatives abroad.

Last December a letter was received from the secretary of the Rotary International offering to write to any lonely prisoners of war who did not receive many letters, and to send book and cigarettes parcels. A list of names was furnished from the records, and the following is an extract from a letter from a merchant seaman received by the Rotary International :-

"I notice on your letter the work you are doing, the words you used on the letter are right, I don't get much letters per year. I might get three or four from the West Indies. I know that letters from the West Indies have a long way to go at time. It may reach me or it might go the other way. Most of my letters are from the West India Committee in London. It is wasn't for them by now I would give up altogether, so at all costs I will like to show them how much I appreciate what they have done. My regards to all your friends and others."

### U.S.A.—Trinidad Telephone

As reported in the March issue of the CIRCULAR, telephonic conversation service between Trinidad and the United States of America was officially opened on February 23rd when Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor of the Colony, spoke from his own office in Port-of-Spain with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, at Washington. Announcing this achievement to the Legislative Council on the same day His Excellency said, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, that the reception was exceptionally fine. He felt sure that in these days when there were so many missions in Washington, and when through the Control Board and the British Colonies Supply Mission they, in Trinidad, had to look to Washington for much of their supply organization the knowledge that when urgent matters arose they would be able to converse over the telephone would be of inestimable value to the people of the Colony.

The Governor emphasized that while the service was not yet available to the public he was sure the Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Company and the engineers of Cable & Wireless Ltd. would spare no effort in making the service available as early as possible.

As we go to press it is announced that the wireless telephone service to the United States and Canada is now available to the public of the Colony.

### 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.
British Guiana Red Cross... ..	100	0	0
*Mrs. Rust ... ..	20	0	0
Anon ... ..		5	0
J. O. Armstrong, Esq. ... ..	2	0	0
*Bahamas Red Cross ... ..	100	0	0

\* Further contribution.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on April 18th, the following twelve candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mr. WILFRID DE VERTEUIL (Trinidad)	Mr. Robert Gavin, M.A.
Mrs. ALICIA BOON (London)	Mr. Chas. A. Jack.
F/O JOHN LAURENCE YEAR- WOOD (Barbados)	The Hon. G. P. Boon.
Mr. ALVIN R. REDON (Trinidad)	Mrs. Bromley.
Mr. CHARLES BRUCE (London)	P/O W. Martin Knowles.
Miss MARGARET F. DICKSON (Trinidad)	Mr. J. W. Pearl.
Mr. LLEWELLYN CECIL WRIGHT (Antigua)	Mrs. W. Macdonald.
Mr. MICHAEL STANLEY REECE MAHON (Barbados)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller
Professor VICTOR KENNETH JOHNSON (Barbados)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Mr. GEORGE JAMES JOHNSON (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. R. K. ABLACK (London)	Sergt. Albert W. Martin.
Mr. I. J. BAHARDUR SINGH (Trinidad)	Miss Daphne C. Hawkins.
	Mr. J. C. McMichael.
	Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
	Miss Mary M. Hanschell.
	Mr. J. W. Pearl.
	Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	Mr. Alexander Elder.
	Mr. T. G. Marriott.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman.

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. 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.

## Colonial Sugar

### Special Certificate Preference

THE decision of H.M. Government to raise the maximum quota of Colonial sugar, which may be admitted at the special Colonial Preference rate, from 360,000 tons to 400,000 tons was announced in the House of Commons by Colonel Oliver Stanley on January 26th, and reported in the February issue of the CIRCULAR.

Particulars of the allocations of certificates to the West Indian Colonies during 1944-45 under the new quota arrangement have now been received from the Colonial Office, and are set out below, alongside the previous allocations:—

Colony	Number of Certificates	
	New Arrangement	Previous Arrangement
Barbados	357	357
British Guiana	600	600
Jamaica	451	230
Antigua	100	100
St. Kitts	105	100
Trinidad	480	480
St. Lucia	25	25
St. Vincent	—	5

## West Indian Sugar

### Annual Export "Targets" to 1946

The Ministry of Food, Sugar Division, have agreed to the following figures, plus 20 per cent., as the annual "targets" for the West Indian Colonies in respect of their exportable sugars which the Ministry undertake to purchase up to the end of 1946:—

	tons.	tons.
Barbados ... ..	118,500	Windward Islands
Jamaica ... ..	147,500	St. Lucia ... ..
Leeward Islands—		St. Vincent ... ..
Antigua ... ..	24,500	British Guiana ... ..
St. Kitts ... ..	29,500	
Trinidad ... ..	138,000	Add 20 per cent. ... ..
		Total ... ..

### Production Estimates 1943-44

It is estimated that production of sugar in the British West Indian Colonies during the quota year ending August 31st, 1944, will be as follows:—

	tons.	tons.
Barbados ... ..	107,000	Windward Islands ... ..
Jamaica ... ..	154,935	British Guiana ... ..
Leeward Islands ... ..	52,000	British Honduras ... ..
Trinidad ... ..	85,600	
		Total ... ..

The Barbados total includes an estimated production of 20,500 tons as fancy molasses.

## The Jamaica Press Association

A PRESS ASSOCIATION was formed in Jamaica recently with the following officers:—H. G. de Lisser, honorary president; T. E. Sealy, president; D. E. G. Williams, 1st vice-president; C. A. Bowen, 2nd vice-president; S. O. D. Hill, treasurer; W. E. Bryce, secretary; and M. Lindsay, assistant secretary.

The aims and objects of the Association are as follows:—

(a) Foster a high standard of journalism in the island of Jamaica.

(b) Maintain and improve the professional status of its members, safeguard and protect the rights and privileges belonging to and the facilities usually accorded the Press in all democratic countries.

(c) Promote and maintain intra-professional goodwill and foster better understanding between the proprietors and/or managers of local publications and members of this Association.

(d) Participate actively in all matters of principle and policy affecting any or all sections of the Press or any or all members of this Association.

(e) Show recognition to members of the Press for meritorious work in journalism.

(f) Promote activities in the interest of public welfare.

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.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN can't whistle an' smoke same time."

MR. B. R. VIRGO has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General, Dominica.

\* \* \*

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LTD., announce, as we go to press, that Mr. E. D. A. Herbert has resigned from the board of the company, and from the boards of its associated companies and interests.

\* \* \*

MAJOR ARTHUR GEORGE JELF, The Buffs, whose engagement to Miss Rosa Constance Howard is announced, is the eldest son of Sir Arthur Jelf and of the late Mrs. Blanche Jelf. Sir Arthur was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1925 to 1932.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER recent engagement is that of Lieutenant Michael V. Spratt, R.M., and Miss Noreen S. V. Métivier, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. V. M. Métivier, of Valsayn, Trinidad, and Loughton, Essex.

\* \* \*

CAPTAIN J. E. G. PERMUY, R.T.R., R.A.C., of Trinidad, was married at Woking, Surrey, on April 27th, to Miss Margaret Fawcett, only daughter of Mr. Richard Fawcett, M.P., and Mrs. Fawcett, of Kokstad, South Africa.

\* \* \*

THE Bishop of Guiana has appointed the Rev. Frank Thatcher, Rector of Letchworth and Commissary to the Bishop, to be Dean of Georgetown in place of the Very Rev. W. J. Hughes, who has been elected Bishop of Honduras. The new dean will sail shortly.

\* \* \*

PILOT OFFICER W. G. MUSCHETT, who was married on April 20th, to Subaltern Betty M. W. James, A.T.S., is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Muschett, of Half-Way Tree, Jamaica. His bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert James, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire. The ceremony took place at St. John's Parish Church, Kenilworth.

\* \* \*

LORD SNELL, who died on April 21st, at the age of 79, was one of the two commissioners—the other being Mr. R. Roy Wilson—who visited British Guiana in 1927 to report on the economic conditions of that Colony. On their return to London the Commissioners gave a lecture on British Guiana before the members of the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

SIR WILLIAM ROOK, Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food, who is on a visit to Washington, stated recently that sugar rationing in Britain would probably have to be continued for "one or two years" after the war because of the chaotic conditions which were bound to prevail in Europe. He hoped the present sugar ration would not have to be cut further during the war.

\* \* \*

MAJOR RALPH MILBANKE, who was among recent

callers at the West India Committee Rooms, has made a complete recovery from the wounds he received during the North African campaign. He had previously served in France where he was awarded the Military Cross. Major Milbanke represents the Sugar Manufacturers (of Jamaica), Ltd., on the Rum Propaganda Committee.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER visitor was Mr. L. C. Hill, who returned to London recently from Jamaica after spending a year there in connexion with the reorganization of the local Government. His report will probably be submitted to the Legislative Council this month, and Mr. Hill is now on his way to the Colony to assist in putting into operation those recommendations in the report which are approved by the Council.

\* \* \*

THE Trinidad Legislative Council, according to a Press telegram, has approved of regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Local Military Forces Ordinance to establish a Trinidad regiment of the South Caribbean Force "for general service inside and outside the colony." The West Indies and Bermuda contingent which is to be sent to one of the fighting fronts will be drawn principally from the South Caribbean Force.

\* \* \*

SIR BEDE CLIFFORD, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in London recently on leave. Other visitors from that Colony include Captain W. F. Watson, and Professor C. Y. Shephard who is now on his way to another Colony on official business. Another recent arrival was Mr. F. E. V. Smith, who is en route for Nigeria to take up his post in the special branch of the Nigerian Government's Secretariat which will deal with post-war planning and reconstruction.

\* \* \*

MISS NORA ELSIE DE LANEY, who was married at St. John's, Holland Road, London, W., on May 3rd, to Flight Lieutenant H. V. Gavin, R.A.A.F., is the younger daughter of the late Mr. Frank de Laney, and of Mrs. de Laney, of Western Gate, London, W., and formerly of Jamaica. Her husband is the son of the late Mr. M. V. Gavin, and of Mrs. Gavin, of Melbourne, Australia. Mrs. L. Hadley, sister of the bride, and a member of the staff of the West India Committee (War Services), was matron of honour.

\* \* \*

THE extension of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement for a final period of four months from January 1st, 1944, agreed to by the governments of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and India, and announced in a communique of December 29th, 1943, came to an end on April 30th. The Agreement is accordingly now no longer operative, and the International Rubber Regulation Committee has been dissolved. It remains the intention to try to secure the establishment of a new committee on a wider basis without any regulatory powers, and negotiations to that end are in progress.

# Empire and Commonwealth Unity

## Prime Minister's Statement on Imperial Preference

THERE has been considerable speculation recently in political circles regarding the Government's intention in connexion with Imperial preference. These speculations need persist no longer in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister in his speech—marked by characteristic eloquence—in the House of Commons on April 21st, when he wound up a two-days' debate on Empire and Commonwealth unity.

In the course of his speech Mr. Churchill said: "I have no intention of passing my remaining years in explaining or withdrawing anything I have said in the past, still less in apologising for it; but what I am concerned to do is to show to the House, and also to Members of my own Party, how strictly I have, during my stewardship, safeguarded the structure of Imperial Preference, which has arisen out of the controversies and achievements of the last 40 years, against any danger of being swept away in the tumult of this war. At my first meeting with the President of the United States, at Argenta in Newfoundland, at the time of the so-called Atlantic Charter and before the United States had entered the war—a meeting of very anxious and critical importance—I asked for the insertion of the following words which can be read in that document:

['With due respect for their existing obligations.']

"Those are the limiting words, and they were inserted for the express purpose of retaining in the House of Commons, and the Dominion Parliaments, the fullest possible rights and liberties over the question of Imperial Preference. Again, in February, 1942, when the United States was our closest ally, I did not agree to Article 7 of the Mutual Aid Agreement, without having previously obtained from the President a definite assurance that we were no more committed to the abolition of Imperial Preference, than the American Government were committed to the abolition of their high protective tariffs. The discussions as to how a greater volume of trade and a more harmonious flow of trade can be created in the immediate post-war years in agreement, leaves us, in every respect, so far as action is concerned, perfectly free. How could it otherwise be, when Parliament itself would not only have to debate the matters, but would have to legislate upon them, when they were brought before it?

"I am convinced myself that there should be a careful, searching, far-ranging discussion on the economics of the post-war world, and a sincere attempt made to reconcile conflicting interests wherever possible. There must be a whole-hearted endeavour, begun in good time, to promote the greatest interchange of goods and services between the various communities of the world, and to strive for that process of betterment of standards of life in every country without which, as the hon. Member for Seaham (Mr. Shinwell) pointed out, expanding markets are impossible, and without which world prosperity is a dream which might easily turn into a nightmare.

"My right hon. Friend the Member for Devonport

(Mr. Hore-Belisha) made a remark which I particularly liked, when he said that the Empire is not a sick body. I cordially agree. But even I can look back to the days when it was considered to be moribund.

"There were, when I was young, some statesmen whose names are honoured, who spoke of the Colonies as burdens, and of the Dominions as fruit which would fall from the tree when ripe. I did not live myself in the days when those speeches were made, but I remember well times of great anxiety about the Empire, at the end of the last century. I remember the South African war, and how shocked the War Office was, when Australia and New Zealand actually wanted to send contingents to fight, and how they eventually overcame their reluctance by adopting the immortal compromise "unmounted men preferred." My right hon. Friend, who is not here, has made great improvements since then. I have never thought myself that the Empire needed tying together with bits of string. I agree with my right hon. Friend the Member for Devonport that natural development, natural forces, mysterious natural forces, will carry everything before them, especially when those forces are fanned forward, as they will be, by the wings of victory in a righteous cause.

"Then came another phase. Looking at the British Empire, say, 30 years ago, in 1914, on the eve of the first Great War, all foreign opinion, especially German opinion, was convinced that this vast structure of Empire, created and coming into full life in Victorian times, had reached a condition of ricketiness and looseness when a single violent shock would bring it clattering down and lay it low for ever. Then came upon the world a most frightful war, incomparably greater than anything we had ever known, with slaughter far greater than any, thank God, we have suffered in this struggle. I remember coming out of the Cabinet meeting on an August afternoon in 1914, when war was certain, and the Fleet was already mobilised, with this feeling: 'How are we to explain it all to Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; nay, how are we to explain it all to our own people in the short time left.' But, when we left the fierce controversy of the Cabinet room, and came out into the open air, the whole of the peoples of the British Empire, of every race and every clime, had already sprung to arms. Our old enemies, recent enemies, Generals Botha and Smuts, were already saddling their horses to rally their commandos to the attack on Germany."

After outlining some of the events of the last war, Mr. Churchill turned to the present conflict. He said: "When the signal came, from the poorest Colony to the most powerful Dominion, the great maxim held 'When the King declares war, the Empire is at war.' The darkest moment came. Did anyone flinch? Was there one cry of pain or doubt or terror? No, Sir, darkness was turned into light and into a light which will never fade away.

"What is this miracle? I think the word was used

by some hon. Gentlemen yesterday. What is this miracle, for it is nothing less, that called men from the uttermost ends of the earth, some riding 20 days before they could reach their recruiting centres, some armies having to be sent 14,000 miles across the seas before they reached the battlefield? What is this force, this miracle which makes governments, as proud and sovereign as any that have ever existed, immediately cast aside all their fears, and immediately set themselves to aid a good cause and beat the common foe? You must look very deep into the heart of man, and then you will not find the answer unless you look with the eye of the spirit. Then it is that you learn that human beings are not dominated by material things but by ideas for which they are willing to give their lives or their life's work.

"We have had the Statute of Westminster, which some thought would involve the breaking of ties. There was a lot to be said about that on either side. It has not impeded in the slightest degree the onward march of the Commonwealth and Empire. It has not prevented the centripetal forces of our vast organization from exerting their full strength. Here, after our failures—we are not the only nation which had failures between the two wars—here, after the Statute of Westminster, here after getting into this war, and dragging in the Empire so unprepared—and they themselves no better prepared either in arms or opinion—here amid the wreck of empires, states, nations, and institutions of every kind, we find the British Commonwealth and Empire more strongly united than ever before. In a world of confusion and ruin, the old flag flies. We have not got to consider how to bind ourselves more closely. It would pass the wit of man to do so. It is extraordinary what a poor business it has become to sneer at the British Empire. Those who have tried it in the United States have been discredited. Those who have tried it in the Dominions have found no public backing, although there is free speech for all opinions. Those who decry our Commonwealth of Nations and deride the Mother Country have very little support.

"The question before us is, How can we make things better? How can we gain greater results from our already close ties? I do not think we should embark upon that task with a sort of feeling that, if we do not do something, everything is going to crash. I do not understand that. I do not feel like that. The forces underlying our unity are superior to any temporary shortcomings for which any of us may become responsible. We have to consider practical steps and to consider these coolly and sagely. The world is in crisis. The British Commonwealth and Empire within itself was never more united. Rudyard Kipling, that refreshing fountain of British Imperial ideas, wrote of the Dominions:—

'Daughter am I in my mother's house,  
But Mistress in my own.'

"We have to take a step beyond that now. There is a family council. Methods must be devised, without haste and without rest, to bring the nations of the British Empire into intimate and secret counsel upon the march of world events not only during this war—because that is done with great labour and efficiency—but after the war, so that they know fully our

position and we theirs in regard to the march of events and the action which may have to come from them."

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## The Pictorial Pages

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References to the meeting in London of the Empire Prime Ministers is made on pages 81 and 82 of this issue of the CIRCULAR. The first of our pictorial pages shows, left to right, Mr. Mackenzie King, Field-Marshal Smuts, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Curtin.

The two photographs reproduced on the second page were taken last month, and show some of to-day's means of transport. That at the top of the page shows a lady at Cheltenham who regularly does her shopping in the town with the aid of a goat which gives no trouble in traffic; the collecting box seen on the "carriage" is in aid of the Guide dogs for the Blind Fund. The lower illustration shows a French tank destroyer crew and infantry, somewhere in Italy, who have pulled aside to make way for a farmer's cart drawn by oxen—both of which have contrived to be in step with the Cheltenham goat!

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## Conservative Party: Colonial Adviser

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In view of the increasing interest taken in the economic, social and political development of the Colonial territories, the Conservative Party has decided to set up a department at the Conservative Central Office to deal with Colonial affairs.

Mr. Gerald Sayers, formerly Administrative Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and for a time attached to the Colonial Office, has been appointed to act as adviser to the Party in these matters.

It is intended to conduct research into questions affecting the economic, social and political development of Colonial territories and generally stimulate interest in these questions inside the Party.

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## The Casualty List

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The following casualties have been recently reported:—

### Previously Missing, now Believed Killed

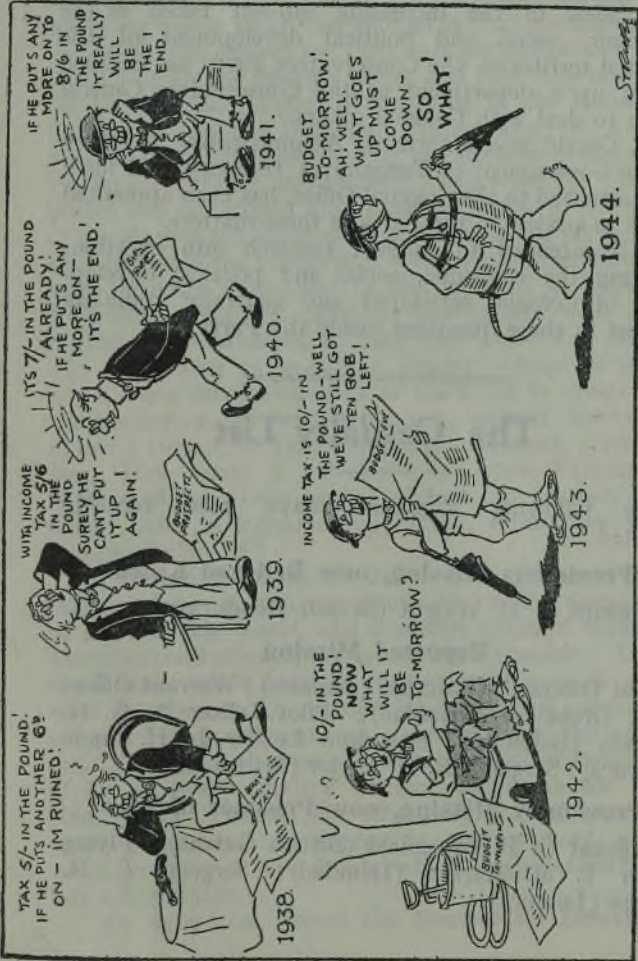
Sergeant C. H. Waight (British Honduras).

### Reported Missing

Pilot Officer C. Grannum (Jamaica); Warrant Officer J. A. Greenidge (Trinidad); Pilot Officer A. G. G. Johnson (Bahamas); Squadron Leader L. H. Lindo (Jamaica); Sergeant R. D. Taylor (British Guiana).

### Previously Missing, now Prisoner of War

Sergeant G. B. Greenfield (British Guiana); Flying Officer T. M. Harries (Trinidad); Sergeant C. H. Phillips (Jamaica).



Daily Express

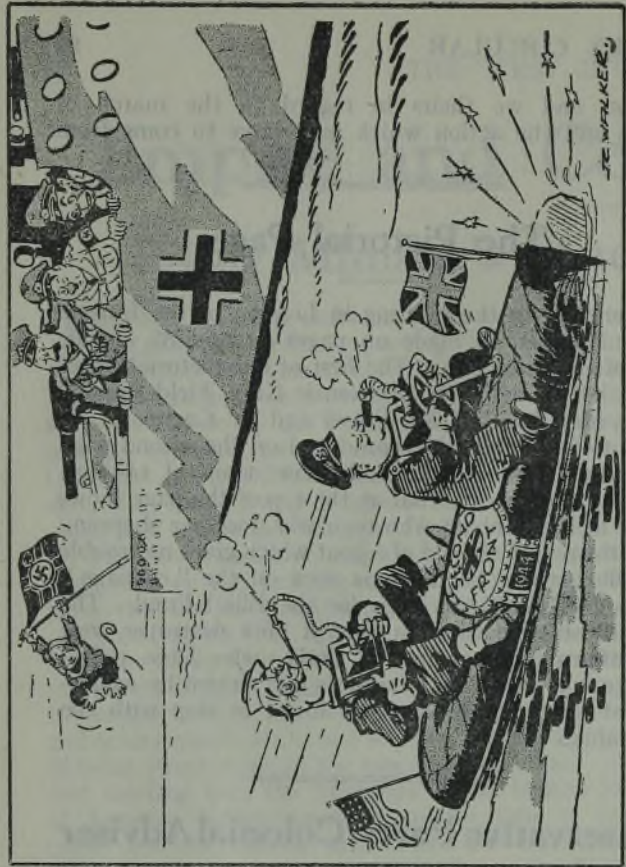
GETTING USED TO IT



—by Iltingworth.

Daily Mail

TOP-WEIGHT



ANOTHER HUMAN TORPEDO.

News of the World

Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



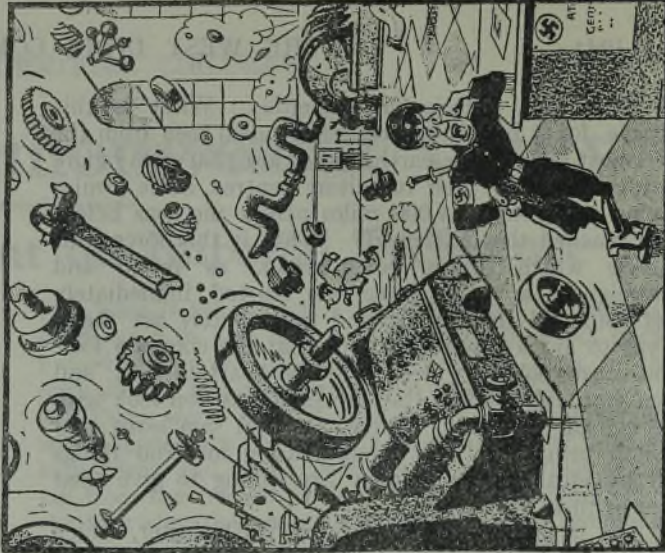
"Blimey—ain't you got like Gordon Richards since you've been riding them torpedoes." —by Nev

Daily Mail

"Sabotage, Sabotage, nothing but Sabotage."

Sunday Dispatch

By Roda



## Air Mail Concessions

### For Service Correspondence

MANY inquiries are received from West Indians in the Services, over 2,000 of whom are registered with the West India Committee, regarding the cost of postal communications from the United Kingdom to their relatives in the Colonies. Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, represented their case to the Colonial Office and on March 20th was informed that arrangements had been made to enable Empire personnel serving in the Armed Forces in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to use the air letter service to communicate with their civilian relatives in their home lands. Air letter forms may be obtained from any Post Office, price 6d. each, inclusive of postage. They must not be posted in the ordinary way but handed in to unit orderly rooms for despatch.

In a letter dated March 22nd to the Under-Secretary of State, Lady Davson, after expressing the Committee's pleasure on learning that this service had been instituted, wrote: "You state that the concession is for 'Empire personnel serving in the Armed Forces in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.' Many enquiries have been received from those serving in European theatres of war, and it would be most helpful to know what their position is. Might we also be informed whether it could be available for use by relatives in the Colony when writing to Service men, as this is a question which we are often asked." The reply of the Under-Secretary of State, dated April 28th, contained the following additional information: "The possibility of improving the air mail service between the Mediterranean area and the West Indies is at present being actively considered by the Army Postal Authorities, who hope to be in a position to arrange for improved services to the Western Hemisphere to be provided in the near future. As regards the question of services from the West Indies, I am to point out that the postal services from the Colonies are under the control of the local Postal Administrations, and that the question whether special facilities can be provided to enable civilians in the West Indies to communicate with their relatives in the Forces overseas is one for decision by the local administrations concerned. It is understood, however, that the following special air mail services are already available to civilians in the Colonies mentioned who are desirous of communicating with members of His Majesty's Forces overseas:—

Bermuda—to U.K. ... ..	6d.	} By air throughout.
to destinations beyond U.K. ... ..	9d.	
Trinidad—"to H.M. Forces" ...	12 cents.	
Jamaica—" " " " ...	1/- by air to U.K. 6d. by air to U.S.A. thence by sea.	
Bahamas—" " " " ...	7d. by air to U.K."	

We may add that the *Trinidad Royal Gazette* of January 6th, a copy of which was received on April 19th, contains a notification that special Air Mail Letter Forms are available at all post offices in the Colony for communicating with members of the Armed Forces serving overseas. The rate of postage is 12 cents which must be prepaid.

## Civil Service Conference

### West Indian Federation Formed

THE first conference of West Indian Civil Service Associations was held at Kingston, Jamaica, during the last week of February. Mr. C. R. Campbell, Acting Income Tax Commissioner, opened the proceedings, and the Hon. Major W. Flinn, Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, made a brief speech of welcome to the delegates from the other West Indian Colonies.

At the conclusion of the conference a dinner, attended by nearly 200 Civil Servants, was held at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, when it was announced that a federation of the several associations in the Caribbean area had been formed.

The dinner was attended by Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, who in the course of a brief speech, said: "The idea of bringing representatives of associations from the different Colonies together is an excellent one. Whether the result is successful or not, it will have this great benefit that it will bring you nearer to each other, and let you know a little more about each other's Colonies and services than you did before. Mr. Campbell mentioned federation, and possible Dominion status at some time or other. Well, I am quite certain that nothing will come about until we know a little more about each other than we know at the present time. In the eastern group, air services are doing a great deal to bring the islands into contact with each other, and I have a hope that sooner or later air services between Jamaica and the eastern group will make it possible for Jamaicans to see a great deal more of those Colonies, than they have done in the past.

"I do not know whether you know it or not, but most of these Colonies are very insular, and until we break that down we are not going to get to the point of federation or later to that of Dominion status. I hope that besides improving contact by means of air services, conferences of this sort, sooner or later—and I hope sooner—will result in a West Indian unified service. So that men may look for promotion outside their own Colonies as well as in them. I am quite certain that by so doing opportunities will be greater for good men, and there will be a much wider scope for everybody.

"I envisage to begin with that we may have a unified service for medical men and legal men, and then later on we can go on to education and to the other various services. I mention medical and legal men because I think probably their rates of salaries are more even throughout the Colonies, than in other branches of the service; and it is necessary that rates should be equated before we can get a united service. But in the meantime anything which will improve contacts between the people who live in the Colonies can only be for good; and for that reason I welcome this conference which has been held here."

OFFICIAL notice has been given in the West Indies that under a recent amendment of the Canada Evidence Act, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are empowered to administer oaths, take affidavits, affirmations or declarations for use in proceedings before the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court of Canada and before Federal Administrative bodies.



# The West India Committee

**President :**

THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

**Vice-Presidents :**

SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

**Chairman :**

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.

**Deputy-Chairmen :**

J. GORDON MILLER.

H. J. J. FREEMAN.

**Executive :**

A. M. ARMOUR.  
SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
J. M. CAMPBELL.  
HAROLD DE PASS.  
J. ALAN DE PASS.  
JAMES DUBUISSON.  
A. DUCKHAM.  
ALEXANDER ELDER.  
E. CASLTON ELLIOTT.  
W. G. FREEMAN, B.Sc.  
F. A. GREENAWAY.  
THOMAS GREENWOOD

H. L. Q. HENRIQUES.  
E. D. A. HERBERT, O.B.E., M.A.  
LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING,  
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
SIR T. HARRISON HUGHES, BART.  
O. H. KEELING.  
B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.  
R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.  
SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.  
THE HON. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK.  
THE HON. SIR NOËL B. LIVINGSTON.

M. MOODY-STUART, M.C.  
CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.  
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN.  
T. H. NAYLOR.  
MAJOR KENNETH E. PREVITÉ.  
SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.  
LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.  
SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK.  
SIR EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.  
H. ALAN WALKER.  
R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.  
CAPTAIN W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.

**Secretary :**

MAJOR C. WYNN-ROBERTS

**Assistant Secretary :**

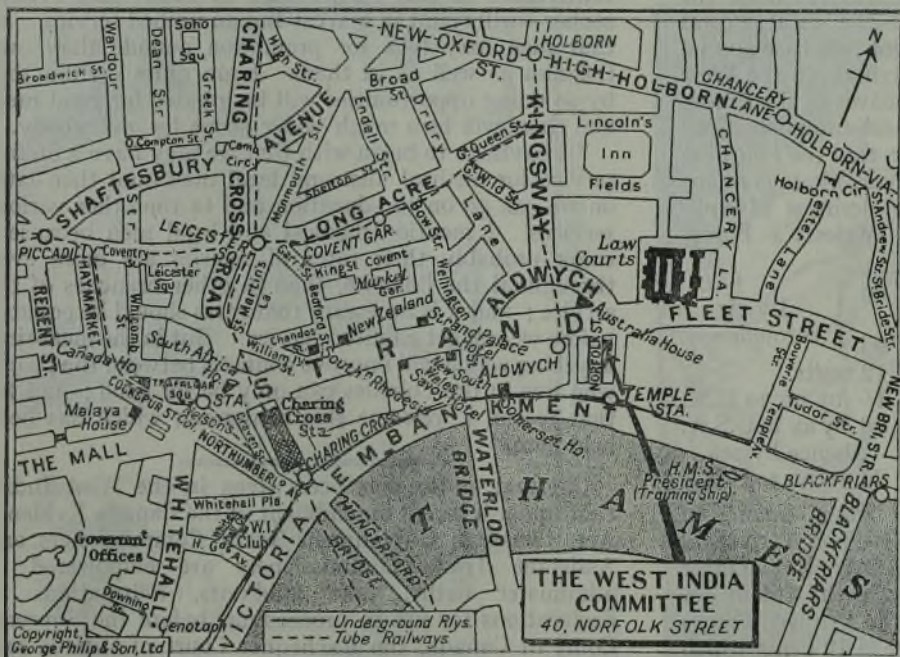
THOMAS SOUNESS

**Chairmen of Committees :**

Treasurers (and Administrative Sub-Committee)	.. .. .	H. J. J. FREEMAN
Jamaica Trade Standing Committee	.. .. .	ALEXANDER ELDER
Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee	.. .. .	J. GORDON MILLER
Labour and Welfare Sub-Committee	.. .. .	LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Trade Sub-Committee	.. .. .	J. GORDON MILLER
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.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 25th.*

**M**RS. FREESTON, wife of the Governor, and their three daughters have arrived in Antigua. The inquiry into the wages of labour in the sugar industry has closed, and a document governing wages for 1944 has been issued signed by Professor Richardson with recommendations concerning settlement of wages in the future. Present wages approximately rise 42½ per cent. prices 1939. The weather is very dry and the outlook is becoming serious.

**Plantations and Factory Sold.** A correspondent in the island informs the CIRCULAR that the Antigua Distillery Ltd. has acquired the muscovado factory and the plantations, of approximately 2,000 acres, owned by Montpellier Estate Ltd.

The immediate objective of the new owners is the manufacture of rum from the particular grade of molasses produced at the factory, and to formulate post-war plans for modernising it, and extending the cultivation of sugar cane to synchronize with the installation of a larger capacity still to produce rum in sufficient quantity to allow for ageing and shipment to various outside markets.

The services of Mr. Walter G. McSevery, who was born in Antigua, and latterly in the service of Caroni Ltd., of Trinidad, have been secured as engineer of the company. The Antigua Distillery Ltd. (a private company) was incorporated in 1934 with all local capital, and has an authorised capital to-day of £30,000.

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Crop Prospects.** Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, states in his notes for February that while the total rainfall in December was well above the average there had been, from about the middle of that month and during January and February, very dry weather. The effect on the late growth of the canes had been very severe. The latest estimate of the crop at the time he wrote, March 20th, derived from factory returns, was the equivalent of 109,600 tons of dark crystal sugar.

**Agricultural Centres.** Provision has been made under a Development and Welfare Scheme for the purchase of Agricultural Centres to serve throughout the island for the demonstration of approved agricultural practices, the multiplication of approved planting material for distribution to peasants, and for the housing of stud stock, principally goats, pigs and rabbits.

**Bagasse—Molasses Fuel.** The production of a fuel of this composition, to be called "charmol," has, Dr. Saint reports, been started at Searles. Practical tests have shown it to have a calorific value of about 20 per cent. better than ordinary wood. Cost of production is low and the ash is of value, containing about 22 per cent. of potash. After demonstrations at various bakeries, the use of the fuel has been readily taken up,

to such an extent that production is being undertaken at other factories. Distribution of charmol to users of wood and coal stoves is being considered.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *April 24th*

There are indications that May will not be a merry month. The severe drought may cause food and water crisis. Householders' electricity has been cut to 30 kilowatts monthly; the petrol ration has been cut by half; and daylight saving reintroduced. Labour disputes have twice stopped work on waterfront. Some plantations in St. Mary and in St. Catherine have closed.

Mr. Nethersole, the P.N.P. candidate, narrowly defeated Mr. Mair of the J.D.P. in the Corporation Council by-election. The biggest military parade ever seen in Kingston was staged on April 19th.

Much interest is being taken in the tourist trade convention to be held here May 10th, 11th and 12th, under the auspices of the Tourist Trade Development Board, the Jamaica Imperial Association and the Chamber of Commerce co-operating. It will discuss transportation, hotel accommodation, shopping requirements, entertainment facilities, and the Island's advertising promotion.

**The Hon. R. W. Taylor**, Island Treasurer, returned to the Colony early in March after a visit to London. In an interview with a representative of the *Daily Gleaner*, he said that he had had discussions with the Colonial Office and with the Treasury, and that complete understanding and agreement had been reached regarding the finances of Jamaica.

**Mr. J. H. Hobbins**, Deputy Sugar Administrator of Canada, spent the first week of March in the Colony in connexion with the purchase of Jamaica sugar for the Canadian market. This was Mr. Hobbins' second visit to Jamaica on behalf of the Sugar Administration.

**New Custos of St. Ann.** Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Moulton-Barrett has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of St. Ann in succession to Sir Thomas Roxburgh who has resigned. One of the island's leading planters, he has been Commander of the Jamaica Home Guard since 1942.

**The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce** held its annual meeting on February 29th when Mr. R. W. Youngman was unanimously re-elected president. The vice-presidents, Mr. C. B. Facey, Mr. A. Issa and Mr. Frank E. Lyons, were also re-elected.

## ST. LUCIA

**Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.** It has been decided, writes our honorary correspondent, to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition on February 14th, 1945. It will be 15 years since the last exhibition of this kind was held.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Juvenile Farm Clubs.** During 1942 the Juvenile

Farm Club movement, instituted in Tobago in 1938, extended to Trinidad. The Director of Education in his *Annual Report* for 1942, states that such clubs were formed in 79 Trinidad schools, the individual membership being 3,062. In Tobago the membership of the 37 schools included, increased from 1,206 to 1,674.

**Social Welfare Committees.** The Government have announced their intention of setting up two Social Welfare Committees, one for Trinidad and the other for Tobago. The West India Royal Commission recommended the appointment of a Social Welfare Officer and a committee consisting of departmental representatives only. The Government, however, feel that it would be of advantage to set up Advisory Committees on which both official and unofficial members of the community would be fully represented.

**Cost of Living.** On February 1st the cost of living index figure had risen to 197 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100, an increase of 20 points since February 1st, 1943.

**Imports from the United States.** In the *Royal Gazette* of February 10th, the Government drew attention to the notice published in October, 1943, cancelling all licences for importations from the United States. Applications for new licences, in substitution for those cancelled, must be made before the arrival of the goods in the Colony.

**Malaria Research.** Nonpareil Estate, Sangre Grande, has been placed by the owners, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mr. Harold Robinson, at the disposal of the Government as the centre of the campaign for the treatment of malaria and hookworm by atabrine and chenopodium. The *Trinidad Guardian* states that since the campaign for improving the health of workers on rubber estates was started in August last year, satisfactory progress has been made, and that already on Nonpareil Estate the latex yield has increased by 100 per cent. over the previous corresponding period.

**Economic Conditions in 1943.** Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, describes conditions in Trinidad during 1943 as characteristic of a war-time economy. Money was easy, goods scarce, and prices high. There was, however, a feeling of greater stability than in 1942. Money has been circulating more freely in Trinidad during the past three years than at any time in its history. The Colony's total revenue for 1943, approximately \$27,500,000, was expected to yield a surplus of about \$4,445,000. From a monetary point of view, therefore, conditions in the Colony were very good in 1943.

**Provision for New Aerodrome.** Dealing with the 1944 budget in his report, published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, February 19th, Mr. Newman says that an expenditure of \$27,333,357 and an estimated surplus of \$523,673 is based on the expectation of the continuance of favourable circumstances. One of the most significant items of expenditure is the provision of \$1,100,000 for an up-to-date land and sea plane base on swamp land close to Port-of-Spain to replace the present Piarco Airport, some 15 miles from the City. It reflects, says Mr. Newman, the growing consciousness in Trinidad that the Colony is becoming the hub of air traffic in the Caribbean, and is likely to experience even greater activity at the close of the war.

## The Fishes of British Guiana

Mr. Vincent Roth's book on *Fish Life in British Guiana\** makes a very opportune appearance at this time when so much attention is being directed to the important part which local fisheries can play in improving the diet of Caribbean peoples. For easy reference Mr. Roth has brought together information about each fish, alphabetically arranged under its popular name with a cross reference from its scientific name. He includes observations from his own journals, extending over a period of close on thirty years in the interior of the Colony, as well as notes culled from the writings of Hillhouse, Schomburgk, Barrington Brown, Quelch, Dance, Brett, Hargreaves, Eigenmann, Beebe, W. E. Roth and others. The result is a lively first-hand account not merely of fish which have an economic value but of those which are of interest to the sportsman. Thus after devoting eight pages to the notorious pirai, which Schomburgk wrote might rightly be called the hyena of the "sweet waters," Mr. Roth says he makes no apology for the length of these observations because should the volume interest an "outsider" in local fishing, it is of paramount importance to his personal well-being that he realize fully that the pirai is a fish with which not a single liberty can be taken. The illustrations to this section of the book merit high commendation. The large coloured frontispiece has been reproduced from paintings by the author of specimens of 27 typical freshwater fish all newly caught in a two-mile stretch of the Puruni River. In addition there are some 50 black and white illustrations all but three of which are also the work of Mr. Roth. Under Fishing in British Guiana, the author gives an interesting account, also illustrated, of methods, both indigenous and imported, used for catching fish. These fall into five categories: fishing with hook and line, shooting and spearing (bow and arrow, spear or harpoon, rifle and dynamite), poisoning, trapping and primitive hand methods.

Dr. H. H. Brown's Report on *The Fisheries of British Guiana* (reviewed in the CIRCULAR of February last) is reprinted as an Appendix. Mr. Roth says that it appeared after his volume had gone to press and thus it was impossible to incorporate much of Dr. Brown's material in his notes and so bring them up to date. The volume concludes with a Glossary and a Gazetteer.

Both the author and the publishers are to be congratulated on the production in such an attractive form and at a low price, and this very interesting and comprehensive account of the fish life in British Guiana.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 32.

*Across:* 1, Moisture; 5, Stated; 9, Nest Eggs; 10, Alpaca; 12, Tenure; 13, Assignor; 15, Smash and grab; 18, The public eye; 23, Grumbler; 24, Pseudo; 26, Avowal; 27, Breeding; 28, Eyelet; 29, Counters.

*Down:* 1, Minute; 2, Insane; 3, Theorem; 4, Rage; 6, Tallied; 7, Trainers; 8, Diatribe; 11, Askance; 14, Psalter; 16, Stagnate; 17, Levulose; 19, Umbrage; 20, Yestern; 21, Pumice; 22, Forges; 25, Arno.

\* *Fish Life in British Guiana*, by Vincent Roth, pp. 282. The "Daily Chronicle," Ltd., Georgetown, British Guiana, 1943, price \$1.92.

## West Indian Service Visitors

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

**Bahamas.**—O/Sea. D. T. Bedford, F/Lt. D. Lester Brown, O/Sea. C. W. Curry, L.A.C.W. Wendy Ince, F/Sgt. B. L. I. Johnson, S/A A. R. Knowles, S/A C. K. Knowles, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, F/O G. S. Mather, Pte. Wendy Maura, A/C C. E. M. Smith, A.C.W. Joan Straton, A/B T. Sweeting, W/O M. L. Thompson, A.C.W.2 Ann Wanklyn, Cpl. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—Sgt. J. Atkinson, Cfn. P. Bentley, Gnr. A. H. Bishop, Cpl. C. H. Bowen, Pte. J. G. Cummins, P/O W. Dean, F/Lt. S. P. Edghill, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Pte. G. V. Forde, Pte. Emily Greenhalgh, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, Sgt. A. F. Jemmott, Sgmn. R. Johnson, Pte. C. W. Jordan, F/Sgt. H. A. King, P/O W. M. Knowles, W/O M. S. Mahon, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, Mdmn. G. G. Page, L/Cpl. W. A. Pleasants, Pte. R. Skeete, Spr. G. Skinner, Gnr. L. A. Sodon, L/Cpl. C. G. Stuart, Pte. A. H. Weatherhead, F/O H. G. Yearwood, F/O J. L. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—Sgt. F. W. Bridges, O/Sea. W. E. Dawson, L.A.C. H. Evans, A.C.W. Jean Evans, Sto. W. F. Hans, N.A. II F. R. Harrison, F/Sgt. E. C. Holman, O/Sea. J. R. Lightbourn, Pte. J. Jindo, Sto. F. L. Marshall, P/O L. E. Mayor, F/lt. G. A. Osborn, O/Sea. E. L. Petty, O/Sea. J. D. Petty, P/O A. M. Smith, Lt. P. J. Smith, F/O H. F. Stephens, O/Sea. E. B. Tucker.

**British Guiana.**—P/O G. A. Armstrong, F/lt. G. M. Bridges, L.A.C. F. P. Camacho, P/O B. A. Collens, Sgmn. G. M. Craig, Cpl. F. D'Agrella, Sgmn. G. Davson, Gnr. P. M. De Freitas, A.C.1 A. V. L. Fox, Sgt. J. R. Greathead, F/O E. F. H. Haly, Sgt. R. F. Hall, L/Bdr. W. Lyken, Sgmn. C. N. Moffett, Cfn. S. P. Moore, Pte. O. Mullin, A.S.O. Irma Osborne, Pte. R. Patterson, Sgt. N. Rego, A.C.1 H. O. Walker, Sgt. A. R. Watson, F/Lt. G. Wood.

**British Honduras.**—F/O G. W. Fairweather, Sgt. V. Grey-Wilson.

**Grenada.**—L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar, Sub Lt. H. Otway.

**Jamaica.**—P/O A. K. Aiken, Pte. S. V. Arbouin, Tpr. E. V. Armstrong, P/O J. J. Blair, Pte. Hazel Blake, Gnr. L. G. Brown, W/O V. A. Bunting, A.C.2 Brenton-Burgess, Sgt. J. E. Burke, F/Lt. J. T. Burrows, Sgt. D. D. Casserley, A.C. A. Chin, L.A.C. J. W. Clarke, N.A. D. Clinton-Hedmann, Gnr. F. P. A. Cocks, P/O V. H. Cooper, A.C.2 L. J. Crossley, A.C.2 D. Duperly, Cfn. C. P. Earle, L.A.C. R. Evans, W/O D. E. Fonseca, Cadet H. A. Forbes, A.C.2 A. M. Ford, F/O J. L. Fox, Sgt. R. St. J. Fox, Pte. B. K. Frankson, Lt. A. D. Fraser, P/O M. A. Guilfoyle, Gnr. P. R. Harvey, Sgt. D. E. Hayle, Pte. Marguerite Irving, A.C.2 G. S. Jackson, A.C.1 A. L. Johnson, F/Sgt. Dalton Johnston, Lt. P. F. Kerr-Jarrett, Cadet O. C. Launceott, A.C.1 R. Lawrence, A.C.W.2 Carmen Llewellyn, A.C.1 S. A. Lowe, Sgt. H. McCalla, A.C.2 G. E. McKay, P/O J. Marchand, Pte. Avis Marzink, L.A.C. C. V. Matthew, Cpl. O. S. Melhado, Gnr. R. H. Menez, Gnr. J. E. Morgan, F/O R. G. Moss, Cadet A. D. O'Connor, F/Sgt. I. G. Patterson, Sgt. A. O. Pearson, A.C.2 B. H. Pennicooke, Cadet R. K. Plummer, Cpl. R. F. Quallo, Sgt. A. G. Reid, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, L.A.C. M. F. Roberts, Sgt. C. L. Robison, Gnr. S. J. Ryan, Sgt. P. V. Scott, A.C.2 H. A. Shaw, A.C.2 F. H. Smellie, F/O F. D. Smith, A.C. L. G. Stephenson, A.C.W. Noelle Thompson, Cfn. B. H. Thomson, Cadet S. Urquhart, Sgt. D. Veitch, Sgt. H. A. S. Vernon, A.C.2 J. Williams, Sgt. D. H. Willoughby, P/O A. S. Wint, L.A.C. J. L. Wint, A.C.2 A. Wong, Sgt. H. O. Wynter.

**Montserrat.**—Cpl. Edwardina Dyett, Spr. J. E. Harper, Sub. Muriel Otway.

**St. Kitts.**—Sgt. G. R. Boon, Tpr. H. M. King, Capt. J. F. Leys.

**St. Vincent.**—Spr. C. K. Fraser.

**Trinidad.**—Sgt. J. W. Alfred, Sgt. R. Bahadursingh, Lt. F. G. Burslem, Sgt. H. D. Charles, Pte. J. D. De Freitas, Dvr. J. E. De Gouville, F/O D. De Verteuil, P/O E. K. Farfan, F/O F. W. Farfan, F/O A. D. Fraser, A.C.1 H. E. Fraser, L.A.C. C. D. Henderson, A.C.1 J. F. Horsham, L.A.C. Y. M. Hosein, P/O C. J. Jardine, F/O A. S. Kelshall, P/O K. Kernaahan, Tpr. P. Leotaud, Sgt. H. S. Merry, F/Lt. F. N. Murray, F/O G. C. Murray P/O O. Pollard, F/Sgt. K. G. Proverbs, Wren Joan Rapsey, F/Sgt. A. Recile, A.C. W. M. Rezendé, F/Lt. J. L. H. Richards, F/Lt. D. J. Rochford, A.C.2 J. B. Sinanan, F/Sgt. J. R. Skinner, F/Lt. L. R. G. Smith, Pte. J. P. Smythe, Sgt. J. G. Swan, F/Lt. J. S. Swan, Sgt. F. W. Vilain.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Royal Bank of Canada

THE profits for the year ended November 30th, 1943, after providing \$2,281,953 for Dominion Government taxes and making appropriations to contingency reserves, amounted to \$3,426,289. After adding the amount brought forward of \$3,259,198, there is a balance of \$6,685,487, which the directors have appropriated as follows: dividend, \$2,100,000; pension fund, \$370,000; bank premises, \$400,000; leaving \$3,815,487 to be carried forward.

On November 30th, the bank had 615 branches in operation, of which 551 were in Canada and Newfoundland.

### Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In their report for 1943 the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £103,529, which, added to £83,919 brought forward, makes a total of £187,448. The interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock absorbed £24,320, and £10,000 has been transferred to taxation reserve. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5½ per cent., which will absorb £44,587, a transfer to general reserve of £20,634, leaving a balance of £87,907 to be carried forward.

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The board announced on May 4th an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less United Kingdom income tax at 5/2 in the pound in respect of the year ending June 30th next, payable on May 26th. The terms in which this dividend is declared differ from those used by the company in respect of dividends paid during many years past, in that the rate of dividend is not declared as "less Trinidad income tax." Accordingly, the amount of the dividend subject to United Kingdom income tax is the direct equivalent of the rate of dividend declared, and not, as heretofore, that rate as reduced by Trinidad income tax.

### Telephone and General Trust

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report for 1943, says: "As a result of negotiations with the Government of Jamaica, an offer has been made on behalf of the Jamaica Telephone Company by representatives of the Trust, to purchase the Government telephone system, which operates over those parts of the island outside the company's franchise area. The Legislative Council has approved the sale by the Jamaica Government and the granting of a licence to the Jamaica Telephone Company for operating the island telephone system in conjunction with its existing system, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom the matter has been referred. There is no doubt that in an island the size of Jamaica, the operation of all telephones under one expert telephone administration must prove of benefit to the community generally.

"During the year a visit was made by our chief consulting engineer to each of our associated companies in the Caribbean to investigate urgent operational problems. The abnormally heavy traffic, with consequent overloading of the telephone systems, increases the problems of maintenance and operation. Under these circumstances, wear and tear of machinery, plant and equipment becomes progressively greater, and until a reasonable supply of relief equipment is released by the supply authorities, maintenance difficulties will increase. However, in spite of these difficulties, efficient management and engineering have enabled the services to be maintained at a reasonable level."

## 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 June number:—

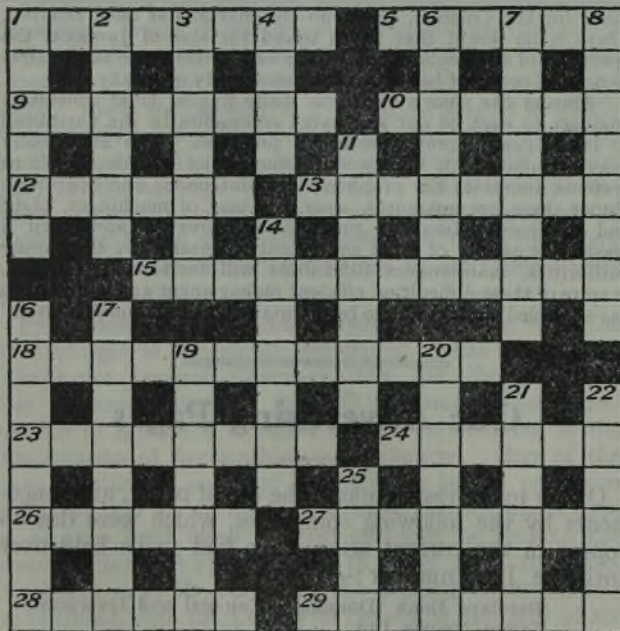
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).  
James Nourse Ltd.  
A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd.  
Tecalemit Ltd.

### Engineering Adviser

Colonel C. B. R. Macdonald, late Royal Engineers, has been appointed as Engineering Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. He will give technical advice to the Comptroller on all schemes contemplated or approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In the smaller Colonies he will also advise as to the staff and organization required for the execution of schemes which involve engineering work. In islands where technical advice is not readily available he will generally supervise and inspect works carried out with financial assistance under the Act. If the need arises he may also assist in the preparation of plans and estimates for constructional work.

### Crossword Puzzle No. 32

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 Anagram of "our times" (8)</p> <p>5 Affirmed (6)</p> <p>9 For example, war savings certificates (2 words, 4, 4)</p> <p>10 Wool or cloth (6)</p> <p>12 The holding of office or property (6)</p> <p>13 He appoints some one to act for him (8)</p> <p>15 Form of shop robbery (three words, 5, 3, 4)</p> <p>18 To be in this is to be well known (three words, 3, 6, 3)</p> <p>23 Can complain even when beheaded (8)</p> <p>24 Sham (6)</p> <p>26 Confession (6)</p> <p>27 Anagram of "need brig" (8)</p> <p>28 Loophole (6)</p> <p>29 Opposes (8)</p> | <p><b>DOWN</b></p> <p>1 Anagram of "tin emu" (6)</p> <p>2 Mad although the greater part is sensible (6)</p> <p>3 Anagram of "ere moth" (7)</p> <p>4 Fashion (4)</p> <p>6 Corresponded (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of "air rents" (8)</p> <p>8 Invective (8)</p> <p>11 To look this at anything is to view it with suspicion (7)</p> <p>14 Book of Psalms (7)</p> <p>16 To be inactive (8)</p> <p>17 Fruit sugar (8)</p> <p>19 Poetical shade (7)</p> <p>20 One day ago (7)</p> <p>21 Useful volcanic product (6)</p> <p>22 Advances (6)</p> <p>25 Italian river (4)</p> |
|--|--|



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

### The Markets

April 29, 1944

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		78½	79½	81½	81½
2½	Consols (yield £3 ls. 6d. per cent.)	102½	103½	103½	103½
3½	War Loan ...				
12½	Angostura Bitters...	41/-	45/-	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	41/6	45/-	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/3	33/3	33/-	34/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	59/-	61/-	50/-	52/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	43/-	45/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/3	63/9	57/6	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3	28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/0	2/6	2/-	2/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6	9d.	1/9
—	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	17/6	19/6	20/-	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/3	3/3	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	3/10½	4/4½	4/-	4/6
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/6	55/6	46/9	49/3
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/3	2/3	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	36	40	35	39
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	13/3	14/3	11/9	13/3
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	16/-	17/-	10/-	11/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/-	2/-	1/3	2/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	84/4½	86/10½	74/4½	76/10½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	79/4½	81/3xd	72/6	75/-
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	3/9	4/9	4/-	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	16/6	17/6	8/7½	9/7½

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento** remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The last sales reported were made on the spot in London at 1/3½ to 1/4 per lb.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

### Colonial Appointments

**R**ECENT promotions, transfers and first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

ALEXIS, N. (Dispenser, Prisons Department, Trinidad), Dispenser, Health Department, Trinidad.

ARCHER, C. V. H. (Judge of Bridgetown Petty Debt Court, Barbados), Legal Draughtsman, Trinidad.

CAMBRIDGE, T. C. (Assistant Warden, District Administration, Trinidad), Warden, District Administration, Trinidad.

CLARK, B. M. (Chief Clerk, Medical Department, Jamaica), Medical Secretary, Jamaica.

CRAMER, DR. J. S., M.B., Ch.B. (Medical Officer, Fiji), Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

DEAN, R. E. (Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad), Manager, St. Augustine, Nursery and Experiment Station, Trinidad.

GAYNER, J. L. S. (Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Industries, Jamaica), Assistant to the Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, Jamaica.

GRANT, L. S. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Bacteriologist, Jamaica.

PARBOOSINGH, DR. I. S. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Senior Medical Officer, Jamaica.

SANKERALLI, E. J., M.B., B.Ch. (Medical Officer of Health, South West District, Trinidad), Deputy Director, Sanitation Services, Trinidad.

#### First Appointments

DOS SANTOS, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

MARAJ, S. R., L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

#### SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE STAFF, WEST INDIES

CREED, L. G., Technical Assistant to Town Planning Adviser.  
CULLEN, C., Draughtsman to Town Planning Adviser.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

JUNE 1944

No. 1158

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

Telegrams :  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

June, 1944

## The First Caribbean Regiment

THE existence of a new combatant unit, the First Caribbean Regiment, was made public on June 8th when an infantry battalion composed of volunteers recruited in the Caribbean and Bermuda took part in a ceremonial parade held in the United States in celebration of the birthday of King George VI. Two days previously, in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed out that owing to the geographical position of the West Indies it was difficult for them to participate in active service to the same extent as East or West Africa had done. Many individuals had left the West Indies and come to England as volunteers to join the Army or the R.A.F., or to work in industry, but a great desire had been expressed in the West Indies that its whole youth should have an opportunity of active service. Thanks largely to the co-operation of the Secretary of State for War that had now been arranged, and a Battalion of the Caribbean Regiment had left its own home area *en route* for a military theatre.

At the ceremonial parade the troops were reviewed by LIEUT.-GENERAL G. N. MACREADY, Commander of British Army Staff, Washington. He then addressed them and referring to their disappointment at not having hitherto been able to play a more active part in the war said that the main reason had been the vital need of maintaining the security of the Caribbean bases whose defence had been entrusted largely to Local Forces. Now that sea communications were comparatively secure it was possible to release some of the Defence Forces for service elsewhere.

It was not, however, the first time in this war that men and women had left the Caribbean for service overseas. In 1941, when there was in Great Britain a serious shortage of skilled men to handle all the mechanical engineering equipment which a modern army needs, volunteers from the British West Indies enlisted in the Corps in which he had served for many years, the Royal Engineers, and went over to England for training. Since then many of them had served with distinction in the Middle East theatre of operations, helping to maintain in action the vast amount of engineering equipment, without which the brilliant operation of GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S Eighth Army in the desert would never have taken place.

In 1943, when there was another serious shortage in Great Britain, this time of women-power, the British West Indies again responded nobly to the call for assistance. A number of these women were now serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service in Great

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Britain, and still more under his command in Washington, and he had been impressed by the fine work which they were doing.

And now, he continued, it is your turn to serve overseas as the first combatant unit of the British West Indies and Bermuda to do so in this war, and I know that you will acquit yourselves as well as did your predecessors of earlier wars, the famous West Indian Regiment. The battle honours of that regiment, extending over a century and a half, record service in the Caribbean in the early 19th century, in West Africa in the latter part of the 19th century, and in both East Africa and West Africa, as well as in Palestine, during the last world war, when, in addition, some ten Battalions of the British West Indies Regiment were raised entirely on a volunteer basis, and served overseas. That was a record of which any country would be proud, and it would, he knew, be a source of inspiration to their successors—the Caribbean Regiment.

When they reached their destination they would find themselves fighting alongside forces, not only of Great Britain and the British Empire, but also of our great ally the U.S.A. They had, he knew, already forged with them the bond of comradeship in arms in their own Colonies. They would now, he hoped, strengthen these bonds into the strongest tie a soldier knows, that of comradeship in battle. These bonds would be one of the greatest assets after the war, when we shall have to face, with them, the task of maintaining in the world the principles of truth and justice, for which we are at present fighting. It was to welcome them into this wider comradeship in arms then, that he had been asked to give COLONEL WILKINS the following personal messages.

The Secretary of State for War: "I should like to send to you and to all officers and men in your Battalion my best wishes on your departure for an active theatre of operations.

"The Army is glad to welcome you, and I feel sure that men from the Caribbean and Bermuda will carry on the fine traditions founded by their fathers in the last war."

Secretary of State for the Colonies: "Now that your Battalion has left its home base to take its place overseas in the Allied Forces, I should like to send to you and all ranks my best wishes for your success. I know how much you and your friends in the Caribbean and Bermuda have wished for this opportunity, and I have no doubt you will make the very most of it, and that your bearing and discipline in all circumstances will fulfil the high expectations of us all. Good luck to all of you."

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Imperial Conference has dispersed, having, by the common consent of all its members, reached a remarkable measure of agreement and transacted a great deal of important business. There was the minimum of ceremony, and the meetings attracted little popular attention in a London pre-occupied with the thought of the invasion of Europe; although each of the visiting Prime Ministers found time to deliver at least one big public speech, either to the combined Houses of Parliament, in receiving the freedom of a city or an honorary degree, or over the wireless. But nearly all their time was filled with arduous and detailed work behind the closed doors of the conference chamber.

\* \* \*

It is in the nature of the proceedings that there are no spectacular results to announce. What has been decided upon is a plan for combined action, which the Prime Ministers will report back to their Cabinets and Parliaments, and which will become apparent gradually as the future unfolds. But we have the assurance that the Commonwealth will co-operate on concerted lines, in harmony with the United Nations, in the four main processes to which we look forward: the prosecution of the war in both hemispheres until unconditional surrender is exacted, the terms to be imposed upon Germany and Japan, the restoration of the liberated countries, and the conduct of international affairs after the war in order to secure the "four freedoms" and the principles of the Atlantic Charter. In all these the Dominions are prepared to take their full share of responsibility.

\* \* \*

The preoccupation of the Conference with the implications of these great tasks reduced to secondary importance the constitutional issues which had bulked so large before it met. Mr. Curtin, who was the most fully associated with the idea of a closer political integration of the Commonwealth, did not, as had been expected, advance any specific proposals to that end; so that in effect Mr. Mackenzie King was left in possession of the field. The Empire will face the problems of the future with its essential apparatus of government unchanged. On the other hand, it is committed to joint action over a much wider range of activities than hitherto, including both economic planning and the provision of armed force to maintain the peace of the world; and so committed also to creating such consultative and administrative organs as may be found by experience that these purposes require. Thus the way may be open for constitutional experiment and growth on functional lines, without posing the stark dilemma of sovereignty or federation.

\* \* \*

In practice it seems certain that the principle of regional organization, of which General Smuts has been the advocate, will have scope in several directions. For instance, although it is agreed that the weight of the whole Commonwealth shall be placed behind the plans of the United Nations for the future of Europe, the

Dominions are content to leave most of the management of common affairs in this region to the Government at Westminster. Conversely, there was a strong desire to find means of associating the Dominions with the imperial trusteeship for the colonial peoples in their respective areas; in which also they will certainly need to assume a larger responsibility than hitherto for the defence of imperial interests.

\* \* \*

Mr. Churchill, who since his illness has often seemed out of his usual vigorous form, was much nearer his true self in the big debate on foreign policy. From his first words when, having to propose a "token" vote of £40 for His Majesty's foreign services, he expressed a hope that he might be allowed to "plead in support of this modest request," one had a sense that the old buoyancy was recovered; and a later characteristic touch occurred when he claimed to possess "a good, or at any rate a well-trained, conscience." His speech set doubts at rest concerning the nature of the organization the United Nations have in view for securing the peace of the world after victory. It will be in principle a repetition of the League of Nations. But it will have two advantages over the old League, which may make all the difference in the world to its fortunes. First, the United States will be a member and will take a full part in discharging its responsibilities. Secondly, care will be taken to equip the new body with adequate armed force to impose its will upon aggressors.

\* \* \*

The chief misgivings expressed in the debate concerned our relations with France. The heroism that the French underground movement has displayed in the allied cause is beyond all praise; and the success of the invasion will depend largely on the continued co-operation of the people. As territory is liberated, it is inconceivable that it should be placed under other than French rule. Yet it is still found impossible to recognize General de Gaulle's Committee as the Government of France. General de Gaulle is visiting London for consultation, and it must be hoped that a satisfactory agreement can be quickly reached.

\* \* \*

These notes have been mainly concerned with politics; but in truth London to-day watches the political scene with less than half an eye. Although the visible signs of excitement do not approach what we have seen on, say, the last day of a Test Match, no one thinks for long of anything but the "When?" and "Where?" of the great invasion to come. General Alexander's glorious sweep into Rome is recognized as one of the opening blows in the campaign that is to close upon Europe from every side. Another is the mighty onslaught of the British and American air forces, which can now strike as far afield as Poland in daylight. As I write these notes I count 106 heavy bombers passing overhead and steering for the south. By the time they are printed the hour of Armageddon may have struck.

# 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:—

In reviewing, very briefly, the activities of the West India Committee during the past year, I should like to draw your attention to the election of Viscount Hailsham as our president, and the Earl of Harewood and Sir Donald Cameron as vice-presidents. The Committee is very fortunate in the appointments of these three, all of whom by their achievements have come to command considerable influence in public affairs, and either by birth, tradition or personal service are connected with the West Indies. Each one has spontaneously volunteered his desire to help the Committee to advance the interests of the West Indies, and has already contributed materially to the discussions of the Executive. Sir Algernon Aspinall, another vice-president, although unable to visit London frequently, has been always ready to advise and assist the Executive in every way.

The work of the Committee has again increased during the year, both in volume and complexity. I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the standard of its services to the West Indian Colonies has at least been maintained. In common with most undertakings the national call-up has affected its Headquarters staff in London, but as Chairman I must here pay tribute to all those who have so loyally carried on and, in spite of difficulties, done their extended work efficiently. To secure additional administrative staff at the present time is impossible as all men and women who would be of a suitable standard for employment are holding positions in one or other of the Services or Ministries. No one who has not striven to carry on a business, or other civilian organization under present war-time conditions in England, can possibly appreciate the magnitude of the manpower problem or—to quote the Prime Minister in a recent speech—"In the unending clash of forces, one drama succeeding and overlapping another, the intense absorption of people of every age, sect, and class in the war effort."

The enforced economies at present deny the Committee the opportunity of developing to the full extent the desired scope of its organization—and I would especially refer to press propaganda in this country on behalf of the West Indies, which is a very serious need.

On the other hand, the services which through its War Services Department it is rendering to the rapidly expanding war effort of the West Indies themselves, are absorbing an increasing amount of responsibility, effort, and energy. This in itself has, in fact, now become a large and effective organization. There is ample reward for these services in the evident appreciation

which is continuously forthcoming from those who have left their homes to take part in the present struggle.

If you will turn to the accounts, you will notice that whereas for the preceding years there was a deficit in the Income and Expenditure Account of over £1,000, there is, this year, a surplus of £660. From the Committee's own point of view this might appear to be satisfactory, but it is unfortunately due to the war restrictions which I have already mentioned.

The surplus has reduced the deficit under "Income and Expenditure Account" in the balance sheet to some £6,700. This amount has been financed mainly by a bank overdraft, by the repayment two years ago of certain investments in the Endowment Fund which should have been reinvested, and by the appreciable accrued profit thereon. This £6,700 measures the extent to which the support given to the Committee in recent years has failed to cover its necessary outgoings. Once conditions allow, not only of the resumption but also of the expansion of the Committee's normal activities, increased annual expenditure will be essential.

It will be necessary for the Committee to study in conjunction with the Colonies which it serves and its members the question of increased membership and increased funds. Our membership figure for the year, I may mention, shows an increase for the first time since 1938. The new members include some of those volunteers who are serving in H.M. Forces.

The Committee would not have been able to carry on its work so far without the backing of the Endowment Fund, but I must point out that this fund was contributed by governments, societies, firms and individuals in the West Indies and by firms and individuals at home, in order to augment through its interest the standing revenue of the Committee. It was not asked for as a reserve to cover annual deficits, nor contributed with that intention.

During, and because of the war, there has been a lack of personal contact between the West Indies and those of us who represent them at home. The personal interchange of ideas—and criticisms—is essential to good understanding.

I will touch again briefly on the work of the West India Committee in the interests of the Colonies' industries. It has contributed to the successful conclusion of some very important negotiations with H.M. Government from which undoubtedly benefit will accrue to the sugar industry. The Government's action in promising to purchase the West Indian sugar crop up to 1946 cannot fail but be of very great assistance and encouragement to the producers and all those connected with the industry. Unfortunately the cocoa industry in Trinidad is still "in hospital" and the outlook, according to many of those best qualified to know, is dark. Perhaps it may yet be hoped that the efforts being devoted to its welfare and combined with extraneous circumstances may still belie the less sanguine predictions.

The Committee's thanks to its honorary corres-



pondents in the West Indies are expressed in the report but, even so, I should like on behalf of the Executive to emphasize them. News of events in the several West Indian Colonies is always welcome, and would be so from those Colonies from which at present none is received. The Committee is ready to arrange for press cables from accredited correspondents, the cost of which is defrayed on arrival. It must be borne in mind that the CIRCULAR is widely read in the United Kingdom by those who are interested in the West Indies, and those who have visited or lived in them.

Before I end, I should like again to thank the deputy chairmen, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, the treasurers and Executive for the unfailing help and advice they have given the Committee during the year in spite of the many and persistent calls on their time, and also I should like to thank the War Services Ladies' Committee, who have so ably assisted the many West Indians serving in H.M. Forces.

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. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy chairman, in seconding the resolution, said:

May I second the resolution proposed by the Chairman, and may I be permitted to emphasize particularly our thanks and indebtedness to Lady Davson, to the Ladies' Committee, to the many voluntary workers, and to the members of our regular staff whose welfare work, on behalf of the young men and women from the West Indian Colonies, is beyond all praise.

Invaluable are the services rendered, and the contacts made and maintained will assuredly be reflected in the future when youth in good time takes the helm in West Indian affairs.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was put and carried unanimously.

Sir Arthur Morrell moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. L. Jupp and carried unanimously:—

Be it resolved that the following twelve members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Major J. Alan de Pass, Mr. Alexander Duckham, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. B. E. King, M.A., LL.B., Mr. O. H. Keeling, Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., The Hon. Sir Noël B. Livingston, Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Thwaites, who recalled a long association with Sir Ivan, especially in matters connected with the development of aviation. The vote was seconded by Mr. A. Baddeley, and carried with acclamation.

R.E.=Royal Engineers. C.A.R.=Canadian Armoured Regiment. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. C.A.C.=Canadian Armoured Corps. R.E.M.E.=Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. R.A.F.N.S.=Royal Air Force Nursing Service. W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service. R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. G.S.C.=General Service Corps. R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. Glos. R.=Gloucester Regiment. H. & P.E.R. of C.=Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment of Canada.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 50th 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, R. L. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
ANTON, L. S. ...	Trinidad	C.A.R.	Trooper
ASHBEE, R. A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.N.	AbleSeaman
AUSTIN, V. A. L. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BEACH, E. C. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
BOON, J. D. ...	Trinidad	C.A.C.	Trooper
BROWN, A. R. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
BROWN, A. F. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
CAMERON, F. J. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CARR, J. A. ...	Trinidad	C.A.C.	Trooper
CAVEN, N. C. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
CHANONA, A. E. ...	Br.Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CHANG, R. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
COLLINS, R. G. ...	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	P.O.
COOK, Diana ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.N.S.	Sister
COOKE, C. P. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Sea.
CUPIDON, D. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
DARBY, F. F. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
DE VERTEUIL, F. A. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Sergt.
DIXON, R. J. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
DOUGLAS, H. A. R. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
EVANS, E. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
FERGUSON, G. W. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	P.O.
FINDLAY, Margaret ...	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
FORBES, E. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	L/Corporal
GOMES, E. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
GREENIDGE, J. D. ...	Trinidad	C.A.C.	Trooper
HAYWOOD, E. S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
HENRY, H. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
HICKLING, Jennifer ...	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
HUGHES, H. C. ...	Bermuda	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
JENKINS, A. W. J. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergt.
KERR, S. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
LEWIS, F. J. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sergt.
LEWIS, S. L. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MAHON, A. D. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Sergt.
MARTIN, D. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
MEIKLE, L. S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
MITCHELL, M. J. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MORRISON, R. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MULLINGS, D. J. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
NUGENT, N. R. ...	Antigua	G.S.C.	Private
NUNES, D. L. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
O'Dowd, B. T. ...	Br. Guiana	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
PARRIS, T. D. ...	Barbados	R.C.A.F.	P.O.
PENNYCOOK, H. S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
POUNDER, L. A. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergt.
PRINGLE, L. B. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
PRITCHARD, M. S. ...	Bahamas	H. & P.E.R.	Private
		of C.	
RAMSAY, F. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
REID, B. W. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
RICHARDS, A. H. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
ROBERTSON, W. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
ROSTANT, N. B. ...	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Private
SHARPE, J. H. ...	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergt.
SHIELDS, V. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
THOMAS, S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
THOMPSON, D. S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
THOMPSON, E. M. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
THOMPSON, F. R. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
TODD, W. W. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergt.
WAITE, G. L. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	L/Corporal
WALWYN, C. E. B. ...	St. Kitts	Glos. R.	T/Major
WATKINS, G. G. ...	Jamaica	R.E.	L/Corporal
WELLINGTON, C. P. ...	Br.Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WILLIAMS, J. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



A CHILDREN'S RALLY AT WINDSOR, ON EMPIRE DAY  
PIPERS PARADE BEFORE THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCESSES



THE DUCHESS OF KENT MEETS WEST INDIANS AT THE OVER-SEAS LEAGUE



A RED CROSS WINE AND SPIRITS SALE AT CHRISTIE'S  
*Inset:* THE OLDEST BOTTLE OF RUM IN THE WORLD

[See page 118

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following :—

### D.F.C.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT C. V. PEREIRA, R.A.F.V.R., No. 105 Squadron, of Trinidad.

He has completed many successful operations against the enemy in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

ACTING FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT F. N. MURRAY, R.C.A.F., No. 431 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, of Barbados.

He has completed many successful operations against the enemy in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

[Since the above award was made, Flight-Lieutenant Murray has been promoted Wing Commander.]

FLYING OFFICER PAUL R. RACKHAM, R.C.A.F., No. 120 Squadron, of the Bahamas.

In March, 1944, these officers\* were pilot and navigator respectively of an aircraft which successfully attacked two U-boats. In the fight against the first of these vessels intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered. The aircraft was hit and one engine was set on fire. Despite this Flight-Lieutenant Kerrigan pressed home his attack and the explosions of his depth charges completely enveloped the submarine. Almost immediately the second submarine was sighted. Although the starboard engine was still burning, Flight-Lieutenant Kerrigan promptly prepared to attack and made his run in the face of withering fire. The aircraft was repeatedly hit and sustained extensive damage. Flying Officer Rackham was wounded in the head, body and legs but bravely remained at his post to continue his navigational duties. Throughout the long flight home the aircraft was difficult to control but Flight Lieutenant Kerrigan flew it safely to this country. This officer displayed outstanding skill, courage and determination in his fight against the enemy's underwater craft. Flying Officer Rackham also proved a gallant and resolute member of aircraft crew. Although suffering acutely he did everything within his power to assist his pilot to reach home.

FLYING OFFICER R. G. C. PAGETT, R.A.F.V.R., No. 50 Squadron, of the Bahamas.

An outstanding navigator, Flying Officer Pagett has completed many operational sorties. He has participated in attacks on such targets as Berlin, Magdeburg, Brunswick, and objectives in the Ruhr. He was navigator on three occasions when, after crossing the enemy coast, engine trouble developed. Each time the captain continued and pressed home his attacks ably assisted by Flying Officer Pagett. On each occasion the aircraft was forced to descend to an altitude of 12,000 feet, but by this officer's faultless navigation the bomber was directed past defended areas and safely on to its base. His skill and efficiency have been outstanding on all occasions.

### D.F.M.

FLIGHT-SERGEANT PAUL M. ASHPITEL, R.A.F.V.R.,

\* Flight-Lieutenant Harold F. Kerrigan, D.F.C. (who now receives the D.S.O.) and Flying Officer Rackham.

No. 514 Squadron, of Dominica.

He has completed many successful operations against the enemy, in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties :—

### Killed on Active Service

FLYING OFFICER A. D. FRASER (Trinidad).

PILOT OFFICER K. KERNAHAN (Trinidad).

FLYING OFFICER D. MERRY (Trinidad).

### Previously Missing, now presumed Killed

SERGEANT O. W. ST. C. ALLEYNE (Dominica).

### Missing, believed Killed

FLIGHT SERGEANT H. O. WESTMORELAND (Jamaica).

### Reported Missing

Flying Officer H. C. Bryant, D.F.C. (Dominica); Warrant Officer D. E. Fonseca (Jamaica); Flying Officer A. S. Kelshall (Trinidad); Flight Sergeant H. A. King (Barbados); Pilot Officer C. O. Rooks (Trinidad); Flight Lieutenant G. D. Urich (Trinidad).

Flying Officer J. H. Watlington (Bermuda), who was reported missing in the CIRCULAR of August, 1943, and later as missing, believed killed, has returned safely to England.

## 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's Services Overseas Association ...	125	0	0
*Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	25	0	0
*Mrs. Bromley ... ..	1	1	0
E. E. H. Thorne, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0
*Mrs. Gordon Gordon ... ..	20	0	0

\* Further contributions.

## Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer A. K. Aiken (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer R. D. Clerk (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer F. W. Farfan (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant Pilot J. R. Gibbons (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Sergeant R. F. Hall (Br. Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer W. R. Higgs (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.  
 Lieutenant L. Hunter (Bermuda) to Captain.  
 Flying Officer W. M. Lightbourn (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Flying Officer G. W.S. Moseley (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Flight Lieutenant F. N. Murray, D.F.C. (Trinidad) to Squadron Leader.  
 Captain R. L. Punnett (St. Vincent) to Major.  
 Flying Officer J. W. S. Skinner (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant R. M. Sorzano (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Sergeant J. G. Swan (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.  
 Flying Officer D. G. Urich (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.



# The West India Committee



## Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1943-44

*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 noon on Thursday, May 25th, 1944*

**T**HE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report and the audited Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1943, and the Balance Sheet on that date. The Report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1944, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned. At an Ordinary General Meeting, held on October 21st, 1943, The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., was unanimously elected President of the West India Committee, and The Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., and Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents. Details of their careers with photographs, have appeared in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on June 24th, 1943, 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, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott and Mr. J. M. du Buisson.

The death of Mr. Evan R. Campbell on May 17th, 1943, is recorded with great regret.

The following members of the Executive Committee were able to visit the West Indies during the year: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, Mr. C. Murray. Major A. A. Nathan, resident in Jamaica, and Captain W. F. Watson, of Trinidad, visited this country.

**Secretariat.** The Executive expresses its gratitude to the Secretariat and staff for their untiring work and loyalty during what has in many ways been a very difficult year. The numerous restrictions, due to war-time requirements, and the stringency of the man-power regulations, have caused shortage of skilled staff, and this has often thrown a severe strain on those responsible for the work.

**Meetings.** Monthly meetings of the Executive Committee and its Administration Sub-Committee were held during the year and in addition, there were many special meetings, both of the Executive and its Sub-Committees, to deal with subjects of vital interest to the West Indies.

**Membership.** The Executive has noted with great satisfaction that for the first time since 1938 the total membership figure for the year under review shows a slight increase over the previous year, and extends its thanks to all those who have made this possible. It was decided to issue membership cards and also certificates to the Life Members, signed by the Secretary in office at the time of their election.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
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
1938	111	2,045	1943	89	1,802

**The West India Committee Circular.** Paper restrictions and rising costs have increased, in common with all other periodicals, the difficulties with which the CIRCULAR has had to contend during the year. It is, however, received with interest by many as a link between this country and the West Indies, and is accepted by Government Departments, both in this country and in Canada and the United States, as an official publication. The thanks of the Committee are due to the advertisers who, in spite of increased charges due to rising costs, have continued to support it.

Reference to Service personnel, their arrival in this country, promotions, distinctions and, when on leave, visits to the

Committee's office, are all of great interest to their friends and relations, and form a very useful means of contact.

An increasing number of members have been good enough to return their copies when they have finished with them, and these are much appreciated by members of H.M. Forces to whom they are sent.

**Correspondents.** The Executive Committee would like to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation to all those who have so willingly kept up the flow of news items from the Colonies—to the Hon. Correspondents who send monthly press cables; to Mr. Lindsay Downer, of Jamaica, who has arranged for the Committee to receive weekly news items by air mail; to individuals as well as Tourist Boards who have supplied the schedules of information referred to under the "Publicity" section of this report. Many personal contacts have also been made by letter which have helped to give a picture of conditions in the Colonies. Very sincere appreciation is also extended to the newspaper offices, and in fact to all those who have kept the Committee supplied with newspapers and magazines of all kinds.

**Library.** The appreciation of the Executive is expressed to all those who have so kindly made presentations to its Library. Without making invidious distinctions it would especially mention the West Indian Club which has presented its entire Library. The presentations have made a very valuable addition to the collection, and it is hoped that the time is not too far distant when the full Library may again be available at 40, Norfolk Street.

**Visitors.** Among visitors to the Committee's Rooms during the year were Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica; Sir Douglas Jardine, late Governor of the Leeward Islands and Mr. L. B. Freeston, the present Governor; Sir Harry Luke, representing the British Council in the British West Indies; Mr. L. Yerex, of British West Indian Airways; Colonel A. E. Beattie, formerly Administrator, St. Vincent; Mr. G. R. Sharp, Postmaster-General of British Guiana; Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Marketing and Trade Commissioner for the Jamaica Government Marketing Division; and Sir Bertram Jones.

The Executive had the pleasure of discussing Trinidad affairs with the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, at a luncheon which was given at the end of August. At that luncheon Sir Bede made a statement, which was later accepted by the Colonial Office as an official pronouncement. Reference will be made to this in the Sugar Section of this Report.

Mr. H. J. Hobbins, Deputy Director of Sugar for Canada, was also entertained to an informal luncheon by the Executive while he was on a visit to this country in June, 1943. During the year West Indian technicians visited London under the auspices of the British Council and the West India Committee collaborated with the Council in their entertainment.

**British West Indies Sugar Association.** The West India Committee has continued to work with the B.W.I.S.A. in matters affecting the sugar industry of the Colonies. The Executive would like to take this opportunity of wishing every success to its newly-appointed Chairman, the Hon. G. D. L. Pile.

**Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.** The report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission for the year 1942-43 was received with interest. The official report of the Conference held in Barbados in March, 1944, has not yet been received, but press communiques have been published in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

**Publicity.** Owing to the continuation of the war our stock of literature is very depleted, and it has been necessary to stencil schedules of up-to-date information on the Colonies for circulation in answer to the many inquiries received. These

have proved of immense use, and the Executive records its appreciation for the information given by members and other friends in the Colonies and for the time spent by them in collecting data for these schedules. Assistance has also been given in the making of a West Indian film. Very close liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Information, the B.B.C. and the Public Relations and Press Department of the Colonial Office. The Committee has been responsible for finding lecturers on West Indian subjects, and has provided information for schools and Army Education Departments at various depots. Mr. W. G. Freeman, a member of the Executive Committee, has again given lectures on the West Indies.

**Inquiries.** Requests for information about the West Indies have increased in number and variety during the year, and came in from many sources, including candidates for appointments in the various Colonial Services. Many inquiries, however, refer to the post-war period: immigration facilities; prospects for purchasing estates; possibilities of employment in the Colonies; from firms who are interested in export trade and from those who, with some capital, wish to spend their retirement in the Colonies.

**Sugar.** During the year under review the Committee continued to assist the Ministry of Food in matters in connection with the purchase by H.M. Government of the West Indian sugar crops.

**Basic Price.** A Special Meeting of the Executive was held on August 5th, 1943, to decide finally what representations should be made to H.M. Government regarding an increased basic price for 1943 crop sugar on the basis of information supplied by the industry. It was agreed that the increase asked for should be 15/- per ton (which would bring the price to the amount requested by the Executive on December 15th, 1942, for the 1943 crop) on the grounds of necessity in view of the increasing cost of production. In reply on September 20th, the Director of Sugar offered an advance of 15/- per ton for the 1944 crop, but informed the Committee that after investigations it had been decided that this increase could not be applied to the 1943 crop. Although it had been fully recognized that in certain Colonies there had been special hardships, these were being dealt with separately through the Colonial Office and local Governments, and did not affect the basic price. After further representations by the Executive the Government raised the increase from 15/- to £1 per ton.

In the cases of Trinidad, Jamaica and Antigua the price was not considered adequate. The Governor of Trinidad, however, was authorised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform the Committee (see previous reference under "Visitors") that the claim of the industry to financial assistance had been accepted, and that the initial assistance to planting contemplated by Government was approved by the Colonial Office.

A Committee, presided over by Dr. F. C. C. Benham, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was set up by the Governor of Trinidad to investigate special problems confronting the industry. A report has been published and the recommendations therein are regarded as generally satisfactory. Representatives of the London Companies have had discussions at the Colonial Office, and their representations have been supported by the West India Committee.

A similar committee of investigation has been set up in Jamaica.

The Director of Sugar attended a Special Meeting of the Executive on January 13th, 1944, and informed them that the Ministry of Food had agreed to make contracts with the sugar producers for their crops up to 1946 on a "target" basis, i.e., for each Colony the new basic quota would be the 1939 exports or the 1943 figure—whichever was the greater in every case—plus 20 per cent. It was felt that this offer on the part of H.M. Government would help to restore the confidence of the producers and dispel the doubts, which appeared to be in evidence, that West Indian sugar was not wanted. An announcement was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on January 26th, reference to which appeared in the February CIRCULAR, concerning the purchase of all Colonial exportable sugars up to 1946.

**Sugar Preference Certificates.**—The question of a special allotment of Colonial Sugar Certificates for Jamaica was again considered by the Committee, and they supported the representations which were made by the West Indies Sugar Company to the Colonial Office.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the House of Commons on January 26th that H.M. Government had later reviewed this question in the light of the changes which had taken place in the general sugar situation and, subject to the approval of Parliament for the necessary amendment to the Finance Act, they proposed to raise to 400,000 tons the maximum quota of sugar which might be admitted at the special colonial preferential rate.

Quotas for the purpose of this special preference would then be allocated as follows: For the financial year 1944-45 and subsequent years until further notice, each Colony would be entitled to a quota equal to one-third of its average exports of sugar to all destinations taken to the nearest 100 tons, during the three calendar years immediately previous to the commencement of the financial year, provided:

- (i) that no Colony's quota would, pending further notice, be reduced below the quota to which it was entitled under existing arrangements, and
- (ii) that any Colony which exported during the financial year a quantity of sugar less than the amount represented by its special preference quota would be required to surrender so much of its quota as corresponds to the deficiency.

**Costing.** The question arose as to the basis for the preparation of production costs. After discussion with the Colonial Office the Committee asked the B.W.I.S.A. to investigate the costing methods of the various sugar-producing Colonies, with a view to instituting a uniform system.

**Fertilisers.** As a result of the Government's decision to purchase West Indian sugar up to 1946 it is hoped that more fertilizers will be made available to the producers.

**Yellow Crystallised Sugar.** A letter from the Ministry of Food, dated September 14th, 1943, stated that the Ministry was in a position to authorise a total quantity of 12,000 tons of yellow crystallised sugar for 1944. This was an increase of 4,500 tons compared with the figure fixed for 1943. On September 27th the Ministry informed the Committee that their requirement of yellows had been increased to 20,000 tons, and on March 15th they requested a further increase, bringing total to 25,000 tons for crop year.

**Jute Bags.** The West India Committee has continued to work in close touch with the Jute Bag Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Food by obtaining all possible information on the bag position in the Colonies. The Ministry of Food issued a warning on April 3rd, 1944, that the outlook for future supplies of jute is so serious that every bag, new and secondhand, will be required to look after the 1945 crop requirements in the British West Indian Colonies as a whole. This was the reason they requested in December, 1943, and again in February that all factories to the maximum extent possible should pack their 1944 crop in secondhand bags and conserve all new bags, whether in stock or expected to arrive from Calcutta, for 1945 requirements. The position is being kept under review.

**Cocoa.** Certain quantities of last crop Grenada were sold to the Ministry of Food a few months ago at a slight increase over the previous basic cost and freight United Kingdom price, but with a brisk demand later developing in the United States for all descriptions at higher prices, the bulk of the West Indian crop of the current season has again been marketed there, the fixed ceiling prices being at a higher level than those obtainable here.

Subsequently, however, a continued demand from British manufacturers—who otherwise had to work exclusively on West African qualities—for higher grade cocoas, led the Ministry of Food to acquire a quantity of new crop Trinidad and new crop Grenada at 80/- and 76/- per fifty kilos (110.35 lbs.) shipping weights, cost and freight, respectively, these prices being thus more in keeping with the New York ceiling level.

This increase of 20/- on last year's price is being absorbed by the manufacturers, who now pay the Ministry of Food 105/- per cwt. for Trinidad, and 101/- per cwt. for Grenada, in bond, landed weights, ex warehouse.

Some concern is being shown at the present time as to a possible reduction in world cocoa production, and just at a time when larger supplies may be needed for the famished European countries. This falling off—estimated at as much as 100,000 tons in West Africa in a crop season—is primarily due to the increase and disastrous effect of "swollen shoot" disease in the Gold Coast. The disease is receiving close expert and official attention.

The British West African crops, since the commencement of the war, have been entirely bought up by the Government,

although in the earlier stages of the war, there was the question of finding sufficient marketing outlets and also shipping. Now the prospects in this respect have improved, and the Government has lately given the farmers some encouragement by increasing the price for coming crops, according to the following particulars:—

**Accra Mid Crop, 1944**—£19 12s. 0d. per ton against £9 6s. 8d., an increase of £10 5s. 4d.

**Accra Main Crops, 1944/45 and 1945/46**—£22 8s. 0d. per ton, against £13 1s. 4d.—an increase of £9 6s. 8d.

These prices are naked ex scale at railway line local buying station. Buying prices for Lagos cocoa have also been increased.

**Bananas.** As from January 1st, 1944, the price payable under the Imperial subsidy was raised to 3/9 per count bunch less 3d. per count bunch for Leaf Spot materials. Some progress was made towards approximating the standard of selection to a commercial selection. The quantity authorised to be purchased under the subsidy was stated to be 24 million stems for the two year period from June 1943 to June 1945.

Stems purchased under the Imperial subsidy for the year 1943 were 9,015,000, as against 10,328,000 for the year 1942. This shows a drop of about 10 per cent., but it shows a slowing-up of the rate of fall in purchases because the purchases for 1941 were nearly 15 million stems. In view of the difficulties of price and standard of selection through which the industry has been passing, since the embargo on exports at the end of 1940, naturally some little time must elapse before the industry can be rebuilt.

During 1942 the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Ltd., succeeded in exporting bananas to the U.S. as a result of which it voluntarily paid profits to the Government of Jamaica of £50,000 in respect of the bananas sold abroad which could not have realised more than about £6,000 if sold in Jamaica. In other words, the locally-owned company contributed about £44,000 to the relief of the subsidy paid by the British Government.

In 1943 the same company went a step further and offered to act as agents for Government and marketed bananas for Government's account. As a result of these operations the Imperial subsidy has been further reduced by around £100,000. It is understood that the United Fruit Co. and the Standard Fruit Co. have now expressed a desire to join in these operations.

**Cotton.** Owing to the restricted use of Sea Island cotton under war conditions, the work of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, on which the West India Committee is represented, has again been limited. A meeting was held at which special consideration was given to problems likely to arise in the Sea Island Cotton industry at the end of the war.

A further reduction took place in the production of Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies during the season 1942-43, the total amounting to 3,690 bales as compared with 6,498 bales in the previous season. The overall yield was 122 lb. lint per acre, compared with 123 lb. per acre in the previous year and the entire crop of clean lint was again purchased by the Ministry of Supply. The production of Marie Galante cotton amounted to 594 bales.

**Salt.** Every effort is being made to improve the salinas in the Turks and Caicos Islands so that when shipping is again available buyers will receive salt of the highest quality. Because of the lack of shipping the Imperial Government has assisted the Dependency by purchasing two million bushels over a two year period.

**Empire Fruits Council.** Several meetings of the Empire Fruits Council on which the West India Committee is represented were held during the year and were attended by Mr. O. H. Keeling and by the Assistant Secretary. At the first meeting held in June, it was agreed that the continued existence of the Council should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Food in the hope that it might be acquainted by the Ministry of such re-construction period or long term fruit policies as might from time to time come under consideration.

Other meetings were held but it was decided to postpone post-war plans until results of a conference to be arranged between the Ministry of Food and the National Farmers' Union were known.

**Rum Propaganda Committee.** The work of this Committee was continued throughout the year and the report covering the twelve months to March 31st, 1944, will be issued in due course. The Budget of April, 1943, imposed a further

increase in the duty on rum, but in spite of this increase the demand has continued to be strong—and much in excess of supply. In consequence, wholesalers and retailers were again compelled to ration their customers.

In view of the supply position the advertisements in the Press were designed to create goodwill towards rum rather than to effect immediate sales.

The expenses entailed by this propaganda were met as in previous years 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.** The West India Committee as Trade Representatives of Trinidad and Jamaica in the United Kingdom has, in spite of increasing war-time difficulties, continued to deal effectively with all the inquiries received relating to these Colonies. The Committee was again assisted by its Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee, Chairman Mr. J. Gordon Miller, and by its Jamaica Standing Committee, Chairman Mr. Alexander Elder. The Executive Committee again extends its thanks to the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., for making it possible for Mr. O. H. Keeling to assist in the work carried out for Jamaica.

**War Services.** The activities of the West India Committee (War Services) have increased considerably during the past year, and now 2,000 men and women from the Colonies are serving in the European and other theatres, and are registered and dealt with, including 163 Prisoners of War. Apart from this work the Postal Department receives and redirects up to 3,000 letters and 300 parcels a month. This work has been carried out often with difficulty, and it has only been made possible by the loyal and valuable work of the Ladies' Committee and their staff. The Law Land Company have again rendered valuable assistance by placing at their disposal rooms to cope with the increased work, and the Committee records its sincere thanks, as it does also to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., who again kindly undertook the audit of the War Services Accounts.

During the past year H.R.H. The Princess Royal inspected West Indian women volunteers at a reception held at the Colonial Office and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire visited the Committee's Rooms and met men and women serving in the Forces.

The Library and Reading Room has proved a great boon to the West Indian troops, and has been exceptionally well used. A further room for luggage has had to be taken to store the personal property of volunteers. A Christmas party was held during the week before Christmas which, through the kindness of the B.B.C. was broadcast to the West Indies, and of which some shots were taken by the Colonial Film Unit. Lady Davson acted as hostess to the many volunteers who were able to be present.

This Department of the West India Committee works in close conjunction with the Red Cross and the various Government Departments.

Owing to the heavy strain put on the finances, the Executive has decided to ask for financial support to increase the general funds. There are large new contingents arriving from the Colonies and undoubtedly during the coming year there will be a very big increase in the personnel handled by the War Services Section.

Full reports of the activities of the Ladies' Committee can be seen in the CIRCULAR from time to time.

IVAN DAVSON,  
*Chairman.*

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.  
May 25th, 1944.

C. WYNNE-ROBERTS,  
*Secretary.*

THE post of Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which had been left vacant since the death of Sir James Currie in 1937, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. L. G. Killby, who has been secretary of the Corporation since its formation. Mr. Killby has also been appointed chairman of the Scientific Committee. Mr. J. C. May, assistant secretary, succeeds Mr. Killby as secretary.

## New Uses for Colonial Products

### Progress made by the Research Council

A YEAR of progress towards a fuller utilization of the raw materials of the Colonial Empire, is reviewed in the *First Annual Report* of the Colonial Products Research Council, which was presented to Parliament in May and has been issued as a White Paper.\* The Council, of which Lord Hankey is the chairman, was appointed in January, 1943, issued an interim report which was published last year as an Appendix to the Progress Report of the Colonial Research Committee, chairman Lord Hailey, with which it works in close co-operation. Summaries of these two reports will be found in the CIRCULAR for January and February.

The Council, which is an executive body with its own Director of Research, Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.R.S., decided to concentrate attention at first on certain commodities on which very large numbers of Colonial peoples depend for their livelihood.

#### The Aims of Research

The Council's task, as it conceives it, is a double one. Primarily it has to examine raw Colonial products and discover new uses for them whereby demand will be increased and made steadier, and better prices will be realized. In addition it must always bear in mind the fact that the low standard of living of Colonial peoples is, at any rate in part, due to their being, almost without exception, primary producers. It must therefore be constantly alive to the possibility of developing techniques whereby Colonial peoples may not only produce primary products but also convert them into secondary products of greater value, both for internal consumption and for export.

#### Research in Progress

The report contains details of research so far initiated on citrus products, clove oils, ergosterol, petroleum, sugar, theobromine, timber and vegetable oils. Particulars regarding those of special interest and importance to the West Indies follow:—

**CITRUS PRODUCTS.**—Owing in part to the development of fermentation processes for the manufacture of citric acid, the demand for lime juice as a source of this acid has practically ceased, and this has had a profound effect on the cultivation of limes in the West Indies. The three main products of the lime are the expressed oil, the distilled oil and the juice. Whilst recent experiments, carried out in the United States, have elucidated fairly completely the chemistry of the distilled oil, our knowledge of the expressed oil is still unsatisfactory. The Council has arranged for the chemistry of the expressed oil to be investigated in Professor Heilbron's laboratory as soon as material becomes available; in the meantime a study of the chemistry of citral and of related products has been begun and a number of new and interesting compounds have been prepared. These preliminary results suggest that this research may develop into a general study of the possibility of utilizing some of the more important constituents of essential oils as raw materials for the

chemical industry. It would then include within its scope products of interest to many Colonies. In collaboration with the Montserrat Company, Ltd., attention is being directed to the possibility of concentrating lime juice under conditions which permit the retention of the normal flavour. If this could be successfully undertaken in the countries of origin, it would undoubtedly be of considerable economic importance.

**PETROLEUM.**—Unfortunately only a few oilfields have been developed within the Colonial Empire but the Council has, in collaboration with the Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., begun research under the direction of one of its members, Sir Robert Robinson, on a problem suggested by the industry. The problem under investigation at the present time is one of great complexity but should a solution be found, it will lead to an advance of fundamental importance. It is felt, however, that only after close personal contact with the industries' research laboratories, can this investigation be placed on a satisfactory basis.

**SUGAR.**—Sugar provides already the basis of very large fermentation industries but so far has not found other industrial application on any considerable scale. In view of the great importance which the sugar cane crop has for the economy, not only in the West Indies, but also in other parts of the Colonial Empire, the Council decided that an investigation of the reactions of sucrose (cane sugar) should be started on a broad basis. This research is being carried out in the University of Birmingham under the general direction of Professor W. N. Haworth, with Dr. L. F. Wiggins as supervisor of research, who has four assistants. As the outcome of these investigations, improved methods have been devised for the preparation of two important degradation products, whilst provisional patents are being secured for certain simple derivatives of sucrose which may find application in the manufacture of plastics. The Council regards this investigation as one of outstanding importance but recognises that, in view of the complexity of the problem, the development from it of any industry likely to require sucrose in large amount cannot be expected except as the result of prolonged research.

#### Visit to the West Indies

The report states that arrangements are being made for Dr. Simonsen, the Director of Research, and Professor Sir Robert Robinson, who has charge of research on petroleum products, to visit the West Indies this summer to discuss with local research organizations some of their problems, especially those of the sugar and petroleum industries. It is hoped that opportunities will arise for an exchange of views with the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and with the Caribbean Research Council.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, is developing a nutritional laboratory for research on problems of nutrition in the West Indies by Dr. J. Duckworth, Senior Lecturer in Animal Husbandry and formerly Lecturer at the Medical School of Aberdeen University.

\* *Colonial Products Research Council. First Annual Report, 1943-44.* Cmd. 6529, H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.



## The King's Call to His People

JUNE 6th, 1944, will be for ever an historic date in the history not only of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations but of the whole world. On the morning of that day the Allied Expeditionary Army of Liberation landed on the coast of France, an operation to assure the success of which had necessitated an immense armada of 4,000 ships besides thousands of smaller vessels and some 11,000 first line aircraft. During the afternoon the King, accompanied by the Prime Minister, visited General Eisenhower at Supreme Head Quarters and also Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory, C.-in-C., at his Head Quarters of the Allied Air Forces, and saw the reports coming in from the beach heads. At night the King broadcast a moving message to his people who now once more had a supreme task to face. This time the challenge was not to fight to survive, but to fight to win the final victory for the good cause, and he called for a renewal of that crusading spirit with which, in 1940, we met its darkest hour.

His Majesty said:—

"Four years ago our Nation and Empire stood alone against an overwhelming enemy, with our backs to the wall. Tested as never before in our history, in God's providence we survived that test; the spirit of the people, resolute, dedicated, burned like a bright flame, lit surely from those Unseen Fires which nothing can quench.

"Now once more a supreme test has to be faced. This time the challenge is not to fight to survive, but to fight to win the final victory for the good cause. Once again what is demanded from us all is something more than courage and endurance; we need a revival of spirit, a new unconquerable resolve. After nearly five years of toil and suffering, we must renew that crusading impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour. We and our Allies are sure that our fight is against evil and for a world in which goodness and honour may be the foundation of the life of men in every land.

"That we may be worthily matched with this new summons of destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication. We are not unmindful of our own shortcomings, past and present. We shall not ask that God may do our will, but that we may be enabled to do the will of God; and we dare to believe that God has used our Nation and Empire as an instrument for fulfilling His high purpose.

"I hope that throughout the present crisis of the liberation of Europe there may be offered up earnest, continuous and widespread prayer. We who remain in this land can most effectively enter into the sufferings of subjugated Europe by prayer, whereby we can fortify the determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen, who go forth to set the captives free.

"The Queen joins with me in sending you this message. She well understands the anxieties and cares of our womenfolk at this time, and she knows that many of them will find, as she does herself, fresh strength and comfort in such waiting upon God. She feels that many women will be glad in this way to keep vigil

with their menfolk as they man the ships, storm the beaches and fill the skies.

"At this historic moment surely not one of us is too busy, too young, or too old to play their part in a nation-wide, perchance a world-wide, vigil of prayer as the great crusade sets forth. If from every place of worship, from home and factory, from men and women of all ages and many races and occupations, our intercessions rise, then, please God, both now and in a future not remote, the predictions of an ancient Psalm may be fulfilled: 'The Lord will give strength unto His people: the Lord will give His people the blessing of peace.'"

## The West India Committee

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on May 4th to discuss the sphere of the activities of the Committee as governed by the Royal Charter and the Rules, and their application to the services which it renders to the British West Indies, several of the outstanding questions in regard to which came under review. A full and interesting discussion took place.

The Chairman, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, presided and the other members present were Viscount Hailsham, President, the Earl of Harewood and Sir Donald Cameron, Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Deputy Chairmen, Sir Edward Stubbs, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. T. Greenwood, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. B. E. King, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Captain W. F. Watson.

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on May 18th, the following nine candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. GERALD FLEMING SAYERS (London)	Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Miss ALICE LOUISE MOORE (London)	Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot. Mrs. Joyce Swabey.
Mr. CHARLES H. KING (London)	Mr. H. Hirji. Mr. H. F. Stone.
Major H. S. HALL, R.E. (India)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. W. G. Freeman.
ROWNTREE & Co., LTD. (Country)	Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. F. A. Greenaway.
Mrs. LILIAN MILDRED MACDONALD (Country)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. Alexander Elder.
JOHN LECKE & Co., LTD. (Country)	Mr. Archibald Gordon. Robert Tucker & Co.
Mrs. AMY FRANCESCA LANG (Grenada)	Sir Joseph T. de la Mothe, Kt.B. Miss Inez Munro.
Mr. JOHN DUREY (British Guiana)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. W. S. Jones.

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. 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.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

" 'YES, yes,' neber carry man ober mountain."

\* \* \*

A SON, Nigel John, was born on February 21st to Mrs. Milliner, wife of Lieutenant (E) John Milliner, of Jamaica.

\* \* \*

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, Barbados, is affiliated to Durham University, and not to Dublin, as inadvertently stated on page 88 of last CIRCULAR.

\* \* \*

MR. D. B. MONEY has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Superintendent of Buildings, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

\* \* \*

As we to go to press we learn with regret of the death, in London on June 3rd, of Mr. Harry Guthrie Spain, late of the British Guiana Civil Service. An account of his work as Government Electrician must be reserved for the July CIRCULAR.

\* \* \*

SIR GRATTON BUSHE, Governor of Barbados, announced recently, according to a press telegram, that it was hoped to send 2,300 Barbadians to the United States for work on farms. Another batch of workers would leave in July if shipping could be arranged.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of the late Mr. Justice R. Tyrer Egg, and of Mrs. Egg, now resident in Ealing, London, W, will be interested to learn that Mr. John Egg, their younger son, has just passed his senior scholarship at St. Paul's School. Their elder son, Mr. E. T. Egg, is A.D.C. to the Governor of Trinidad.

\* \* \*

MRS. HALLINAN, who gave birth to a daughter, Sally Mable, at Templecombe, Somerset, on May 1st, is the wife of Captain T. C. Hallinan, R.A.M.C., of Jamaica. Captain Hallinan is the only son of Major T. J. Hallinan, Director of Medical Services, Jamaica, who served throughout the last war in the R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Hallinan.

\* \* \*

DR. HELEN STEWART, who is in charge of the Central Library Scheme, arrived in London recently as the guest of the British Council. A reception was held in her honour by the Council on May 19th, when a number of library experts, and representatives of the Colonial Office, the B.B.C., Ministry of Information and the West India Committee were present. Dr. Stewart has been among recent visitors to the Committee Rooms.

\* \* \*

THE award of the British Empire Medal to Sergeant G. H. Roberts will give great satisfaction to his many friends in the United Kingdom as well as in Trinidad, his home-land. Sergeant Roberts fought through the last war and in the present one has worked hard as a Leading Fireman in the National Fire Service. He has

also been of great help to the Fire Service by the active part he has taken in the Discussion Group movement of which he was one of the pioneers.

\* \* \*

FLIGHT SERGEANT H. K. SHANNON, R.A.F., of Grenada, was married on March 1st, at St. Augustin's Chapel, Lethbridge, Canada, to Miss Margaret R. Campbell, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Campbell, of Lethbridge. He is the son of the late Mr. H. K. Shannon, for some time manager of the St. Kitts Sugar Factory, and of Mrs. Lang, of Tuileries, Grenada, and a grandson of the late Mr. Freeland Foote. Flight Sergeant Shannon's brother, Pilot Officer John Lang, is serving with the R.C.A.F. in England.

\* \* \*

PILOT OFFICER A. S. WINT, of Jamaica, took part in the Empire games, held at the White City on May 29th, and won the quarter-mile in 50.2 seconds. He has appeared on two occasions recently in an Amateur Athletic Association team which opposed London University and a combined Oxford and Cambridge team respectively, and on each occasion won the quarter-mile in 52.1 seconds, and the high jump at 5 ft. 11 in. Pilot Officer Wint, who incidentally is 6 ft. 4½ in. tall, was among recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms.

\* \* \*

THE centenary of the first postage stamp of the New World was celebrated at Washington in November last under the joint auspices of the Pan American Union and the Ninth American Philatelic Congress. At the Congress a number of specimens of that now rare first Brazilian issue known as the "Bull's Eye" were shown. Each country of the hemisphere was represented by its earliest stamps lent by collectors in the United States. In celebration of the centenary, Brazil has issued three stamps, the design of which is substantially a replica of the original "Bull's Eye." These are reproduced in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, February, 1944.

\* \* \*

CAPTAIN L. D. GAMMANS, M.P., a member of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited the West Indies, said, in an address to the Royal Empire Society, that his outstanding impression was the necessity for federation. He could not see how such questions as secondary industries, sea and air communications, improvements in administrative and technical services, and a unified currency could be solved except on a federation basis. The hard-pressed British taxpayer was helping the West Indies by direct subsidies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and also indirectly by the sugar preference. In return, it was only reasonable, he considered, to expect the Colonies to promote federation as by so doing they would help their own economic prosperity.

## Obituary

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

### MR. HERBERT G. DE LISSER

By the death of Mr. Herbert G. de Lisser, C.M.G., which took place on May 18th, after a brief illness, Jamaica loses a son of outstanding and recognized ability. Mr. de Lisser, who was born at Falmouth, on the north coast of that island, in 1878, was the second son of Mr. H. G. de Lisser, for some time editor of *The Gleaner*, by his wife Morisanna Isaacs. He was educated at the Kingston Collegiate School under Mr. William Morrison, whom the late Lord Olivier once described as a "Scotsman of perfervid genius and a fine influence in Jamaica, first as a schoolmaster and later as editor" of a local newspaper. Herbert was an apt pupil, and what more natural than that after starting work under Mr. Frank Cundall at the early age of 14 at the Jamaica Institute, of which he was destined to become chairman in his mentor's lifetime, he should have embarked on journalism?

After being "on" *The Jamaica Times* for four years, de Lisser was appointed assistant editor of *The Daily Gleaner*, and within twelve months he became its editor-in-chief, a position which he continued to hold with distinction for nearly 40 years, during which there were few days when he did not dictate—he rarely wrote—a leading article. He also became a columnist of the first rank, and his candid comments appearing over the initials "H.D.G." provoked much lively discussion.

In the meantime, profiting from the kindly tuition of Mr. Cundall, the historian of Jamaica, he devoted himself also to literature, and in 1909 he published his first book, *In Jamaica and Cuba*, which was followed every year until 1929 by a novel of local interest, usually running into several editions, his first being *Jane's Career*, and his last—a thriller—the *White Witch of Rose Hall*. He also published at Christmas-time, every year from 1920, *Planters' Punch*, a popular magazine of much merit.

In recognition of his literary work, his character and his public services, Herbert de Lisser was awarded the C.M.G. by King George V in 1920. This was the first high honour to be conferred on a West Indian journalist. In 1918 he was appointed General-Secretary of the Jamaica Imperial Association, the patriotic body founded by Sir Arthur Farquharson to co-operate with the West India Committee and other bodies of the kind in England; but whilst welcoming their help he was insistent on Jamaica managing her own affairs and resented interference. He now became a frequent visitor to London, where he made contact with many prominent politicians and leaders of industry to the great advantage of Jamaica and her industries, and in 1937 he made his influence felt in the discussions on the world's sugar export quotas. On returning to Jamaica, he proved to be—not for the first time—a prophet with honour in his own country, when Sir Arthur Farquharson, on behalf of the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica, presented to him a handsome silver rose-bowl and a cheque for 500 guineas as "a token of appreciation of his services to the sugar and rum

industry for many years." Never was a testimonial better deserved.

Herbert de Lisser is survived by his wife, Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Gunter, for several years Assistant Director of the Jamaica Government Railway. They made many friends in this country who will join the people of Jamaica in condoling with Mrs. de Lisser in her sad and irreparable loss.

### MR. ULRIC WHITE

Mr. Ulric White, who died at Georgetown on February 7th, was widely known as the Grand Old Man of British Guiana. He was in his 93rd year and had lived in the Colony for 72 years.

Mr. White was born at Hackney, London, on June 21st, 1851, and went out to British Guiana in 1872 to become an assistant in a store at New Amsterdam, Berbice, owned by Mrs. Denise Burns. He later served with Messrs. S. Wreford & Co., and then for some 30 years with Messrs. M. N. Reick & Co.

He was a great propagandist on behalf of British Guiana and lost no opportunity of making known its attractions. During his long residence there he returned to England on only two occasions—in 1876 and again in 1924 to visit the Wembley Exhibition. He was the oldest member of the Y.M.C.A., and of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society.

Mr. White was twice married, his first wife dying in 1881 and his second in 1918. His three surviving children are now resident in England—the Rev. Walter G. White, Mr. Gerald Owen White, and Mrs. H. Wallbridge, now a nun.

## West Indies and the War

### BRITISH GUIANA

The People of British Guiana have sent a further £1,500 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

### GRENADA

The Grenada Red Cross has sent £30 to the British Red Cross, £50 to the R.A.F. Comforts Fund, and £50 to the A.A. Batteries Welfare. These gifts were sent through the West India Committee.

### JAMAICA

The Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee has sent a further contribution of £4,666 to the Aid to China Fund, making a total of £5,980 towards the Committee's total of £10,000.

### ST. LUCIA

A successful dance held on Christmas night realized, Mr. E. J. Ward reports, £67 in aid of the War Charities Fund.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The 100th dance held at the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club, Port-of-Spain, on May 25th, was a great success, and among those present were 70 Merchant Navy officers of the United Nations. This information was contained in a telegram, sent by Mr. Seymour Banning, chairman of the club, to Mr. A. W. Baddeley, of Trinidad, who is on a brief visit to London. The annual report of the club was referred to in last CIRCULAR.

### TURKS AND CAICO ISLANDS

By the end of September last the sum raised by the Central Committee for the Island's war efforts reached the total of £1,140. A Victory Drive realized £34.

## Agricultural Policy in Trinidad

### Research and Equipment Necessary

A YEAR ago—in the issues of the CIRCULAR for June, July and August, 1943—we summarized the conclusions reached by the Agricultural Policy Committee, Trinidad and Tobago, Part I of whose important report had then been received—respecting the policy and the guiding principles for the organization of agriculture and rural communities in the Colony. Part II of the report has now been published,\* in which the Committee makes recommendations as to the broad lines of experiment and research programmes and the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture considered necessary to enable it to carry out the proposed policy.

To ensure the close collaboration of producers and specialist officers in the arrangement of research programmes and the application of science to practice the creation of Research Committees of the previously proposed Statutory Crop Boards is recommended.

### Main Lines of Investigation

The Committee indicates three main lines of investigation:—

(1) The importance is stressed of a complete and effective soil survey of all agricultural lands, as an assessment of the present position and as a prerequisite to investigations on the maintenance and improvement of fertility. This should be organized and conducted by a section of the Department of Agriculture and closely associated with the fundamental soil research carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

(2) Experimental schemes concerning the application of mixed farming methods must be devised *ab initio*, and in planning the first trials of new farming systems all available sources of information and local experience should be used.

(3) There is urgent need for work on the economic botany of food crops, forage and fodder crops and such export crops as may find a place in a mixed farming system. It is recommended that a botanical section be included in the research scheme and that its programme should embrace investigations on plant introduction, breeding and physiology.

### Research Programmes

The report then discusses research programmes, indicates the main problems and makes recommendations for their solution. In this brief summary it is only possible to mention a few examples. The establishment is recommended of an adequately staffed central station for orchard crop research in the high rainfall areas and of district experiment stations for cocoa and other orchard crops. In the sugar cane areas research of a wider nature than hitherto will be necessary to ensure the most intensive utilization to ensure increased food production and also increased yields of export crops. It is suggested that proposals be drawn up by the Sugar Cane Investigation Committee, operating under a Statutory Board, with the full co-operation

\* *Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee of Trinidad and Tobago (Part II) and Summary of Recommendations of Parts I and II.* 1943. The Government Printer, Port-of-Spain, price 18 cents.

of the Imperial College and the Department of Agriculture. Matters which the Committee considers should be included in the programme are indicated. Dealing with animal husbandry, the Committee points out that the main objective for cattle breeding in the Colony is the provision of milk for local consumption. Proposals are made for attaining this objective, using the grade Holstein dairy herd at the Government Farm as the foundation of the dairy cattle breeding programme. Research into animal nutrition would best be conducted as part of the programme for centralized research for the West Indies. The Committee also recommends the establishment of a central laboratory for Veterinary Research on a West Indian basis. Recommendations are made concerning research on mixed farming and soil conservation, and for the development of primary and secondary industries.

### Enlarged Department of Agriculture

As the Committee states, the adoption of the policy advocated for the Colony and the development of agriculture on a broader basis will require a greatly enlarged Department of Agriculture. It strongly recommends the establishment of a new central Agricultural Station under the control of a Chief Scientific Officer and that the Government Farm should be transferred to this station. The report concludes with a summary of the staff proposed for the reorganized department, including recommendations for some 100 new appointments of all grades.

## Colonial Food Yeast, Ltd.

A loan of £150,000, free of interest, has been approved, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to Colonial Food Yeast Ltd., for the production of food yeast in Jamaica. The scheme provides for the formation of a central controlling company in the United Kingdom to carry on in the British Colonies and elsewhere the business of producers, manufacturers and distributors of food yeast. It covers the establishment of a Food Yeast factory in Jamaica in substitution for the grant of £25,000 to Jamaica, under a previous scheme, for the erection of the factory, see CIRCULAR, December, 1943.

An interest free loan of £10,000 has also been approved as a preliminary grant for the purchase of machinery for a Food Yeast factory in Mauritius.

"H.M.S. ANGUILLA." It has been announced in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* that, with the King's approval, the name "H.M.S. Anguilla" has been given to a sister frigate of "H.M.S. Antigua."

It is reported from Trinidad that the Food Control Department, Marketing Section, of the Colony substantially increased the production of food crops during 1942-43. This involved an expenditure of \$209,012, of which \$117,135 were spent on buildings, machinery and branch depots throughout Trinidad and Tobago as well as storage depots. The storage of surplus crops reduced seasonal shortages and made for economical and equitable distribution.

# The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1943

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
ENDOWMENT FUND	..	..	..	29,012	5	9	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under	..	..	..	23,719	14	10
LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	..	..	..	3,762	13	7	(Market Value at 31/12/43, £24,893)						
SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC.	..	..	..	762	18	2	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost	..	3,636	13	7		
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	..	..	..	123	1	1	(Market Value at 31/12/43, £3,701)						
SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED	..	..	..	1,954	11	1	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation)	..	496	13	6		
BANK OVERDRAFT	..	..	..	2,350	5	0	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost	..	795	9	4		
Less No. 2 ACCOUNT	..	..	..	504	6	6	STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost	..	170	3	2		
				1,845	18	6	SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS						
							IN ADVANCE	..	..	..	1,980	2	11
							(Less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS)	100	12	7			
											1,879	10	4
							SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1944				38	16	0
							CASH IN HAND	..	..	..	18	6	
							INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—						
							Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1942	..	..	..	7,383	5	2
							Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	..	659	16	3		
											6,723	8	11
											£37,461	8	2
											£37,461	8	2

HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN,  
E. CASSELETON ELLIOTT, } *Treasurers.*  
THOMAS GREENWOOD, }

C. WYNNE-ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1943, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

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

8th May, 1944.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1943.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF				By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,			
ENDOWMENT INSURANCE	4,668	8	6	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	1,196	9	0	COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications			
NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS .. .. .	44	2	2	and Amounts received from Subscribers to			
LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	400	3	1	the "Circular" .. .. .	3,764	5	0
BLOCKS	118	17	8	INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS .. .. .	944	18	0
POSTAGES AND CABLES .. .. .	451	6	7	JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribu-			
TELEPHONES	151	6	6	tion from Government of Jamaica) .. ..	750	0	0
AUDIT FEE	42	0	0	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN-			
OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	110	10	7	MENTS for Special Purposes .. .. .	161	5	0
SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES ..	145	13	1	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS			
DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE	40	5	6	AND OTHERS :—			
INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT	59	12	8	Barbados Publicity Committee .. .. .	12	10	0
WAR EXPENSES .. .. .	94	10	8	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association	350	0	0
BALANCE, being Excess of Income over				British Guiana Sugar Producers' Asso-			
Expenditure for the year	659	16	3	ciation .. .. .	799	0	7
				British West Indies Sugar Association			
				(Inc.) .. .. .	500	0	0
				The Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd... ..	91	2	3
				The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory			
				Ltd. .. .. .	134	0	2
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association			
				(of Jamaica) Ltd. .. .. .	690	5	6
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association of			
				Trinidad (Inc.) .. .. .	289	15	11
				Trinidad Oil Companies' London Com-			
				mittee .. .. .	800	0	0
				West Indian Sea Island Cotton Asso-			
				ciation (Inc.) .. .. .	25	0	0
					3,691	14	5
				SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	345	19	10
					£9,658	2	3
	£9,658	2	3				

SPECIAL FUNDS

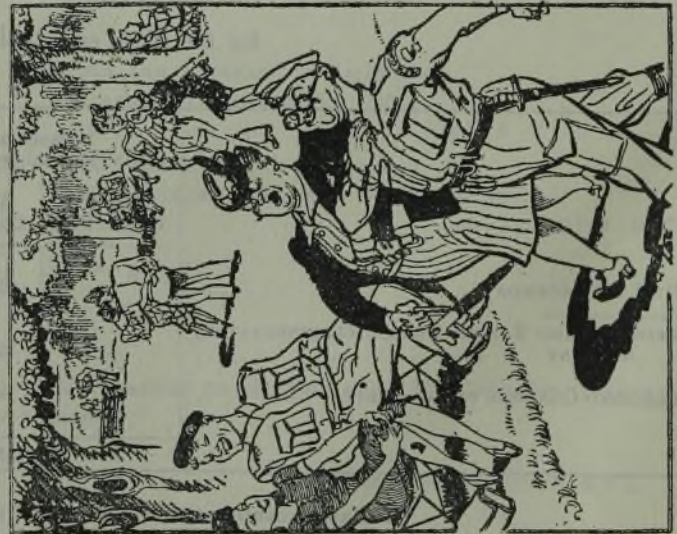
for the Year ended 31st December, 1943.

	Balance at 31st December, 1942		Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1943	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
RUM PROPAGANDA ..	—	839 13 0	2,086 18 7	2,577 18 0	—	1,330 12 5
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	423 3 1	596 3 1	*600 0 0	—	427 0 0
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	196 18 8	—	—	—	196 18 8
	£	—	1,459 14 9	2,683 1 8	3,177 18 0	1,954 11 1

\* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1944.



News of the World

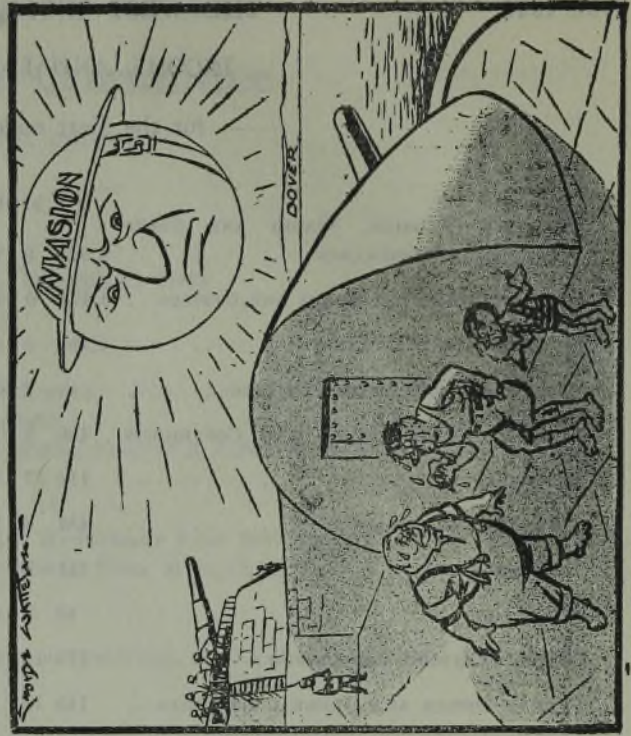


Evening News

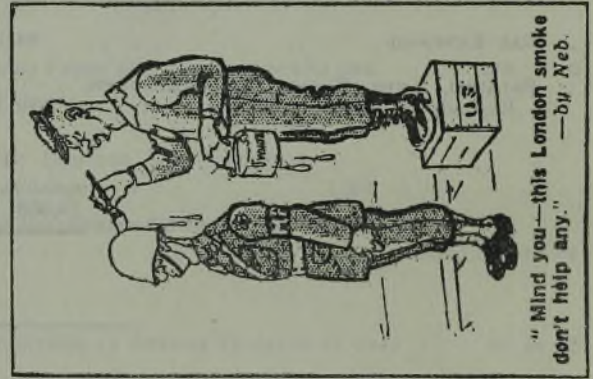


Daily Sketch

Some recent cartoons—reproduced by kind permission



Daily Mail



Daily Mail



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 26th.*

**T**WO inches of rain, spread over two days, gave indication of a break in the drought but the weather is still hot and dry. The union organized strike at a sugar factory paralysed the island's industry for nearly three weeks. Work is now being resumed once more on terms which resulted from Professor Richardson's enquiry held in April.

It is interesting to note that William Gumbs Richardson, formerly merchant and Netherlands Consul, who died recently, had been decorated Knight of Orange Nassau by Queen Wilhelmina, and also was among those present at the Coronation of King George the Fifth. The death has also occurred of Mrs. Jose Anjo.

## BARBADOS

**Dry Weather reduces Sugar Crop.** In his notes for April Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, says that the very dry weather which has prevailed since December, together with restriction in the use of fertilizers, has retarded the development of the canes, especially ratoons. The latest estimate for the crop was the equivalent of 106,500 tons of sugar compared with 133,273 tons last season.

**Peasant Agriculture.** The island has been divided into 11 districts for purposes of peasants' agricultural instruction. Eight of the nine posts of Peasant Agricultural Instructors were filled and during April the instructors surveyed some 4,000 peasant holdings in their respective districts.

**Megass-Molasses Fuel.** This is well under way at Searles, where a daily production of 5 to 6 tons is possible. The fuel is being used chiefly at the bakeries in Bridgetown. Owing to shortage of molasses this year it does not seem possible to expand the use of the fuel to householders.

**Food Yeast.** The Department of Agriculture is operating a pilot plant for the manufacture of food yeast. Mr. F. H. Blackburn, Chemist of the Department, in an interview reported in the "G.G." Review, said that they imported the strain of food yeast from Teddington via the U.S.A. and put together the pilot plant for experimental purposes. It seemed possible, he considered, that larger units of this type might be erected at sugar factories to produce protein food on the spot. Little capital outlay would be involved as the most complicated machinery necessary would be a centrifugal and it should be possible to convert or adapt the sugar centrifugals already in the factories for yeast separation.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 31st.*

The outstanding event in May was the Tourist Trade Convention, which proved the overwhelming interest of the island in this aspect of post-war development. The drought continues; the Hermitage Dam contains 40,000,000 gallons, half of which is estimated to be unusable. Kingston's daily consumption is 13,000,000

gallons. Serious food and water shortage is threatened.

A basic petrol ration is promised the public from July 1st, in an effort to ease the overburdened and inadequate public transport. The ration is to be based on horsepower with minimum of five gallons monthly. Regret report death of H. G. de Lisser, Jamaica's greatest journalist, and of Deputy Police Commissioner Sidley. Both were buried May 18th at Half-Way-Tree.

On Empire Day, the Governor unveiled a roll of honour of men and women from the island now on war service. Legislature debated Budget, rent control, and affairs of J.A.S. and ZQ1. Mr. Ehrenstein, in a fine speech, warned that the danger of reckless spending would lead to bankruptcy.

## ST. LUCIA

**Low Sugar Crop.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote on May 16th that the sugar crop then nearing completion would be much shorter than usual, one factory having finished grinding already. The limited cultivation which was possible during the critical period last year and the restricted application of fertilizer had manifested itself. The cane fields this year, however, had received adequate attention both in cultivation and manuring and, other factors being equal, there should be a significant increase in next year's production.

**Other Crops.** The cocoa crop was practically over. Shipments to Canada during March amounted to 19.3 tons; no shipments were made during April, but a final shipment of about 65 tons will be forwarded during May-June.

A good crop of limes was expected from most areas and copra continued to be produced to the maximum extent possible.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Captain Wilfred L. Alston** was elected president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce at the 53rd annual general meeting of the Chamber held on March 30th. After thanking the members for electing him president, Captain Alston referred to the many fundamental changes that were likely to take place in the post-war reconstruction period and appealed to them to support the Chamber in its efforts to safeguard commercial interests upon which the welfare of tens of thousands of people in the Colony depended.

**Statutory Crop Boards.** At the March meeting of the Agricultural Society, it was stated that the Society had requested the Government to form a Cocoa Statutory Crop Board. The *Trinidad Guardian*, reporting the meeting, says that in support of the request the Society forwarded a copy of a letter from the Cocoa Planters' Association indicating that 90 per cent. of the members were in favour of such a Board. Applications have also been made direct to the Government for the formation of Lime and Grape Fruit Statutory Crop Boards. The Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Policy Committee, as reported in the CIRCULAR of August, 1943, p. 145, recommended the creation of



such Statutory Boards in order to bring Government into full harmony with producers.

**Empire Parliamentary Association.** The Legislative Council, on March 11th, passed a resolution moved by the Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly and seconded by the Hon. T. Roodal, that the Council should become a branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Previous to the resolution being moved, H.E. the Governor had extended a cordial welcome to Capt. P. MacDonald and Mr. John Wilmot, two of the Parliamentary delegation whose visit to the West Indies had been arranged by the Empire Parliamentary Association. When thanking the Governor for their reception, Captain MacDonald said it was very gratifying to know that Trinidad proposed to join the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Of all the six colonies they were visiting, Trinidad was the only one not already affiliated. The object of the Association was that they might study each other's problems and understand each other. He hoped that immediately the war was over they would have a West Indian delegation visiting London.

**Dr. the Rt. Hon. E. L. Burgin, M.P.**, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, who was Minister of Supply in 1940, paid a brief visit to Trinidad whilst on a special mission to the Americas and the West Indies. In Port-of-Spain, Dr. Burgin addressed the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. Sir Bede Clifford, expressing thanks at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, said, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, it is of very good fortune to the British Empire that we should have a man of Dr. Burgin's eloquence, of his reasoning power and his ability to put argument together, to go abroad and explain to people the difficulties that beset us in those days.

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## The Pictorial Pages

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As part of the Empire Day celebrations, a children's rally was held in the Home Park, Windsor, and was attended by over 3,000 children, drawn from the schools of the Royal borough. The Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, visited the rally during the afternoon and were given an enthusiastic welcome by the children who were drawn up in three sides of a square. The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the Royal party watching a parade led by pipers of the Royal Caledonian School.

The photograph reproduced on the top half of the second page was also taken on Empire Day, and shows the Duchess of Kent in conversation with Jamaicans at the Over-Seas League. The illustration on the lower half of the same page shows a scene at Christie's during the sale of wines and spirits on behalf of the Red Cross Fund, and, inset, a Red Cross worker holding a bottle of rum which fetched £126. This rum, said to be the oldest in the world, was bottled in Jamaica in 1745, brought to England in 1805, recorked and sealed in 1837, and again in 1884. It was presented to the Fund by Mr. R. B. Grayson, of Sheffield, and purchased by Mr. Arthur Levitta.

## Research on Bananas

### Ripening and Storage Problems

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has published *Memoir No. 20* of the Low Temperature Research Station at the College, *Studies in Tropical Fruits*, containing three papers by Dr. H. R. Barnell, on the carbohydrate metabolism of the banana fruit during (a) ripening under tropical conditions; (b) storage at 53°F. and ripening at 68°F.; and (c) during storage at 53°F. All three papers have been reprinted from the *Annals of Botany*, University Press, Oxford.

The papers contain a valuable summary of much of the research work which has been conducted at the Low Temperature Research Station into the complex problems involved in the refrigerated transportation of bananas. As Dr. Barnell says, the present procedure consists in (a) cutting fruit of suitable grade; (b) transporting it at a temperature sufficiently low to retard but not to cause a marked diversion from the normal ripening process; and (c) ripening at temperatures known from experience to give an acceptably palatable fruit. Three-quarter full fruit can remain in air at the storage temperature now used for 12 to 20 days, while heavier grades of fruit can be carried in storage for shorter periods without incurring the functional disease of "chilling." A central economic problem is to devise storage methods permitting heavier grades of fruit—50 per cent. increase seems to be the maximum possible—to existing markets and of prolonging the storage period of the present grades to increase the margin of safety. A further problem is to explore possible modifications to improve the quality of the ripe fruit and to reduce wastage during the ripening period. The view is expressed that, in common with many practical problems, the mode of approach most likely to lead to success is the fundamental one. Accordingly, the changes which take place in the banana fruit have been, and are being, studied both on the plant and during storage and ripening from broad physiological and biochemical aspects.

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## Sir Malcolm Watson

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Although Sir Malcolm Watson retired under the age limit from the directorship of the Ross Institute on December 31st, 1942, he is to maintain his connexion with the Institute with which he has been associated since 1928. The report for 1942-43 on the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, incorporating the Ross Institute, states that he has been co-opted a member of the Standing Committee and appointed honorary consultant in Tropical Hygiene at the Institute.

In consideration of the valuable services Sir Malcolm has rendered to industry in the tropics for over forty years and his great contribution to the knowledge of the control of malaria in the field, the board of management has been pleased to approve a financial arrangement, submitted by a group of subscribers, under which they would retain his personal services and so benefit from his intimate association with their mines and estates and the local problems arising on them.

# 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. J. R. Henry.  
**Bahamas.**—P/O R. G. Collins, A.C.W. Margaret Hilton, Lieut. A. N. Ince, A/B J. H. Johnson, A.C.W. Marjorie Johnson, S/A A. R. Knowles, S/A C. K. Knowles, F/Lt. W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, Pte. Wendy Maura, F/Lt. G. W. Moseley, A.C. C. E. M. Smith, A.C.W. Joan Stratton, Sub-Lt. Chester Thompson.

**Barbados.**—Pte. A. S. Alleyne, Sgt. K. Atkinson, Cpl. C. H. Bowen, Pte. H. J. Cobham, Sgt. D. E. Davies, Sgt. R. Gabriel, Sigm. C. W. Griffiths, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, Pte. W. L. Holmes, Sgt. A. F. Jemmott, W/O M. S. Mahon, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, P/O T. D. Parris, Pte. Patricia Pile, F/L J. Skinner, Lt. N. Thomas, F/O R. Weekes, Sgt. L. A. Williams, F/Sgt. H. E. Worm, F/O F. C. Yearwood, F/O H. G. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—F/O R. S. Biggs, L.A.C. H. E. Evans, Pte. A. W. Fowle, O/Sea. J. T. Fowle, A.M.(L) D. E. Henderson, F/O W. R. Higgs, P/O L. Mayor, F/Lt. E. G. Nicholl, Sgt. J. H. Sharpe, Lt. P. J. Smith, O/Sea. G. Staight, F/O H. F. Stephens, O/Sea. E. B. Tucker, F/O J. H. Watlington, Sgt. R. Whitecross, F/O E. C. Williams, Sgt. T. J. Zuill.

**British Guiana.**—F/Sgt. R. G. Amory, P/O G. A. Armstrong, Sgt. K. B. Bender, F/O J. Blank, A.C.2 E. A. Braithwaite, L.A.C. E. Gomes, P/O R. F. Hall, A.C.W.2 Lucille James, A.C.1 C. McLean, Lt. V. R. Minney, Sigm. C. N. Moffett, L.A.C. B. T. O'Dowd, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, O/Sea. R. P. Veacock, A.C.2 B. K. Watson, L/Cpl. P. A. Wilson.

**British Honduras.**—Sgt. L. C. Balderamos, Cfn. G. A. Carr, F/O G. Fairweather.

**Dominica.**—Cpl. C. O. Perryman, Sgt. A. J. Shillingford.

**Grenada.**—Pte. Betty Kent, Pte. Rita Kerr, L.A.C. J. G. St. Bernard.

**Jamaica.**—F/O A. K. Aiken, A.C.2 E. R. Angus, F/Sgt. R. W. Ashman, Sgt. C. V. Atherton, Pte. Lucille Barnett, A.C.2 D. A. Bennett, Pte. Monica Bent, Cpl. K. R. Brandon, A.C.2 C. E. Brooks, A.C.2 P. Brown, A.C. C. Z. Bryce, Sgt. J. E. Burke, A.C. F. J. Cameron, A.C. T. Causwell, A.F.(E) H. E. Chambers, A.C.2 R. O. Chevannes, A.C. A. C. Chin, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, Pte. Ena Collymore, Cfn. L. G. Davis, F/Sgt. I. S. De Souza, Sigm. A. A. Dixon, Sgt. R. G. Dixon, A.C.2 D. Duperly, A.C. G. S. Dwyer, Pte. Lena Enwright, L.A.C. R. Evans, A.C.2 R. L. Farrier, P/O G. W. Ferguson, A.C. R. T. Fielding, Pte. Nellie Forrester, Sgt. E. A. Gordon, P/O M. H. Guilfoyle, Capt. T. C. Hallinan, L.A.C. S. L. Hanlan, A.C.W. Pearl Harry, A.C.2 F. G. Haughton, A.C. W. E. Haughton, Sgt. D. E. Hayle, L.A.C. I. Hendricks, Sgt. G. A. Hill, Sub-Lt. A. C. Hirst, Sgt. J. O. H. Hudson, A.C.2 N. W. Hylton, Bdr. D. M. H. Jackson, A.C.2 R. H. Jacobs, Sgt. K. A. Ken, Cadet O. C. Lancelott, Sgt. G. A. Lescesne, L/Cpl. A. Lewis, Sgt. A. G. Lindsay, F/Sgt. I. A. Lloyd, A.C.2 I. M. McIntosh, A.C.2 S. G. McLeod, Pte. Norma Marsh, Sgt. V. H. Mendez, Sgt. R. W. Murray, P/O W. G. Muschett, Sgt. M. G. O'Toole, Sgt. S. J. Pascoe, F/Sgt. D. Pearson, A.C. R. K. Plummer, Sgt. A. G. Reid, A.C.2 A. Ricketts, A.C.2 S. C. Riley, Sgt. C. L. Robison, F/Sgt. H. Robison, A.C. V. M. Rudd, Cpl. C. Russell, A.C.W. Lisa Salmon, Sgt. L. G. Samms, L.A.C. P. Shoucair, F/O F. D. Smith, Sgt. A. L. Taylor, F/O D. L. J. Thompson, A.C.2 K. P. Walters, A.C.2 H. R. Wanliss, A.C.2 C. Q. Williams, A.C.2 L. E. Williams, Sgt. R. W. Williams, P/O A. S. Wint, L.A.C. J. L. Wint, Sgt. E. Zinc-Wallace.

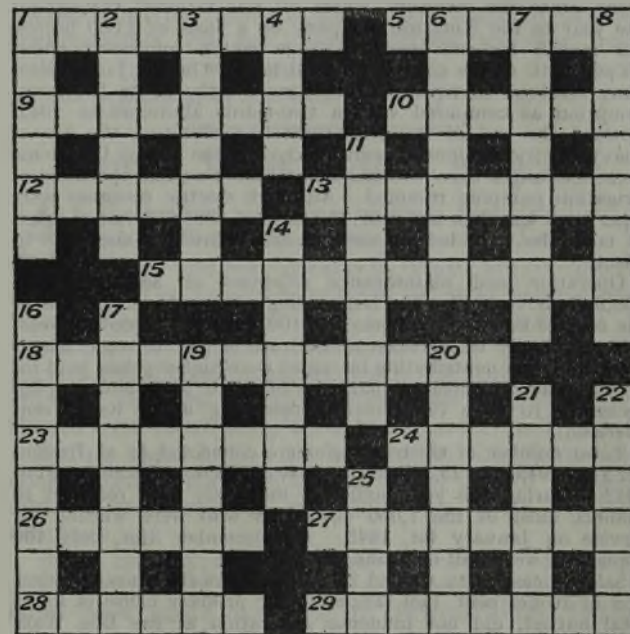
**St. Kitts.**—Sgt. G. Boon.

**Trinidad and Tobago.**—Sgt. R. A. Agostini, F/O R. A. C. Alston, Sgt. R. Bahadur Singh, Lt. K. J. Ball, L/Cpl. D. P. Bell, Sgt. E. Bynoe, Sub-Lt. G. Casson, Sgt. H. D. Charles, F/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.W.1 Joyce Cyrus, F/O D. De Verteuil, Sgt. F. A. De Verteuil, P/O N. De Verteuil, Sgt. L. J. De Verteuil, P/O E. Farfan, F/O F. W. Farfan, Tpr. C. A. Forbes, F/O A. D. Fraser, Sgt. H. A. Gobin, F/O C. Graham, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C. J. Horsham, W/O J. J. Hyde, P/O C. J. Jardine, Sgt. L. Jones, W/O C. A. Joseph, F/Lt. P. Kelshall, P/O K. Kernahan, Sgt. G. S. Lau, Sgt. H. D. Mahon, F/Sgt. K. Maingot, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, Pte. Georgie Masson, A.C.2 M. J. Mitchell, S/L F. N. Murray, F/O G. C.

Murray, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, F/Sgt. N. Pereira, Sgt. L. A. Pounder, A.C.2 P. W. Ray, L.A.C. W. Rezende, F/Lt. D. G. Rochford, F/Sgt. J. E. Scoon, Pte. Marjory Clayton Smith, Sgt. J. G. Swan, Sgt. W. W. Todd.

## Crossword Puzzle No. 33

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 May be a breach of etiquette (8)</p> <p>5 Exhausts (6)</p> <p>9 He beats all his competitors (8)</p> <p>10 Herds (6)</p> <p>12 Freedom of choice is indicated (6)</p> <p>13 This encloses an instrument of great importance to the navigator (8)</p> <p>15 Shelley so addressed the skylark (2 words, 6, 6)</p> <p>18 Anagram of "a grate can vex"; smokes too much perhaps (12)</p> <p>23 One of the United States (8)</p> <p>24 A strip of wood (6)</p> <p>26 Nectar can lead to this abnormal state (6)</p> <p>27 Value (8)</p> <p>28 Spin (6)</p> <p>29 Cut across (8)</p> | <p><b>DOWN</b></p> <p>1 A Red Indian Chief (6)</p> <p>2 Yeast (6)</p> <p>3 Such punishment is fatal (7)</p> <p>4 Variegated (4)</p> <p>6 "Rasp pin" gives it (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of "crave tin" (8)</p> <p>8 Doubts (8)</p> <p>11 His task is either to maintain or suppress the first part (7)</p> <p>14 Critical places in an overseas invasion (7).</p> <p>16 His maps are well known (8)</p> <p>17 Anagram of "start law" (8)</p> <p>19 A fruit (8)</p> <p>20 Vexation which apparently ends in amusement (7)</p> <p>21 Make a real effort (6)</p> <p>22 Notch (6)</p> <p>25 May be a mineral or wooden</p> |
|--|--|



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 July number:—

- British Insulated Cables, Ltd.
- Fawcett Preston & Co., Ltd.
- W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd.
- Watson Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

It was announced on May 12th that the board of directors had elected Mr. Malcolm Maclachlan as chairman, and Mr. F. R. Cottell as vice-chairman.

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The following statement was issued by the company on May 24th:

"Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper was appointed chairman of the company at a time when the company was engaged on a project of great national importance. The work on this project having been successfully completed, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper feels that the time has come when he can retire from the board in order that he may devote more of his time to his other work. Brigadier R. S. G. Stokes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created and has been elected chairman of the board."

### Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.

In their report for 1943, the directors state that the total operating revenues for the ninth consecutive year set a new high record, reaching \$1,401,400, a gain of 3 per cent. over 1942. Transportation department revenues at \$419,900 were 20 per cent. over those of 1942 and were the highest in the history of the company. The gasoline shortage, which became serious in 1942, continued through 1943 and made strict rationing of the fuel necessary. This suspended the operation of most private automobiles and curtailed competing bus schedules, with the result that many additional passengers were carried by the already overloaded tramcars.

The shortage of fuel also had its effect on the electric department, state the directors, where oil was rationed throughout the year to the Kingston company on a basis of 2,000 barrels per month for non-essential usage which comprised about 30 per cent. of the company's total load. The St. James company received oil equivalent to three-fourths of its 1941 consumption as compared with a two-thirds allotment in 1942. Toward the end of the year controls prohibiting the use of heavy electric equipment were relaxed to the extent that some domestic ranges were reconnected and more normal operation of irrigation pumping resumed. Although electric revenues were 4 per cent. less than last year, the total of \$935,800 was as much as could be expected in view of the restrictive measures in effect.

Operation and maintenance expenses at \$839,600 were \$58,900 above 1942. The largest single item of increase was in the cost of labour which was \$40,100 over the preceding year, due principally to increases in the rate of pay to some labour classes. Other contributing increases were higher prices paid for all materials and greater quantities of repair parts and supplies necessary to keep the tramway operating under its current overload.

Total number of electric customers connected as at December 31st, 1943, was 15,347, an increase of 955 over December 31st, 1942. During the year sufficient materials were received to connect most of the 1,000 customers who were waiting for service on January 1st, 1943. By December 31st, only 100 applicants were still not connected.

Sales of electricity totaled 21 million kilowatt hours, a reduction of 10 per cent. fuel rationing, the primary cause of lower total output, did not influence generation at the Bog Walk Hydro Station, which turned out 23 per cent. of the company's total. Excellent water conditions and improvements recently effected to the turbines made possible the 6½ million kilowatt hour production, which was 28 per cent. over the previous all-time record for the plant established in 1942.

Tax accruals totaled \$103,100 as compared with \$115,500 for 1942, a decrease of \$12,400 resulting from the fact that very little of the company's earnings were in the statutory excess profits bracket. The balance available for common stock after accruals for retirement reserve, interest and preference stock dividends, amounted to \$161,600, and was equivalent to \$1.20 per share as compared with \$1.25 last year. Dividends of \$0.68 were declared in both years.

Construction expenditures amounted to \$148,100, which covered usual miscellaneous small extensions, meters and services as well as construction work in connection with White River hydroelectric development. During the year such work

(Continued at foot of next column)

## The Markets

May 30, 1944

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.)	78½	79½ xd	81½	81½
3½	War Loan ...	103	103½	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters ...	41/-	45/-	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	41/6	45/-	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/-	35/-	32/3	33/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	58/8	60/8	50/6	52/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	42/6	44/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/10½	64/4½	58/9	63/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3	28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/0	2/6	1/10½	2/4½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6	9d.	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	17/6	19/6	20/-	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/6	3/6	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/10½	4/4½	4/3	4/9
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	54/6	56/6	48/-	50/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/-	2/-	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	35	39	33½	37½
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	St. Madeleine Sugar	12/6	13/6	11/6	13/6
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/9	17/9	10/6	11/8
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/3	2/3	1/3	2/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	95/7½	98/1½	72/6	75/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	85/-	87/6	72/6	75/-
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/-	5/-	4/3	5/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/8	18/3	9/-	10/-

Honey continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Pimento remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

Ginger continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the nominal spot values are as follows: defectives, about 1/3 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/6 to 1/7; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

Mace. Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 33.

Across: 1, Solecism; 5, Spends; 9, Champion; 10, Drove; 12, Elects; 13, Binnacle; 15, Blithe Spirit; 18, Extravagance; 23, Colorado; 24, Batten; 26, Trance; 27, Appraise; 28, Spin; 29, Transect.

Down: 1, Schem; 2, Leaven; 3, Capital; 4, Variegated; 6, Parsnip; 7, Navicert; 8, Suspects; 11, Fireman; 14, Strands; 16, Mercator; 17, Stalwart; 19, Apricot; 20, Chagrin; 21, Strive; 22, Indent; 25, Spar.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the origin of the 200-year-old bottle of rum recently sold at Christie's on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. Mr. Alexander Pearson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, has written to the *Wine and Spirit Trade Review* that he has always understood it was among some given to his grandfather, Francis Pearson, Storrs Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, by a former Governor of Jamaica.

as could be carried out without priorities for equipment and materials were continued. Toward the end of the year the company succeeded in getting the necessary export licence to purchase equipment in Canada. Orders therefore have been placed with a view to completion as rapidly as possible.

The purchase of the Roaring River property, not included with construction expenditures above, was completed at a cost of \$150,300. A somewhat detailed survey and estimate for future development has been carried out.

The construction expenditures were financed from cash on hand as the result of undistributed earnings retained in the business and through the sale of preference stock. During the year 14,110 preference shares "D," of £1 par value, were sold in Jamaica.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

JULY 1944

No. 1159

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July, 1944

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## The Invasion of Europe

THE landing in Normandy is the evident initiation of the final assault upon Hitler's Europe. For four years the enemy has enjoyed the great strategic advantage of "interior lines"; being situated in the centre of the ring, he can easily transfer his forces from one front to another as the threats require. But interior lines are answered when the adversary is able to threaten at all points of the circumference at once, so that the forces holding it must be stretched to breaking point. Such an answer requires not only great superiority of numbers and material, but complete control of communications—that is, in modern war, overwhelming sea and air power.

This is what the allies have spent the years since the fall of France in building up, with great labour, great patience, and strict concentration upon the end in view. The morning of June 6th saw the fruition. At a moment when the greater part of the enemy's strength was held by the pressure on the Russian and Italian fronts, he found himself engaged on a third front, which threatened to develop to an unlimited degree.

At the end of the first month the value of General Montgomery's assault is not to be measured by the extent of territory held—though that is already remarkable—but by the fact that his armies are ashore and cannot be dislodged. We are still in the preparatory phase, in which a force that must ultimately be overwhelming is being steadily built up. The enemy, who had loudly and repeatedly expressed his confidence that the coming invasion would be quickly crushed, had the choice of two ways of carrying out his intention. The first was to beat the attacking forces on the beaches, letting the waves of assault break upon impregnable defences and smashing them with the local garrison at the point of landing. The skill and dash of the three allied services in their first onrush speedily shattered his hope of doing this.

His second chance was to bring to bear his strategic reserve in France, which had been held back in the interior until the point of impact of the invasion should be known, and to concentrate a great superiority of force against the allies before they could land sufficient troops and heavy armament to meet it. This resource also failed, very largely owing to the prodigious power of the allied bombing of communications in the enemy's backward areas, so that the concentration of the reserve was delayed until too late. The phase when such strategy constituted a real danger may be taken as ending on the day when the Americans stormed Cherbourg, while

the British and Canadians on the left played their full part in the achievement by holding off the greater part of the enemy's armoured formation. For the time being the enemy is still fighting tenaciously to seal off the area of the allied occupation at its eastern and western extremities. But it is certain that the allies cannot be dislodged; with a great port in their hands which, whatever the enemy's demolitions, gives them at once the priceless boon of a sheltered anchorage—and with sufficient room to marshal their armies on shore, they can be sure of the ability to build up a force that will soon be strong enough to strike boldly into the heart of France. Meanwhile, by their very presence, they are contributing to victories far away. The time has been reached when the Germans, whose man-power once seemed inexhaustible, can no longer buttress any one front without fatally weakening another; and that must be the beginning of the end.

## British West Indian Airways

AS these lines are being written, two directors of British West Indian Airways, CAPTAIN K. T. MURRAY and MR. GERALD R. WIGHT are concluding a flying visit to London—flying in the strict sense of the term. By the time this issue of the CIRCULAR is published—and there will be some delay owing to the exceptional difficulties under which the printers and the editorial staff are working—these two representatives should have returned to their headquarters in Trinidad.

During their brief visit to London they have had consultations with the Colonial Office, the Air Ministry and others concerned, regarding the future of their company.

With the approval of the Combined Munitions Assignment Board in Washington, three Hudson aircraft have been made available to British West Indian Airways, and the CIRCULAR understands that they will be in operation in the very near future.

LORD BURGHLEY, Governor of Bermuda, and two members of the Bermuda Colonial Parliament, Captain N. B. Dill and Mr. H. J. Tucker, arrived in London recently to discuss with the authorities a number of matters affecting the Colony. Shortly after their arrival, Captain Dill and Mr. Tucker called at the offices of the West India Committee to express to the War Services Committee the appreciation and thanks of Bermudians generally for its untiring work on behalf of the men and women from that Colony who are serving in the Forces.

## From a Londoner's Notebook

I HAD the good fortune, in the course of fire-watching duties on a lofty roof-top, to see the arrival of the first flying bomb over London. It came over so low that it seemed to skim the chimney-pots, with a great concentration of our searchlights upon it, tracer shells playing round it, and apparently carrying a bright light of its own. This effect, which puzzled us much at the time, we now know to be caused by the jet-propulsion system, which makes the tail white-hot. The object streaked across the sky (ultimately exploding beyond my view) at such a pace as I thought I had never seen before; but that must have been an optical illusion, for the official estimate of speed is not more than 350 miles an hour, which is no great matter for a fighter aircraft. Indeed it has already been proved that a Spitfire can chase and overtake a flying bomb.

\* \* \*

On more extended acquaintance everyone in London has become familiar with the habits of this creature. Sometimes you can see it coming, looking like a fighter flying low. You can always hear it; the sound is much the same as that of an ordinary aeroplane, though one gets to know the slight difference; it begins faint and far off and increases very rapidly in intensity, until it is enough to drown one's conversation as it passes overhead. Then it may or may not begin to fade again. Sooner or later the engine stops dead. If, by the time it stops, the *diminuendo* has already begun, there is nothing to worry about, for it has already passed you by. But if up to the moment of stopping it was growing louder, it is prudent to take cover at once, for the missile is about to explode, and may be gliding silently down towards you.

When it does explode, it has little penetrating power compared with the bombs of the great blitz three years ago. A solid building generally stands up. But its blasting power is great; all the windows for a considerable radius round are likely to be shattered, and the splinters of glass converted into flying daggers (these are responsible for the majority of the casualties); even where the fabric of a building is unshaken, the interior is apt to be swept as if by a tornado.

\* \* \*

The necessity at first to keep secret from the enemy where his missiles were falling led to some exaggerated rumours and a good deal of nerve-strain, especially for people outside the danger zone (especially in the Forces) who were worried about their families. Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons has had an excellent steadying effect. With all our devices for intercepting the bombs, about as many lives are lost as bombs are discharged from France, the number at the time of his statement, after about three weeks, as 2,752. This is a rate of loss to be taken seriously; on the other hand it is less severe than London has endured before. It justifies special precautions, such as the opening of the reserve deep shelters and the dispersal from London of children and others who have no war duties to keep them in the exposed parts. But

it cannot have the remotest bearing on the issue of the war. The flying bomb is not indeed a war weapon at all, merely another device of German barbarity for the aimless destruction of non-combatants, for which its authors will in due time be held to stern account.

\* \* \*

There was some rivalry between the Allies in naming the new weapon. One name, though apt and graphic, is unsuited to the chaste pages of the CIRCULAR. The English at first inclined to "bumble bomb." But this seems now to have given way before the "doodle bug" of the American troops. From an American dictionary, published as long ago as 1877, I learn that a doodle bug is a kind of beetle which lives in a hole; and that it is so called because, if you call "doodle" several times outside the hole, the bug will come out. The censorship does not permit me to say whether this is the method employed by the R.A.F. in their highly successful attacks on the bomb sites.

\* \* \*

Even with the continual advance of Allied forces on three fronts, one is very chary, after so many hopes deferred, of indulging in optimism about an early end to the war. Yet the signs now coming from the hostile camp are too encouraging to be ignored. The dismissal of Rundstedt, considered Germany's greatest strategist, is a striking confession of the enemy total failure in the critical phase of the defence of the Atlantic Wall. It is to be read in conjunction with the howls of despair now coming from the Nazi leaders. First, Hitler himself harangues his followers on the theme of the impossibility of surrender—in language that betrays unmistakably that surrender is now the thought uppermost in every informed German mind, the spectre coming closer and closer which cannot indefinitely be warded off. Then Goebbels, in a series of desperate utterances designed to stiffen the resistance of the people, can only do so by telling them that they have "burnt their boats," that defeat means the end of their national existence, and that therefore there is nothing left for them except to fight on to the last. Nothing is any longer to be heard of the divine mission of the German race to rule the world; nothing even of the mystical glory of dying for the Führer; there is only the naked appeal to fear.

\* \* \*

One of the questions heard ever more frequently since the landings in Normandy is "where is the Luftwaffe?" The allies have been allowed complete control of the air, scarcely a German machine making its appearance. A large part of the explanation is, I believe, that the prolonged attack on German oil production—now reduced by two-thirds—is at last yielding decisive results. It seems probable that the bulk of the Luftwaffe—in any case outmatched—is now grounded for sheer lack of high-grade aviation spirit. If that is so, the long-term planning of our strategists is strikingly justified.

## The West India Committee

### Election of Officers and Candidates

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on June 20th when the first item on the agenda was the election of officers for the ensuing year in accordance with Article V of the Committee's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

On the proposal of Captain W. F. Watson, seconded by Mr. J. du Buisson, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson was unanimously re-elected chairman of the West India Committee.

After thanking the proposer, seconder and Executive for the evidence of their continued confidence in his ability to serve the West India Committee, and through the Committee the West Indies, Sir Ivan said that during the last few years the responsibilities of the West India Committee and, consequently, of its chairman, had increased, and war exigencies had not made them easier. This applied even more to his work apart from the Committee.

"On more than one occasion," continued Sir Ivan, "I have expressed to the other office bearers my feeling that, having regard to the responsibilities which I bear elsewhere, I was no longer in a position to do justice to the Chairmanship and ought therefore to vacate it. On each occasion they have expressed their view that I should carry on despite the misgivings which I felt and they have asked me to do so." He sincerely appreciated their action and assured the Executive that he would do his best to serve the Committee in his capacity as chairman for a short time longer.

On the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. M. Moody Stuart, Mr. J. Gordon Miller was re-elected a deputy-chairman. The other deputy-chairman, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, expressed his wish to retire, and his place was filled by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, on the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. B. E. King.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. J. du Buisson and Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott were re-elected treasurers, and two additional treasurers, Captain W. F. Watson and Mr. J. M. Campbell were appointed.

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

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder.</i>
Miss STELLA BEATRICE MOORE (London)	{ Miss Alice F. Moore.
Mrs. MARJORIE SYMTH (Country)	{ Mrs. Christopher Swabey.
Mr. CHARLES PERCY POULTER (London)	{ Mrs. R. J. Sanceau.
Mr. ASHTON CRESSALL ASHBEE (British Guiana)	{ Mrs. MacGregor.
	{ Mr. W. H. Carden.
	{ Mr. Alexander Elder.
	{ Sir Alfred P. Sherlock.
	{ Mr. J. M. Campbell.

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. 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.

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following :—

### D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICER BASIL V. L. VEIRA, Royal Canadian Air Force, No. 12 Squadron, of St. Kitts.

This officer has participated in numerous operational sorties which have included missions to Hamburg, Berlin, the Ruhr, Stettin and Spezia. His navigation has always been of a very high standard and he has a fine record of achievement. His determination and confidence while on operations has always been an inspiration to the squadron, while his gallantry and devotion to duty has done much to create a high morale among his fellow navigators.

[In the March issue of the CIRCULAR we reported with great regret that Flying Officer Veira had been killed in action.]

FLYING OFFICER PHILIP L. U. CROSS, R.A.F.V.R., No. 139 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has invariably displayed a fine fighting spirit and determination to complete every sortie with success. He has taken part as navigator in many operations which have included six low-level daylight missions. On two of these his aircraft was badly damaged by anti-aircraft fire so that a crash landing was inevitable on return to this country. On another occasion, his aircraft crashed in a quarry after returning from Berlin with only one engine in a serviceable condition. Despite these harassing experiences, Flying Officer Cross has continued to operate with outstanding cheerfulness and courage.

CAPTAIN W. GORDON GORDON, R.A. (Scottish Horse), Air Observation Post, of Trinidad.

For gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

### D.F.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT BASIL L. I. JOHNSON, R.A.F.V.R., No. 156 Squadron, of the Bahamas.

This airman has completed many successful operations against the enemy, in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

## Promotions in the Services

Lieutenant M. C. Bell (Bermuda) to Captain.

Ordinary Seaman P. Darling (Bermuda) to Second Lieutenant.

Flying Officer W. D. K. Franklin (Jamaica) to Squadron Leader.

Captain T. A. H. Scott (Trinidad) to Major.

Lieutenant (E) A. F. Sinclair (Bermuda) to Lieutenant Commander.

Flight Sergeant M. I. Thompson (Bahamas) to Pilot Officer.

Corporal Joan Winder (Bahamas) to Assistant Section Leader.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 51st 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
ADAMS, F. E.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
ADAMS, W. C.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
ALVES, J. S.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
AUBREY, H. S.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
AUBREY, K. A.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
AUBREY, E.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
BELL, A. G....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
BENTO, J. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
BENTO, M. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
BIRCH, C. W. D.	Jamaica	R.N.	Writer
BRIDGE, J. P.	Bermuda	R.N.	Stoker 2
BROWNE, R. L.	Bermuda	L.R.	Corporal
CASSIDY, F. G.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
COOK, F. V....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
COOPER, G. A.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
CUSTODIO, D.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
DE SELVA, J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
DE SILVA, J. J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
DE SILVA, J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
EVELYN, H....	Barbados	R.C.A.M.C.	Corporal
FITT, J. O.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
FLOOD, L. W.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
FLOOD, R. J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
FOREMAN, W. F.	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Sgt.
FREISENBRUCH, D....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
FRITH, W. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
FROST, H. R.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
GALLOWAY, D. R. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
GOSLING, A. R.	Bermuda	L.R.	Lieutenant
HARRIS, W. J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
HASKELL, T. J.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
HENNESSAY, E. E....	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
HOADLEY, P. A.	Trinidad	R.H.A.	Gunner
HOARE, C. V.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
HOFFORD, Olive B....	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
HORSEMAN, W. S. ...	Bermuda	R.N.F.A.A.	N.A.2
HUGHES, F. G. D. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
HUGHES, Harry	Jamaica	R.A.	Sergeant
IRONSIDE, T.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
JENNINGS, G. F.	Trinidad	R.N.	Petty Officer
JOHNSTON, F.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
JUMPP, D. T.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
KEMP, C. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
KEMP, G. H.	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
KING, F. O....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
LAMB, C. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
LEE, J. R. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
LANG, J. G.	Grenada	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
LEWIS, F. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
LEWIS, J. L.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
LINES, R. C.	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
LOPEZ, C. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
LORD, P. N....	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MCCALMAN, C.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MADEIROS, A. A. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MADEIROS, E.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MADEIROS, G.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MAINE, E. T.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MARSHALL, L. L. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MARTIN, David	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MONIZ, S. F.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MONK, W. A. T.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MONKMAN, K. V. B.	Bermuda	L.R.	Corporal
MONKMAN, F. W. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Corporal
MONTANO, R. C.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MOODY-STUART, Marion	Antigua	W.R.N.S.	Wren

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
MULLIN, A. H. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MULLIN, C. H. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
MULLIN, L. J. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
NUTLEY, L. G. R. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Sergeant
O'CONNOR, G. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
O'CONNOR, V. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
PATTERSON, W. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
PAUL, H. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
PERKS, R. J. G. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	C.Q.M.S.
RACKMAN, P.R., D.F.C.	Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Flying Officer
RANKIN, R. L. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
RAY, M. C. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
ROACH, C. D. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
ROBERTS, L. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
ROBERTS, W. E. R....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
ROBINSON, E. A. ...	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
ROBINSON, Eva	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Private
ROWLANDS, G. W. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SANDERS, I....	Br. Guiana	R.N.V.R.	Ord. Seaman
SIGGINS, G. G. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SIGGINS, W. R. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SIMONS, E. F. ...	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord./Seaman
SKINNER, R. C. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SMITH, F. E. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SMITH, A. E. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SMITH, A. B. ...	Tobago	R.A.F.V.R.	F/Lieut.
SMITH, H. B. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Lieutenant
SOMERVILLE, J. H....	Jamaica	L.E.R.	Private
SOUSA, A. A. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SOUTHERN, J. L. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
SPENCER, E. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
SPERSHOTT, R. D. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
STEPHENSON, J. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
STEPHENSON, T. E....	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
USHER, C. A. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Corporal
VEECCOCK, D. E. P....	Br. Guiana	R.N.V.R.	Ord. Seaman
WALL, G. W. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	L/Corporal
WARD, E. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	C.S.M.
WHEATLEY, A. C. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
WHEATLEY, R. H. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
WHITE, R. M. ...	Bermuda	L.R.	Private

L.R.: Lincolnshire Regiment; R.N.: Royal Navy; R.C.A.M.C.: Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; R.H.A.: Royal Horse Artillery; R.N.F.A.A.: Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm; R.A.: Royal Artillery; R.A.F.: Royal Air Force; R.E.: Royal Engineers; R.C.A.F.: Royal Canadian Air Force; W.R.N.S.: Women's Royal Naval Service; A.T.S.: Auxiliary Territorial Service; L.E.R.: Loyal Edmonton Regiment of Canada.

## The Casualty List

### CORRECTION

Pilot Officer K. Kernahan, of Trinidad, was shown in last issue, owing to a printing error, as having been killed on active service. His name should have been included in the section headed "Reported Missing."

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

Sub-Lieutenant (A) J. P. Alcazar (Trinidad).

### Died on Active Service

Corporal J. L. Dunbar (British Guiana).

### Missing

Flight Lieutenant J. L. Ramson (Jamaica); Sergeant W. A. C. Reid (Jamaica); Flight Lieutenant J. W. S. Skinner (Barbados).

Flight Sergeant R. T. Abbott, of Trinidad, who was reported as believed killed in the March issue of the CIRCULAR, is now known to be a prisoner of war.



THE INVASION OF EUROPE

[See page 135





FROM JAMAICA TO SERVE IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS



MEMBERS OF THE BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS [See page 135]  
RECENT VISITORS AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE ROOMS

# The West Indian Conference

## Its Official Report Published

THE receipt of the official report of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados,\* renders it possible to supplement the summary of its proceedings which, prepared from information then available, appeared in the April issue of the CIRCULAR.

The report opens with a list of the delegates and advisers who attended the conference, the members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and of the six committees appointed to consider and report on the several items on the agenda after a preliminary discussion at public meetings of the whole conference.

Then follows a reprint of the communiqué, issued in January, 1944, by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States agreeing to the inauguration of a regular system of West Indian Conferences under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission "to discuss matters of common interest and especially of social and economic significance to the Caribbean countries."

### Raising the Nutritional Level

**INCREASED LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION.** Every effort should be made on a regional as well as on a local basis to promote the most intensive use of the land, so as to ensure the production of needed foods. These are particularly protective foods such as meat, milk, dairy products, legumes, eggs, fruit and leafy vegetables. The Governments should provide incentives for the production of such foods having a high nutritional value. These incentives should include (a) assured markets at encouraging prices; (b) schemes for the processing, storage, marketing and distribution of food crops and commodities; (c) provision of agricultural credit to Government sponsored agencies; (d) continuation after the war of measures for bulk purchase and sale of basic foodstuffs where clearly of benefit to producers and consumers; (e) making available selected seeds and plants, agricultural implements and improved live stock.

The local food supply of any territory should, if necessary, be supplemented from neighbouring territories which have an exportable surplus. The questions of trade agreements and shipping facilities should receive early consideration by the Governments. To help people of all economic levels to acquire healthful food habits through education and experience. Among other conclusions of general interest the following may be mentioned. Whilst it is not possible for each area to produce all the food it needs, conditions are favourable for making a substantial increase without unnecessarily affecting the output of primary export crops. An increase in food production by providing higher standards of living and efficiency may indirectly result in an increase, rather than a reduction, of the imports of commodities from abroad. At the same time any plan for improving general nutritional standards within the

\* *Report of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados, March 21st to 30th, 1944.* Colonial No. 187, H.M. Stationery Office, 1944, price 6d. net. Also published by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, at Washington, April, 1944.

Caribbean area must depend largely upon remunerative returns from the export of staple crops.

**EXPANSION OF FISHERIES.** The report states that the objective of a fishery policy should be that the Caribbean seas should supply fish food for the Caribbean peoples in so far as this is practicable. Fish is of vital importance to them. It is one of their main sources of first class protein and its production does not entail the use of other foodstuffs. Before the war salt-fish imports were equivalent to about one pound of fresh fish per person per week. Fresh fish caught locally added roughly another quarter of a pound per head. The pressing need for research is strongly emphasized and attention directed to investigations which should be undertaken without delay. Other recommendations include the securing of adequate supplies of necessary equipment and machinery for development of the industry, encouragement of marketing schemes, application and extension of co-operative principles regarding marketing, credit and savings, purchase of gear and insurance.

### Post-War Return to Civil Life

The second item on the agenda of the Conference was "re-absorption into civil life of persons engaged in war employment." The Committee which reported on this question submitted recommendations, as guiding principles for Governments in the Caribbean area in dealing with the vital need to prepare and plan early for the future employment of (a) persons in war employment and (b) enlisted personnel demobilized by the Service Forces. On the general question of re-absorption the Committee recommended (a) stimulation and development of all staple industries; (b) encouragement of suitable secondary and minor industries; (c) the commencement of public works and development programmes as large-scale war construction projects reach completion; and (d) the establishment or extension of Public Employment Exchange Services.

The re-absorption of demobilized Service personnel is dealt with in detail. It is recommended that the process should be steadied by all enlisted personnel returned from overseas and those serving locally being given the opportunity to remain in the Services for at least six months after demobilization, during which period the Governments should, by vocational training and other means, assist in fitting them for and finding them suitable employment.

It is strongly recommended that when plans have been approved the Governments should give wide publicity to all that they intend to do for the Armed Forces on their return to civil life.

### Planning of Public Works

The Committee appointed to consider item 3 of the agenda—the planning of public works for the improvement of agriculture, education, housing and public health—strongly recommended that the construction of public works should be undertaken immediately to relieve unemployment, already a problem in several of

the territories, and at the same time to provide facilities greatly needed by the population.

The term "public works" as used in the report covers a very wide range of engineering and building construction projects. The former include roads, land reclamation, sea defences, irrigation, water supply, sewage disposal, harbour improvements, airport construction, power generation and distribution. Among the building construction projects mentioned are housing, schools, hospitals and health centres, prisons, markets and shops, and various public services and amenities.

Regional Planning Boards should be established throughout the Caribbean area. A regional unit will normally, it is suggested, be an island or a group of small islands, but the larger territories might be divided into several regional units and have a Central Planning Authority to co-ordinate the major proposals of the several Regional Planning Boards. With the setting up of such Regional Planning organizations in all the territories a new field of international co-operation becomes possible, and the Committee recommended that a Caribbean Planning Commission be established to promote co-ordination and assist in the allocation of available materials. Realizing that many governments are unable to undertake any further emergency short-term programmes, the Committee recommended the provision of funds to enable a start being made on projects authorized in principle but awaiting settlement of final details.

As there is a serious shortage of technicians throughout the area, it is recommended that governments should pool and exchange those available and make every effort to recruit others from the Mother countries as war conditions permit their release. Schemes for training technicians should also be enlarged and financial assistance given as grants, scholarships, etc., as it is of primary importance that West Indians should be encouraged in every possible way to enter this field of public service and to participate in the long-term planning of the Caribbean areas.

#### Health Protection and Quarantine

The Committee recommended the early adoption by all the British Administrations of uniform legislation based on the model prepared by the British West Indian Quarantine Conference held in Trinidad in 1943, particulars of which are given.

Dealing with tuberculosis the Committee stated that whilst the death rate had decreased the rate was still unsatisfactory and could not be expected to fall rapidly unless measures to control the disease were implemented. The remedies indicated are, briefly: improved housing, proper planning to control the growth of towns, education in the healthy use of proper housing, when provided, and, as special measures, the provision of fully equipped clinics, tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria, and eventual provision for rehabilitation.

The Committee emphasized the important influence of under-nourishment in the prevalence of the disease. Every effort should be made to obtain more experienced medical officers and to select and train nurses, health visitors and other auxiliary staff. All programmes of health education should give special reference to tuberculosis.

Venereal disease control is an urgent necessity. The Committee noted that in Trinidad a control programme

was about to be started conjointly by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Trinidad and Tobago, and that special facilities would be given for the training of personnel from all parts of the Caribbean area. It urged that the various territories should select candidates for training as soon as possible so that their own programmes might be started without unnecessary delay.

Under general matters, the Committee laid stress on the urgent necessity for improved sanitation, pure water supplies, more sanitary practices in the handling of food, and for dealing with the problems of nutrition by immediately taking practical measures to effect improvements based on present knowledge pending the results of proposed investigation.

#### Industrial Development

The Committee on this subject expressed itself as strongly in favour of establishing new industries and of expanding existing ones in the Caribbean area, provided that they are desirable. It defines "desirable industries" as "those that can survive without continued State assistance, such as subsidies, or the grant of uncontrolled monopoly privileges, or protection against imports. If they can survive, covering their costs and paying reasonably adequate rates of wages, then they are desirable. But industries which can survive only by continual protection are not desirable, for if the whole population of a territory is compelled to buy locally made goods at prices higher than those at which similar goods could be imported, their standard of living is thereby reduced."

The Committee added two qualifications: It might be desirable to grant special assistance by tariff protection or otherwise, for a limited period to enable a new industry to establish itself. In the second place, industries should be safeguarded against the unfair competition of predatory dumping. Recommendations are made of ways in which the State should help to create and to foster "desirable" new industries and assist in the development of "desirable" existing industries.

#### Expansion of Research Council

The last remaining Committee dealt with the Caribbean Research Council and the possibilities for its expansion. Four additional sectional committees are recommended: Public Health and Medicine, Industries, Building and Engineering Research, and Social Sciences. The Committee recommended the creation of a Statistical Unit to serve all sectional committees. The Committee also made some general recommendations respecting the activities of the Research Council.

#### Co-operative Action Essential

At the final public meeting of the whole Conference, resolutions were unanimously passed adopting the reports of all the Committees and recommending that the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and of the Caribbean territories should be asked to give them immediate consideration and early effect. Another resolution stated that the Conference had revealed the existence of many common problems—the solution of which lay in co-operative action—and recommended that the governments of the territories concerned should take all necessary steps to maintain the continuity of the work started at the Conference and to develop the co-operative spirit.

# Rum in the United Kingdom

## Twelfth Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its twelfth report, covering the year ended March 31st, 1944.

The Committee has to record, with great regret, the death, on January 30th, of Mr. R. B. Woodhouse, one of its members for several years past, and a leading authority on rum. The membership of the Committee is as follows: 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), and Mr. H. A. Walker (Caroni Ltd., and West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.).

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and producers in British Guiana were, as in previous years, the principal contributors to the fund from which the expenses of the Committee are met and, as previously, the fund received the support of producers in Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, and of a number of distributor firms in the home trade.

The Budget of April, 1943, increased the duty on rum entering the United Kingdom by a further £1 per proof gallon, bringing the rate to £8 0s. 4d. per proof gallon in the case of rum imported from foreign countries, and to £7 17s. 10d. on that obtained from Empire sources.

No official statistics are available regarding the supply position, but as is generally known, no rum for civilian consumption has been imported into the United Kingdom for over three years. The big demand continued throughout the year under review in all parts of the country, and in consequence there has been a heavy reduction in stocks. Hotels, stores and public-houses were rationed more severely than ever before—and but for this unofficial rationing by the wholesalers, it is reasonably certain that by now the existing stocks would have entirely disappeared.

It was stated in the last report that an early improvement in the supply position was not expected; in view of the present military situation it is not anticipated that the importation of any further supplies for general consumption will be permitted in the near future.

The media used by the Committee throughout the year included the London national newspapers, the London and Provincial evening press and trade journals. As in recent years, the advertising during the summer months was devoted to Rum Fizz, a "long" drink which has become very popular since the war in spite of the difficulty of procuring the necessary ingredients. The majority of the winter announcements were again of a "goodwill" or "prestige" character, but a proportion was used to popularize a rum cocktail.

Owing to the further restrictions in the supply and use of paper it was not possible to meet in full the many requests received for sales aids, but several

hundreds of coloured show-cards, printed some time ago, were distributed.

The outdoor representatives of the Committee continued to visit wine merchants, hotels and bars, and they made in the aggregate about 5,000 calls. Mr. C. P. Rees, the chief outdoor representative, in a report on his work and on that of the other travellers, writes: "As pointed out in the routine reports, there has been a strong demand for rum from all parts of the country. Generally speaking, licensees are glad to receive and display the show-cards which we deliver from time to time, but they would be happier if their supplies of the spirit were doubled or trebled. Rum Fizz continues to gain ground but seems to be more popular in the north than in the south."

In a general review of the campaign the Committee's advertising agents, Industrial Publicity Service, write as follows:—

"The policy recommended and adopted by your Committee of taking small spaces in the big national daily papers, the three London evening papers and in a carefully chosen list of the most influential provincial evening papers, and lastly, in the leading trade papers, continues to be followed.

"For a comparatively modest expenditure the public are reminded of rum in the winter, and of Rum Fizz in the summer.

"There is no doubt that there is a steady demand for drinks based on rum, whether in the form of a tot of neat rum, Rum Fizz, a rum cocktail or rum punch, though stocks are necessarily more limited. It can still be said that the chance of being served with a rum drink in a bar compares quite favourably with the chance of consuming drinks based on the other spirits.

"Provided that the public are kept reasonably reminded during the war period of the virtues of rum, it is to be expected that there will be an increased demand for rum in various forms in the post-war world. The taste for rum formed during five years and more will tend to persist, if given suitable backing at the right moment in the same papers now being used.

"The two main difficulties of the advertiser to-day are (1) the shortage of advertising space in the severely rationed press, and (2) shortage of paper resulting in many wartime restrictions on the distribution of printed publicity.

"Bearing in mind these difficulties, the Committee will regard it as satisfactory that 80 per cent. of the space ordered has been secured, a percentage which compares very favourably with the space secured by the majority of advertisers.

"Perhaps the fact that your spaces were small in size may have been helpful, it being easier for the papers to work in a few small spaces than to deal with larger spaces without correspondingly heavy cuts."

A. P. SHERLOCK, *Chairman*.

C. WYNNE-ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

June, 1944.

## Government's Employment Policy

### Lord Woolton on Merchant Venturers

THE Government's policy in connexion with employment, published as a White Paper,\* has been debated in the Commons and in the Lords and, in general, both Houses have welcomed the declaration of the Government "accepting as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war."

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords, when moving a resolution in support of the White Paper proposals, Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, said: "Are the merchants of this country prepared once again to become 'merchant venturers,' to resume their Elizabethan quality with the products of modern industry and go out venturing in the world overseas for trade for the benefit of Britain? These are the questions that arise from this White Paper: they are the questions that we put to this House and the country. . . . What is our immediate position? We have sold almost all that we had in saleable overseas investments in order that, when we stood quite alone, we could continue to fight this war for the maintenance of our freedom. We have incurred overseas debts that are double the amount of all our previous overseas investments: we have given of the wealth of our past: and we have pledged our future, and a new Britain has been born that has a place in history as a people who keep their pledged word. We are infinitely stronger in productive capacity, in the application of scientific technology, than we were before this war. We now offer that capacity to the world with this assurance—our goods will be better, and they will be goods that can be trusted. If we can trade with the world we shall secure full employment here and with it enjoy a rising standard of living; and we shall be able to pay the debts we have accumulated: if we again embark, with our great industrial capacity, on this world trade, we shall add to the wealth of the world, and we shall buy from other countries their natural products at prices that we hope will bring them prosperity too.

"I foresee a universal movement for raising the standard of living of the world by clearing the channels of trade, by orderly management of international currencies and international investment, by evening out the extreme fluctuations—these booms and slumps which in the past have affected, generally to the ultimate detriment of the growers, the prices of primary products (both food and the raw materials of industry): I hope that we shall have continuing consultation regarding the domestic employment policies of different countries. Surely it is not without significance that 44 nations, gathered at Hot Springs, have subscribed to these ideas. The Government of this country believe in them, and conferences now meeting in the United States on monetary policy have these ends in view. What we are working for (as my honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in another place a few days ago) is general agreement on an international code of rules which will limit the use of devices calculated to impede

trade but will still leave the nations free to take the necessary action to preserve their own internal economic activity and balance of payments.

"We seek our proper place in the trade of the world. We have earned it by enterprise in the past; we shall maintain it by the quality of the services we offer. We seek it for the expansion of the benefits that trade brings through the interchange of commerce; we seek it in no narrow desire for the exclusion of others. But trade we must if this country is to retain its place among the leaders of the world. By our past we earned that place and our recent record gives us unparalleled right to retain it."

## Post-War World Economy

### Federation of British Industries Report

THE Federation of British Industries has issued a Report on International Trade Policy, prepared by its Committee on this subject, after consultation with other members. The objective of a desirable post-war trade policy is defined as the foundation of assured peace to establish conditions of stability essential to an expansion in world trade, so that, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, all may enjoy "improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security." The body of the report is devoted to a detailed discussion of means whereby this objective can be attained.

Whilst the report deals with international trade in the widest sense, it is recognized that the economic relationship of the members of the British Empire requires special consideration. The Committee recommends that consultation should take place as soon as possible between constituent parts of the Empire to evolve a common policy on the system that should govern Imperial trade relations; how the Empire should co-operate in establishing maximum world trade; and how the level of the more backward parts of the Empire could be raised.

The report concludes (p. 28): "If an orderly world economy is to be created, the spirit of unity which has grown up between the United Nations—in particular between Great Britain, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and China—must be continued, thus forming a foundation for the widest possible world co-operation."

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1944, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	tons		tons
Barbados ...	105,600	Windward Islands...	6,218
Jamaica ...	152,079	British Guiana ...	123,589
Leeward Islands ...	47,500	British Honduras ...	1,400
Trinidad ...	78,555		
		Total ...	514,941

The Barbados total includes an estimated production of 20,300 tons as fancy molasses.

\*Cmd. No. 6527, H.M. Stationery Office, 1944.

## British Guiana Minerals

### Official Reports on Three Districts

THE geology and mineral resources of three districts of British Guiana are fully described by members of the staff of the Geological Survey of the Colony, in four Bulletins published by the Argosy Company, Ltd., Government Printers, Georgetown, price 24 cents each. A coloured geological map is given of each district.

#### Towakaima Region

*Bulletin No. 16* describes the geology and geography of the Towakaima Region, Upper Barama Valley, to which the author, Mr. D. W. Bishopp, made three expeditions in 1937-38. The area contains two principal goldfields, that of the Barama-Cuyuni watershed near Noseno and the larger one which encloses the Barima-Barama Road. Both have been known and worked for many years. In the former further small pockety gold deposits may be found, but Mr. Bishopp has long urged that the successful exploitation of such deposits can only be attained by men willing to remain in the bush and grow their own food as the Indians do. In the Barima-Barama area the bulk of the accessible gold has been worked out long ago, but the possibility of using hydraulic methods at Hyma Creek should be borne in mind. The practicability of dredging in the Takatu River should also be determined by the practical test of drilling and/or pitting. Mr. Bishopp says that much more of this type of work, which has a direct economic issue, ought to be undertaken all over the Colony.

#### Upper Mazaruni River

Dr. A. Bryn Davies presents in *Bulletin No. 17* a report on the geology, gold and diamond deposits of the Awarapari-Issineru-Putareng area, Upper Mazaruni River, which he surveyed in 1939. Although alluvial gold has been won in considerable quantities there is, he says, no evidence that deposits large enough to warrant the installation of alluvial mining machinery remain to be discovered. Further prospection of certain localities is recommended for the small worker. Diamonds have been worked extensively for many years in the area east of the Werushima Range, but it is unlikely that any discoveries of importance remain to be made. West of the Range, however, attention should be directed to the Ekemoka Creek area where favourable conditions were found. Dr. Davies draws attention, as others have done, to the fact that the present system of alluvial mining, by men drawn from coastal areas who reside only temporarily in the fields, is wasteful both in the time consumed in periodical visits to their homes and the necessity for supporting separate establishments for the men and their families. The solution appears to lie, he says, in the establishment of settlements in well chosen areas in which sufficient food crops could be grown to provide for the bulk of consumption. A considered scheme should provide inducements to the miners to settle, including medical and hospital facilities and schools. The report is accompanied by a Photographic Supplement, as a separate publication, containing 17 views of scenery and mine workings in the area.

#### Waikuri District

Mr. S. Bracewell reports in *Bulletin No. 18* on the

geology of the Waikuri District, Cuyuni River, about 800 square miles in area, which he examined in 1939. He gives particulars of four areas in which he found workable alluvial gold deposits. He regards the area south of the Cuyuni between Waikuri Head and Sodam Mountain as capable of development by gold operations if only there were shops within reasonable distance and if transport facilities were improved. He mentions localities where diamonds may probably be found and others where examination for manganese ores is recommended.

#### North-West District

Mr. S. Bracewell is also the author of the Report on the area between Arakaka and Kokerit, North-West District, which forms *Bulletin No. 19*. Gold is the only mineral which has been worked in this area, and whilst the gold deposits will probably continue to provide a livelihood for a small number of miners for some years, he regards the future of the fields as dependent on the possibility of working the remaining alluvial and residual deposits by more organized mechanical methods. Particulars are given of the 18 more or less separate goldfields in which the known occurrences of workable gold deposits in the North-West District are located.

## Colonial Geological Surveys

The position of geological survey work in each of the territories of the Colonial Empire is summarized in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, Vol. xli, No. 4, pp. 255-286. The article, prepared by the Mineral Resources Department of the Institute, points out that as £500,000 a year has already been voted for the extension of scientific investigation into Colonial problems, apart from Development and Welfare, it is opportune to draw attention to the wisdom of allocating a fair share of any available grants to expanding the work of geological surveying in the Empire. "In the view of the Imperial Institute, a Geological Survey should be regarded as a public service available to the mining, agricultural and other industries as well as for the furtherance of public works activities, as an instrument for the finding of adequate water supplies and as an educational institution. . . . Geology has never received the consideration it deserves in the Colonies. Frequently the Survey has not been an autonomous department, and has usually been the first to suffer when retrenchment has been enforced." Nearly one-half the area of Colonial territory is without any Geological Survey.

Music from the film "West Indies Calling," recently shown in the West Indies, has been broadcast in several of the B.B.C. programmes. Two of the fox-trots, "How I Miss You" and "Goodbye Little Girl" have proved very popular, and the music (for piano) together with the words have been published by the Cosmo Music Co. (London) Ltd., at 1s. per copy. The composer of these tunes and the other music in the film is Gerald F. Jennings, of Trinidad, now a petty officer in the Royal Navy, a well-known London dance band leader.

## The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours published on June 8th and 10th contained the following names of West Indian interest :—

### Knights Bachelor

MR. JAMES REGINALD CONYERS, C.B.E., for public services in Bermuda.

COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS, M.P. for Leicester (E) 1922-23 and Cardiff (S) 1924-29 and since 1931; for political and public services.

[Colonel Evans is a director of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., and was secretary to, and a member of, the Parliamentary Delegation which visited the West Indies and Bermuda in 1926.]

### C.M.G.

MR. JOSEPH BURTT HUTCHINSON, Geneticist, Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, and Cotton Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

MR. ROBERT SPRINGETT MACKILLIGAN, O.B.E., M.C., Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad.

MR. RALPH WILLIAM RICHARDSON MILLER, A.I.C., Colonial Agricultural Service, Director of Agriculture and Sisal Controller, Tanganyika Territory [Formerly of Barbados.]

### C.B.E.

MR. THOMAS MEADE KELSHALL, O.B.E., for public services in Trinidad.

BRIGADIER HARRY DUNBAR MACONOCHE, M.C., Officer Commanding Local Troops, Bermuda.

### O.B.E.

MR. ROBERT BEACROFT BARKER, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. BASIL BERRIDGE DAVIS, for public services in the Leeward Islands.

MR. JOSEPH WATERTON JACKSON, for public services in British Guiana.

MR. JUNG BAHADUR SINGH, for social welfare services in British Guiana.

MR. JOHN HADLEY WILKINSON, for public services in Barbados.

### M.B.E.

LIEUTENANT HENRY ARTHUR BENNET, Home Guard, Trinidad.

MAJOR ALDINGTON GEORGE CURPHEY, M.C., Jamaica Medical Corps.

MR. ENOS LOUIS JACK, Manager, Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY KIEFFER, British Honduras Battalion, North Caribbean Force.

MR. RAYMOND NORRIS, Secretary to Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

MR. COPELAND KENRICK ROBINSON, Colonial Agricultural Service, Agricultural Superintendent, St. Vincent.

MR. THOMAS SOUNESS, for services to the West India Committee.

MR. ARTHUR ST. GEORGE TUCKER, for services to education, Bermuda.

### British Empire Medal

AVIZULL MOHAMMED, Civilian Employee, Motor Transport Section, Piarco, Trinidad.

SERGEANT G. A. ROBERTS, National Fire Service.

### Imperial Service Order

MR. JOHN DE NOBRIGA, Warden, St. George, District Administration, Trinidad.

### King's Police and Fire Services Medal

#### FOR GALLANTRY

HERMAN ARTHUR ALEXANDER QUASHIE, Police Constable, Trinidad Police Force.

#### FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

COLONEL WALTER ANGUS MULLER, Commissioner of Police, Trinidad.

### Colonial Police Medal

#### FOR GALLANTRY

JOHN AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Lance-Corporal, Trinidad Police Force.

#### FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

CAPTAIN JAMES BRUCE GORDON AUSTIN, Superintendent, Nigerian Police Force. [Of Barbados.]

FRANK DE ABREU, Sergeant, British Guiana Police Force.

CLAVIS LAVINIO ELLCOCK, Sergeant, Barbados Police Force.

CHARLES WILLIAM PANTRY, Superintendent, Bermuda Police Force.

FRANK CECIL RHODES PARRIS, Sergeant-Major, Barbados Police Force.

WILLIAM RUFUS SKEETE, Sergeant, Barbados Police Force.

## Caribbean War Problems

A general survey of the non-military readjustments which the war has made necessary in the Caribbean area—in civilian activities, in government controls, and in the relations of neighbours with each other—is presented in *The Caribbean Islands and the War*\*. As its subtitle indicates, it is a "record of progress in facing stern realities." This study was prepared by the United States Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and published by the Department of State as an illustration of the practical fruits of close and continuous inter-governmental co-operation in solving critical problems. The survey, which runs to over 80 pages, with useful maps, wage data, cost of living charts, first indicates the measures taken to assemble facts and to establish channels of action before any broad-scale attack can be made on the problem. Then follows an account of measures taken for the solution of some specific aspects—shipping, sugar crop, food production, unemployment, wages, etc. Finally a view is presented of resulting economic and political progress.

According to a Press telegram, the Bahamas House of Assembly has, by 17 votes to 8, rejected a request from the Imperial Government to establish voting by secret ballot throughout the Colony in Parliamentary elections. The reform was recommended by the Commission which inquired into the labour disturbances of June, 1942.

\* Department of State, Publication No. 2023. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; price 25 cents.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN wid short trowsers wear long braces."

\* \* \*

THE London office of Davy & United Engineering Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd., has been moved to 5, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

\* \* \*

THE executive committee of the British Council, with the previous approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., to be a vice-chairman of the British Council in succession to the late Lord Snell.

\* \* \*

PILOT OFFICER JOSEPH ROBERT GIBBONS, who was married on June 7th to Miss Joan M. Hawes, of Cricklewood, London, N.W., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Gibbons, of Devonshire, Bermuda. The ceremony took place at St. John's, West Hendon.

\* \* \*

OVER 30,000 people have already visited the Colonies Exhibition at the Glasgow Art Galleries, including parties of school children. A number of lectures have been given in connexion with the exhibition, including one on the West Indies by Mr. Ernest Eytel, of British Guiana.

\* \* \*

LIEUT. - COMMANDER RANSFORD SLATER, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N., Fleet Air Arm, who, we greatly regret to learn, has been killed on active service, was the younger son of the late Sir Ransford Slater, and of Lady Slater, of White Parish, Wiltshire. Sir Ransford was Governor of Jamaica from 1932 to 1934.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was recently announced of Flying Officer W. K. Hynam, of Barbados, and Miss Doris Molynaux, of Holmeswood, Ormskirk. The marriage, arranged for September 16th, will take place at Holmeswood. Flying Officer Hynam holds the D.F.C. and the D.F.M., and is believed to be the first West Indian to win this double decoration.

\* \* \*

AT a recent meeting of the Glasgow Publicity Club, Mr. J. Gardner McLean gave a lecture on British Guiana. The members were much interested in his description of the sugar and rum industries of the Colony. Mr. McLean spent many years in British Guiana and since his return to this side has never tired in an effort to make the Colony and its attractions better known.

\* \* \*

IT is with great regret that we announce that Sergt. Kendal Grattan Bushe, Royal Corps of Signals, and Lieut. Thomas Arnold Thwaites, Grenadier Guards, have been killed in action. Sergt. Bushe was the only son of Sir Grattan Bushe, Governor of Barbados, and Lady Bushe, while Lieut. Thwaites was the elder son of Lieut.-Colonel Norman Thwaites, European representative of the Bahamas Development Board, and Mrs. Thwaites.

\* \* \*

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE arrived in London recently

for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on a number of matters in connexion with the work of the West Indies Development and Welfare organization. Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture, has also arrived and will discuss with the Colonial Office various agricultural matters affecting the West Indian Colonies. They will remain on this side for about a month.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT T. G. BENTLEY, R.N., of Barbados, a prisoner of war at Stalag Luft III, has secured a first class pass in Stage II of the Royal Society of Arts examination in German, and a second class pass in Stage III. This information has been obtained from the latest Results of Examinations, Prisoners of War Camps, issued by the Red Cross and St. John War Organization. Lieutenant Bentley is the son of Bishop and Mrs. Bentley, of Barbados.

\* \* \*

MR. LOUIS BYLES, Town Clerk of St. Ann, Jamaica, arrived in England recently to make a study of local government, and is at present at work at Croydon Town Hall. Two other Town Clerks in Jamaica are making a similar study at Arkansas University, U.S.A. These officers are gaining experience in order to assist in the reorganization of local government in Jamaica, in connexion with which Mr. L. C. Hill, general secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers, has paid two visits to the Colony.

\* \* \*

THERE are over 400 men from British Honduras in the United Kingdom on war service, and in order to give these Hondurans news of one another, a monthly Newsletter will be published. The first issue, dated July, contains a message from the Duke of Devonshire, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and much useful information regarding men in the Forces and in industry. The Newsletter is published at West Indies House, 14, Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has Mr. David D. Carmichael as editor, and Mr. Hugh Donald Goff as assistant editor.

\* \* \*

WAR conditions have not only imposed heavy additional tasks on the staff of the West India Committee but have also seriously interfered with the performance of normal duties, as the result of which, to mention only one example, the publication of the CIRCULAR has often been greatly delayed due to circumstances entirely beyond the control of ourselves or the printers.

After a recent raid by a "doodle bug" in which Miss Haythornthwaite, a member of the clerical staff, was seriously injured, the secretary received the following message from the President, Viscount Hailsham:

"Will you convey my sincere sympathy to Miss Haythornthwaite and my admiration and appreciation to the staff of the West India Committee for the way in which they have carried out their duties in the face of the present difficulties and hazards."



## Obituary

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

### THE HON. LAWSON GIFFORD

The Hon. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S. (Edin.), J.P., who died in December last in Kingston, Jamaica, had been for many years a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, and president of the Medical Council of Jamaica. He entered the public service of the Colony in 1883 and in 1907 was appointed District Medical Officer for Kingston, retiring in 1930.

He left £10,000 upon trust for scholarships or otherwise for the work of the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, Jamaica; £5,000 to Jamaica Schools Commission for scholarships, prizes, etc., and £6,000 to the Public General Hospital, Kingston; £1,000 each to the University of Edinburgh Medical Faculty, St. George's Church, Kingston, Kingston College, Jamaica, and Nuttall Nursing Hostel, £500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal Cancer Hospital, London, the Nurses Union, Convent of Mercy, Alpha, Kingston, and Society for the Protection of Animals, Jamaica; and residue to form "The Lawson Gifford Charitable Bequest," for St. Mary's and Kingston.

### MR. T. C. MACNAGHTEN

Mr. Terence Charles Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., who died at Wincanton, on June 30th, was Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis from 1929 to 1931, when he retired from the Colonial Service.

Born in 1872, he was educated at Charterhouse and Hertford College, Oxford. In 1896 he obtained a second class clerkship in the Colonial Office and seven years later was promoted a first class clerk, and transferred to the West Indian Department. In the meantime he was private secretary to three successive Parliamentary Under Secretaries—Lord Selborne, Lord Onslow and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1907 he was transferred to the General Department of the Office where, among other duties, he had to deal with the preliminaries connected with the promotion or transfer of colonial officials; his sympathy and courtesy stood him in good stead, and he was deservedly popular in the Service.

In 1912 he was appointed chairman of the Emigrants' Information Office, and in 1919 vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee. The work of this Committee was suspended in 1929, when, as stated, Mr. Macnaghten was appointed to St. Kitts-Nevis. There he enjoyed great popularity with all classes of the community.

### MR. H. G. SPAIN

Mr. Harry Guthrie Spain, who died at a Bloomsbury, London, hotel on June 3rd, at the age of 77, spent the greater part of his life in the service of the British Guiana Government.

As a young man, Mr. Spain served as an electrician in the cable ships of the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., and subsequently went to British Guiana as an electrician in the Post Office. He was later appointed Government Electrician and served in that capacity for 30 years, until his retirement in 1927 when he came to England.

During Mr. Spain's term of office the telegraph and telephone services of the Colony were thoroughly

reorganized and modernized. This included the introduction of overhead telephone cables and the laying of marine cables through the rivers to extend the services to outlying parts. He was the Government's adviser on all electrical matters.

Mr. Spain leaves a daughter who is married to Mr. Alfred Groves, of Geddes Grant Ltd., British Guiana. Mrs. Spain died in 1930.

## Packing Exports to B.W.I.

MR. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Trinidad, states in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of March 4th, that while it has always been necessary to pack goods for the British West Indies markets in strong containers, the increasing quantities of damaged or pilfered goods received during recent months make the above requirement of special importance.

The shipments that are pilfered or damaged are mostly those packed in cardboard containers, this being especially true of such items as footwear, hats and wearing apparel. It has been proven to the satisfaction of local importers that if boxed footwear is packed in cardboard containers and these containers repacked in plywood or wooden crates, with wire or metal strapping, very little if any damage or loss is likely to occur. Similarly hats and wearing apparel should always be packed in strong plywood containers or wooden cases instead of cardboard cartons. If possible the crates should be strapped or wired.

The following excerpt is from a pamphlet entitled *Points for Exporters to the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana*, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa:—

"Packing should be particularly sturdy, consistent with the nature of the goods, because of the rough handling by irresponsible labour in the course of numerous transfers due to lightage.

"Another essential feature is that goods be adequately protected against the humid tropical climate; perishable goods should have ample ventilation if they are not sealed in airtight containers. The humidity is a condition which deserves special consideration. In Trinidad, goods are not required to be removed from the customs warehouse for ten days (three without charge) before being placed in bond, and quick deterioration is likely where perishable goods are closely stacked and under pressure. Goods can be placed in local cold storage warehouses where this is necessary. There are no special packing requirements, but packages should be marked with the consignee's name, address, mark, shipper's name, and gross weight. If more than one package comprises a shipment, they should be numbered consecutively.

"In addition it should be noted that the work of importers in the clearing of goods through customs and in their subsequent storage is greatly facilitated if the number of each case is listed on the invoice, together with an itemized statement of the contents under each number."

## The Imperial College in 1943

### Research and Training in Wartime

THE Reports of the Governing Body and of the Principal for the year 1943 afford proof that, in spite of the many difficulties arising from the war, the work of training and research was continued without serious interruption. There was actually a slight increase in the number of students in residence and the awakening of interest in agriculture in the Caribbean area was reflected by more students than usual being admitted to the Diploma Course.

### Manufacture of High Grade Sugar

The Sugar Technology Course had to be temporarily suspended owing to the students having left to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Sugar Technologist and the Assistant Sugar Technologist accordingly devoted their time to research. Factories were visited in several West Indian Colonies and experiments are to be made to test on a commercial scale a new process of manufacture of a high grade sugar which has been evolved during recent years in the College laboratory. The Principal, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, visited England to discuss various matters with the Governing Body and, in particular, proposals for organizing the centralization of West Indian research at the College. The scope of the work to be undertaken has been discussed and defined in principle by the Governing Body and the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture.

### Transport the Great Difficulty

The greatest difficulties in both training and research work arose from the irregularity of transport. Colonial agricultural scholars coming to take the Associateship course mostly arrived in small batches many months later at dates which could not be foreseen. For example, the last of those due on October 1st, 1942, arrived in April, 1943. Research work was hampered by restrictions and delays in regard to apparatus and materials. Not infrequently goods arrived more than two years after they were ordered; others could not be obtained at all.

Some desirable lines of research had to be cancelled or postponed because staff and students could not obtain the motor-car tyres necessary for visiting estates and farms of the Department of Agriculture or of private owners. In spite of all difficulties, however, progress was made in all the major lines of research work. This is shown in the appended short reports by the Heads of Departments and the bibliography of scientific papers published during the year.

An innovation was made in that the annual conference of Sugar Technologists, although held at the College as in past years, was organized by the British West Indies Sugar Association with the help of officers of the College. In addition to the usual discussions on sugar factory technological research there was a section on field technology dealing with such matters as manurial and cultivation experiments. In future years the B.W.I.S.A. intends to hold the annual conference in the different colonies in turn.

### Regretted Loss of Two Founders

The Governing Body record the great loss suffered by

the College through the death, since the end of the year, of its President, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain, and that of Sir John Bretland Farmer. "Both were members of the Tropical Agricultural College Committee, appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919, whose recommendations led to the foundation of the College in 1921. Both were original members of the Governing Body and gave it ungrudging service for many years."

Mrs. N. H. Young has been appointed secretary to the Governing Body, in which capacity she has been acting since Sir Algernon Aspinall, who had been secretary from the inception of the College in 1921, resigned on August 30th, 1940. Sir Algernon remains available for consultation by the Governing Body.

## The Associated Chambers

THE congress of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce was opened in Barbados on June 22nd by the Governor, Sir Grattan Bushe, and the proceedings occupied one week.

According to Press telegrams, the congress recommended that representations be made to the Canadian Government for a conference between Dominion and West Indian delegates to consider the development of trade relations immediately after the war.

It was urged that a West Indian parliamentary committee should be set up at Westminster, comprising members of all parties, so that West Indian matters should receive the fullest consideration in Parliament. On the question of the economic federation of the British West Indies, the congress recommended that the Comptroller for Development and Welfare should be asked to make a survey.

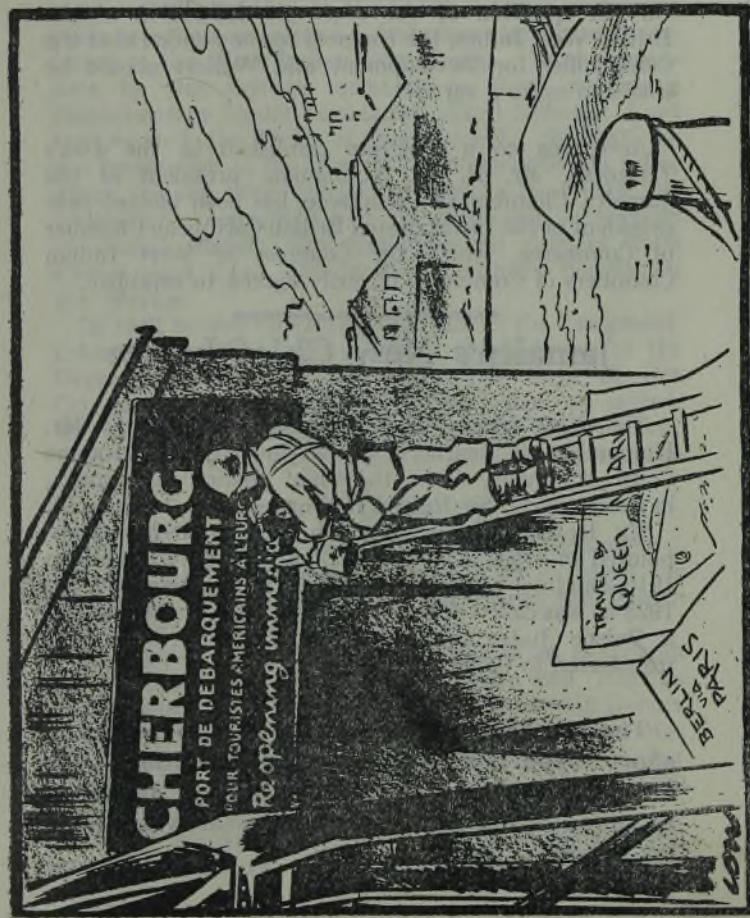
According to a telegram published in the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. R. W. Youngman, president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, has been elected first president of the Incorporated British Caribbean Chamber of Commerce, which the Congress of West Indian Chambers of Commerce recently agreed to establish.

## Jamaica's New Chief Justice

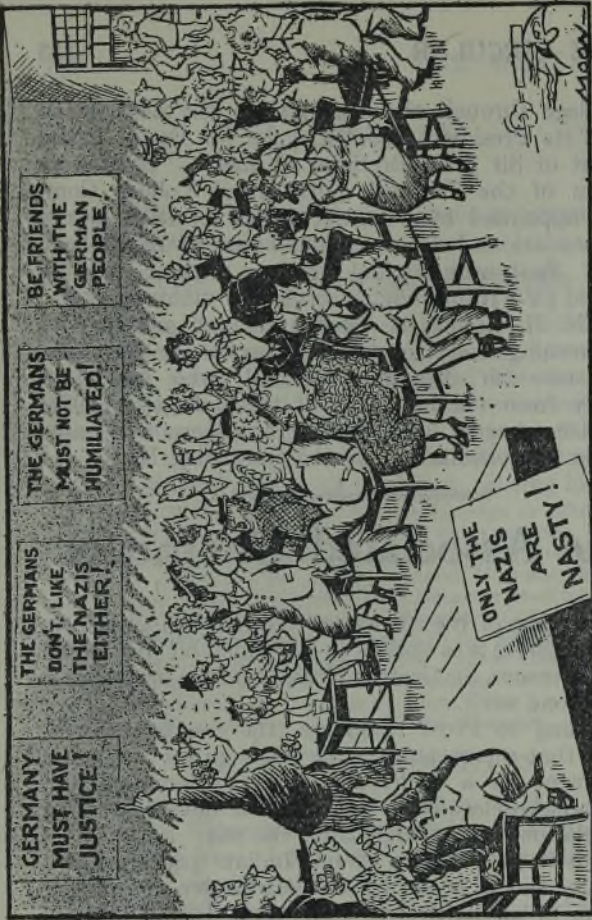
The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Horace Hector Hearne, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, to be the Chief Justice of Jamaica, in succession to Sir Robert H. Furness, who has retired.

Mr. Hearne, who was born in India in 1892, was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda in 1916, and later became a magistrate in that territory. In 1925 he was called to the Bar and, in 1933, was appointed a Puisne Judge in Tanganyika Territory. He was transferred to Ceylon in 1937.

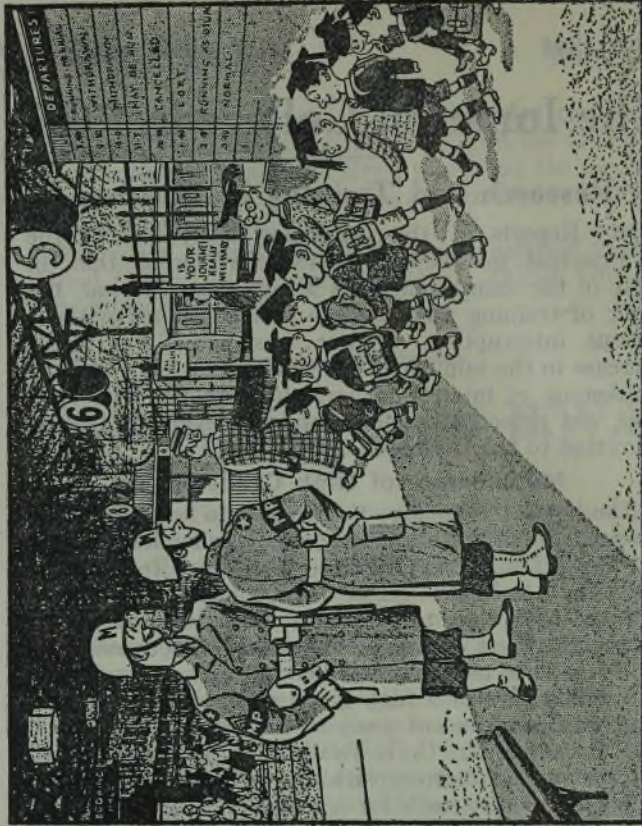
**The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal, should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.**



"ON BEHALF OF THE MANAGEMENT"  
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 Evening Standard



As there is a NAZI flying bomb over at the moment we will adjourn to the basement to continue the discussion on how to be kind to Germany after the war.  
 Sunday Dispatch



'Funny Hats'

Sunday Dispatch

By RODD

## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



Daily Sketch

## The Victoria League

MANY West Indians serving in the Forces have had cause to be grateful to the Victoria League for hospitality of various kinds, and some hundreds of non-commissioned officers and men have enjoyed the excellent club facilities at Nutford House and at Hopkinson House. In order that West Indians may make the best use of these services, the War Services section of the West India Committee works in the closest touch—and, we may add, harmony—with the League.

The annual report for the year ended March 31st last shows that the parent body and its numerous branches throughout the Empire continued their work of raising funds for various war charities, of providing comforts, accommodation and entertainment for those in the Forces, and of promoting mutual knowledge and understanding between the peoples of the Empire.

The League's only West Indian branch is in Jamaica, where it has Sir John and Lady Huggins as patrons, the Hon. B. H. Easter as president, and Mrs. Martin Cooper as hon. secretary. The following is an extract from the report of the Jamaica branch:—

"During the year under review every effort has been made to forward the work of the League in Jamaica. Members have faithfully supported the work, and have attended committee meetings and other meetings surmounting many difficulties caused by the call upon their time for work of every description, and the inconvenience of the present war transport. We have been able to do our share for the war effort, and have tried to keep the interest of members in the Ever-Ready, the schools, and the hospital visiting as this report will show.

"The last annual general meeting of the League was held on March 24th, 1943. Members met for tea before the business meeting. The Hon. B. H. Easter, who presided, gave a very interesting address on his visit to wartime London.

"During the year there were four meetings of the executive committee which were well attended. There are 241 members; this shows an improvement on last year's total.

"We have had the privilege of helping many of the men and women of Jamaica who have gone overseas to join His Majesty's Forces. They have been given introductions to Miss Leaf at headquarters, and have received a welcome and help for which they were truly grateful.

"Donations have been given to the following: The St. Luke's Morning Sunday School for their treat; the ladies of the Verley Home; the Red Cross Surgical Dressings Fund; the Deaf and Dumb Association; the Women's Club.

"During the year, ten meetings of the executive committee were held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Martin Cooper, at 51, Half-way Tree Road (kindly lent by the Women's Club). At some of these meetings we were fortunate in having a guest speaker, and the committee desires to record its thanks to those who so kindly helped in this matter. The committee continue to make garments and collect clothing for distribution to needy children attending the elementary schools. A large

share of war work was done for the Red Cross. Warm garments and quilts were made and handed to the knitting depot to be sent away for those who have suffered in the bombed areas of England. Soft toys were also made at the request of Miss Elsie Meyers for the children of the bombed areas."

## The Pictorial Pages

The invasion of Europe is the subject of a leading article in this issue, and is also referred to in the Londoner's Notebook. Staggering quantities of food, munitions and equipment were needed by the invading forces, and thanks to the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, and the Royal Air Force, both men and supplies were transported with only minor losses. The first of the pictorial pages in this issue gives an excellent idea of the careful planning that was necessary to make possible this mass movement of men and materials.

The second page shows two groups of volunteers, from Jamaica and Bermuda respectively, photographed outside the offices of the West India Committee. The Jamaicans are all skilled engineers, while the Bermudians are members of the Bermuda Rifle Corps who have been attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

ON June 8th, 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, 1944, payable on or about July 21st, to shareholders registered on June 19th.

### Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

The board of directors, on June 8th, 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, 1944, subject in each case to the deduction of income tax at 8s. 4d. in the £. The interim dividends were payable on June 30th to stockholders and shareholders on the register on June 9th.

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Sir Clive L. Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Mr. R. Beaumont have been elected to the board of the company, and the latter has been appointed managing director. Pending Mr. Beaumont's early arrival in this country, Mr. H. C. W. Johnston has been appointed acting managing director.

## 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 August number:—

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.  
Mirreles Watson Co., Ltd.

The Bahamas Red Cross operates a Foreign Relations Department, known as the Postal Message Scheme, whereby it obtains all the benefits of the International Red Cross in Geneva. During last year 129 messages were sent to and received from different countries. These were the only means of contact between separated families and friends, and have proved a great comfort and help in relieving anxiety.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

June 26th

**T**HE safety of the town of St. John's was seriously endangered on the 23rd by a large fire which completely destroyed the premises of Geo. W. Bennett, Bryson & Co., Ltd. The fire broke out before 10 a.m.; in a short time the whole building was ablaze and within three hours only charred walls and twisted galvanize were standing. Fire engines of the U.S.A. Army and Navy bases pumped continuous streams of sea-water all day.

Masonic celebrations marking the centenary of St. John's lodge in Antigua were held in which visiting delegates from other islands took part. The Consecration of the Venerable N. W. Newnham Davis as Bishop of Antigua is to take place July 25th. There has been a welcome rainfall of from two to four inches all over the island.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

June 17th

British Guiana is cabling £6,000 (\$28,800) to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund as the first remittance for this year's flag day collection. This is already the largest collection of any year of the war. Contributions from all the outlying districts are not yet in and there is still therefore a further sum to be sent.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**The Governor's Visit.** In a letter dated June 1st, our correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, states that the Governor, Sir John Adams Hunter, will shortly visit London to confer with the authorities. He will afterwards visit his mother in Northumberland. Captain Metzgen continues:—

**The Colonial Secretary.** "The Hon. A. N. Wolffsohn, Colonial Secretary, is at present undergoing medical treatment in a hospital in New Orleans. During his absence, Mr. H. J. Hughes, Acting Attorney-General, is performing the duties of Colonial Secretary.

**Forestry Work.** "Representatives of the American Government are at present in the Colony for the recruitment of men for forestry work in the U.S.A.

**A.T.S. Recruits.** "Ten more girls from the Colony are required for the Auxiliary Territorial Service in the United Kingdom. Applications are being considered by a small committee appointed by the Governor. It is hoped that the successful candidates will leave for Jamaica within the next month.

**Airport Constructed.** "The construction of a modern airport in the vicinity of Belize is nearing completion. The work is being done by American contractors at a cost of approximately £100,000. A start has been made on the administration buildings which will cost an additional £12,500. When completed this airfield will be the means of linking up British Honduras by air with the U.S.A., Jamaica, Mexico and the Latin American Republics.

**Reclamation Progress.** "Splendid progress has been made in the reclamation of a large area north of

Belize. When finished, the site for the proposed modern hospital will be ready, a larger area will be available for sports of various kinds, and the congested areas in the city for residential purposes relieved.

**Major Matthews Retires.** "Major Philip Edwin Matthews, O.B.E., J.P., Superintendent of the British Honduras Police Force, will shortly be retiring on a well-deserved pension, after a distinguished official record spreading over 35 years. Major Matthews was born in England in 1881, and came to British Honduras in 1908 as drill instructor to the then Volunteer Force. Previously, he was attached to His Majesty's Armed Forces in Nigeria. As a member of the British Honduras Volunteer Force, he proved himself an efficient soldier, and much credit is due to him for the high standard of efficiency attained by that body for over a generation.

"Major Matthews will be succeeded by Mr. J. Harvey Clarke, of Jamaica, as Superintendent of Police. He is expected to arrive in the Colony shortly."

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

June 29th

Heavy showers have broken the prolonged drought in time to avoid a serious water shortage but not before crops had suffered severely.

The draft new constitution has been made public and the country is preparing for the first elections under universal suffrage. The Legislative Council in session for the last time under the present regime has approved Mr. Campbell's £15,000,000 loan proposal, but it has met strong opposition outside. The question of a federated British West Indies was also approved but, being inconsistent with the new constitution, is likely to remain a purely academic one. The Council passed increased income and surtax proposals, and raised the Excess Profits Tax to 66½ per cent. instead of to 75 per cent. as expected.

The basic petrol ration will be five gallons per car monthly from July 1st. An Economic Survey Committee has been appointed under Dr. Benham. The Wakefield Agricultural Committee has adjourned in order to allow Mr. Wakefield to visit England to arrange financial matters.

Grave concern is felt over serious charges made by 58 farm workers who have returned from the United States, and a full investigation has been promised. Eighteen thousand Jamaicans are now working on American farms.

## ST. LUCIA

**Need of Rain.** Our hon. correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writing on April 17th, says that the weather has been very dry and cool; rain is badly needed in many parts of the Colony. All factories are now working. Cane yields are below normal but juice purity is above average. Young canes are growing well.

**Cocoa.** A small *careme* crop is still being picked. The few remaining cocoa estates are giving closer attention to cultivation following the improvement in present and future marketing prospects.

**Other Crops.** An excellent crop of Montserrat type

(Continued on page 137)

Sea Island cotton has been obtained from a small area in the Choiseul district.

Larceny of stock and garden produce is reported to be increasing, and is discouraging greater self-sufficiency amongst a larger section of the community.

Mrs. E. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, paid a flying visit to the U.S. Army base at Vieux-Fort on March 11th and left the same day.

H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble paid another visit to the Colony on March 30th to review a detachment of the Windward Islands Battalion preparatory to their departure on overseas service. The parade, which was held in Columbus Square, was attended by a large section of the community.

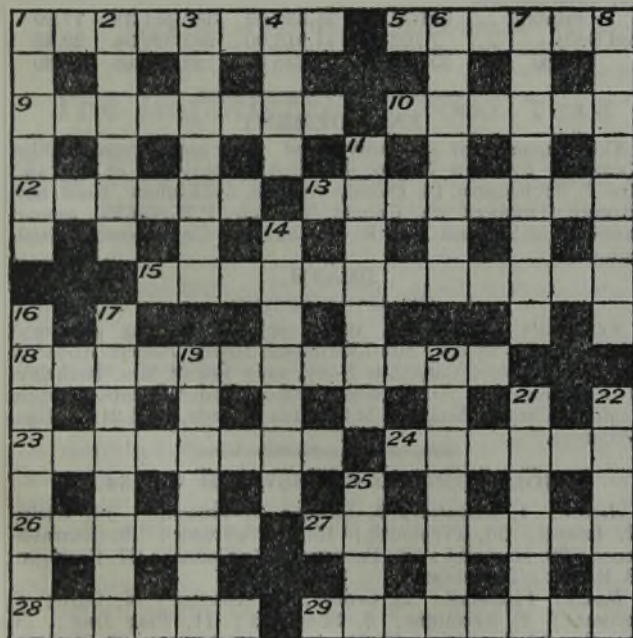
## Crossword Puzzle No. 34

ACROSS

- 1 Anagram of "coattirt" (8)
- 5 Sources of textiles (6)
- 9 This is highly valued (8)
- 10 It only grows in cold weather (6).
- 12 Mean (6)
- 13 Scene of an historical game of bowls (8)
- 15. Anagram of "for rare tiger" (12)
- 18 Often leads to financial trouble (12)
- 23 This flower suggests advice to give first place to money (8)
- 24 Site of an inter ocean highway (6)
- 26 Subjects (6)
- 27 Anagram of "got trace" (8)
- 28 Epithet for a very level headed person (6)
- 29 Prudent (8)

DOWN

- 1 Explain very carefully (6)
- 2 Anagram of "tear ace" (6)
- 3 This of mind may be a serious trouble (7)
- 4 A fabulous monster (4)
- 6 New arrival (7)
- 7 Goes over again (8)
- 8 He tends his latter half (8)
- 11 When you are asked to help a good cause (2 words, 4, 3)
- 14 Anagram of "red tale" (8)
- 16 Small destructive creatures of the tropics (8)
- 17 Anagram of "Nero tugs" (8)
- 19 An African capital (7)
- 20 Confused (7)
- 21 Many fish (6)
- 22 Important war-time vegetable (6)
- 25 West Indian timber tree, handsome when in flower (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

## 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.**—Sigmn. V. A. Farley, F/Sgt. J. R. Henry.
- Bahamas.**—A.C.W. Peggy Hilton, W/O B. L. I. Johnson, S/A A. R. Knowles, S/A K. Knowles, F/Lt. W. M. Lightbourn, O/Sea. H. Malone, F/O G. S. Mather, F/O R. G. Pagett, P/O M. L. Thompson, A/PO (A) L. G. Trenchard, A.C.W. Ann Wanklyn, A/S/O/ Joan Winder.
- Barbados.**—L/Bdr. H. C. Boyce, Dvr. L. Cox, Sgt. R. A. Cummings, Sgt. D. Davies, F/Sgt. R. Gabriel, Cpl. H. M. Evelyn, Sigmn. C. W. Griffith, Cpl. C. N. Hassell, W/O M. S. Mahon, Cpl. H. Padmore, P/O T. D. Parris, F/O A. O. Weekes, F/O T. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.**—Sgt. Jack Acton, Pte. F. E. Adams, Pte. J. S. Alves, Pte. E. Aubrey, Pte. H. Aubrey, Pte. K. Aubrey, Pte. J. Bento, Pte. M. Bento, Cpl. R. L. Browne, Pte. F. Cassidy, Pte. F. V. Cook, Pte. D. Custodio, Pte. J. De Silva, P/O K. N. Doe, A.M.2 T. K. Early, C/Sgt. W. F. Fonseca, Pte. D. Freisenbruch, Pte. W. Frith, Pte. H. Frost, Pte. D. Galloway, P/O J. R. Gibbons, Lt. A. R. Gosling, L/Cpl. T. H. Greenwood, Dvr. D. H. Halliday-Wilson, Pte. W. Harris, L/Cpl. E. Hennessay, Pte. S. Hoare, F/O T. M. Ironside, Sto. G. C. Johnson, Pte. C. Kemp, Pte. C. Lamb, Gnr. E. Leach, Pte. J. R. Lee, Pte. F. Lewis, Pte. J. L. Lewis, L/Cpl. R. Lines, Pte. E. Madeiros, Pte. G. Madeiros, Pte. Tony Madeiros, Pte. L. Marshall, Pte. D. Martin, P/O L. Mayor, Pte. W. Monk, Cpl. F. Monkman, Pte. S. F. Moniz, Pte. A. H. Mullin, Pte. L. J. Mullin, Pte. C. H. Mullins, F/Lt. E. G. Nicholls, Sgt. L. G. Nutley, Pte. G. O'Connor, Pte. V. O'Connor, Pte. R. V. Outerbridge, Pte. H. Paul, C.Q.M.S. R. J. Perks, O/Sea. E. L. Petty, Pte. R. L. Rankin, Pte. N. Ray, Pte. C. D. Roach, Pte. L. Roberts, Pte. N. E. Roberts, Pte. Eva Robinson, Pte. G. W. Rowlands, Pte. S. Siggins, Pte. W. Siggins, Lt.-Com. A. F. Sinclair, Pte. R. Skinner, Pte. A. E. Smith, Pte. A. M. Smith, Pte. F. Smith, Lt. H. B. Smith, L/Cpl. J. L. Southern, Pte. E. Spencer, P/O H. F. Stephens, Pte. T. Stephenson, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, L/Cpl. G. Wall, C.S.M. E. L. Ward, F/O J. H. Watlington, F/O J. Weatherill, Pte. R. Wheatley, Pte. R. M. White, O/Sea. H. S. Whitecross.
- British Guiana.**—Sigmn. G. E. Davson, O/Sea. O. Fitt, P/O R. F. Hall, A.C.2 P. Lord, Sigmn. C. N. Moffett, O/Sea. I. Sanders, O/Sea. D. Veacock, P/O L. Williams.
- British Honduras.**—F/O G. W. Fairweather, A.C.2 M. Hulse, F/Sgt. R. E. Lind.
- Dominica.**—Cpl. O. Perryman.
- Jamaica.**—A.C.2 E. R. Angus, Pte. Marjorie Austin, P/O P. C. Bacquie, Pte. Monica Bent, A/Cpl. K. Brandon, L.A.C.W. Marjorie Campbell, Sgt. C. C. Carby, A.C. T. Causwell, A.C.2 R. O. Chevannes, A.C.2 A. C. Chin, A.C. L. A. Chin, A.C.2 D. Clinton-Hedman, A.C. L. F. Collymore, Sgt. R. G. Dixon, A.C. G. S. Dwyer, Col. D. C. Farquharson, P/O G. N. Ferguson, Pte. Dorothy Fielding, Sgt. H. H. Forbes, Pte. D. C. Garrick, P/O M. A. Guilfoyle, Lt. D. Harpley, Sgt. D. Hayle, P/O A. G. Henriques, Sgt. J. O. Hudson, Sgt. F. S. Jackson, Major H. F. Joslen, Lt. N. K. Junor, A.C. H. Karram, Sgt. D. F. Levy, F/Sgt. A. G. Lindsay, Sgt. S. A. Lowe, Sgt. H. McF. McCalla, A.C.2 L. M. McIntosh, A.C.2 S. G. McLeod, A.C.2 H. A. Mantack, F/O C. J. Marchand, L.A.C. C. V. Matthew, A.C.1 C. A. Maxwell, A.C.2 V. E. Moodie, Sgt. W. J. Nalty, Sgt. A. D. O'Connor, F/Sgt. I. G. Patterson, F/Sgt. L. F. Pearson, Cfn. H. O. Petgrave, Sgt. R. K. Plummer, Cfn. R. Pommels, Sgt. A. G. Reid, Sgt. W. S. Richardson, Sgt. C. L. Robinson, Cpl. C. Russell, A.C.2 C. I. Scott, Sgt. H. H. Shaw, Sgt. J. Smellie, Sgt. A. L. Taylor, A.C.2 J. W. Terrier, A.C. J. A. Tulloch, Sgt. T. M. Urquhart, A.C.2 S. A. White, A.C.2 J. H. Williams, Sgt. D. H. Willoughby, P/O A. S. Wint, Sgt. S. C. Woodham, Sgt. H. O. Wynter.
- Montserrat.**—F/O O. R. Kelsick.
- St. Vincent.**—F/O E. A. Lawrence.
- Trinidad.**—Sgt. R. A. Agostini, Sgt. C. M. Alfred, F/O R. A. Alston, Lt. F. G. Burslem, L.A.C.W. Beryl Cuthbert, L.A.C. E. J. de Verteuil, F/O F. W. Farfan, P/O E. Farfan, Sgt. H. A. Gobin, F/Sgt. A. A. Graham, Gnr. P. A. Hoadley, Sgt. J. F. Hobson, F/O C. G. Hubah, P/O G. F. Jennings, Sgt. G. Kenny, Tpr. V. Lambert, Sgt. G. S. Lau, Pte. Kimmy Lee, P/O C. P. Lopez, F/Sgt. A. W. Martin, P/O R. C. Montano, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, P/O Pollard, F/Sgt. J. J. Scoon.

## Barbados Sugar Cane Yields, 1943

## The Importance of B.37,161

THE British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station has issued Bulletin No. 25, entitled *The Yield of Sugar Cane in Barbados in 1943*. It contains a summary of returns furnished by 231 plantations of the varieties of cane which they had reaped in 1943.

In the low rainfall areas (54 plantations) the new seedling B.37161 occupied no less than 53 per cent. of the acreage reaped as plant canes, largely acquired at the expense of B.2935 which occupied 86 per cent. of the acreage of first ratoons, with B.37161 only 7 per cent.

In the intermediate rainfall areas (104 plantations) B.2935 and B.726 have already been largely replaced by B.37,161, 58 per cent. of the plant canes, with a yield of 38.06 tons per acre and 7 per cent. of the first ratoons, yield 32.81 tons. Since the intermediate rainfall areas are by far the most important as regards area occupied, the eventual value of B.37161 and possibly B.34104 to the sugar industry of Barbados cannot, it is stated, be over-emphasized. B.34104 is a new seedling only now coming into commercial plantings.

In the high rainfall areas (73 plantations) B.35187 occupied the largest acreage of plant canes, 36 per cent., followed by B.37161 with 28 per cent. Their yields in tons per acre were respectively 46 and 40. B.35187 gives, however, inferior factory results, and despite its high yield it is doubtful whether it will be planted on any large scale in future. It is pointed out that whilst the yields as plant canes, of B.37161, 40 tons, were only a little better than B.H.10 (12), 39 tons, by far the greatest replacement of B.H. 10 (12) by B.37161 had taken place on the lower yielding estates. On estates where both were reaped, B.37161 outyielded B.H.10 (12) on the average by about 8 tons per acre. The total average reported yields per reaped acre for the plantations of all rainfall areas submitting returns were as follows:—

	Total acreage	Total Tonnage	Average tons per acre
Plant canes ...	11,911.07	433,975.33	36.43
1st ratoons ...	7,748.54	220,517.04	28.46
2nd " ...	2,423.65	70,853.04	29.13
3rd " ...	861.59	23,103.87	26.83
4th " ...	133.16	3,768.00	28.30
5th " ...	25.50	492.67	19.32
Total ...	23,112.51	752,709.95	32.57

## Yield of Sugar Cane per Arable Acre

"It is a matter of extreme interest to the planter to obtain the maximum yield for each acre planted with sugar cane on his estate, but from the economic point of view, the yield per arable acre of the whole plantation is the measure which determines whether sugar cane is being produced on an economic basis.

"The higher rainfall areas may for practical purposes be described as the red soils and the lower and intermediate rainfall areas as the black soils in which ratooning is less extensively practised than in the red areas. The following table shows the yield per arable acre in these two areas, together with the arable acreage for all the plantations which have submitted crop returns

(Continued in next column)

## The Markets

June 30, 1944

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.)	77	80½
3½ War Loan ...	103½	103½
12½ Angostura Bitters...	44/-	49/6xd
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/-	45/-xd
8 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	19/-	13/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	35/3	36/3
8½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	57/-	59/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/8	43/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	61/10½	64/4½
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/0	2/6
— Caroni Ltd. 2/- ...	1/-	1/6
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	17/6	19/6
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/6	3/6
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/1½	4/7½
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	57/-	59/-
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/3	2/3
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$100	35	39
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6
— Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/6	13/6
7 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	17/6	18/6
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/3	2/3
15 Trinidad Leaseholds ...	5	5½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	87/6	90/-
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ...	4/-	5/-
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6

Honey continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Pimento remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

Ginger continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the nominal spot values are as follows: defectives, about 1/3 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/6 to 1/7; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

Mace. Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

and which may be taken as a very close reflex of the whole island."

	Acreage reaped	Total arable	Total tonnage	Average tons per arable acre
Black Soils:				
(a) Low rainfall	3,432.95	6,291.00	98,482.30	15.66
(b) Intermediate rainfall ...	11,976.65	21,839.00	386,401.31	17.69
Red Soils ...	7,702.91	11,915.00	267,826.34	22.48
Total ...	23,112.51	40,045.00	752,709.95	18.80

## ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced between Sergeant-Pilot KENNETH EDWARD NICHOLSON, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. NICHOLSON, 14, Dunbar Avenue, Beckenham, Kent, and MURIEL THERESE de CAIRES, of the P.M.R.A.F., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. de Caires, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

## DEATH.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

BERKELEY.—In March, 1944, reported missing presumed lost in action at sea, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Robert Anthony Cheyne Berkeley, Canadian Navy, only son of Mrs. Berkeley, of Fountain, St. Kitts, West Indies, and the late Captain Reginald Cheyne Berkeley, M.C., Rifle Brigade, aged 21. "Dieu avec nous."

## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 34.

Across: 1, Dictator; 5, Fibres; 9, Treasure; 10, Icicle; 12, Intend; 13, Plymouth; 15, Refrigerator; 18, Extravagance; 23, Marigold; 24, Panama; 26, Themes; 27, Cottager; 28, Sanest; 29, Discreet.

Down: 1, Detail; 2, Create; 3, Absence; 4, Ogre; 6, Incomer; 7, Recounts; 8, Shepherd; 11, Flag Day; 14, Treadle; 16, Termites; 17, Sturgeon; 19, Algiers; 20, Chaotic; 21, Dangle; 22, Carrot; 25, Poui.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX.

AUGUST 1944

No. 1160

Telephone:  
TRINLEK BAR 8922

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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LONDON, W.C.2.

August, 1944

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## APPEAL FOR £5,000

**D**URING the past few weeks a further large number of men and women volunteers for the Services have arrived in England from the West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda. Scores of them have already visited the West India Committee Rooms and have received a warm welcome.

This new influx means that the work of the War Services Committee will be more than doubled. Instead of acting as counsellor and friend to some 2,000 volunteers, the Committee, its lady helpers, and staff will now have to act in that capacity to over 4,000 individuals.

The Committee is happy to undertake this additional work and responsibility, but in doing so finds it necessary to ask for further financial assistance as the funds at its disposal are quite inadequate to meet the extra costs involved.

Whilst it is hoped that the war against Germany may be concluded by next Christmas, the end of hostilities will not mean a cessation in the work of the War Services Committee. Indeed, to judge from the experience of the West Indian Contingent Committee at the end of the last war its services will be in continued demand for a year at least, and it will be called upon to face many urgent problems in connexion with the transfer of prisoners of war and the repatriation of priority groups.

The Committee, therefore, must budget until the end of 1945, and it estimates that it will require a minimum of £5,000. The figure may, through unforeseen circumstances, be increased to £7,000.

For the past four-and-a-half years the Colonies, in addition to supporting generously their own special funds, administered by the Committee, have also contributed to the Committee's General and Prisoners of War Funds. On this occasion, therefore, the Appeal is addressed to individuals, firms and associations in the United Kingdom.

Cheques and postal orders, which will be gratefully acknowledged, should be made payable to the West India Committee (War Services),\* and sent to the Secretary, at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

IVAN DAVSON, *Chairman.*

J. GORDON MILLER, } *Deputy Chairmen,*  
H. C. B. HICKLING, }

\* Registered as The West India Committee (War Services) under the War Charities Act, 1940.

## The Importance of Food Yeast

**W**AR conditions have directed attention to the production in the tropical sugar countries of yeast of high value as a human food owing to its richness in protein. As is pointed out in the publication on *Food Yeast*, dealt with elsewhere in this issue, yeast has long been of importance in the human dietary and many primitive and other peoples have throughout the ages developed methods for enhancing the value of vegetable foodstuffs. These include the germination and fermentation (by no means always alcoholic) of various cereals, starchy roots, tubers, etc. In a sense the manufacture of Food Yeast and its addition to diets deficient in the nutriments which it supplies, constitute an application of modern scientific and industrial technique to natural processes of the greatest importance. It reproduces, with the greatest efficiency and consistency, processes carried out in the paunch of the ruminant or in the beer pots of primitive peoples.

This deliberate and scientifically inspired use of yeast as a foodstuff for men and animals is not new.

The Germans used it on a large scale in 1914-18 as a source of protein. During the present war they are understood to be using some 100,000 tons a year made from very expensive "wood sugar." The tropical sugar countries have the advantage of available supplies of a much less costly raw material, and in January of this year operations were started in Mexico City with a plant capable of producing, reports the July issue of *Sugar*, about five tons per day of baker's yeast and dried yeast for human consumption. The new factory for Food Yeast production in Jamaica has been described as a pioneer venture which if successful may lead to developments in other parts of the West Indies as also in Mauritius and East Africa. We may recall that some fourteen years ago, Mr. Frey wrote (*Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 1930): "Yeast offers an unlimited supply of high quality protein which may be invaluable to a nation in a case of national emergency." We hope that Food Yeast may do even more: that it will be a means of bringing permanently improved health to tropical peoples and of helping to promote and maintain the welfare of the cane sugar industry, so essential to the development of many of their countries.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE plot of the generals against Hitler is generally taken here to mark the beginning of the end. It is true that it has been suppressed, that the Nazi party is in the saddle again, that its most notorious butcher has been given unlimited powers, and that the screw has been put on again to bring the war effort to still greater intensity. But none of this alters the stark fact that some of the highest military personages in Germany, men possessing both skilled strategic judgment and inner knowledge of the situation, have staked (and lost) their lives on their opinion that the game is up, and that it is necessary to sue for peace at any price if anything (by which they meant the hope of resurrection for German militarism) is to be saved from the wreck.

\* \* \*

Himmler has triumphed for the time being. (He is probably the real master now, retaining Hitler as a figure-head, with the ear of the masses). But the cost of his victory must before long be fatal to him and to the whole regime. The shock to the German mind of the hanging of a Field-Marshal is something almost beyond the imagination of an Englishman, who knows nothing in his own country to correspond with the divinity that in Germany hedges the grandees of the military caste. I have tried to picture a British parallel. Perhaps if a gang of welshing bookmakers lynched Lord Derby . . . ? However that may be, the point is that the plotters who have been executed are fully representative of their profession and must have innumerable friends and sympathizers at all levels in the officers' corps. The party chiefs now in control have therefore come to blows with the very men on whom they depend to keep their enemies at bay on the battlefields. If the soldiers have been permanently cowed by the politicians, so much the worse for the spirit they will need to stand up to the allied attack. But I do not think they are cowed; I think that the quarrel will break out again with renewed fury as the signs of imminent defeat become impossible to conceal.

\* \* \*

Mr. Churchill's survey on the rising of Parliament was the most buoyant and confident he has ever given us, as well it might be. What struck me as most gratifying was the hope he held out that the war in the Pacific might be ended much sooner than at one time seemed possible. It is an astonishing achievement that we have been able to take the offensive all along the line against Japan before we have finished with Germany. The dismissal of Tojo—who through his naval spokesman once promised to dictate peace in Washington—shortly followed by the announcement that the Japanese battle-fleet is too valuable to be risked outside the home waters of Japan, is an unmistakable sign of the collapse of the mighty projects of expansion that the imperialists of Tokyo embarked upon so light-heartedly three years ago.

\* \* \*

The allied campaign in France is moving with a pace

and power far surpassing the German *Blitzkrieg* of 1940. I believe that an immense victory will have been gained before these lines are read; but already we can perceive the lines of a strategic masterpiece. At the time of writing it looks as if General Montgomery intends to envelop both flanks of the Germans and drown them in the bridgeless Seine—if they survive to get so far. Detailed comment on the operations should be too quickly out of date to be useful; but I should like to remark on two points.

First, it is undoubtedly the Russians who are breaking Germany's back by the immensity of the casualties inflicted on the Eastern front. In comparison the Anglo-American offensive, great as has been the effort necessary to launch the invasion across the Channel, appears to be on a small scale. But some people under-estimate its contribution to the total effect of allied strategy. Modern war is dominated by the aeroplane and the tank. It is mainly the British and American air forces that have crippled German production and driven the Luftwaffe from the sky. As to tanks, at the time when we were confined to the Norman beach-head, the enemy had concentrated eight Panzer divisions against the sixty miles of the perimeter. At the same time, there was only one Panzer division on the five hundred miles between the Pripet marshes and the Baltic sea. By diverting this formidable force the British and Americans have their indispensable part in the sweeping Russian victories.

\* \* \*

Secondly, a rather similar comment is justifiable on the division of labour between British and Americans on the western front. The Americans have had the spectacular successes. They have swept all Brittany, and are dashing at a prodigious pace up the Loire, while the British and Canadians are still plodding grimly along the stricken road from Caen to Falaise. They will probably be first into Paris, and have magnificently earned that glory. But the contrast between the parts played by the two allies comes simply of the fortune of war. At the outset the enemy piled up his armoured strength on the British flank, because it was there that his communications were immediately threatened, and a breach would be instantly disastrous. We have grappled with this force for week after week, and it is entirely due to the tenacity with which the British and Canadians have held it down that the hostile left has remained vulnerable and the Americans have been able to force its extension, thin it out over a hundred miles of the Breton front into Anjou, and ultimately sweep right round it. British, Canadians, and Americans have all met every demand that has been made of them, and all will share alike in the victory.

\* \* \*

August bank holiday was more like its peace-time self than at any time since 1939. The crowds leaving London at the week-end were so enormous that Paddington station had to close for two hours.

## Trinidad Franchise Committee

### Recommendations and Proposed Action

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY'S statement, communicated to Parliament on August 2nd, of the main recommendations of the Trinidad Franchise Committee and of the action which, with his approval, it was proposed to take on them, reads as follows:—

#### Legislative Council

*Qualifications for membership.* The Committee unanimously recommended that women should be eligible for membership equally with men; that ministers of religion should be disqualified from membership; and that qualification for membership by residence or ownership of property within the electoral district for which the member proposed to stand should be removed. A large majority recommend that the property qualification for membership should be reduced from \$12,000 to \$5,000 in the case of owners of real estate and the income qualification from \$1,920 to \$960. A minority of the Committee recommended that all persons qualified as voters should be *ipso facto* qualified for membership of the Legislative Council.

I have accepted the recommendations of the Committee or of the majority thereof.

*Qualifications for Voters.* The majority of the Committee recommended that the franchise be altered and extended by reducing the age qualification of women voters from 30 to 21 years; by reducing the period of residence in an electoral district required of the voter from 12 months to 6 months; and by the abolition of the property and income qualifications, and that the intending voter should be able to satisfy the registering officer that he, or she, can understand the English language when spoken. A minority of the Committee, while in agreement that universal adult suffrage should be the ultimate goal, considered that the existing basis on which the franchise is granted should be reduced now by 50 per cent.

I have accepted the view of the majority save in respect of the requirement that voters shall be required to show that they can understand the English language when spoken. The proposal to be put before the Colonial Legislature will, therefore, be universal adult suffrage for both men and women, without a language qualification.

#### Municipal Councils

*Voters' Qualifications.* A majority of the Committee proposed retention of the existing franchise conditions, subject to the suffrage being extended to every tenant occupier and owner of property, irrespective of its assessed rateable value, but a minority were of the opinion that the municipal franchise should be based on universal adult suffrage.

I have accepted the view of the majority.

*Qualifications of Councillors.* A minority of the members of the Committee thought that the qualifications should be the same as for a voter. The majority thought that in general the existing property qualifications should be reduced but proposed the abolition of the existing legal disqualification which bars ministers of religion from qualifying for election as Councillors.

I have accepted the recommendations of the majority of the Committee.

#### County Councils

*Voters' Qualifications.* A majority of the Committee recommended universal suffrage for all British subjects of the age of 21 and over, subject to residence of six months in an electoral district. A minority recommended that the qualifying period should be three months.

I have accepted the recommendation of the majority.

*Members' Qualifications.* The majority of the Committee recommended that the property qualification should be ownership of immovable property to the value of \$500, or receipt of a clear annual income of not less than \$240, or tenancy of house and land of an annual rental of not less than \$60. Certain of the members of the Committee were of the opinion that no property or income qualifications should be required and that any person otherwise qualified and also qualified to be a voter should *ipso facto* be qualified to be elected a member of the Council.

I have accepted the view of the majority.

*Constitution.* The Franchise Committee were asked to consider the question of establishing County Councils in the Colony on the basis of adult suffrage but without executive powers in the first instance. They have recommended that County Councils be established for four of the existing eight counties in Trinidad; that there should be two County Councils to represent the remaining four counties which are less densely populated and that there should also be a County Council for Tobago, making a total of seven County Councils for the Colony as a whole. This recommendation has, with my approval, been accepted and the Colonial Government will now put forward a scheme giving practical effect to it in the light of more detailed recommendations of the Committee under this heading, having regard in particular to the relationship of the proposed Councils with the present system of district administration under Wardens, who are Government officials, with existing Wardens' Councils, and with local Road Boards and Health Authorities.

*Functions.* The majority of the Committee recommended that the practicability of vesting these County Councils with certain executive functions, since experience showed it to be advisable, should be actively borne in mind. I share the Government's sympathy with the views put forward that unless some executive powers are given to these Councils, their usefulness may be impaired. Accordingly, the local Government proposes that the County Councils, as soon as they are well established, should be invited to submit proposals as to the nature and extent of the executive functions which might usefully be entrusted to them. At this stage I can only state that when the time comes any reasonable suggestions to this end will be very carefully considered.

#### Steps towards Self-Government

The House will recognise that the decisions taken constitute a marked advance on a broad basis in the process of associating the people of the Colony with the management of their affairs. When sufficient experience has been gained of the results of the new franchise in operation (which will be studied with the closest interest and sympathy) consideration can be given to any

further steps in the direction of self-government as may appear advisable. The Franchise Committee was selected so as to represent all sections of the community and the full measure in which it has been possible to accept their majority recommendations, viewed in relation to the exhaustive and thorough manner in which they carried out their inquiries, the many contentious problems they had to face, and the far-reaching character of the changes proposed, afford in my submission the best tribute that can be paid to the undoubted services which under the distinguished guidance of their chairman, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, they have rendered to the Colony.

## Canada and the West Indies

### Cementing Bonds of Friendship

**D**URING the present year the British West Indies have been receiving substantial quantities of flour from Canada as a free transfer of essential supplies under the Canadian Mutual Aid plan, which is similar to the United States Lend Lease plan. The amount of Mutual Aid available to the British West Indies as a whole has been allocated among the Colonies in proportion to their populations.

A statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, points out that this is the first direct Mutual Aid assistance given by Canada to British Colonies in the Caribbean area. Indirectly they benefited from the Mutual Aid programme instituted in 1943, under which Canada gives direct assistance not only to the United Kingdom but to others of the United Nations, because Britain diverted some supplies to the West Indies. Arrangements to bring the West Indies directly under the Mutual Aid plan were made early this year and flour was selected as the most appropriate commodity because it is required by all the Colonies and Canada is the normal and natural source of supply.

The statement concludes: In providing assistance to the West Indies under the Mutual Aid Act, Canada is giving tangible recognition to the importance of the essential civilian requirements of the West Indies. Canadians appreciate the contributions being made by the West Indies to the common effort of the United Nations in the provision of men to the British Forces, in the provision of essential foodstuffs and other supplies, in assisting in providing sites, labour and services for vital naval bases, and in other ways. Canada herself has depended upon the West Indies for essential supplies of sugar, molasses, cocoa beans and other commodities. In spite of the inevitable shipping difficulties, the war has served to draw closer together these two important parts of the British Commonwealth. It is hoped in Canada that mutually beneficial relations with the West Indies will continue to develop after the war, and that our common experiences in this period of great emergency will help to cement the bonds of friendship that have been created over a long period in the past.

WONG, C. D. ... Jamaica R.A.F. Sergeant  
WHYTE, Daisy I. ... Br. Guiana A.T.S. Private

A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.N.—Royal Navy. R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. R.E.M.E.—Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. R.A.O.C.—Royal Army Ordnance Corps. S.G.—Scots Guards. L.R.—Lincolnshire Regiment. W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service. W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.E.—Royal Engineers. F.A.A.—Fleet Air Arm.

## West Indians on Service

**T**HE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 52nd 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
AFFONSO, Elsie H.	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
AITKEN, Joan G.	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
ALLEN, C. W. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
ALLEYNE, Edith L. J.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
ALVES, E. I. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
ALMIRALL, P. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.V.R.	Pilot Officer
ANDERSON, Vida H. E.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
ARMSTRONG, Mabel B.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
BANNER, W. ...	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.1
BARRATT, Eileen C. ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BASCUS, Leah M. M. ...	Grenada	A.T.S.	Private
BERKELEY, Doris C. ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BERNARD, S. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
BOYD, Cynthia B. W.	Dominica	A.T.S.	Private
BOYD, K. W. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Corporal
BRADLEY, Phyllis J. ...	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
BROMFIELD, D. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
BOWLING, L. M. W. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2.
CATLING, C. S.	Bermuda	R.A.O.C.	S/Sgt.
CATTOUSE, Nadia E. ...	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
CODD, Rosita M.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
COUSINS, A. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CRICHLAW, A. B.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
DARBY, Roy ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAVERSON, J. E.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DAVSON, E. A.	Br. Guiana	S.G.	Guardsmen
DEFREITAS, Lillias ...	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
DETRVILLE, Flores E.	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
DRYSDALE, J. H. V. ...	St. Lucia	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DUBOULAY, Camille M. T.	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
DUMMETT, Beryl M. ...	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
EVELYN, Marie G.	St. Kitts	A.T.S.	Private
FARIA, Carmen V.	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
FRITH, E. C. K.	Bermuda	I.R.	Lieut.
GABOUREL, L. ...	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GIBSON, Rosalind H. ...	St. Vincent	A.T.S.	Private
GRANT, M.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
GREAVES, Alma F. H.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
HACKETT, Blanche C.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
HALL, J. M. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
HENRY, A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
HINDS, Katherine M. ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
HOFFORD, Olive B. ...	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
HONYCHURCH, Ellice ...	Dominica	A.T.S.	Private
HUNTER, A. A.	Br. Honduras	R.C.A.F.	Corporal
JAMES, W. A. ...	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Craftsman
JEFFERY, Grace H. ...	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
JOHNSTON, V. H.	Jamaica	R.E.M.E.	Private
LEVY, M. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
MACKEY, F. A.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MUNRO, Margaret J. ...	Grenada	A.T.S.	Private
MURPHY, Joan D.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
NICHOLAS, Ena C.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
NORTON, N. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
PEREIRA, Dollie E. ...	St. Kitts	A.T.S.	Private
POON TIF, A. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
RITCHIE, Marjorie E. ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
ROBERTS, Lorna M. ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
ROBERTS, Sylvia C. ...	Bermuda	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.
RODNEY, A. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
ROUNTHWAITE, F. J. ...	Bermuda	R.C.N.V.R.	Lieut.
ST. PRIX, Florence ...	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
SMITH, Agnes E.	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
SMITH, Margaret F. ...	Tobago	A.T.S.	Private
STUART, C. D.	Bermuda	L.R.	Private
THOMPSON, E. M.	Jamaica	R.E.	Sapper
TURNER, H. A. A.	Bermuda	F.A.A.	N.A.2

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



A FLYING BOMB FALLS NEAR THE OFFICES OF THE  
WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

[See page 148



COLONEL STANLEY INSPECTS RECRUITS FOR THE R.A.F.

[See page 144



A.T.S. GIRLS FROM THE WEST INDIES AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE [See page 148

## Awards and Decorations

### D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICER COLIN GRANNUM, R.A.F.V.R., No. 12 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed many operational sorties during which he has displayed great courage, fortitude and devotion to duty.

[In the Casualty List published in the CIRCULAR for May, Flying Officer Grannum was reported missing.]

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT R. E. H. FOOTE, R.A.F.V.R., No. 83 Squadron, of Antigua.

This officer has completed many successful operations against the enemy in which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

### Mentioned in Despatches

Lieutenant K. J. Ball, R.N.V.R., of Trinidad.

## Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer A. J. Carrington, D.F.C. (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer T. M. Cipriani (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.

Flying Officer J. M. Farquharson (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer L. G. Forbes (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Leading Air Craftman Fizul-Karim (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer A. G. Henriques (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant D. Johnston (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer I. Kerr-Jarrett (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer E. A. H. Lawrence (St. Vincent) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant L. O. Lynch (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer R. G. Moss (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant (A).

Flight Lieutenant G. A. Osborn (Bermuda) to Squadron Leader (A).

Flight Sergeant R. N. Pereira (Trinidad) to Flying Officer (A).

Flight Sergeant J. W. Pitts (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer R. P. Rubie (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.

Flying Officer M. L. Thompson (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.

Flying Officer E. C. Williams (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

Captain G. L. A. Clarke (Barbados).

### Missing

Flight Lieutenant H. A. B. Baker (Jamaica); Sapper M. De Freitas (Trinidad); Flying Officer G. W. Fairweather, D.F.C. (British Honduras); Flight Lieutenant G. G. H. Farara (St. Kitts); Pilot Officer M. A. Guilfoyle (Jamaica); Pilot Officer W. M. Knowles (Barbados); Flying Officer G. S. Mather (Bahamas); Pilot Officer O. Pollard (Trinidad); Flight Lieutenant M. L. Thompson (Bahamas).

Flying Officer A. S. Kelshall (Trinidad), who was reported as missing in the June issue of the CIRCULAR, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Flight Lieutenant E. C. Williams, who was missing for a short period last month, is now in Allied hands and receiving treatment for wounds received in action.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Work of the British Red Cross Branch

THE continued progress of the Trinidad and Tobago Central Council Branch, of which Lady Clifford is President, is shown by the report, signed by Mr. A. Emlyn, Colony Director, of the Executive Committee for the year 1943. Although the calls on detachment officers and members for service with the reception of survivors were happily much fewer than in 1942, efficient help was always available when required. The staffing of two Convalescent Homes was continued and members were always on service at Casualty Clearing Stations and First Aid Posts set up under the Civil Defence Organisation. Instruction was continued and the Committee records with gratitude the ready co-operation of many medical practitioners and qualified nurses who gave courses of lectures and conducted examinations.

Workers throughout the Colony continued to produce comforts, bandages, surgical dressings, etc., from materials supplied by the Branch at a cost of £2,917. During the year 51,087 articles were shipped to the United Kingdom, and 52,309 issued for use locally. The total output since the beginning of 1940 is 381,633 articles.

During the year twelve more prisoners of war came under the attention of the Committee. "The news supplied by Headquarters and the great personal interest shown by the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee in these cases, have enabled us to keep the next-of-kin fully informed, and in many instances to reassure those who were anxious about their dear ones."

Owing to the decreased need for funds for local purposes the Branch was glad to be able to make more substantial remittances to Headquarters in London. During the year £28,000 was contributed, bringing the total since the outbreak of war up to £94,000.

The Committee tenders special thanks to the Press, and Radio Distribution (Trinidad) Ltd., for publicity facilities. It records the cordial contact which has been maintained with the Field Unit in the Colony of the American Red Cross, and gratefully recognizes the continued help received from the Venezuelan Red Cross and the British Red Cross Society Committee in Uruguay.

## Caribbean Regiment Welfare Fund

A Welfare Fund for the Caribbean Regiment has been opened, to which the people of all the British West Indies are being asked to contribute. Part of the proceeds will be sent to the Officer Commanding the Caribbean Regiment for expenditure overseas and the remainder used for the welfare of the men's dependants in the West Indies. In an appeal by the Governor, published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette*, for the Antigua Welfare Fund, it was stated that, in Antigua, donations would be received by the Hon. Secretary of the War Services Committee or by the manager of Barclays Bank. His Excellency opened the fund with a donation of £25.

## West Indians for the R.A.F.

### 2,000 New Recruits Arrive

As readers of the CIRCULAR are aware, volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda have, since the outbreak of war, been arriving individually, or in small groups, in the United Kingdom to join the Forces.

A few weeks ago the first large contingent arrived, followed almost immediately by a second, the two groups representing 2,000 men, the majority of whom are from Jamaica. These volunteers will undertake ground staff duties in the R.A.F., and shortly after their arrival they were sent to a camp in Yorkshire to begin their preliminary training. In due course they will qualify as flight and motor mechanics, radio operators, cooks and clerks.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Technical Training Command, recently visited the camp and were met with an all-West Indian Guard of Honour. After the Salute had been given they inspected the guard and spoke to many of the airmen.

The visitors then proceeded to the parade ground, where the remainder of the recruits awaited them, and as they ascended a specially erected dais, the order "Present Arms" was given, the Salute being taken by the Air Marshal.

Colonel Stanley, with the aid of loud speakers, then addressed the men, and after expressing to them the gratitude of His Majesty's Government for their voluntary participation in the war, said that none knew better than he how great was the desire of West Indians to take a more active part in the struggle which they regarded as their own as well as ours. He continued:—

"You have come here to join a Force of great tradition. Compared with the other two Services it is of modern growth, but during the comparatively few years of its life it has established a reputation second to none. Indeed, even those of us who, as I, belong to other Services, must admit, and admit freely, that during the terrible months of 1940, it was the Royal Air Force which stood not only between us but between the world and disaster. Now the tradition of the Royal Air Force is not only built merely upon the reckless courage and self-sacrifice of its pilots—it needs more than that to make the efficiency, the power and superiority which we now have—it needs behind them a great corps, filled as the R.A.F. is filled, with the tradition of efficiency, of discipline and of cheerful willingness.

"I am perfectly certain that you who come here as representatives of the British West Indies will be fully worthy of the tradition of the Force that you have joined. There are many thousands of the people whom you have left behind who regard you as their ambassadors and standard bearers and who will be able to take pride in your success, but would feel shame in your failure. I am, therefore, certain that you will be worthy of the trust and confidence which they have in you."

He hoped that it would not be too long before they

were able to return to their homes.

The Secretary of State and the Air Marshal then walked through the ranks and inspected the men—an inspection which occupied over an hour.

Following the inspection there was a ceremonial march past at which Air Marshal Barratt took the Salute. Just before the ceremony he told the men how pleased he was with their smartness and obvious sense of discipline.

Later the visitors proceeded to the Men's Mess and saw members of the W.A.A.F. serving lunch and again took the opportunity to talk to the recruits. In the afternoon they visited the living quarters in the chalets—erected just before the war as part of a holiday camp—and in the adjoining fields saw many of the men undergoing elementary musketry, machine gun and bayonet drill.

A photograph of Colonel Stanley and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt inspecting the Guard of Honour appears in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

## West Indies and the War

### BAHAMAS

The Bahamas Government War Loan Drive for £250,000 was over-subscribed within 24 hours. The money is being placed at the disposal of the British Government free of interest for the duration of the war.

The people of the Colony have sent a further £800 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

### BARBADOS

The Win-the-War Fund has made gifts of £250 each to King George's Fund for Sailors and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

### ST. LUCIA

At a very successful garden party, held in the King George V Park on May 3rd, £85 was raised in aid of the Comforts Fund for the West Indian Regiment of the Caribbean Forces.

### ST. VINCENT

The St. Vincent Red Cross has sent £100 to the West India Committee for transmission to the British Red Cross.

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

By the end of 1943 the total amount collected by the War Efforts Central Committee reached £1,176, most of which, less £6 10s. for expenses, had been forwarded to England as donations for various war purposes, including £295 for a mobile canteen. In a letter of November 15th acknowledging a gift of £50 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, Lord Iliffe asked the Commissioner to let the people know how much the Duke of Gloucester appreciated their generosity and the spirit of sympathy and goodwill which prompted their continued support of his Fund.

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

# Jamaica's Tourist Trade

## Convention Discusses Post-War Plans

THE first tourist trade convention to take place in Jamaica was held at the Myrtle Bank Hotel on May 10th-12th, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Robertson, Tourist Trade Commissioner.

Several hundred delegates from all parts of the island attended the convention and on the platform supporting the chairman were Mr. R. W. Youngman, president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange, Mr. Walter Fletcher, president of the Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Noel Livingston, Sir Charlton Harrison, Hon. P. Martin Cooper, Major A. A. Nathan, Hon. H. E. Allan, Mr. George Strehlke, representing Pan-American Airways, and Mr. W. Harris, Director of Radio Communications of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and director of West Indies Radio Newspaper.

Mr. Robertson opened the proceedings by reading messages of goodwill from Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, the West India Committee, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Desmonde Clarke, of the Clarke Steamship Co., Mr. H. H. Collier, and many other well wishers.

The first speaker was Mr. Youngman, who at the outset of his speech recalled the excellent work performed in past years by Mr. P. P. Olley on behalf of the tourist industry. At the peak of their pre-war tourist trade, some 65,000 people visited the island in one year, and "the trade" they took to the island was estimated at £500,000. The development of the tourist trade was not a "one-man show." It was the business of all of them, because without question there was not a man, woman or child in the island who did not derive benefit either directly or indirectly from that trade.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Strehlke then addressed the meeting. After assuring those present of the interest of Pan-American Airways in Jamaica, he said, according to the *Daily Gleaner*, that as soon as the Palisades Air Port was available to them, they intended to use it for land planes. They intended to make Jamaica a stop on the trunk route to South America. They were going to give Jamaica plenty of transportation. If the trunk route could not hold it, they would put in a shuttle service, and he thought when they were looking forward to post-war tourist promotion they would find it easy so far as air transport was concerned. They would cut the time from five hours to three-and-a-half hours from Miami. The planes they now planned to build would take in time about two hours from Miami, and the fares were going down too.

The convention then divided into a number of business sessions whose proceedings we are unable to report in the CIRCULAR owing to pressure on our space.

At the final meeting a number of resolutions were passed, the most far-reaching of which was as follows:—

Whereas no adequate solution has yet been propounded for the post-war problems of industry, finance, employment, and higher standard of living which have been and continue to be the concern of the Government, Legislature and people of the

Colony and which have had earnest consideration by the Imperial Authorities for some time past;

Whereas uncertainty clouds the future as regards Jamaica's chief agricultural activities;

Whereas the ideal natural conditions and advantages of Jamaica as a tourist resort are internationally recognized;

Whereas since the appointment of a tourist trade Development Board in 1922, remarkable increases in the island's tourist traffic have been registered (the value of which in pre-war years reached over half a million pounds sterling per annum in money brought to the country); and

Whereas in the opinion of this convention there will be a further great post-war increase in world tourist travel in which Jamaica can share if the necessary steps are taken to develop the industry; be it hereby resolved that this Tourist Trade Convention places on record its views and conclusions as follows:

- (a) Its opinion that the potentialities of Jamaica's tourist trade are such that it could become one of the chief sources of revenue and prosperity of, and contribute to a higher standard of living in, the island;
- (b) Its pledge to support the Government and Legislature in any measures designed to foster and further develop tourist trade; and
- (c) Its desire that Government be urged to make the development of the tourist industry a major policy of the island's future development plans and to afford adequate financial assistance on a broad basis aiming at:
  - (i) An improvement and increase in means of passenger transportation to Jamaica by sea and air; and continuation of the policy already successfully adopted in past years of subsidizing transportation services including shipping and air;
  - (ii) Improvement of existing facilities and amenities (such as resorts and hotels, roads and internal transportation, etc.) enjoyed by visitors in Jamaica, and the development of new resorts, etc.
  - (iii) Re-introduction of legislation providing for measures to encourage hotel construction and improvement; and
  - (iv) Greatly increased advertising of Jamaica in countries from which tourists are drawn, in order to assure parity in competitive effort with other highly organised and publicised resorts.

And, finally,

- (v) That the Tourist Trade Development Board be provided, annually, with adequate funds for its purposes to enable it to increase its efforts, apply on a much wider scale than has heretofore been possible, its long experience of all promotional measures and, generally, to considerably broaden the basis of its operations in Jamaica and also through its offices and agencies in England, Canada and the United States of America.

The convention was concluded on May 12th with a lunch at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, when Mr. Robertson presided and the chief guests were Sir John Huggins, the Governor, and Lady Huggins.

Replying to the toast to the health of their Excellencies, proposed by the Hon. A. B. Lowe, Sir John Huggins said:—

"I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Robertson and all who have assisted him on the excellent arrangements which they made for the holding of this Tourist Convention and on the way in which the whole programme has been carried out.

"Nothing but good can come of the frank discussion of tourist possibilities which the convention has made possible and nothing but good can come of the fact that so many public bodies, clubs, associations and other



organizations as well as individuals have come together at this time to consider what should be done to enable Jamaica to obtain her share of the post-war tourist trade.

"The highest degree of co-operation by local authorities, organizations and the Government is necessary if we are to succeed in the task not only of attracting tourists to this country but of making certain that when they do come they will be so well looked after that they will want to come again and bring their friends with them. I willingly promise that co-operation on behalf of the Government, for I am convinced that the potentialities of the tourist trade are likely to be a factor of the greatest importance in the economic future of the island as well as an avenue for the employment of labour. The matter is definitely not one that can be dealt with by Government alone. Government will, however, do what it can to create a situation in which private enterprise can succeed."

### Br. Guiana Food Production, 1943

A Report by Mr. M. A. G. Hanschell, Food Production Officer, on *Local Food Production in 1943, the Activities of District Rice and Food Committees, and on Sugar Estates*, has been issued as Legislative Council Paper, No. 9, of 1944. Mr. Hanschell states that the effort made to stimulate increased food production was very effective and satisfactory in results in certain aspects. The notably satisfactory features have been the securing of extensive acreage for more certain production; 26,000 acres in two years work with an additional 2,000 acres of new ground broken in 1943; and entirely new production on sugar estates, 2,500,000 lb. on 6,000 acres. There was also a noticeable increase in livestock production and consumption. The rice crop was a good one, the District Committees contributing substantially by direct assistance to farmers.

The qualifications to this satisfactory picture are extremely bad weather in certain areas with much destruction of some crops, difficulties of transport and distribution, opposition to price control, which led at times to apparent shortages in the city markets, and farmers in some areas diverting their time to other activities.

Mr. Hanschell says that the principal lessons learnt are that security of drainage and irrigation, together with extensive improvements in distribution and marketing, are permanent requirements.

The report contains details, including statistics, of the activities of the nine District Committees and of developments on the sugar estates.

As one of the series "Off the Beaten Track," Dr. A. J. Clarke contributes to the *Medical Press and Circular* of July 19th, a long and interesting article entitled "The West Indies and a Doctor Thirty Years Ago." Dr. Clarke, now medical officer, L.C.C. School Clinic, St. Pancras, London, says he can divide his career in the West Indies into three parts: (1) as a child in Barbados; (2) as a recently qualified doctor in Barbados; and (3) as a slightly more experienced doctor in Trinidad.

## Piece Work on Sugar Estates

### Report of British Guiana Committee

IN August, 1943, the Governor of British Guiana appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the following questions with special reference to piece work on sugar estates and in sugar factories: (1) The extent to which work is normally available; (2) the extent to which workers normally engage in work, and (3) if available work is not fully taken up the reason why this is so. Mr. Percy W. King was the Chairman of the Committee, the other members being Mr. B. R. Wood and Mr. Eugene O'Connor.

The report of the Committee, dated November 26th, 1943, has been published as a Legislative Council Paper, No. 2, of 1944. It contains a summary of evidence presented to the Committee by plantation managers, labourers, the Sugar Producers Association and the M.P.C.A.

The Committee sums up its findings as follows:—

(a) That piece work is normally available to workers on sugar estates on an average of 3.66 days per week for male labourers, and 2.12 per week for female workers.

(b) That male resident piece workers normally work on an average of 2.3 days per week, and female resident workers of 1.45 days per week. That the actual number of days worked by non-resident labourers is not known, but is roughly 3 days per week by males and 2 days per week by females.

(c) That the reason why available work is not fully taken up is because resident labourers find it more profitable to work on their rice fields and farms, and some non-residents have left working on the estates for more profitable occupations.

### Progress in Trinidad Fisheries

The Anglo-American Fishery Survey, which began in February, is at present concentrating its efforts in the Trinidad area. A message recently received by the Colonial Office states that good progress is being made and that the results are encouraging. The Survey's first function is to define the most productive areas in Trinidad waters and to introduce up-to-date fishing methods new to the Caribbean region. An important feature of the work is that West Indian personnel are being trained in new and better methods.

The catches are stated to have been good considering that the work has been undertaken in the dry weather. Half the fish landed goes to the United States Forces and the other half to public institutions in Trinidad. The general public will be served as soon as the supply increases. When sufficient headway has been made, British Guiana and possibly the Windward Islands and Barbados will come within the scope of the Survey.

FRANKLIN'S TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO YEARBOOK, 1944, may be obtained from the Sales Department of the West India Committee at 6s. 9d. post free. A few copies only are available.

## Forestry in the Leewards

### Aid to Sound Land Policy for Antigua

AGRICULTURE is the primary industry of the Colony of the Leeward Islands and is likely to remain so. As Sir Frank Stockdale writes in the introduction to a recently issued publication,\* all waste of land must therefore be checked in the community interest if the standard of living is not to show a progressively downward trend. A sound land policy is essential. The claims of a community for the use of land for housing, agriculture and pasturage have to be balanced against the claims of forest reservations for the protection of water supplies and the production of timber and fuel. Steep lands subject to excessive erosion should invariably be excluded and kept under forest. The Trinidad Conservator of Forests has indicated in these reports the lines on which forests policy for the Leeward Islands should be based. Sir Frank says that they deserve the fullest public consideration, and that he is prepared to recommend financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to any sound forest policy which may be decided upon as the result of the recommendations made in these reports.

The Bulletin contains reports on each of the four principal islands of the Colony: Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat. These are by no means confined to treatment of matters regarding forestry, but contain a good general description of the islands: area, population, topography, climate, geology and soils, water supplies, housing and communications, and local history.

#### Destruction by Early Settlers

Under the last heading, to take the case of Antigua, as an example, it is recorded how the first settlers in 1667 began clearing the then virgin forests for the cultivation of tobacco and subsequently sugar cane, and that by the 18th century, or possibly earlier, almost the whole of the natural vegetation of the island had been destroyed. Very severe soil erosion and complete loss of control over stream flow resulted. The earliest record of any official action being taken to prevent the felling of trees is found in the "Body Ponds Act, No. 15, of 1721," still in force, which, after reciting the damage done, forbids the felling of trees within 30 feet of the edge of the water, and authorises payment of compensation to landowners thereby affected.

#### Results of Sugar Depression

The depression caused by the abolition of slavery and the imperial policy of Free Trade, led to much of the land in sugar cane being abandoned. A considerable part of the island then became covered with second growth forest which assisted in checking soil erosion. Unfortunately, owing to shifting cultivation on steep hills, the effect was not as great or as permanent as might have been wished. Efforts, some of them successful, were made to improve matters, but "there was never a well conceived, sustained programme of

afforestation at any time." The extent to which Antigua has been, and still is, dependent on the sugar industry is shown in the section on agriculture. In 1810 only 5,500 acres were uncultivated. After the decline of sugar, which began about 1834, the area under cane shrank to a mere fraction of its former size and in 1938 the uncultivated area amounted to 52,000 acres. To-day half the island, 31,400 acres, consists of 43 estates on which only about 12,000 acres are actually cultivated, and the principal estate crop is sugar. A great deal of the remaining 19,000 acres is of marginal fertility and some is too hilly for safe cultivation. The other half of the island, much of which was once in big estates, now belongs to smaller and often rather impoverished estate owners or to peasants. A good deal of land is now used as pasture. Numerous attempts have been made to establish alternative crops to sugar, but no real success has been obtained except with Sea Island cotton. This is a semi-luxury product, with a high price but limited market, and is usually cultivated by the peasants; the normal area under this crop is about 1,500 acres.

The area of land in Antigua which now supports forest, "or more usually woodland," is fairly large; perhaps about 40 square miles. The forest is nowhere of great value as a source of timber. The chief uses of the forests and woodlands at present are to provide some firewood, including charcoal, and to conserve water supplies and prevent erosion.

#### Proposed Forestry Policy

After dealing with the probable future development of Antigua, a summary is given of the Forest Policy advocated for the island, followed by detailed recommendations to implement that policy. The measures recommended include: the formation of permanent Forest Reserves; continued control of felling and charcoal burning and cessation of permits to clear land within the Reserves; enforcement of protection against clearing, grazing and fire on deforested land within the Reserves so as to secure re-afforestation; use of local forest produce, of portable charcoal kilns, of anti-fungus and anti-termite construction measures, conduct of necessary research; education of subordinate staff and of the public; provision of control, advice and assistance to private owners; general co-operation in measures for better land allocation usage, and for soil and water conservation; amendment of the Forestry Ordinance; appointment of a whole time subordinate Forest staff; the provision of funds amounting to £590 per annum for the next five years and £32,000 for the acquisition, survey and demarcation of Forest Reserves. The report concludes with the text of a suggested Forestry Ordinance for Antigua.

As already indicated, the reports on St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat are framed on similar lines. They will be summarized in our next issue.

THE War Services section of the West India Committee is called upon each month to re-direct some thousands of letters, parcels and newspapers to men and women in the Forces. Much valuable time would be saved if correspondents in the West Indies would use BLOCK CAPITALS on the envelope or wrapper—and leave sufficient space for the re-direction.

\* *Forestry in the Leeward Islands*. Reports by the Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, after preliminary visits by J. C. Cater, Assistant Conservator.

Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Bulletin No. 7, pp. 1-106. Price 60 cents.

## The Pictorial Pages

FOR over two months London has been virtually in the front line. At all hours of the day and night the capital and other parts of southern England have been subject to attack by flying-bombs, and as the official figures show, some thousands of civilians have been killed or injured. Scores of thousands of houses have been destroyed or damaged by this indiscriminate form of bombing.

London has had to "take it" on many occasions during the past five years, and is doing so again with great fortitude and patience, but no one would deny that this new form of attack is unpleasant and that it is adding to the general strain of the daily round.

As stated in last CIRCULAR, a member of the clerical staff of the West India Committee was seriously injured during a recent raid. The "incident," to use the official description, took place in Aldwych, Strand, not far from the offices of the Committee, and shortly after its occurrence, the two photographs reproduced on page facing 142 were taken. The photographs tell their own tragic story and no further comment is needed—except a word of praise for the police, firemen and Civil Defence Services, who worked in Aldwych, as elsewhere, with great speed, efficiency and sympathy.

### A.T.S. AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE

In happier vein are the two photographs reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages. That at the top is described in an article on page 144 in this issue, while that in the lower half of the page, taken at the Colonial Office on July 21st, shows a group of A.T.S. girls from the Southern Caribbean area with the Duke of Devonshire, who entertained them to tea in his room.

Among those present to welcome the girls were Colonel Oliver Stanley (also seen in the photograph), Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad; Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller, Development and Welfare, West Indies; Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee; Senior Controller Baxter Ellis, Deputy-Director, A.T.S.; Mr. R. F. Williams, Jamaica Producers Marketing Co., Ltd.; Miss Penelope Woodhill, Overseas Secretary, Girl Guides; and a number of officials of the Colonial Office.

At the close of the party the Duke of Devonshire made a brief speech, to which Private E. H. Affonso, of British Guiana, replied.

The girls, who are at present undergoing training, will be employed as stenographers, teleprinters and telephone operators and some on Ack-Ack gun sites. Shortly after their arrival in camp the girls were visited by a member of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).

MISS MONICA BOON, W.A.A.F., who was married in April last to Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Hutchings at St. James', Spanish Place, London, W., is the elder daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. G. P. Boon, of St. Kitts. Her only brother, Sergeant G. R. Boon, is serving in the R.A.F.

## Telegraphic Communication

IN the ten years before the outbreak of the present war, rapid strides were made in connexion with wireless communication throughout the Empire, especially in the Colonies, and by 1939, no less than 125 wireless circuits were in operation. Since the war, 52 new wireless installations have been erected by Cable and Wireless Ltd., of which 29 are in the Colonies.

The CIRCULAR has been supplied with the following information showing the operation of the wireless stations in the West Indies:—

### *Operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.*

Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Islands.

### *Operated by Local Administrations.*

Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands.

A number of the above-mentioned stations communicate with ships at sea. From Cable and Wireless Ltd.'s station at Port-of-Spain, a radiotelephony service is operated with the U.S.A. The largest installations are those situated at Jamaica and Barbados.

In addition to operating local services, the Jamaica station communicates with ships at sea and carries out wireless telephony services with the U.S.A.

The wireless station at Barbados includes equipment of high power and modern design and regular wireless telegraphic services are maintained with London and Montreal as well as with many West Indian islands and the continent of South America.

Cable connexions with the West Indian area are maintained by submarine cables through Bermuda to Halifax and from Barbados to Brazil. There are also cable connexions with the U.S.A. and British Guiana.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. has submarine cables connecting with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and through Turks Islands with Jamaica and Barbados at which places connexions are made with the company's West Indian cable network. At Halifax, there are connexions with Transatlantic cables and with landlines operated by the company to deal with telegrams to be transmitted over the company's trans-Pacific cables.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. also has modern wireless equipment at Bermuda and, from its station there, carries out communication with ships and aircraft and has telegraph and telephone channels with New York.

The company also has a cable and wireless station at Georgetown, British Guiana, where cable communication is maintained with Barbados and wireless services are worked with New York, Barbados and Paramaribo. Communication is also maintained with ships at sea.

DR. EDWARD MCC. CALLAN, Lecturer in Entomology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, recently arrived in the United Kingdom on leave from Trinidad. On his way, Dr. Callan spent some two weeks in the United States, where he visited entomologists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"FINGER neber say 'look here'; him say 'look dere.'"

\* \* \*

THE League of Coloured Peoples held its annual conference at the Alliance Hall, London, over the week-end July 21st-23rd. The problems of the Colonies were discussed, with special reference to Africa and the West Indies.

\* \* \*

A FINE action photograph of Pilot Officer S. Wint, of Jamaica, the runner and jumper, appeared in the London *Evening Standard*, of August 2nd. Reference was made to some of Pilot Officer Wint's athletic performances in the June issue of the CIRCULAR.

\* \* \*

IN the Windward Islands an appeal has been made for contributions to the West Indian Overseas Contingent Comforts Fund. The Governor has approved the suggestion that not less than £1,000 be collected for this purpose, each of the four colonies contributing approximately £250.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was recently announced of Lieutenant Neil Munro McArthur, R.E., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John McArthur, of Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire (late of Stann Creek, British Honduras), and Miss Anne Walker, W.R.N.S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of Whitecraigs, Glasgow.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of Mr. E. J. King, formerly secretary of the West India Committee, will be sorry to learn that he was injured recently when a flying bomb exploded near the vehicle in which he was travelling. We are glad to learn that he is making a good recovery from his injuries.

\* \* \*

DURING the seven weeks following D-Day, Cable & Wireless, Ltd., transmitted a total of 369,881 words dealing with the progress of the invasion, on behalf of newspapers and news agencies in the West Indian Colonies. The highest number of words—76,550—were sent during the seventh week.

\* \* \*

MISS MONICA NIXON, who was A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Richards, Governor-General of Jamaica, from 1942 to 1943, is now Director of Greek House, London. Her immediate task is to develop the good relations between Greece and Britain. The *Evening News* states that her greatest ambition is to go to Greece after the war and carry on there the work she is now doing in London.

\* \* \*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY STOKER, who, we regret to learn, died at Maidenhead, on June 16th, was Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands from 1898 to 1902 and of Barbados, where he took silk, from 1902 to 1904. He was President of the West Indian Quarantine

Conference of 1904 and since 1916 had been Arbitrator and Chairman for the Ministry of Labour in industrial disputes.

\* \* \*

PROFESSOR J. H. RICHARDSON, the economist, of Leeds University, returned to this country recently after an absence of over two years, during which he was successively Economic Adviser to the Governments of Bermuda and the Bahamas. Professor Richardson has been appointed Economic Adviser to the Government of the Gold Coast and will leave shortly for Accra. He will spend about a year in West Africa.

\* \* \*

DETAILS of the process employed in the dehydration of black strap molasses in experiments carried out under the direction of the Chief of the Process Engineering Division of the United States Foreign Economic Administration are given on pages 7 to 11 of the May issue of *The Canada—West Indies Magazine*. It is stated that the report is published, through the courtesy of the Administration, "for the benefit of our West Indies sugar producers."

\* \* \*

A TRAINING base for ships of the Royal Canadian Navy is being established in Bermuda, according to the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*. The Canadian authorities, he states, have received full co-operation from the Bermuda Government, British armed forces, and the United States Navy in establishing the base, which will be used for "working-up programmes" for newly constructed ships or ships that have undergone long periods of refitting after service at sea.

\* \* \*

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms was the Rev. Arthur Howarth, who has been appointed by the Bishop of the Windward Islands to be his Commissary in England in charge of home administration. The Diocese has over 30 organizers throughout the principal cities and towns of England and they will be happy to meet any men or women volunteers from the Windward Islands. A list of these organizers may be obtained from Mr. Howarth at 9, Colehill Gardens, Bishops Park, S.W.6, or from the War Services section of the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

IN the June issue of *Naval Bulletin*, a monthly magazine published in Trinidad, a well-deserved compliment is paid to Lieutenant G. R. Reid, R.N.V.R., the founder and former editor of the publication. The *Bulletin*, it is pointed out, started as a four-page broadsheet, and has developed into a magazine, with cover, illustrations and advertisements, almost entirely through the efforts—mainly in after-office hours—of Lieutenant Reid, who left the Colony recently for London, where other duties await him. His duties as Port Amenity Liaison Officer have been assumed by Lieut.-Commander (E) Charles Hayward.

## Obituary

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

### SIR FREDERICK CLARKE

By the death of Sir Frederick Clarke, K.C.M.G., Barbados has lost one of her most distinguished sons. Born in that island in July, 1859, he was the son of the late Mr. James Samuel Clarke, a sugar estates proprietor.

He was educated at Christ Church Middle School, Barbados, and at Caius College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1879. On his return to Barbados he became a sugar planter.

Sir Frederick played a prominent part in the public life of the Colony, and in 1887 entered the House of Assembly (as one of the representatives of Christ Church) and was its Speaker from 1898 to 1934. He was also a member of the Executive Council and president of the Barbados Agricultural Society, of the Central Poor Law Board, and of the General Board of Health.

On his retirement as Speaker in 1934, the House of Assembly passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the House of Assembly thank their late Speaker, Hon. Sir Frederick James Clarke, K.C.M.G., for his distinguished services in the chair for thirty-six years; that he be assured that this House fully appreciate the zeal, ability and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of that high office, the exemplary manner in which he upheld the dignity of the House and maintained its privileges; the keenness and courtesy which have secured for him the respect and esteem of the House; and that they sincerely regret that he is no longer with them to preside over their deliberations."

The House also resolved that an annuity of £250 per annum be granted to Sir Frederick.

MR. OWEN RUTTER, the distinguished author and journalist, died at Wargrave on August 1st. He visited the West Indies in 1932, and in the following year published *If Crab no Walk*, which was described in these columns as the best travel book on the West Indies since *The Cradle of the Deep*. Mr. Rutter published several works on Bligh and the Mutiny of the Bounty, and was the author of *At the Three Sugar Loaves and Crown*, which gives an account of the romantic history of Davison, Newman & Co., now incorporated with the West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.

LIEUT.-COLONEL B. J. INNISS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Edin., who died on May 18th, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee. Colonel Inniss served for many years in the R.A.M.C. in England and was later ordered to India, where he was chief medical officer on several stations. He retired in 1918 and returned to England.

MRS. MARGARET SEWELL, who died at Tysoe Manor, Warwickshire, on August 1st in her 99th year, was the

widow of Mr. William Sewell. She was the mother of Brig.-General H. S. Sewell and Mrs. Noble of Jamaica, and of Miss Nesta Sewell, of Yaxham, Norfolk.

MISS OLGA MARY OTWAY DE GALE, who died in London last month as a result of enemy action, was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas de Gale and of Mrs. de Gale, of Grenada, and the sister of Mr. Hugh de Gale and of Mrs. (Claire) Wilson, of Milford-on-Sea.

## Colonial Products Research

### Scientists Visit Caribbean

THE Colonial Office announces that Professor J. L. Simonsen, Director of Research of the Colonial Products Research Council, and Professor Sir Robert Robinson, Wayneflete Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, and a member of the Council, are now on a visit to the Caribbean area where they are discussing fundamental problems of research on new uses for Colonial raw materials, with specific reference to the co-ordination of the work of the Colonial Products Research Council with that of the Caribbean Research Council. The latter was created last year to provide the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission with technical and scientific advice on matters concerning the social and economic advancement of the Caribbean peoples.

Before going to the Caribbean area the two scientists visited Canada, where they attended a conference of British Commonwealth scientific officers in North America, and the United States, where they planned to establish contact with officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture interested in similar research, and to see certain centres where research is being carried out into chemical uses of agricultural by-products. Subsequently the scientists visited research institutions in Puerto Rico. They began a visit to the British West Indian Colonies on August 10th in Jamaica. During this visit it is hoped that they will meet the West Indian Sugar Association in Barbados and the Industrial Research Sub-Committee of the Caribbean Research Council in Trinidad.

## Future of Civil Aviation

All concerned with the Future of Civil Aviation will welcome the publication in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* of the lecture on this important subject delivered before the Society by Sir A. H. Roy Fedden on April 24th. As Viscount Bennett, the Chairman at the meeting, said "to the great mass of people who read our Journal, the lecture constitutes a real contribution to the understanding of the problems of this great industry as a necessary instrument for the development of the trade and commerce of this country."

The lecture occupies practically the whole 44 pages of the *Journal* for July 21st, which can be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2., price two shillings.

# Manufacture of Food Yeast

## Its Nutritional and Economic Value

IN view of the great interest which has been shown in the plans for the production of "Food Yeast," previous notes on which will be found in the CIRCULAR for December and March, 1943, the account which has been published\* of the development of the idea and of the arrangements made for its translation into large-scale manufacture, is very valuable and opportune. Colonel Oliver Stanley contributes a Foreword, in which he says that in making a scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the financing of the venture he had been impressed by its potential value not only as a means of diversifying the uses of sugar, of which the Colonies are an important producer, but also on account of the singular value which Food Yeast may have in improving the diets of many Colonial peoples. Recent developments have been based on two considerations—the nutritional and the economic. The first intention was to produce Food Yeast in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and for this purpose the Food Yeast Company Ltd. was formed by the Ministry of Food. The impossibility of finding tonnage for the molasses required led to the abandonment of plans to manufacture in the United Kingdom, but Food Yeast Co. Ltd. has been kept in being to act as distributing agents.

### Initiative of Colonial Office

The Colonial Office then took the lead with the proposal to manufacture in the Colonies in view of its threefold interest, to find a cheap source of a much needed foodstuff, to find new uses for sugar and molasses, and to enable the Colonies to increase their contribution to wartime and post-war needs. In this respect, it is stated, Food Yeast is of outstanding value, combining its nutritive qualities with excellent keeping qualities and great convenience for shipping, requiring no refrigeration and being vastly more compact than equivalent quantities of protein in the form of meat.

The Secretary of State made a scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act providing an interest-free loan of £150,000 for the Jamaica project and set up Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. to administer the scheme. Full liaison between this company and Food Yeast Co. Ltd. is assured by the fact that Mr. Kenneth A. E. Moore is chairman of both boards of directors.

### Jamaica Site of the First Factory

The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., which owns the largest and most-up-to-date sugar factory in Jamaica, has made available to Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. its technical and administrative organization both in the United Kingdom and in Jamaica, and its engineers have designed the yeast factory which it is proposed to erect adjacent to the Frome factory. In this way co-operation will be secured and capital expenditure on independent units will be minimized.

If the Jamaican experience justifies the hopes it has aroused developments may, it is anticipated, take place elsewhere, e.g. in Mauritius, East Africa, or in other

\* *Food Yeast, A Venture in Practical Nutrition*. Published by Colonial Food Yeast, Ltd.; price 2s. 6d.

parts of the West Indies.

It is intended that the experience gained by this experiment shall be made freely and fully available to all governments and authorities interested. As a first instalment the booklet under review, after discussing the nutritional aspects of Food Yeast, describes in considerable detail the research and pilot plant work which was conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Teddington. Then follows an account of the progress made towards commercial production in Jamaica where it is hoped to produce the bagged yeast at a cost ex factory of about sixpence per pound when using molasses as the carbohydrate supply, and when producing 2,500 tons of yeast per annum.

### Food Value and Mode of Production

The publication concludes with six appendices. The first gives in tabular form a comparison of the nutrients in Food Yeast and other foodstuffs. The second shows the growth rates and nutrition requirements of the yeast itself. The other four are diagrams of plants for the production of yeast ranging from a laboratory type glass growth unit to the flow diagram of a yeast factory and one of the arrangement of yeast seed vessel.

It is stated that Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. will be happy to furnish further information to any enquiry sponsored by the appropriate government authorities and, in such cases, to act as consultants and co-operate in the design and erection of plants under an appropriate agreement.

The directors of Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. are: Kenneth A. E. Moore (chairman), W. J. Blanchard, C. Y. Carstairs, H. T. Cartmel, P. Lyle, B. S. Platt and H. A. Walker.

The secretary is W. A. Coupland, and the registered office Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1. The managing agents for Jamaica are the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

## Colonial Appointments

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

ABRAHAM, A. L. (Superintendent of Police, Barbados), Superintendent of Police, Fiji.

CAMPBELL, C. R. (Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica), Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica.

ELLIS, H. H. A. (Excise Inspector, Jamaica), Senior Collector of Taxes, Jamaica.

GOLDSON, P. S. (Assessor, Jamaica), Principal Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica.

HENDRICKS, E. S. (Assessor, Jamaica), Principal Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica.

SABINE, N. W. (Assistant Auditor, Uganda), Auditor, Leeward Islands.

SMITH, A. C. (Puisne Judge, Trinidad), Puisne Judge, Gold Coast.

STAPLES, E. G. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda), Director of Agriculture, British Honduras.

STOW, J. M. (District Officer, Nigeria), Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

TWINING, E. F. (Director of Labour, Mauritius), Administrator, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

WILSON, H. W. (Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia), Attorney-General, Trinidad.

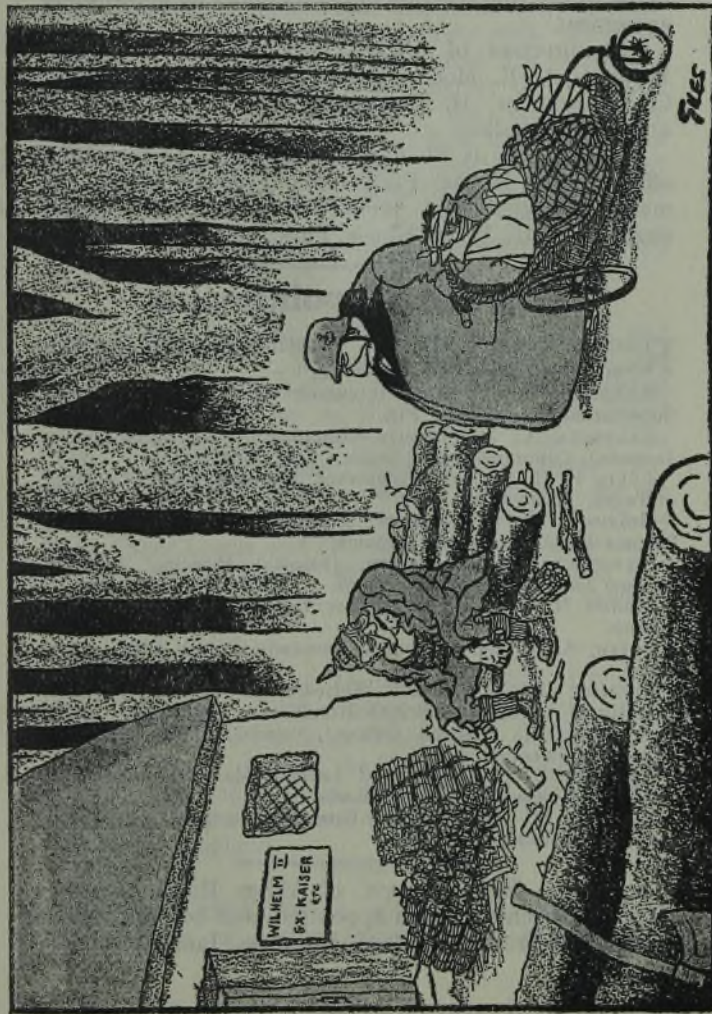
THE REV. E. C. ASKEW, of Abbey Road, London, Baptist Church, has been appointed head of the Calabar Theological Training College, Kingston, Jamaica.



Daily Sketch

## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



The Ghost: "You can do what you like—but you're not leaving the — here."

Daily Express



"I see that the 'Russians imminent' warning is to be three pulls on a muffled bell."  
—by Neb.

Daily Mail



Sunday Dispatch

## The Dutch West Indies

### Past, Present and The Future

**T**O-DAY, when Holland is under the heel of the Nazis and the Japanese have overrun the Netherlands East Indies, the Dutch territories in the Western Hemisphere alone fly the Dutch flag. Small though they are, they are playing an important part in the cause of the United Nations. The great refineries of Curacao and Aruba supply a large part of the high-octane petrol used by the Royal Air Force and the bauxite mines of Surinam are the source of much of the aluminium ore so important to the war industries of the United States. In *Netherlands America*, Mr. Philip Hanson Hiss devotes two chapters to accounts of the development and present conditions of these two industries which, with their excellent photographs, would alone have justified the publication of his book,\* a copy of which has been received from the Netherlands Government Information Bureau, Stratton Street, London, W.1.

The book will appeal, however, to many others than those specifically interested in oil and bauxite. During an extended tour in 1941 and 1942, Mr. Hiss was able, through facilities afforded by the Netherlands Government, to visit all the islands—Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba—and also to travel for weeks by canoe into the interior of Surinam, living with Bush negroes, and visiting territory seldom reached by the white man. As the result we are presented, aided by his outstanding skill as a photographer, with very realistic accounts of the peoples and of conditions in the Dutch West Indies.

The scope of the book is, however, far from being confined to the Dutch West Indies. Mr. Hiss, whilst dealing primarily with those territories, devotes much space to outlining the history of the whole Caribbean area, from its early days of discovery and settlement (1492-1650), through "forty years of war and one hundred years of neglect" (1816-1915) to present conditions and a forecast of the future dealt with in his closing chapters under the heading "Today and Tomorrow." In his suggestions and criticisms, some of them on economic and political questions, Mr. Hiss draws on wide practical experience, for he has spent most of the past fifteen years living in South America, Hawaii and in the East and West Indies, or visiting many other countries, including China, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Central America. To the general reader the book, with its large pages, bold type and numerous splendid illustrations, can be highly recommended. To the serious student of affairs in the Caribbean area, it will give equal pleasure and at the same time afford him much food for thought.

W.G.F.

It has been officially announced that the name H.M.S. *Dominica* has been given to a frigate of the Royal Navy.

\* *Netherlands America, The Dutch Territories in the West*, by Philip Hanson Hiss, pages 1-215 with 64 pages of pictures. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 270, Madison Avenue, New York, 1943; price \$3.50.

## West Indies at Westminster

**War-time Difficulties.** Dealing with the question of Colonial plans for demobilization in Supply Committee of the House of Commons on July 20th, Colonel Oliver Stanley said he had been asked: "How soon will they be ready"? His reply was, "I believe they will be ready in time, but, quite frankly, my difficulty is the difficulty of personnel and not the lack of desire to get on."

"This work has to be done either by taking one or two people from current work, which they are doing under very difficult conditions of over-work, or by asking people who are already working overtime on very essential jobs, to take a few hours for this planning work. I think the Committee will appreciate that they are working under very great difficulties, and I should like to express my gratitude for the way they are adding this new burden to the one they are already bearing."

Present conditions in London evidently create for the Colonial Office difficulties similar to those experienced by The West India Committee, to which reference was made on page 131 of the July CIRCULAR.

**B.W.I. Airways.** In reply to Captain P. Macdonald, on July 5th, Sir Archibald Sinclair said that three Hudson Aircraft had been made available for sale to British West Indies Airways. One would, he thought, be ready in a few days and the others in a very few weeks.

**Jamaica Constitution.** Replying to Mr. Creech Jones, on August 2nd, Colonel Oliver Stanley said that he had proposed two changes in the new Jamaica Constitution published last year: (a) That there should be no property qualification for membership of the House of Representatives; (b) that eligibility for election as President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives should in each case be limited to members.

**British Guiana Franchise.** In reply to Captain Gammans, on August 2nd, Colonel Stanley said that the Report of the British Guiana Franchise Commission had been discussed in the Legislature and by the Governor with the Executive Council. The Executive Council had asked the Governor whilst in England to discuss with him the question of action to be taken in the Colony, and he hoped to be able to make a full statement immediately after the Parliamentary Recess.

**Trinidad and Tobago Franchise.** On August 2nd, Captain Gammans also asked the Secretary of State whether he had any statement to make on the Report of the Trinidad Franchise Committee. Colonel Stanley said that the report had been before the Executive Council in Trinidad, and he had discussed it personally with Sir Bede Clifford. He then indicated the main recommendations of the Committee with the action which was now proposed, with his approval, to take upon them. These will be found on p. 141.

**Trinidad Agricultural Policy.** On August 1st Colonel Oliver Stanley, replying to a question by Mr. Fraser, said that Part I of the Trinidad Agricultural Policy Report had been considered by his advisers and he had informed the Governor of his concurrence in its findings, subject to certain comments in detail. The report was one of far-reaching importance to West Indian agriculture and had laid down sound general lines of development. Action to implement its recommendations was proceeding locally.

Part II of the Report dealt with research questions, and as such was affected by proposals under discussion for the development of research for the whole West Indian Area at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. He had therefore deferred consideration of this part of the report until the details of the main West Indian proposals were settled.

**Jamaica's Water Supplies.**—In reply to Mr. Sorensen, on July 12th, Colonel Stanley said that in 1942 a loan of £382,000, free of interest in the first instance, was approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the construction of the Mona reservoir to augment the Kingston water supply. A grant of £60,000 under the Act was approved last year for the construction in country districts of tanks for the catchment and storage of rain water. He understood that further plans for the improvement of the island's water supplies were under consideration locally.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 26th.*

**A**NTIGUA made history yesterday on the first occasion of a Bishop being consecrated here when former Archdeacon Newnham Davis became the new Bishop of Antigua. He was consecrated at St. John's Cathedral by the Archbishop of the West Indies, assisted by the Bishops of Jamaica, the Windward Islands, Nassau, Bishop Hand, former Bishop of Antigua, the Bishop of Puerto Rico and Ambassador Goodwill, of the American Church, in a reverent and impressive service. Later, the new Bishop was enthroned in the Cathedral following the ancient ceremonial. The hurricane season opened rainy and gusty.

Many exaggerated rumours are prevalent concerning the fire of June 23rd, when the building comprising Bryson's store and offices was completely destroyed. There was no further damage by fire; Bryson's grocery, hardware and offices are functioning bravely despite difficult circumstances.

## BARBADOS

**Labour Shortage.** Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, Acting Director of Agriculture, reports that whilst during May excellent weather made conditions admirable for the planting of food crops, some planters were unable to plant their quota of yams and sweet potatoes on account of a shortage of labour.

**The Sugar Crop.** The young plant canes were looking well and the ratoons also were coming on satisfactorily. Harvesting of the old crop was practically completed during the month and it appeared as if the final estimate of 106,000 tons of sugar would be realized.

**Cassava Flour and Meal.** The Government factory recommenced work on May 18th, all the flour and meal manufactured last season having been consumed by the end of April. Owing to the shortage of labour growers were unable to harvest and deliver sufficient roots at the beginning of operations, but conditions improved towards the end of the month. Notice has been given in the Press that should any growers be unable to transport their roots, the factory will send for them and pay at the rate of 50 cents per 100 lb. delivered to the lorry in the field.

**Daylight Saving Time** came into operation on April 9th. Official notice was given that at 5 a.m. on that day clocks were to be advanced by half an hour, thus making local time three and a half hours behind Greenwich Mean Time.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 21st.*

According to a recent statement by the Bureau of Publicity and Information, British Guiana should export this year enough rubber to provide, when mixed with synthetic rubber, 30,000 motor cars with four new tyres each. The Colony is capable of supplying rubber for more than 120,000 car tyres but for the shortage of

bleeders. Wages of from \$1.30 to \$2 a day are not sufficient to attract labour to distant plantations.

**Grow More Food Campaign**—Georgetown Government Produce Depot—sold 528,295 lb. of ground provisions in June. The sugar estates contribution to the campaign during the same month was 253,341 lb. of peas and beans, root crops, plantains, etc.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Foresters for the U.S.A.** In his weekly Newsletter, dated July 4th, the Information Officer, Captain Metzgen, reports that approximately 1,000 men are being recruited in the Colony for forest work in the United States.

**British Honduras Battalion.** On the official celebration of the King's Birthday a Guard of Honour was provided by the British Honduras Battalion of the North Caribbean Regiment and the Home Guard. During the last war contingents from British Honduras served in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and earned commendations for gallantry and efficiency in the field. Captain Metzgen says it is generally felt that if the Battalion were allowed to come to grips with the enemy it would give a good account of itself.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 31st.*

Twenty thousand persons thronged the grounds of Kings House on July 19th for the United Nations Fair, which raised over £8,000 for war charities.

The first hurricane warning of the season proved to be a false alarm, but welcome rains have followed, breaking a long period of intense heat.

Crop Commodity Marketing Boards are being formed, and efforts are being made to introduce model five-acre holdings.

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, wrote on June 28th, that the two remaining factories completed grinding during May. Production for the 1942/43 crop was 6,630 tons. The young crop was making satisfactory progress following prompt cultural and manurial treatment after reaping. In his notes for June, subsequently received, Mr. Ward reported that the progress of the young crop had been impeded by continuous heavy rains.

**Other Crops.** The prospect for limes was good and early settings were expected. Cocoa had commenced to flower, but the heavy rains may have caused some shedding. Copra production continued on a maximum basis.

**Mr. H. E. Dean,** Colonial Treasurer since 1940, left for England on May 21st, on the termination of his special contract, accompanied by Mrs. Dean.

**The new Administrator,** His Honour Mr. Edward F. Twining, arrived in the Colony on July 4th.

(Continued on page 155)

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Trinidad Government Railway.** In June, 1943, the Government appointed a Railway Advisory Board with Col. Leilich of the U.S. Army as Chairman and Railway Co-operator, assisted by representatives of the Government and local bodies. Their recommendations for reorganization of personnel and of the general system were adopted, and in spite of obsolete equipment, U.S. Army engineers who were loaned greatly improved the standard and volume of work. An editorial in *The G.G. Review* for April, points out that the number of scheduled trains operating weekly has risen from 225 in July, 1943, to 469 in April last, with a very great improvement in punctuality. It concluded: "Our congratulations and thanks, as those of the whole Colony, go out to those responsible for the rehabilitation of the Trinidad Government Railway."

Mr. James L. Adamson, formerly Deputy Manager of the Sao Parana Railway, Brazil, has recently been appointed General Manager.

**Forestry.** In his annual report for 1943 (C.P. 26, 1944), the Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. L. Brooks, says that the general position with regard to forest reservation is eminently satisfactory, except in the western portion of the Northern Range where however good progress has been made. Forest Reserves occupy 22.7 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, after deducting the area leased to the United States. The total solid volume of timber, corduroy and firewood cut and utilised during the year was 4,452,053 cubic feet, a net increase, despite a reduction for corduroy, of 711,600 over 1942. The factory for the production of paper pulp, owned by Thomas Nelson & Co., operated throughout the year, as also the match factory of Alston & Co. The latter used approximately 82,200 cubic ft. of jere-ton (*Didymopanax Morototoni*) for the manufacture of boxes and splints.

## Labour for Post War Development

At the West Indian Conference, recommendations were made, as reported in the July CIRCULAR, to provide for the future employment of all enlisted personnel returned to the West Indies from overseas and those serving locally. In the House of Commons, on July 20th, Colonel Oliver Stanley, speaking of the Colonies generally, said: "We do not want this demobilization just to make jobs for returned soldiers. We want to have plans of development which will be useful, desirable and essential in themselves and will absorb whatever labour is available. This is the task which Colonial Governments are facing now."

Mr. P. H. HISS, whose book on *Netherlands America* is reviewed on another page, is also the author of *A Selective Guide to the English Literature on the Netherlands West Indies*, with a Supplement on British Guiana, which was published last year by the Netherlands Information Bureau, 10, Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

## 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.**—L.A.C. H. L. Adderley, A.C.W. Peggy Hilton, A.C.W.2 Grace Johnston, F/Lt. D. Lester Brown, F/Lt. W. M. Lightbourn, Sgt. T. J. Lothian, Pte. Wendy Maura, A.C.W. Margaret Millar, A.C.2 C. B. M. Smith, Sub/Lt. R. Chester Thompson, A.S.O. Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—A.C. J. C. Armstrong, Sgt. E. W. Barrow, Gnr. C. C. Carrington, F/Sgt. R. Gabriel, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, W/O M. S. R. Mahon, Cpl. S. H. Padmore, Lt. B. G. Skinner, F/O A. O. Weekes, F/O J. L. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—A.M.2 W. Amos, F/O R. S. Biggs, S/Sgt. C. S. Catling, A.M.2 F. Corbett, Sto. J. C. Johnson, Spr. W. F. Hans, N.A.2 W. Kempe, Lt. E. C. Kimball-Frith, P/O L. Mayor, F/Lt. E. J. Nicholl, O/Sea. J. D. Petty, Sgt. P. Roach, Sgt. G. W. Skinner, O/Sea. A. G. Southern, L.A.C. C. Vallis, A.M.2 Y. Virtue, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, Lt. F. S. Ward.

**British Guiana.**—Sgt. E. Alves, F/O J. Blank, Sign. G. E. Davson, L.A.C. A. V. Fox, P/O R. F. Hall, A.C.2 F. A. Mackey, L.A.C. O. G. Marks, Pte. O. Mullin, Sgt. A. R. Watson, P/O L. Willems.

**British Honduras.**—Pte. Vida Anderson, Sgt. J. C. Balderamos, A.C.1 W. Banner, Pte. Phyllis Bradley, Pte. Rosita Codd, Pte. Nadia Cattouse, Pte. Grace Jeffery, Pte. Joan Murphy.

**Dominica.**—Cpl. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.**—A.C.1 J. S. Jones.

**Jamaica.**—F/O A. K. Aiken, O/Sea. H. L. Allen, Spr. R. L. Allen, A.C.2 D. H. Anderson, Pte. Marjorie Austin, P/O P. C. Bacquie, Pte. Ruby Barnett, L.A.C. F. Baylis, Spr. E. C. Beach, A.C. S. H. Bernal, A.C.2 B. G. Blake, F/Sgt. K. D. Bodden, P/O D. C. Bromfield, Sgt. D. D. Casserley, Spr. N. C. Caven, A.C. E. W. Chambers, Spr. R. Chang, Sgt. R. O. Chevannes, Sgt. L. A. Chin, A.C.2 D. Clinton-Hedmann, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, A.C.2 L. F. Collymore, A.C.2 A. G. Cousins, Spr. D. A. Cupidon, Spr. H. Cupidon, A.C.2 R. Darby, W/O I. S. De Souza, W/O R. H. Dickson, Spr. R. J. Dixon, Spr. H. A. Douglas, A.C. G. S. Dwyer, A.C. R. L. Farrier, P/O G. W. Ferguson, Sgt. E. A. Gordon, L.A.C. S. I. Hanlan, Sgt. W. Haughton, Spr. E. S. Haywood, Sgt. H. Hendricks, Sgt. I. Hendricks, Spr. H. Henry, P/O Dalton Johnston, A.C.2 H. E. Karam, Cfn. S. I. Lewis, Sgt. F. J. Lewis, Sgt. V. O. Lindo, P/O L. O. Lynch, Sgt. H. McF. McCalla, Spr. D. A. Martin, Cfn. J. Morgan, F/Lt. R. G. Moss, Spr. D. L. Nunes, A.C.W. Constance O'Rane, A.C.1 C. E. Parkin, Spr. H. S. Pennycook, F/Sgt. A. O. Pereira, Spr. F. A. Ramsay, Spr. B. W. Reid, A.C.2 R. O. Reid, Spr. A. H. Richards, A.C.2 L. G. Robinson, Sgt. C. L. Robison, Cpl. C. Russell, Spr. V. A. Shields, A.C.2 R. Smellie, F/Lt. W. A. Strachan, F/Sgt. A. L. Taylor, Spr. S. Thomas, Spr. D. S. Thompson, Spr. E. M. Thompson, Spr. F. R. Thompson, F/O J. D. Thompson, P/O J. B. Verity, Cfn. Z. M. Walters, P/O A. S. Wint, Cfn. K. W. Witter, A.C. C. R. Williams, F/Lt. R. U. Williams, Sgt. R. W. Williams.

**St. Kitts.**—L/Cpl. K. E. Gumbs, Pte. Dollie Pereira.

**St. Lucia.**—R.P.3 E. R. Walters.

**Trinidad.**—Tpr. J. D. Boon, Lt. F. G. Burslem, P/O T. M. Cipriani, Sgt. A. B. Crichtlow, P/O P. L. U. Cross, A.C.2 J. E. Daverson, F/O D. De Verteuil, F/Sgt. L. De Verteuil, Sgt. H. A. Gobin, A.C.1 F. Gomez, Gnr. P. A. Hoadley, W/O J. Hyde, F/O T. Ironside, F/O C. J. Jardine, P/O C. P. Lopez, F/O G. Lyder, Sgt. A. D. Mahon, S/L F. N. Murray, F/O G. C. Murray, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, Sgt. A. Poon Tip, F/Sgt. W. Reicle, A.C.2 W. Rezende, A.C.2 G. H. Rowbottom, F/Sgt. J. Scoon, F/Lt. L. R. G. Smith, F/Lt. G. S. Swan, Sgt. F. Vilain.

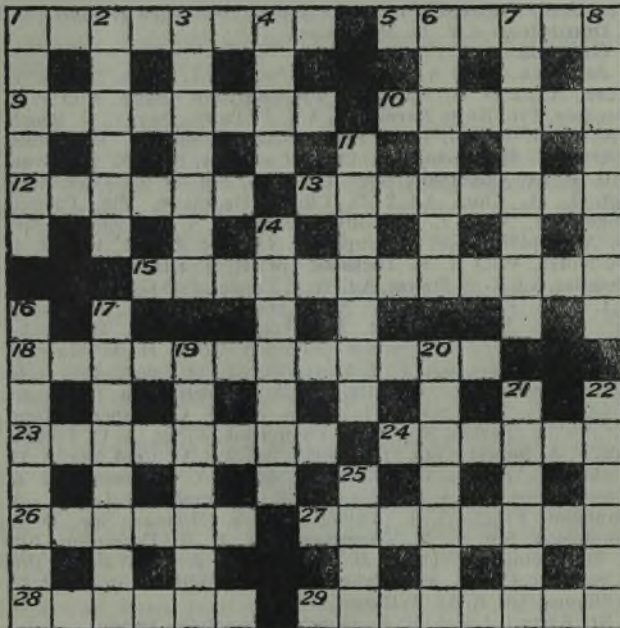
## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 35.

*Across:* 1, Excision; 5, Esther; 9, Exegesis; 10, Cannes; 12, Gamble; 13, Customer; 15, The Offensive; 18, Mineral water; 23, Reckless; 24, Levant; 26, Loiter; 27, Treatise; 28, Averse; 29, Bakiness.

*Down:* 1, Energy; 2, Creams; 3, Stealth; 4, Odin; 6, Spartan; 7, Hand-maid; 8, Reserves; 11, Rutian; 14, Foolish; 16, Umbrella; 17, Inactive; 19, Rollers; 20, Emerald; 21, Nalce; 22, Stress; 25, Proa.

# Crossword Puzzle No. 35

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1. A surgical amputation perhaps (8)</p> <p>5 Book of the Bible (6)</p> <p>9 Six geese can produce this scriptural interpretation (8)</p> <p>10 French town (6)</p> <p>12 Wild speculation (6)</p> <p>13 An anagram of "cure most" (8)</p> <p>15 In war it is usually necessary to take this to be victorious (2 words, 3, 9)</p> <p>18 Anagram of "want mere lair" (2 words, 7, 5)</p> <p>23 Such a person would often indulge in a 12 across (6)</p> <p>24 Abscond (6)</p> <p>26 To this often arouses suspicion (6)</p> <p>27 Anagram of "tries tea" (8)</p> <p>28 Unwillingly (6)</p> <p>29 Often comes to men with age (8)</p> | <p><b>DOWN</b></p> <p>1 Force (6)</p> <p>2 Anagram of 'scream' (6)</p> <p>3 It is underhand to do a thing by this (7)</p> <p>4 The chief Norse god (4)</p> <p>6 Long famous for his hardiness and frugality (7)</p> <p>7 Domestic servant (8)</p> <p>8 Forest these are of great importance in many parts of the West Indies (8)</p> <p>11 A thorough scoundrel (7)</p> <p>14 Silly or perhaps only indiscreet (7)</p> <p>16 Anagram of "lure lamb" (8)</p> <p>17 Idle (8)</p> <p>19 These can give you a rough time in a boat (7)</p> <p>20 Precious stone (7)</p> <p>21 11 down would display this (6)</p> <p>22 Emphasis (6)</p> <p>25 Malayan canoe (4)</p> |
|---|---|



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

With the object of providing a field for the discussion of West Indian affairs and the interchange of views between West Indians at home or abroad, a new quarterly magazine, *The Forum*, is being published in Barbados. Among the varied contents of No. 2, issued in March, are interesting articles on Barbadian Women, the Educative Value of the Cinema, Primary School Problems in St. Lucia, the British Council in the West Indies, and several poems. An award of 10s. each is offered for the best short story, poem and article; no restrictions are placed on choice of subjects. All contributions should be addressed to the Editor, c/o the *Barbados Recorder*. Rates of subscriptions to *The Forum* are 4s. a year, single copies 1s.; in the U.S.A. and Canada \$1 a year, or single copies 25 cents.

# The Markets

July 31, 1944

**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.)	79	80	80½
3½	War Loan	103½	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	44/-	49/6	30/- 32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/-	45/-	32/- 35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	13/-	13/6	13/- 13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/6	35/6	34/8 35/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"...	58/-	60/-	50/- 52/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	43/-	41/- 43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	61/10½	64/4½	60/- 62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	26/3 28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/0	2/6	2/- 2/6
---	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6	1/- 2/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	17/6	19/6	19/- 20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/6	3/6	2/- 3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/4½	4/10½	4/1½ 4/7½
8	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	59/6	61/6	47/6 50/-
---	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/3	2/3	1/6 2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$100	38½	42½xd	34 35
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	34/6	35/6	34/6 35/6
---	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	12/3	13/3	12/- 14/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	17/3	18/3	19/6 20/8
---	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/3	2/3	1/6 2/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	5	5½	82/6 85/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	86/3	88/9	77/6 80/-
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/-	5/-	3/9 4/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/3	18/3	13/3 14/3

Honey continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Pimento remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

Ginger continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the nominal spot values are as follows: defectives, about 1/3 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/7; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

Mace. Mixed red to pale is unchanged at 3/4 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

## Trinidad Health Inquiry

It is announced by the Colonial Office that a committee is to be set up in Trinidad to review the medical and health policy of the Colony, to consider reorganisation of the administration of these services and to make recommendations.

Sir Alexander Russell, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., has been appointed chairman. The remaining members of the committee are: Dr. George Campbell, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.; Dr. Jesse Grell, M.B., B.Sc.; Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., M.L.C.; Mr. L. C. Hannays, K.C., M.L.C.

## 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 September number:—

- Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd.
- George Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
- A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.
- Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd.
- Saunders Valve Co. Ltd.

THE adoption of a unified currency for the eastern group of the British West Indies has been approved by the Legislative Council of Barbados. The Council recommended the early creation of a Currency Board to be set up either in London or in the West Indies, whichever place be deemed more suitable.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX. SEPTEMBER 1944 No. 1161

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CARIA, RSTRAND, LONDON

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LONDON, W.C.2.

September 1944

## APPEAL FOR £5,000

WHILE there has been a promising response to the appeal made in last CIRCULAR for £5,000 to continue the work of the War Services Committee of the West India Committee—further contributions are urgently required. They should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

A first list of subscriptions will appear in our issue for October.

### The Final Phase

THE beginning of the sixth year of the war sees the opening of the last stages of the titanic struggle against the forces of evil. The shadows are beginning to lift and, looking back in the gathering light, we see in clearer perspective the outline of the events of the past five years. They have been years of toil and suffering, of almost superhuman exertion and of self-sacrificing bravery. Amid them, however, there stands out an epic of courageous endurance in the period when Britain stood alone against the full weight of the enemy's might. Future historians may see in that year of this country's greatest test a turning point in human history. In 1939 Great Britain, unarmed and unprepared for war, released a vast moral force—one which the enemy had fancied dead, or on the point of death—when she went to war on account of the attack on Poland and so threw down the challenge to German aggression everywhere. Behind the scenes the enemy was perfecting a new strategy on the success of which he intended to stake everything. In the Spring of 1940 the blow was struck. The Nazi *blitzkrieg* smashed its way through country after country, until the hopelessly outnumbered British army was isolated and forced back, fighting every step of the way, to the coast. There followed what is sometimes called the "miracle of Dunkirk," a triumph of the British genius for improvisation and of the cool unflinching courage of the British soldier in a tight place.

Between the world and German domination there stood, however, at that moment nothing but the British Navy, the R.A.F. (all too small for its task) and the inflexible will of the British people. It was enough. The barrier proved sufficient. That was four years ago. Now, in 1944, a dramatic change has come about as a result of the events of the past few months.

Nevertheless, when the war is viewed in perspective

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it can be seen that these events themselves and the German defeat that has followed from them have their real origin in the situation as it existed in 1940 and 1941. In those days of endurance and suffering when the Battle of Britain was fought and won in the skies, when London and many another British city stood battered but undismayed under the shock of attack after attack, while the power of British industry was being geared up by the tremendous exertions of the men and women in the factories, a force of enormous potential was being unleashed. The resources of the Empire in man power, material and moral purpose were being mobilised. What was secured in that period was time—time for this mobilisation and also time for the forces of world opinion to respond to the example set by Britain; time which Hitler used to bring a new and devastating war upon Germany by attacking Russia and Japan to attack the United States. The time gained by Britain's stand permitted the necessarily slow process of mobilising the gigantic forces of the Empire. From all parts men and materials flowed willingly and enthusiastically to the common cause of freedom. And out of this united effort has grown a clearer recognition of the essential unity of the moral purpose which binds all these countries and races together. At last we are within sight of victory. Now the Germans are feverishly buying time—but not in the hope of ultimate success, only to postpone defeat.

"He is a rash man who tries to prophesy when, how and under what conditions victory will come, but come it will. That at least is sure." So spoke Mr. Churchill in a broadcast talk on March 26th, when he was reviewing what had happened during the past year. He said that a year ago the Eighth Army, which had marched 1,500 miles across the desert from Alamein, was in battle for the Mareth Line, and the First British Army and the American Army were fighting their way forward through Tunisia. We were all confident of victory, but we did not know that in less than two months the enemy would be driven with heavy slaughter from the African continent, leaving at one stroke 335,000 prisoners and dead in our hands. Since then the successful campaign in Sicily brought about the fall of Mussolini. . . . The conquest of Sicily and Naples brought in their train the surrender of Sardinia and the liberation of Corsica. . . . The victorious advance of the Soviet armies has been the main cause of Hitler's approaching downfall in Hungary and the Balkans.

Now, as we enter the sixth year of the greatest war of history, we have every reason to believe that the progress spoken of by Mr. Churchill has not only been maintained but has taken a leap forward since D-day

(Continued at foot of next page)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

I HAVE been keeping the fifth anniversary of the war in a remote Shropshire village, on the border of Wales—although it was difficult not to share the reluctance expressed by so many London dwellers to take a holiday at the risk of finding themselves away from home at the moment, so long awaited, of the outbreak of peace. From the day of the recapture of Paris it has never been impossible that the enemy's resistance might collapse in a night, as it did in 1918. It would still not surprise me if that were to happen before these words are read.

\* \* \*

In any event they are bound to be really out of date, so bewildering is the pace of events in this triumphant autumn. It is the more refreshing to observe, in the valleys, some things that do not go out of date and are immune from the cataclysmic current of destructions. There are still, happily, places in England where even total war barely disturbs the noiseless tenor of rural life. In this village, for instance, I have seen in a week only one uniform, that of the postman. The only visible sign of war is the presence, on nearly every farm, of one or more Italian prisoners, helping with the harvest. Most of them are agricultural workers at home, and they seem quite contented with their lot—friendly enough to the English workers who share their task, so far as that is possible in dumb show, and playing benevolently with the farmer's children. They have plenty of freedom—one meets them cycling in the country lanes very furiously and erratically—but they have to be back in camp at nightfall.

With the assistance of these not altogether unwilling guests, and of a few land girls, agriculture follows the routine of the centuries. It is only by talking to the farmers, who will show you an immense pile of forms to be filled up, in order to satisfy the curiosity of Whitehall, that you discover at what point war really does hit the land.

Against this placid background the tremendous drama of the recent battle of France unfolds with added majesty. The fall of Antwerp, by pinning the remnant of the dejected German armies against the Channel coast, finally clinches the issue of a battle which, as General Dempsey says, will be "reckoned as one of the great victories of history." Looking back on its course, it is now possible to see how crucial was the part played in it by the British and Canadian forces, although so much less spectacular than that allotted to the Americans. The long-drawn-out fight for Caen and Falaise not only engaged the main weight of the German armour and infantry, but in the end dejected them, and thereby won for the Americans the freedom of manoeuvre that made possible their gigantic turning movement and the ultimate sweep into Paris. In their turn the Imperial armies had the opportunity to show, in the passage of the Seine and the swift onrush to Brussels, that they, too, were capable on occasion of

the same galloping pace.

\* \* \*

The deliverance of the French provinces across the Straits of Dover is also the deliverance of London. I am sure that it gave Mr. Morrison, the Home Secretary, who was for so long the leader of the London County Council, special pleasure to pronounce the "Nunc Dimittis" of the great city. The resistance of London, he said, from 1940 to 1944 has "frustrated Hitler's ambition and ensured his downfall." We have had massed daylight raids in 1940, all-night bombing in 1941, followed by fire-raising attempts, explosive incendiaries, winged "booby-traps," and finally the flying-bomb or "doodle bug." They have laid much of the capital in ruins, but they have never touched Hitler's real target, the spirit of the people. Now the Luftwaffe has been driven from the air and the flying-bomb sites pushed back out of effective range. We cannot rule out an occasional hit from a flying-bomb fired from an aircraft, a clumsy and inaccurate device, or the latest contraption of the pick-a-back plane, which sacrifices a bomber every time; but for all practical purposes it looks as if the ordeal of London is nearly over.

\* \* \*

It is perhaps a little hard on the ingenious, but belated, practitioner who has recently been walking the streets of London with a placard round his neck, which reads "I WILL LISTEN TO YOUR BOMB STORY FOR SIXPENCE."

(Continued from preceding page)

which has brought us to the final—although maybe the toughest—stage before victory. Europe itself—and the Balkan countries—have been invaded by the Allied Forces. Germany's "territorial gains" of four years ago are being liberated. Rome—Paris—Brussels have all set up their own Governments. Land fighting has begun in Germany itself.

Victory is sure in the not distant future. Then will come the harder task of building up a safer and a better world—a task upon which humanity as a whole has never yet concentrated all its energies. It may well be the destiny of the British peoples to give leadership in this crusade of peace as they have in that of war.

**M**EMBERS 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.

# Associated W. I. Chambers of Commerce

## Resolutions Adopted at Seventh Congress

**T**HE Seventh Congress of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce held in Barbados in June was attended by 21 delegates from all the West Indian Colonies and British Guiana. In addition there were present the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, H.M.'s Trade Commissioners in Jamaica and Trinidad, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, and the Deputy Canadian Sugar Administrator representing the Canadian West Indian League. The Congress was presided over by Mr. R. W. Youngman, President of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

The resolutions adopted at the Congress have been distributed in a printed document from which the following summary has been prepared. In this summary "West Indies" has often been used in place of the more formal "British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras" of some of the resolutions.

### Canada and the West Indies

**TRADE AGREEMENT.** Statements have been published in the United States and elsewhere that the Ottawa Agreements will be abrogated as a result of Clause 4 of the Atlantic Charter. These statements show a lack of appreciation of the reciprocal nature of that clause. The abrogation of the Ottawa Agreements would have a serious effect on the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement and on the principle of Imperial Preference.

The Canadian and English Preference on sugar and bananas, as well as on minor products, is of vital importance to the West Indies.

It was therefore resolved that the Congress should strongly urge on H.M. Governments in the United Kingdom and Canada the necessity for consultation with the Governments of the West Indian Colonies before arriving at any decision as to the abrogation or modification of the Ottawa Agreements or any alteration or removal of preference granted to the products of Canada and the West Indian Colonies.

**POST-WAR TRADE.** It is impossible to determine to what extent the post-war trade between Canada and the West Indies may be affected. The terms and conditions of the renewal of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement will have to be negotiated. And, as it is most essential that trade relations be firmly established after the war, the Congress resolved to bring to the notice of the Canadian Government the desirability of convening a conference of delegates of the Dominion and of the West Indies at an early date to discuss the further development of business relations after the war.

**STEAMSHIP SERVICE.** Owing to the importance of the continued maintenance and expansion of the steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, and in particular the provision of refrigerated space for bananas and other perishable produce, it was resolved that the Congress should strongly urge on the Canadian Government the vital necessity of making the requisite plans at the earliest possible date. It was also resolved that the Association should get quickly into touch with

the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to secure their active interest and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

**FREIGHT RATES.** Despite the provisions of Article X (2) of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, the freight rates charged to the smaller islands are in some cases 50 per cent. or more in excess of those to the larger Colonies situated at greater distances from the port of shipment. This discrimination increases the cost of living of the hard-pressed people of these smaller islands. It was therefore resolved that the Congress should urge that when the time came for the renewal of the agreement provision be made for the rate to the smaller islands not to exceed that to the larger islands in the same area by more than 10 per cent.

### U.K. Steamship Communications

In the interests of trade with the Mother Country, it is essential that adequate and regular passenger, and freight services, with refrigerated space, should be provided by British Lines between the United Kingdom and the West Indies as soon as practicable after the cessation of hostilities. The Congress urged that early attention be given to this need.

### Industrial Development

It is the avowed purpose of H.M. Government to improve the standards of living in the West Indian Colonies. To achieve this it will be necessary to increase their present agricultural exports and also to establish new industries. The Congress expressed general agreement with the Report of the West Indian Conference, of March, 1944, advocating the establishment of economically sound industries, and resolved that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada be asked to provide for such agricultural and industrial expansion in their post-war consideration of inter-Empire trade. Also that the Government of each Colony should be asked to implement as quickly as possible the recommendations of the West Indian Conference regarding industrial development provided that any assistance given should not be detrimental to old established industries.

### Guaranteed Markets

The economic stability of the West Indies must always depend on a firm market for their staple crops and their by-products.

The Congress resolved that H.M. Government be strongly urged to consider guaranteeing over a period of years the purchase of all staple crops of the West Indies and particularly where production of such crops has been expanded during war time at the request of H.M. Government. It was also resolved that the West Indian Governments be urged to undertake, in collaboration with the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and the industry concerned, an investigation into the production costs of staple industries so that reliable data

will be available to assist H.M. Government to arrive at fair market prices.

#### **Air Transport and Closer Links with other Countries**

Air transport will be of paramount importance after the war. The problems of the West Indies have been increased by the lack of proper facilities for (1) communication between themselves and also with the outside world, and (2) internal transport in British Guiana and British Honduras. The Congress resolved that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be respectfully urged: (a) to include wherever possible the West Indies in any agreements made by H.M. Government for the use by civilian aircraft of landing bases in the Empire; (b) to arrange, by financial assistance if necessary, for an intercolonial service fully adequate to meet the needs of the Caribbean area; (c) to foster the extension of air communications within British Guiana and British Honduras as essential to the development of the interior resources of these Colonies; and (d) to promote a British Trans-Atlantic Air Service between the United Kingdom and the West Indies so as to avoid a long detour for passengers in both directions.

#### **West Indian Economic Federation**

It being generally considered, both in the United Kingdom and the West Indies, that economic federation might be of benefit to the Governments and people of these Colonies, the Congress resolved that the Comptroller for Development and Welfare should be asked to institute a survey having as its objective the ultimate economic federation of the West Indies. Such survey should give consideration to (a) fostering intercolonial trade; (b) unification of customs tariffs; (c) codification of laws and regulations; (d) elimination of regulations which tend to create unnecessary difficulties on the entry of tourists.

#### **Vocational Training**

The raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the West Indies depends in the long run on increasing their economic value to the community. At present the standards of craftsmanship and efficiency in many trades and occupations are comparatively low, and the Congress resolved that the Caribbean Governments should be urged to prepare plans for vocational training and for teaching adolescents and adults specified crafts and occupations. Also that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be asked to convey to the appropriate authorities the need for such training being given, prior to their demobilization, to serving West Indian personnel.

#### **Anglo-American Caribbean Commission**

**APPRECIATION OF WORK.** The Congress resolved to offer sincere congratulations to Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Charles Taussig and their associates for the good work already done and planned for execution in a wide field for the improvement of conditions generally in the Caribbean area and for their sympathetic approach to the varied important problems brought under review.

**REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMISSION.** It was resolved that the Commission be requested to accept a representative of each Chamber of Commerce established in the West Indies "to work in parallel with the Commission in respect of commercial matters."

#### **Government Control of Commerce**

Very wide government control of commercial transactions has been deemed necessary during the war. There are instances in which restrictions have caused disruption of business, and there is the likelihood of the continuance of governmental control in some form after the war.

The Congress strongly recommended (a) that the West Indian Governments should consult closely with commerce respecting control methods during the emergency; (b) that such consultation should be more fully developed during the process of reversion to peacetime operations; (c) that government control should be reduced to a minimum after the war, only restrictions necessary for the rehabilitation of world trade conditions being retained; and (d) that H.M. Government be urged to take any necessary steps to ensure uniformity of application among the West Indian Colonies of such retained restrictions.

#### **Post-War Disposal of Military Stores**

It was resolved that the attention of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare should be drawn to the possibility of utilizing after the war surplus military stores, particularly mechanical equipment, in schemes for the betterment of living conditions and other purposes, and that he be requested to institute preliminary measures to ensure that the various West Indian areas will be able to obtain their requirements when such stores and equipment become available.

#### **Unified West Indian Currency**

It was resolved that, "having regard to a recent memorandum from the Colonial Office on the subject of the establishment of a Central Authority to control West Indian currency, this Congress is of the opinion that the time is opportune to consider the introduction of a unified West Indian currency on a decimal system."

#### **Legislative and Executive Councils**

**REPRESENTATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.** Any further extension of the franchise may render it difficult, if not impossible, for commerce and industry to secure the election of representatives in the Legislatures of the West Indies. The Royal Commission of 1938-39 recommended that care should be taken that all important interests received adequate representation in the Executive Councils. Commerce and industry play an important part in the economy of the West Indian Colonies and the Congress resolved that it is essential that the nominated appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils should include men with an intimate knowledge and experience of their Colony's trade, commerce and industry and fully competent to advise their Government in matters pertaining thereto. It was also agreed that the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be directed to this resolution.

#### **Closer Contact with the W.I. Committee**

It was resolved "that this Congress is of the opinion that steps should be taken with the object of establishing closer contact between the commercial and industrial interests in these Colonies and the West India Committee and through them with the Houses of Parliament assembled at Westminster by means of a West Indian Parliamentary Committee."

### West Indian Tourist Trade

It being recognized that development of the tourist trade will be a strong economic factor in the rehabilitation of the West Indies after the war, it was resolved that the Congress take steps for the appointment of a Special Committee to determine what matters should be adopted.

### Air-mail Postage Rates

It was resolved that the Congress urge the Governments of the various Colonies to consider the reduction of the air-mail rates now charged for outward letters and postal matter to make them more uniform with those charged by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States for letters, etc., to the West Indies. The Congress also resolved to ask the West Indian Governments to consider the advisability of establishing preferential air-mail postage rates for the relatives of men and women serving in H.M. Forces abroad.

### Suggested Incorporation of the Association

It was resolved "that with a view to closer co-operation and the adoption by members of a more unified policy in the future, this Congress considers it expedient to explore the suggestion that its members be formed into an incorporated body to be known as THE INCORPORATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN.

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

#### D.F.C.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT VIVIAN E. CAMACHO, R.C.A.F., No. 59 Squadron, of Antigua.

This officer completed a tour of operational duty on Hudson aircraft. He has since taken part in many anti-submarine patrols. Early this year he was captain of an aircraft which delivered a telling attack on an enemy U-boat. This attack was pressed home in the face of extremely heavy anti-aircraft fire and in very bad weather. Since the above action Flight Lieutenant Camacho has continued to display great keenness and a fine fighting spirit.

FLYING OFFICER IAN KERR JARRETT, R.A.F.V.R., No. 10 Squadron, of Jamaica.

Throughout his operational tour Flying Officer Jarrett has displayed great courage and determination. On numerous occasions when his aircraft has been damaged, his coolness has set a fine example to the other members of the crew. He is a navigator of high merit and his technical skill has largely contributed to the successes achieved by his crew.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ROBERT P. RUBIE, R.A.F.V.R., No. 431 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed many successful operations during which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

#### D.F.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT LINCOLN O. LYNCH, R.A.F., 102 Squadron, of Jamaica.

As air gunner, Flight Sergeant Lynch has taken part in a large number of sorties and has displayed a

high standard of determination and devotion to duty throughout. He has defended his aircraft with great skill on several occasions against enemy fighters, one of which he shot down on his first sortie. His conduct has at all times been exemplary, and he has proved himself to be a worthy member of a fine crew.

## West Indians for the R.A.F.

### Colonel Stanley at passing-out Parade

A FULL report, and an illustration, appeared in last CIRCULAR in connexion with the visit of Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the camp in Yorkshire, where 2,000 West Indian volunteers are training for ground staff duties in the R.A.F.

Colonel Stanley recently paid a second visit to the camp, and addressed the men at a passing-out parade. In the course of his speech he said:—

"I told you when I had the pleasure of addressing you before, now nearly two months ago, that thousands of your countrymen whom you had left behind in the West Indies, would regard you as their representatives and the upholders of their honour. I can tell you now, and I can tell them, that you and the first group have in this initial period acquitted yourselves worthily, that your conduct has been such that the West Indies can be proud of you, and that you have done much to strengthen the ties which exist between the West Indies and ourselves. And those ties are already strong.

"To judge from occasional public pronouncements there appear to be in the world outside people who think the relationship of a Colony to the Parent State is still that of a chattel to its owner, available to be sold for cash or distrained on for debt. But I am sure those who support an idea so antiquated and unreal are few in numbers, certainly there are none in this country. There is over here, not a party, not a group, not an individual, who would accept this thesis or listen for one moment to any proposal based upon it. We think of the future of the Colonies as belonging first and foremost to them; our task is to help them to achieve the maximum of self-government and prosperity.

"Despite the difficulties of war we are to-day pushing ahead with that policy in the West Indies. Difficulties of overseas supplies, difficulties of technical personnel, difficulties which are inherent in war (and alas, will not disappear as if by magic even when the war is over), have slowed down our progress, but already concrete results have emerged, and even more are plans ready so that when these war difficulties do finally disappear, full and rapid progress can be made.

"On the political side many changes have come about; perhaps the most important is the new constitution in Jamaica, which will give to you Jamaicans a great new opportunity of which I hope you will avail yourselves to the full. If we have been pursuing this policy even in the black days of war, you can trust us to maintain and strengthen it in the brighter days that lie ahead, and in doing so we believe that after the war the ties between the Mother Country and the Colonies far from growing weaker will in fact be ever strengthened by a continual growth of mutual sympathy, mutual respect and mutual interest."



## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 53rd 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
Black, Eva M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Burnett, Ursula M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Canton, Louise L.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Canton, Olga M.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Clairmonte, N. C.	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Clark, Panzie M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Clarke, Mobrey A.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Coore, B. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Edwards, Dora M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Edwards, Joyce M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Corporal
Fisher, Ivy M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Gabourel, Ann M.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Gentles, Joyce M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Gongora, Lillian U.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Grant, Pearl E.	Bahamas	A.T.S.	Private
Griffiths, J. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Heron, Myrtle A.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Hinkson, Shenneth J.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Hofford, Olive B.	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
Leacock, Lorriema M.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Lynch, Aileen M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
MacArthur, N. G.	Trinidad	R.C.O.C.	Sergeant
McKenzie, A. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
McLaughlin, Joyce M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
McMorris, Esther C.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Murray, Ditta A.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Oswin, Anne T.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
O'Toole, Brigid M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
O'Toole, Maureen D.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Owen, Covinne J.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Parkinson, Helen L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Plimmer, J. F.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
Reid, G. R.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Lieutenant
Reynolds, Amy C.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Riley, Ruby C.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Ritch, Christobel	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Robison, R. A.	Jamaica	M.W.C.	Captain
Salmon, Inez L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Smith, Evelyn M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Smith, Ruby L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Stephens, F. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Taylor, Hazel L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Thame, Hyacinth M.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Thompson, Linnette	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Veitch, R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.C.O.C.=Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. R.N.=Royal Navy. W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service. M.W.C.=Mobile Workshop Co.

## The Overseas Nursing Association

The Overseas Nursing Association, in its annual report for 1943-44, records how, very regretfully, the Committee have had to accept the resignation of Sir Samuel Wilson from the office of vice-president of the Association. "For nine years the Association has had the privilege of his counsel and of his knowledge of Colonial peoples and affairs, and it was with feelings of personal loss that the Committee learned that his health compelled him to give up the work."

The Committee feel that they are very fortunate in obtaining Sir Thomas Southorn, a former Governor of the Gambia, to succeed him.

## Promotions in the Services

Flight Lieutenant D. L. Brown (Bahamas), to Squadron Leader.  
 Flight Lieutenant H. Capstick (Jamaica), to Squadron Leader (A).  
 Pilot Officer B. A. Collens (British Guiana), to Flying Officer.  
 Assistant Section Officer T. Copping, W.A.A.F. (British Guiana), to Section Officer.  
 Pilot Officer H. W. E. Crum-Ewing (Jamaica), to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer N. J. De Verteuil (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer E. K. Farfan (Trinidad), to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer R. E. H. Foote, D.F.C. (Antigua), to Flight Lieutenant (A).  
 Pilot Officer J. R. Gibbons (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant V. B. Hazel (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant C. A. Joseph (Trinidad), to Pilot Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant A. G. Lindsay (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Lieutenant R. L. Lyder (Trinidad), to Captain.  
 Warrant Officer M. S. R. Mahon (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer D. H. Matthews (Bermuda), to Flying Officer.  
 Corporal E. I. Osborne, W.A.A.F. (British Guiana), to Assistant Section Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant A. O. Pearson (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant W. S. Richardson (Jamaica), to Pilot Officer.  
 Cadet A. A. Webber (British Guiana), to Second Lieutenant.  
 Sergeant R. Yearwood (Barbados), to Pilot Officer.

## The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

SERGEANT R. G. AMORY (British Guiana).  
 CAPTAIN DARNLEY DA COSTA (Barbados).  
 GROUP CAPTAIN J. A. W. POWELL, O.B.E., D.S.O., American D.F.C. (Jamaica).

### Missing, Believed Killed

Flight Sergeant O. L. H. Harding (British Guiana); Pilot Officer A. G. G. Johnson (Bahamas); Sergeant R. D. Taylor (British Guiana); Flight Lieutenant G. D. Urich (Trinidad).

### Missing

Flying Officer A. K. Aiken (Jamaica); Flight Sergeant T. O. Fitzgerald (British Guiana); Flying Officer A. G. Henriques (Jamaica); Flying Officer E. G. F. Lyder (Trinidad); Flying Officer C. J. Marchand (Jamaica).

Flying Officer G. S. Mather (Bahamas) and Flight Lieutenant M. L. Thompson (Bahamas), both of whom were reported as missing in last CIRCULAR, are now known to be prisoners of war.

Flight Sergeant Cecil Eckel (Trinidad), who was reported as missing in the March issue of the CIRCULAR, has returned safely to England and was a recent visitor at the West India Committee Rooms.

Another visitor was Flight Lieutenant J. L. H. Richards (St. Vincent and Trinidad), who was reported as missing during the early part of last month.

We need scarcely add that both these young men received a warm welcome at 40, Norfolk Street.

Particulars of Membership of the West India Committee can be obtained from the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

# Conditions in British Guiana

## Governor on Foundations for Rural Progress

WHEN opening the 1944 Session of the Legislature on May 30th, H.E. the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, laid before the Council a *Review of the Year 1943*, since published as *Legislative Council No. 15, 1944*. He did not wish, he said,\* to detain Council by reading this full and in places detailed document, but to address them on certain matters which he regarded as of prime and essential importance in the immediate future, if that future for British Guiana was to be bright and as they wished to see it. These were rural construction and the interior.

### Drainage and Irrigation of Coast Lands

Sir Gordon stated that in January, 1943, he had addressed a very comprehensive despatch to the Secretary of State urging drainage and irrigation of the coast lands as the essential foundation of all rural progress. In that despatch, and others, two prime needs of the country were stressed. One was the securing of production from agricultural activities in spite of the twin handicaps of recurrent flood and recurrent drought. The second was the need of establishing standards of decent and healthy living on the coast lands.

Sir Gordon quoted some published harsh criticisms of conditions in the Colony, and said that "in rightly resenting the journalistic effusions of glib writers, who so often do not even visit the objects of their criticisms, we should not forget the beam that may be in our own eye. Even if we think that much of it is in the past, we should examine very carefully before we begin to hope that our country is wholly free from these reproaches."

### Past Years of Dwindling Population

Sir Gordon said he took one criterion based on the old adage that the greatest wealth of a country is in its breed of men and in their healthy increase. He had looked through the Registrar's reports for over 100 years and the plain fact which seemed to stand out was that there was no natural increase of population whatsoever up to 20 years or so ago. There was a regular decrease in resident population and figures were only maintained or rose owing to immigration. "In actual fact the resident population was dwindling, and that owing quite clearly to a high disease rate." Sir Gordon gave the figures supporting these statements.

### Recent Improvements in some Areas

It was a matter for congratulation, however, that the corner had been turned. The figures for the years 1931-1943 showed an increase of 51,000 in 12 years. "We had, however, just got to face the facts that Guiana over a period of many decades had a very bad reputation and that that reputation was, in part at least, earned, and secondly, that the social development of the country has not been that of healthy colonisation in its proper meaning of settling families in a new land where they could lead a happy existence."

\* The Governor's speech has been published as *Legislative Council No. 15A, 1944*.

Whilst there had been vast improvement in some parts, for example Georgetown, there were still great areas in which the old bad conditions applied. In 1943, a year of extreme floods, there was not only a severe setback to production of crops, but sometimes elementary sanitary conditions of rural areas collapsed. The birth rate went back from 38 to 30 and the death rate rose from 17 to 24. "It all comes back, as always one way or another, to the immense need of comprehensive drainage and irrigation not only on the side of production but also for elementary hygiene and for the establishment of decent standards of living."

### Land for the Growing Population

Another side to the whole question was the need of providing land for the population. His Excellency found it impossible to believe that the growing population could be accommodated healthily and happily on the limited areas of conditioned land whether on sugar estate areas or elsewhere. In discussing the Corentyne drainage and irrigation project, it was stated to him that prosecution of the scheme would seriously prejudice the sugar industry, principally in making too great a call for labour from the sugar industry on which the economic prosperity of the Colony so greatly depended.

### Importance of the Sugar Industry

The Government was sometimes alleged to hold views which did not sufficiently value the importance of that industry's prosperity. As he had said when opening the 1943 Session, if the sugar industry failed the principal sufferers would be the land and the people of British Guiana. But, Sir Gordon added, "that industry is not going to be maintained as our economic sheet-anchor, or saved, by concentrating on it, or by concentrating even our labour force on it, to the exclusion of other needs of a growing population. Even on the Corentyne I am not prepared to admit that any reasonable rate of progress in itself would prejudice the labour position in that area." Quoting from a statement made to the Council in December last, Sir Gordon said that "the whole project was designed to give a comprehensive framework within which every interest, whether it be sugar or rice or cattle or ground provisions or the residential conditions of villages will have a possibility of getting established on the only foundation which makes steady production possible or can raise standards of living in this country. If any one of these interests is going to damn this or that part of the whole because its particular importance is not put first, we shall see our hopes wrecked."

### Large Scale Planning Necessary

Dealing with the work already undertaken, Sir Gordon said that whilst owing to war conditions it had been impossible to proceed with the major schemes, they were progressing with such internal and smaller schemes as fit in with the larger framework, particularly drainage works of immediate value. The time had come to plan ahead, and he had recommended to the Secretary of

State the Corentyne Coast and East Demerara schemes, both very important. Referring to criticisms he sometimes heard, that these schemes were too large and too expensive, Sir Gordon said, "We go about boasting that we are a continental country and yet we exhibit the mentality of a small 15 by 10 miles island. In a continental country a drainage and irrigation scheme worthy of the name is not counted in terms of a few hundred thousand dollars, or in terms of two or three or four or five years to come into economic fruition. One must think in terms of some millions of dollars and of decades of years."

In support of this view Sir Gordon said "on the mud flats of the Nile in the Sudan crops are now secured, by British initiative and capital, the first expense £13,000,000 by interest-free loan from the British Treasury, and 40 years to work out; and also on the mud flats near the Abyssinian frontier on the Gash river, and on the Barak river (I saw it myself all beginning almost 20 years ago); or on the mud flats of the Upper Niger, by French money and initiative. Why not on the mud flats of Guiana, at an incomparably lesser cost?"

#### Welfare of Primary Producers

In concluding this section of his speech, Sir Gordon said that along with the major question of improving the land went the projects of land settlement and rural housing, co-operative credit, security of tenure, rent restriction, rural education and community centres and social welfare. There were also the important matters of rating and the taxation of enhanced land values. These were in a large measure dependent on the conditioning of the land. Many would soon come before the Council. "I would only say this, that I should press for an orientation of views in our matters, that the encouragement and support of the primary producer on the land, particularly the small-holder, for whom the set-up in this country has not been favourable, that objective and not the expansion of services and amenities in the towns should have the first claim on our attention and on our funds."

In the second half of his speech, which will be summarized in the October CIRCULAR, Sir Gordon dealt with the question of the interior of the Colony. He quoted from dispatches he had recently addressed to the Secretary of State emphasizing not only the more active development of what resources there may be there, but also and very particularly the political and administrative responsibility which lies upon both the Government of British Guiana and the Imperial Government.

The Government of Antigua is issuing a News Letter which, as stated in No. 1, dated July 1st, will be sent on Saturday every week to as many as possible of the towns and villages of the island. The hope is expressed that the people, and especially the country people, will find it interesting and read it regularly, as it is realized how difficult it is for the outlying districts to obtain accurate information. The News Letter will report what is happening in the war and contain articles on such subjects as water supplies and agriculture, describing what the Government is trying to do.

## Future of Sea Island Cotton

### The Special Problem of Montserrat

**T**ROUBLE for the West Indian Sea Island cotton producers, owing to the competition of Egyptian and Sudanese cottons, was foreshadowed by Sir Frank Stockdale when he addressed the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in 1941 as reported in the CIRCULAR of May 15th of that year. The menace has continued to increase and in the CIRCULAR of July, 1943, pages 121 and 129, the problems with which West Indian growers would be confronted after the termination of the war were dealt with based on information provided in the Annual Report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

In this year's annual report the Corporation deals again with the question. It says that in length, fineness and strength of yarn they produce, some of the new strains of cotton grown in Egypt and the Sudan are practically up to the standard of Montserrat Sea Island, and considerable areas of them are being grown under irrigation. "Length of staple and strength of yarn are not, however, the only criteria of the value of a cotton. Before the war, Sea Island commanded a considerably higher price than Sakel, yet for some purposes it was spun in comparatively low counts for which Sakel could have been used. It may be, therefore, that while those other characters, such as lustre, may continue to secure a special market for Sea Island after the war, it remains true that every effort should be made to reduce the cost of production.

"St. Vincent Superfine and Barbados cotton remain in a class by themselves and have no competitor where yarns spun in the highest counts are required. But if Montserrat Sea Island is to hold its own after the war, it seems probable that it will have to be sold at a price which will enable the articles made from it to compete in their attraction to the purchaser with those made from the new Egyptian strains."

## Rum for the United Kingdom

**T**HE following statement has been issued by the Rum Importers' Association:—

"Information has been received from the Ministry of Food that, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made, a total allocation of 500 tons of matured rum from Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and Barbados may be shipped to this country. Holders of stock lying in these Colonies of 1941 and earlier distillations, who are interested, are advised to communicate immediately with the Rum Importers' Association, Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, stating their total stock of rum of such age in each Colony. In cases where the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holders, no application from the holder must be lodged, and to avoid the possibility of duplication it is requested that marks, individual numbers of casks, and year of distillation of the rums should be stated."

This will be the first rum, for general consumption, to be imported into the United Kingdom since 1940.

## Caribbean Land Tenure

### Meetings of the Research Council

A CONFERENCE to discuss Caribbean land tenure was held at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, from August 28th to 31st. It was held under the auspices of the Agricultural Committee of the Caribbean Research Council, and the formal proceedings were opened by Mr. Rexford Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico.

There was a full interchange of technical information and ideas on land tenure, and papers were read by a number of experts, including one by Mr. J. C. Kielstra, Netherlands Minister to Mexico, and formerly Governor of Surinam. No resolutions were passed at the conference and no recommendations were made, but the proceedings are to be published in due course.

The members of the Agricultural Committee of the Caribbean Research Council are to meet at Cidra, Puerto Rico, on September 1st. The Committee is composed of: Mr. K. Bartlett, Director of the Mayaguez Experimental Station, Puerto Rico; Mr. R. L. Brooks, Conservator of Forests, Trinidad; Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fisheries Investigation in the British West Indies; Dr. C. E. Chardon, Director of the Institute of Tropical Research, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Dr. E. England, Department of Agriculture, United States; Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; Dr. P. Morales-Otero, Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico; Dr. A. Roque, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, Barbados; Mr. A. Upson, Director of the Forestry Research Institute, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture for the British West Indies; Mr. E. G. Whitbread, Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, Jamaica, and a Netherlands representative to be nominated later.

Immediately after the meeting a conference of the Caribbean Research Council, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, will be held in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Members of four new sectional committees will consider the work to be done in their fields for public health and medicine, social sciences, industries and building, and engineering research.

### Two Recent Marriages

Miss Marguerite Burton, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, who was married on August 3rd to Mr. George Dewing, of Holme Hale, Thetford, is the only daughter of the late Dr. W. E. Burton, Colonial Medical Service, and of Mrs. Burton, formerly of Barbados, and now of Harmston Hall, Lincoln. The marriage was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Bradenham, Norfolk.

Mrs. Jean Martyn McComas, who was married at Oxford, on August 22nd, to Mr. Reginald C. P. Bryan (late Royal Artillery), is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hazell, of St. Vincent. Mr. Bryan is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. W. Bryan, of Pinhoe, Exeter, and of Bude, Cornwall.

## Incomes in the W. Indies

A RECENT leader in *The Times* quoted estimates made by Dr. Benham, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, showing the national incomes of St. Vincent to be £14 5s. 0d., Jamaica £26 and Barbados £27, against the 1940 estimate for Great Britain of £110 per head. Comparisons of the national income per head in a great industrial country and in predominantly agricultural areas reveal little of the real differences in standard of living as between the Colonies concerned and the Mother Country, a point which the writer might have acknowledged more definitely.

The article adds, "Nineteenth-century economics made for extremes of wealth and poverty, and though this tendency has been arrested in Britain, the modern conception of a more equitably balanced society has hardly begun to establish itself in the West Indies," and states that in 1940 there were in Jamaica two incomes of £20,000 and in Barbados two of £10,000.

Facts not quoted are that the populations of Jamaica and Barbados are about 1,200,000 and 200,000 respectively as against, say, 45,000,000 in the United Kingdom, of whom in 1941/42 8,000 persons paid tax on incomes of £10,000 and over, and 1,400 on incomes of £25,000 and over.

The comparative figures are therefore:—

£10,000 or over, United Kingdom—1 in 5,625.

£10,000 or over, Barbados—1 in 100,000.

£25,000 or over, United Kingdom—1 in 32,000.

£20,000 or over, Jamaica—1 in 600,000.

These figures certainly do not appear to justify the conclusion quoted above even when allowance is made for the different levels of average national income, taxation, etc., unless the modern conception of a "more equitably balanced society" is one in which there is a greater proportion of wealthy persons.

### Inter-Empire Trade

With the object of ascertaining, as far as is possible at this stage, what is being done to meet post-war problems of inter-Empire relations and trade, the British Empire League communicated with Chambers of Commerce and other trade bodies throughout the Empire. The *Annual Report, 1943-44*, of the League states that it is clear that the outlook is difficult owing largely to the growth of secondary industries and to the post-war necessity of finding markets. This will mean keen competition, but the difficulties are not regarded as insurmountable provided the requirements of the various markets are fully considered and complied with.

So far as Canada is concerned these are fully dealt with in an exhaustive report upon "British Trade Practice," issued by a special committee of the British Empire Overseas Branch of the Board of Trade of Toronto. This is described as an admirable paper which might well be studied, not only by manufacturers and exporters interested in Canadian trade, but by those concerned with commerce with other parts of the Empire.

## The Recent Hurricane

THE following telegrams have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the recent hurricane in the West Indies:—

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA

Hurricane swept the island on Sunday, August 20th. Owing to disruption of road and telegraphic communication detailed reports are not yet available, but information received indicates that there has been some small loss of life, considerable damage to property and very extensive destruction of crops particularly bananas. Only minor damage in Kingston.

[A later telegram from our correspondent in Jamaica appears on page 173.—Ed.]

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

Regret to inform you that Administrator, Grenada, has reported that violent storm blew over Grenada and Dependency of Carriacou on August 17th. Owing to disruption of communications, full assessment of damage not yet possible, but so far known that in Grenada, two bridges on Western coast destroyed; considerable damage to telephone system; approximately 200 small houses destroyed or severely damaged; no damage to shipping in harbour; numerous land slips; no loss of life. In Carriacou, about 200 small houses destroyed and many damaged; two schooners and one sloop reefed; two sloops foundered and may be recovered; three other small craft lost with loss of three lives; generally few persons sustained minor injuries. All necessary steps being taken for temporary relief measures, with help of District Board.

## Information Wanted

ON the gable of a house in the Angus fishing village of Auchmithie, there is a mercury barometer on a brass plate on which there is the following inscription:—

To the Fishermen of Auchmithie.  
Presented according to the intention  
of the late

John Fulton Williams, Esq.  
of Campsie House, who by the Mercy  
of God crossed the Atlantic from  
the Thames to the West Indies in  
safety forty-five times.

1851.

Who was this John Fulton Williams, and what was the nature of his business?

This query was put recently by a University to the West India Committee which is unable to give an answer as the library is not available for reference, having been moved to a safe area in the country. Can any reader of the CIRCULAR supply the required information?

**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 Pictorial Pages

THE past three months have been as momentous as any in the history of the world. During that short period, the Allied Armies and Air Forces have liberated France, Belgium, and Holland from the grip of the Hun, and to quote Field-Marshal Montgomery, "no human power can stop the utter and complete defeat of the remnants of the German armies."

The first three of the pictorial pages in this issue showing photographs taken in Paris, Arras and Brussels after the liberation, give some idea of the enthusiastic welcome which was given to the Allied troops.

The photograph reproduced at the top, of the fourth pictorial page, showing a party of girls from Jamaica and British Honduras for the A.T.S., was specially taken for the CIRCULAR on their arrival at their receiving depot in London. The girls had previously visited the West India Committee Rooms, and later the same day left London for their training centre.

That on the lower half of the page, showing some of these girls, and some earlier arrivals from the same two Colonies, was taken on August 31st, after the girls had been entertained to tea by the Duke of Devonshire in his room at the Colonial Office. Chief Controller L. E. V. Whately, Director of the A.T.S., seen in the photograph on the right hand of the Duke, was present at the party, and among those who also attended were Chief Commander Whiddington, A.T.S., Sir Thomas and Lady Southorn, Lady Davson and Sir William Battershill, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other officials of the Colonial Office.

In a brief speech the Duke of Devonshire assured the girls that their presence in this country to serve the common cause was greatly appreciated. Private Joyce Edwards, of Jamaica, who replied, said that the girls were very grateful for the welcome given to them in England. Concluding, she said: "We like the food here and we are even getting used to the English weather."

## West Indian Films in Schools

The demand by schools for West Indian films from the Central Film Library at the Imperial Institute is being well maintained despite war conditions. During the year ended June 30th, 1944, the number of films lent for showing amounted to 991 compared with 1,143 in the previous twelve months.

The most popular films, with their respective number of showings for the two years, were Asphalt Lake, 484; Petroleum, 344; Sponges, 247; British Guiana, 226; Cargo from Jamaica, 198; Sugar Factory, Trinidad, 191; and Tropical Lumbering, 186. Other films in less demand were Jamaica Harvest, 83; Grape Fruit, 32; Plantation People, 11; Pleasure Trove in Trinidad, 9; and Cocoa Industry, 5. Of the three last, it should be mentioned that they are only available as 35 mm. films. Most schools have projectors for 16 mm. films and are thus unable to show, for example, the delightful colour film Plantation People.



THE LIBERATION OF PARIS

[See page 166

THE FRENCH ARMOURD DIVISION AWAITS AN INSPECTION BY GENERAL DE GAULLE



ALLIED TROOPS IN THE CHAMPS ELYSÉE WITH THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE IN BACKGROUND



AFTER THE BRITISH LIBERATION OF ARRAS. F.F.I. IN A GERMAN "PEOPLES CAR"  
SCENES IN PARIS AND ARRAS

[See page 166



CHEERS FOR THE BELGIAN TROOPS AS THEY ENTER THE CAPITAL



ENTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS WITH LORRY LOADS OF GERMAN PRISONERS  
THE LIBERATION OF BRUSSELS

[See page 166





FROM JAMAICA AND BRITISH HONDURAS TO SERVE IN THE A.T.S.



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ENTERTAINS WEST INDIAN A.T.S.  
WEST INDIAN A.T.S. IN LONDON

[See page 166

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN man know him chair-back no 'trong, him shouldn't lean back."

\* \* \*

MR. EVELYN DAVSON, who is serving in the Scots Guards, has been accepted as a candidate for a commission and is now in the Guards' Armoured Training Wing.

\* \* \*

THE Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.) have informed the West India Committee that Caroni Ltd. have resigned their membership of the Association.

\* \* \*

MR. A. G. V. LINDON, Industrial Adviser, Trinidad, has been appointed Labour Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare for the West Indies, in succession to Mr. F. A. Norman.

\* \* \*

SIR GORDON LETHEM, Governor of British Guiana, who is on leave in this country, was among recent visitors to the West India Committee. Sir Gordon will remain on this side until the end of September.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER visitor was Mr. D. C. Ferguson who is now on his way to Jamaica to succeed Mr. F. E. V. Smith as Commissioner of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Ferguson has been for some time on the headquarters staff of the Ministry of Food.

\* \* \*

THE successful production of thousands of Cinchona trees for shipment to Latin American countries, to be grown there as a source of quinine, has been reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

MR. GAULT MACGOWAN who has become well known as a war correspondent covering for the Combined Press the naval side of the Allied invasion of Northern France, was formerly managing-editor of the *Trinidad Guardian*.

\* \* \*

MISS DOREEN PATRICIA REID, who was married to Private Roy McCollum, jr., United States Air Corps, on April 16th, at Fort Worth, Texas, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moir Reid, of Windermere, St. Kitts.

\* \* \*

MR. C. W. BURROWS, Deputy Regional Controller for the Ministry of Labour, Southern Region, has been appointed to succeed Mr. A. G. V. Lindon as Industrial Adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Burrows was another recent visitor to the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

MISS HELENA LU-AFFATT, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lu-Affatt, of Port-of-Spain, has left Trinidad to take up a course of study at the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. She is, the *Trinidad Guardian* understands, the first West Indian to be accepted as a student at this world famous hospital.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was recently announced of Flight

Lieutenant Stanley Edghill, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Edghill, of St. Laurence, Barbados, and Miss A. I. (Nancy) Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Johnston, of Dundee, Scotland. The marriage will take place at Dundee and has been arranged for November 7th.

\* \* \*

MR. NOEL J. B. SABINE, of the Colonial Office, opened a Colonies Exhibition at the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, on August 19th. The Lord Mayor (Councillor S. H. Marshall), who presided, inspected a contingent of 100 West Indian Air Force recruits who paraded outside the Gallery. This exhibition was first held in London in January last and was described in the CIRCULAR for February.

\* \* \*

LADY BURDON, who recently returned to London from Canada, has again become commandant of the First Aid Post at the Children's Hospital, College Crescent, Hampstead—a post which she held for the first two years of the war. Readers of the CIRCULAR may recall an article which Lady Burdon contributed to the January 11th, 1940, issue, dealing with the organizing and equipping of this post, the largest in the north-west district of London.

\* \* \*

WRITING on July 20th, after the consecration of the new Bishop of Antigua, Mr. T. F. Burrows, a barrister in that island, states it is a pity that the Bishops present, men of outstanding administrative qualities, are not provided with ample means from Colonial Development Funds for social work. In the Leeward Islands there is no grant for religion at all and he was one of those, he adds, who felt like Lord Lloyd, that the West Indies problem required first of all moral and religious training of the people.

\* \* \*

THE St. Vincent and Grenada Governments have approved a recommendation made by the Cotton Adviser, Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, to the Inspector-General of Agriculture, to establish a central ginnery at Carriacou for dealing with the whole of the Mariegalante cotton grown in that island and in the St. Vincent Grenadines. *The Empire Cotton Growing Review* for June reported that an application for financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was being prepared with the support of the Comptroller.

AMONG the appointments recently approved by the King are those of Sir William D. Battershill, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who becomes Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. Alexander W. G. Grantham, Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria, who is appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Sir William will be remembered as Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1928 to 1934, and Mr. Grantham as its Colonial Secretary from 1938 to 1941.

## Obituary

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

### GROUP CAPTAIN J. A. POWELL

Group Captain John Alexander Powell, D.S.O., O.B.E., American D.F.C., R.A.F., who was reported last month as missing, believed killed, is now known to have lost his life in air operations. The son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Powell, of Jamaica, he was born at Maidstone in 1909, and educated at St. George's School, Quebec, at Lachine High School, Montreal, and at Monro College, Jamaica. He entered the R.A.F. as a cadet at Cranwell, and on being commissioned as Pilot Officer on July 27th, 1929, joined a fighter squadron. Later he took a navigation course, and was on flying and instructional duties at a training school until July, 1937, when he was seconded for duty with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. In August, 1932, the Air Council commended his initiative and courage in swimming to the assistance of an airman, whom he supported until help arrived. He became a Flight Lieutenant in 1935, Squadron Leader in 1938, and Wing Commander in December, 1940, when he was in command of No. 149 Squadron. A month later he gained the D.S.O. for gallantry in an attack on the oil storage plant and refinery at Porto Marghera, Italy, which was bombed from 700 ft., and for a machine-gun attack at only 20 ft. on the airfield at Padua. He was made an O.B.E. in 1941, and he also held the American D.F.C.

### Mr. E. A. ROBINSON

Mr. Ernest Augustus Robinson, who died at Nonpareil Estate, Trinidad, on June 24th, had played a prominent part in the public and agricultural life of the Colony for over 50 years. He was the owner of Woodford Lodge, Chaguanas, and other estates in the island, and of the Manor House, Wendover, Bucks.

Born in Barbados in 1859, Mr. Robinson, as a young man, went to British Guiana to become an overseer on a sugar estate. A few years later he proceeded to England to study law, and after being called to the Bar went out to Trinidad, where he established a lucrative practice.

Some years later he retired from the Bar and devoted the whole of his time to agriculture and was one of the pioneers of the island's cocoa and rubber industries. He was an all-round sportsman and for many years was an amateur rider and racehorse trainer.

Mr. Robinson was buried at Sangre Grande, and his funeral was attended by many of the Colony's leading figures and by some hundreds of estate workers.

HOWES, H. W., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Director of Education, Gibraltar.

JACOBS, D. K., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

JAMES, Miss A. J., Lecturer, Government Training College, Trinidad.

WATLEV, G. H., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

## Caribbean Universities

For the new University City in the outskirts of Caracas the Venezuelan Government has purchased a tract of land large enough to permit the buildings being arranged in well separated groups and to provide room for growth in years to come. The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, July, 1944, gives a plan for the University Campus and states that the first buildings to be erected will be the medical group.

In the same issue it is mentioned that the University of Habana, which was founded in 1728, is again offering summer courses, designed mainly for foreigners, which in the past have been greatly enjoyed by American students. The courses offered answer the demand, especially from cultural centres of the United States, for a better knowledge of matters pertaining to Latin America and Spain.

## Colonial Appointments

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

BEAUMONT, R. H. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

BOOS, W. J. (Principal Officer, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

BRENNAN, J. E. (Assistant Auditor, Nigeria), Assistant Auditor, British Guiana.

CORBETT, S. A. (Sanitary Inspector, Bermuda), Sanitary Inspector, St. Helena.

CUNDALL, J. L. (Crown Council, Sierra Leone), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

DE NOBRIGA, J. P. (Principal Officer, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

DUFFUS, W. A. H. (Clerk, Resident Magistrate's Court, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

FRANCIS, A. G., M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad.

FRANCIS, O. M., M.D., C.M., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., L.M.S. (Nova Scotia P.M. Bd.), (Health Officer, British Guiana), Deputy Director of Medical Services, British Guiana.

HENDRIKS, E. S. (Principal Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica), Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica.

LOGAN, W. DE W. (Supervisor of Revenue Offices, Jamaica), Deputy Collector-General, Jamaica.

ROBERTS, A. M. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

SEMPER, D. H. (Junior) (Crown Attorney, St. Kitts), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

SLATER, L. W. (District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), County Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

SMITH, F. E. V., C.M.G. (Commissioner of Commerce, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Development Branch of the Secretariat, Nigeria.

SPENCE, L. P. (Treasurer, St. Vincent), Principal Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

STANSFIELD, F. (Assistant Press Superintendent, Tanganyika Territory), Government Printer, Trinidad.

WEATHERHEAD, H. D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Senior Medical Officer, St. Lucia), Chief Medical Officer, Barbados.

WILLIAMS, P. (Principal, Teachers' Training Centre, British Guiana), Principal, Jeanes Training Centre, Nyasaland.

### First Appointments

CAMPBELL, G. W. D., M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

CRESSMAN, R. L., Senior Control Officer, Civil Aviation, Trinidad.

(Continued in preceding column.)

## Colonies and their Future

### A Liberal National Inquiry

UNDER the title of *The Colonies and their Future*, the Liberal National Council has just published the report of an advisory committee which it appointed some time ago to examine the problems confronting Great Britain as a colonial power.

At the outset of its report the committee declares its firm and unshakable belief that until the goal of self-government in the Colonial Empire is achieved, British sovereignty should remain absolutely unimpaired. It is of opinion that native populations under British rule everywhere have benefited from humane and progressive exercise of government and that as a whole their status as British colonial peoples is a matter of pride and satisfaction to them.

The committee, however, recognizes the need for international collaboration, especially in plans for security and in the social, scientific and economic fields.

It has examined closely the administrative and other links which attach the colonial dependencies to Great Britain as well as the administrative machine at the centre, and is satisfied that a case has been fully established for setting up a Colonial Council to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This Council should have a standing membership of ten or twelve in number.

The committee also recommends the establishment of an international colonial institute and of regional consultative councils.

In a section dealing with economic policy, the committee stresses that there should be the closest collaboration and mutual trust between the Government on the one side, and the trading and industrial concerns on the other. "No satisfactory results," it states, "can be achieved if there is friction between the two and if they keep each other at arm's length. In our view past experience shows that there is room for improvement on both sides in this connexion."

Dealing with the subject of price control, the committee states that it is of opinion that internationally agreed measures for the stabilization of world prices of staple products will be needful in peacetime even as to-day, though it appreciates that it is extremely improbable that Governments will remain sole purchasers in peacetime when private enterprise and normal competitive trading will be resumed. The report continues: "While recognizing that the problem is much larger than the Colonial problem by itself, we are nevertheless of opinion that there should be established after the war some form of international organization to secure international agreement designed to promote the equitable distribution of staple products and the stabilization of the prices of these at reasonable levels."

The committee therefore recommends that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should institute forthwith an enquiry as to the appropriate form such an organization should take and the manner in which it might function in peacetime.

A brief reference is made in the report to the mineral wealth of the Colonial Empire, and it is recommended

that "a full and detailed geological survey of the Colonial Empire should be undertaken and that, as a prerequisite, the Secretary of State should ask Parliament for monies adequate for the purpose to be placed at his disposal."

## A New Angle on Stamps

THE early collectors of stamps were subjected to considerable ridicule. They were referred to in the press as "timbromaniacs," and their hobby was described as a passing craze which would soon die. In one of its 1842 issues, *Punch* published some derisive verse on the "new mania."

However, the ranks of the collectors continued to increase and now they are numbered by the hundred thousand. Philately enjoys world-wide popularity and it has become a hobby, a science, an art and an industry.

A considerable number of books have already been written on the subject—but that now before me is unique in the proper sense of the term.\* It is devoted entirely to a detailed study of the designs of the stamps issued in Great Britain and the Empire from May 6th, 1840, the date of the Penny Black, to the Centenary issue four years ago. The author, John Easton, describes in detail the various processes—recess, photogravure, etc.—used in their production, and discusses their suitability for interpreting the design. The names of the designer and the printer are given for the various series, and their efforts are praised or criticized without fear or favour. Here are a few of his comments:—

"The beautiful Barbados Jubilee issue of 1897 used the design of the general issue as its centre-piece. It is a fine example of delicate *en épargne* engraving."

"It is believed that the design for the Grenada One Farthing was originally intended as a standard Edward VIII design for the whole of the British Colonial Empire, printed by the new process."

"The Bermuda Sixpence is the tourist stamp *par excellence*. It is also a magnificent example of Bradbury Wilkinson's fine engraving."

"The St. Vincent Five Shillings can claim to be the handsomest of all the stamps showing colony badges."

"Waterlow's engraving of Edmond Dulac's design for the Two Shillings and Sixpence (Great Britain, George VI) produced one of the finest stamps of all times."

"Bradbury Wilkinson produced the classic series of purely pictorial stamps for Trinidad in 1935. The attractive pictures were disciplined by an equally attractive frame."

Mr. Easton is a printer of considerable experience and his comments—especially in connexion with lettering—are obviously those of an expert. Incidentally, he has paid several visits to the West Indies, and was responsible for the design and production of much of the literature published by the tourist boards in those Colonies in the years immediately before the present war.

The book is beautifully produced, well written, illustrated and indexed, and I would recommend its purchase to all interested in the world's greatest indoor hobby.

"COLLECTOR."

\* *British Postage Stamp Design*. By John Easton, London: Faber & Faber Ltd., 25s. net, or from the West India Committee, 25s. 6d. post free.

## Spoken in Jest

### Senator McKellar's Territorial Demand

*Senator Kenneth McKellar recently introduced a resolution into the American Senate urging the United States to take over, after the war, Bermuda and all West Indian islands now owned by European nations. LORD VANSITTART in an article written for the Daily Mail, and reproduced here by kind permission of its Editor, replies to the Senator's proposal:—*

**A**N American has annexed the West Indies. What, again? Yes. Not the whole bunch? Yes. Right now?

Well, after the war, you know; but don't let that worry you, because I have annexed him—Senator McKellar.

I will not allow a rough finger to be laid upon the specimen; so it will be as you were in the end.

Why have I annexed him? Because I have never heard of him before, and he might otherwise slip my memory.

The Germans call stealing "organising." In all their letters home they were for ever "organising" chickens, babies' shoes, pigs, pants, furs, human bodies, souls, anything, everything.

The new verb "to mckellar" fills a long-felt want, for it does *not* mean "to steal," but simply—*very* simply—"to aspire laughably to what does not belong to you"—an imperishable condensation. You can mckellar your neighbour's watch, wife, wallet *without* breaking the Tenth Commandment—another advantage.

I don't know what the Senate said; but Senator McKellar might well have addressed it in the words of the famous Lord Clive: "By God, Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation." For, after all, he has aspired to very little.

Colonel McCormick, of the *Chicago Tribune*, on his Day mckellared the whole British Empire, while allowing to us some provincial status; and him also I requite with immortality. . . .

### Australia's Reply

When the Colonel, a few weeks ago, endeavoured to establish his paper in Australia, the Australian Government told him where he got off. It was not in Australia. It would be a pity if the significance of the rebuff were obscured.

Again, Mr. Hearst has spent a long life and a shrill voice in impugning us. We are sometimes asked to believe that it is "only pretty Fanny's way," and to refrain from riposts otherwise appropriate to Fanny.

Well, Mr. Hearst has insufficiently rehearsed the friendly part: the tirade comes more easily to him. Perhaps he means well—by our detractors. We smile, and pass on; we do not resent, but we are not deaf. We are used to him. That's the sad part of it.

We have learned from Corinthians to suffer fools gladly. We do not take such episodes or such persons seriously; and therefore for once in a while they must take in good part a good-humoured retort.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that we like being mckellared and mccormicked. This is a

one-way traffic. We have no odds-Fish, Coughlins, or Lindberghs here: they would not be in business for a week.

### A Proud People

Some of us set so high a value on Anglo-American relations that we are loath to see them touched, though not affected, by the more offensive forms of silliness. You cannot spoil a friendship with a ha'p'orth of tar, but there is no sense in stopping the stuff about.

We may all hope that, in time, the professional Anglophobes, following the advice of Sir Robert Walpole, "will grow wiser and come off that." We cannot offer reciprocity, because we have never been potty enough to produce Americophobes. (Indeed, the word doesn't exist.)

Nevertheless, we are a proud people, with a magnificent record, of which we are indulgently—not self-indulgently—conscious; and we do definitely think that more might be done in the United States to dim these moonbeams from the larger lunacy.

The Senate, for example, would be wise to take Senator McKellar in this vein.

The United States are going to need us every bit as much as we shall need them. A timely recognition of this fact may push into prudence, or even politeness, the "Richer-than-thou" brigade of the New World, who have produced the new verb to mckellar. This story has a profound moral: You can pick up nothing by "bending over backwards."

[It will be recalled that in April last a naval affairs sub-committee of the United States House of Representatives recommended that steps be taken to obtain a perpetual title to the defence bases in the Caribbean. The matter was raised in the House of Commons, when, as reported in the CIRCULAR for May, Mr. Churchill said: "There is not the slightest question of any cession of British territory—not the slightest."—ED.]

and food. A supply of 41 parcels containing non-perishable articles is on hand against future eventualities. About the same time when Civil Defence measures and Air Raid Precautions were instituted in the Colony, money was expended in order properly to equip a local Red Cross Supply depot in the case of enemy action against the military garrison and the civil population. In the event of an emergency, the depot was prepared to supply the Civil Defence First Aid Posts in town and the outlying districts with extra medical and general equipment and to transfer these supplies as required to the various points. The work of making bandages, sheets and towels, sandbags, garments and covering splints was carried out at the depot with the help of the public and took 62 working days to complete. In addition, stocks of cots, stretchers, drugs and blankets were purchased. The cost of these supplies included provision for New Amsterdam.

The largest item of payments is that of remittances to the Central Committee in London, not far off £30,000. It is right and proper that the bulk of the money collected locally should be sent where it can be used to the best advantage.

## British Guiana

### Red Cross and War Services Appeal

WE have received from Mr. John Orrett, joint secretary, a résumé, written by Captain Smellie, of the work done in the Colony by the Red Cross and War Services Appeal since the beginning of the war.

The total amount of money which the Fund has received to May 20th, 1944, may be summarised as follows :—

	\$
Flag Days (1940 to 1943) ... ..	74,712
Regular subscriptions, donations, proceeds of entertainments, etc., and Mrs. Shankland's collections	76,010
To the Needlework Guild ... ..	2,131
For Shipwrecked Seamen ... ..	1,297
To Cigarette Funds ... ..	717
For Mobile Canteens ... ..	9,320
By the Gold and Silver Committee ... ..	4,535
By the Scrap Iron Committee ... ..	2,011
Government grant for Shipwrecked Seamen ... ..	2,000
Total ... ..	\$172,733

The money has been expended as follows :—

	\$
Cigarette Funds ... ..	717
Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund ... ..	2,400
West India Committee War Services Fund ... ..	960
West India Committee Prisoners of War next-of-kin War Services ... ..	240
Mobile Canteen Funds ... ..	9,040
Needlework Guild ... ..	7,117
For the relief of Shipwrecked Seamen ... ..	4,243
Local Red Cross Supply Depots ... ..	755
Miscellaneous payments ... ..	234
Remittances to British Red Cross ... ..	139,276
Cash in hand ... ..	7,751
Total ... ..	\$172,733

### Work of the Needlework Guild

The Needlework Guild has spent the money subscribed for this purpose in buying wool for knitting comforts for prisoners of war, volunteers from the Colony for the Forces, refugee children in the United Kingdom and for particular institutions like the Merchant Navy and the Y.M.C.A., acting on the advice of the West India Committee (War Services). The Guild has also purchased materials for hospital supplies. All these garments and comforts with the exception of those for the Navy, Army and Air Force volunteers have been sent direct for distribution to the West India Committee (War Services), which has on several occasions expressed its appreciation of the quality and standard of the work which has all been done locally. Since June, 1940, 27 separate consignments of well over 7,000 hand-made and hand-knitted garments have been dispatched to England valued at more than £1,500, as well as supplies of second-hand clothing for refugee children. Of these only one shipment (of second-hand clothing) has been lost by enemy action.

### The Submarine Menace

When the submarine menace in the Caribbean was at its height, an appeal was made on behalf of the shipwrecked sailors to which there was a generous response in money and kind from firms and individuals and Government contributed \$2,000. Parcels of clothing and immediate necessities were made up for distribution and 471 have been issued in addition to extra supplies of pyjamas for hospital cases and items like camp cots

(Continued in preceding column)

## Return to Civil Life

### Post-War Needs of Colonies

THE re-absorption into civil life of persons engaged in war employment received serious consideration by the West Indian Conference when it met in Barbados last March. The Conference, as reported in the July CIRCULAR, submitted recommendations as guiding principles for Governments in the Caribbean area in dealing with the vital need of making early plans and strongly recommended that when plans had been approved the Governments should give wide publicity to all that they intend to do for the Armed Forces on their return to civil life.

H.M. Government of the United Kingdom are meanwhile concerned with the problem of finding men for the post-war work which will have to be undertaken in the Colonies as shown in the following statement issued by Colonial Office Press Section :—

"The war has inevitably imposed a great strain upon the Colonial Service; and the present shortage of staff in relation to the heavy responsibilities which the future will place upon the service makes the problem of post-war recruitment a matter of special moment.

"Since the outbreak of war, many hundreds of serving officers have been released for duty with the Armed Forces. On the other hand, fresh recruitment has naturally been cut to a minimum, and for certain branches has virtually ceased to exist.

"Leave to temperate climates, which is essential if the health and efficiency of externally recruited officers are to be maintained, is in general much overdue. In the Colonial Service in the Far East, the majority of these officers are in Japanese concentration camps, and many of them will not be fit for further service, while the remainder will require long periods of recuperation.

"A large number of officers by the end of the war will be due, or overdue, for retirement. Most of the rest will, as soon as practicable, need a substantial amount of recuperative leave if their efficiency is to be restored.

"For the above reasons, the existing cadres will, at the end of the war, be much below their pre-war strength. But it is already clear that the pre-war strength will be a good deal below that required for our future tasks. An expansion in many directions will be urgently required in order to give effect to the widely conceived plans for social progress and material development with which it is proposed to press forward immediately circumstances permit.

"Under the schemes in prospect, it is hoped that the staffing difficulties will be relieved in future by the recruitment of Government servants from local communities in the Colonies on a much wider scale than in the past. But it is clear that there will still be a wide field for the employment of externally recruited officers, and fresh recruitment of such officers will have to be undertaken as promptly as possible.

"It is accordingly the intention to make arrangements whereby, after the defeat of Germany, candidates from the Armed Forces or from amongst those employed on other forms of war work can be considered for appointment to the various branches of the Colonial

Service, subject of course to the requirements of the military situation. Information about these arrangements will be made available to all those concerned when the time comes and full details will be given respecting the wide variety of openings which will exist in the Colonial Service."

We understand from the Colonial Office that detailed information about the arrangements for post-war recruitment and the terms of service to be offered cannot be made available until H.M. Government have decided that the appropriate time has come, and the Colonial Office is, therefore, not at present in a position to answer enquiries on the subject.

## West African Cocoa Industry

### Whole Future Gravely Menaced

**D**URING the last few years the future welfare of the Gold Coast cocoa industry has been a subject of great concern not only to the inhabitants of that country, the majority of whom are dependent on cocoa for their livelihood, but also to those of many other countries because the Gold Coast is the world's largest exporter of cocoa. The threat to the industry has culminated in a crisis described as "perhaps without equal in the history of any major tropical crop in the British Empire."

#### Swollen-Shoot and *Sahlbergella*

Two independent factors are responsible for this state of affairs: (1) the Swollen-Shoot Virus disease first reported in 1936; and (2) insect pests belonging to the genus *Sahlbergella*, known as Capsid bugs or, briefly, Capsids.

In 1938, two years after the recognition of Swollen-Shoot disease, the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture established a Central Cocoa Research Station at Tafo to deal with these matters.

Mr. H. E. Box in a report dated September, 1943,\* when he was entomologist at the station, says that *Sahlbergella* has apparently been very much on the increase of late years and now that Swollen-Shoot disease is rampant in the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast, and spreading rapidly, *Sahlbergella* looms as a direct menace to the whole future of the industry because the areas devastated by Swollen-Shoot disease cannot be replanted owing to *Sahlbergella*.

#### *Sahlbergella* the More Widely Spread

He places, "on a most conservative estimate," the losses caused by the two species of *Sahlbergella* in the Gold Coast as not less than 20 per cent. of the total production; taking the average crop as 250,000 tons and the selling price £14 per ton, the losses amount to nearly £750,000 a year. This does not include losses due to Swollen-Shoot disease. It should be pointed out that so far as is known at present, the Swollen-Shoot disease is confined to certain parts of the Gold Coast and Ivory Coast, but that two of the Capsid pests are wide spread in West Africa, and that over large

areas of the Gold Coast and Nigeria the damage done by them is terrific.

In September, 1943, Mr. Box made a tour of the Central Province of the Gold Coast where, although Swollen-Shoot was not known to occur, cocoa production had dropped by over 50 per cent. during the previous six years. Hundreds of native farms were in their last stages and on many the damage was little less spectacular than in areas of the Eastern Province most devastated by Swollen-Shoot disease. As a result of this tour he became convinced that the menace of *Sahlbergella* was at least as important as that of Swollen-Shoot disease.

#### Colonial Office deals with "Alarming Situation"

The authorities at the Colonial Office, supported by requests from the local Government, and the chief cocoa buying firms and manufacturers, decided that the alarming situation warranted special attention, in spite of priorities occasioned by the war. Dr. H. A. Tempny, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, visited the Gold Coast and Nigeria. A five days conference on Cocoa Research in West Africa was held at Tafo, in November, 1943, with Dr. Tempny as chairman and Dr. H. H. Storey, Chief Pathologist, East Africa Research Institute, Amani, as Technical Adviser. A programme of research was formulated which it was agreed should be on an intercolonial basis, including the French Colonies.

#### West African Cocoa Research Institute

Plans were also made for the reorganization of the Tafo station as the West African Cocoa Research Institute, of which Mr. O. J. Voelcker has been made Director. Shortly after the termination of the Conference, Mr. Box, who is now the Entomologist to the new Research Institute, made a tour, December, 1943, to March, 1944, through Nigeria and the French Colonies. His report on the *Cocoa Pest Situation in West Africa and the Cameroons with special reference to Sahlbergella*, dated May, 1944, forms *Technical Bulletin* No. 1 of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, Tafo. It is a very instructive and useful work. In an introductory section, Mr. Box summarises the evolution of the cocoa industry in Africa and gives a clear presentation of the nature of the problem and its causes. The bulk of the report is taken up with an account of the origin, development and conditions of the cocoa cultivation in the areas visited. Mr. Box also summarises his observations made during his tour on the distribution and status of cocoa capsids and on the food plants and natural enemies of those insects.

The report is apparently not yet available in print, and we are indebted to Mr. Voelcker, the Director of the Research Institute, for a typed copy which, including a copious bibliography, occupies 69 foolscap pages.

#### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 36.

*Across*: 1, Cloister; 5, Acacia; 9, Assassin; 10, Snares; 12, Swedes; 13, Baritone; 15, Stitch in time; 18, Halfway house; 23, Precious; 24, Famine; 26, Everts; 27, Pastoral; 28, Sestet; 29, Apprised.

*Down*: 1, Coarse; 2, Oyster; 3, Suspect; 4, Emir; 6, Condign; 7, Carbolic; 8, Answered; 11, Fashion; 14, Stay put; 16, Shoppers; 17, Sleepers; 19, Whistle; 20, Shatter; 21, Citrus; 22, Sealed; 25, Carp.

\* *The Sahlbergella Menace to Gold Coast Cocoa*, by H. E. Box, F.R.G.S. (Entomologist), Memorandum No. 9, Department of Agriculture Cocoa Research Station, Tafo, Government Printing Department, Accra, Gold Coast, 1944, price 9d.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**A**GRICULTURAL Policy Committee. The Acting Administrator has appointed an Agricultural Policy Committee for the Presidency with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman. The other members are Hon. A. Moody Stuart, Hon. J. C. McMichael, Hon. J. L. E. Jeffery, Hon. S. T. Christain, Mr. R. St. C. Stevens, Mr. A. Shoul, Mr. J. A. Gore and Mr. F. H. S. Warneford (Secretary).

## BARBADOS

**Franchise Extension.** By Proclamation the amended Representation of the People Act became law on July 1st. It reduces the qualification for the franchise from \$240 to \$90 a year. The Barbados correspondent of the *Trinidad Guardian* reports that the Government is setting up machinery with 12 registering officers to deal with the expected influx of new voters.

**Ideal Weather Conditions.** During July, writes Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, the weather was all that could be desired for both the sugar cane and provision crops. Records from 34 estates, situated in typical rainfall areas throughout the island, show an average of 11.31 inches for the month compared with 3.74 in July of last year.

**Government Cassava Factory.** Owing to better delivery of roots than in June grinding continued steadily, and the output for the month was 7,400 bags of 98 lb.

**Moth Borer Control.** During July nearly 59 million egg parasites were bred by the Department of Agriculture. Over 51 million were distributed making the total for the year 247 million. Up to the date of writing Dr. Saint says infestation and damage by moth borer is, with few exceptions, low.

**Development of Fisheries.** Under a scheme financed by funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act a Fishery Officer has been appointed. A Committee has also been formed to advise the Government on fishery matters. The proposals under consideration include better marketing facilities, enlarging channels, grants for experimental work and for assisting fishermen in building new boats, co-operative societies and insurance and assurance schemes.

## BRITISH GUIANA

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

Professor Simonsen and Professor Sir Robert Robinson, members of the Colonial Products Research Council, spent from the 12th to the 14th of August in British Guiana. They were particularly impressed by the possibilities of making full use of the Colony's wallaba forests, and generally by the potentialities of British Guiana as a major industrial area. On the agricultural side they were extremely interested in the special problems of the irrigation and drainage schemes. They regard it as exceedingly important that the final residues from sugar manufacture should be worked up into industrial solvents. In connexion with the large

number of minor industries brought to their notice they propose to discuss these further at length later with Mr. G. O. Case, chairman of the Secondary Industries Committee.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 13th.*

A fire originating at Harley's Lumber Yard, Belize, early this morning destroyed almost the entire block. The estimated loss is over \$200,000.

**Agricultural Development.** The appointment of Mr. E. G. Staples, who has had considerable experience in Uganda, as Director of Agriculture has been welcomed in the Colony. As emphasized in a recent Newsletter British Honduras is, agriculturally speaking, backward and has always relied on outside markets for food. For a long time there has been a Colony-wide urge for the appointment of a man experienced in tropical agriculture. A grant of £35,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is available for agricultural development and large scale plans to promote food production are expected.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 1st.*

A hurricane of maximum intensity devastated the north coast parishes and St. Thomas on August 20th. Bananas were flattened and the coco-nut loss is estimated at between 75 and 80 per cent.; crops were ruined, and most fruit trees are down. Port Maria and Port Antonio were the worst hit towns. There was severe damage at Falmouth and St. Ann's Bay, but Kingston was scarcely affected. Twenty-six people were killed and thousands made homeless; small villages were wiped out. Relief work is proceeding. A loan, reported as £500,000, is about to be made by the Imperial Government. The *Gleaner* Relief Fund now stands at £11,871. The Army have erected tents for the homeless, and the Police and the Public Works are doing magnificent work. The victims showed great fortitude and are bearing their loss bravely. The Governor and Lady Huggins toured the devastated areas.

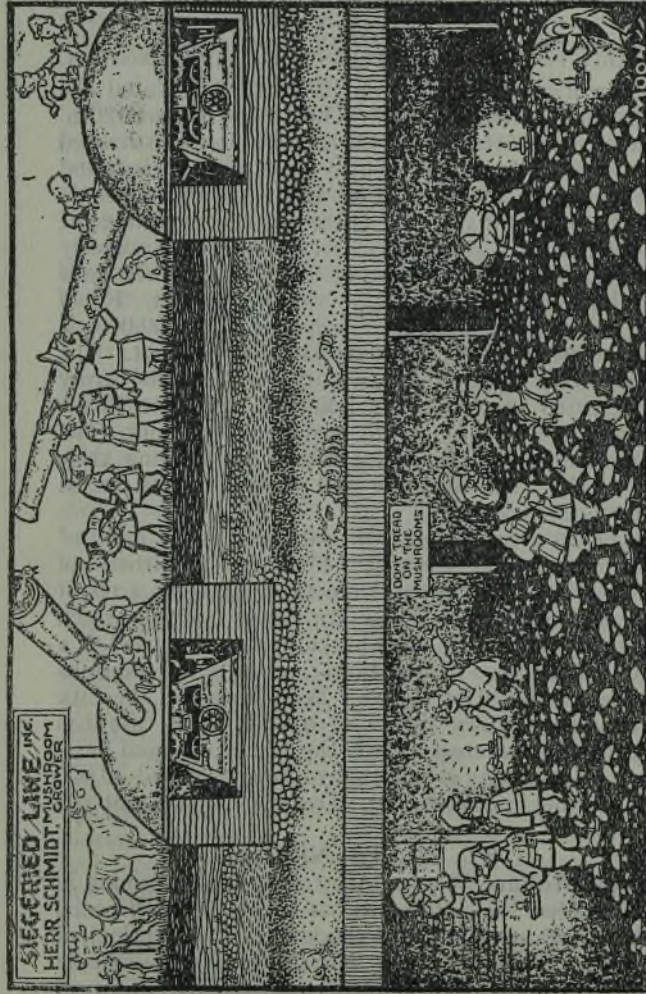
Roger Majs, a reporter, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the City Printery, publishers of *Public Opinion* newspaper, were fined £200, as a result of a case brought for "Now We Know" article which attacked war aims and Mr. Churchill; case was tried as a breach of Defence Regulations; charges of seditious libel were dropped by Crown. Both Majs and the City Printery have given notice of appeal. The case has created widest interest as it is the first of its kind here. A bauxite company is reported to have acquired 40,000 acres of land in Manchester. Operations have not yet commenced.

## ST. KITTS NEVIS

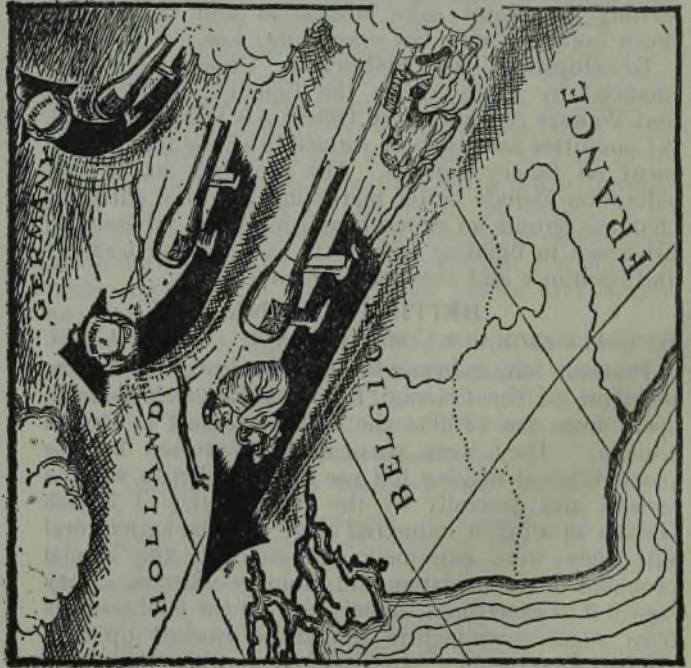
**Social Welfare Work.** After a period of training in Jamaica, Miss Viola Horsford has been appointed Social Welfare Officer for the Presidency. Her principal sphere of activity will be St. Kitts. Funds are available under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to

(Continued on page 176)





"NICE TIME TO GIVE ANYONE NOTICE TO QUIT, JUST WHEN MY MUSHROOMS ARE COMING ON!"  
Sunday Dispatch

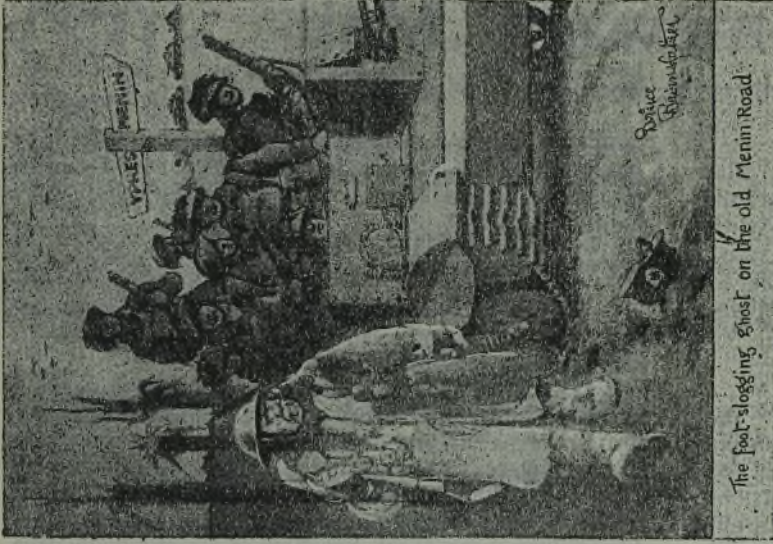


—by Hingworth.

ROCKETING!

Daily Mail

THE GHOST OF OLD BILL

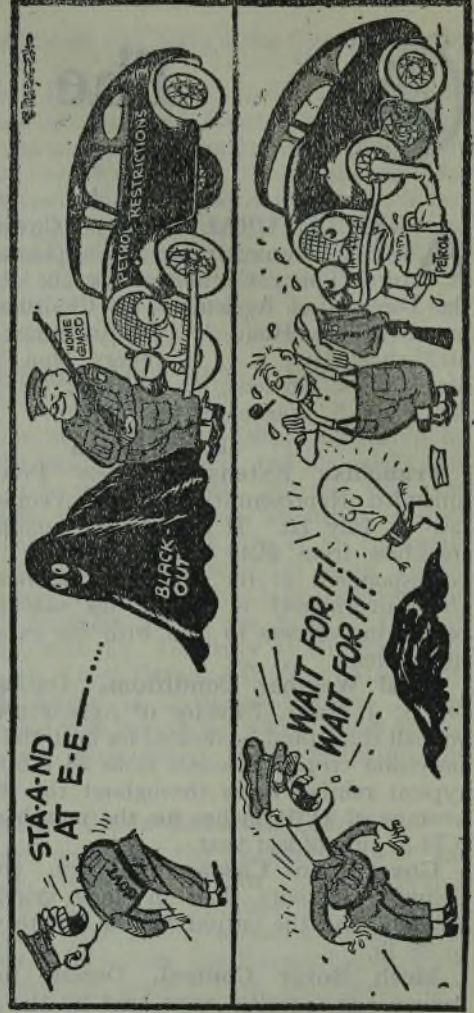


The foot-slogging ghost on the old Mennin Road.

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather revives memories of this cartoon, specially drawn for "The Star."

Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



AS YOU WERE!

Daily Dispatch

By Butterworth.

## 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.**—O/Sea. D. T. Bedford, S/Ldr. D. Lester Brown, W/O W. St. J. Brown, O/Sea. C. W. Curry, Tel. A.C. Johnson, A.B. J. H. Johnson, A.C.W. Grace Johnson, F/Lt. W. M. Lightbourn, F/Sgt. T. J. Lothian, Sto. D. Malone, O/Sea. H. Malone, Mrs. Margaret Millar, F/Lt. G. W. Moseley, L/S Inst. V. G. Pritchard, L/Sea. W. M. Thompson.

**Barbados.**—Sgt. K. Atkinson, Pte. L. Cameron, P/O C. B. Dowling, A.C.2 A. De V. Edwards, L/Cpl. Mary Hanschell, A.C.2 A. M. Hutson, Cpl. Beryl Ince, Bdr. C. C. King, L/Cpl. Joan Kysh, P/O M. S. Mahon, Cpl. S. H. Padmore, P/O T. D. Parris, O/Sea. J. S. Patterson, Gnr. C. A. Pierre, A.C.2 G. Roach, Lt. B. S. Skinner, Lt. N. Thomas, Pte. B. E. Wharton, F/O F. C. Yearwood, F/O J. L. Yearwood, Lt. T. G. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—Pte. F. E. Adams, Pte. E. Aubrey, Sto. J. P. Bridge, N.A. E. C. Flood, Pte. D. Freisenbruch, Lt. K. Frith, Lt. A. R. Gosling, Cpl. E. Hennessy, N.A. Tommy Horseman, Pte. F. Hughes, W/O H. Hughes, Pte. C. A. Kemp, Pte. F. O. King, Pte. G. Madeiros, Pte. E. Maine, A.M. E. Marshall, Sto. F. Marshall, F/Lt. E. J. Nicholl, Sgt. R. Nutley, O/Sea. E. L. Petty, P/O J. A. Pitt, A.M.2 A. Plant, N.A. R. C. Rankin, Pte. N. Ray, Pte. L. Roberts, Pte. R. Skinner, Lt. H. B. Smith, O/Sea. A. G. Southern, N.A. A. G. Tavares, A.M.2 J. Thorne, N.A. H. A. Turner, L.A.C. C. L. Vallis, A.W.1 Daisy Vallis, A.M. (E) V. Virtue, Pte. G. Wall, Lt. H. S. Ward, Pte. R. M. White, Sgt. E. H. Whitecross, O/Sea. H. S. Whitecross.

**British Guiana.**—A.C.2 T. W. Angoy, Sgt. A. V. De Freitas, A.C.2 G. B. De Freitas, A.C. M. F. De Freitas, Pte. Beryl Dummett, Pte. Carmen Faria, P/O Fizul-Karim, P/O R. F. Hall, O/S C. A. Haynes, L/Sea. G. L'Homme, A.C. A. D. Phillips, A.C.2 P. A. Skeete, Pte. Agnes Smith, Cfn. C. Stuart, A.C.2 H. Too Chung, O/Sea. R. P. Veecock, A.C. H. A. Walker, Pte. Daisy Whyte, P/O L. Willems.

**British Honduras.**—Sgt. W. W. Jeffery.

**Dominica.**—F/O V. J. Dalrymple, Cpl. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.**—Pte. T. R. Evans, Pte. Margaret Munro, F/Sgt. H. K. Shannon.

**Jamaica.**—P/O P. Almirall, Sgt. A. V. Atherton, L/Cpl. Marjory Austin, L/Cpl. Lucille Barnett, A.C.2 L. H. Baugh, L.A.C. F. Baylis, A.C. S. Bennett, Pte. Monica Bent, Cfn. S. Bernard, Pte. Elizabeth Blagrove, P/O J. J. Blair, A.C. S. Blondel-Francis, F/Sgt. K. D. Bodden, Sgt. P. Brown, A.C. F. Cameron, A.C. D. Canton, Cfn. W. E. Carby, A.M.2 R. Caton, A.C.2 E. W. Chambers, A.C.2 D. Clinton-Hedmann, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, A.C.2 C. Colthirst, Pte. Eva Collymore, A.C.2 L. F. Collymore, A.C.2 A. Cousins, Pte. Olga Crawford, O/Tel. E. Crompton Nicholas, F/O H. W. Crum-Ewing, A.C.2 F. Da Costa, Cfn. F. Darby, Cfn. I. G. Davis, Sgt. R. Dixon, Lt. E. H. Dodd, A.C.2 D. Duperly, A.C. G. S. Dwyer, Pte. Lena Enwright, W/O A. W. Evans, A.C.2 R. E. Fielding, A.C.2 N. E. Flanagan, L/Cpl. Nellie Forrester, F/O J. L. Fox, F/Sgt. R. St. C. Fox, Sgt. E. Gordon, O/Tel. D. Gregg, F/O J. Guilfoyle, A.C.2 C. H. Hanania, L.A.C. R. C. Hanlan, Gnr. R. Hanna, Lt. D. Harpley, Sgt. D. E. Hayle, A.C.2 R. Harrison, F/O A. G. Henriquez, Pte. F. D. Honiball, Sgt. J. O. Hudson, A.C.2 N. Hylton, P/O Dalton Johnston, Sgt. W. S. Kerr, A.C. K. E. Lawrence, Cfn. S. K. Lewis, Sgt. V. O. Lindo, A.C.2 P. B. Linton, Cfn. C. O. McGann, F/O C. J. Marchand, Pte. Norma Marsh, O/Cadet K. B. Martin, L/Cpl. H. L. Munn, F/Sgt. I. G. Patterson, 2nd Lt. L. V. Patterson, P/O A. O. Pearson, A.C. T. E. Peters, Cfn. H. O. Petgrave, A.B. R. E. Pickering, A.M.2 A. C. Plant, Cfn. R. Pommells, Lt. C. Pratt, Sgt. A. G. Reid, Cpl. F. Restall, Cfn. S. S. Reynolds, P/O W. S. Richardson, A.C.2 C. Ricketts, A.C. D. Roberts, Sgt. C. L. Robison, F/Sgt. H. Robison, Sgt. A. G. Rodney, A.C.2 C. M. Rudd, Cpl. C. Russell, A.C.W.2 Lisa Salmon, Cadet R. J. Sanuda, L.A.C. P. Shoucair, Sgt. J. FitzH. Smellie, F/O F. D. Smith, A.C.2 F. H. Suarez, A.C.W. Kathleen Thomas, A.C.2 S. A. Thomas, Sgt. L. M. Urquhart, Sgt. H. A. Vernon, Sgt. A. C. Vines, Cfn. A. C. Walker, A.C. A. Wallen, L.A.C. D. Webb, Cadet L. C. Williams, Sgt. R. U. Williams, Sgt. D. H. Willoughby, P/O A. S. Wint, A.C.2 H. G. Wooley, Sgt. H. O. Wynter.

**St. Kitts.**—Sgt. G. R. Boon, F/O R. C. Lambert.

**St. Lucia.**—Pte. Camille du Boulay.

**St. Vincent.**—Pte. Hyacinth Gibson, F/O E. A. Lawrence.

**Trinidad and Tobago.**—Sgt. R. A. Agostini, Lt. K. J. Ball, Sgt. E. Bynoc, F/O A. J. Carrington, A.C. J. S. Carter, Sgt. H. D. Charles, F/O P. L. U. Cross, F/O N. De Verteuil, A.C.2 C. Duff-Porter, P/O E. Farfan, A.C. L. Flandinette, Sgt. H. H. Gobin, Wren Nancy Gordon, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, Sgt. G. A. Hill, L.A.C. Y. M. Hosein, O/Sea. E. W. Jardine, Pte. D. R. Lambie, Pte. Kimmy Lee, Sgt. M. G. McArthur, L/Cpl. Sheila J. McCracken, Pte. Georgina Masson, S/Ldr. F. N. Murray, F/O G. C. Murray, Sto. T. O'Brien, F/O N. Pereira, Sgt. A. Poon Tip, Sgt. L. A. Pounder, F/Sgt. W. Recile, F/Lt. J. L. Richards, A.C.1 T. Rostant, A.C. G. J. Rowbottom, F/O W. H. Short, Cpl. P. Singueau, P/O J. R. Skinner, P/O J. G. Swan, Pte. Sheila Thornhill, Gnr. W. L. Tucker, Pte. Monica Ulrich, F/Sgt. A. Wharton.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., has been appointed a director of the company.

Mr. Barton was for many years in the Colonial Civil Service, and has held the office of Collector, or Comptroller, of Customs in Kenya, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Nigeria.

### United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report for the year 1943, the directors state that the profit, after providing £240,460 for depreciation, amounted to £142,662, which added to the balance brought forward of £53,333 makes a total of £195,995. The dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares at 8 per cent. per annum for the year 1943 absorbed £21,000, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account of £174,995. The directors recommend that a dividend of 7d. per share, less income tax at 5/- in the £, be paid on the ordinary shares, which will absorb £98,438, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year's account of £76,557.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, says: "I regret that I am still unable, for obvious reasons, to give you the full information which I should like to give regarding our operations in Trinidad. Moreover, it is still necessary to present the profit and loss account in a summarised form giving no indication as to the extent of our business nor of the services which we render to the war effort. These continue to be important.

"The profit for the year shown in the summarised profit and loss account shows an increase of £23,900 over 1942, the profit of 1943 being £142,600 against £118,700 in 1942.

"Certain Excess Profits Tax questions have been brought to settlement during the past year arising out of the transactions of the years 1939-42. In consequence there has been made available the over-reserved sums accumulated which in total amount to £85,000, which accrue to the credit of profit and loss account in 1943.

"Against this the board has found it necessary to make provision for the expense which must be faced after the war in bringing our assets to a normal state of repair and efficiency. The shortage of materials and the general policy of economy enjoined upon us in the war years has resulted in substantial overdue repairs, and towards this we have created a reserve of £100,000.

"To revert to taxation, I would draw attention to the addition of £215,000 to our exploration and general reserve. This results from the re-computation of Excess Profits Tax liabilities so as to give effect to the Order of the Board of Referees made under Section 13 of the Finance (No. 2) Act 1940, which increased our standard profits. This increase is granted in respect of the wasting nature of our assets and, as I have mentioned in previous statements in which it is referred to, the board have always felt that this partial redress of past errors cannot be taken to the credit of profit and loss account, but must go to the purpose of rehabilitation to which it belongs. Accordingly, the amount has been added to our exploration and general reserve.

"It is clearly illogical that an allowance for the depletion of wasting assets should be related to or made dependent upon a theoretical calculation of what the tax regulations term excess profits and which more often than not in the case of our company and similar ventures is really a realisation of capital resources. The Chancellor's recent remarks raise hopes of a new attitude towards the taxation of industry, and we look forward to the new legislation which is to put this new and much sounder attitude into practical effect."

provide a male Social Welfare Officer in Nevis. A standing committee, of which the Education Officer is chairman, has been appointed to co-ordinate and assist welfare activities and to plan and promote their development. The public are invited to submit to the committee any suggestions which may be considered useful.

**ST. LUCIA**

**Heavy Rainfall.** Our honorary correspondent, Mr. E. J. Ward, writes that during July heavy rains and occasional thunderstorms continued throughout the Colony, and most stations registered record total rain-falls for the month.

**The Crops.** Sugar cane was making satisfactory growth, but earlier crop prospects have been affected by the rains. Limes were developing fast and the oil factories were working but the heavy rains have been unfavourable for the crop in the late flowering areas, as also for the later settings of cocoa.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Government Railway.** When the railway was recently reorganised Mr. J. L. Adamson, formerly deputy manager of the Sao Parana Railway, Brazil, was appointed general manager as reported in the August CIRCULAR. On July 1st the *Trinidad Guardian* stated that, after holding the appointment since April, Mr. Adamson had resigned and that Mr. W. T. Perkins was acting as general manager; also that Mr. R. S. Mackilligin, formerly Inspector of Mines, had been appointed Rail Co-ordinator, replacing Colonel F. T. Leilich of the U.S. Army.

**Death of the Rev. Dr. H. H. Morton.** Deep regret has been expressed in the Colony at the death on July 3rd of the Rev. Dr. Harvey H. Morton, aged 72. He was the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. John Morton, the first missionaries sent by the Canadian Presbyterian Church to the East Indians in Trinidad. During his long active life he devoted himself to the work of the mission and to the advancement of education.

**The Markets**

August 31, 1944

**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.)	78½	79½xd	79½	80½
3½	War Loan ... ..	104½	104½	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters ... ..	44/-	49/6	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	42/-	45/-	32/-	35/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	34/-	35/-	34/9	35/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	58/-	60/-	53/-	55/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	40/8	42/8	41/-	43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	61/10½	64/4½	61/3	63/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/8	30/-	26/3	28/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/0	2/6	2/4½	2/10½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	1/-	1/6	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ... ..	17/6	19/6	19/-	20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/6	3/6	2/-	3/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/6	5/-	4/-	4/6
8½	Lizmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	57/-	59/-	49/6	51/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	77/8	87/8	33½*	37½*
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6	35/6
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	12/8	13/6	12/-	14/-
7	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	17/3	18/3	16/3	18/9
15	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/6	2/6	1/6	2/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	94/4½	95/10½	87/6	90/-
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	83/9	86/3	75/6	78/-
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/6	5/6	3/9	4/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	17/9	18/9	12/9	13/9

\*When shares were \$100.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento** remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs** are quiet and the nominal spot values show little change at: defectives, about 1/4 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/7; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is quoted at 3/3 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

FROM August 1st no immigrant manual labourers have been allowed to enter Trinidad except agricultural workers who must possess a written contract of employment.

**Crossword Puzzle No. 36**

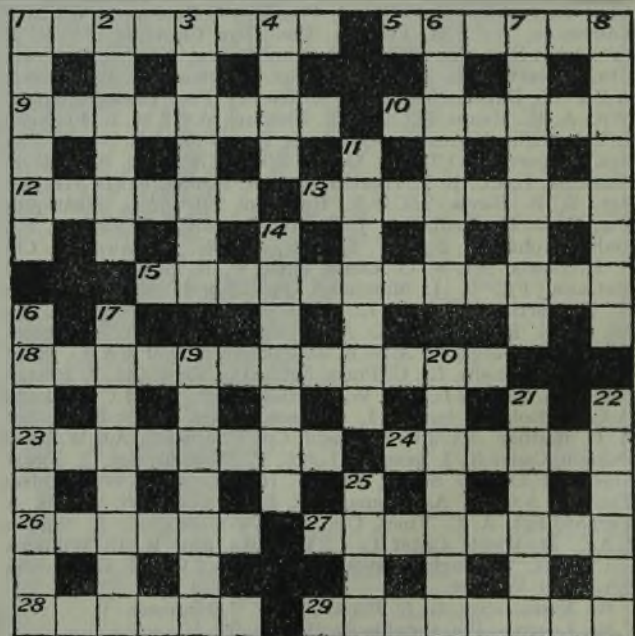
**ACROSS**

- 1 Anagram of "lost rice" (8)
- 5 Flowering tree (6)
- 9 Murderer (8)
- 10 Traps (6)
- 12 Scandinavians but abundant in Britain (6)
- 13 A singer (8)
- 15 This proverbially results in great economy (3 words, 6, 2, 4)
- 18 Looked forward to eagerly on a long tramp (2 words, 7, 5)
- 23 Anagram of "rice soup" (8)
- 24 The Germans have caused this in parts of Europe (6)
- 26 Turns inside out (6)
- 27 "Also part" gives it (8)
- 28 Last six lines of a sonnet (6)
- 29 Informed (8)

**DOWN**

- 1 Rough (6)
- 2 Dean Swift said "he was a bold man that first ate an ——" (6)

- 3 Mistrust (7)
- 4 Arabian chief (4)
- 6 Merited (7)
- 7 Can be got from the "coal crib" (8)
- 8 Anagram of "read news"
- 11 "Disguise it as you will, To right or wrong tis— guides us still"
- 14 Recent advice to evacuees (2 words, 4, 3)
- 16 Coupons and queues are among their war-time difficulties (8)
- 17 They may be in the train or underneath (8)
- 19 "As clear as a ——" (7)
- 20 Break the star into pieces (7)
- 21 This genus provides several excellent fruits (6)
- 22 Anagram of "leased" (6)
- 25 A fish (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX                      OCTOBER 1944                      No. 1162

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LONDON, W.C.2.

October, 1944

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## THE APPEAL

ON another page will be found the first list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee, received in response to the urgent appeal for £5,000 made by the Chairman and the Deputy-chairmen in the August issue of the CIRCULAR.

As will be observed the Fund is making progress but so far only about one-third of the sum required has been subscribed.

In the meantime the work of the War Services Committee continues to expand and every day the offices at 40, Norfolk Street are thronged with West Indian service men and women. In this connexion we would draw the attention of our readers to page 193 of this issue.

## Agricultural Housing in Trinidad

HOUSING conditions, both urban and rural, throughout the West Indian Colonies have long been recognized as unsatisfactory and have been commented on by numerous Commissions and Committees, all of which have agreed the necessity for action.

It has been said that to the absence of satisfactory housing and sanitary conditions "may be traced the absence, amongst a large section of the population, of a due sense of the value of home and family life, the importance of which in the creation of a stable, contented and self-respecting community cannot be gainsaid." The general instability of agricultural labour may be partly ascribed to the same cause. It is true that various Governments have undertaken housing schemes, mainly in urban districts, but experience has taught them that working-class houses, to meet the standards demanded by modern social reform ideas, cannot be built at a cost which will enable them to be let at economic rentals and that all such schemes require some form of assistance or subsidy. Here the West Indian Colonies differ in no respect from the United Kingdom.

The problem in Trinidad, for example, is admittedly a colossal one requiring a new approach if the Government is unable to produce effective results either by direct departmental effort or through the medium of large-scale contractors.

This new approach might well be based on the fact already recognized by some authorities that in the warm climate of these sunny lands the structure of the house, in rural areas particularly, is of less importance than the provision of a good site, easy means of access, a plentiful supply of water, good sanitation and—desirable if not

essential—lighting, and that the best use of the local materials available is made by the owner building for himself. Under these conditions every labourer is a potential house-builder.

To foster such building, then, the Trinidad Government should lay out the sites, which are already available through the co-operation of the sugar industry, provide roads, water (by standpipe at first), control sanitation and provide light as practicable but otherwise should restrict building as little as possible. We cannot believe that even in present difficult circumstances it is beyond the power of the Government to find or improvise the necessary materials.

But they must move now. The need is immediate. The availability of houses or the provision of favourable opportunities to build will do much to improve and stabilize the labour position in the sugar belt and help in the permanent rehabilitation of that industry.

Though imported building materials have been scarce throughout the war years small owner building has never entirely ceased. There is still a certain amount of local wood, tapia and thatch as well as some other roofing material to be had, and given incentive the rural worker will put together a habitable dwelling.

In the way of positive encouragement it is suggested that plots on the serviced sites should be offered at a nominal ground rent to agricultural workers and a subsidy of 10 to 15 per cent. of the value given to those who, within say two years from the date of initiation of the scheme, complete a house on the site conforming to certain easy conditions as to structure and value. It might, for example, be laid down that the floor area of the house (for a family) should be not less than a specified number of square feet, excluding verandahs and kitchen, and of a value not less than say \$500 or more than \$1,000. There must, however, be no irksome restrictions on alienation beyond those necessary to maintain the essentially agricultural character of the village.

The offer of a small subsidy of this kind would go a long way towards ensuring early building activity. It would assist the owner builder in obtaining materials on credit from lumber merchants. The administrative work in connexion with the assistance would be practically *nil* as payment of the subsidy would only be made on completion.

Finally it would be the cheapest way of getting the houses built, as the subsidy per house would be no more than the loss incurred in two or three years on the recently constructed houses erected by the Government for rental.

So let's have houses now!

## From a Londoner's Notebook

A WHITE PAPER on Social Security, published on September 26th, shows that the Government have adopted the main proposals of Sir William Beveridge's famous report, and will shortly present them to Parliament in the form of a Bill. There is no doubt that Sir William's scheme has caught the imagination of the mass of the people as the key to the new social order to which they look forward after victory; and no political party could repudiate its fundamental principles. Manifestly the cost will be high; but the opinion of the majority of economists that the nation can afford it is a welcome expression of their confidence in our capacity for industrial recovery after the war.

\* \* \*

It is as impossible to withstand the flowing tide of popular opinion as to dispute the value of any plan that promises to prevent the recurrence of the horrors of mass unemployment as we knew them before the war. Nevertheless it is possible to admit the present necessity of the Beveridge idea without regarding it as an ideal Utopia. In the long term there must be misgivings. The plan looks like the beginning of the end for the old individualist England; and some who have faith in the traditional character of the people may look askance at a doctrine that proposes to guarantee everybody a competence at the general cost, rather than to build a society in which every man has a fair chance to earn an income from which he can pay for the social needs of himself and his family from his personal resources. No one can deny that security is a good thing; and yet it scarcely ranked as a primary aim with the men who made the greatness of the nation and the Empire. We seem to have travelled far since 1929, when the electorate dismissed a Prime Minister who made "Safety First" his election cry. It is highly probable that Sir William Beveridge himself, who is a candidate at the pending by-election at Berwick-on-Tweed, will shortly enter the House of Commons to help in the realization of his plans.

\* \* \*

The most remarkable element in Mr. Churchill's latest survey seemed to me his demonstration of the British capacity, in the sixth year of war, to maintain the pace set by our allies from across the Atlantic, with their enormous man-power and resources, and their comparative freshness. In spite of all handicaps, British troops kept up a ratio of 2 to 3 with the Americans for the first 120 days of the invasion of France, and 8 to 11 afterwards; while taking all European fronts together, there are still as many British as American divisions engaged against the Germans. The casualties in France have been shared between the allies in almost exact proportion to the numbers in the field: 90,000 British to 145,000 American. When we remember the 60,000 casualties we sustained in the first day of the battle of the Somme in 1916, it is of good augury for the future that the blood

of the Empire is not being drained on anything approaching the scale of the last war. The total casualties up to date, recently announced, included less than a quarter of the million dead of 1914 to 1918. In spite of all the material loss, the destruction of young life, which is the real impoverishment of a nation, is not to be compared with that which fell upon us thirty years ago.

\* \* \*

The reconquest of the Pas de Calais has reduced the flying-bomb nuisance to a negligible level, the enemy being reduced to the cumbrous device of launching the things from bombers far out in the North Sea. The Government is faced with a serious problem in putting tolerable roofs over our heads for the coming winter. An army of building labour has had to be mobilized and lodged in requisitioned houses and hotels, to cope with a situation represented (in addition to the destruction caused by earlier blitzes) by 25,511 houses totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair, 52,277 uninhabitable, 77,030 seriously damaged but habitable, and 873,177 less seriously damaged. Yet repatriated prisoners who have passed through the streets of Berlin tell us that London looks almost unscathed by comparison.

\* \* \*

The stand of the British Airborne Division at Arnhem ranks as the most heroic single action of the war. There was at first a tendency to regard it as a splendid failure, the result of a tactical mistake. It was neither. The critics suggested that the plan was too ambitious, and we should have concentrated on gaining the bridgehead over the Waal at Nijmegen, instead of wasting lives in the attempt to secure the more distant Lower Rhine. In fact the advanced division on the Rhine, by temporarily cutting the enemy's communications far in the rear of his main defences, made the winning of the Nijmegen bridgehead possible. That was in itself an important tactical victory. Over and above that, which alone justifies the heavy cost, they came within an ace of holding out on the Rhine until the main body could fight its way through to them; and that would have turned the whole hostile system for the defence of the German frontier. It was mainly the weather that balked them of that supreme strategical coup.

*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.

## Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

### D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICER ANTHONY H. HAMEL-SMITH, R.A.F.V.R., No. 429 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed many successful operations during which he has displayed high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT RUPERT G. MOSS, R.A.F.V.R., No. 582 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

FLYING OFFICER OSMUND RANDOLPH KELSICK R.A.F.V.R., No. 175 Squadron, of Montserrat.

Flying Officer Kelsick has displayed great determination and keenness in the execution of his assignments, and has shown the powers of an outstanding leader. He has participated in many attacks on strongly defended targets, during which much damage has been inflicted on the enemy.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 54th 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, Annie E.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
ANDERSON, D. J.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
BOON, Kathleen E.	Br. Guiana	R.O.C.	W/O
BOYD, R. W.	Trinidad	R.N.F.A.A.	Naval Airman
BUSHE, G. W. P.	Trinidad	F.A.A.	Midshipman
COURTNEY, A.	Jamaica	S/L Regt.	Sergeant
CRICHTON, J. W.	St. Vincent	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
CRITCH, D. M.	Tobago	R.N.	A/M
DAWSON, K.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DONALDSON, A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.1
FULLER, L. P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HORSFALL, W. R.		R.N.V.R.	Surg./Lt.
JONES, K. A. N.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergt./Pilot
KEATING, W. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	S/L(Chaplain)
KEEGAN, D. M.	Bermuda	F.A.A.	Naval Airman
LEE, V. S.	Jamaica	M.N.	Steward
LORD, C. C.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
MCGLADE, P.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
MCNAMEE, Dolcie A.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
MARTINEZ, V. M.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MORRIS, G. C.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Flight/Lieut.
MORRIS, V. G.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
PAYNE, E. N.	Barbados	R.C.A.M.C.	Corporal
PITTS, J. J.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
PRADA, Elise V.	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
RAMSARAN, J. A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
REYNOLDS, N. C.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
SMITH, W. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WEDEMIRE, V. B.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
WILSON, Inez M. L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
WRIGHT, D. H. A.		R.A.F.	A.C.2

A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. R.O.C.=Royal Observer Corps. R.N.F.A.A.=Royal Naval Fleet Air Arm. F.A.A.=Fleet Air Arm. R.C.A.M.C.=Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.N.V.R.=Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. M.N.=Merchant Navy. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service.

## The War Services Fund

AT the time of going to press the following sums had been received in response to the appeal for £5,000 made in the CIRCULAR for August.

Further contributions, which are urgently required, should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.	52	10	0
J. Gordon Miller, Esq.	100	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	25	0	0
E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.	35	0	0
Harold de Pass, Esq.	15	15	0
Major J. Alan de Pass	10	10	0
Lieut.-Commander E. A. de Pass, R.N.V.R.	10	0	0
Archibald Bell, Esq., C.M.G.	10	10	0
Sir Stanley and Lady Fisher	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood	50	0	0
Mrs. M. Scott	10	0	0
Telephone and General Trust Ltd.	20	0	0
Mr. and Miss Arthur	5	0	0
W. H. Zimmermann, Esq.	2	2	0
C. J. P. Cave, Esq.	5	0	0
Steinthal & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Henckell Du Buisson & Co.	200	0	0
"Anon"	10	0	0
Apex Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	100	0	0
Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.	5	0	0
Mrs. Bromley	1	1	0
Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0
Caroni Ltd.	200	0	0
Mrs. J. Gordon Miller	10	10	0
V. Budd, Esq.	10	10	0
Low & Bonar Ltd.	50	0	0
T. G. Marriott, Esq.	10	0	0
M. D. Harrell, Esq., O.B.E.	2	10	0
W. W. Lambie, Esq.	5	0	0
The Rev. E. Giles	5	0	0
Lady Harrison Hughes	5	0	0
H. A. Perkin, Esq.	10	0	0
S. F. & O. Hallgarten	3	3	0
Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Ltd.	50	0	0
Angostura Bitters (London), Ltd.	5	5	0
The Bahamas War Committee	50	0	0
The Duke of St. Albans	1	0	0
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association	158	6	8
John Baring, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Allis-Smith	10	10	0
Captain J. F. Leys	5	0	0
Henry Korner, Esq.	3	3	0
J. Gardner-McLean, Esq.	3	3	0
Lieut. E. F. de Pass, R.N.	1	1	0

As we go to press we learn with great regret that Miss C. G. Innes (Cicely) Pocock, of the W.A.A.F., has died as the result of an accident while on duty. She was the daughter of the late Mr. George Innes Pocock, and of Mrs. Pocock, of Avonmount, Montego Bay, Jamaica.

## Five Recent Marriages

**F**LYING OFFICER W. K. HYNAM, D.F.C., D.F.M., of Barbados, was married to Miss Doris Molyneux, at Holmeswood Methodist Church, on September 16th, the Rev. Maurice Harker officiating. The bride's sisters acted as bridesmaids, and the best man was Flight Lieutenant Lawrence Mussi. Miss Molyneux, a sergeant in the W.A.A.F., is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Molyneux, of Holmeswood.

MISS ROSEMARY KELLY, a section officer in the W.A.A.F., who was married on September 12th to Squadron Leader Peter H. Curtis, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kelly, of Nassau, Bahamas. Squadron Leader Curtis is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curtis, of Croydon, Surrey. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Church, Elgin, Scotland, and was performed by the Rev. H. D. Woolcott. As the bridal pair left the church, they passed through a guard of honour formed by airwomen, and they were piped off by one of the R.A.F. pipers.

Another Bahamas bride was Miss A. Wendy Maura, of the A.T.S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Maura, of Nassau, who was married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, W., on October 1st, to Flying Officer John Ingram, R.C.A.F., of Vancouver. Among the Bahamians present at the ceremony were the bride's cousin, Flying Officer John Maura, and Miss Peggy Millar and Miss Thelma Thompson.

MISS EDITH JOAN MACANDREW, who was married at the Cheltenham Parish Church, on September 16th to Staff Sergeant Robert Allen Wood, United States Army, of Columbus, Ohio, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Macandrew, of Herberts, Antigua. The bride was given away by Mr. Edward Baynes, a former Administrator of St. Lucia. A reception was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Martin, formerly of Antigua.

SUB-LIEUTENANT (E) C. B. DOWDING, R.N.V.R., who was married on October 10th, to Miss Pauline Thompson, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dowding, of St. Michael, Barbados. Miss Thompson is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson, of Kenton, Harrow. The marriage took place at St. John's Church, Harrow, and among those present at the ceremony were the bridegroom's brother, Flight Lieutenant C. A. Dowding, and Lieutenant Nigel Thomas, of Barbados.

## Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer V. E. Camacho (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
Pilot Officer V. H. Cooper (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
Flying Officer P. L. U. Cross (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
Flying Officer O. R. Kelsick (Montserrat) to Flight Lieutenant.  
Flying Officer T. M. Meyer (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
Lieutenant H. B. Niblock (Barbados) to Captain.  
Pilot Officer J. M. Smith (B. Guiana) to Flying Officer.  
Pilot Officer H. V. Stinson (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.  
Sergeant D. H. Willoughby (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

## British Empire Air Routes

### Commonwealth Governments' Conference

**S**IR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, Secretary of State for Air, replying in Parliament, on October 4th, to Sir W. Brass, said: At the invitation of the Canadian Government, officials of British Commonwealth Governments will meet for a Conference in Montreal beginning on the 23rd instant to discuss operational and technical problems connected with the establishment of air routes between members of the British Commonwealth. Air transport services operated for war purposes will be reviewed and it is expected that there will be discussion of possible operations during the remainder of the war as well as in the post-war period. Any recommendations made by the conference will be submitted to the Governments for approval. It has for some time been the intention of the Commonwealth Governments to hold further conversations on aviation problems. Now that a general international conference on the subject is to be held in the United States in November, it has been agreed that the further Commonwealth talks could most conveniently take place in Canada at a meeting attended by the officials of the delegations visiting North America for the Conference in the United States. The South African Government has agreed to postpone the conference which was to have been held in Johannesburg this month to discuss civil aviation problems affecting Southern Africa.

## The Casualty List

**I**T is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN B. E. BURROWES (Jamaica).  
FLYING OFFICER J. L. FOX (Jamaica).  
WARRANT OFFICER A. A. GRAHAM (Trinidad).  
FLYING OFFICER E. F. H. HALY (B. Guiana).  
FLIGHT SERGEANT I. A. LLOYD (Jamaica).

### Previously Missing Now Believed Killed

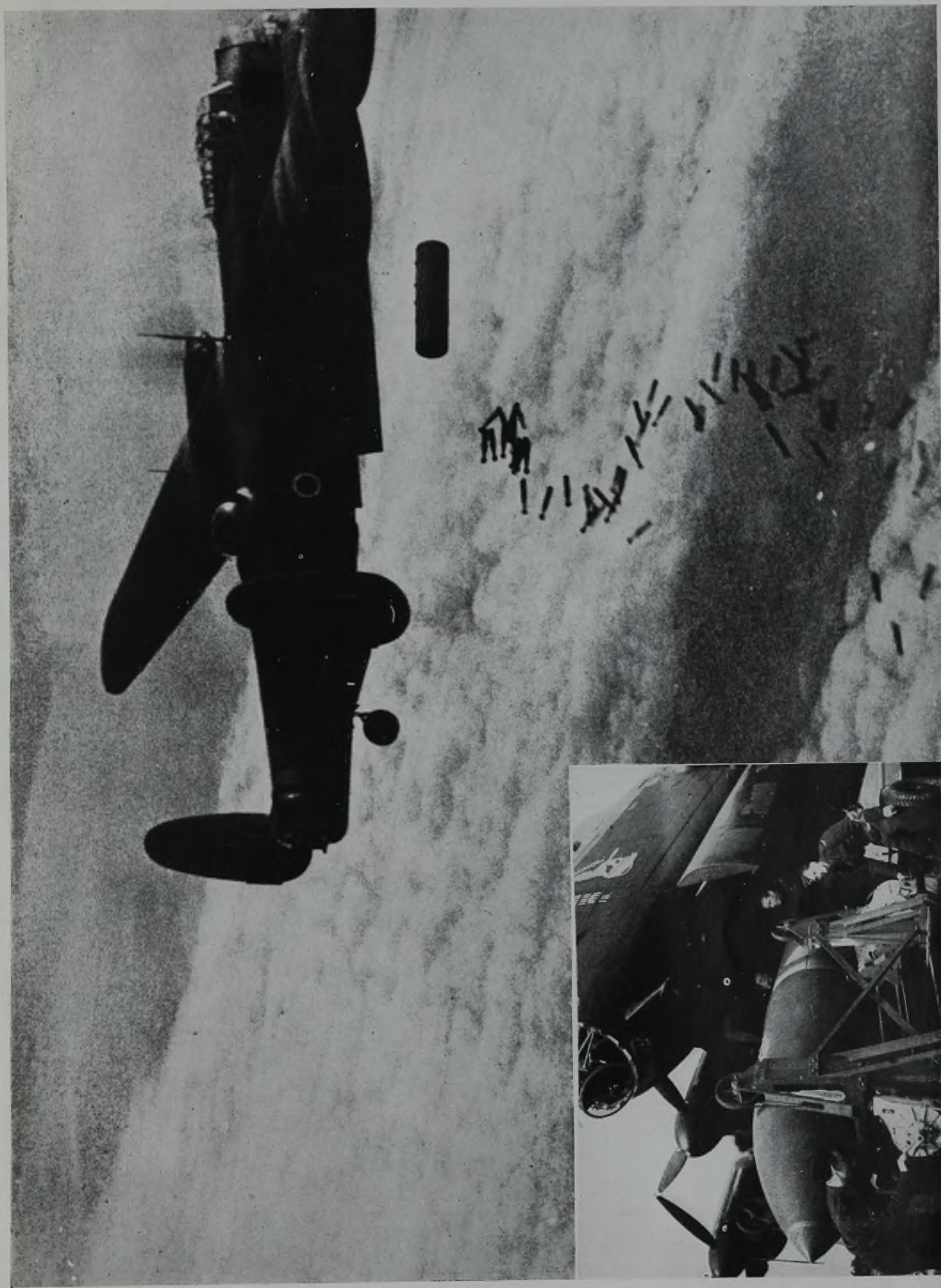
Flying Officer R. W. Rawlins (Trinidad).

### Missing

Warrant Officer J. J. Hyde (Trinidad); Pilot Officer M. S. R. Mahon (Barbados); Flight Lieutenant R. U. Williams (Jamaica).

Pilot Officer E. G. F. Lyder, of Trinidad, who was reported as missing last month is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Pilot Officer Colin Grannum, D.F.C., of Jamaica, who was reported as missing in the May issue of the CIRCULAR, and Pilot Officer C. O. Rooks, of Trinidad, reported missing in our June issue, have both returned safely to England. Both received a warm welcome when they called recently at the West India Committee Rooms.



A HAIL OF INCENDIARIES AND A 4,000-POUNDER ON DUISBURG  
Inset : LOADING A GIANT BOMB INTO A R.A.F. LANCASTER





THE ELECTION OF LONDON'S LORD MAYOR IN WAR-SCARRED GUILDHALL



WEST INDIAN A.T.S. AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE

# Jamaica Banana Industry

## Financial Assistance to Growers

IN the House of Commons, on September 27th, Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to enable the banana growers in Jamaica to replant their banana groves after the recent destruction by a hurricane.

Colonel Stanley replied: I have recently informed the Governor that H.M. Government will, subject to the House voting the funds required, provide financial assistance to the banana growers by grants and loans for replanting and by extension of the guaranteed purchase scheme, on lines recommended by the majority of a representative committee which the Governor set up to consider the matter following the hurricane in August last. As the details are necessarily long, he was circulating a statement in the *Official Report*.

To Mr. E. Walkden, who asked whether he was also arranging to see that we have the banana boats available and could he say when were we likely to see a banana here, Colonel Stanley said the question regarding shipping must, he was afraid, be addressed to the Ministry of War Transport.

Following is the statement:—

### Guaranteed Purchase of Fruit

Period of operation extended from June 30th, 1945, to December 31st, 1946. During this period, His Majesty's Government undertakes to finance the purchase of fruit of high-grade exportable quality up to a maximum of 24 million stems of bananas spread over the whole of the extended period, subject, however, to adjustment in the light of actual circumstances. The funds required for this guarantee will for the present be met from the Vote of Credit.

Receipts from sales of bananas during this period will be wholly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

### Guaranteed Price of Fruit

Present price of 3s. 6d. per count bunch, plus 3d. per count bunch for leaf spot control measures increased to 4s. 6d. and 4d. per count bunch respectively, with the object of providing additional encouragement to growers to resuscitate or replant their plantations and of covering recent wage increases.

### Grants and Loans for Resuscitation and Replanting and for New Plantings

Assistance on the following scale will be available to growers from a free grant and an interest free loan from United Kingdom funds which it is proposed, in due course, to ask Parliament to vote to the Jamaica Government.

PERCENTAGE OF DAMAGE TO PLANTATIONS	ASSISTANCE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE IN FORM OF		
	GRANT Per acre	LOAN Per acre	TOTAL Per acre
<i>Resuscitation and Replanting:</i>	£	£	£
Over 90% ... ..	6	6	12
75% to 90% ... ..	5	5	10
66% to 75% ... ..	4	4	8
50% to 66% ... ..	3	3	6
40% to 50% ... ..	2	2	4
25% to 40% ... ..	1	1	2
Under 25% ... ..	No grant	2	2
<i>New planting:</i>			
Loan for new planting ...	No grant	12	12

On irrigating land the scale of assistance will be 50 per cent. higher.

Issues of both grants and loans will be made in instalments on the certificate of a suitable inspecting officer. The loans will not be obligatory but payment of grants will be conditional upon a performance of work for which growers will be eligible for both grants and loans. When the work is done the growers will become eligible for loan as well as grants, but the acceptance of the loan is optional. Initial advances on account of either grant or loan will be given when necessary.

The period of the loans will be for a term of three years (with extension at the discretion of the Agricultural Loan Society Board), repayable after 15 months with interest at the same rate as that fixed for other hurricane loans, namely, 2½ per cent. per annum, of which 2 per cent. is required to meet local administrative charges and ½ per cent. is allotted as a reserve for bad debts.

Registration of damage and periodical inspection will be carried out by the Food Controller Banana Purchasing Organization who will also issue the grants. Loans will be issued by the Agricultural Loan Banks and the Agricultural Loan Society Board.

## The Pictorial Pages

DURING the past few weeks there has been a great "stepping-up" in the bombing of Germany—in spite of unfavourable weather—and as many as 3,000 aircraft have attacked the Reich in a single day.

The striking photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages was taken over Duisburg recently and shows a R.A.F. Lancaster delivering on that city a load of incendiaries accompanied by a 4,000 lb. high explosive bomb. The inset shows one of a new type of stream-lined bomb being loaded into a Lancaster II. It weighs 12,000 lb. and is causing terrific damage to the German war machine.

The illustration at the top of the opposite page is reproduced from a photograph taken in the Guildhall on September 29th. It shows Sir Frank Alexander, Alderman of Aldgate, returning thanks after his election as Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. All the members of the Common Hall carried the customary nosebags. It will be noted that the walls of this famous building still show the signs of the damage suffered in the "blitz" days of the early war years.

The photograph reproduced on the lower half of the page was taken at the Colonial Office on October 6th, and shows the Duke of Devonshire with a party of girls from the Southern Caribbean area and some other guests after he had entertained them to tea in his room. On the left of the Duke is Senior Commander Baxter Ellis, Deputy-Director, A.T.S., and on his right Lady Knollys, wife of Lord Knollys, a former Governor of Bermuda.

The Duke of Devonshire has given a series of these tea parties, and they have been much appreciated and enjoyed by a large number of girls from the West Indian Colonies.

## Br. Guiana Franchise Committee

### Recommendations and Proposed Action

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, on October 4th, communicated to the House of Commons the following statement on franchise matters in British Guiana:—

The report of the Franchise Commission of the Colony of British Guiana has been laid in the Library of the House to-day. The Legislative and Executive Councils in British Guiana have been consulted and I have had the advantage of discussing the report personally with Sir Gordon Lethem in this country.

The following are the main recommendations of the Commission with the action which it is now proposed, with my approval, to take upon them. That action will involve an amending Order-in-Council the draft of which will be laid on the table of the House in due course and local legislation which will be prepared and submitted to the present Legislative Council of British Guiana.

#### Legislative Council

*Qualifications for Membership.* The Commission with one exception recommend that Membership of the Legislative Council should be open to women on the same terms as men. I have accepted this recommendation.

The Commission with one exception recommend that the financial qualifications for membership should be reduced from

- (a) possession of income of \$2,400 a year, to the possession of income of \$1,200 a year or over,
- (b) possession of property to the value of \$5,000 to the possession of property of \$1,000 or over,
- (c) the holding of a lease to the annual value of \$1,200 to the holding of one of the annual value of \$300 or over.

I have accepted these recommendations.

The Commission unanimously recommend the removal of the present disqualification of ministers of religion who possess the other qualifications required. I have accepted this recommendation.

The Commission unanimously recommend that any person before becoming eligible for election to the Legislative Council must at some period of his life have previously resided continuously in the Colony for at least one year before nomination. I have accepted this recommendation.

*Qualifications for Voters.* A majority of the Commission recommend that the qualifications for exercise of the franchise should be reduced as follows:—

- (a) Ownership, occupation or tenancy of land of six acres, to three acres.
- (b) Ownership of land to the value of \$350, to \$150.
- (c) Occupation or tenancy of property of rental to the value of \$96 a year, to \$48 a year.
- (d) Possession of income of \$300 a year, to \$120 a year.

*Question of Universal Adult Suffrage.* A minority of the Commission recommend universal adult suffrage.

It will be recognised that the majority report of the Commission provides for a substantial extension of the franchise, though one still falling short of universal adult suffrage. The matter has been fully debated in the British Guiana Legislative Council, a substantial

majority of whom stated that they approved the majority report of the Commission; that report was also accepted unanimously by the unofficial members of the Executive Council. On the other hand representations have been received from numerous bodies in the Colony such as those from the East Indian Association in favour of universal adult suffrage. At a recent Conference of Chairmen of the Village Councils however, 150 delegates passed a resolution strongly supporting the majority report. The matter is clearly one in which there is a considerable division of opinion in the Colony and where a large majority of the Commission, which was fully representative and responsible, and was appointed in exactly the same manner as the Trinidad Franchise Committee, has reported in favour of an extension of the franchise falling short of universal adult suffrage, and as this report has met with the approval of the majority of the Legislative Council, I feel that I should accept it.

It is true that in Trinidad and Jamaica the principle of universal adult suffrage has been accepted but in Trinidad this was recommended by the majority of a Committee which as I have said was appointed in the same manner as the British Guiana Commission, while in Jamaica universal adult suffrage was unanimously recommended by responsible local bodies including the Legislative Council. Moreover conditions in British Guiana are not in all respects parallel to those in Jamaica and Trinidad and I feel that it would not be reasonable that a Colony with differing conditions should be held bound to follow measures adopted in others.

I desire, however, to make it plain that, as envisaged by the Commission, the aim of policy in British Guiana will be the adoption of universal adult suffrage at a later date, and, as suggested in paragraph 57 of the Commission's report, a census of the country will be taken, as soon as practicable, as a step towards that end.

*Literacy Tests.* The majority of the Commission recommend that every elector should be required to pass a literacy test in English. A minority of the Commission recommended that the existing literacy test should be abolished.

As I have already explained, the British Guiana Legislative Council will not be invited to approve the introduction of adult suffrage. There is, therefore, less reason than there was in the case of Trinidad to invite the Council to accept the abolition of all literacy or language tests. But, just as in Trinidad, I saw objection to the recommendation that ability to understand spoken English should be a qualification for the franchise, so I do not feel able to accept the majority recommendation in British Guiana for a literacy test confined to English. I have therefore approved in British Guiana the retention of the existing test of literacy in any language. I have, however, accepted the recommendation of the Commission for a literacy test in English for membership of the Legislative Council on grounds of practical convenience since otherwise members would be unable to carry out their duties. Moreover, the necessity for such a qualification has been expressly submitted in writing to the Franchise Commission by the British Guiana East India Association and the Islamic Association, among other organizations.

*Electoral Districts.* The Commission recommend

(Continued on next page)

certain modifications of the existing electoral districts subject to a final decision on the franchise question. I accept these recommendations.

#### Other Constitutional Changes

The Commission refer in paragraphs 104 and 105 of their report to certain proposals for other constitutional changes which were put before them. The Commission did not agree among themselves as to these proposals and felt that in any case it was not within their province, and expressed no opinion on them. They therefore contented themselves with merely transmitting them for consideration by the proper authorities. These recommendations will be considered by the Governor as and when it appears desirable.

The Commission was a carefully selected body fully representative of general opinion in the Colony, and its recommendations provide for a marked advance in the association of the people of the Colony with the management of their affairs. I should like to pay a tribute to the thorough and exhaustive manner in which the Commission carried out its inquiries and to the undoubted services which its members, under the valuable guidance of its Chairman, Mr. Woolford, have rendered to the Colony.

### Future of Transatlantic Air Travel

Flights across the Atlantic will before long be possible in automatically controlled machines which will not need any navigator on board.

This view was expressed by Sir Henry Tizard, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and formerly head of aircraft research at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, when he addressed recently a meeting of the Parliamentary Scientific Committee on problems of aeronautical research.

The future of transatlantic travel, he said, would lie in flying above the 40,000 ft. level, and it could never be a regular and economic service below that height.

He recommended that aeronautical research should be placed in the hands of an aeronautical research council, which should come directly under the Lord President of the Council, that the Director of Research at the Air Ministry should be represented on that body, and that the Government should be prepared to spend at least £1,000,000 a year for the purpose. He believed that in five years, with proper research, this country could do as well as any other country in civil aviation.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, Governor-General Designate of Australia, was the guest of honour at a reception held by the combined Empire Societies in London on October 18th.

The guests, who included Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament and High Commissioners, were received by the Earl of Clarendon (chairman, Royal Empire Society), the Earl of Stradbroke (chairman, British Empire League), the Duchess of Devonshire (chairman, Victoria League), Marie Marchioness of Willingdon (chairman, Over-Seas League), and Lady Vansittart (president and chairman, British Women's Hospitality Committee).

## Work of the British Council

### Contribution Towards Future Peace

THE Report of the British Council for 1943-44 affords ample evidence of the increasing work done by the Council in promoting popular relations, that is non-political and non-economic relations, between the countries of the world. "The popular relations are, it is believed, nothing less than the life-blood of any common civilization. . . . The imaginative and skilful development of such relations by any nation can make a sure contribution towards future peace. The Council has played its part in the war effort, but that part may be nearing a conclusion and it has now, for it is more naturally an instrument of peace, to prepare a greater part in the no less difficult peace effort." It has been of "pleasant promise" to the Council to take part in the negotiations in London between the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education and the American delegation which it is hoped may lead to the formation of a United Nations Organization for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction, and to a closer consideration by the Governments concerned of the worthy conduct of cultural relations between their respective peoples. Another welcome sign is provided by the present negotiations for Cultural Conventions between Great Britain and certain of the Allied European Governments. "The Council, with the President of the Board of Education, initiated the Conference of Allied Ministers and, with the Board, has borne the burden of administration. It will continue to do so until the time when it may hand over these of its responsibilities to the United Nations organization."

The "Activities" of the Council are dealt with under three heads: "Overseas," "In the United Kingdom" and "Functional," which, altogether, occupy some 120 pages of the Report. Some idea of their very varied nature may be indicated by the following list of illustrations, a new feature on the report:—

The British Council Club, Nazareth; The British Institute at Valetta; West African Editors at St. Paul's Cathedral; Soviet, American and British Surgeons in Moscow; Soviet Architects examine British Council Photographs at Moscow; Learning English at the British Institute, Mosul, Iraq, and also at the Colombian-British Institute, Cali, Colombia; Window Display at the Council's Office, Stockholm; Exhibition of Contemporary British Art, National Museum of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro; Reading Room at the Chilean-British Institute, Santiago; U.S. Forces on an Agricultural Leave Course at Reading University; Canadian Forces Visiting a Boot Factory; Opening of the Mosque and Islamic Cultural Centre at Cardiff; Learning about the United Nations, Sixth Formers from Northern Secondary Schools in a Course at Middlesbrough; Learning about Britain; Girls at a Film Show in Palestine; Filming an Operation at the Brompton Hospital, London, "Surgery in Chest Disease"; Turkish Doctors discussing Penicillin with its Discoverer, Sir Alexander Fleming.

The Council mentions four points which it regards as worthy of especial importance. They are: the start of effective work in China, the growing importance of medicine, the growing interest in British music, and the services rendered to the armed forces of the United States in Britain. Among the last mentioned the leave courses and professional contacts were especially popular. "The initiative has come in great measure from the Americans, and the Council believes that in this way it has performed a service of some value to the cause of understanding between the two peoples."

# Jamaica's Agricultural Policy

## Progress Made, Plans for Future

IN the *Annual Report* of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended March 31st, 1943, Mr. G. A. Jones, the Director, says that in conformity with the immediate needs created by the war situation, and a general long-term policy of self-sufficiency, attention has been concentrated on increasing the food supply of the Island. This also furthered the development and adoption of a system of mixed farming which has been accepted as a guiding principle of successful agriculture in the West Indies. "The majority of major export crops are already well established, therefore the emphasis on food production, both of crops and livestock, tends automatically to introduce a mixed farming basis."

### Increased Food Production

The effect of this policy was for the most part satisfactory in that supplies of foodstuffs, admittedly supplemented by imports, were adequate throughout the year. The main difficulty was to maintain the supply of protein-containing foods which, in the form of rice and wheat-flour, salt fish and meat, constituted the bulk of the food imports during past years.

Locally grown corn (maize) could not in any way replace corresponding imported materials. Although there was a considerable increase in production, this was offset by a greatly increased consumption owing to the larger number of animals used in draft following the petrol and tyre shortage. Rice production also increased considerably, encouraged by active demand and high prices. It is unlikely, however, that the full needs of the Island can ever be met. The production of beans and peas was more than sufficient for local needs; that of soya beans is increasing and valuable experience is being gained as to the conditions under which they are likely to be most successful. The banana provided an invaluable supplement to local food supplies.

Mr. Jones reports a shortage of meat supplies particularly in the urban areas. Whilst there was a reduction in imports of fish and meat foods, increase in wages among certain sections of the community led to unusual demands for meat. In addition, cattle owners desired to retain their breeding stock with a view to increasing their herds to meet later requirements and also had a tendency to transfer from beef to dairy cattle.

### Bulk Purchasing of Crops

A second major factor influencing the agricultural policy of Jamaica has been the development of bulk purchasing. This originated from the Government Guarantee Scheme for the purchase of food crops. Sale to the Government was, however, optional. The arrangements with the Ministry of Supply for the bulk purchase of certain export crops made it necessary for the Government to handle all control of their production. The banana is the principal crop involved, but others such as ginger, pimento and cocoa have also been purchased on this system. "The experience gained during the present war period will be invaluable in rationalising production and sale of such produce in the post-war period."

## Soil Conservation Measures

Mr. Jones regards the emphasis which has been placed on soil conservation measures as the third major factor in the agricultural development of the Island. Easy and cheap methods, based on those originally developed in Puerto Rico and adapted to Jamaican conditions, are proving successful on moderate slopes. The problem is generally appreciated, particularly among certain sections of small-holders. Nevertheless it is still a major one and large areas of steeply sloping land await the development of suitable methods and applications. The Forestry Scheme will form a valuable contribution in non-agricultural areas, and the Department of Agriculture has been able to apply in an extensive practical manner the results of their experiments in soil conservation through the Agricultural Centres Scheme.

A further important study which has arisen out of the adoption of contour planting is the use of implements on sloping hillsides. "The results are promising and should have far-reaching effects on the economics of agriculture in the Island."

## Capital Outlay and Tenancy Legislation

Two other important matters have also been receiving attention. The first is the problem of providing the considerable capital outlay which a change in the general system of agriculture from one of specialised crops to that of mixed farming must necessitate.

The other is means of improving present tenancy legislation in Jamaica in order that it might conform with that existing in more advanced countries. The report of a committee appointed to recommend means was published during the year, and its far-reaching recommendations are being studied by the Jamaica Agricultural Society and other bodies most directly concerned.

## Agricultural Exports

The value of the principal agricultural exports in 1942 amounted to £3,710,861, an increase of approximately £100,000 over 1941 due, to a great extent, to the purchase of citrus pulp to the value of £309,121 by the Imperial Government. The exports of sugar and rum were valued at £2,000,627. Owing to the diversion of shipping only 1,347,324 stems of bananas, value £273,204, were exported. In continuation of the policy of maintaining a sufficient nucleus of the banana industry to enable production to be developed rapidly once shipping is again available, the Imperial Government purchased 10,150,876 stems at 3s. 3d. per count bunch; the sum of 3d. being deducted to provide for the purchase of materials for control of Leaf Spot disease. Most of the unshipped bananas were sold locally at a low price and consumed as food. The Imperial Government guarantee to purchase has been extended up to June, 1945.\*

The introductory section of the Report from which the preceding notes have been taken is followed by summaries of the manifold activities of the Department contributed by the various officers in charge. There are also two appendices, one on Agriculture in the Turks and Caicos Islands, whilst the other contains the Annual Report 1942-43 of the Sugar Control Board.

\* The guarantee has since been extended to December 31st, 1946 and the price increased. See page 181. (Ed.)

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"No matter how drunk cockroach no walk near fowl."

\* \* \*

MR. R. DICK has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Superintendent of Works, Hydraulic Department, Trinidad.

\* \* \*

MRS. ROCHFORD, to whom a daughter was born at Oxford on September 8th, is the wife of Flight Lieutenant David G. Rochford, of Trinidad.

\* \* \*

LORD DERBY has resigned the presidency of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation as he is no longer able to take an active part in its work.

\* \* \*

£200,000 for school buildings and houses for teachers in the Leeward Islands has been provided by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

\* \* \*

SIR JULIEN CAHN, sportsman and philanthropist, who died on September 26th at Stanford Hall, Loughborough, will be remembered in Jamaica, to which Colony he took a cricket team some years ago.

\* \* \*

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL announces with regret that parcels for St. Vincent, posted in the United Kingdom from April 12th to May 20th, have been lost at sea. They were lost by causes other than enemy action.

\* \* \*

ACCORDING to a cable, received as we go to press, the Jamaica Legislative Council has formally passed a resolution accepting a new constitution. The elections for the new House of Representatives are expected to be held in the first week of December.

\* \* \*

THE REV. E. E. GILES, of St. David's, Thorpe End, Norwich, has been appointed Hon. Organiser for the Diocese of the Windward Islands. Mr. Giles who is licensed Public Preacher for the Diocese of Norfolk was formerly Rector of Heydon and Vicar of Guest Wick, Norfolk. He served for 24 years in the West Indies in the Dioceses of Antigua, Barbados and the Windward Islands, and was Canon of St. Augustine in St. George's Cathedral, St. Vincent.

\* \* \*

THE re-establishment, after the war, of normal trading relations with Canada will demand careful planning. It will be, writes the *Trinidad Guardian*, of great importance to the West Indies and mainland Colonies to be able to speak with one voice. The incorporation of the Caribbean Chambers of Commerce provides a vehicle for intercourse which should be able to accomplish much, and the *Guardian* understands that arrangements are being made to explore the whole field, Canada-West Indies relations, at a conference to be held in Canada in May, 1945.

On August 1st the Royal Canadian Navy's newest training base, "H.M.C.S. Somers Isles" was commissioned at St. George's, Bermuda. This, the first base to be established outside the Dominion, will operate under the local administration of Vice-Admiral Sir Alban Curteis, and matters pertaining to Canada will be dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic, Rear-Admiral R. W. Murray, R.C.N.

\* \* \*

When the base was formally commissioned Captain K. F. Adams, R.C.N., said, reports *The Bermudian*, that it was there solely for the purpose of training Canadian ships in order to fit them for operations. He also commented on the wonderful co-operation by all concerned, especially the town of St. George's. "Undoubtedly climatic conditions in Bermuda must have led to the choice of the base, as it is possible to continue training here all the year round and under ideal conditions."

\* \* \*

MR. W. H. MURPHY, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, who is in London on leave, was among recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms.

\* \* \*

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Colonial Secretary of Barbados, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar, in succession to Mr. G. Miles Clifford.

\* \* \*

MRS. EVA DE ROUX is the 334th member to take up Life Membership of the West India Committee.

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## Bitter Fruit

*The Times*, in its issue of September 5th, published the following disturbing communiqué from its correspondent in Moscow:—

"For the first time since the outbreak of war fresh bananas are on sale in Moscow. The seven-year-old child of a neighbour of mine bought a banana, but when asked how she had enjoyed it said it was so hard and bitter that she had thrown it away. She had not peeled it."

A correspondent of the CIRCULAR in Jamaica writes as follows:—

"This is a problem which has for long engaged the attention of our marketing experts. To overcome the difficulty it is proposed to grow a special zip-fastener variety. You pull to peel."

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**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.**

## Local Administration

### Role in Development of Rural Areas

THE further development of the scheme for the establishment of County Councils in Trinidad which, as reported in the August CIRCULAR, has received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be watched with keen interest and sympathy by those concerned with local government administration in Great Britain. One reason for this is that the Trinidad scheme represents a movement which is in progress in various forms in many parts of the Empire. One aspect of this movement which is receiving particular attention in Great Britain at the moment (one also of special interest in relation to conditions in Trinidad) is the better adjustment of local administration to the specific purpose of the development of community life in areas largely rural in character.

#### British Analogy

The nearest analogy, so far as functions and powers are concerned, to be found in the structure of British Local Government is represented by the County District Councils (urban and rural), particularly the Rural District Councils. These bodies date in their present form from the Local Government Act of 1894 when the Urban District Councils replaced the old Local Boards and the Rural District Councils took over the sanitary powers previously exercised by Boards of Guardians in rural areas. Since that time these Councils have developed into very important bodies maintaining an efficient and many sided administration.

Historically, of course, these authorities are much older than 1894. They have their origin in the ancient Hundred of Saxon times. This may have been the ancient "run" of a pastoral group or clan, out of which, as agriculture developed, sub-settlements of agricultural villages or townships were created. The connexion of the authorities with the development of rural life is thus deep rooted.

The main function of the District Councils, upon which they must be enabled to concentrate all their energies, is the application of their direct and special knowledge of the people and conditions in their own areas to the improvement of their environment. This is a task large enough in itself to absorb the full energies of the authorities and the skill and devotion of their members and officers. As an example of the changes that are taking place certain special powers have been given to the Rural District Councils (under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944) for the better provision of rural water supplies and sewerage schemes. In particular it is now obligatory for these authorities, where it is practicable at reasonable cost, "to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes to all rural localities in their districts in which there are houses or schools and to take the pipes affording supplies to such points as will enable the houses or schools to be connected at reasonable cost." In carrying out these duties they will act under the general supervision of the Ministry of Health and receive special assistance from the central Government. It should be kept clearly in mind that not only in connexion with this matter but in the operation of all their functions the authorities do, in

fact, work under supervision and inspection by the Government and certain other authorities.

### Normal Functions of District Councils

Although not concerned with major public health activities the District Councils have important duties in connexion with many aspects of public health work especially in connexion with environmental provision. They are generally responsible for maintaining good sanitation, for the inspection of nuisances and securing their removal, for the periodical inspection of houses to discover if any are for any reason unsuitable for human habitation, for the clearance of slum areas and for planning a better redevelopment of such areas. Such plans have to be submitted to the Minister for approval.

The areas of the Rural District Councils are divided into parishes. Every parish with a population of over 300 has a Parish Council. Their chief duties include the provision of allotments and the care of footpaths. They can also provide parish rooms, public libraries, wash-houses, recreation grounds and village greens. The Parish Council is not a sanitary authority in the strict sense of the word but can carry out sanitary functions as agent of the Rural District Council, utilizing any water within its area to give a water supply and taking measures to prevent the spread of danger from stagnant water or refuse.

All the District Councils, urban and rural, can levy and collect a general rate to defray expenses.

### Sanitary Administration

It will be seen that the functions of the District Councils are largely sanitary in character, using that word in the broadest sense. Environmental administration of this kind is of increasing importance, for it is recognized that it provides the indispensable foundation to an efficient modern Public Health organization.

Local authorities in Great Britain do most of their work through the medium of committees, the Council receiving reports and approving or disapproving of proposals made by the committees. The committee method of conducting administration is particularly valuable, for without it the abatement of nuisances, for instance, would have to be delayed by the necessity of waiting till the next Council meeting.

### Limitation of Powers

Broad and important as they are, the powers of the District Councils are definitely limited in extent. For example, they have no police powers whatever, no responsibility for education, no control over the main highways. Their powers to levy a rate beyond a certain sum is limited in certain cases. If they default in carrying out any of their duties or are inefficient in this respect, the Minister of Health will intervene and order that such duties be made the responsibility of some other authority. They may make by-laws for the regulation of their areas, but such by-laws must be within the sphere of their powers and must be approved by some Minister, usually the Home Secretary or the Minister of Health. No by-laws can be approved which are contrary to the general laws of the land. They may raise money by loan but they must obtain approval from the Government for each loan. In general they can do nothing unless power to act has been granted by an Act of Parliament, and in the performance of their

work they are subject to the inspection, supervision and oversight of the appropriate Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Health.

An important check on their work is also provided by the fact that their accounts have to be audited by an official known as the District Auditor of the Ministry of Health who possesses the power of "disallowance and surcharge," that is of striking out any item of expenditure contrary to law and charging it upon the person or persons responsible for the payment and also charging upon persons amounts not brought into account or lost through their negligence or misconduct. Difficulties in this connexion are not of frequent occurrence, for the District Councils maintain a very high standard of efficiency and are served by a corps of officers of equally high standards of probity and professional qualifications. These officers form a kind of local civil service and their reputation, like that of the central civil service, must be unblemished.

### West Indies at Westminster

**Jamaica Constitution.** Colonel Oliver Stanley, replying to Mr. Creech Jones, said that there were two points of some importance on which he had proposed departures from the Jamaica Constitution announced last year. (Cmd. 6427). They were (1) that there should be no property qualification for membership of the House of Representatives; (2) that eligibility for election as President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives should in each case be limited to members.

There was, he added, no foundation for the suggestion that a very important departure had been made and that the Executive Council was not to be the principal instrument of policy in Jamaica.

**Demobilisation of Colonial Forces.** On September 27th, Colonel Oliver Stanley stated, in reply to Mr. Sorensen, that plans were under consideration by the respective Governments and that he hoped the plans for each force would be completed and published before the end of the year.

**Medicinal Use of Bananas.** On October 12th Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of their value in certain illnesses, small quantities of bananas could be imported into Great Britain and made available to patients on the certification of a doctor. Mr. Willink replied that he understood the Minister of Food had already arranged for the importation of bananas in dried form sufficient for the special cases to which reference had been made.

**Jamaica Bauxite.** Colonel Stanley, replying to Mr. Riley, on October 11th, said that in Jamaica mineral rights, except over precious metals and oil, belong to the owners of the surface soil. It had been decided that Jamaica bauxite was not required for the war effort and accordingly no action was at present being taken by the Government for its production. He was in consultation with the Governor on long term policy. Asked whether the American companies were being established in Jamaica to exploit bauxite production and what action was going to be taken, Colonel Stanley said that the buyers of private land showing possibilities of bauxite had been warned by the Governments that as part of the long term policy restrictive legislation may be introduced and may be retrospective.

**Bulk Purchase of Sugar.** Lady Apsley asked the Minister of Food, on October 18th, what arrangements had been made with overseas Colonies or foreign countries for the bulk purchase of sugar in the years immediately following the war. Colonel Llewellyn, in reply, said it had been arranged to purchase the whole exportable surplus of sugar from Australia, South Africa, the British West Indies, British Guiana, the East African Territories, Fiji and Mauritius, as well as from San Domingo and Haiti up to the end of 1946.

**Cotton Production.** Mr. Hewlett asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 18th, whether he could give an assurance that the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies was being extended. In reply, Colonel Stanley said that West Indian Cotton production was at present being taken entirely for war purposes, and it was considered that for these purposes production should for the time being be maintained at present levels.

## Forestry in the Leewards\*

### Aid to Sound Land Policy, St. Kitts-Nevis

#### ST. KITTS

THE population of St. Kitts (area 68 square miles), estimated as 17,886 in 1938 and increasing fairly rapidly, is entirely dependent on agriculture, and their prosperity depends largely on the price obtained for sugar. Rainstorms of great intensity are frequent; on one occasion 36 inches of rain fell within a few hours. The island is also liable periodically to destructive hurricanes. As is inevitable under such conditions there has been a certain amount of soil erosion but on the whole fertility has been well maintained. This has been assisted by the nature of the crop grown, sugar cane, by the efforts of the planters to prevent erosion, by the use of manures and fertilisers and probably to a large extent by the great depth of the volcanic ash from which the soils are derived.

#### Forest Adequate and Well Protected

The area of forest is adequate for protective purposes. It is confined to the middle and upper slopes of the mountains. Almost the whole is owned by the estates, and it has been excellently protected by the Forestry Board which was appointed in 1903. "The Board has been very active and done a most praiseworthy job. . . . A great deal of credit is due to H.H. Mr. Boon, now Administrator of Antigua, who formerly served in St. Kitts and took a great interest in forest protection. The planters generally appear to appreciate the necessity of maintaining the forests for protective purposes and co-operate freely with the Board."

#### Proposed Forest Policy

The entire existing area of forest should be allocated immediately for complete permanent reservation. The present owners and the Forestry Board wisely oppose clearing but they are not permanent, and changes in economic conditions might result in changes of outlook. It is suggested that reservation should be accompanied by remission of land tax on the areas so reserved to the owners thereof who would retain possession.

At present there is practically no production from the forests with the result that St. Kitts is almost entirely dependent on imports for lumber, and on Nevis for supplies of charcoal. It is advocated that the proposed Forest Reserves be managed so that whilst still fulfilling their protective functions in the interests of agriculture they may at the same time provide the maximum amount of forest produce on the basis of a sustained yield. Detailed recommendations are made of the steps required to attain these ends.

#### NEVIS

Nevis, approximately 50 square miles in area, has a population, estimated as 13,966 in 1938, but probably less now as many islanders leave in search of work elsewhere. Years of severe drought and continuous wetness both occur and the island is subject to periodic hurricanes. The soils, of volcanic origin, are on the

\* Continued from August CIRCULAR, p. 147, when Antigua was dealt with. A summary of the report on Montserrat will follow.



whole of reasonable fertility, but it is evident that erosion has taken place on an extensive scale.

#### Agricultural Use of the Land

In the 17th and 18th centuries Nevis enjoyed great prosperity and was the fashionable centre of the West Indies. In 1789 Thomas Coke reported that Nevis was then better cultivated than most West Indian islands. Decline began with the abolition of slavery and although there are still several big estates in the island there is very little estate cultivation. Most of the estates are rented to peasants or worked on the share system. The system of share cropping and the lack of security for renters has had unfortunate results on soil fertility. A good deal of the land once cultivated in sugar cane is now in Sea Island cotton or ground provisions. The cane is sent to the St. Kitts factory and sugar is imported.

#### The Forests: Their Use and Abuse

About half the total area of Nevis is covered with forest or woodland, most of it in private ownership. A Forest Board has only been appointed within recent years and "at present appears to be in a state of suspended animation." There are only two part-time Forest Rangers for enforcement of the law. It is felt, "and with every reason, that the employment of part-time men is useless, and in practice such protection of the forests as does occur is the result of the personal efforts of a few of the estate owners or managers." As a result of the protective policy of the St. Kitts Forestry Board, Basseterre is now almost entirely dependent on Nevis for its fuel. Whilst this has provided Nevis with employment and cash, large areas of the forest have been heavily overcut while other areas, quite suitable for production of charcoal under adequate supervision, have not been touched. The charcoal is usually burnt on the share system, the estate owner gets one-third but little or no supervision is given to prevent damage to the forest by indiscriminate felling. Lack of supervision has also led to abuse of the forests, trees as small as seven inches in diameter being utilised for shingles in which there is a small but useful trade.

#### Proposed Forest Policy

Little progress is likely to be made so long as the forests remain in private ownership, particularly in view of the depressed condition of the estates. For this reason it is recommended that all forest areas be acquired by the Government and proclaimed as Forest Reserves.

Other important recommendations include the expansion of both the charcoal and shingle industries under proper control; encouragement of the use of local lumber, introduction and use of wood preservatives and of simple anti-termite and anti-fungus construction methods; general co-operation with agriculturists in soil and water conservation methods.

#### ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

##### Probable Future Development

In St. Kitts the estate system is well established and efficient and although land settlement and peasant cultivation on a small scale may be expected, it is generally believed that estate cultivation employing labour at a fair wage offers the working classes a higher standard of living than can be obtained as a rule under

a system of peasant production.

In Nevis there is practically no estate cultivation. The present form of cultivation by tenants and share croppers is most undesirable from the viewpoint of soil conservation and efficiency and is likely to be a transitory stage to an almost complete peasant economy.

Whilst St. Kitts is well suited to intensive production of sugar cane, Nevis is better adapted to producing food crops and livestock. "There is no reason why production in each island should not be complementary to the other. Such a system, if properly organised, could probably provide a satisfactory standard of living for both islands."

## The West India Committee

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, the following 25 candidates were elected to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mr. L. H. PALMER (Trinidad)	Mr. R. Gavin, M.A., LL.B. Mr. G. B. Westwood.
MISS MARGARET WHITTLES (London)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. The Royal Bank of Canada.
Mr. FRANK WILDE (British Guiana)	Mr. C. Farrar. Mr. G. M. Eccles.
Mr. JAMES TRELAWNEY COWLING (London)	Mr. H. Hirji. Mr. Charles H. King.
The Rev. ARTHUR ALASTAIR MALCOLM SANDEMAN (Country)	Mr. W. G. Freeman. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
Sir LLEWELYN CHISHOLM (Country) DALTON	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques.
Mr. E. F. S. SHEPHERD (Gold Coast)	Mr. E. A. Walters. Mr. W. G. Freeman.
Mrs. FIONA EDWARDS (Jamaica)	Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot. Mrs. Christopher Swabey.
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS (London) CORPORATION	Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Mr. CHARLES PEREIRA (Trinidad)	Hon. Gerald R. Wight. Hon. A. H. Wight.
Sister AMIE LOUISE TATEM (Country)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
Mr. KENNETH ERNEST STRINGER (Country)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
Dr. JAMES ANTHONY GILLET (British Honduras)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
Mr. PETER ORCHARD WILLIAMS (London)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. R. Gavin, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. STORKS DE ROUX, J.P. (Jamaica)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
Mrs. EVA DE ROUX (Jamaica)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. Commodore Wilfrid J. Mills, R.D., R.N.R.
Mr. DOUGLAS HOWELL GENT (Country)	Mrs. MABEL G. MILLER, M.B., CH.B.
Mrs. VIOLET EUNICE RAGBIR (Country)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
Mr. STEDMAN CORY DAVIES (Trinidad)	Mr. R. Gavin, M.A., LL.B. Mr. A. Cory Davies.
Mr. JACK CULMER (Country)	Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
F/O RODERICK NEVILLE PEREIRA, R.A.F.	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot.
Lieut. REGINALD H. SANDERS, R.N.V.R. (Barbados)	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock. Mr. H. P. Sheldon.
Miss MARGARET AGNES GORDON (Country)	Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. R. Gavin, M.A., LL.B.
ALL-ISLAND JAMAICA CANE FARMERS ASSOCIATION	Hon. Maurice H. Segre. Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston, P.C.
Mr. CHRISTOPHER SWABEY (Jamaica)	Mrs. Christopher Swabey. Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot.

# Conditions in British Guiana

## Governor on Development of the Interior

IN his speech at the opening of the 1944 Session of the Legislature, H.E. the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, dealt fully with two matters which he said he regarded as of prime and essential importance in the immediate future—rural construction and the interior. A brief summary of his views on the former subject was given in the September CIRCULAR; one on the development of the interior and related questions follows:

### Communications and Surveys Needed

Sir Gordon said that development of the interior seemed to him to be largely a question of communications and much more intensive geological and other scientific surveys. One of the principal recommendations of the Committee which reported early in 1939 was "that an organized and comprehensive economic survey be carried out to ascertain the resources and potentialities of the interior and methods of transportation."

Although, probably due to the war, no co-ordinated attempt had been made to pursue the question of the comprehensive survey some action on detail had been taken, particularly examination of the rivers with a view to their maximum use for future transportation. To continue this funds were being provided by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Another grant provided for increasing the geological surveyors from one to three. Most unfortunately the survey had been interrupted in 1940, and now every effort to obtain the necessary specialist officers had been fruitless. It was very clear that what was required, in addition to the general surveys made by the Geological Department, was a much more intensive examination of areas likely to prove productive of minerals.

### Expansion of Air Services

An aerial survey would be much the cheapest and most practical method of determining the particular places where economic survey on the ground could be pursued. Some 48 potential landing fields had already been marked on a special map with a view to the establishment of landing facilities throughout the interior. A few of them had actually been prepared as part of war emergency measures, and a plan was progressing for the expansion of B.G. Airways activities. A scheduled service to the gold and diamond fields and to the Rupununi was being established. Sir Gordon added that on the whole subject of air communications he had asked for the earliest possible visit of the Secretary of State's special adviser, who should then be in Canada on his way.

### Trunk Line Communications

Sir Gordon then dealt with the question of the best trunk line communication into the interior. There seemed to be three principal alternatives.

The first and perhaps most obvious was *via* Bartica, the Potaro road, now extended by a track to the Konawaruk River. Another 60 miles would link up

with Kurupukari on the Essequibo, whence the cattle trail proceeds to the Annai and Rupununi Savannahs.

The second alternative would be the linking of the Demerara River, from Hyde Park or Mackenzie, with the cattle trail at a point about 20 miles south of Ituni, to which there was a bauxite railway.

The third alternative would appear to be a river route by the Berbice with connections created to the Essequibo and thereby to the Rupununi River and so to the Takutu, the Rio Branco, the Rio Negro to the Amazon.

Sir Gordon indicated the advantages and difficulties of the various routes. Thus referring to his second alternative, he said the directness of the route was obvious enough, objections would be that it passed through country apparently valueless economically unless it be for the further development of bauxite. There would be a quicker route to Georgetown for cattle from the frontier, but there would be a very long stretch of utterly empty and apparently valueless country before Kurupukari is reached.

### Lack of Administrative Organization

Turning to the question of administration of the interior, Sir Gordon said it was an easy thing to indulge in speculations and make plans on paper, but the plain fact remained that the Government had no kind of adequate administrative organization to pursue these plans steadily and tenaciously. As he had written in a despatch to the Secretary of State, it was not a question of evolving practical schemes which would come within the terms of the Development and Welfare Act, but much rather one of administrative and political responsibility for an area of something like 85,000 square miles which was not at present being adequately shouldered by the local Government or by the Imperial Government.

### Magnitude of the Task

British Guiana has a territory of some 89,000 square miles; four-and-a-half times the size of the whole of the British West Indies, including the Bahamas and British Honduras. Its population of 369,000 is largely concentrated in an area of little over 4,000 square miles. The existing administration has simply got to deal with the innumerable things that face them on the coast lands and cannot dissipate their energies by endeavouring to spread activities over a large interior which is so thinly populated.

"There has been no effective spokesman for the interior in the councils of Government. At the moment the whole initiative depends entirely on the personal attention of the Governor. There is no department of government in a position to deal with the matter, and both the Colonial Secretary and Commissioner of Local Government are completely immersed in more urgent work.

### Need of a Separate Department of Government

"I incline, therefore, to the view that it would be

highly desirable to create an appointment of a specially selected officer as Commissioner for the Interior. He would have charge of three administrative districts, each under a District Commissioner. . . . The whole organization should be, I think, a separate department of Government with separate provision on the Colonial estimates."

Sir Gordon said the project was put forward by him as the ideal solution. He found remarkable confirmation of it on being referred by the Conservator of Forests to the report made in 1922 by the present Lords Halifax and Harlech in which they actually suggested the necessity of "a policy of dividing the Colony into two, leaving one portion under the existing Government and organizing the remainder under a separate administration. . . . It is a big task which should be handled on broad and generous lines."

#### Choice between Development and Stagnation

In his final summary Sir Gordon said he had dealt fully with the two subjects, rural construction and the interior, because he had given much time and attention to them in recent months, and because, if he were not greatly mistaken, they should be the two major planks of which British Guiana must make its platform to take the place which it can and which it must take in Caribbean and American affairs. "Both involve major effort of a constructive and long-view character. They involve what might appear to some people as large capital expenditure. That is not absolutely large, but it may be relatively so to the scale on which this country has hitherto been developed. . . . We are wrong in conceiving that any formidable difficulty confronts us. The sums of money, the number of qualified personnel required are not in any way insuperable difficulties given faith in the future. No doubt we cannot pay as we go along or find special funds from revenues for capital expenditure. . . then we must borrow and look forward fifty years and posterity will thank us as we now thank those who put up ten million dollars to ensure sea defence." It would, of course, be possible to sit back and play for safety, and he pictured the drab future of stagnation he could see for Guiana. Sir Gordon called special attention to recent statements of Colonel Oliver Stanley about shouldering greater financial responsibilities for the sake of Colonial peoples, combined with wise statesmanship and generous planning. He also quoted a statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, fifty years ago: "It is not enough to occupy certain great spaces of the world's surface unless you can make the best of them—unless you are willing to develop them."—and he asked, "Are we yet willing to make the best of them, I ask all Guianese, as well as all those who are interested in us elsewhere, to hold the larger vision. Do not doubt that the ways and means can be found."

#### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 37.

*Across:* 1, Directed; 5, Massed; 9, Poltroon; 10, Storks; 12, Tocsin; 13, Remedial; 15, A case in point; 18, A safe shelter; 23, Platinum; 24, Bitter; 26, Wailer; 27, Free hand; 28, Reeled; 29, Instance.

*Down:* 1, Deputy; 2, Relics; 3, Cardiac; 4, Eyot; 6, Antwerp; 7, Sardinia; 8, Desolate; 11, Serials; 14, Isthmus; 16, Man Power; 17, Palatine; 19, Epicene; 20, Eminent; 21, Attain; 22, Cradle; 25, Iron.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for 1943 the directors state that after providing for London expenses and depreciation, there is a net profit of £38,947 compared with £41,448 in 1942. The reduction, they point out, is due to a decrease in the profits made on the sale of surplus assets.

In view of the fact that existing conditions prevent the possibility of exploration work being pursued on the company's oil reserves, whilst at the same time production is being exhausted from wells, which most readily yield good flows, the directors have transferred a sum of £20,000 to general reserve account to meet this position, and recommend that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax at 10s., be paid for the year 1943.

MR. ALEXANDER DUCKHAM, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says:—

"Thanks to the assistance we receive from our friends, the Trinidad Leaseholds, we have been enabled to do our share in helping to supply the needs of the Allied cause with the enormous quantities of oil required for the efficient prosecution of the war.

"Whilst, however, I am confident that we are carrying out the wishes of our shareholders, and that they will not grudge any sacrifice that such a policy entails, I feel it necessary to remind them of the effect that this may have upon the future operations. There are two aspects to which I would refer.

"Firstly, we have been obtaining the maximum production from those wells which give yields with the smallest cost in labour and the minimum demand on material. Thus when normal conditions are resumed and drilling policy may have to be shaped and directed more in accordance with economic principles, our present methods may be shown to have, to some extent, mortgaged future profits.

"Secondly, although I am confident that, what normally would be considered uneconomic development of our fields, is being restricted so far as possible within the limits demanded by the Government's oil exigencies. Even so, it is difficult for anyone to forecast the effect that the present methods may have upon future operations.

"The fact also must not be forgotten that for the time being, practically no work is being or can be undertaken to prove those areas where it is hoped that further reserves of oil may be discovered. I feel that the shareholders will approve, therefore, the increase in the transfer to general reserve account, which the directors have made, to meet probable expenditure, for such a purpose when opportunity occurs.

"From the point of view of oil companies, a heavy drain is being made upon them as a result of E.P.T. in both the United Kingdom and the Colony. That concessions have been granted with the view of ameliorating this hardship is quite true, but we fear that our total taxation may be increased.

"Whilst on the subject of taxation, there is a point to which I would refer and it relates to the position in which our company finds itself with regard to Dominion Income Tax Relief. I must explain that in the United Kingdom, owing to profits made in recent years being insufficient to enable our company to absorb the allowances to which it is entitled in respect of depreciation, our assessments for Income Tax have been discharged. We have not, therefore, been able to claim relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax.

"I see no reason to alter the opinion I expressed in my last statement to the shareholders, as to the post-war condition of the oil trade, viz., 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."

### British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that both of the Jamaica businesses have had a successful year with increasing turnover, but as foreshadowed in the last report, net profits are lower. The profits, after charging local E.P.T. but before charging local income tax, amount to £33,893 compared with £38,253 in the previous year, but the dividends have been raised in the case of Hendersons from 12½ per cent. to 14 per cent. and Cordovas from 9 per cent. to 11 per cent. subject to Jamaica tax at 7s. 6d.

Local taxation, state the directors, has again been increased—the E.P.T. from 50 per cent. to 66½ per cent. and income tax from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per £ as from January 1st, 1944.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 27th.*

**T**HE Gambles Golf Club was opened on September 22nd by the Governor, the first ball being driven by the Administrator. Hot oppressive weather and frequent rains have indicated a disturbance near-by but so far Antigua has completely escaped storms.

## BARBADOS

**Air Letters to Forces.** The Colonial Postmaster wrote, on September 28th, that from October 1st special Air Letter forms would be available at all post offices in the island for communicating with members of the British, and Allied Armed Forces including members of the Women's Services, serving overseas. The rates of postage, which must be prepaid, are 6d. to Canada and the U.S.A., and 1s. 0d. to the United Kingdom and places beyond.

**Sugar Cane and the Weather.** The Acting Director of Agriculture, Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, reported that at the end of August the plant canes were in excellent condition, having improved rapidly during the month. The ratoons were however still backward owing to the long dry spell early in the month, about two-thirds of the total rain falling from the 24th onwards.

**Moth Borer Control.** Approximately 40,000,000 egg parasites were distributed during August, bringing the total for the year to a little over 256,000,000. Moth borer egg deposition increased during August but the great majority of fields examined showed a satisfactory control, a very high percentage of eggs being killed by the parasites.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 30th*

Immediate application is to be made to Colonial Development and Welfare for £545,000 for the improvement and extension of the island's hospitals. This is for new hospitals at Annotto Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Morant Bay, Falmouth and Lucea, and for extensions at St. Ann's Bay, but is only part of a large scheme to cost £2,179,000, which envisages twenty new hospitals, improvements to mental hospital, a new medical office, and additional tuberculosis wards.

The Competent Authority, Mr. Douglas Bruce, is resigning his position to take a new appointment in

Britain. No appointment to fill the vacancy has yet been announced.

The leasing of the Ward Theatre to a cinema concern has aroused much indignation and comes at a time when great interest is being evinced in all branches of dramatic art.

Among those who have recently returned to Jamaica are the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. John Lord, the United States Consul. Mr. T. Bradshaw is expected shortly.

The Committee appointed to inquire into "Ways and Means of Training Adolescents" has presented a depressing report to the Legislature. Of 22,000 boys and girls annually passing into the life of the community only a small percentage find satisfactory employment, one natural result is the serious deterioration of adolescent conduct and the problem is of pressing urgency and exceptional difficulty.

The deaths are announced of four men prominent in the business community — Mr. V. C. Alexander, head of the recently disbanded A.R.P., Mr. Michael Mendez, manager of Denoes and Geddes, and Mr. E. Lewis and Mr. Kerr, both directors of the *Jamaica Times*.

Brigadier Jefferson, who succeeds Brigadier Daly as Commander of the North Caribbean Area, has arrived in the Colony.

Sir Frank Stockdale is here to discuss his proposals for co-ordinating rehabilitation of hurricane victims. Loans have now been made available and relief work is proceeding at increased tempo.

## MONTSERRAT

**Question of an Airfield.** Mr. B. C. H. Cross, Adviser on Air Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has recently visited the island to investigate the possibility of establishing an airfield.

## ST. KITTS

**Livestock Improvement.** The Government has imported an English thoroughbred stallion. The purchase was made possible, says the *Antigua Newsletter*, by the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme for the establishment of an agricultural station and stud centre at the recently acquired estate of Bayfords. The stock improvement scheme provides also for donkeys, cattle, sheep, poultry and pigs.

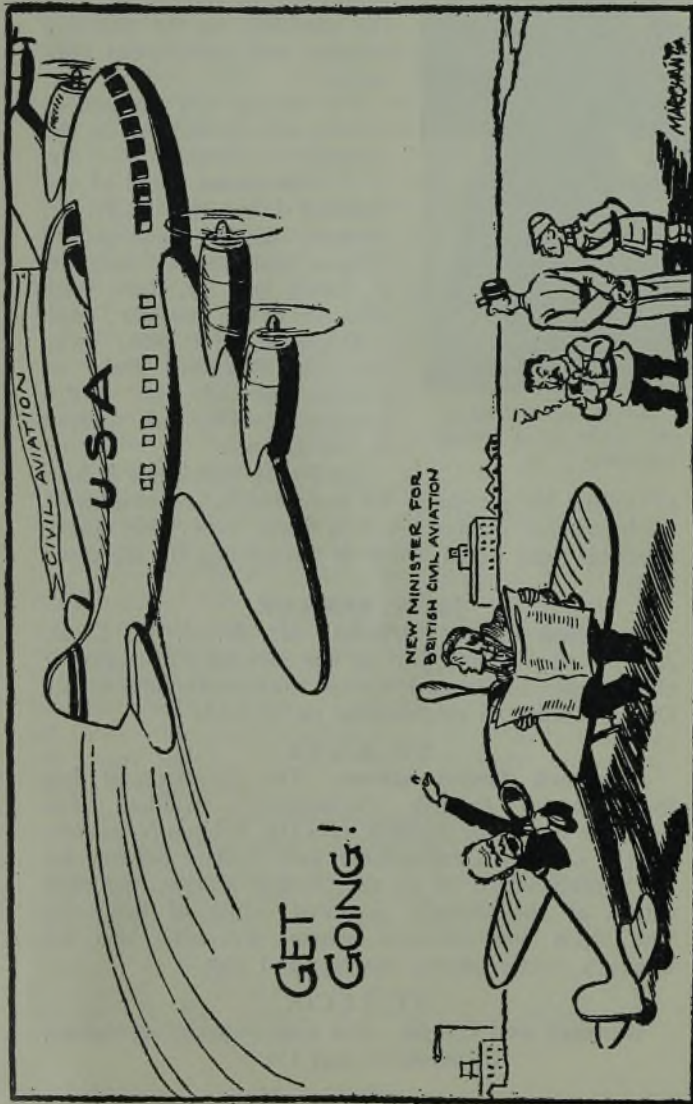
## ST. LUCIA

**Weather and Crops.** Our honorary correspondent,

(Continued on page 194)



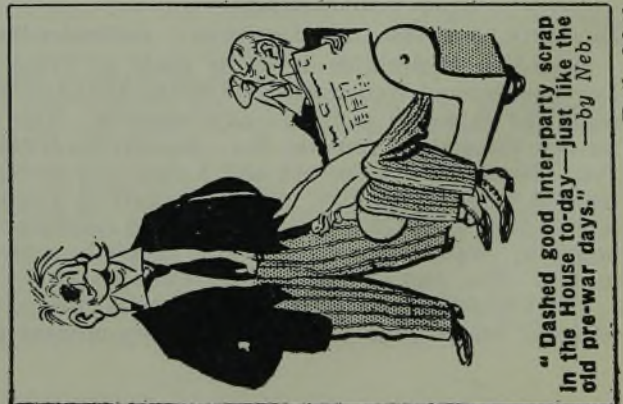
Flying Officer Philip Cross, D.F.C., of Trinidad, receiving a prize for the one mile at a recent R.A.F. sports meeting.



Financial News



News of the World

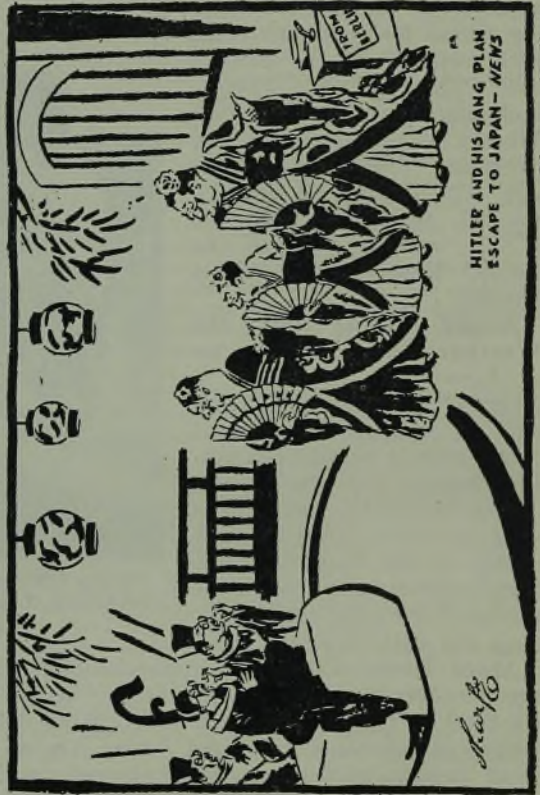


"Dashed good inter-party scrap in the House to-day—just like the old pre-war days." —by Neb.

Daily Mail

Some recent cartoons—reproduced by kind permission

THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL ARE WE



HITLER AND HIS GANG PLAN ESCAPE TO JAPAN — WENS

Glasgow Bulletin



"Yes, it'll be fine to get on the road again, sir. Fine... fine... fine..."

Evening News

## 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.**—Wren Marion Moody Stuart.

**Bahamas.**—O/Sea. D. Bedford, Pte. Patricia Bedford, P/O R. T. Collins, A.C.W.1 Peggy Hilton, Lt. A. N. C. Ince, Pte. Barbara Ings, W/O B. L. Johnson, A.B. J. H. Johnson, Sub-Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, F/Sgt. T. J. Lothian, Pte. Helena D. Macduff, Sto. D. Malone, F/Lt. J. Maura, Pte. Wendy Maura, F/Lt. G. W. Moseley, Sto. D. Sands, A.C.2 C. Smith, Sub-Lt. R. C. Thompson, A/S/O Joan Winder.

**Barbados.**—A.C. H. C. Alder, A.C.1 L. L. Alleyne, Pte. Gloria Archer, A.C. T. L. Barker, Sgt. E. W. Barrow, A.C.1 P. E. Bostic, Cpl. C. H. Bowen, Cfn. H. C. Boyce, Cpl. H. E. Boyce, Cpl. E. Bynoe, Pte. Margaret Clairmonte, Sub-Lt. C. B. Dowding, A.C.2 O. O. Durand, A.C. A. B. Edwards, A.C.1 D. D. Garner, Pte. Odessa Gittens, A.C. R. M. Goodridge, A.C.2 W. K. Greaves, A.C.2 C. L. Harris, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, L.A.C. M. Haynes, A.C.2 A. M. Hutson, Pte. Muriel Jackman, A.C.2 V. A. Jones, A.C.2 K. L. Jordan, A.C. B. Lashley, F/Lt. C. J. Manning, L/Cpl. Brenda Nurse, O/Sea. J. S. Patterson, A.C.2 D. Pickering, A.C.1 C. P. Seale, Pte. F. Skeete, Lt. B. S. Skinner, A.C. M. F. Springer, F/O A. O. Weekes, Sgt. T. E. Went, A.C. D. H. Wright, F/O J. L. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—A.C. R. C. Alias, A.M.2 L. C. Amos, Capt. M. Bell, AM/A G. J. Cook, Lt. W. H. Cooper, A.B. H. Darell, A.C. A. A. Sousa, N.A. J. W. Frith, F/O J. R. Gibbons, F/O W. R. Higgs, A.M.2 G. Hutton, A.B. D. L. Kuhn, O/Tel. J. R. Lightbourn, Cfn. S. Lovering, A.C. A. N. McCalla, N.A.2 E. W. Marshall, Pte. S. F. Moniz, F/Lt. E. J. Nicholl, Sgt. R. Nutley, A.C.2 R. V. Outerbridge, P/O J. A. P. Pitt, N.A.1 J. Ray, Pte. S. Siggins, Lt. P. J. Smith, Pte. J. L. Southern, Capt. R. Taylor, L.A.C. M. Wainwright, Sgt. E. L. Ward, F/O H. F. Watlington, Pte. A. C. Wheatley, A.B. O. Williams.

**British Guiana.**—A.C. H. A. Abrahams, A.C.2 A. M. Amirudeen, A.C.2 B. Bismar, F/O J. Blank, A.C. W. O. Bostwick, A.C.2 H. A. Chand, A.C. M. Cheddie, L/Cpl. Elaine Chee-A-Tow, A.C. D. Clark, F/O B. A. Collens, A.C. W. Cosbert, Sgt. V. E. Crane, Sub-Lt. J. Davics, A.C.1 J. E. Davis, Cadet R. Davson, Sgt. A. V. de Freitas, Cpl. L. A. de Freitas, A.C.1 M. de Freitas, A.C. R. Etwaroo, Pte. Carmen Faria, A.C. H. H. Fortune, A.C.2 L. G. Godfrey, Lt. E. G. Gomes, A.C.2 E. A. Granger, Capt. F. Gregory, P/O R. F. Hall, Pte. H. Harnandan, A.C. H. E. Harper, A.C.2 G. D. Heywood, A.C. R. Jagmohan, Cpl. Natalie Johnson, A.C.2 M. Y. Kadir, P/O Fizul Karim, A.C. I. Leandro, A.C. S. A. Lewis, A.C.2 C. C. Lord, A.C.2 R. M. Mathias, A.C. W. W. Nurse, L/Cpl. Molly Ouckhama, A.C. R. C. Persaud, A.C.2 W. R. Persaud, A.C. F. A. Peterkin, L/Cpl. Sheila Phillips, A.C.2 N. Pollard, A.C. H. Prashad, A.C. C. A. Price, A.C. M. A. Ramjohn, A.C. O. A. Richardson, A.C.2 F. Roberts, A.C.2 J. A. Roza, A.C.2 J. O. Scott, A.C. T. N. Scott, Wren Eve Seaford, A.C. P. A. Skeete, A.C. A. V. Spooner, A.C. P. A. Taylor, A.C. H. Too Chung, Pte. Daisy Whyte.

**British Honduras.**—A.C. W. Banner, A.C. R. Gabb, Pte. Lilian Gongora, A.C. R. Vernon, A.C. A. H. Wallen, A.C.2 H. Wright.

**Dominica.**—A.C.2 G. Araujo, Cpl. Ivy Belboda, F/O V. Dalrymple, Cpl. O. Perryman.

**Grenada.**—L.A.C. I. Bishop, Pte. T. R. Evans, L.A.C. J. S. Jones, Pte. Hilda Kent, A.C.1 R. Pope, L.A.C. J. St. Bernard.

**Jamaica.**—Pte. H. Alexander, A.C. N. G. Alexander, Cfn. D. A. Allen, A.C.1 D. H. Anderson, F/Sgt. R. Ashman, L/Cpl. Marjory Austin, F/O P. C. Bacquie, A.C. L. H. Baugh, A.C.1 W. Benbow, Pte. Monica Bent, A.C.2 Black, A.C.2 E. F. Blackwood, A.C. B. Blake, Pte. H. L. Blake, A.C. J. A. Blake, F/Sgt. K. D. Bodden, A.C. L. A. Boothe, A.C.2 J. J. Brady, A.C.2 B. Brammer, A.C.2 K. Brandon, A.C. G. N. Bravo, A.C.2 B. B. Brown, A.C.2 C. H. Brown, A.C.2 C. L. Brown, A.C.1 C. M. Brown, A.C. Fitz A. Brown, Cfn. W. G. Brown, A.C. C. A. Bryan, A.C.2 O. Buchanan, A.C.2 H. E. Cadien, A.C. T. Campbell, Sgt. C. C. Carby, Cpl. R. Carman, A.C.2 A. L. Carson, A.C. R. A. Carvalho, F/Sgt. D. D. Casserley, A.C.1 S. M. Chambers, Sgt. R. O. Chevannes, A.C. A. C. Chin, Sgt. L. A. Chin, A.C.1 H. Chisholm, A.C.2 O. M. Clarke, A.C.2 W. M. Cohall, A.C.2 D. M. Cohen, A.C. E. A. Cooper, F/O V. H. Cooper, A.C.2 H. J. Cowan, A.C. H. O. Crosshill, A.C.2 L. Crossley, W/O Huntley Da Costa, A.C. R. Da Costa, A.C.1 R. E. Da Costa, Cfn. F. Darby, Cfn. L. E.

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**Montserrat.**—L/Cpl. J. J. Burke, Cpl. Edwardia Dyett, F/Lt. O. R. Kelsick, Gnr. D. Maloney.

**St. Kitts.**—S/Sgt. W. Farara, F/Sgt. D. Malone.

**St. Vincent.**—Pte. G. M. Crichton, L.A.C. H. Daniel.

**Trinidad and Tobago.**—L.A.C. A. R. Achow, F/S A. Agostini, Sgt. D. J. Anderson, Sgt. Bahadur Singh, L/Cpl. Patricia Bell, Tpr. J. D. Boon, Pte. Rita Butler, Cpl. Theresa Carrington, Sgt. A. B. Crichtlow, A.M. D. M. Crooks, F/Lt. P. L. U. Cross, F/O D. de Verteuil, Sgt. F. A. de Verteuil, F/O N. de Verteuil, A.C.1 A. Donaldson, F/Sgt. C. Eckel, Tpr. A. Forbes, Tpr. C. M. Forbes, L.A.C. H. E. Fraser, A.C. L. P. Fuller, Sgt. H. A. Gobin, A.C. P. V. Gomez, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, A.C. S. C. Hill, F/O F. C. Ironside, P/O C. A. Joseph, Pte. Leonine Joseph, F/O L. J. Keating, Sgt. A. Ken, Sgt. G. Kenny, Tpr. V. Lambert, Sub. D. Liddelow, Capt. R. C. Lyder, S/Sgt. N. G. MacArthur, L.A.C. P. McGlade, Pte. Doreen Marciano, L/Cpl. Sonia Massiah, W/O A. W. Martin, P/O M. V. Martinez, Sgt. H. S. Merry, F/O G. C. Murray, P/O T. O'Brien, F/O N. Pereira, Capt. J. Permuy, Sgt. P. J. Pitts, Wren Elsie Prada, Sgt. J. A. Ramsaran, F/Sgt. W. Recile, A.C.2 G. J. Rowbottom, F/Sgt. J. E. Scoon, F/O M. H. Short, A.C.2 H. G. Stanislaus, Cpl. C. Sullivan, F/O R. M. Swan, F/Sgt. O. O. Sylvestre, Pte. Monica Ulrich, F/Sgt. T. Wadson, Capt. R. G. Westwood, Wren Katharine Wight, F/Sgt. A. Zuill.

Mr. E. J. Ward, writes that during August there were fairly heavy rains and occasional thunderstorms. A storm warning was received on the 16th and a storm was believed to have passed about 200 miles east of Martinique. Sugar cane was making satisfactory growth, lime picking continued on a moderate scale, cocoa prospects were fair, and ground provisions generally were readily available.

**Puisne Judge in a Storm.** His Honour G. F. Richards, Puisne Judge, who was a passenger in the schooner *Canaries*, which was blown off its course en route to Dominica by a storm in July and drifted to Venezuela, returned to the Colony on August 14th.

**The Rev. Father J. M. Claustre**, Parish Priest of Canaries, died on August 18th after having served in the Colony for 55 years.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Plight of the Cocoa Industry.** Disclosure that lands in Trinidad which until a few years ago were considered suitable for cocoa plantations had dropped from 200,000 acres to approximately 80,000 acres, was made by Mr. R. O. Williams, Acting Director of Agriculture, in an interview with the *Trinidad Guardian* reported in its issue of July 7th. Mr. Williams described the procedure for planting for benefit under the \$4,000,000 subsidy plan recently approved for the rehabilitation of the island's cocoa industry.

**"The Gordon Miller Prize."** The Education Department has received from Caroni Ltd. the offer of a scholarship for competition among 15 schools attended by children of the company's employees or cane farmers. The scholarship will be tenable for from three to five years at Queen's Royal College or other approved secondary school. The award will be known as the Gordon Miller Prize, after the Company's chairman.

**The Markets**

September 30, 1944

**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.)	79 ½	79 ½	79 ½
3½ War Loan ... ..	104 ½	104 ½	104 ½
12½ Angostura Bitters ... ..	44/-	49/6	30/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	42/-	45/-	32/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	13/-	13/6	13/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	33/9	34/9	35/6
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	57/-	59/-	54/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	43/6	40/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	62/6	65/-	61/3
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/-	2/6	2/4½
— Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	1/-	1/6	1/-
— Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ... ..	17/6	19/6	20/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	2/6	3/6	2/3
6 Keru Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/6	5/-	4/3
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	57/6	50/-
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/6	2/-	1/9
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	70/-	80/-	33½*
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	34/6	35/6	34/6
— Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	12/6	13/6	14/6
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	17/-	18/-	17/3
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/8	2/6	2/-
15 Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	95/7½	98/1½	89/3
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ... ..	82/6	85/-	77/-
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/6	5/6	4/-
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	17/9	18/9	16/-

\*When shares were \$100.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento** remains quiet and unchanged at 1/4½ sellers, ex wharf London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control, and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The market is quiet but there is rather more inquiry on the spot. Prices are: defectives, about 1/4 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/7; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

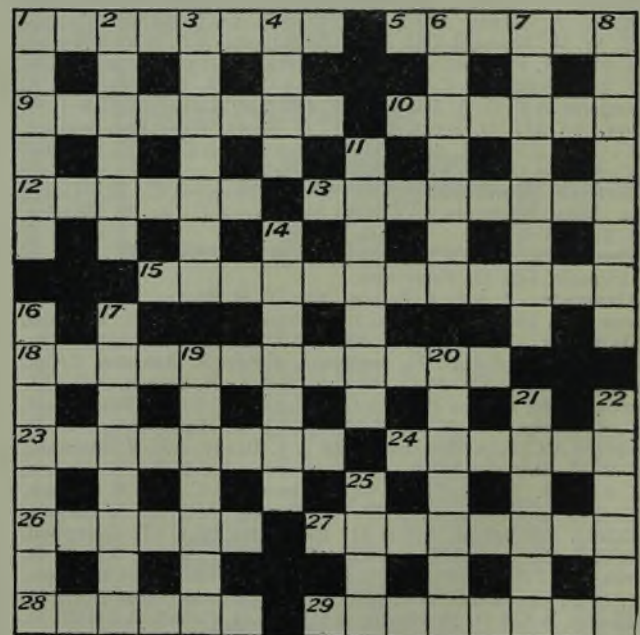
**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is quoted at 3/3 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

MAY we send your friend a post free copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

**Crossword Puzzle No. 37**

- ACROSS**
- "Ted cried" (anagram) (8)
  - Troops are often this (6)
  - A cowardly fellow (8)
  - Wading birds (6)
  - An alarm signal (6)
  - Ride lame results in this treatment (8)
  - An example (4 words: 1, 4, 2, 5)
  - In great demand during an air raid (3 words: 1, 4, 7)
  - One of the most valuable metals although made up of a tin in a fruit
  - This sweet is common in the hedgerow (6)
  - The air raid alert siren can be described as a this (6)
  - Given a this you can do as you like (2 words: 4, 4)
  - Swayed (6)
  - Anagram of "nice ants" (8)

- DOWN**
- Substitute (6)
  - Traces (6)
  - This stimulant is good for a weak heart (7)
  - Little island in a river (4)
  - A port now much in the news (7)
  - Mediterranean island (8)
  - Anagram of "sole date" (8)
  - Anagram of "Sale sir" (7)
  - "This sum" gives it (7)
  - Important factor in industry or war (2 words: 3, 5)
  - With royal privileges (8)
  - Common to both sexes (7)
  - Anagram of "ten mine" (7)
  - Reach (6)
  - Shelley described man as "a traveller from the — to the grave" (6)
  - The railway engine was known as the this horse (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX      NOVEMBER 1944      No. 1163

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November, 1944

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## West Indian Shipping Prospects

THE post-war shipping position in so far as the needs of the West Indies are concerned is both hopeful and discouraging. The recent statements made in both Houses of Parliament show that the Government is fully alive to the implications of a world situation in which, owing to war conditions, the United States may at the end of the war possess a merchant navy of 30,000,000 gross tons as compared with 10,000,000 tons under the Red Ensign. It is satisfied as to the necessity of maintaining the British mercantile marine in adequate strength and in a position of full competitive efficiency. In that there is real ground for hope. There is reason to believe that immediately following cessation of hostilities enough tonnage of a general utility type will be or can be made available to the United Kingdom to provide carrying capacity for all general and bulk cargoes. It does not seem likely therefore that the West Indies will suffer from inability to ship such exports as sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton or spices or to import non-perishable foodstuffs, general merchandise and machinery, assuming that any controls still existing are operated intelligently. There can be no such sanguine hopes for cargoes which require refrigerated space such as bananas and citrus fruit unless utility type ships can be temporarily adapted to carry these products. Some considerable time must elapse before ships can be built again to meet the full requirements of that trade. There has been heavy mortality of these special purpose ships, and one imagines that the claims of the meat carriers for the South American, Australian and New Zealand trades will have a high priority in the rebuilding programme.

Even darker are the prospects for the passenger trade. It is quite obvious that even if the hostilities in Europe end early in 1945, years must pass before normal passenger traffic by ship can be resumed, and airways do not meet the needs of a considerable section of the travelling public. In the first place there will be immediately a huge demand for passenger liners for transfer of troops to the Far East. Second, there will be the massive movements associated with demobilisation and repatriation which will take literally years to complete and finally, there will be the time required for the conversion of such ships as are still serviceable and operationally efficient, to the needs of ordinary civilian passenger traffic. We do not, of course, forget that, meanwhile, British shipbuilding yards will be turned over to a largely peacetime programme, but we doubt whether a single keel for a passenger vessel has

yet been laid, and to plan and build a sizeable passenger ship is not a matter of weeks but of many months.

Some encouragement there may be in the decision of the General Council of British Shipping and the Shipbuilding Conference, representing shipowners and shipbuilders, to set up a joint committee to allocate, among other things, priorities in shipbuilding requirements. There can be no doubt that the re-establishment of normal shipping services to and from the West Indies is a matter of prime Imperial importance. The provision of suitable ships for the Jamaica banana trade, would, more than anything else, help to restore the economy of that Colony. Passenger-cargo liners of reasonable size, comfort and speed would make possible once again those personal contacts so essential to trade and so desirable in strengthening the ties between the various parts of the Empire. But immediate action is vital. Otherwise both trade and passenger traffic will set permanently towards the United States. One does not need to be a prophet to predict that the first great post-war trade battle between the United States and the British Empire will be in the Caribbean area. Indeed the issue is already joined, and if our pre-war position is to be regained and strengthened, shipping of all the types necessary to cope with the trade to and from the West Indies must be put into commission as soon as possible. We have no fear that the shipping companies which have served the area in the past will be hesitant in making their requests for high priority for new tonnage, and we hope that the powers that be will realise the special urgency of their securing the ships necessary to enable them to compete on equal terms with the more advantageously placed United States and give priorities accordingly.

## Jamaica's New Constitution

November 20th, 1944, will stand as an important date in the annals of Jamaica, for on that day the new Constitution, with universal adult suffrage, comes into effect. It initiates a far-reaching advance in the process of associating the people of Jamaica with the management of their own affairs. The new Constitution is mainly based on proposals placed before the Secretary of State on behalf of the people of Jamaica and accepted by H.M. Government because, as Colonel Stanley said, 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.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

BY a curious interaction of two censorships Great Britain has been bombarded for several weeks with the latest of Hitler's "V" weapons without the publication of a word about it in the press on either side of the North Sea. The attitude of the British intelligence service was natural enough; it was undesirable to tell the enemy whether his missiles were reaching their target until it was quite certain that he knew. And in fact we seem to have kept him so puzzled that for a long time he did not dare say anything about V2 to his own people, presumably fearing that it might be disclosed that the experiment was a complete fiasco. This is the more remarkable because evidently the first purpose of V2 is to bolster up the drooping spirits of a people faced with a mounting tale of military catastrophe. However, in the first week of November he appears to have gained sufficiently trustworthy intelligence to venture on some highly exaggerated descriptions of havoc wrought upon London by the new weapon; and Mr. Churchill promptly replied by acknowledging that some specimens had reached England, although they were widely scattered and casualties and damage were not heavy.

\* \* \*

V2 is a species of rocket, the motive power of which is provided by charges in its tail, which explode once or more in the course of its journey, and so give it an additional push forward. It must, therefore, lose a great deal of weight in transit. When it arrives it appears to contain about a ton of high explosive, and is therefore roughly equivalent to a flying bomb; how many tons are required to drive it through the stratosphere is matter of speculation. It travels at an enormous height—sixty or seventy miles—at a speed of the order of 900 miles an hour; and since this is greater than the velocity of sound, there is no audible warning of approach. The first that is heard is the crash of the explosion. In this V2 is in marked contrast to V1, the flying bomb, the engine of which could be heard for perhaps two minutes before it exploded, gave warning of the imminent burst by "cutting out." Which method of approach is the less endearing is a matter of taste; V2 has greater penetrating power, but the blast from V1 extends over a wider radius.

\* \* \*

Unpleasant as V2 is for civilians, it is already evident that it can have not the slightest effect on the military progress of the war. When the time comes, however, to ensure against future aggression, the steps taken to render Germany harmless will certainly have to take into account that weapons of aggression now have a range of 300 miles or more.

\* \* \*

The hurricane of cheers, and the cries of "Vive Churchill!", in the Avenue des Champs Elysees on Armistice Day mark the happy close of what has been at best an uncomfortable phase of Anglo-French relations. The Prime Minister explained to the House of Commons last month the reasons why the allies had delayed so

long in recognizing as the Provisional Government of France the administration of General de Gaulle, under which the heroic campaign of the French Forces of the Interior had been conducted. In view of the necessary presence on French soil of huge British and American armed forces, it was essential, he said, to avoid the least risk of even appearing to impose a government upon France by Anglo-American authority, instead of waiting for a spontaneous expression of the will of the French people. Such an explanation is undoubtedly well-meaning; but many of us feel that the negative attitude was maintained long after the will of the people had become unmistakable; and the apparent slight to France was undoubtedly felt. The episode, however, is now closed; and France has been very properly invited to nominate a representative, to sit with those of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, on the European Advisory Commission, which is considering the treatment of Germany as its territory passes under allied control. Of the intensity of the feeling of friendship for Great Britain which now prevails in France, on the testimony of all who have come back from there, there is happily no doubt whatever.

\* \* \*

Although a large-scale winter offensive on the western front is by no means an impossibility, the sanguine expectations of victory before Christmas have faded, and Mr. Churchill's guarded hint that the end of the European war may be expected in the spring or early summer now hold the field. The great effort made by the Germans to hold the mouth of the Scheldt to the last is the key to the whole strategic situation. As so often happens in war, the tremendous advance of the allies across France eventually outran its communications, which depended on the shattered harbours of the English Channel. The tonnage of supplies required for building up the general offensive against the fortified zone of the Rhine staggers the imagination; and although Field-Marshal Montgomery's group of armies in the north might make shift with the resources of the ports from Cherbourg to Calais, the Americans, deeper into the country, are still partially immobilized until Antwerp, with its vastly greater capacity, can be brought into use.

\* \* \*

The sudden death of the Archbishop of Canterbury is a loss that is difficult to over-estimate. Dr. Temple had captured the popular imagination like no other ecclesiastic I can remember. After many years when the duty of the clergy to keep out of politics had been assiduously preached, he fearlessly claimed the right of the Church to lay down authoritative standards of social justice; and in spite of inevitable accusations of partisanship, the loftiness of his ideals, the honesty of his argument, and the warm humanity apparent in all his dealings commanded universal respect. With all deference for the successor who has still to be appointed, I think it will be agreed that the Church of England possesses no other prelate of Temple's moral and intellectual stature.

## The West India Committee

### Change in Secretaryship

AT a recent meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, Mr. Robert Gavin, M.A., LL.B., was appointed secretary in succession to Major C. Wynne-Roberts, who is retiring in order to take up another post.

Born in Aberdeenshire in 1905, Mr. Gavin was educated at Peterhead Academy and at Aberdeen University where he graduated in Arts and Law. In 1929 he qualified as a solicitor in Scotland, and three years later was called to the English Bar by the Middle Temple.

After serving for a time on the staff of the British Employers' Confederation he joined the Shipping Federation, Ltd., and for some years acted as secretary of its Thames District Committee, the London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee, and of various derivative joint organisations. Early in 1939, following on the labour troubles in the West Indies Mr. Gavin was invited to go to Trinidad as adviser to the Trinidad oil companies on industrial relations, and he played an important part in securing the agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union which stabilised wages and working conditions for the period of the war.

On the formation of the British West Indies Sugar Association in 1942 Mr. Gavin was appointed secretary, an office which he held until returning to London. The headquarters of the Association, established first at Trinidad, were removed in February last to Barbados, so that he has had practical working experience in both Colonies. Mr. Gavin has also visited British Guiana and Jamaica on more than one occasion.

MR. JOSEPH OUTERBRIDGE, executive secretary of the Bermuda Trade Development Board, is now in Montreal discussing post-war travel between Canada and Bermuda.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER (E.) CHARLES HAYWARD, R.N.V.R., Port Engineer Officer at Port-of-Spain, has raised some \$6,000 for war charities in Trinidad by showing the "Battle of China" and other films at clubs and schools throughout the island. He has supplied the films, the projector and equipment without charge, so that the maximum amount of money could be sent to the various war funds.

## Economic Conditions in Barbados

### Sugar Satisfactory : Food Crops Increased

BARBADOS is moving into the post-war period in a surprisingly sound financial condition. This is the case, reports Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of September 23rd, despite the difficulties attendant on the production of sugar, molasses and rum, on which the maintenance of its inhabitants is mainly dependent, and the equally difficult problem of maintaining supplies.

In keeping with the general policy in the British West Indies of encouraging the production of foodstuffs, the Colony, by setting aside a definite percentage of arable land for the purpose, was able to produce sufficient quantities of sweet potatoes, yams and cassava to reduce its dependence on imported rice to negligible proportions.

This reduced sugar cane production. On the whole, however, although there were also inadequate supplies of fertilizers, sugar production was well maintained by the use of improved seedling canes. In 1944 the crop from 36,796 acres, 4,875 less than in 1943, amounted to 105,400 tons, 27,600 tons less than in 1943.

The current crop is showing excellent growth due to well distributed rains and a full supply of fertilizer made available by the British Government in an effort to increase production as far as possible on the limited acreage.

Sugar planters have been further encouraged, says Mr. Newman, by prices assured by the British Government for sugar up to 1946,\* while the guaranteed prices of past war years have permitted satis-

factory operation of the estates.

Money has been plentiful in the Colony. Merchants admit quick turnovers of the limited stocks available, while the banks report that credits are good and funds are tending to accumulate.

\* In point of fact the British Government have not given any guarantee of prices as stated by Mr. Newman, but have guaranteed to purchase, at prices to be fixed, a prescribed tonnage of sugar reckoned to be the Colony's total exportable surpluses for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946.—(Editor W.I.C.C.).

PARTICULARS of membership of the West India Committee can be obtained from the secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.



Mr. Robert Gavin, M.A., LL.B.

## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 55th 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
ARANHA, N. F.	Bahamas	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BURTON, Eileen	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
CARRINGTON, Barbara	Tobago	A.T.S.	Private
CARTER, Jeanne	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
CERNY, Karel	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
CHU-CHEONG, Joyce ...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
CRONEY, Joyce	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
CUKE, R. S. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CULMER, R. W.	Bahamas	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
DE FREITAS, Theresa...	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
DE NOBRIGA, Margaret	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
ELLWOOD, V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
EYTLER, Gwen ...	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
FERREIRA, Ericstine	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
FONGENIE, Ira	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
GODDARD, Sarah	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
GOMES, Eunice	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
GREEN, Dorothy	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
GREEN, Sheila	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
GREGORY, Phyllis	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
GRIFFITH, Marjorie ...	Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
HATT, Jane	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
HOBAN, John ...	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
HUTCHINGS, J. F. B.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
JOHNSON, Natalie	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
KNOX, Anselm	Trinidad	C.A.R.U.	Private
KNOX, W. S. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MCWATT, Olga	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
MASSIAH, Neola	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
MATHEW, Gladys	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
OSBOURNE, Louise	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
OUCKAMA, Molly	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
PANTIN, K. J. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
PHILLIPS, Sheila	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
QUESNEL, M. J.	Trinidad	C.A.C.	Trooper
ROBERTS, Maisie	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
ROSEMIN, Leonora	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
ST. MOIS, Cecile	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
SINSON, Margot	Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
TRESTRAIL, Yvonne ...	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W.2
TROFA, Rene ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
VALERE, Marjorie	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
WALKER, M. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.V.R.	Pilot Officer
WEBBER, Zena	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
WOODROFFE, Myra ...	Grenada	A.T.S.	Private

R.A.F. = Royal Air Force. A.T.S. = Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.N. = Royal Navy. R.C.A.F. = Royal Canadian Air Force. C.A.R.U. = Canadian Army Reinforcement Unit. C.A.C. = Canadian Army Corps. W.A.A.F. = Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.C.A.S.C. = Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. R.A.F.V.R. = Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

## Sir Bede Clifford's London Visit

Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, has returned safely to Port-of-Spain after his visit to London for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

During his stay on this side Sir Bede paid a visit to the West India Committee Rooms and was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller to the members of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee.

## The War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the second list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee made in response to the appeal in the CIRCULAR for August.

Further contributions, which are urgently required, should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Boyd ... ..	9	11	3
Demerara Co., Ltd. ... ..	50	0	0
Noel Deerr, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0
H. Alan Walker, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Bryson ... ..	10	0	0
West Indian Produce Association, per Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	5	5	0
Miss Margaret F. Dickson ... ..	10	0	0
Captain Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E., J.P.	5	5	0
Mrs. M. M. Sanceau ... ..	3	3	0
F. J. Constable Curtis, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0
Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd. ... ..	200	0	0
Anon ... ..	1	0	0
Buckleys, St. Kitts ... ..	2	2	0
Thomson Hankey & Co. (London) ... ..	25	0	0
Thomson Hankey & Co. (Grenada) ... ..	25	0	0
G. F. Huggins & Co., Ltd. ... ..	25	0	0
Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd. ... ..	25	0	0
A. Hubbard & Co., Ltd. ... ..	25	0	0
Dawson Shores Punch & Co., Ltd. ... ..	10	10	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co. ... ..	50	0	0
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. ... ..	105	0	0

## The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

PRIVATE W. J. HARRIS (Bermuda).  
SERGEANT G. KENNY (Trinidad).  
LIEUTENANT P. W. A. MACKEY (British Guiana).  
LANCE-CORPORAL W. PATTERSON (Bermuda).  
MAJOR A. F. SMITH (Bermuda).

### Previously Missing, now Believed Killed

PILOT OFFICER A. U. DUNCAN (Jamaica).  
SERGEANT W. A. C. REID (Jamaica).

### Missing

Sergeant S. S. De Lisle (St. Kitts); Private J. D. Greenidge (Trinidad);

### Wounded in Action

The following Bermudians, attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment, have been wounded in action:—Lieutenant Kimball Frith, Private J. A. Haskell, Private C. Kemp, Sergeant L. G. R. Nutley, Private W. E. R. Roberts, Private G. W. Rowlands, Private G. G. Siggins, Private F. E. Smith, Private A. A. Sousa, Private T. E. Stephenson, Private W. E. Stone, Captain W. T. Wilson.

Sergeant C. L. Robison, of Jamaica, who was reported as missing last month, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

It is with great regret that we have to announce that Aircraftman 2 H. M. Watson, of Jamaica, has died as a result of a road accident sustained while on leave in this country.



GENERAL VIEW OF PORT IN POSITION AT ARROMANCHES



CONCRETE CAISSONS FORM DEEP WATER BREAKWATER



A BUSY SCENE ON ONE OF THE PIERS

## PRE-FABRICATED PORTS

[See page 199



A GREAT OVATION FOR MR. CHURCHILL IN PARIS



SMILES AND CHEERS FOR FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY [See opposite page

## Awards and Decorations

Among the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following :—

### D.F.C.

PILOT OFFICER CURTIS D. JOHNSTON, R.A.F.V.R., No. 138 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT CLAUDE D. A. SMITH, R.A.F.V.R., No. 213 Squadron, of Trinidad.

Flight Lieutenant Smith has completed his first tour of operational duty in the desert campaigns, and has since acted as flight commander on many sorties. In leading formations of the squadron, he has always displayed enthusiasm, courage and determination of the highest order. He has personally destroyed one enemy aircraft and damaged others, in addition to numerous locomotives and transport vehicles.

SQUADRON LEADER DERRICK I. FAIRBAIRN, R.A.F., No. 57 Squadron, of British Guiana.

This officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy, in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

PILOT OFFICER ARTHUR O. PEARSON, R.A.F.V.R., No. 158 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has accomplished excellent work as a bomb aimer. On operations, he has revealed a high degree of technical skill and courage, and has obtained many outstanding photographs. In March, 1944, he was bomb aimer in an aircraft detailed to attack Frankfurt. Early on the outward flight, the throttle control of one engine became unserviceable, making it impossible to reach the correct height for bombing. Although the full power of the heavy defences were turned on the aircraft, this officer coolly directed the bombing run and dropped his bombs on the target. During his operational tour, Pilot Officer Pearson has attacked most of the major German targets, always displaying consistent courage and devotion to duty.

LIEUTENANT IAN F. S. GREENAWAY, Notts Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, R.A.C., who, as announced in the Army awards published on October 21st, has received the Military Cross, is the only son of Mr. F. A. Greenaway, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and a well-known figure in the London cocoa market. Lieutenant Greenaway, according to the citation, commanded a troop of tanks on D-day in the assault on the beaches at Le Hamel and for the next three weeks was in the thick of the fighting, knocking out enemy tanks and observation posts. The citation refers to his great dash and determination, the complete disregard for his own personal safety, and his outstanding behaviour; he had always been an impressive example to all ranks. Unfortunately, at the end of June, Lieutenant Greenaway was badly wounded, and as a result suffered the amputation of a leg. He received an

immediate award of the Military Cross.

Before proceeding to Normandy, Lieutenant Greenaway had served in the North African campaign.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE construction of the two prefabricated ports and their "erection" off the coast of Normandy was one of the greatest engineering feats of all time. The ports, each as big as Gibraltar, were made in Britain in sections, towed across the Channel, and set down at Arromanches and at Port en Bassin respectively. Many thousands of tons of steel and concrete were used in their construction.

Fifty-eight merchant ships—mostly old—were taken to the beaches, split into groups, sailed into position and then sunk. They formed a breakwater shaped like an arc round each beach with a narrow opening left at one end where ships could enter. Large numbers of men and vast quantities of supplies have already passed through these two ports, whose value to the Allied armies cannot be overestimated. The three photographs reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages will give some idea of this great engineering achievement.

Mr. Churchill was given a great and memorable welcome during his recent visit to Paris. His visit coincided with the announcement that the British Government and the Governments of the United States and Russia had invited France to be represented on the European Advisory Commission as a full and permanent member and on a basis of complete equality. The photograph reproduced at the top of the opposite page shows Mr. Churchill acknowledging the cheers of the great crowd as he drove with General de Gaulle along the Champs-Élysées.

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, as may be seen from the lower illustration, also had a great reception from French civilians when he attended an open-air investiture recently to present ribbons of decorations won by men of the Canadian Infantry Division in the fighting in France and Belgium.

The photograph shows him passing through cheering crowds to his car after the ceremony.

## Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer M. R. Alston (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Flying Officer R. A. C. Alston (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer J. J. Blair (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Flight Sergeant E. A. Gordon (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer R. F. Hall (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.  
 Pilot Officer C. D. Johnston (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Squadron Leader A. R. de Lisle Inniss (Barbados) to Wing Commander.  
 Sergeant R. E. Lind (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer F. L. Murray (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.  
 Leading Aircraftman O. Nugent (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Pilot Officer M. Short (Tobago) to Flying Officer.  
 Flying Officer W. H. B. Short (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Pilot Officer A. M. Smith (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.  
 Sergeant Pilot S. T. Spice (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.  
 Flying Officer R. M. C. Swan (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant R. A. Taylor (Bermuda) to Captain.  
 Flight Sergeant T. J. Wadson (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.  
 Flight Lieutenant G. Wood (British Guiana) to Squadron Leader (A).

## Jamaica Banana Industry

### Financial Assistance to Growers

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the House of Commons on September 27th that, subject to the House voting the funds required, H.M. Government would provide to the Jamaica banana growers financial assistance which was needed as a result of the hurricane in August. The full details of the Government's proposals were given in the October CIRCULAR, p. 181.

On October 18th the Jamaica banana industry was the subject of several questions in the House, which, with Colonel Stanley's replies, are reproduced below from *Hansard*.

\* \* \*

*Mr. Riley* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he can give the composition of the committee set up by the Governor of Jamaica to deal with the recent damage done by hurricane to the banana industry; whether he is aware that there is no representative of the industry on the committee and that the committee has refused to recognise representatives of the banana growers.

*Colonel Stanley*: The hon. Member, no doubt, has in mind the committee appointed by the Governor to advise him on the requests made by the banana industry for financial assistance. Its work is completed now that decisions on those requests have been taken on the lines stated in my reply to the hon. Member on September 27th. I am circulating in the *Official Report* the names of the members of this *ad hoc* Committee, which included a number of persons experienced in matters concerned with financial assistance to the banana industry. No question of this committee according recognition to the banana growers appears to have arisen, as no further representations were made beyond the initial requests upon which they were appointed to advise.

*Captain Peter Macdonald*: Was there any representative of the banana industry on the Committee?

*Colonel Stanley*: I do not think my hon. and gallant Friend can have heard my answer. The committee was appointed to consider a specific request put up by the banana industry itself.

*Captain Macdonald*: Is my right hon. and gallant Friend aware that the decision was very unsatisfactory?

*Colonel Stanley*: No, I am not aware of that. I believe that the decision, which involves the taxpayers of this country in a large sum of money, provides a very adequate basis for the banana industry to rehabilitate itself.

\* \* \*

*Mr. Riley* asked what it is intended to do with the surplus receipts from the sale of Jamaican bananas, which are now likely to be at the disposal of the Government; and whether any undertaking can be given that the surplus receipts will be used for the future stabilisation of the industry.

*Colonel Stanley*: His Majesty's Government can give no promise at present about the disposal of any surplus which may result from the operation of the Jamaica guaranteed banana purchase scheme over the period

from now until the expiry of the present guarantee at the end of 1946. If such surplus is realised, its disposal will be considered at the time in the light of all the circumstances including the very substantial deficits incurred up to date in the operation of this purchase scheme.

*Mr. Riley*: Has the right hon. and gallant Gentleman no estimate of the damage done by the hurricane, and is the one institution which will make a profit likely to be His Majesty's Government?

*Colonel Stanley*: That is grossly unfair. His Majesty's Government, as the result of the appeal for help from Jamaica, are going to propose to the House the provision of a very large sum of money, and it is a great mistake to denigrate the generosity with which the taxpayer of this country is asked to behave.

\* \* \*

*Mr. Fraser* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he can give an estimate of the sums involved in rehabilitating the Jamaica banana industry after the recent hurricane damage and of the total amount of help to be given in the year ending June, 1945, to this industry, both under the guaranteed purchase commitment and the rehabilitation grants and loans; and how does this compare with the funds involved for this period by his earlier undertaking in 1943.

*Colonel Stanley*: On the assumption that production has been reduced by the hurricane from 8,000,000 to 1,500,000 stems per annum the estimated expenditure under the proposals set out in my answer to Mr. Riley on September 27th is approximately as follows:—

1. Purchases in July and August, 1944, under previous guarantee scheme	£ 215,000
2. Purchase from date of hurricane to 30th June, 1945	157,000
3. Free grants for resuscitation and replanting	196,000
4. Loans for resuscitation and replanting	204,000
5. Loans for new planting	250,000
Total	£1,022,000

This sum will be reduced by the amount realised from the sales of bananas purchased under the scheme. I regret that it is not possible to estimate revenue from this source at present.

Under the guarantee scheme in force prior to the hurricane His Majesty's Government had guaranteed the purchase of a maximum of 24,000,000 stems over the two years ending June 30th, 1945. On the assumption that production had continued at the pre-hurricane rate of 8,000,000 stems per annum during the year ending June, 1945, and that sales in this period had also continued at previous levels His Majesty's Government's liability under this scheme may be estimated as follows:—

Purchase of Fruit	£ 937,000
Less Sales Receipts	400,000
Total Liability	£537,000

## The Cocoa Association of London

At a recent meeting of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Chairman, Mr. J. E. Minoprio.  
Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. W. Hodges.  
Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Elder.

## Trinidad Sugar Industry

### Demonstration of Mechanised Cultivation

THE Agricultural Society met at Woodford Lodge Estate on April 13th, when, on the invitation of the President, Mr. H. E. Robinson, the members were given a practical demonstration of the work on which mechanical equipment is being employed in sugar cane cultivation. Previously Mr. Robinson had described the types of machines in use and the operations they could perform. He also stated that he hoped shortly to arrange for a demonstration of animal-drawn agricultural equipment.

Dr. F. J. Pound, Senior Agricultural Officer of the Department of Agriculture, contributes to the June issue of the *Proceedings* of the Society a very interesting paper on "The Mechanisation of Agricultural Practices on Sugar Estates." As shown in the following summary of his paper Dr. Pound indicates that the future of the Trinidad sugar industry may depend on making the best use of modern machines, and he dwells, in particular, on the changes which this will necessitate in cane farming practice.

Sugar cane growing is an industry which is readily adaptable to mechanisation and its future welfare depends on the speed with which mechanical implements can substitute hand labour which may not be available or willing to undertake the hard arduous tasks of pre-war days.

#### Cane Farming a Special Problem

Trinidad has a special problem in that only one-half of its caneland is worked by the sugar companies, the other half being in the hands of over 10,000 small producers, known as cane farmers, who own and work areas of varying size, sometimes less than one acre and sometimes 50 acres or more in extent. These cane farmers occupy lands lying as a rule around the fringes of the estate canes which surround the factory.

A large factory with, say, 5,000 consolidated acres of estate caneland can fairly easily reorganize its fields to allow of efficient mechanisation, but the cane farmers have a bigger problem, since they have neither the capital to purchase machines nor sufficient area to make the most efficient use of them. However, the problem must be met and can be tackled successfully if the cane farmers will co-operate amongst themselves and with the estates to enable their districts to be organized in the way that a large block of estate-owned caneland can be replanned.

#### Replanning and Ploughing

The first step in the process of mechanisation is to plan the layout of whole fields, or even districts, for the efficient operation of machines. This is very important because the efficiency of mechanical work depends on the time which a machine gets a "clear run" on the task which it is doing. Many fields are relics of the days when labour and transport were both cheap, and each small plot could be worked as a separate unit. To prepare for mass mechanisation these areas must be redesigned, and this can only be done by the complete obliteration of the existing cultivation.

To avoid undue loss in this process the planter would

have to ratoon some canes a little longer than normal and cut short the ratooning of others so as to have the maximum area free at one time.

Having a large enough area available for replanning, the first step is to pass over it with a bullgrader to eliminate local small irregularities. The area is then flat ploughed by turning the cut outwards into the drains and filling them. Then follows the extremely important work of laying out proper beds. Land with a decided slope must be laid out in contour beds to reduce soil erosion, to conserve water and to facilitate transport at the time of reaping. Practically flat lands have to be laid out in the longest possible beds with maximum drainage. Where the two types of terrain meet, the minimum gradient contour drains will have to fall into the maximum gradient drains of the flat land, and this requires engineering skill. If these designs are properly carried out the beds on both systems will be of the maximum possible uninterrupted length. This will mean a great increase in the efficiency with which they can be worked by machines; and also provide the most efficient condition for cutting and transporting the canes.

The land being marked out turtle-back beds are made up by the grader. The drains may be constructed in this same process but after the war special machinery should be available for drain construction.

#### Banking and Planting

A double plough or middle buster ploughs two furrows from end to end of the bed, leaving it with three banks lengthwise instead of across. Outside and between these banks four rows of canes can be planted. Planting is at present still done by hand but there are machines which, with little modification, could be adapted for planting cane cuttings. With the introduction of mechanical work canes will tend to be planted closer in the rows, say 18 inches apart, with 6 feet between the rows instead of about 4 feet square as at present. This will have the effect of growing canes in the form of hedges, thick enough to prevent growth of weeds in the lines, whilst between the lines they can be removed by mechanical weeders.

#### Cultivation by Rototillers

Practically all the cultivation work can be carried out by rototillers. These tractor-drawn rotary hoes have long been used in temperate countries but only recently adapted to heavy cane-field work in Australia. They work up and down between the rows pulverising the soil and destroying and incorporating weed growth into the soil. At present they are not adapted to work between the outer row of canes and the drain. After harvesting the rototiller is used as soon as possible to break up the soil between the rows of sprouting stools and thus allow the early rains to soak rapidly into the ground.

#### Reaping and Transport

Several types of mechanical harvester are well on the road to perfection, and it may not be many years before they are seen in Trinidad.\* The cane stool presents

\* Accompanying Dr. Pound's paper in the *Proceedings* of the Trinidad Agricultural Society is a report on "Mechanical Cane Harvesting," presented to the Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists' Association in September, 1943, copied from the *Australian Sugar Journal* which acknowledges the *Sugar Bulletin* as their source.



many difficulties which cannot easily be overcome; however, even with hand reaping, efficient field transport can greatly reduce the reaping costs. After describing the present system, Dr. Pound says: "The essential points to consider in hauling canes are

- (1) to avoid all heading of canes;
- (2) to strike the most economical balance between the number of times the canes are reloaded and the speed of haulage."

Methods by which these aims could be attained and difficulties to be overcome are discussed.

#### Future Welfare of Industry

Dr. Pound having described the mechanical processes which had been demonstrated so ably at Woodford Lodge Estates, said there was no doubt that, costly as they may be in the purchase of equipment, they will deliver canes at the factory much more cheaply and with less human toil than formerly. The cane industry of Trinidad will need experiments and experience before the best machines are found, and the best use made of them, but the possibility of using machines, besides revolutionizing the industry may make all the difference between survival and non-survival of the industry in competition with other countries.

#### Co-operation by Small Producers

In conclusion Dr. Pound said: I hope cane farmers who read this article will appreciate the implications contained therein. Small plots cannot be efficiently worked by large machines, and some form of co-operation between neighbours to have their areas replanned as a whole and arranged in strips of land embracing several properties which can be ready for ploughing at the same time will be needed. It may not express popular sentiment to the Trinidad individualist with his acre of canes to mention the European system of collective farming, but in cane growing this may prove efficient as it has done with grain crops, and may be the only solution which will give the advantages of mechanical work to a large number of small producers.

### "Souvenirs of the War"

We thank Mr. Evan Taylor, of Bridgetown, Barbados, for a copy of *Souvenirs of the War*, published by public subscription, and as a contribution to the general war effort of the Colony. The book contains poems by Mr. Taylor on events of the war which, in days to come, will form a souvenir of the perilous times through which we are now passing. The poems are accompanied by relevant illustrations of persons and scenes used by permission of the Barbados Information Officer.

The last verse of "Adieu," written on the departure of the 1st Caribbean Contingent for active service overseas in April, 1944, reads:—

We wish you plucky lads adieu,  
Our vow to each one we renew—  
To keep the home front shining bright,  
And to maintain you in the fight.

It is stated in the Foreword that "this edition [the second] is presented to the reader through the patriotism and generosity of our good friends. . . . Preserve this copy for the children's sake."

## Agriculture in Dominica, 1943

### Improving Methods of the Peasantry

THE *Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1943* is made by Mr. L. L. de Verteuil who, having been seconded from the Gold Coast for five years, took up his appointment as Agricultural Superintendent on January 31st.

The Agricultural Scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was inaugurated during the year. The total expenditure is estimated to be £25,000 spread over five years. The main objects of the Scheme include overhauling the work of the Department of Agriculture, developing Investigational and Demonstration Centres and the training of additional Agricultural Instructors for work amongst small growers. This policy has been carried out in so far as war-time conditions permitted.

#### Main Crops, Pests and Diseases

Limes remained the principal export crop; weather conditions were favourable to wither-tip disease but no severe outbreaks of citrus weevil or fruit piercing moths were reported.

Vanilla came second to limes, being responsible for 27 per cent. of the total value of exports. Prices were again high, the average for green beans during the year being 4s. 6d. per lb. Some growers sustained severe losses due to an unidentified disease the symptoms of which closely resemble what is described in Puerto Rico as a Blast disease.

The banana industry continued to be efficiently managed by the Dominica Banana Association. The continuance of the subsidy under Colonial Development and Welfare enabled the industry to be maintained and aided in solving the food problem. The Association purchased 46,886 bunches but the acreage under this crop has declined during the last two years owing mainly to Panama disease and to some extent the high price ruling for vanilla.

#### Improvement of Agricultural Methods

Seven agricultural districts have been organized and seven additional District Instructors appointed. The policy followed has been to make contact with the peasantry in their own surroundings and earn their confidence by talking to them in their own *patois*. Meetings were held and demonstrations given of soil conservation, planting fodder grasses and stabling live stock.

Demonstration is regarded as the basis of effective propaganda for improved agricultural methods. The programme calls for the construction of seven District Agricultural Centres during the next five years. Satisfactory progress was made with two which it was expected would be completed early this year (1944).

#### Forest Policy needed to Prevent Erosion

The necessity for soil conservation was emphasized by propaganda, and demonstrations were given at Agricultural Centres and on selected peasant holdings of measures to prevent erosion. Mr. de Verteuil points out, however, that under the conditions prevailing in Dominica, any real progress in soil conservation is bound up with the framing and execution of a forest policy. Such a policy is at present non-existent and early and energetic action is clearly indicated if it is intended to deal with the erosion problem before it becomes sufficiently serious to compel attention.

## West African Cocoa Control

### Successful Results, More Secure Outlook

FROM the outbreak of war H.M. Government has guaranteed the purchase of the total cocoa production of the British West African Colonies. In fulfilling this guarantee the Government has undertaken, on the one hand, to bear any eventual loss on resale and, on the other hand, to invite Parliament to vote a sum equivalent to any eventual profit realized for payment directly to the producers or, in agreement to the Colonial Governments concerned, for objects of benefit to them.

A report presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September, and since published as a White Paper,\* indicates the reasons for this policy, and describes the means adopted in carrying it out, up to and including the season of 1942-43.

#### Government Purchase a War Necessity

The necessity for Government action was due to the fact that the outbreak of war cut off at one blow access to the more important markets in which West African cocoa had been sold. The requirements of the United Kingdom fell far short of the output of West Africa, which normally exports, the Gold Coast being by far the largest contributor, about half the world's supplies of cocoa beans, and there was no prospect that in the ordinary course alternative markets could be found to take the place of those cut off by the blockade, and of those others diminished by the need to conserve shipping space for essential requirements. "Clearly, since the merchant firms were unable, in view of the uncertainty of disposal, to undertake the risk involved in purchasing the entire crops, there was no alternative but for H.M. Government itself to undertake this risk and purchase the crops of the Gold Coast and Nigeria. The merchant firms themselves realized the necessity for this action on the part of H.M. Government, and their co-operation assisted in the smooth working of the scheme."

#### Season 1939-40. Emergency Measures

For the 1939-40 season (October 1st to September 30th) the Ministry of Food undertook the work, there being no other machinery of purchase available. The local governments fixed prices and the actual handling of the export trade was divided among firms, actually in the trade, in proportion to previous performance. They acted as agents for and at the direction of the Government, both as regards purchases and sales. They received their average out-of-pocket expenses and an agreed profit rate per ton for their services. Despite conditions being rather better than anticipated the season ended with a net deficit of £208,548, about half of which resulted from the purchase of French Cameroons cocoa as economic first aid to those territories which had rallied to the cause of Free France.

#### 1940-41. Cocoa Control Board Established

For the 1940-41 season the work was taken over by the West African Cocoa Control Board (now the West African Produce Control Board), created for the purpose and operating under the authority of the Secretary of

State for the Colonies. The Ministry of Food ceased to be the principal, and became a customer. The Board assumed responsibility for the purchase of cocoa from the French Cameroons.

Early in the season the prospect of disposing of all, or indeed a large part, of the new crop was somewhat remote, and purchase prices were marked down. The Board, however, followed its policy of shipping every possible ton of cocoa away from Africa without considering too closely whether profitable sales would follow. Vessels were chartered at high cost and at one time several thousand tons of cocoa were stored unsold in New York. The policy paid handsomely. The American demand outran supplies, and the quantities which reached the United States fetched very satisfactory prices. Altogether 343,609 tons were shipped and sold, in spite of the fact that in May, 1941, the U.S. authorities had placed a ban on the shipment of cocoa from West Africa in order to reserve space for more essential cargoes. Only about 5 per cent. of the total purchases, all off-quality, had to be destroyed. The Board ended its first year's trading with a surplus of £2,040,473.

#### 1941-42. A Very Difficult Season

The following season, 1941-42, was a very difficult period. The U.S. ban was still in force and the U-boat danger limited to a minimum shipments from the ports where ships lie off shore and are loaded from surf boats. The only alternatives were to store or destroy, and although much additional storage was erected, much cocoa had to be destroyed. Good profits were made on the cocoa actually shipped, but the season resulted in a net loss of £314,051.

#### 1942-43. Change in Control System

The 1942-43 season saw an important change in the system of control. The merchants and shippers had been acting as the Board's agents from the point of purchase to the actual delivery to the Board's customers. More and more of the latter were becoming single Government buyers. The Board accordingly dispensed with the shippers' services after the f.o.b. point, since it was clear that labour would be saved, and maximum efficiency attained by the Board performing any functions required with shipping and selling.

The shipping position was still serious, and in addition there was an acute shortage of internal transport. It was reluctantly decided to return purchase prices in the Gold Coast to the level of 1940-41, and even less in Nigeria. In order not to expend transport on cocoa which could almost certainly not be shipped, 60,000 tons of Gold Coast and Nigerian main crop cocoa was destroyed on purchase up-country, as recommended by the Resident Minister at the commencement of the season.

Another innovation was that the price fixed for the Gold Coast intermediate crop was paid in full at all buying stations, and not only at the ports of shipment. This "flattening" of the price which later became the general practice in the Gold Coast was warmly welcomed locally, since it largely did away with a disadvantage suffered by the up-country producer. In the Gold Coast purchases declined sharply, a variety of factors being probably involved. The Nigerian crop on the other hand was of record size.

\* *Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939-43, and Statement on Future Policy.* Cmd. 6554. H.M. Stationery Office, 1944. 3d. net.

### Cumulative Surplus, Four Seasons £3,676,253

The Board began the season with a heavy carry-over for 1941-42. The ban on shipment to the United States had been removed in August, 1942, and during 1943 the U.S. authorities made substantial provision for liftings. The season thus ended a great deal more favourably than had seemed at all probable, and instead of a deficit, as had been expected initially, a profit of £2,158,379 was realized making a total cumulative surplus in respect of the period 1939-43 of £3,676,253.

### Improved Outlook. Increased Prices to Producers

In concluding this section of the report it is stated that the outlook for the disposal of West African cocoa now seems much more secure than at any previous time during the period of control, and indeed the likelihood that it will be necessary to deal with unwanted surpluses grows increasingly remote. The removal of this danger has, in fact, enabled a less conservative policy to be adopted in regard to the price payable to the producer, and the prices, announced early this year, for the 1944-45 and 1945-46 seasons have been fixed at a level about 70 per cent. higher than the average prices paid during the first four years of control.

*The proposals as to future policy, marketing and research, which form Part II of the Report, and certain subsidiary matters, price policy, destruction and storage, and cocoa as an oil seed, etc., will be dealt with later.*

## British Honduras

### Foundations of Great Improvements

ON September 10th the people of British Honduras celebrated the 146th anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Cays, an event which marks the permanent British occupation of the Settlement, in the Bay of Honduras, as the Colony was then known.

An address was presented to H.E. Mr. Arthur N. Wolffsohn, Officer Administering the Government, signed by Mr. C. M. Staine, President of the Belize City Council, expressing the unfailing loyalty and the sincere affection of the people of the Colony to their Majesties the King and Queen.

After referring, with pride, to the fact that many of their sons and daughters had gone to distant lands to help defeat the enemy, the address continues: In spite of five years of "blood, sweat and tears" we are glad to note the various steps which have been taken by the Administration to improve conditions in the Colony; and to record our gratitude to the Imperial Government for substantial grants-in-aid without which the condition of the Colony would be better imagined than described.

This is not an occasion at which to enumerate the various steps taken to bring British Honduras in line with other progressive Colonies, but good foundations are being laid, and we look forward with perfect confidence to a revolution, after the war, in the entire life and outlook of the Colony, particularly as regards economy, education, health and social services, communication and employment.

## Lord Moyne

THE death of Lord Moyne at Cairo, following an attack by two assassins, has robbed the Empire of a great public servant and administrator. He had been Resident Minister in the Middle East since January last after having served as Deputy Minister since August, 1942.

As Mr. Walter Guinness he sat in the House of Commons from 1907 to 1931 when he retired from active politics, but not from public service. During this period he held several ministerial posts, including that of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and served throughout the war of 1914-18 in Gallipoli, Egypt and France. In 1932 he went to the House of Lords and during the next few years acted as chairman of a number of committees and commissions, including the West Indian Royal Commission of 1938-39.

Early in the present war Mr. Churchill summoned him back to office and he became Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, and then, from February, 1941, to February, 1942, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords.

In the course of a tribute which he paid to Lord Moyne in the House of Commons on November 7th, Mr. Churchill said: "I feel sure the House will wish to express its sympathy with the children and relations he has left behind him, and also may I ask, even in this time of cruel sacrifice darkening so many homes, that even those who did not know him will share the pain felt by all his friends at the passing of a charming personality and a good and faithful servant to the State."

A memorial service for Lord Moyne was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on November 17th, the Bishop of Lichfield and Canon A. C. Don officiating.

The King was represented by Earl Fortescue, and the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons were also represented. The large congregation included Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, members of the Government and of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the High Commissioner for Canada, the High Commissioner for Australia, and representatives of the Colonial Office, the West India Committee and many societies, institutions and hospitals.

### Radiotelephone Charges Reduced

Cable & Wireless Ltd. announced on October 31st that in agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. the charge for three-minute radiotelephone calls between Jamaica and Florida (the first U.S.A. zone), would be reduced, as from November 1st, from £3 to £2 5s. with proportionate charges for additional minutes.

The two companies have also agreed to reduce, as from December 1st, the charge for radiotelephone calls on the 677-mile circuit between Bermuda and New York from £3 15s. to £2 5s. for three minutes, with proportionate rates for additional minutes.

Reduced rates for calls between Trinidad and the U.S.A. will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete. The Port-of-Spain—Miami circuit was opened in February this year.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"YOU see one centipede, him wife come by and by."

\* \* \*

November 23rd is the latest date for posting 6d. air letters intended for Christmas delivery in the West Indies.

\* \* \*

MR. W. A. COUPLAND, C.A., has been appointed secretary of Caroni, Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

\* \* \*

MR. R. F. HAVART has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Director of Electrical Department, Bahamas.

\* \* \*

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY WILLIAMS-TAYLOR left Montreal recently for a stay at their residence Star Acres, Nassau, Bahamas.

\* \* \*

AMONG recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms was Mr. Alan D. Hodgson, Director of Telecommunications in the Bahamas.

\* \* \*

THE Sales Department of the West India Committee has received a further supply of *Franklin's Trinidad and Tobago Year-book*, 1944, and copies may be obtained at 6/3 net, or 6/9 post free.

\* \* \*

A PARTY of 1,500 Gibraltarians arrived home on October 26th from Jamaica, where they had been since September, 1940. Over 9,000 evacuees have now returned to Gibraltar. There still remain some 6,000 in Britain and Northern Ireland.

THE advertisement of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which is published in this issue of the CIRCULAR, is one of a series now appearing in the London Press. We understand that certain other West Indian Colonies will be featured in future announcements.

\* \* \*

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death of Canon J. T. R. Rea, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Georgetown, since 1899. This information was conveyed to the CIRCULAR by Mr. Sydney Rooney, hon. secretary in London of the Guiana Diocesan Association, who recently received the news by cable from the Bishop of Guiana.

\* \* \*

INCLUDED in the recent exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, at the Art Galleries, Glasgow, were two portraits in oils by Mrs. Madge Gardner-McLean, who, with her husband, Mr. J. Gardner-McLean, spent many years in British Guiana. Mrs. Gardner-McLean was a pupil of the late Sir William Orpen.

\* \* \*

MRS. STELLA HALSALL, who, we regret to learn, died at Llys Gwynt, Waenfawr, on September 17th, was the wife of Mr. H. S. Halsall, well known throughout the West Indian Colonies as a commercial representative. We understand that Mr. Halsall, who has been in

England for some time, will be leaving shortly for the West Indies.

\* \* \*

SERGEANT JOHN SCOTT ("JACK") ALSTON, who, we regret to learn, has been killed in action, was the only son of the late Mr. W. H. G. Alston, and of Mrs. Alston, of Winchmore Hill, London, N., and a grandson of the late Mr. John Scott Alston, of the Manse, San Fernando, Trinidad. Sergeant Alston, who was 23 years old, was serving in the Queen's Royal Regiment.

\* \* \*

IN the July issue of the CIRCULAR we announced that Mr. R. Beaumont had been appointed managing director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. He thus resumes the position which he held from 1925 to 1940 when he retired, owing to the necessity of taking a protracted period of rest, and proceeded to South Africa. His return to London has delighted his many friends.

\* \* \*

IT may be recalled that before his first appointment as managing director, Mr. Beaumont spent three years in Trinidad as general manager of the company. He was a member of the Executive of the West India Committee from 1936 to 1940.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT A. NIGEL THOMAS, Glider Pilot Regiment, of Barbados, recently became a father and an uncle in the space of two days. On October 19th, a son was born to his wife at Garthdee Nursing Home, Dunfermline, and on the 17th a son was born at Rubislaw Nursing Home, Aberdeen, to his sister, Mrs. Donald, wife of Major Ian Donald. Major and Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of Dalkeith, Barbados, must have received many congratulations on the birth of two grandsons.

\* \* \*

MR. C. W. DEBYSINGH, of San Fernando, Trinidad, who came to England a year ago on a British Council Scholarship, has successfully completed his studies and has secured the Nottingham and the Cambridge certificates of Proficiency in English, and the Nottingham diploma of English Studies. In between his studies he has given many lectures on the West Indies to schools in England, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Debysingh was a recent visitor to the West India Committee.

\* \* \*

DURING the past three months, one of the lady voluntary workers in the War Services section of the West India Committee has redirected over 6,100 West Indian newspapers and magazines to West Indian men and women in the Forces. Other workers during the same period have redirected many thousands of letters and parcels. Much valuable time would be saved if correspondents in the West Indies would use BLOCK CAPITALS on the envelope or wrapper—and leave sufficient space for the redirection.

**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. M. G. MENDEZ

Mr. Michael George Mendez, whose death in Jamaica, on August 31st, was briefly reported in last CIRCULAR, had played a prominent part in the commercial life of the island for many years, and was a managing director of Desnoes & Geddes, Ltd.

Mr. Mendez was born at Spanish Town, Jamaica, in 1878, and was the son of the late Mr. David Pereira Mendez, a well-known merchant and politician. As a young man he worked for some years in South and Central America, returning to Jamaica in 1907 to become a produce dealer. He joined Desnoes & Geddes in 1918 as a travelling salesman, and some years later was elected to the board. He was one of the survivors of the ill-fated *Athenia*, sunk by a German U-boat on the first day of the present war.

Mr. Mendez was a generous supporter of the church in Jamaica, and was one of those who helped in the erection of the Church of St. Margaret at Hope Road.

### MR. JAMES C. McLELLAND

Mr. James C. McLelland who died at San Fernando, Trinidad, on August 5th, after a brief illness, was a well-known merchant and a popular figure in the community.

Mr. McLelland, who was born in 1890, had devoted the greater part of his life to business affairs, and had been a director of W. S. Robertson & Co., Ltd., for 34 years. He served in the Army during the last war, attaining the rank of captain, and saw active service in Italy.

He leaves a widow, seven daughters, and a wide circle of friends to mourn his passing. And by his death the West India Committee has lost one of its oldest life members.

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## Daffodils

The glory of the daffodils,  
How swiftly passes by;  
To-day they lift their golden heads,  
To-morrow they must die!

Ephemeral, or nearly so,  
Your charm and grace amaze,  
But why, sweet blooms, so quickly fade,  
After so scanty days?

For now on Mother's fecund lap  
You lay your withered head,  
For long, long months you give no sign,  
But are not really dead.

Oh, lucky daffodillies,  
Next Spring you'll bloom again,  
But when our spell is ended,  
Shall we some life retain?

E. C. JACKMAN.

## Sugar Research Foundation

### To Develop Old and Find New Uses

ADDRESSING members of the American Sugar Cane League at New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 22nd, Mr. Ody H. Lamborn, Executive Director of the Sugar Research Foundation (Inc.), said the Foundation is a non-profit membership corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York. All its funds are derived from membership fees. The Foundation will not concern itself, directly or indirectly, with tariffs, trade treaties, quotas or other political matters which affect sugar, or in any question relating to the production, supply or marketing of sugar. The Foundation's activities are directed to sponsoring research and scientific studies at leading universities and other scientific institutions with reference to the value of sugar as a food and as an ingredient of food and beverages, and to discovering new uses for sugar and its by-products. It will transmit to the consuming public, the scientific and medical professions, home economists, nutritionists and manufacturers information concerning sugar, its food value, its relative economy and its chemical characteristics in manufacturing processes. Our sole object is, and will be, to increase sugar consumption and to counteract the unfavourable propaganda directed at sugar products.

### Industrial Uses of Sugar

In the establishment of the Foundation it was conceived that a great, necessary and much belated work should be done in the field of fundamental research. Whereas sugar men have long been interested in certain of the scientific aspects of sugar production, the elimination of the diseases of the sugar cane, the improvement of the processes by which these agricultural products are transformed into edible products, virtually little or nothing has been done by the sugar industry to explore the vast possibilities of sugar as a basic material for the manufacture of non-food products.

Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Foundation, who also addressed the meeting, described projects which have already been established. The largest is the conversion of the carbohydrate laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he had conducted for eight years, into a Sugar Research Foundation Laboratory. They hoped there to obtain knowledge which may suggest new uses of sugar in the chemical industries.

Dr. Hockett mentioned other research centres which he was about to visit and concluded: By the end of my first year as Scientific Director, I confidently expect to report that scientific studies in the fields of chemistry, biochemistry, medicine, fermentations and industrial fields are under way from one coast to the other. As these studies reach their objectives and as a result of this great new collective effort, we hope to find sugar contributing to human health, comfort and welfare in innumerable new ways.

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MR. R. S. HUDSON, Minister of Agriculture, replying to a question in the House of Commons on October 26th, said that he was not advising any extension of the area under sugar beet in the United Kingdom during the coming year.

## Forestry in the Leewards\*

### Aids to Sound Land Policy for Montserrat

THE island of Montserrat, area 32½ square miles, is very mountainous, and level stretches of land are conspicuously rare. It is particularly liable to visitation by hurricanes, it is also volcanic and there have been periods of considerable earthquake activity, the latest being 1934 to 1937. Other signs of volcanic activity are the Soufrieres, where steam and sulphurous gases make their way to the surface. The mean annual rainfall varies from 40 inches or less to 70 inches in the wetter cultivated areas, and probably to over 100 inches at the top of the higher mountains, which are usually cloud capped.

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, but not settled until the 17th century, the history of Montserrat is one of wars and rumours of wars, of hurricanes and earthquakes, of big profits from sugar and bankruptcy following the abolition of slavery. At one time the population was reputed to be about 40,000, or three times the present figure.

#### Agricultural Use of the Land

Montserrat was originally divided into estates, no land being retained by the Crown. The estates produced muscovado sugar, trade was good and probably nearly the whole island, except the highest mountains, was once planted in cane while the upper mountains may have been cleared for food crops. The emancipation of the slaves and the fall in price of muscovado led to big changes which are still in progress. Several hundred of acres were planted in limes, but have been subject to disease. Sea Island cotton is now the chief product and source of revenue, the area under this crop having increased to between four and five thousand acres while that under cane has decreased to about 200 acres. Tomatoes and other vegetables are grown for export on about 300 acres (pre-war), and local food crops occupy perhaps another 2,000 acres, mostly at high elevations.

The estate system of agriculture began to decline about 1834 and, particularly in recent years, has been largely replaced by a system of smallholder production on estates rented or worked on the share system. Some estates were also sold in small peasant holdings.

#### Soil Conservation the Greatest Need

The cultivation of Sea Island cotton as the principal crop has adverse effects on the soil. The tenant or smallholder is usually only interested in getting the most out of the soil he can. It is not worth his while to undertake manuring or to attempt soil conservation by contour planting and terracing, as he is not concerned with the soil erosion that occurs.

"The greatest need of the moment is soil conservation. The Agricultural Department is fully alive to this need, and has made rapid progress lately in demonstrating methods of preventing soil loss, which are being

quickly copied by some of the estates and peasants. The land is usually cluttered with stones and boulders of all sizes, so that material for terraces is close at hand, although laborious to use. A serious hindrance to the wider application of soil conservation methods is the system of land tenure, i.e., renting and share cropping."

#### Forest Administration

The area of land under forest, including woodland of poor type, is about 10 square miles. The existing forests are essential for preservation of water supplies and prevention of erosion. Hurricane damage has made merchantable trees somewhat of a rarity, but with proper management the production of timber and firewood could be increased.

There is a Forestry Board, appointed under an Ordinance of 1903. The Board is actively assisted by a Forest Officer, but the annual allocation for forestry work is only £30, of which £24 is required for the wages of eight part-time Forest Rangers, and £6 to maintain boundaries and pay witnesses in forest offence cases.

#### Probable Future Development

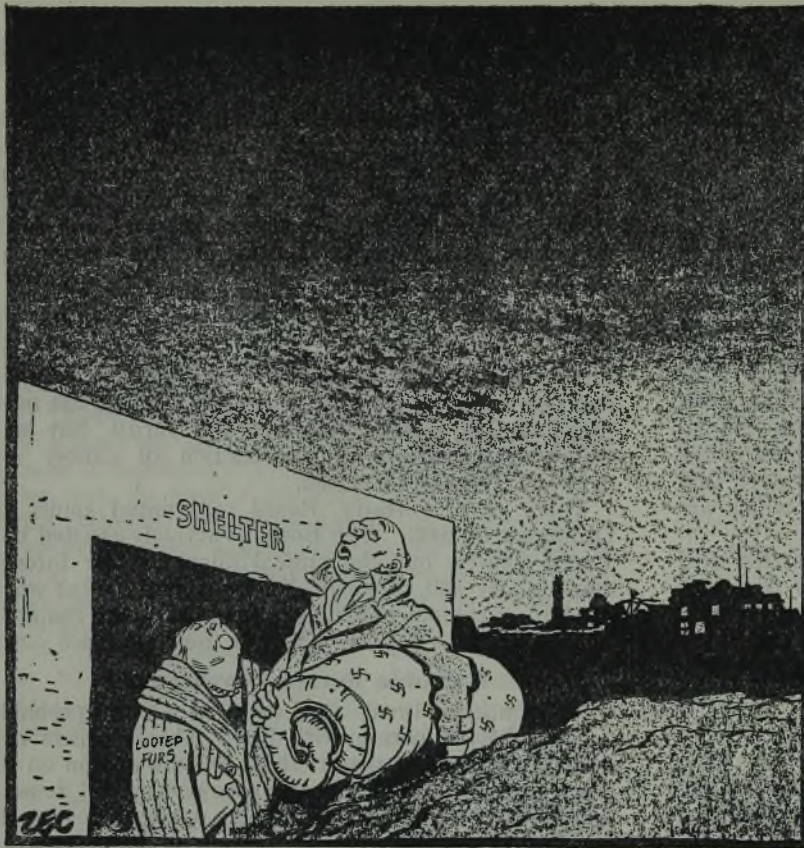
The continued break-up of the estates seems probable. Some cultivate cotton with hired labour, others rent land to peasants or permit them to grow cotton on the share system. There appears to be widespread demand for abolition of the share-cropping system because the landlord is considered to receive an undue proportion of the crop. Apart from this the effect of the system in causing soil loss and exhaustion is most undesirable, and might ultimately prove fatal to Montserrat. The most likely development appears to be the gradual conversion of the estates least suitable for estate cultivation to peasant smallholdings. To raise the present low standard of living of the working classes to a reasonable level, certain things appear essential. These include a stable and economic price for cotton which is likely to remain the island's chief export crop; increased local production of food; the keeping of more livestock which includes some conversion to mixed farming; and most important, the safeguarding of the soil from further erosion and exhaustion. On the higher and wetter lands, generally unsuitable for cotton, sugar cane seems most likely to be successful as an alternative crop, if the difficulties of transport and milling can be overcome.

#### Forest Policy Recommended

Areas of land unsuitable for agriculture and required for the prevention of erosion and flooding, and for the preservation of water supplies should be *permanently* reserved. The reserved forests should be managed so as to secure that, whilst fulfilling their protective functions in the interests of agriculture, they may also provide the maximum amount of forest produce on the basis of a sustained yield. Other recommendations include assistance to private forestry, the training of a subordinate forest staff and education of all classes to an understanding of the benefits and value to the community of forests managed on a sound basis. The recurrent expenditure necessary is estimated at only £224 per annum for the first five years.

The report concludes with detailed recommendations to implement the forest policy and the text of a suggested Forestry Ordinance for the Presidency of Montserrat.

\* This concludes the summary of the *Reports on Forestry in the Leeward Islands* by the Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, published as *Development and Welfare in the West Indies*, Bulletin No. 7. Advocate Co., Barbados, price 60 cents. Antigua was dealt with in the August CIRCULAR and St. Kitts and Nevis in October.



"Anyway, Fraulein—we know what we're getting for Xmas"

Daily Mirror



"I tell you I haven't the faintest interest in the blessed Folies Bergere—I simply want to go to Paris for business reasons."

—by Neb.

Daily Mail



"No, he's not in the Home Guard no more. He's been demoralised."

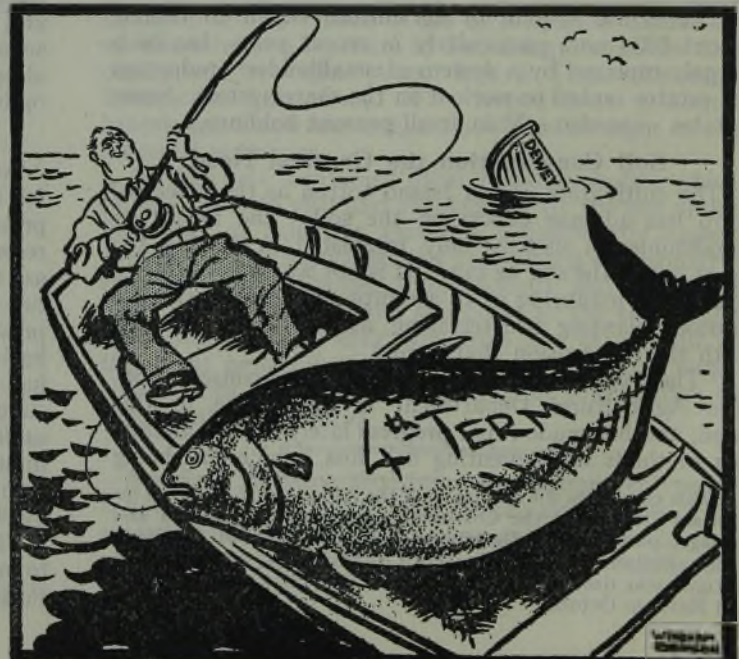
Belfast Telegraph

## Some recent cartoons

reproduced by kind permission



THE UNDERSTUDY —by Illingworth.  
Daily Mail



The Star



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 27th.*

**T**HE report of the Leeward Islands Salaries Commission reviewing salaries and emoluments with regard to the revision of the same on a permanent basis has now been published and makes interesting reading.

News has been received of the death in British Columbia of Mr. T. E. Peters, formerly of Jally Hill, Antigua.

The variable weather, with hot sultry spells, indicating disturbances nearby, shows that Antigua has been remarkably fortunate to escape hurricanes this season.

## BARBADOS

**Hon. Sir John Hutson.** At a meeting in July of the Legislative Council messages were received from H.E. the Governor notifying the Council of the resignation of Sir John Hutson as President, and of the appointment of the Hon. S. C. Thorne as his successor. In a letter to Sir John accepting his resignation, the Governor expressed deep appreciation of the long and devoted services rendered to Barbados as member and President of the Legislative Council for more than 23 years.

## BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 25th.*

An employment exchange office was opened in Georgetown on October 11th, under an Ordinance assented to on July 28th, for the purpose of collecting and furnishing information respecting employers desiring to engage workpeople, and workpeople desiring employment. The office is under the control of the Commissioner of Labour, and the objects of the scheme are to improve the mobility of labour by ascertaining where there are unemployed people and bringing them into touch with employers desiring workers; also to provide an indication of the number of unemployed persons desiring employment.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Training Teachers in Jamaica.** Applications have been invited for five Government Scholarships to Teachers' Training Colleges in Jamaica. The scholarships, tenable for three years from January 1st, 1945, will be of the average annual value of approximately \$500. Those selected must enter into an agreement with government to repay a proportionate part of the cost of their training if, without justification, they fail to complete it and teach in government-aided schools in British Honduras for at least seven years at its completion.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 30th.*

The Legislative Council at its final sitting formally accepted the draft new constitution. A tribute was paid to the Hon. C. A. Reid, whose death was announced recently.

The Tourist Trade Board and Convention Committee

have jointly presented a detailed four-year plan, involving an expenditure of £150,000 on recovery and expansion. Mr. F. H. Robertson is now in Atlanta attending a tourist convention.

Prominent visitors have included Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. F. A. Norman, Armando Palacios, brilliant Chilean pianist, and Mr. M. E. Bathurst, legal adviser, British Embassy, New York, who was here for consultations concerning five Jamaican labourers indicted with second degree murder in United States. Hernando Caycedo has replaced Aquiles Arrieta as Colombian Consul.

**The New Constitution.** According to the Kingston correspondent of *The Times*, the Legislative Council will be dissolved on November 18th, and the new constitution will become effective two days later. A national holiday will be declared to mark the historic event. Election day has been fixed for December 14th, and already independent candidates representing the People's National Party, the Jamaica Democratic Party and the Jamaica Labour Party are conducting campaigns for election to the new House of Representatives. Keen public interest is being shown with good order.

**Mr. Thomas Bradshaw**, general manager in Jamaica of the United Fruit Company, has returned to the Colony after a brief visit to London in connexion with the affairs of the company.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Immigrant Manual Labourers.** In the September CIRCULAR, page 176, it was recorded that "from August 1st no immigrant labourers have been allowed to enter Trinidad except agricultural workers who must possess a written contract of employment."

The full text of the Proclamation published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of July 18th, which has since been received, reads: "No immigrant manual labourer, other than an immigrant manual labourer belonging to the Colony or an immigrant manual labourer who is in possession of a valid written contract of employment in the agricultural industry of the Colony, shall enter the Colony."

**Cost of Living.** At July 1st the cost of living index figure was 194, compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. During 1943 it rose from 177 in January, to 194 in December. This year it fluctuated between 195 and 197 from January to April since when it has remained stationary at 194.

**Post-war Passenger Accommodation.** The Chamber of Commerce received a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary forwarding schedules prepared to assist the Secretary of State for the Colonies in estimating the amount of passenger accommodation which will be required for the movement of passengers to and from Colonial Dependencies during the first year after the cessation of hostilities, and asking the Chamber to submit a comprehensive statement in



respect of the sea and/or air passages desired by members. At the meeting of the Chamber on July 21st the President asked those interested to get into touch with the Secretary.

**Trinidad to New York** in a little over eight hours at a greatly reduced fare of \$109.50 (U.S.) is, reports the *Trinidad Guardian* of August 13th, part of a post-war extension programme of Western Hemisphere Air Transportation which Pan American Airways proposed before the United States Civil Aeronautics Board the previous week.

**Village Settlements in Sugar Belt.** Mr. R. O. Williams, Acting Director of Agriculture, in reply to questions by the *Sunday Guardian*, stated that the Government has under consideration the establishment, with the assistance of certain sugar estates, of village settlements near centres of employment in the sugar belt.

## Guavas as an Orchard Crop

The possibility of developing an export trade in guava products from the West Indies has increased during recent years. Means whereby this could be effected with guava jelly and canned guavas were suggested by "Agronomist" in the CIRCULAR of January 2nd, 1936. Subsequently, in last March CIRCULAR, attention was directed to the successful dehydration of guavas by Mr. Marx of California University whereby a very satisfactory product was obtained for use as a cooked fruit or in desserts.

The question remained whether it would be profitable to cultivate guavas in the West Indies. Very useful data on this point have resulted from investigations of C. H. B. Williams and F. A. Chan Choong of the British Guiana Department of Agriculture, published in *Tropical Agriculture*, April, 1944, and *Farm Journal of British Guiana*, July, 1944.

Sixteen seedlings from each of six typical parent trees, selected in 1937, were raised and transplanted in 1938. The general conclusion reached, after four years in bearing, 1940-43, is that it would not be unreasonable to expect in two eight-week crops and without manuring, a yield of 10,000 lb. per acre per annum from mature trees from a good parent, i.e. a remunerative output even at a price of one cent per lb.

## 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 December number:—

British Insulated Cables, Ltd.  
A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd.  
W. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd.

## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 38.

*Across*: 1, Orthodox; 5, Crisis; 9, Trinidad; 10, Assume; 12, Siskin; 13, Interior; 15, Indirect Rule; 18, Silver Lining; 23, Lashings; 24, Stable; 26, Shiver; 27, Dividend; 28, Sights; 29, Gangster.

*Down*: 1, Obtuse; 2, Thirst; 3, Opinion; 4, Opal; 6, Respect; 7, Spurious; 8, Spearmen; 11, Inferno; 14, Pillage; 16, Psilosis; 17, Flushing; 19, Evident; 20, Netting; 21, Abject; 22, Fender; 25, Nipa.

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Caroni, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit, including £33,700 Trinidad Government Interest Subsidy, and after providing £58,000 for depreciation and £20,000 for taxation, amounted to £26,346. After deducting the debit balance of £19,668 brought forward from 1943 and transferring £5,626 to general reserve there remains a balance of £1,052 which is carried forward.

Proceeds from the sale of assets previously written off, amounting to £4,374, have been credited direct to general reserve. The amount at credit of taxation account is sufficient, state the directors, to cover the company's estimated liability in respect of profits to June 30th, 1944.

The crop amounted to 21,645 tons of sugar, compared with 18,931 tons in 1943.

The directors record the retirement from the board of Mr. W. F. Watson.

Mr. J. GORDON MILLER, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says: "Again we are calling upon the guarantors, Tate and Lyle, Limited, to implement their guarantee to pay the preference share dividend.

"Rum has been the main source of revenue during the past year. Our peace-time livelihood, however, depends rather upon bulk production and export of raw refining sugar. The price paid by the Ministry of Food for raw sugar in the 1943-44 season was below actual cost, but it is fair to say that Trinidad cost of production was abnormally high by reason of the labour shortage and poor harvest.

"The years of diminishing sugar crops in Trinidad would appear to be now at an end. From a peak production of 154,285 tons in 1937, the Colony's output declined to a mere 70,941 tons in 1943. Corresponding outputs from Caroni factories in those years were 46,293 and 18,931 tons. The turning point was reached in 1944. Our estates secured a crop of 21,645 tons. It is satisfactory to record that we have managed to replant over 3,000 acres this year for reaping in 1946, which represents a substantial improvement over last year.

"Labour has been slowly but steadily returning to work in the fields, and the tendency is towards regular rather than casual employment, which is all to the good.

"The committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Trinidad to inquire into the sugar industry, made its report and recommendations towards the end of last year. The replanting bonus of \$40 per acre offered in the autumn of 1943, as an emergency measure, was renewed to cover the entire 1944 planting season. The Government has guaranteed a minimum price for cane of \$5.50 per ton during 1944, 1945 and 1946, and, over the three years, a fixed annual sum of \$800,000 has been granted to the industry to tide over the period of rehabilitation. One half of that amount has already been distributed to producers in respect of the 1944 crop, as a form of interest subsidy, and the remaining half will be made available to producers against replacements as and when the necessary plant can be obtained.

"Dr. Benham's committee also made helpful suggestions aimed at developing increasing co-operation between employers and workers in a joint effort for early restoration of the industry to its former place in the island's economy. The recommendations have been largely implemented and it is pleasing to record an encouraging response.

"Housing, however, is the urgent necessity, not only to bring men and women back to the land, but to establish the right conditions for family life, the real sound basis of a happy and contented community.

"Government rural housing schemes are in process of planning, including the making of new roads and the provision of electricity, fresh water and sanitary services. It is understood that encouragement will be given workers to erect their own dwellings by supplying, at cost prices, the necessary building materials from a central stock. Estate proprietors have already made gifts of land to enable villages to be established within easy reach of the cane fields. Unfortunately, it is yet impossible to import supplies in bulk, and relaxation of building restrictions is advisable if homes, even of temporary construction with local materials, are to be made available for early occupation. The need is acute.

"The formation of a building society has been advocated to

(Continued on next page)

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finance building operations on moderate terms. If the suggestion is followed up, it will be a boon to the prospective householders and encourage the earliest possible development of rural housing schemes.

"Agriculture is our principal pre-occupation, and sugar the one important crop. Implicit in any long-term policy for agriculture in the Colonies must be assurance of opportunity for expansion of production, and a stable and reasonable prosperity based on efficiency. In the British West Indies, where agriculture is the mainstay, and sugar the basic crop which gives employment to the great majority, its maintenance and prosperity are fundamental to the well-being of the people. The sooner a definite policy is declared, therefore, the better will be the promise of the future for employers and employees alike, and the greater the incentive to hard work and efficiency."

#### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

The report of the directors for the year to July 31st shows that the profit, arrived at on the same basis as last year, amounted to £232,340, and that the balance brought forward was £93,904, making a total of £326,244. After deducting £12,000 for the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, £50,000 for the interim dividend on the ordinaries, and transferring £50,000 to taxation reserve account, there is an available balance of £214,244. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. (less income tax), making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £100,000, leaving £114,244 to be carried forward.

The directors record with great regret the deaths of Mr. Christopher Dalley, joint managing director, and Brigadier General Sir William Horwood, a director. Sir Claud Hollis was co-opted to the board in January last.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, Mr. KENNETH A. E. MOORE says: "Thanks to the transformation of the war situation I am able, after the lapse of five years, to give shareholders some account of the company's operations during that period.

"During the five years ended July 31st, 1944, the company has produced over 16,000,000 barrels of high quality oil, an average of over 3,200,000 barrels per annum. You will remember that the prospectus issued early in 1937 was based on an estimated output of 1½ million barrels per annum, so that our production during the war years has been rather more than double that originally contemplated.

"Production has varied from time to time according to the number of boring rigs employed, dependent upon the production programme approved by the controlling authorities. In accordance with this programme our production for the past year was on a two rig basis and amounted to 2,823,368 barrels. In some of the earlier years we have had as many as five rigs in operation.

"With the two rigs in operation, 15 new wells were completed during the year as compared with three times that number in 1939-40. One result—an important one—is that our reserves of oil in the ground are now being drawn upon at a slower rate than previously.

"While on the subject of reserves the question will no doubt arise in your minds as to whether the high production of recent years has impaired the company's prospects. In one sense of course it has, because there are 16 million less barrels of oil in the ground and the lion's share of the net proceeds has gone in taxation. I am glad to say, however, that from the experience gained in actual drilling it is clear that the reserves must have been substantially greater than they were thought to be before the war. Moreover, from time to time since 1937 opportunity has been taken on geological advice to increase the total area of lands held under Crown Mining Leases, Private Mining Leases and Freehold Oil Rights. In this way it has been increased from 27,756 acres to 35,022 acres.

"In accordance with normal practice our sale contract is based on Gulf Coast export prices which have been controlled by the U.S. authorities at about the pre-war level. As a result the average price this company has received for its war-time production has been almost identical with that ruling before the war. However, as the price is calculated in American dollars, the company has had some benefit from the appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling but on the other hand has had to purchase equipment in dollars at enhanced prices.

"Strong representations have been made by the U.S. oil producers for an increase in prices to meet the ever rising costs of labour and materials, but with little result so far.

"The American policy in relation to oil, namely to keep the price down to pre-war level in spite of the increase in costs of labour and material during the war years, has been the exact opposite of that generally pursued in this country. For example the policy over here in relation to farm produce, etc., has been to limit the rise in cost to the consumer by subsidy to the producer. At some stage when controls are removed, producers of oil will get the world market price whatever it may be. Certainly as oil producers have not been subsidized—quite the reverse—they have nothing to lose when the world comes back to economic normality by the removal of subsidies.

"You will understand that having produced during the war years rather more than double the annual production represented by our pre-war standard of profit, the calls upon us for excess profits tax have been exceedingly heavy. For the past year, however, thanks partly to production having been reduced for the reasons already given and partly to the concessions to wasting asset concerns granted in recent Finance Acts, we expect not only to have to pay no E.P.T. in respect of the past year but to be able to claim a refund of part of the E.P.T. paid in respect of earlier years.

"As regards the future operations of the company we do not know how long the control of production and prices, to which I have referred, will be maintained, but we have prepared a five-year plan of drilling operations for the post-war period. This contemplates an increase in the number of boring rigs employed, with a proportionate number of wells completed and, we trust, with a corresponding increase in production. The plan has been placed before the authorities whose approval is required to sanction the extra materials, mostly steel, the control of which continues to be rigidly maintained. We shall watch very carefully the various circumstances surrounding our industry with a view of choosing the right time to put the plan into operation.

"We also have in preparation a scheme for the electrification of our power installations with a view of reducing costs of production. Bearing in mind the necessity for capital expenditure after the war we have done our best, by pursuing a conservative dividend policy, to strengthen the financial resources of the company so far as the exigencies of taxation have permitted. . . .

"In conclusion I feel we can derive some satisfaction from the fact that our effort in the war years has not been without merit, for in the last five years we have produced important quantities of a vital munition of war and have contributed to the Trinidad Government by way of royalties and income tax over ¼ million pounds and to the Home Government by way of income and excess profits tax about half a million pounds. Your company has thus made a substantial contribution to the oil and money needed for the prosecution of the war."

## Sea Island Cotton Association

At an extraordinary general meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Incorporated), held in Trinidad on June 5th last, the following special resolution was duly passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Henry Roberts Inglefield, Chartered Accountant, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

The necessity for passing the above resolution arose because the president, Mr. C. C. Skeete, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, had been appointed Director of Agriculture of the Windward Islands, and the Association's registered office was being transferred from Trinidad to Antigua. In order to do this the Association registered in Trinidad was being wound up and a new Association on the same lines as the old one was being formed and registered in Antigua.

# The West India Committee

**President :**

THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

**Vice-Presidents :**

SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

**Chairman :**

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.

**Deputy-Chairmen :**

J. GORDON MILLER.

LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

**Executive :**

A. M. ARMOUR.  
SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
J. M. CAMPBELL,  
HAROLD DE PASS.  
MAJOR J. ALAN DE PASS.  
JAMES DUBUISSON.  
A. DUCKHAM.  
ALEXANDER ELDER.  
E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT.  
HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN  
W. G. FREEMAN, B.Sc.

F. A. GREENAWAY.  
THOMAS GREENWOOD  
H. L. Q. HENRIQUES.  
ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
SIR T. HARRISON HUGHES, BART.  
O. H. KEELING.  
B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.  
HON. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.  
SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.  
THE HON. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK.  
THE HON. SIR NOËL B. LIVING-  
STON.

M. MOODY-STUART, M.C.  
CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.  
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN.  
T. H. NAYLOR.  
LIEUT.-COL KENNETH E. PREVITE.  
SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.  
LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.  
SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK.  
SIR EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.  
H. ALAN WALKER.  
R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.  
W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.

**Secretary :**

ROBERT GAVIN, M.A., LL.B.

**Assistant Secretary :**

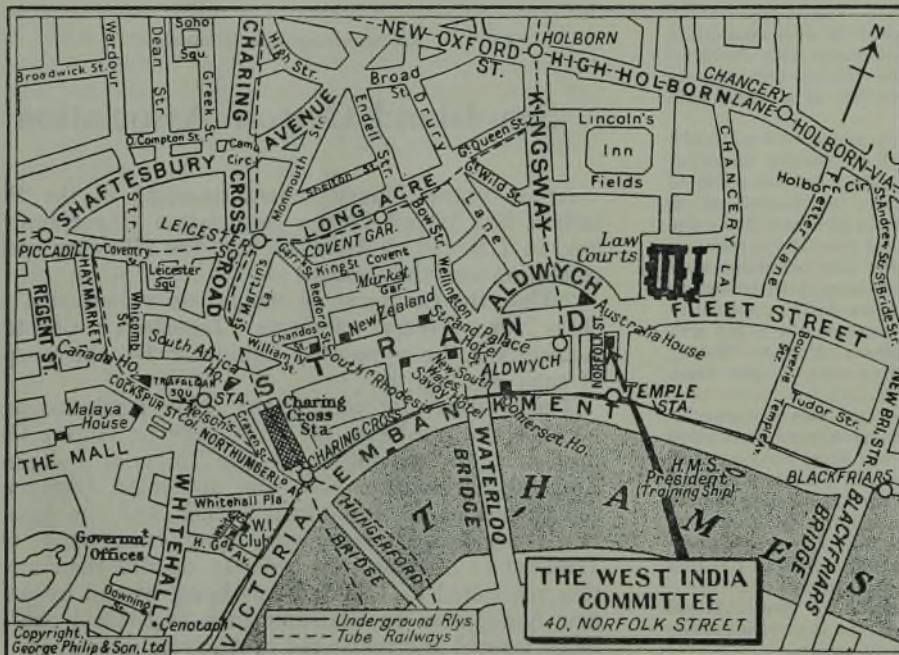
THOMAS SOUNESS, M.B.E.

**Chairmen of Committees :**

Treasurers (and Administrative Sub-Committee)	.. ..	LIEUT.-COL. SIR IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E.
Jamaica Trade Standing Committee	.. ..	ALEXANDER ELDER
Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee	.. ..	J. GORDON MILLER
Labour and Welfare Sub-Committee	.. ..	LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Trade Sub-Committee	.. ..	J. GORDON MILLER
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.

## West Indian Service Visitors

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

- Antigua.**—A.C.2 E. W. Creque, F/Sgt. K. O. G. Nugent.
- Bahamas.**—Sgt. N. F. Aranha, O/Sea. D. T. Bedford, O/Sea. S. R. Carey, F/O R. G. Collins, A/B S/D J. K. Culmer, O/Sea. R. W. Culmer, Pte. A. W. Ingram, W/O B. L. I. Johnson, A/B J. H. Johnson, Sto. D. F. Malone, F/Lt. G. W. S. Mosley, F/O R. G. Pagett, A.C.W.2 Mary P. Simpson, A/S/O Joan Winder, A.C.W. Joan Stratton.
- Barbados.**—Pte. Jean Alleyne, A.C. G. C. Bourne, I.A.C. S. C. Brewster, A.C.2 F. E. Briggs, L.A.C. B. E. Burgess, A.C.2 Alfred D. Burke, A/C2 P. M. Bynoe, A.C.2 F. H. Catlyn, A.C.2 E. C. Clarke, A.C.2 S. F. Cobham, A.C. R. Cuke, Sgt. D. S. B. Davies, A.C.2 O. D. Durrant, F/Lt. S. P. Edgill, Cpl. H. M. Evelyn, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, F/Sgt. R. Gabriel, A.C. D. D. Garner, A.C. H. M. Garner, A.C.2 W. K. Greaves, A.C.2 W. A. Grimes, L.A.C.W. Daphne Hawkins, A.C.2 V. E. Headley, F/O W. K. Hynham, A.C.2 C. C. Lewis, A.C. A. M. Marshall, A.C.2 C. K. Niles, Pte. Patricia Pile, A.C.2 Glyn W. Roberts, A.C. C. H. Rock, I.A.C. P. E. Ryan, A/C C. Seale, A.C.2 G. E. Small, A.C.2 T. N. Stuart, Lieut. A. N. C. Thomas, A.C.2 H. S. Thorne, A.C.2 R. A. Walcott, A.C.2 N. Walker, F/O A. O. Weekes, Sgt. T. E. Went, F/O H. G. Yearwood.
- Bermuda.**—F/O K. N. Doe, Pte. A. E. Bell, Pte. Lobelia Curtis, A.M.O. T. V. Early, Cpl. W. F. Foreman, Lieut. E. C. K. Frith, L/Cpl. T. H. G. Greenwood, Pte. W. S. Harris, N.A. 2 T. Horseman, Pte. F. G. D. Hughes, Trooper F. G. D. Hughes, Sgt. J. F. B. Hutchings, L.A. D. M. Keegan, Pte. A. Madeiros, 1pr. E. Maine, F/O L. Mayor, A/B. E. N. Nash, A/B John Donald Petty, A/M. A. C. Plant, Pte. N. C. Ray, P/O F. Scott, Pte. A. E. Smith, F/O A. M. Smith, Lt. P. J. C. Smith, Pte. E. Spencer, Capt. Roy Taylor, Lt. R. A. Taylor, N.A.2 II. A. Turner, Capt. W. T. Wilson, Sgt. C. J. Wright.
- British Guiana.**—A.C.2 T. E. Amour, A.C.2 D. B. Babb, A.C.2 E. Bhagwandeem, F/O J. Blank, A.C.2 D. B. Bissoo, A.C.2 E. A. Bobb, A.C. R. Boodoo, A.C.2 M. A. Butler, A.C.2 S. A. Callender, A.C.2 A. E. Charles, A.C.2 J. A. Christiani, F/O B. A. Collins, Sgmn. G. M. Craig, Sub-Lt. J. H. Davies, A.C. A. E. Davson, A.C.2 V. R. Deabren, Gnr. P. De Freitas, A.C. J. A. De Souza, A.C.2 V. P. Dias, A.C.2 P. Dillon, Pte. Beryl Marjorie Dummett, A.C.2 R. Etwaroo, Pte. Gwen Eytel, I.A.C. A. V. L. Fox, A.C.2 J. A. Gibbs, A.C.2 K. A. Gooding, A.C.1 W. A. Greene, A.C.2—Hamidbaksh, A.C. C. W. Hamilton, A.C.2 E. R. Hampden, A.C.2 E. S. Headley, O/Sea. J. T. A. Hoban, A.C.2 A. G. Hubbard, A.C.W.2 Lucille James, A.C.2 A. H. Kadir, A.C.2 G. I. Kowlessar, A.C.2 D. Leandro, L/Bdr. W. Lyken, A.C.2 H. A. Lloyd, A.C.2(c) P. N. Lord, A.C. F. A. Mackey, I.A.C. C. McLean, Craftsman S. P. Moore, A.C.2 P. Narine, A.C.2 E. V. Obermuller, A.C. R. P. Persaud, A.C.2 C. T. Pinheiro, A.C.2 E. H. W. Pollard, A.C.2 C. H. Price, A.C.2 E. M. G. Sam, A.C.2 C. A. Scott, A.C.2 S. F. M. S. Sears, A.C.2 A. M. O. Shervington, A.C.2 A. V. Simmons, A.C. P. A. Skeete, A.C.2 G. E. Sookram, A.C.2 A. V. Spooner, A.C.2 W. F. Thorne, A.B. R. P. Veacock, A.C.2 N. I. Viapree, A.C.2 C. Walker, A.C.2. A. M. Wood.
- British Honduras.**—Pte. Vida Anderson, Sgt. L. C. Balderamos, Pte. Phyllis Joan Bradley, Pte. Rosita Marie Codd, Pte. Grace Jeffery, Sgt. W. W. Jeffery, Pte. Joan Murphy.
- Dominica.**—Pte. Cynthia Boyd, F/O V. E. G. Dalrymple, A.C.2 Y. C. Y. Josephs, Cpl. O. Perryman.
- Grenada.**—A.C.2 B. A. C. Charles, Pte. H. Kent.
- Jamaica.**—A.C.2 J. C. Aarons, A.C.2 L. K. Abraham, A.C.2 D. Abrahams, A.C.2 K. R. Abrahams, A.C.2 E. N. Afiabo, A.C.2 C. R. M. Alberga, A.C.2 B. Alexander, Pte. N. Alexander, Pte. Annie E. Allen, A.C. B. S. Allen, A.B. H. L. Allen, A.C.2 W. L. Allen, A.C. J. Anderson, A.C.1 J. S. Anderson, A.C.2 E. R. Angus, A.C.2 A. C. Arscott, Sgt. C. V. Atherton, A.C.2 R. D. Atkinson, F/O P. C. Bacquie, A.C.2 J. A. Baloira, L/Cpl. Lucille Barnett, A.C.2 W. Barrett, A.C.2 F. S. Barrows, A.C. J. D. Battick, A.C.2 L. Beck, A.C.2 A. V. Bell, A.C.2 M. L. Bell, Sgt. D. A. Bennett, A.C. D. G. Bennett, A.C.2 C. V. Bent, Pte. Monica Bent, A.C.2 D. O. Bernard, A.C.2 N. W. Bernard, A.C. N. W. Bewry, Pte. E. M. Black, A.C.2 J. R. K. Bonitto, A.C.2 H. Boreland, A.C.2 W. Brady, A.C.2 L. K. A. Braham,
- A.C.2 A. C. Brammer, A.C.2 L. E. Brent, A.C. K. A. Brown, A.C.2 J. P. Brown, A.C. R. G. Brown, A.C.1 Winston Oliver Brown, A.C.2 L. A. Browne, A.C. C. Z. Bryce, A.C.2 H. N. Bryce, A.C.2 K. W. Burnett, A.C.2 E. S. Burton, F/Lt. J. T. Burrowes, A.C.1 V. C. B. Butler, A.C.2 A. B. Campbell, A.C.2 F. A. Campbell, A.C. J. H. Campbell, A.C. K. A. Campbell, A.C. L. S. Campbell, A.C. R. F. Campbell, A.C.2 R. G. Campbell, A.C.2 Sydney Lawrence Campbell, A.C.2 V. E. Campbell, F/Sgt. D. D. Casserly, A.C.1 V. R. Campbell, A.C.2 R. V. Carless, A.C. A. B. Causewell, A.C. B. E. Chang, A.C.2 R. C. Chantrille, A.C. A. C. Chin, I.A.C. C. C. Chin, Sgt. I. A. Chin, A.C.1 H. A. Chong, A.C. G. C. Clarke, A.C. L. I. Clarke, A.C. E. G. Christian, A.C.2 A. D. (Jack) Clemetson, Pte. Ena Collymore, A.C. C. C. Colthirst, A.C. L. S. Constable, A.C.2 C. S. Cotterell, Cpl. J. B. Cowan, A.C. O. G. Cowan, Pte. Olga Crawford, F/O V. H. Cooper, A.C.2 R. C. Cornwall, A.C.2 W. C. Creightney, P/O C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, O/Tel. E. H. C. Crompton-Nicholas, A.C.W. Linda Crosbie, A.C.2 N. V. L. Cummings, A.C. C. S. Dacosta, W/O Huntley Da Costa, A.C.2 C. D. McK. Dadd, A.C. R. A. Dalton, A.C.2 L. W. Darien, A.C. H. Darlington, A.C.2 A. DaSilva, A.C.2 K. B. David, A.C. J. G. Davidson, A.C.2 R. W. Davis, Pte. A. W. E. Day, A.C.2 V. D. Dennis, Sgt. G. L. De Roux, A.C.2 A. N. Dewar, A.C.2 K. G. Dixon, Lt. E. W. Dodd, A.C.2 E. C. Douglas, A.C. L. Douglas, A.C.2 O. G. Dowell, A.C.2 N. L. Drysdale, A.C.2 L. W. Dundas, A.C.2 H. Dunn, Cfn. C. P. Earle, Sgt. J. H. Ebanks, A.C. R. A. Edwards, L.A.C. V. Ellwood, A.C. F. A. Erskine, L.A.C. R. F. Evans, A.C.2 C. V. Fairclough, A.C.2 L. M. Farquharson, A.C. R. L. Farrier, P/O C. E. Fielding, A.C.2 W. Floyd, Sgt. H. A. Forbes, A.C. G. J. Ford, A.C.2 O. G. Francis, L/Cpl. Nellie Forrester, A.C.2 S. M. Fullerton, A.C.2 K. C. Garel, A.C.1 J. E. Garth, A.C.2 D. E. Gibbs, A.C.2 A. L. Gibson, A.C.2 V. L. Goldsmith, A.C. L. O. G. Goldson, P/O E. A. Gordon, A.C.2 J. R. Gordon, A.C.2 O. C. Gordon, A.C.2 A. C. Gracey, F/O C. Grannum, A.C.2 R. A. Grey, A.C. L. R. Griffiths, A.C.2 Roy Hall, A.C.1 W. B. Halliburton, A.C.1 L. M. Hamilton, L.A.C. S. L. Hanlan, A.C.W. Rosette Hanson, A.C.2 C. A. Harrisingh, A.C.2 C. W. Harvey, A.C.2 G. Harvey, A.C. J. Harvey, A.C.2 R. Haughton, Sgt. W. E. Haughton, Gnr. R. G. A. Hay, A.C. G. Haynes, A.C.2 E. S. Heaven, A.C.2 G. I. H. Hedmann, A.C.2 N. L. H. Hedmann, Lt.-Cdr. (E.) O. M. Henszell, A.C.2, H. G. Holness, A.C.2 A. E. Henderson, L.A.C. I. Hendricks, A.C.2 R. D. H. Hendricks, A.C.2 R. K. Hendricks, A.C.2 W. R. Hendricks, A.C.2 K. B. Hepburn, A.C. T. L. Hepburn, Cfn. R. T. H. Heron, A.C.2 C. A. Hewitt, Sgt. G. A. Hill, A.C.2 T. B. Heslop, A.C.2 L. V. Hoyes, A.C.2 A. G. Ingram, A.C. N. J. Irving, A.C.2 C. S. Jackson, A.C.2 S. A. Jackson, A.C.2 C. L. James, A.C.2 I. F. Johnson, A.C.2 L. A. D. Johnson, A.C.2 D. R. Johnston, A.C.2 V. L. Johnston, Cfn. Vincent H. Johnston, A.C. H. A. Jones, A.C.2 J. E. Kelly, A.C.2 A. R. Kelly, A.C. I. S. Kelly, A.C. K. Kerr, A.C.2 C. E. Knuckle, A.C. I. H. Lang, A.C.2 W. N. I. Lawrence, A.C. D. R. Lea, A.C.2 V. Lee Fong, A.C.2 H. E. L. Lennox, L/Cpl. A. Lewis, A.C.2 D. A. Lewis, A.C.2 H. Lewis, A.C.2 K. D. Lewis, A.C. A. G. Lindo, Sgt. Y. O. Lindo, P/O A. G. Lindsay, A.C.2 A. L. Lindsay, A.C. D. G. Lindsay, A.C.2 O. T. Lofters, A.C. A. W. Loftman, Gnr. D. Lopes, A.C.2 E. L. Lothian, Sgt. S. A. Lowe, A.C.2 W. P. Lue Sang, P/O L. O. Lynch, Sgt. — M. McCalla, A.C. O. S. McFarlane, A.C.2 E. E. McGregor, A.C.2 G. E. McIntosh, A.C.2 M. McKay, A.C. E. G. McKenzie, A.C.1 J. A. McKenzie, A.C. P. J. McKenzie, A.C.1 Dudley W. McLaren, A.C.2 F. L. McLaren, A.C.2 J. L. McMillan, A.C. J. A. McMorris, A.C.2 R. E. McNab, A.C.2 W. G. McPherson, A.C.2 D. Maillard, F/L R. C. Mais, A.C.2 D. J. March, A.C.2 L. A. Marks, O/Cadet K. B. Martin, A.C.2 A. T. U. M. Mason, A.C.2 G. H. Matthews, A.C. J. M. Matthews, Cpl. S. J. Mayhew, A.C. H. Mead, A.C. C. V. Mellish, A.C. S. A. Melville, F/Sgt. V. H. Mendez, A.C. F. J. Mesquita, A.C. J. G. Miller, A.C. E. O. Moore, A.C. S. A. Moore, O/Sea. V. G. Morris, A.C.2 W. A. Morrison, F/O R. G. Moss, L.A.C. H. A. Moulton, A.C. S. S. Mowatt, A.C. C. L. Mullings, A.M.2 M. O. Munroe, F/O F. L. Murray, A.C.2 A. Myers, A.C. S. A. Nairn, A.C.2 E. B. Nelson, A.C.1 E. G. Nelson, A.C.2 L. F. Nelson, A.C.2 L. St. Geo. Nelson, Sgt. P. Nelson, A.C.2 V. C. Nelson, A.C. E. H. Nunes, Sgt. A. D. O'Connor, A.C.2 T. H. O'Connor, A.C.2 E. C. O. Orr, Pte. Anne Oswin, P/O K. J. Pantin, A.C. F. G. H. Parkin, P/O A. O. Pearson, Pte. H. O. Petgrave, A.C.2 H. F. P. Phillips, Spr. J. L. Phillipotts, A.C.2 I. H. Phipps, N.A.2 R. E. A. Pickering, A.C.2 D. Pitter, Sgt. R. K. Plummer, Pte. R. Pommells, A.C. E. K. Powell, Cfn. L. Pringle, A.C.2 G. M. Purchase, A.C.2 H. E. R. Richards, P/O W. S. Richardson, A.C.2 A. M. Ricketts, A.C.2 G. S. Riley,

(Continued on next page)

Pte. Christabel Ritch, Pte. U. B. Ritch, A.C.2 H. A. Roberts, A.C.2 P. H. Roberts, A.C.2 C. A. Robinson, A.C.2 G. S. Rose, A.C.2 S. A. Rose, A.C.2 R. A. Russea, A.C.2 C. C. R. Russell, L.A.C. R. J. Samuda, A.C.2 A. J. Samuels, A.C.2 L. S. Sanderson, A.C. E. B. Sang, A.C.2 A. C. Savarian, A.C.2 J. T. Scott, A.C. D. A. Scott, A.C.2 S. A. Scott, A.C.2 H. Sequeira, A.C.2 I. S. Sharpe, Sgt. H. A. Shaw, A.C.2 C. A. Sime, A.C.1 S. S. Simon, A.C.2 R. A. Simpson, A.C. A. B. Sinclair, A.C.2 N. K. Skinner, F/O Frank D. Smith, Cfn. N. A. Smith, A.C. A. S. Smith, A.C.1 R. S. Smith, A.C.2 L. D. Spence, A.C.2 V. R. Stewart, A.C.2 C. G. Stone, Cpl. L. Strybos, A.C.2 L. A. Symes, A.C.2 W. E. T. Taffe, A.C.2 F. E. Tait, A.C.2 A. L. Taylor, F/S. A. L. Taylor, Sgt. J. W. Terrier, A.C.2 F. C. Thomas, A.C.2 K. A. L. Thomas, A.C. R. J. Thomas, A.C.2 H. G. Thompson, A.C. S. R. Thompson, Cfn. B. H. Thomson, A.C.2 C. J. Todd, A.C.2 L. J. Troupe, Sgt. T. M. Urquhart, A.C. H. I. Usher, A.C.2 A. L. Valentine, A.C.2 L. M. Vaughan, F/Sgt. D. E. V. Veitch, A.C.2 V. C. Vincent, A.C.2 A. W. Virgo, Cfn. G. Waite, A.C.2 B. L. Walfall, A.C. B. A. Walker, A.C.2 A. K. Walters, A.C.2 E. G. W. Ward, A.C.2 G. H. Webb, A.C. D. Webster, O/Sea. V. B. Wedemire, A.C. C. T. Welch, A.C.2 N. W. West, A.C.2 N. O. White, A.C.2 V. A. White, A.C.2 R. Wicks, A.C. K. Wiggan, A.C. H. I. Willacey, A.C. J. S. M. Williams, Cadet L. C. Williams, A.C. R. A. Williams, A.C. S. J. William, A.C.2 V. L. Williams, A.C. A. C. Wilmot, A.C.2 K. N. Wilmot, A.C. A. Wilson, F/O A. S. Wint, A.C.2 G. L. Wong, A.C.1 G. B. Woodbine, Sgt. S. C. Woodham, F/Sgt. H. O. Wynter, A.C.1 E. St. Ledger Young, A.C.2 L. G. Young.

**Montserrat.**—F/Lt. O. R. Kelsick.

**St. Kitts.**—W/O L. De Lisle, Pte. M. G. Evelyn, Pte. Dollie Pereira.

**St. Vincent.**—A.C.2 H. M. Brown, L/Bdr. L. Gonsalves.

**Trinidad.**—Sgt. K. Alfred, F/Lt. R. A. C. Alston, A.C.2 R. H. Boodoo, Pte. D. Berkeley, P/O K. Cerney, Sgt. H. D. Charles, A.C.2 H. G. Codrington, F/Lt. P. L. U. Cross, F/Sgt. L. J. De Verteuil, F/Sgt. C. E. B. Eckel, P/O E. K. Farfan, F/O F. W. Farfan, Sgt. H. A. A. Gobin, Wren Nancy Gordon, F/O A. Hamel-Smith, F/O C. J. Jardine, O/Sea. E. W. Jardine, A.C.2 N. Khan, P/O W. S. Knox, Pte. Kimmy Lee, Lt. J. S. McIntyre, Pte. Georgie Masson, Pte. Ena Nicholas, A.C.2 H. E. Percy, Capt. J. P. Permy, Trp. M. J. Quesnel, Wren Joan Rapsey, F/Lt. D. G. Rochford, O/Sea. E. R. Rowbotham, A.C.2 L. H. A. Scotland, F/Sgt. J. E. N. Scoon, Pte. Agnes Scott, A.C.2 H. G. S. Stanislaus, P/O J. G. Swan, Sgt. W. W. Todd, Pte. R. Troja, Pte. M. L. Urich, P/O M. M. Walker, A.C.2 O. J. Wilson.

# The Markets

October 30, 1944

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		79½	80½	79½	80
2½	Consols (yield £3 2s. 6d. per cent.)	79½	80½	79½	80
3½	War Loan ...	103½	104	103½	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	44/-	49/6	30/-	32/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/-	45/-	32/-	35/-
8	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	33/-	34/-	35/9	36/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	57/6	59/6	56/-	58/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	62/6	65/-	61/3	63/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/-	2/6	2/3-	2/9
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/-	1/6	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	17/-	19/-	20/-	22/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	2/6	3/6	2/3	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/3	4/9	4/1½	4/7½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	57/6	49/-	51/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/-	2/-	2/-	3/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/6xd	33*	37*xd
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	42/6	47/6	34/6	35/6
—	St. Madeleine Sugar	12/9	13/9	13/6	14/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/3	17/3	17/-	18/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/9	3/9	2/6	3/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	91/10½	94/4½	4½	4½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	78/9	81/3	73/9	76/3xd
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	4/3	5/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/7½	18/7½	17/3	18/3

\*When shares were \$100.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento** remains quiet. The spot value is 1/3 ex wharf, London.

**Ginger** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** The market is quiet but firm. Prices are: defectives, about 1/4 to 1/5 per lb.; sound unassorted, about 1/8; and sound 80's, around 1/10.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is quoted at 3/3 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

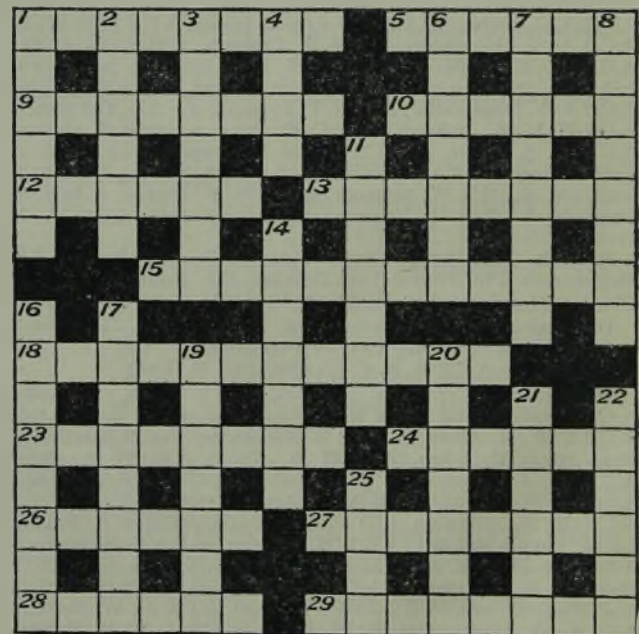
## Crossword Puzzle No. 38

ACROSS

- 1 Correct (8)
- 5 Dangerous moment (6)
- 9 Important Empire source of petroleum (8)
- 10 Undertake (6)
- 12 One of the finches (6)
- 13 Anagram of "iron tire" (8)
- 15 Form of Colonial local government by Native Authorities (2 words, 8, 4)
- 18 Anagram of "liver in sling" (2 words, 6, 6)
- 23 Slang for ample supplies (8)
- 24 Bleats may come from this (6)
- 26 A splinter (6)
- 27 Of commercial interest (8)
- 28 Spectacles (6)
- 29 Anagram of "gag terns" (8)

DOWN

- 1 Dull (6)
- 2 "Fame is the — of youth."—Byron, *Childe Harold* (6)
- 3 Professional advice (7)
- 4 A stone of changing colours (4)
- 6 Avoid injuring (7)
- 7 False (8)
- 8 Soldiers of former days (8)
- 11 Scene of horror (7)
- 14 Sack (7)
- 16 Technical term for falling of hair (8)
- 17 Dutch port recently in the news (8)
- 19 This is obvious so a clue is hardly necessary (7)
- 20 Anagram of "gin tent" (7)
- 21 Base (6)
- 22 Useful when a ship comes alongside the wharf (6)
- 25 Stemless palm of the Far East (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIX

DECEMBER 1944

No. 1164

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LONDON, W.C.2.

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

December, 1944

THE West India Committee sends its good wishes and warmest seasonal greetings to its members and friends at home and overseas, and to the volunteers from the British West Indian Colonies wherever they may be.

## Price of West Indian Sugar

THE West India Committee has been informed that the Ministry of Food proposes to grant an increase in price of £2 per ton for shipments of new crop British West Indian sugar from January 1st, 1945, subject to modifications in present arrangements as regards lag payments and responsibility for war risks.

## 1944 in the West Indies

FROM our daily scrutiny of world events it is good to turn at this time to our own particular area and to survey the year's events and achievements.

Outstanding was, of course, the West Indian Conference, first of its kind, held in Barbados in March under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission "to discuss matters of common interest and especially of social and economic significance to the Caribbean countries." It is too early yet to attempt to assess the value of the positive results of that Conference. But even if the onlooker felt that, in the absence of the vital supplies for the huge public construction projects already scheduled and without the technical personnel to carry out or operate them, there was an air of unreality about the whole proceedings, yet the Conference was of necessity concerned with principles rather than with the details of planning for positive action. As an experiment in Regional collaboration on a non-governmental basis it was eminently worthwhile and we hope that in due course it will, in the words of Mr. Charles W. Taussig, become "a unified body, carrying weight and authority in the councils of the world."

Further evidence not only of the new spirit of co-operation among the Colonies of the Caribbean but of the concern of business men in the area as to the future was indicated at the meeting of the Seventh Congress of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, now The Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean. With economic federation of the West Indies as the ultimate objective, the Congress called upon the Comptroller for Development and Welfare to institute a survey on the fostering of inter-colonial trade, unification of customs tariffs, codification of laws and regulations and elimination of regulations which tend to create unnecessary difficulties in the entry of tourists. While political federation was not referred to by the Congress, members of the House of Commons have been less reticent, and Captain

Gammans, in particular, of the M.P.s. who visited the West Indies in the spring as members of the Empire Parliamentary Association's delegation, has persistently advocated it since as the *sine qua non* to any ultimate solution of the economic and social difficulties of the area. Meanwhile, however, unification of the Colonies' medical, legal and police services and their currency systems as first steps may well be in contemplation. Concern as to the future was expressed by the Congress not only in a call for reduction of government control of business to a minimum after the war, but in the affirmation, which cannot too often be made, that the economic stability of the West Indies must always depend on a firm market for their staple crops and their by-products and a suggestion to H.M. Government to consider guaranteeing over a period of years the purchase of all staple crops and particularly those expanded during the war at the Government's request. This virtually has already been done in the case of sugar for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946, though the prices to be paid remain to be fixed year by year.

Constitutionally the year was full of interest. As we write the news comes that Barbados, with an enlarged franchise, has returned a Left-wing majority to its House of Assembly. Jamaica electors, largely increased under full adult suffrage, face the ballot boxes with 130 heterogeneous candidates to choose from for 32 seats in the House of Representatives under the new Constitution. Bermuda has given women the vote on the same terms as men. In Trinidad, following on the Report of a Franchise Committee, the Legislative Council has adopted a Bill giving full adult franchise subject to a literacy test, while in British Guiana a similar Franchise Committee has recommended a substantial lowering of the voting qualifications.

These constitutional changes and the enfranchisement of large new sections of the population may well give special point to a further resolution passed by the Seventh Congress of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce to the effect that, in full consonance with the Recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1938-39, the nominated appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils should include men with an intimate knowledge and experience of their Colony's trade, commerce and industry (and we may add agriculture). The Congress might have gone even further and added that if a major productive industry or general business interests in any Colony can point to its Legislative or Executive Council and say "we are not represented there," then it has a legitimate cause for complaint.

Finally, we look forward with interest to the Report

(Continued on next page)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

ALTHOUGH V1, the flying-bomb, and V2, the long-range rocket, continue from time to time to cause disturbances in southern England; and although there are rumours that a mysterious V3 is being installed on mountain-tops in Norway, presumably for use as a last resort when Himmler loses control of Germany itself; the Government has expressed its confidence in the approach of victory by abolishing the "black-out." It is true that windows have to be so far shaded that objects inside cannot be distinguished from the street; but the original proviso that total blackening must be restored during an air-raid warning was withdrawn at the opening of the new session of Parliament. As an offensive force, in fact, the Luftwaffe has shot its bolt, and all the world knows it. Building in Germany has long been confined to fighters; and though the remaining 200 bombers might be hurled against us in a last forlorn hope, we are prepared to take the risk with equanimity and not sacrifice our nightly convenience to it.

\* \* \*

Although the relaxation had long been canvassed, the actual concession took most of our local authorities by surprise, and nocturnal London crept shyly and by stages back into semi-lucency. After about a month most boroughs had raised their system of street lighting to the level of what is officially defined as "moonlight standard." But those which in peacetime were lit by gas seem to have found grave technical difficulties, so that the bus or motor-car still plunges suddenly and disconcertingly from the twilight of Westminster into the inky blackness of Chelsea. Chelsea-dwellers, however, are a peculiar people; and by arguments that I personally find it difficult to follow, this eccentricity only proves once more the spiritual superiority of that proud race.

\* \* \*

Another official recognition that the enemy's power to do military damage has been extinguished is the "standing down" of the Home Guard. They ended their active service with a ceremonial march of detachments representing the whole country, through London on December 3rd, the King taking the salute and delivering a moving address of thanks and farewell. They had an enthusiastic popular reception, abundantly earned by more than four years of devoted and laborious service. We have travelled a long way since the days in 1940 when it looked as if the Local Defence Volunteers, many of them still armed only with pikes, might at any moment be hurled into battle against the mighty Panzer formations which had conquered France. But although the Home Guard has never had the opportunity to meet the enemy in action, the knowledge that it was on the alert everywhere, and had acquired modern weapons and training, made it possible to send our main forces abroad to many theatres of the war much earlier than would otherwise have been the case, and so contributed powerfully to the present prosperous state of allied fortunes.

\* \* \*

Having warned us some time ago not to expect the

end of the European war before the spring or early summer of 1945, Mr. Churchill now says that he has nothing to change except perhaps to leave out the word "early." Sober opinion must agree with his judgment. There was at one time just a chance that the enemy might be hustled back in disorder over the Rhine before he could pull himself together after his calamitous defeats in France. The Arnhem enterprise was an attempt to exploit that possibility; and the world knows how narrowly it failed. Now that the Germans have successfully dug in on a fortified line from the Swiss frontier to the sea, all such hopes of a sudden end have faded. Partly they have been defeated by weather almost too bad to be true; but this only accentuates the main reason for the slowing-down of operations—the difficulty of supply that always cripples the attack when its communications are being constantly stretched while the enemy is falling back upon his. Though the port of Antwerp is at last open, it comes too late to restore mobility to the front before winter. The experience of the last war, that a general offensive in this region cannot be launched before mid-March, and is more likely to be successful if it can wait until May, is probably still valid.

\* \* \*

It is now generally agreed that the surrender of Germany will be followed by an early General Election; and the lines on which it will be fought are becoming clearer. The parties will go to the polls separately with their own programmes, without prejudice to the possibility that a new coalition may be formed from them after the new Parliament has been elected. But since the leaders of three parties can scarcely co-operate in Cabinet while preparing to denounce one another in the constituencies, it follows that the present National Government must be broken up shortly before the election. This means that for a time Mr. Churchill will have to preside over a purely Conservative administration, drawn from the party having much the largest representation in the present House of Commons. Where the tactical advantage will lie is very debatable.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

of the Committee on Higher Education which is expected to recommend the creation of a University of the West Indies. Though a considerable section of West Indian opinion feels that a sounder school education, inculcating such things as loyalty, self-respect and integrity as a private and civic virtue ought to have a prior place in the scheme of things, nevertheless such an institution could do much to fit the post-war generation of West Indians for the difficult tasks that lie ahead for them. Let us hope, therefore, that it will be conceived and run, not as an austere academic institution, but as a vital dynamic body, infusing into its graduates a love of things West Indian, respect for a way of life in association with the soil, and a determination to work selflessly for the general betterment of conditions.

## 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.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ROBERT ERNEST HAROLD FOOTE, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 83 Squadron, of Antigua.

Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has continued to display outstanding leadership as Captain and pilot, the utmost determination to press home his attacks in the face of all opposition and a praiseworthy devotion to duty. On two occasions, his aircraft was heavily hit by anti-aircraft fire, and, during one attack an engine was set on fire. Flight Lieutenant Foote's skilful airmanship and cool courage were largely responsible for the success of both missions. Another time, in August, 1944, his aircraft took part in an attack against Konigsberg. Violent electric storms were encountered. In spite of these and severe icing, he flew his aircraft to this distant target at the allotted time and completed the mission.

### D.F.C.

PILOT OFFICER ESMOND K. FARFAN, R.A.F.V.R., No. 12 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

ACTING SQUADRON LEADER D. L. BROWN, R.A.F.V.R., No. 98 Squadron, of the Bahamas.

This officer has set an example of courage and resolution. He has participated in a large number of sorties, many of which have been attacks on targets in the battle area since the landing in Northern France. He is a most efficient flight commander whose forceful leadership, strong sense of duty and tenacity have proved most inspiring.

FLYING OFFICER J. R. GIBBONS, R.A.F.V.R., No. 103 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT W. H. B. SHORT, R.A.F.V.R., No. 137 Squadron, of Trinidad.

Flight Lieutenant Short has completed numerous sorties against the enemy, and has displayed great skill and courage. In August, 1944, Flight Lieutenant Short, as flight commander, led his section against some enemy mechanical transport of which six vehicles were destroyed, and also one armoured car. This intrepid officer then led his section against an anti-aircraft post. His own aircraft was badly damaged, but he pressed home his attack with great skill and determination. When Flight Lieutenant Short landed at base, it was discovered that the port gun bays were on fire. On another occasion Flight Lieutenant Short's aircraft was badly damaged by anti-aircraft fire whilst attacking dug-in tanks at Esquay. His engine stopped, but by skilful airmanship he made a successful forced landing. Flight Lieutenant Short has, at all times,

shown considerable skill, courage and determination to engage the enemy.

ACTING SQUADRON LEADER F. S. GONSALVES, R.A.F.V.R., No. 85 Squadron, of British Guiana.

This officer has operated with considerable success with bomber and fighter aircraft. On one occasion, while patrolling an enemy airfield, he attacked two Messerschmitt 110's, destroyed one and damaged the other. In September, 1944, he was detailed to attack a certain objective. On reaching the target the port engine failed. Height was rapidly lost but Squadron Leader Gonsalves refused to abandon his aircraft. When his height was only 1,000 feet he restarted the port engine and found that it was working sufficiently well to allow him to maintain height. In this condition he crossed the North Sea and executed a successful landing with only sufficient oil remaining for a few minutes flying. Squadron Leader Gonsalves displayed great skill and devotion to duty.

### Mentioned in Despatches

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT F. J. DEMPSEY, of Trinidad.

## Warriors of the Empire

THE series of 69 portrait drawings of men and women from almost every part of the Empire, now being shown at the Royal Empire Society, is attracting considerable attention. The portraits, all in pastel, are the work of the Hon. Mrs. Honor Earl—done in London of members of the Forces whilst there on leave.

The men and women depicted have come from all the corners of the earth and are widely different in race, creed and language. But they all have this in common, that of their own free will they came to fight with the people of Great Britain against their common enemy. The Exhibition, which is intended as a tribute to their loyalty and courage, was opened on December 5th by the Earl of Clarendon, chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society. On the following day it was visited by the Duchess of Kent.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public until January 4th at a charge of 1s. for catalogue, free to the Forces. All profits will be given to the Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee and will be devoted to the welfare and hospitality arranged for the Forces from the Empire overseas.

Included in the Exhibition are portraits of the following West Indians and Bermudians:—Warrant Officer Basil L. I. Johnson and Sub-Lieutenant R. Chester Thompson (Bahamas); Lieutenant A. Nigel C. Thomas (Barbados); Corporal R. L. Browne (Bermuda); Craftsman C. A. Kirton (British Guiana); Flying Officer G. W. Fairweather\* (British Honduras); Bdr. D. M. H. Jackson, M.M. and A.C.W.2 Sally Lopez (Jamaica); Flight Lieutenant O. R. Kelsick (Montserrat); Flight Lieutenant G. H. Farara, D.F.M.\* and Miss Iris Farara, V.A.D. (St. Kitts); Gunner L. Gonsalves (St. Vincent); Flight Lieutenant P. L. U. Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Flying Officer F. W. Farfan; and Private Vivien T. Ho-Choy (Trinidad).

\* Now missing from operations.



## West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 56th 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	Regiment	Rank
ARANHA, N. F.	.. Bahamas	R.A.F.	Sergeant
ASPINALL, B. E.	.. Bahamas	U.S. Army	Sergeant
BOWMAN, S. J.	.. Bermuda	C.G.G.	Guardsman
BRANCH, Yvonne	.. Antigua	W.A.A.F.	A.C.W./2
BRUCE, V. L.	.. Trinidad	R.C.A.S.C.	Corporal
CALLEN, W....	.. Jamaica	R.N.	A/B
CARTER, Jeanne	.. Br. Guiana	A.T.S.	Private
CLARKE, J. H.	.. Trinidad	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
COUTH, C. I.	.. Br. Guiana	C.A.C.R.U.	Lieutenant
DE FREITAS, J.	.. Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
EDGEHILL, G. W.	.. Barbados	Submarines	Stoker
GIBBONS, E. G.	.. Bermuda	R.N.	Sub-Lieutenant
HAVEN, B. ...	.. Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C./2
LOCKEY, J. D. B.	.. Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Driver
MARSHALL, O.	.. Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MASSIAH, C. A.	.. Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
MATALON, E. J.	.. Jamaica	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MATALON, M.	.. Jamaica	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieutenant
MILNE, K. ...	.. Grenada	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
MCGREGOR, Emmeline	.. Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.W./2
PALEY, C.A.	.. Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Scaman
PRITCHARD, B. S.	.. Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
ROBERTSON, J.	.. Jamaica	O.C.T.U.	O/Cadet
SEALE, Elsie	.. Barbados	A.T.S.	Private
SEVERIN, C. A.	.. Dominica	R.A.F.	A.C./2
SMITH, A. B.	.. Barbados	R.N.	L/Steward
TYSON, Grace	.. Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
THOMPSON, F.	.. Bermuda	R.A.F.	F./Lieut.
VINCENT, P. E.	.. Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	A.C./2
WEBBER, Zena	.. Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
WOOD, B. G.	.. Br. Guiana	K.R.R.C.	Lieutenant

R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. C.G.G.—Canadian Grenadier Guards. W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.C.A.S.C.—Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. R.N.—Royal Navy. R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force. O.C.T.U.—Officer Cadet Training Unit. A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service. K.R.R.C.—King's Royal Rifle Corps.

## The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

### Killed in Action

FLYING OFFICER T. M. CIPRIANI (Trinidad).  
PRIVATE J. DE SILVA (Bermuda).  
WARRANT OFFICER J. J. HYDE (Trinidad).  
GUNNER M. D. SLATER (British Guiana).  
PRIVATE R. M. WHITE (Bermuda).

### Wounded in Action

The following Bermudians, attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment, have been wounded in action:—  
Private R. C. Lines, Private S. F. Moniz, Corporal K. V. Monkhan, Private R. C. Skinner.

### Missing

Flight Lieutenant G. W. S. Moseley (Bahamas);  
Flight Sergeant K. O. G. Nugent (Antigua).

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on November 21st, the following ten candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
Mr. A. D. HODGSON (Bahamas)	Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. GLYN EVANS (Country)	Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C. Major A. A. Nathan.
Mr. DAVID EVANS (Barbados)	Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd. Major A. A. Nathan.
LIEUT. Frank A. SIMPSON (Trinidad)	Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd. Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C.
F/Lt. ASYGELL CARRINGTON (Trinidad)	Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. HORACE RAPSEY, M.B.E. (Trinidad)	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E. Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C.
Mr. E. M. WALCOTT (Country)	Mr. W. F. Bryden. Mr. George Rochford.
Mrs. MARJORIE HADLEY (Country)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.R.
Mr. NOBERT NYACKE (Grenada)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mrs. E. Cater.
Mr. ODEL FLEMING (Jamaica)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman. Mr. Horace King.
	Mr. C. Swabey. Mr. Alex. Elder.

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 War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the third list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee made in response to the appeal in the CIRCULAR for August. Further contributions, which are urgently required, should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. C. W. Murray ...	1	1	0
Wm. Smith & Co. ...	10	10	0
A. T. Jenkinson, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Anon ...	1	0	0
Jamaica Services Welfare Fund Committee	100	0	0
Mrs. Rust ...	10	0	0
R. Arbuthnot-Leslie, Esq. ...	1	0	0
W. F. Gouda & Co., Ltd. ...	10	10	0
The United Molasses Co., Ltd. ...	200	0	0
Mrs. Berkeley ...	10	0	0
Crawford Beck & Amos, Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Mrs. MacGregor ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Haynes ...	5	0	0
Lady Cordeaux ...	25	0	0
Miss Lena Grey ...	1	4	8
Plantation Management Ltd., Grenada, per I. & A. Rucker & Bencraft ...	21	0	0



THE STAND DOWN PARADE OF THE HOME GUARD



THE MEN OF ARNHEM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

[See page 223



THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE [See opposite page



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS SIGNS THE VISITORS BOOK. THE WALLS OF THIS ROOM ARE COVERED WITH PHOTOS OF WEST INDIAN VOLUNTEERS



THE DUCHESS OF KENT AT "WARRIORS OF THE EMPIRE" EXHIBITION INSPECTS PORTRAIT OF FLIGHT-LIEUT. P. L. U. CROSS, D.S.O. D.F.C.

## The Princess Royal

### Visit to War Services Depot

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) paid a visit to 40, Norfolk Street on December 13th, when she met volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda, and inspected the rooms forming the War Services Depot.

Her Royal Highness, wearing the uniform of Controller Commandant of the A.T.S., accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting, the Dowager Lady Lloyd, was received by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary. A mixed Guard of Honour composed of R.A.F. and A.T.S. was under the charge of Flight-Lieutenant P. L. U. Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Trinidad.

A visit was then made to the various departments concerned with records, the re-addressing of letters, newspapers and parcels, the payment of "leave" funds, and the care of prisoners of war, after which the Princess Royal proceeded to the Members Room where over 100 men and women volunteers were assembled. Here she shook hands with many and congratulated a number of officers and men on their recently won decorations.

Photographs were then taken, two of which appear on the opposite page. Three very hearty cheers were given to Her Royal Highness at the end of her visit, which was so greatly appreciated by all present.

## Colonel Stanley

### A Brief West Indian Tour

IN the course of the Parliamentary recess, Colonel Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will pay a short visit to Bermuda, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Jamaica, returning via Washington. The purpose of Colonel Stanley's tour is to enable him to gain some first-hand knowledge of the local background and to make the acquaintance of representatives of the various communities as well as to discuss the more important of the problems of these territories with the Governors on the spot. He also hopes to be present at the opening of the new Jamaica Legislature.

Owing to the necessity of Colonel Stanley's returning to this country shortly after Parliament reassembles in January, he will only be able to spend a very short time in each Colony. In the time available it will be impossible for him to visit the Caribbean Colonies of the Eastern Group but he intends to visit those Colonies on the next occasion that affairs permit him to be absent from this country.

Colonel Stanley will be accompanied on his tour by Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, an Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, and by his private secretary, Mr. C. H. Thornley.

## Aviation in the West Indies

### An Interview with Mr. Cross

MR. B. C. H. CROSS, Air Transport Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who left for a tour of the West Indies at the end of May, returned to London early last month. His visit was necessary in order to enable him to investigate the developments which might be undertaken in the future in connexion with civil air transport services.

Mr. Cross travelled via Canada and the United States in order to learn at first hand the latest technical developments in those countries, and he then visited in succession Jamaica, British Honduras, Bahamas, the Leeward and Windward Islands, British Guiana, Barbados and Trinidad, returning by way of Bermuda.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the CIRCULAR, Mr. Cross said that practically the whole of his tour was made by air—thanks to the enthusiastic co-operation of the Royal Naval Fleet Air Arm, the R.A.F. Transport Command and Ferry Command, British Overseas Airways Corporation and Pan-American Airways.

"The West Indian Colonies," continued Mr. Cross, "offer the ideal for the development of inter-island air services because the air has to compete with the slowest form of surface transport—the sea—and in consequence the maximum saving of time is effected.

"West Indians are thoroughly air-minded, and owing to the war-time lack of shipping there has been a considerable increase in air travel. A typical example is that of St. Kitts—a small island—where a total of 551 passengers left by air during the first six months of 1944."

In British Guiana, Mr. Cross made a particular study of the interior of the Colony up to the Brazilian border, flying over 1,000 miles with the Fleet Air Arm and with British Guiana Airways. He secured several striking photographs of the Kaieteur Falls.

## Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer A. J. Carrington (Trinidad) to Squadron Leader.  
Pilot Officer C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer C. Grannum (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Private Emily M. Greenhagh (Barbados) to Second Subaltern.

Lieutenant A. G. Keith (Bermuda) to Captain.

Flying Officer R. E. Lind (Bermuda) to Flight Lieut.

Pilot Officer L. E. Mayor (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer R. C. Montano (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant W. E. A. Recile (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.

Acting Leading Airman R. S. Scholefield (Jamaica) to Sub-Lieut. (A).

Flight Lieutenant W. H. B. Short (Trinidad) to Squadron Leader.

Sergeant Pilot H. T. Steel (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Second Lieut. A. J. Torrance (Trinidad) to Lieutenant.

Flight Sergeant E. H. Whitecross (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer A. S. Wint (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant E. G. Wong (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

## Work of the British Council

### Activities in the British West Indies

IN the introductory section of the *Report of the British Council, 1943-44*, the statement is made that "in the Empire the appointment of Sir Harry Luke to the West Indies and Professor William Macmillan to West Africa, has meant the beginning of serious work." We give below a summary of the activities of the Council in the British West Indies during the year ended March 31st last. In the October CIRCULAR attention was directed to the work of the Council in promoting, as a contribution towards future peace, popular relations between the peoples of the world.

In June, 1943, the newly created post of Chief Representative in the British West Indies was filled by the appointment of Sir Harry Luke who arrived in Trinidad, his headquarters for the time being, in September, accompanied by his personal assistant Mr. A. G. Boys. The Music Officer, Mr. F. Haworth, assumed duty later.

Mr. F. D. Gray, Administrative Representative, and Mr. Harold Stannard, Cultural Adviser, who had arrived in August, 1942, continued their investigations in various colonies, and Mr. Stannard also lectured on subjects relating to British life and achievement. He returned to England in August, 1943.

#### Trinidad

The Council gave a grant to the Central Library that permitted Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart, the director, to carry out a six months' training course for assistant librarians in the eastern Caribbean area. In September Dr. Stewart submitted, by request, plans for Regional Library Development throughout that area.

#### Jamaica

The Council made grants towards the extension and equipment of the Junior Section of the Institute of Jamaica, and to enable the West Indies Reference Library and the General Library being catalogued. Provision has been made for the extension of the Manchester Free Library in Mandeville, and the services of this library and the Adult Section of the Halfway Tree Library have been strengthened by the presentation of approximately 2,000 books to each. In addition the Council has presented nuclear reference libraries to 40 secondary schools and provided suitable books to 14 of the Jamaica Welfare Community Centres.

Mr. Hugh Paget, the Representative in Jamaica, assisted the Social Welfare Training Course by giving lectures and taking classes. He also lectured on various aspects of British life.

#### Barbados

The Chief Representative visited Barbados and discussed with the members of a Cultural Committee, formed after an address by Mr. Gray on the aims of the Council in the West Indies, the possibility of establishing a Council Institute in the Colony. During a subsequent visit discussions were again held with the now enlarged Cultural Committee and with the newly appointed Director of Education, Mr. Hayden, regarding a proposal of the latter, whereby British Council Institute activities might find a home in the buildings intended to house

the proposed new Teachers' Training College and cognate organizations. Sir Harry Luke received every assistance from Sir Grattan Bushe, the Governor, and Sir Frank Stockdale.

#### British Guiana

At the end of October the Chief Representative went to British Guiana on a visit of some weeks. The Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, was most helpful and sympathetic as regards the future work of the Council in the Colony. During this useful visit the Akbar Exhibition was organized and held in Georgetown. It was opened by the Governor and was unquestionably a great success. During the six days it was open it was visited by 3,000 persons, mainly but by no means exclusively members of the East Indian community.

The Council gratefully acknowledges the ungrudging assistance received from Mr. L. G. Crease, Director of Education, and Mr. P. S. Peberdy, then Curator of the Georgetown Museum, and other members of the Committee.

During November Sir Harry Luke paid a private visit to Brazil. He met members of the Council's staff in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santos, and obtained some insight into the work of the Council in the great cities of a foreign country.

#### General Functional Work

The normal service by which quarterly supplies of new books are made available was put into operation, and suitable consignments were received for distribution by the Council's Representatives in Jamaica and Trinidad. Two firms from British Guiana, two from Barbados and one from Trinidad ordered books under the Book Export Scheme.

An improved selection of periodicals was distributed to libraries, institutes, schools, colleges and other youth organizations. Many expressions of appreciation of *Britain To-day* were received. The distribution of films through local information officers continued; non-theatrical distribution is limited, but it is hoped to improve it.

Arrangements were made for an exhibition of British Graphic Art in the larger colonies, but had to be cancelled owing to circumstances beyond the Council's control. Arrangements were made for an exhibition of children's paintings in Jamaica, and later in other colonies. A photographic exhibition of Great Britain is being shown throughout the West Indies.

Sheet music was distributed to many musical societies and orchestras, and collections of gramophone records were presented to several broadcasting stations and cultural institutes.

The circulation of *Monthly Science News* was largely increased, and *British Medical Bulletin* was distributed to leading medical men.

The Council awarded two scholarships for advanced studies in the teaching of English to Mr. C. W. Debysingh and Mr. Gabriel Wong, Government elementary school headmasters in Trinidad, who both attended courses at Nottingham University.

ACCORDING to a Press telegram, the Labour Party won 23 of the 32 seats in the House of Representatives in the Jamaica General Elections on December 14th.

# The West India Committee

## Annual Report of the Ladies' Committee, to September, 1944

**T**HE Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) has pleasure in presenting its fifth report containing an account of its work during the year ended September 30th, 1944, on behalf of the West Indian men and women volunteers who have enrolled in the fighting and auxiliary services.

### The Accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the same lines as last year, and it will be noted that the heavy additional work which has fallen on the Committee has involved an increase in expenditure, which made it necessary in August, 1944, to issue a third Appeal for funds. It was realised that associations in some of the Colonies at least were, at that time, committed to the constant provision of finances for leave fund payments. The Appeal was accordingly addressed in the first instance to firms and individuals in this country having interests in the West Indies, and in sympathy with the work. In certain instances, however, the responsibility for these leave funds has latterly been transferred from voluntary subscribers to Government sources, and it is possible that Colonies relieved in this way may now feel able to resume their welcome contributions towards the Committee's general war services funds, from which this important welfare work for their men and women is financed.

### General Review

The appended figures bring out very clearly the sharp increase in the work which has fallen to the Committee as the result of numerous arrivals of West Indian Service men and women. These new arrivals consisted principally of over 2,000 recruits for ground staff duties in the R.A.F., and drafts for the A.T.S., who had been enlisted in the Caribbean. These A.T.S. contingents "reported" at the Rooms immediately on their arrival in London, and photographs taken at 40, Norfolk Street have appeared in several issues of the CIRCULAR. Tea parties at the Colonial Office, given by the Under Secretary of State, for the girls, at which the chairman and other members of the Ladies' Committee have also been present, have been greatly appreciated. Reports of these tea parties, at which the girls have had the honour of meeting Colonel Oliver Stanley, Controller-in-Chief Whateley, Chief Commander Baxter-Ellis, and Sir Frank Stockdale, have been made from time to time in the CIRCULAR.

It will be realized that this great increase in numbers is reflected in every activity, especially in the forwarding of mail; the letters for redirection, for example, have exceeded the 5,000 mark each month since June. Thousands of parcels and newspapers have also been forwarded.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will be aware that the names of those in the Services who sign each month in the Visitors' Book now occupy a page or more of each issue, and this is only a partial indication of the great number of visits made to the Committee, since many volunteers call at the Rooms each day of their leave to

collect mail, read the West Indian newspapers, and meet their friends.

The range of inquiries which are addressed to the Committee by these young people, especially in their first few months in the unfamiliar circumstances of Service life, is all-embracing. The Committee is happy to feel that not only is it able to help by answering these questions, but also through its letters to relieve to some extent the home-sickness which is inevitable.

The work on behalf of prisoners of war has been continued on similar lines, except that during the latter part of the period under review the European situation has precluded the despatch of the quarterly parcels, and has slowed down mail communications with all except new prisoners. The Committee has, however, been rejoiced to welcome no less than five men believed to have been casualties, who have escaped through occupied territory, and to greet certain returned prisoners of war and civilian internees and Merchant Seamen who have been repatriated.

Once again the Ladies' Committee gratefully acknowledges the loyal and devoted assistance received from its voluntary helpers and its staff, and from members of the West India Committee secretariat and staff, and in particular to pay tribute to the steadfast continuity in the work maintained during the trying period of the attack by flying bombs, when windows were blown in several times, and the wall of the chairman's office became unsafe and had to be taken down. One member of the typing staff, who was out of the building at the time, unfortunately suffered severe injuries.

The close and cordial relations with the voluntary war organizations in each Colony have been of the greatest mutual assistance, and their expressions of sympathy during the trying summer months have been greatly appreciated.

The thanks of the Committee are again due to the Law Land Company for the provision of rooms, and to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, for the auditing of the War Services accounts without charge.

### Awards and Decorations

During the past year many West Indians and Bermudians have received war decorations for gallantry in action against the enemy, and at least six have received double decorations. According to the latest available information the following awards of this nature have been made to West Indians and Bermudians:

D.S.O. (including a Bar)	...	6
M.C.	... ..	4
D.C.M.	... ..	1
D.F.C.	... ..	48
M.M.	... ..	2
D.F.M.	... ..	10

While the Committee looks forward to a cessation of hostilities in the European theatre within the next year, it cannot hold out any hope that the scope or magnitude of its work will lessen for many months after. Demobili-

zation and repatriation will bring their own particular problems, and in their application to West Indians the War Services Committee will find many calls upon them for advice.

Many of the young Service men and women now in this country have acquired special aptitudes and skills which will stand them in good stead after the war and contribute to the well-being of the Colonies to which they will return. Others may require further training

in peace-time pursuits here. It will be the aim of the War Services Committee to lend such encouragement, assistance and liaison services as it can in that connexion in collaboration with the Colonial Office.

40, Norfolk Street,  
London, W.C.2.

MARGOT DAVSON,  
Chairman.

December 6th, 1944.

[The accounts are published elsewhere in this issue.]

	1940. Half-year to June 30th.	1941. Year to June 30th.	1942. Year to June 30th.	1943. 15 months to Sept. 30th.	1944. Year 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	739	4,649
(b) Citrus, coffee and molasses ...	6,762*	—	—	—	—	6,762
Cases or parcels lost by enemy action ...	—	12	42	68	—	122
Volunteers registered ...	60	498	669	533	2,675	4,435
Women serving with the Forces and Nursing Services	—	14	25	74	165	278
Volunteers' letters re-directed (based on weekly average) ...	130	3,224	17,316	27,903	41,131	89,704
Signatures of those who call at the West India Committee rooms when on leave... ..	68	199	1,396	2,876	2,734†	7,273
Volunteers' personal parcels re-directed ...	—	757	2,889	3,301	4,728	11,675
Prisoners of War ...	—	11	73	70	16	170
Newspapers re-directed (based on weekly average)	—	—	—	—	24,456	24,456

\* Regulations did not permit further consignments of this nature.

† The decrease compared with preceding year was due to three months of flying bomb attacks and lack of leave in London.

## West Indians on Service—Large Increase during Year

UP to September 30th last, 4,435 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 2,600.

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.

COLONY.	TOTAL registered with West India Committee	ON ACTIVE SERVICE						MISSING			PRISONERS OF WAR			INVALIDED			KILLED OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE		
		R.N. Men	Women	Army Men	Women	R.A.F. Men	Women	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.
BAHAMAS ...	93	27	1	14	7§	23	11	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	2
BARBADOS ...	355	14	3	125	28†	141	6	—	—	5	2	2	5	2*	2	—	1	7	12
JAMAICA ...	2,477	54	5	551	69†	1,853	32	—	—	16	1	19	6	—	20†	14	3	3	31
LEeward ISLANDS																			
Antigua ...	51	3	1	14	1	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Montserrat ...	48	1	1	32	5‡	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	36	1	1	12	5	10	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
WINDWARD ISLANDS																			
Grenada ...	48	1	1	11	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	2
St. Lucia... ..	27	2	—	6	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Vincent ...	34	—	2	16	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica ...	18	2	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	384	23	5	82	41	153	8	—	2	13	—	9	8	1	2	7	3	3	24
BRITISH GUIANA ...	470	19	3	95	24	275	14‡	—	1	4	—	5	4	—	5	2	—	9	10
BRITISH HONDURAS	72	2	—	11	7	47	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
BERMUDA ...	308	67	3	135	4	59	8	—	—	1	1	8	1	1	2	4	—	5	9
	4,421																		
	14																		
TOTAL ...	4,435	216	26	907	212	2,631	85	—	4	48	4	48	35	4	34	31	9	29	98

\* 1 W.R.N.S.

† 1 A.T.S.

‡ Includes 1 Nursing Sister.

§ 1 Women's Land Army.

|| Not yet fully identified.

## Br. Guiana Sugar Industry

### Labour Requirements Investigation

IN the Foreword to *Sugar Bulletin*, No. 12, of the Department of Agriculture, British Guiana, Mr. J. Sydney Dash, Director of Agriculture, says that the labour difficulties of the past two years have pointed to the need for reliable and easily collated statistics on such matters as labour attendance, labour required per acre or per ton of sugar, etc. "It is understood," he continues, "that the papers on these matters which appear in this *Bulletin* have been welcomed by those most concerned but it should be emphasized that more uniformity in the keeping of records is desirable. It seems highly probable that with little or no additional effort a great deal of reliable and useful information could be available to the industry if a small committee investigated the matter and issued a scheme of directives for general guidance."

The papers referred to above are two dealing respectively with "Attendance of Resident Field Piece Workers at Pln. La Bonne Intention" and "The Labour Day Requirements of the British Guiana Sugar Industry." They contain, in the words of their author Mr. C. H. B. Williams, Sugar Agronomist and Plant Breeder, a certain amount of factual data which has been collected at the request of the Sugar Experiment Stations Committee to form a foundation on which to base consideration of any possible remedial measures.

The mass of statistics which Mr. Williams has collected is summarized in tables accompanied by notes drawing attention to various points. He regards these results of the investigations made so far as a progress report, pending further work in this direction.

## The Pictorial Pages

A DETACHMENT of the 1st Airborne Division—men of Arnhem—marched to Buckingham Palace on December 6th where they were inspected by the King. Sixty-two officers, non-commissioned officers and men were decorated by His Majesty, Major R. H. Cain receiving the V.C. for "superb gallantry." The detachment formed up four deep in the grand hall and the King and Queen spent some time in talking to these heroes whose stand at Arnhem was one of the epics of military history. A photograph of the detachment leaving the Palace appears on page facing 218.

On the same page we reproduce a photograph taken at Stanhope Gate on December 3rd showing the King—accompanied by the Queen and the Princesses—taking the salute during the "stand down" parade of the Home Guard in London. Over 7,000 members of the Home Guard with eleven of its bands took part in the march of about three miles, beginning and ending at Hyde Park. Contingents from units all over the country took part in the parade and they received a great ovation from the large crowds. A further reference to the standing down of the Home Guard appears on page 216.

The illustrations on the second pictorial page are referred to elsewhere in this issue.

## Sugar Machinery

### Resumption of Manufacture

DURING the war years, the British sugar machinery manufacturers, in common with other engineering firms throughout the country, have devoted their skill and resources towards providing our Armed Forces with the equipment required. Essential repair parts for sugar machinery have been available to a limited extent throughout the most difficult times, but it has not been possible to allocate labour or materials to the production of new plant—a matter of regret, but one for which no apology need be offered.

Changed conditions in the war situation now call for an increased output of sugar, and the Government has intimated to the sugar machinery manufacturers that they can best serve the war effort by supplying the additional equipment required by sugar factories. Materials are being released for this purpose, but as a high percentage of the staff and skilled technicians of manufacturers are now in the Forces, it is not to be expected that they will be able, for some little time to come, to deal with orders—or even inquiries—with their customary promptitude. Sugar producers will appreciate that this is inevitable in view of the many other calls on the nation's man power—calls which cannot be disputed at the present time.

It is encouraging to note that the sugar machinery manufacturers have kept in close touch with the sugar manufacturers, and have devoted such spare time as has been available to pondering improvements in their products, and the sugar industry will have at its service machinery embodying the latest improvements, both in engineering and in sugar manufacturing technique.

(Continued from page 228)

H.M. Government that the Gold Coast and Nigerian shares of these profits should also be devoted to the new marketing organizations.

### Provision for Research

The West African Cocoa Research Institute\* which has been established under the Resident Minister to deal immediately with the two diseases threatening wide areas and also to conduct long-term research, necessitates provision for substantial capital and recurrent expenditure. It is at present estimated that £1,250,000 would suffice to meet the capital outlay involved, and also provide an endowment fund for the recurrent expenditure.

Should it be decided in the future not to continue the research scheme, or to finance it by other means, the capital sum so freed would become part of the capital of the marketing organizations, or be otherwise employed at the discretion of the Secretary of State, after consultation with the two Colonial Governments, on objects of benefit to the cocoa industry.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death of Sir William Goode, K.B.E., an original member of the West Indian Club.

\* See CIRCULAR, September, 1944, p. 172 (Ed.).



## The King's Speech

### More Help for Colonial Development

**H**IS MAJESTY THE KING, in his Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, on November 29th, said :—

*There will be presented to you legislation making further provision for assistance towards the development of the Colonial Empire both by prolonging the period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 and by substantially increasing the provision of funds authorized to be made under that Act.*

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas Fraser, who seconded the motion that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, thanking him for his Gracious Speech, said :—

"I was gratified to see a reference to the Colonies in the Gracious Speech. We have a big responsibility towards those 60,000,000 people. I am sure all Members of the House are aware of the provisions of the Colonial and Development Welfare Act, 1940. It provided for £5,000,000 per year over a period of 10 years, to be spent on the economic and social development of the Colonies. That was a ceiling figure. Many of my good friends have complained that the terms of the Act have not been implemented, but we have been advised that, for reasons outside the control of the Government—it may be that the war had something to do with it—only a small part of that sum has been spent. So we are delighted to learn that legislation is to be introduced extending the scope of the 1940 Act. Now that the war clouds are lifting, I should imagine that the supply position may be made easier, and that before we have such legislation laid before us, the Act of 1940 will have already been extended, in relation to what has been done in the last four years."

During the course of the Debate on the Address, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, after describing the self-governing Commonwealth as a magnificent partnership of free nations, the constitution of which we certainly would not desire to see altered, said :—

"But my party are not equally satisfied with our dealings in the past with our Colonial Empire. We hold that in our political relationship, and still more in our economic relationship, much was left to be desired. Speaking generally, these peoples have been magnificently loyal during the years of trial. They deserve better treatment in future than they have had in the past, and my party is determined that they shall have it. Their standard of living must be raised, their social conditions improved out of all knowledge, their status must be lifted on to a higher level. We recognise that these projects will involve money for their development, and that at a time when we ourselves may find it difficult to make ends meet; but it is essential in our opinion that these sacrifices should be made. It will be an investment that will yield rich returns, not merely material but of goodwill and loyalty in the days that are to come. There will be other occasions to go into detail on these matters, but I have thought it desirable to state the general principle. I want to ask the Leader of the House, who will be replying, of course, not merely

as Foreign Secretary, but as a Member of the War Cabinet, on all the major issues, to give an assurance that the Government are alive to the importance of these issues affecting our Colonies, and, whether it be in the reclaimed territories of the Far East or in the Colonies and Mandated Territories of Africa or the West Indies and elsewhere, they are not thinking of merely sliding back to the old position before the war—for that spells disillusion and disaster—but that they are determined to press forward with an active policy of progress, and to put the whole Colonial Empire on a new footing of active co-operation with this country."

The Government spokesman did not reply to the points raised by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### New Director of Agriculture

**M**R. JOHN COCHRAN MUIR, O.B.E., B.Sc., has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago. Born in 1902, he was educated at Kilbarchan, Camphill and Allan Glens Schools; Glasgow University and West of Scotland Agricultural College. Mr. Muir, who is a B.Sc. (Agriculture), also holds National Diplomas for Agriculture and Dairying. He will not come to Trinidad as a stranger, having attended a Post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

In 1925, Mr. Muir was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture in the Gold Coast. Ten years later he was transferred to Zanzibar as Senior Agricultural Officer and became Director of Agriculture in 1938.

Whilst in London, on his way to Trinidad, Mr. Muir met members of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee of the West India Committee. The meeting was called at the instance of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who unfortunately, owing to medical advice, was unable to be present.

Mr. J. M. du Buisson presided over the meeting, the others present being Mr. Mark Moody Stuart, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. R. Gavin, and Mr. E. A. Andrews.

Mr. du Buisson welcomed Mr. Muir and extended to him the good wishes of the West India Committee for a happy and fruitful term of office. The agricultural problems of the Colony were then discussed.

The party adjourned to the West Indian Club for luncheon, as guests of Mr. Gordon Miller, where they were joined by Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

## West Indian Oil Industries

The *Trinidad Guardian* of September 13th reports that Mr. Donald McBride, senior director of George F. Huggins & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Edwin Barcant of Smith, Robertson & Co., Ltd., have joined the board of the West Indian Oil Industries Ltd. The chairman is Captain W. F. Watson and the other directors are the Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly and Mr. J. C. Hares.

West Indian Oil Industries Ltd. are manufacturers of edible oil, lard compound, and soap. Besides their own soap they now manufacture all the Lever Bros. soap sold in Trinidad.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

**B**EAUTY without grace like a rose without smell.  
\* \* \*

Major S. T. S. CLARKE, M.C., late Grenadier Guards, a partner in Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co., has been invalided from the Army and has returned to business.  
\* \* \*

A FREE grant, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of £200,000 for school buildings and houses for teachers in the Leeward Islands, has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
\* \* \*

MR. ERNEST B. NETHERSOLE retires on December 31st after serving for 53 years with the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, for 31 of which he was secretary. He will be succeeded by Mr. G. R. Orrett. The society recently celebrated its centenary.  
\* \* \*

THE engagement is announced of Captain Aubrey E. Pickwood, D.F.C., Glider Pilot Regiment, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Pickwood, of Nassau, Bahamas, and Miss Margaret A. Jackson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jackson, of Hill Brow, Crediton, Devon.  
\* \* \*

FLYING OFFICER P. C. BACQUIE, who was married at Uxbridge, on November 20th, to Miss Sheila Denniff, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. St. L. Bacquie, of Mandeville, Jamaica. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Denniff, of Ravensworth, Richmond, Yorkshire.  
\* \* \*

ANOTHER recent marriage was that of Flight Sergeant Cecil Eckel, who was married at the Catholic Church, Slough, on November 2nd, to Miss Margaret Pell, of Wallasey, Cheshire. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eckel, of Port-of-Spain.  
\* \* \*

CAPTAIN J. D. H. NEILL, who has been serving with the Trinidad Regiment of the South Caribbean Force, called at the West India Committee Rooms recently during a brief period of leave in London. He is the son of Mr. James Scott Neill, Administrator of Dominica.  
\* \* \*

AMONG the first class appointments made by the Crown Agents during November are the following: Mr. J. J. Turner, Superintendent of Works, Public Works Department, Trinidad; Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Villa, Civil Engineer, Department of Comptroller of Development and Welfare, Windward and Leeward Islands.  
\* \* \*

THE Department of Agriculture of Bermuda is

assisting farmers by hiring out agricultural equipment. A farm-tractor with ploughs and harrows, operated by the Department, was at their service during 1943 and proved so popular that there was a waiting list for its use almost throughout the year. A silage cutter was also hired out as required.  
\* \* \*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES has appointed Dr. W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., to be his Medical Adviser in succession to Dr. A. G. H. Smart, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., who relinquishes the post upon his appointment as the United Kingdom representative on the UNRRA Far Eastern Sub-Committee on Health.  
\* \* \*



A Bermuda D.F.C. leaving the Palace—  
Flight-Lieut. A. J. Wingood and family

MAJOR R. G. BUCHANAN, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a partner in Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co., is a prisoner of war. During the attack on Arnhem by Airborne Troops he was lauded with his battalion by glider. For some time after this action he was reported as missing but it was subsequently learnt that he had been slightly wounded and had been taken prisoner. He has since written to say that he has recovered from his wound and is in good health.  
\* \* \*

FROM September 9th the headquarters of the British Council in the West Indies would, reported the *Trinidad Guardian*, be at White Hall, Maraval Road, Port-of-Spain, recently evacuated by the United States authorities. It was understood that the Central

Library Scheme would also be housed there and that accommodation had been offered to the Trinidad Art Society, the Music Association, and other of the Colony's social and cultural organisations.  
\* \* \*

THE welcome news that the Government are arranging for a British Industries Fair to be held as soon as possible after the defeat of Germany was given by Mr. Harcourt Johnstone at a luncheon of the Institute of Export. Mr. Harcourt said that he had resuscitated the B.I.F. Advisory Committee, and if the war situation allowed the fair might take place in the spring of 1946, but it might not be possible to stage a really successful fair until the spring of 1947.

**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.**



## FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF COMFORTS, WOOL, ETC.

	Balance at 30th September, 1943		Receipts during year	Payments during year	Balance at 30th September, 1944	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antigua Red Cross ...	—	—	106 9 1	129 0 4	22 11 3	—
British Guiana Red Cross ...	1 13 8	—	100 0 0	203 8 0	105 1 8	—
Bahamas Red Cross	—	598 9 1	1,200 0 0	1,722 11 2	—	75 17 11
Voluntary War Workers Assoc., Barbados	194 10 1	—	344 10 1	234 14 0	84 14 0	—
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association	—	—	225 16 6	225 16 6	—	—
Grenada Red Cross	27 4 1	—	27 5 7	39 13 5	39 11 11	—
Trinidad Red Cross...	—	25 3 11	—	3 11 0	—	21 12 11
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee ...	61 8 2	—	1,506 15 5	1,475 11 11	30 4 8	—
Montserrat Red Cross	7 11 3	—	7 11 3	—	—	—
St. Kitts War Relief	33 6 3	—	33 6 3	11 14 2	11 14 2	—
St. Vincent War Service ...	24 12 9	—	24 12 9	10 6	10 6	—
Purchases for Prisoners of War (Stock) ...	34 8 5	—	507 18 3	485 12 11	12 3 1	—
	£ 384 14 8	623 13 0	4,084 5 2	4,532 3 11	306 11 3	97 10 10

## FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIES.

Leave Funds :—						
Antigua ...	—	—	50 0 0	28 15 0	—	21 5 0
Bahamas ...	—	—	200 0 0	114 15 0	—	85 5 0
Barbados ...	—	525 2 6	1,002 5 0	706 15 0	—	820 12 6
Bermuda ...	—	—	884 5 0	884 5 0	—	—
British Guiana ...	—	117 6 3	401 11 0	504 5 0	—	14 12 3
Dominica ...	—	—	30 0 0	1 15 0	—	28 5 0
Grenada ...	—	—	264 0 0	70 0 0	—	194 0 0
Jamaica ...	—	96 0 0	3,810 10 0	1,697 0 0	—	2,209 10 0
Montserrat ...	—	—	104 0 0	3 10 0	—	100 10 0
St. Kitts ...	—	32 0 0	32 0 0	19 15 0	—	44 5 0
St. Lucia ...	—	—	50 0 0	3 10 0	—	46 10 0
St. Vincent ...	—	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	—	—
Trinidad ...	—	14 6 5	943 13 2	1,080 15 0	122 15 5	—
Reserve Leave Fund (Leeward Islands)	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	100 0 0
Services Personnel :—						
Bahamas ...	—	30 9 8	234 0 0	191 7 8	—	73 2 0
Barbados ...	—	24 5 4	10 0 0	81 13 6	47 8 2	—
British Honduras	—	—	44 13 6	42 2 0	—	2 11 6
St. Kitts ...	—	—	2 2 0	—	—	2 2 0
Bermuda Government Grant	—	1,252 10 4	3,748 12 0	3,629 2 6	—	1,371 19 10
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association General Account	—	509 4 5	656 19 3	1,423 8 10	257 5 2	—
	£ —	2,601 4 11	12,573 15 11	10,487 19 6	427 8 9	5,114 10 1

## West Indies at Westminster

**Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Jamaica.** Replying to Mr. Sorensen on October 25th, Colonel Stanley said that Dr. Stockhausen, senior medical officer at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, resigned nearly two years ago, after being informed of the Governor's displeasure at the lack of discipline and proper organization at the hospital. His professional competence was not in question. No other doctor had resigned from the hospital. Representations were made by two elected members of the Legislative Council about the state of affairs at the hospital. Investigation showed that conditions were unsatisfactory, owing to the failure of the senior medical officer to support the matron in her efforts to maintain proper discipline, and to take sufficient interest in administrative duties. He had not recently had a full report, but gathered that there had been considerable improvement.

**Employment of Women in Jamaica.** Colonel Stanley supplied the following information in reply to Mr. Sorensen on October 25th. According to the census returns in January, 1943, there were 182,293 female wage-earners in Jamaica, of whom 62,792 were domestic servants, 31,485 farm workers, and 12,461 general labourers. The remainder consisted of clerks, teachers, nurses, seamstresses, and other personal service workers. The normal wages for domestic servants range from 4/- weekly, with board, in working-class homes, to 16/- weekly with rooms, among the wealthier classes. The average hours of employment are 72 a week. Part-time Government office-cleaners and assistants receive maximum basic pay of 14/- a

week; full-time employees working 48 hours a week receive basic pay of 14/- a week, rising by annual increments of 2/- to 18/- a week. A war bonus of 33½ per cent. is payable on the basic rates. An extensive development of medical and educational services is contemplated, involving a considerable expansion of training facilities. Some training is undertaken by Government and by private interests with the object of fitting women for industrial activities.

**Trinidad Caroni Swamp.** Colonel Stanley, in reply to Mr. Riley on October 25th, said that the Caroni Swamp consisted of three parts, one of which, not yet reclaimed, would eventually be included in the Laventille air port. A second part had been banked and drained for rice cultivation; the area reclaimed was 550 acres. The land in the third part, of approximately 8,000 acres, was at present too low to be reclaimed by gravity drainage. Reclamation by silting, a slow but inexpensive process, was now being undertaken. This work has proved partially successful, but has been delayed by lack of necessary machinery, procurement of which was now being negotiated. No decision had yet been reached regarding the use to which this third area, when reclaimed, would be put, but partial irrigation was possible.

**British Honduras, Land Surrendered to Crown.** Colonel Oliver Stanley, replying to Mr. E. Harvey on November 28th, said that since 1931, when the land tax was raised to 2½ cents per acre, 347,656 acres had been surrendered to the Crown. Of this area 123,870 acres had been reserved to the Crown as forest reserves; 2,490 acres were valueless swamp and the balance of 21,296 acres was open to leasehold or purchase, the latter being subject to conditions of improvement and cultivation.

## West African Cocoa Control

### Proposals as to Future Policy

*A summary, continued from November CIRCULAR, of the "Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939-43, and Statement of Future Policy," presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; published as Cmd. 6554.*

THE whole question of the post-war organization for the purchase and export of British West African cocoa, having regard both to the Report of the Commission on the Marketing of West African Cocoa\* (Cmd. 5845 of 1938), and to the experience gained during wartime control, has been considered in consultation with the Resident Minister and the Governors of the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

#### Need of Reasonably Stable Price Basis

"It is evident that it would not be in the genuine interests of either producers or consumers to revert after the war to pre-war market conditions, with excessive price fluctuations and the other undesirable features to which attention was drawn in the report of the 1938 Commission. War experience has added weight to the view that a prime need of the cocoa industry, if it is to attain prosperity and efficiency, is a reasonably stable price basis, by which is meant not necessarily prices fixed over periods of several years, but the avoidance of short-term fluctuations. To achieve this result it is necessary to break the direct link between the producer's price and world market prices, the existence of which in the past has caused the local purchase prices to reflect every vagary of speculation on the world's markets.

"Careful consideration of this problem has led to the conclusion that the means best adapted to this end in the circumstances of the West African cocoa industry would be the continuance in essence of the present system whereby all cocoa would be bought at uniform prices, fixed at any rate seasonally, and sold to the world markets by special organisations created for that purpose, which would operate as regards both purchase and disposal either direct or through such agencies as it might seem expedient to employ.

#### West African Marketing Organizations

"It is therefore proposed that there should be established in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, as from the beginning of the 1945-46 cocoa season, i.e., in October, 1945, organizations empowered by law to purchase the total production of cocoa, to prescribe the prices to be paid to the producers, and to be responsible for the disposal of the cocoa. These organizations would be established by, and responsible to, the Colonial Governments and would be required to act as trustees for the producers."

In the Gold Coast it is intended that the organization should be presided over by a senior government officer and have an official majority. The other members to include Africans and representatives of other interests. The Government majority will represent the interests of the producers and act as trustees for them until the producers' Co-operative Societies have developed

sufficiently to enable them effectively to provide their own representation. It is contemplated that representatives of the producers should eventually constitute the majority in the organization.

In the case of Nigeria it is proposed that the functions in question should at first be entrusted to the Supply Branch of the Nigerian Administration, and that there should be an Advisory Committee, presided over by a senior government officer, and representative of the producers and other interests.

#### Possibility of International Organization

Emphasis is placed on "four important considerations" :—

- (a) The proposals do not represent any departure from the policy of fostering and developing the co-operative movement among West African producers. This remains a cardinal object of Government policy, and may be greatly strengthened and accelerated through the operation of the proposed scheme.
- (b) The constitution and composition of the local organizations are not to be regarded as final or permanent. They may be expected to change and to develop with experience, both in the direction of increased and more direct representation of the producers themselves, and in the light of the development of a general international commodity policy.
- (c) The scheme can be fitted in without difficulty as a part of any wider international scheme that may be established.

"Should it be deemed desirable to institute some international organization for dealing with the problems of the world production or marketing of cocoa. His Majesty's Government would be willing to participate in such an organization, and it is considered that its operation would not be incompatible with the existence of producers' marketing agencies such as those now proposed for British West Africa."

- (d) The proposals involve no change in the arrangements whereby the entire British West African output of cocoa is now available by the Combined Food Board in Washington, and the decision of that body will continue to be put into effect as hitherto.

#### Financing the Local Organizations

In order that the local organizations may be able to maintain a steady purchase price policy, whatever short-term fluctuations may occur on world markets, they must have command of adequate financial resources.

It is proposed to ask Parliament to vote, not later than July 31, 1945, a grant equivalent to the profits realized up to the end of the 1942-43 season. These will fall to be divided as follows: Gold Coast £2,240,188, Nigeria £1,169,906 and French Cameroons £266,159. After deducting the provision for research (referred to below), the sums immediately available for the new marketing organizations will be Gold Coast £1,377,233 and Nigeria £782,861.

In due course Parliament should be asked to vote a grant equivalent to profits realized during the seasons 1943-44 and 1944-45, and it is the present intention of

\* See CIRCULAR, 1938, pp. 433 and 453. (Ed.)



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 27th.*

**T**WO marriages concerning Antigua recently took place in England; that of Captain H. Tempany, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Tempany, with Wendy Ann Kennedy, and Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Macandrew, of Herberts, Antigua to Mr. Robert Wood, of U.S. Army. Meetings of the Federal Executive and Legislative Councils take place in Antigua this month. The food situation is decidedly easier now than at this time last year.

## BARBADOS

**Record Sugar Crop Expected.** In his notes dated October 23rd on the work of the Department of Agriculture during September, Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director, writes:—"The plant cane crop is excellent and appears in a more advanced condition than that of last year's crop in the month of December. The ratoon crop has also put on good growth during the month and, with continued good weather conditions, the 1945 crop should be a record one.

**Cassava Meal.** The reaping of the cassava crop was finished during September and a total of 26,121 bags of 100 lb. cassava meal was manufactured. In 1943, the output was 17,685 bags of 98 lb., so that this year production has been increased by about 50 per cent.

**B. 37,161 Resistant to Mosaic Disease.** Advice on the effects of mosaic disease of sugar cane and its eradication was given to peasants in all districts. Peasants were strongly advised to plant B. 37161 in future, as this variety is, states Dr. Saint, highly resistant to the disease.

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Purchase of Savings Bonds.** In his Annual Report for 1943, Mr. G. F. Sharp, the Postmaster-General, says that the public are apparently investing their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank. As the result of an increase in the Depositors' capital account a further sum of \$2,089,055 was invested in U.K. Savings Bonds, thus assisting the war effort.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**The Sailors' Club.** All sailors of the United Nations are cordially welcomed at the Belize Sailors' Club which has been in existence for nearly a year. The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Ministry of Transport have recently congratulated the Committee of Management on the setting up and the working of the Club. The last named expressed the wish to present the Club with a portable tennis table.

**Red Cross Drive.** \$12,650 was realized as a result of the British Honduras Red Cross Drive, 1944, which concluded on October 2nd.

**Great Fire in Belize.** On September 13th a devastating fire occurred at Harley's lumber yard. Nearby a whole block was burnt to the ground. A preliminary estimate of the damage is \$200,000.

The sufferers include the Government (Rice Mill and

Kiln), Harley & Co., the Weis-Fricker Mahogany Co., the Belize Supply Co., Ltd., the Taca office, Bowen & Bowen, W. H. D. Formans' Commission Agency, the Caribbean Mercantile Co., Mr. Richard Bowen and Mr. McLaughlin. In the *Weekly Newsletter*, of September 19th, the Information Officer says that but for the magnificent work of the fire brigade under its superintendent, Capt. R. K. Masson, a considerable portion of the area where the fire was located might have been destroyed.

## GRENADA

**The Marketing of Nutmegs.** The draft Nutmeg Association Bill which is about to be reintroduced into the Legislative Council, was published in the *Government Gazette* of September 30th. The object of the Bill is stated to be, to establish a Corporate Body invested with the necessary authority for the marketing and control of all nutmegs produced in the Colony and intended to be exported therefrom, to remedy the depressing effects upon prices brought about by the disorderly marketing of such nutmegs.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *November 30th*

The island celebrated the proclamation of the new constitution with a public holiday on November 20th. The Governor read the declaration at an early morning ceremony in Kingston, held at the foot of the Queen Victoria Statue. On the 16th, past and present members of the Legislature had entertained Sir John and Lady Huggins to dinner at the Myrtle Bank Hotel.

Election day is December 14th and the results will be broadcast from ZQI the same evening as they come in and again the next morning.

One hundred and thirty candidates deposited their nomination fees on November 29th and they will contest 32 seats in the new House of Representatives. Political fever is mounting as elections approach, and it is generally prophesied that there will be a close fight between Labour and the People's National Party with a smattering of Democratic Party and Independent candidates. In view of the large number of new and untested voters, the result of adult suffrage, it is difficult to forecast the results with any degree of accuracy.

Mr. G. C. N. Sharpe has been appointed Competent Authority in succession to Mr. D. Boyack Bruce, who leaves the island early in January. The Hon. Major E. F. Moulton Barrett has been sworn in by the Governor as Custos of St. Ann in succession to Sir Thomas Roxburgh.

## ST. LUCIA

**Cost of Living.** Compared with the basic year, August, 1939, taken as 100, the cost of living index figure had risen in July last to 183.

**Castries Health Centre.** The *St. Lucia Gazette* of September 23rd contains a Proclamation issued by the Governor to acquire certain additional lots of land in

Castries for the purpose of erecting a Health Centre and Dispensary.

#### ST. VINCENT

**Cost of Living.** At the end of June, 1944, the cost of living index figure was 184, compared with 100 in August, 1939. The Department of Labour has recorded the figure monthly since September, 1942, when it was 161. A year later it was 183, and it reached its highest point, 188, in March, 1944.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Manufacture of Copra Products.** The Comptroller of Customs and Exercise records, in his Annual Report for 1943, that the factories, established in 1930, continued to manufacture copra products throughout the year. Their output amounted to 819,567 gallons of edible oil, of which 9,895 gallons were exported, and 1,737,946 lb. of lard substitute. As a result of the proclaimed price being above \$3 per 100 lb. nothing was distributed to copra producers by way of bonus as was the case in 1942. The excise duty collected during 1943 on edible oil and lard substitute, locally manufactured and consumed, was \$83,357.

**Slum Clearance Committee.** The Planning and Housing Commission has selected three members of the Commission, namely the Hon. George de Nobriga, Mr. H. O. B. Wooding and the Acting Crown Solicitor, to be members of the Slum Clearance Committee provided for in the Slum Clearance and Housing (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance of 1944. This selection was approved by the Acting Governor.

**Miami, Trinidad, to West Africa by Air.** On September 21st, a Pan-American Airways Clipper touched water on the company's seadrome at Cocorite. This was, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, the first plane operating on the New Commercial Air Transport Service linking Trinidad with Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo. Established at the request of the U.S. War Department as essential to the war effort, the Service will open facilities for air mail, passengers and cargo transport from Florida to Africa.

**\$5,000,000 for Slum Clearance.** The Government proposes to raise \$5,000,000 for slum clearance and housing. A draft Bill has been circulated which, when passed, will allow the Government to raise instalments as required by issue of Treasury bills and to make advances for any of the purposes for which the loan is to be applied.

#### SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 39.

*Across:* 1, Alliance; 5, Smites; 9, Last time; 10, Intend; 12, Garage; 13, Narrator; 15, Caribbean Sea; 18, Humming birds; 23, Renovate; 24, Accede; 26, Detain; 27, Regiment; 28, Sadden; 29, Detected.

*Down:* 1, Allege; 2, Lustre; 3, Antigua; 4, Coma; 6, Minorca; 7, Treatise; 8, Sidereal; 11, Cambric; 14, Virgate; 16, Charades; 17, Emanated; 19, Invoice; 20, Decline; 21, Resect; 22, Vested; 25, Mere.

was captain of the first West Indies team to visit England. This was in 1900, and of the 17 games played, the team won 5, drew 4, and lost 8.

He was a man who combined to a rare degree great learning, ability, and charm of manner, and a wide circle of friends will remember him with affection.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Warner, her daughters, and the other members of the family in their great loss.

## Obituary

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

#### MR. J. GRAHAM CRUICKSHANK

Mr. James Graham Cruickshank, who died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on August 14th, had been Superintendent of Archives since 1935.

Born in 1877, at Blankenburg, Demerara, and educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, he entered the Civil Service of British Guiana in 1896, and retired in 1929. He rejoined the Service in 1935 as Superintendent of Archives.

Mr. Cruickshank was the author of *Pages from the History of the Scottish Kirk in British Guiana* published in 1930, and of *Black Talk—Notes on Negro Dialect in British Guiana*, published in 1916. He was a frequent contributor to the Press, and the CIRCULAR had the privilege from time to time of reproducing articles from his pen. These included "Daddy Quashie," "An Old Plantation Bell," "The Wreckage of an Industry," "Kaietuk, not Kaieteur."

#### MR. AUCHER WARNER, K.C.

Mr. Robert Stewart Aucher Warner, K.C., who died at Taunton, Somerset, on December 1st, was a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Warner who founded in St. Kitts, in 1623, the first English colony in the West Indies.

Born at The Hall, Port-of-Spain, in 1859, he was the eldest son of Mr. Charles William Warner, C.B., successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Trinidad, of whom Froude wrote in *The English in the West Indies*: "To have seen and spoken with such a man was worth a voyage round the globe."

Mr. Aucher Warner was educated at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and at Oriel College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1882. In the same year he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and he then returned to Trinidad where he practised for some years. He was appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of that colony in 1900, and then, like his father, became Solicitor-General and from 1918 to 1922, Attorney-General, when he retired and came to live in England.

Soon after his arrival on this side, Mr. Warner was elected a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and his wide knowledge of affairs, especially regarding cocoa—he was a founder of the Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad—were of great help to his colleagues. On the formation of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., in 1929, he was elected to the board as a representative of the producers and was chairman for the year 1934-35. In 1930 he paid a visit to the Gold Coast in connexion with the West African cocoa industry. He was for many years the special representative of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce on the council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and was an original member of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee.

His *Sir Thomas Warner, Pioneer of the West Indies*, published in 1933 by the West India Committee, was the result of much painstaking research and is still in demand by students of West Indian history and genealogy.

Although not so well known in the world of cricket as his younger brother, Sir Pelham Warner, Aucher Warner has a place in the history of the game, for he

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Barbados Electric Supply Corporation

IN their report for the year to June 30th, the directors state that after charging administration and general expenses in London and Barbados and providing for depreciation and renewals, the amount at the credit of profit and loss account, including £2,480 brought forward, is £19,821. £10,000 has been provided for taxation and it is recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent. free of income tax be paid on the issued capital of £160,000, requiring £8,000 net, and that the balance of £1,821 be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £5,615 consisting chiefly of the cost of extensions of mains and services.

The growth of the company's service during the past five years is shown by the following figures of units sold:—1940, 3,491,601; 1941, 3,743,107; 1942, 3,943,511; 1943, 3,973,328; 1944, 4,032,300.

Mr. W. ANTHONY BROWN, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "Despite numerous interferences with normal business, it is satisfactory to be able to report an increase in the number of units generated and sold. 208 new consumers were connected during the year as compared with 364 in the previous year, which figure included applications held over.

"The maximum load during the year was 1,277 K.V.A. compared with 1,400 K.V.A. during the previous year. It is fortunate that our fears with regard to the increase in this figure have proved to be unfounded, and we are grateful for the assistance we have received which has enabled us to avoid undue demands on our limited resources. However, the monthly figures of maximum demand and of units generated demonstrate that the plant cannot be laid aside for that periodic thorough overhaul which is so essential in hot climates. After renewed efforts on the part of the board, supported by the Barbados Government, the requisite authority to purchase additional plant in this country has now been given. The new set is not expected (under present conditions) to be ready for delivery before the end of 1945.

"We are glad to report that there has been a decrease in the cost of fuel oil since the close of the year, but it is feared that this saving will be largely, if not entirely, offset by increases in labour and other costs, including adjustments in the sliding scale 'cost of living' bonus.

"The expenses actually incurred during the year did not vary greatly from those for the previous year, but the question of deferred repairs has become of increasing importance. A further provision of £3,500 has been made towards the estimated cost of such repairs, making a total provision of £7,000 under this head."

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

The directors, in their report for the year to June 30th, state that the sugar production amounted to 25,968 tons compared with 25,938 tons in 1943. The company had to leave 4,024 acres of cane unripe owing to shortage of labour and wet weather. This is the equivalent of about 8,000 tons sugar, the loss of which has seriously affected the year's results. Reaping was greatly disorganized by fires set maliciously, resulting in the loss of a further 2,500 tons sugar.

All raw sugar for export was sold to the Ministry of Food at £15 5s. per ton, c.i.f. During the year, state the directors, substantial aid was received from the local Government for the rehabilitation of the industry. Assistance will also extend to the 1945 and 1946 crops.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £31,953, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of £31,744, makes a total of £63,697. After deducting provision for taxation of £8,000 and transferring to general reserve the sum of £7,000, there remains £48,697. Out of this the directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent., subject to income tax at 6s. 9d. in the £, which will absorb £17,490, leaving £31,207 to be carried forward.

Mr. J. M. DU BUISSON, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report, says: "The result of the year's working is very disappointing, although it shows some improvement over last year. We hoped to reap all available cane, which would have given us a crop of about 40,000 tons sugar. As a result of labour shortage we had to leave 4,000 acres cane

unripe. Farmers' canes showed a further drop of 47,000 tons, but this was offset by our own estates reaping 25,000 tons more and by the fact that all canes contained more sucrose than usual, which enabled us to make a ton sugar out of 8.7 tons cane instead of 9.7 last year.

"We have endeavoured to encourage labour to put in more work by offering a bonus for 10 days' work each fortnight. This is not an ideal method, but it seemed to offer a better chance than other methods, of effecting immediate improvement and, on the whole, I consider that it has done so, although we still have a long way to go before we have an adequate and regular labour force. In order to overcome labour difficulties we are hoping to get permission to import certain mechanical implements and tractors so as to experiment with methods of quicker reaping and carting. The capital outlay, however, may be considerable. Last year I mentioned that our local Government had offered a grant of \$40 for every acre replanted in cane by the middle of November, 1943. Since then I am glad to be able to report that we have received further substantial aid under the following three heads:

- (1) The grant of \$40 per acre for replanting has been extended for another year.
- (2) A sum of \$800,000 annually has been granted for three years to the Sugar Industry of the Island. This sum is divided equally between interest and depreciation, the former being paid in cash annually and the latter against replacement of machinery. The replacements can be spread over a longer period than three years if necessary. Our company's share of this allocation comes to some £22,000 per annum under each heading.
- (3) The Government have guaranteed a payment of \$5.50 (22s. 11d.) for every ton of cane produced up to and including 1946 crop. The calculated price for cane this year under the Cane Farming Control Ordinance fell short of this guaranteed price and we have received the balance from the Government.

"This aid should go a long way to putting the Industry on its feet again and bringing the island crop up to the 150,000 ton level reached in 1937, when our own company made over 53,000 tons sugar. I would emphasize, however, that no amount of financial aid, or even mechanical equipment, will succeed in putting the Industry on a sound basis unless we can get the wholehearted co-operation of labour. For lack of this many days' work have been lost again during the past year for no good reason and with no benefit to anyone.

"The island sugar industry is, at the moment, in rather a peculiar position, for on the one hand we have the Ministry of Food needing all the sugar it can get and, as I have already mentioned, the local Government granting substantial aid for the rehabilitation of the Industry. On the other hand we seem to be prevented from obtaining the benefit of these factors by restriction on the purchase of the necessary implements which would enable us, to some extent, to overcome labour shortage.

"As for the 1945 crop, we have about the same acreage of standing cane to reap, but a considerable acreage has been standing over for a year or two and it is in a very bad state, so that we can hardly expect it to give us a normal yield. Our plant cane acreage for reaping is also less than usual. Under present conditions estimates are useless, but I have no hesitation in saying that much will be achieved if the whole of our available acreage is reaped.

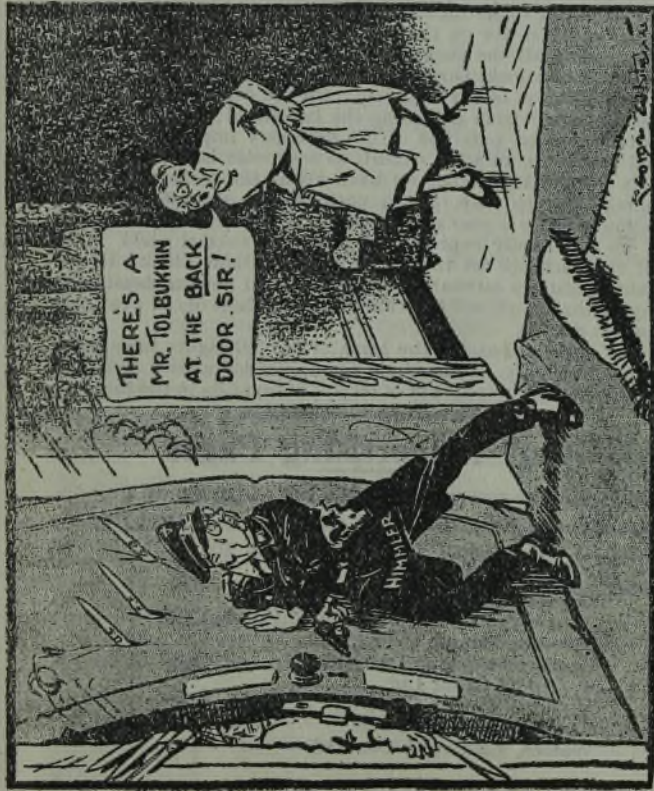
"The negotiations for the lease of our oil rights have been concluded recently. I am afraid I can offer no opinion as to the prospects of oil in this area or of receipt of royalties in the future."

## 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 January number:—

Convoys Ltd.  
Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd.  
Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd.  
George Fletcher & Co., Ltd.  
T. Geddes Grant Ltd.  
Mirreles, Watson Co., Ltd.  
Saunders Valve Co., Ltd.  
Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

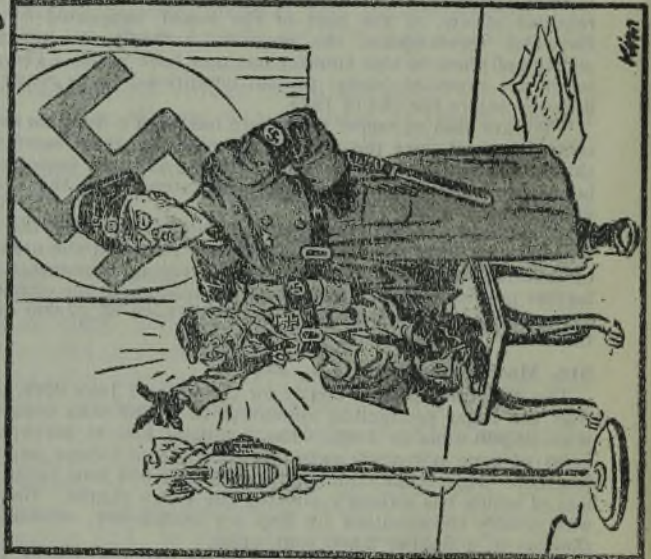




**D O U B L E E N T R Y**

Daily Herald

**Hitler's Charlie McCarthy**



Daily Sketch

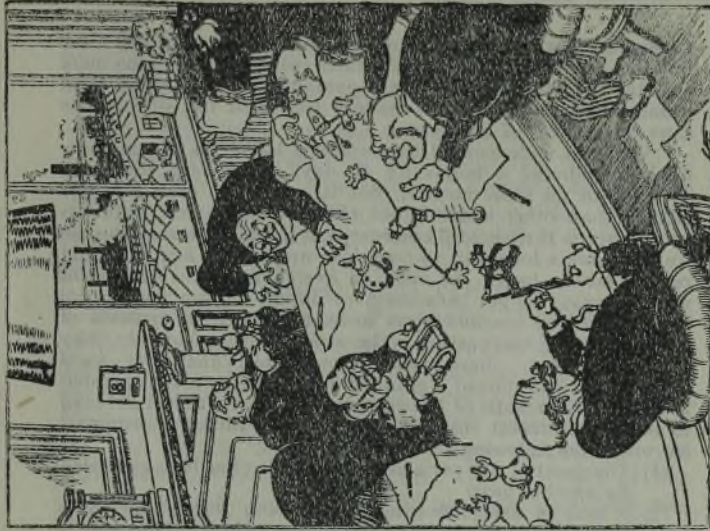
**Off The Record**  
BY DENIM



The Star

**Some recent cartoons**

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Evening News



By Bustersworth

**THE BACK MARKER**

Manchester Dispatch



Yorkshire Observer

## West Indian Service Visitors

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

**Antigua.**—A.C.2 E. A. Barnes, A.C.W.2 Yvonne Branch, A.C.2 J. E. J. Mendes, Cadet N. R. Nugent.

**Bahamas.**—O/Sea. D. T. Bedford, Pte. Patricia Bedford, O/Sea. C. W. Curry, A.C.W.1 Peggy Hilton, Pte. Wendy Ingram, W/O B. L. L. Johnson, Cpl. B. C. Kelly, S/Lt. D. M. Lightbourn, F/Lt. W. M. Lightbourn, W/O T. Lothian, Pte. Helen McDuff, Sto. D. Malone, V. J. Pritchard, S/Lt. Chester Thompson.

**Barbados.**—A.C. L. L. Alleyne, A.C.2 W. W. Alleyne, Pte. Jeanne Armstrong, Pte. Claude Arthur, A.C. L. L. Barker, A.C.2 L. S. Barrow, A.C.2 M. L. Belle, Pte. Audrey Bourne, A.C.2 D. D. Burton, Pte. Gloria Archer, Pte. Margaret Clairmonte, A.C.2 A. W. Clarke, A.C.2 W. T. Clarke, A.C.2 S. A. Conliffe, A.C. F. G. Connell, A.C.2 R. S. Cnke, Sto. G. Edgehill, A.C.2 J. Edwards, Pte. Ernestine Ferreira, F/Sgt. C. R. Gabriel, A.C.2 W. A. G. Gilkes, Pte. Margaret Goddard, 2/Sub. Emily Greenhalgh, Pte. Phyllis Gregory, Pte. Marjorie Griffith, L.A.C. C. M. Haynes, A.C.2 C. C. Howell, A.C.2 F. Hurdle, A.C. A. M. Hutson, A.C.2 M. D. Ishmael, A.C.2 A. L. King, O/Cpl. Ethel Kysh, Pte. Enid Malone, A.C.2 E. W. N. Morris, Pte. Elsie A. Seale, I/S.T.W.D. A. B. Smith, A.C.2 N. E. Smith, Sgt. T. E. Went, Sgt. L. A. Williams, W/O H. E. S. Worm, F/O J. L. Yearwood.

**Bermuda.**—Pte. S. Alves, Pte. K. Aubrey, Staff Sgt. C. S. Catling, A/M(E) F. Corbett, A/B. H. C. Darrell, O/Sea. E. H. Doughty, E. C. Flood, Sub. Lt. (S.) R.N.V.R. E. G. Gibbons, F/O. J. R. Gibbons, L/Cpl. T. H. G. Greenwood, Pte. W. S. Harris, Pte. F. R. Harrison, W/O H. Hughes, A.M.2 G. Hutton, A/B. D. Kuhn, O/Tel. J. R. Lightbourn, Gunner E. Leach, Pte. W. Monk, Pte. R. C. Lines, Sgt. R. Nutley, F/Lt. G. A. Osborn, Sgt. R. J. G. Perks, L.A.C. S. L. Perinchief, N.A.1 R. C. H. Rankin, N.A.2 J. J. Ray, N.A.2/C. A. E. Tavares, P/O. A. M. Smith, L.A.C. C. Vallis, L.A.W. Daisy Vallis, A.M.E. H. G. Virtue, F/Lt. H. Watlington, P/O E. H. Whitecross, F/O P. Williams, F/Lt. A. J. Wingood, Sgt. R. J. Zuill.

**British Guiana.**—A.C.2 J. N. Alexander, A.C.2 A. Amirudeen, L/Cpl. Marjorie Austin, A.C.2 G. D. Bentham, F/O J. Blank, A.C.2 W. C. Bose, A.C.2 L. M. W. Bowling, L.A.C. B. D. B. Brock, A.C.2 C. A. Bunyan, A.C. S. Caines, A.C.2 S. A. Callender, A.C.2 C. A. Cyrus, A.C.1 J. E. Davis, A.C.2 J. De Freitas, Sgt. P. Dias, Pte. Gwen H. Eytel, A.C.2 E. A. Farnum, A/F(L) A. K. Fletcher, A.C.2 O. K. Gouveia, A.C.2 G. B. Greaves, Pte. Dorothy Green, F/O Ronald F. Hall, A.C. — Hamid Baksh, A.C.2 — Ho-Too-Chung, A.C.W. Lucille I. James, A.C.2 W. S. James, A.C.2 L. C. Lambert, F/Sgt. A. A. Learmond, A.C.2 W. L. Lee, L/Sea. G. Y. L'Homme, Gnr. D. Lopes, A.C.2 C. C. Lord, A.C.2 G. A. Low, L.A.C. C. A. McLean, Pte. Olga McWatt, A.C.2 C. S. O. Morgan, A.C.2 P. Narine, A.C. H. Nauth, A.C.1 J. Persaud, A.C. A. D. Phillips, Pte. Sheila Phillips, A.C.2 F. H. Roberts, Pte. A. Rodrigues, W/O J. V. Ryder, A.C. C. A. Scott, Pte. Margot Sinson, A.C.2 P. A. Skeete, A.C.2 J. P. Van Sertima, O/Sea D. Veacock, F/O L. Willems, A.C. V. St. A. Yaw.

**British Honduras.**—A.C.2 E. M. Alamilla, Pte. Vida Anderson, A.C.2 G. Araujo, Pte. Phyllis Bradley, Pte. Louise Canton, Pte. Rosita Codd, Pte. Anne Gabourel, A.C.2 E. G. Uvede, F/Lieut. R. E. Lind, Pte. Shenneth Hinkson.

**Dominica.**—Capt. D. Neill, Sgt. A. J. Shillingford.

**Grenada.**—A.C.2 A. C. Ambrose, A.C.2 A. M. Cruickshank, A.C.2 A. Cuffy, Pte. T. R. Evans, I.A.C. J. S. Jones, Pte. Helen Kent, L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar, Sgt. J. K. Milne, L.A.C. J. St. Bernard, A.C.2 J. P. M. Seon.

**Jamaica.**—A.C. F. Aarons, A.C.1 K. R. Adams, A.C.2 R. G. R. Adams, A.C.2 S. R. Alexander, Pte. Annie Allen, O/Sea. C. W. Allen, A/B. H. L. Allen, Cfn. R. L. Allen, A.C.2 W. L. Allen, A.C.2 A. C. Arscott, A.C. R. G. Ashley, F/Sgt. R. W. Ashman, A.C.2 R. D. Atkinson, A/F. O. P. Bacquie, Pte. Ruby Barnett, L.A.C. F. D. Baylis, A.C.2 Victor L. Beek, A.C.2 W. M. Bell, A.C.2 A. B. Bennett, A.C.2 A. L. Bennett, A.C. C. G. Bent, A.C.2 C. V. Bent, A.C.2 N. W. Bewry, O/Sea. C. Birch, A.C.2 R. S. Blair, A.C.2 K. W. Blake, A.C.2 D. D. St. G. Bolton, A.C.2 R. C. B. Bolton, A.C.2 D. L. Bowers, A.C. C. A. Brady, A.C.2 W. E. Brady, A.C.2 P. A. B. Brammer, A.C.2 I. Brent, A.C. P. R. Britto, A.C. W. A. Bright, A.C.1 M. E. Brooks, A.C. A. M.

Brown, A.C.2 E. G. Brown, A.C. F. A. Brown, A.C.2 J. P. Brown, Cfn. K. Brown, Sgt. P. Brown, A.C.2 R. J. Brown, A.C.2 S. T. Brown, A.C. H. C. Bryan, A.C. K. N. E. Bryan, A.C.2 R. C. Bryan, A.C.2 B. E. Burgess, A.C.2 I. S. Burnett, A.C.2 F. D. Byfield, A.C.2 T. A. Cadien, A.C.2 R. L. L. Callum, A.C.2 R. G. Campbell, A.C.2 C. Capleton, A.C.2 E. U. Cargill, A.C.2 C. E. Capleton, A.C.2 O. N. Carrington, A.C. H. Carson, A.C.2 R. A. Carvalho, A.C.2 D. M. Chambers, L.A.C. L. Chance, A.C.2 R. G. Charlton, A.C.2 D. E. M. Chen, A.C.2 W. T. Chen, A.C.2 D. Chin, Sgt. L. A. Chin, A.C.2 L. Chung, Cfn. C. P. Cleland, A.C. A. Clarke, A.C. E. T. Clarke, Pte. Mobyre Clarke, A.C.2 D. M. Cohen, Pte. Patricia Coke-Kerr, A.C.2 B. H. Coore, A.C. A. A. Copeland, A.C.2 R. S. C. Cotterell, A.C. I. M. Cowan, A.C.2 C. H. Crawford, Pte. Olga Crawford, A.C.2 W. C. Creightney, A.C.2 W. A. Crooks, A.C.2 D. K. Da Costa, W/O Huntley Da Costa, A.C.2 A. Daley, A.C.2 L. W. D. Darien, A.C. A. N. Dewar, A.C.2 F. A. I. Dewdney, P/O I. S. De Souza, A.C.2 R. E. Doyle, A.C.2 C. E. Duff-Porter, A.C. A. S. Dujon, A.C.2 E. E. Duncan, A.C.2 A. V. Dunn, Pte. Laura Dutton, Cfn. C. P. Earle, A.C. G. R. Eason, A.C.2 O. N. Easy, I/Sgt. J. H. D. Ebanks, A.C.2 A. A. G. Edwards, A.C.2 J. Edwards, A.C.2 M. I. Edwards, A.C.2 W. H. Emmanuel, A.C.2 W. Essor, A.C. L. Evans, A.C.2 E. N. Fennell, A.C. N. E. Fianigan, Sgt. H. A. Forbes, A.C.2 G. J. Ford, L/Cpl. N. B. Forrester, A.C.2 C. E. Foster, A.C.2 C. G. Francis, A.C.2 R. G. F. Fyfe, A.C.2 H. D. Freckleton, A.C.2 G. L. Francis, A.C.2 C. W. Gabbidon, A.C.2 H. L. Galbraith, A.C.2 N. I. Gallimore, A.C. L. S. Gardner, A.C.2 C. G. Garrick, A.C.2 R. S. Garrick, A.C.2 B. A. Giscombe, A.C. C. B. Gordon, F/O E. Gordon, A.C.2 G. B. Gordon, A.C.2 N. G. Gordon, Cfn. L. L. Goulbourne, A.C.2 A. L. A. Grant, A.C.2 H. D. Grant, A.C.2 H. J. Grant, A.C.2 C. D. G. Green, A.C.2 A. L. Groves, F/O C. Grannum, A.C.2 H. J. Grant, A.C.2 O. L. Goldsmith, A.C.2 R. H. Hall, A.C.2 V. E. Hall, A.C.2 N. A. Hammond, A.C.2 L. H. Hanchard, Gnr. R. Hanna, A.C.2 I. W. H. Hanson, A.C. R. H. Hanson, A.C.2 D. S. Harris, A.C.2 A. S. Harrison, A.C.2 H. P. Harris, A.C.1 V. E. Hart, A.C.2 M. B. Harvey, L/Bdr. P. R. Harvey, Cfn. S. W. Harvey, A.C.2 C. A. Haughton, A.C.2 R. A. Haughton, Sgt. W. E. Haughton, A.C.1 B. F. Hawthorne, Gnr. R. G. A. Hay, I/Sgt. D. E. Hayle, A.C. G. Haynes, A.C.2 E. S. Heaven, A.C.2 L. S. Hendricks, A.C.2 C. A. Hewitt, Sgt. G. A. Hill, A.C. L. G. Henderson, F/Sgt. P. Hollinsed, A.C.2 F. L. Holman, A.C.2 W. C. Honeywell, A.C. N. Hosang, A.C.2 A. E. Howden, A.C.2 H. L. Hudson, F/Sgt. J. O. H. Hudson, A.C.2 E. J. Hunter, A.C.2 A. C. Hutchinson, A.C. N. Hylton, A.C.2 D. A. Jackson, Sgt. F. S. Jackson, A.C.2 R. H. Jacobs, A.C.2 W. L. A. Jervis, A.C.2 E. A. Johnson, A.C.2 L. L. J. Johnson, A.C.2 W. W. Johnson, A.C.2 A. Johnston, A.C.2 Don. S. Jones, A.C.2 L. W. Jones, A.C.1 H. E. Karram, A.C.2 B. M. Kelly, A.C.2 D. P. Kennedy, A.C.2 M. A. Kiffin, A.C.2 M. L. Kirkcaldy, A.C. G. N. R. Knight, A.C. O. J. Lawrence, Cfn. V. J. Lawrence, A.C.2 R. E. G. Leahong, A.C. H. L. Lee, A.C.2 H. G. Legister, A.C.2 Dalton A. Lewis, A.C.2 E. G. Lewis, A.C.1 J. R. Lewis, Cfn. S. L. Lewis, A.C.2 A. H. Levy, A.C.2 A. Lindo, Sgt. V. O. Lindo, A.C.2 H. Lloyd, A.C.2 E. L. Lothian, A.C. R. H. McAnuff, A.C. A. R. McCarthy, A.C.2 S. L. McGann, A.C.2 C. I. McGregor, A.C.2 E. McGregor, Sgt. G. E. McKay, A.C.2 L. A. McLean, Pte. Dolcie McNamee, A.C.2 V. A. March, A.C.2 G. J. Marchand, A.C.2 L. A. Marks, A.C. L. T. Marrett, L.A.C. C. Marsh, Pte. Norma Marsh, P/O O. S. Marshall, A.C.2 J. G. Martin, O/Cdt. K. B. Martin, Pte. Avis Marzink, P/O E. S. Matalon, Sub-Lieut. (E.) M. Matalon, A.C.2 O. S. Melhado, A.C.2 E. M. Mignott, A.C.2 C. H. Morris, A.C.2 C. W. Morris, A.C.2 Leo. Morris, Cfn. V. R. Morris, A.C.2 C. H. Muir, Cfn. D. J. Mullings, A.C.2 O. D. Munn, A.C.2 R. N. Munro, A.C.2 S. R. Nash, A.C.2 J. S. Nelson, Pte. J. P. Nelson, A.C. K. L. Nembhard, A.C. L. H. Nicholson, A.C.2 J. A. Numa, Pte. B. M. O'Toole, Pte. M. D. O'Toole, Sgt. M. G. O'Toole, A.C.2 K. E. Palmer, A.C.2 R. H. Paxton, A.C.1 B. H. Pennicooke, A.C.2 G. A. Patrickson, A.C.2 C. E. Phillips, A.C.2 L. Phillipotts, A.C.2 J. H. Phipps, A.C.2 F. F. Pitterson, A.C.2 H. C. Pollack, A.C.2 L. R. E. Powell, A.C.2 S. M. Powell, Lieut. C. Pratt, A.C.2 G. I. Prendergast, A.C.2 R. O. Rennalls, Pte. T. Restall, O/Sea. N. C. Reynolds, Cfn. S. Reynolds, A.C.2 F. A. Richards, A.C.1 K. A. Kicly, Pte. Ruby Riley, L.A.C. M. F. Roberts, O/Cadet J. McC. Robertson, A.C. B. C. Robinson, A.C.2 C. A. Robinson, A.C.2 H. E. Robinson, A.C.2 J. E. Robinson, F/Sgt. H. Robison, A.C.2 P. J. Robotham, A.C.2 F. A. Rodney, A.C.2 A. L. Rookwood, A.C.2 P. Rose, A.C.2 M. Rowe, A.C.2 V. M. Rudd, A.C.2 A. G. Russell, A/Cpl. (A.C.2) C. H. C. (Cleve) Russell, A.C.2 I. A. Russell, A.C.2 C. H. Salmon, A.C.W.2 Lisa Salmon,

A.C.2 E. M. S. Samuels, A.C.2 L. P. S. Samuels, A.C.2 R. K. Samuels, A.C.2 C. Sasso, A.C.2 N. C. Sasso, A.C.2 A. G. Savarian, S/Lieut. (A) R. S. Scholefield, A.C. C. K. Seivright, A.C.2 H. L. Shaw, A.C.1 O. E. Shelton, A.C.2 J. A. Shim, A.C.2 C. V. Simpson, A.C.1 I. C. Simpson, A.C.2 L. C. Simpson, A.C.2 L. D. Smalling, A/Cpl. A. R. Smith, A.C.2 E. V. Smith, A.C.1 R. S. Smith, A.C.2 H. G. Smythe, A.C.2 F. C. Solomon, P/O S. T. Spice, A.C.2 S. G. Stephenson, A.C.2 W. H. Stewart, A/Cpl. L. A. Strybos, A.C. H. Sturn, A.C.2 F. A. J. Suarez, A.C.2 E. J. Tavares, A.C. L. Taylor, L.A.C. Z. A. Taylor, Pte. Hyacinth Thame, Pte. Linnette Thompson, A.C.2 R. J. Thompson, Cfn. B. H. Thomson, A.C.2 V. A. Todd, A.C. O.K. Tonsingh, A.C.2 A. A. Trewick, A.C.2 Winston Anthony Trusty, Sgt. G. M. Urquhart, A.C. L. M. Vaughan, Flt/Sgt. D. E. Veitch, F/Sgt. H. A. S. Vernon, F/Sgt. A. G. C. Vines, A.C.2 A. W. Virgo, A.C.2 C. A. R. Waithe, A.C.2 B. A. Walker, A.C.2 S. Wallace, A.C. D. Ward, A.C.2 A. M. Watkin, A.C. H. S. Watt, A.C.2 C. V. Whyte, A.C. H. K. Williams, A.C.2 J. A. Williams, A.C. N. S. Williams, A.C. V. L. Williams, P/O D. H. Willoughby, Pte. N. C. Wilson, F/O A. S. Wint, Sgt. S. C. Woodham, A.C.2 E. C. Wong, A.C.2 G. L. Wong, Wing Commander G. T. Wynne-Powell, F/Sgt. H. O. Wynter, A.C. E. C. Young, A.C.1 H. L. Young.

**Montserrat.**—F/Lt. O. R. Kelsick, Cfn. T. J. Riley.  
**St. Kitts.**—W/Cpl. A. W. H. Farara, Pte. D. E. Pereira.  
**St. Lucia.**—L/Cpl. Camilla Cadet, Pte. Louise Osbourne, Pte. Eileen Burton.  
**St. Vincent.**—Pte. Cynthia McIntosh.

**Trinidad.**—Sgt. K. Alfred, A.C.2 E. A. Als, F/Lt. M. R. Alston, F/Sgt. Bahadur Singh, Pte. D. Berkeley, A./L.A. R. W. Boyd, Cpl. V. L. Bruce, S/Ldr. A. J. Carrington, Pte. Theresa Carrington, Pte. Joyce Chu-Cheong, Pte. Claire Commissiong, Lieut. C. Coutu, F/Lt. P. L. U. Cross, Pte. Theresa De Freitas, Pte. Margaret De Nobriga, Pte. Doreen De Nobriga, F/Sgt. C. Eckel, Wren Pamela Fitt, Pte. Ira Fongenie, L.A.C. H. E. Fraser, Sgt. H. A. A. Gobin, A.C.1 P. V. Gomez, F/O A. H. Hamel-Smith, Pte. Doreen Hatt, A.C.2 B. Haven, Sgt. B. R. Higgs, A.C.2 S. C. V. Hill, L.A.C. Y. M. Hosein, F/O C. G. Hubah, Sgt. A. G. Ironside, A.C.2 P. A. Jacob, A/B. E. W. Jardine, A.C. R. H. Johnson, F/O Louis J. Keating, A.C.2 R. A. Lewsey, L/Cpl. A. McIntosh, Sgt. A. D. Mahon, W/O A. W. Martin, P/O V. M. Martinez, Pte. Neola Massiah, Sgt. H. S. Merry, A.C.2 M. J. Mitchell, F/O R. Montano, F/O G. C. Murray, S/Ldr. F. N. Murray, P/O K. Pantin, F/O N. Pereira, A.F.E. A. W. Pocock, Sgt. A. P. Poon Tip, F/Sgt. R. Richardson, Cpl. J. Robertson, Pte. Leonora Rosemin, F/Sgt. J. E. N. C. Scoon, F/Lt. W. H. B. Short, Cpl. C. P. Singuineau, P/O J. R. Skinner, F/Lt. C. D. A. Smith, F/Sgt. O. O. Sylvestre, Pte. R. Troga, Pte. Marjorie Z. Valire, P/O M. M. Du S. Walker, Pte. Zena Webber.

# The Markets

November 30, 1944

**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 2s. 6d. per cent.)	81½	79½
3½ War Loan	104½	103½
12½ Angostura Bitters...	44/-	49/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/-	45/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/9	33/9
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	57/-	59/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/-	45/-
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	62/6	65/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/-	2/6
— Caroni Ltd. 2/- ...	1/6	2/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/3	4/3
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/1½	4/7½
— Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/-	2/-
5 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/6
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	42/6	47/6
2½ St. Madeleine Sugar ...	14/-	15/-
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/3	17/3
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3/-	4/-
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	93/1½	95/7½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	80/7½	83/1½
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/-
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6

\*When shares were \$100.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Pimento.** The market is unchanged.

**Ginger** continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

**Nutmegs.** There has been an active demand for defectives for early shipment, and considerable sales have been made for shipment from Grenada up to March-April next.

**Mace.** Mixed red to pale is quoted at 3/3 to 3/5, ex wharf, London.

## DEATH.

**FRIEND.**—On November 3rd, 1944, peacefully at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Ann Berkeley Ashe, dear wife of Gerald Edward Friend and mother of Edward, Philip, Humphry and David, only daughter of the late Hon. A. Holmes a Court.

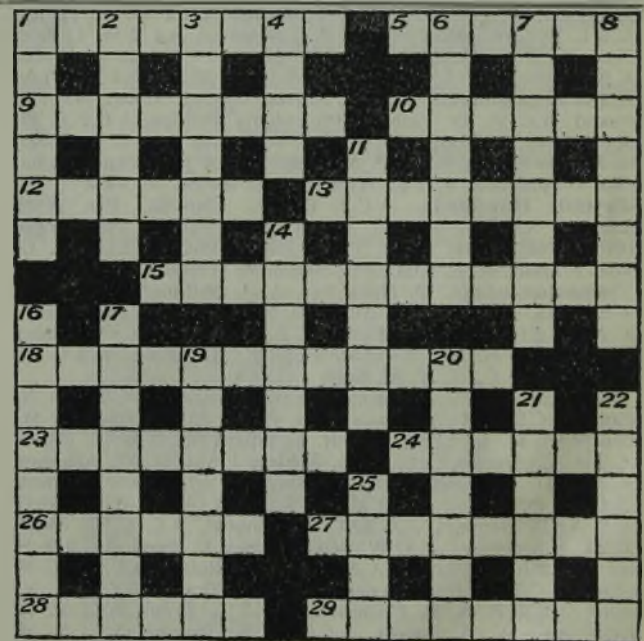
## Crossword Puzzle No. 39

### ACROSS

- 1 "Nail lace" (anagram) (8)
- 5 Afflicts (6)
- 9 Anagram of "test mail" (2 words, 4, 4)
- 10 Mean (6)
- 12 Anagram of "ear gag" (6)
- 13 He tells a tale (8)
- 15 Fringed by the West Indian Islands (2 words, 9, 3)
- 18 Trinidad is famous for these (2 words, 7, 5)
- 23 Anagram of "near vote" (8)
- 24 Consent (6)
- 26 Withhold (6)
- 27 Anagram of "merge tin" (8)
- 28 Saturated (6)
- 29 Perceived (8)

### DOWN

- 1 Assert (6)
- 2 Anagram of "rustle" (6)
- 3 Nelson spent much time in this West Indian island (7)
- 4 Stupor (4)
- 6 Mediterranean island (7)
- 7 Anagram of "tries tea" (8)
- 8 Anagram of "dear isle" (8)
- 11 Fine linen (7)
- 14 Slim and straight (7)
- 16 Anagram of "shade car" (8)
- 17 Issued (8)
- 19 Bill (7)
- 20 Anagram of "lend ice" (7)
- 21 The surgeon may do this to a bone (6)
- 22 Such rights are regarded as permanent (6)
- 25 Unmixed (4)



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.